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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THINGS TO REMEMBER. THERE is many a gem of thought of purest ray serene in the admirable papers contributed to the great Catholic Congress whose sittings were recently so happily terminated in Sydney. Several of the papers will be published in full in our columns. Among the others we would single out for honorable mention the admirable paper contributed by the gifted Coadjutor Bishop of Hobart on 'The Relation of the Church to the non-Catholic World in Australia.' 'Australia,' says the distinguished writer in one place—and his remarks apply also in a great measure to New Zealand—'is a land of peace and gladness. In its social atmosphere there is something like the breath of spring, something that thickens the pulse and brightens the eye, that draws people together in genial mood and sets them looking ever for the bright side of men and things. No people are so unwearied in cordial appreciation of all desert, whether corporate or individual, and no people are more sincerely sympathetic in those frailties that sometimes surprise the well-meaning. Such is one leading quality of Australian character—a benevolent brightness. Such likewise is the special character generated by the Catholic Church. Catholic England was Merrie England. If the elements which the Church strove to combine were of their nature refractory, if her ideals were rudely arrested in their realisation by regal violence, feudal turbulence, and baronial greed, nevertheless the all-pervading spirit of the time was one of inextinguishable glee. In spite of Lollard acrimony, Chaucer's times are as genial as a morning in May. It was the same throughout all the nations of the North in the days of Catholic unity. Even into the precincts of the sanctuary we trace the radiant humor of the time. The great constructive genius of that age relaxes at every turn in some quaint touch of lightheartedness, which shows how sunny the hearts of the people must have been. As for the Catholic South then and later, its very excess of gaiety has been an unpardonable scandal to prudens and puritans; and, finally, even to this day, Catholic Ireland has, it is well known, often touched the deepest sympathies of the whole world for the easy cheerfulness with which the people bear misfortune not wholly of their own making.'

The people of these colonies, says the same writer, 'are much more than tolerant of the Catholic Church. In half a century the Church has accumulated an enormous amount of wealth in lands, buildings, such as churches, presbyteries, colleges, schools, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, the blind, the deaf and dumb. And the annual cost in the up-keep of them is almost staggering, taken in the aggregate, and considering that all the money, both for foundation and maintenance, has to come pretty well from voluntary contributions. The Catholics of Australia are not certainly the depositaries of the nation's wealth; yet no other denomination can show an annual expenditure to approach ours, especially on works such as schools and orphanages and homes, which do not properly fall under the head of religious service. No doubt the Church has within its system an unequalled economic resource. Our Orders and congregations of men and women

enable us to cope with difficulties on a vast scale. And the general body of the Catholic laity, especially those who work for their livelihood, are generous, magnificently generous. Yet, when all is said, we must own, and indeed we are proud to own, that not a little of the money which stands to the credit of Catholic institutions comes out of the pockets of Australians who are not themselves Catholics.'

Referring to the number of converts to the Church in these colonies the same Right Reverend writer says: 'So far as I am aware, no statistics are kept beyond the baptismal entries, and these should be separately kept and posted in each parish to enable us to say what the aggregate conversions are each year. But enough has come under my personal observation for some years in two colonies to warrant me in saying that, taken all round, the actual total is respectable. Many of these conversions are occasioned by marriage, but this does not alter the fact that for the most part they are genuine. But what it is important to note is this, that year by year the Church is drawing into her net, or to change the figure, is leavening with Catholic faith an evergrowing number of families which for generations were alien and hostile. I have repeatedly tabulated the names of candidates for Confirmation in many districts, and have been surprised at the large percentage of other than Irish origin. No doubt in most instances the faith of the children is due to the Irish mother or grandmother; but the fact still remains, and is very significant, that the faith is thus assimilating material which has been all but refractory. This fact is helping likewise to neutralise the general prejudice against the Church as a sort of national badge. It has certainly been God's will to plant the Church in these colonies through the agency of the Irish, both priest and people; and no zeal for Catholicity, no Australian patriotism calls for the repudiation of a debt registered in the Book of Life itself. If the Church is to prosper in Australia she will be bound not to forget the rock out of which she has been hewn; undutifulness cannot but displease Him who attached a blessing to the fulfilment of the commandment which bids us honor our father and mother. But the converse truth is equally important to remember. If God has granted our race the privilege of planting His tabernacles in these new lands, He has not thereby entailed His inheritance to us for all time. Our glory no man shall take from us, but we must not presume to trespass on divinely set franchises. No man ever lived who possessed warmer human sympathies, stronger race feelings than St. Paul; yet he fought stubbornly for the freedom of other races than his own, whom it was his mission to lead into the inheritance of the truth. And for this reason—which has always weighed so much with the Catholic Church—I hail with delight the rapid enrolment into the ranks of the Catholic Church in Australia of names that recall the Severn and the Thames, the Humber and the Tweed, side by side with my fellow-countrymen from the banks of the Blackwater and the Shannon. Even though Irish mothers have drawn them into the Church with cords of Adam, their very presence helps on important work: it serves to bring into relief the Church's Catholicity.'

'What,' says he in conclusion, 'are we doing to help on the conversion of Australia?' A great deal. I am quite sure that nothing better could be projected to secure that end than

what is embodied in the legislation for the Church's daily action such as you have it in the decrees of the two last national councils of Australia. As far as circumstances allow, that legislation is being faithfully carried out by bishops, priests, and people. Impatient zealots will chafe at the slowness of our movements; they forget that great masses though slow in action have an irresistible momentum. The Church is wiser than her monitors. Her achievements are enduring. Her programme for one and all of her children here as elsewhere embraces many activities. I could not here attempt to enumerate them, and least of all dwell upon them singly. Some will form the subject of treatment at other hands; but one and all they are familiar to us, and what we really have to remind ourselves often is to put our whole heart, our whole mind and our whole strength into our several parts in that vast and complex action whereby the Church stands ever before the world the apostle, the prophet of God announcing the good tidings of peace and salvation.

NOTHING could demonstrate in a more striking manner the greed and selfishness of the ruling class in Ireland than the treatment meted out to the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, who has lost the South Dublin seat in consequence of the opposition of his own party. Numerically and politically the Conservatives have always been in a hopeless minority in Ireland, nevertheless they have had, during the nineteenth century, a monopoly of Government patronage. They cannot tolerate the idea of one of the mere 'people' receiving any Government appointment whatever, as such a thing is contrary to all the traditions of Castle rule. Such an innovation, unless nipped in the bud, might lead to unheard of changes. It is a firm article of faith among them that all important posts are their special perquisites, and that the introduction of new blood into the sacred circle of officialdom would be nothing short of desecration of their caste. Mr. Plunkett, although a Conservative, has progressive ideas. For some years he has taken a very keen interest in the spreading of the co-operative system among the dairy farmers, and with a considerable measure of success. When he was appointed president of the new Agricultural Department he determined to run it on modern lines. The main object of the department is to introduce new methods of agriculture and dairying, and to bring technical instruction within the reach of the people. He knew full well from past experience that if he were to administer his department according to the traditions and hide-bound methods of Dublin Castle it would be doomed to failure. He looked around for a suitable man for the secretaryship and found him in the person of Mr. Gill, a Nationalist and a Catholic. Mr. Gill, while in Parliament, displayed a practical acquaintance with modern agricultural systems and furthermore he knew what the people—the farmers of Ireland—most needed. Since Mr. Gill took office he has in every way justified the high opinions entertained by his chief of his capabilities. But Mr. Plunkett's political friends did not care one iota about the new secretary's capabilities, he was a Nationalist and a Catholic, and these two disqualifications in their eyes unfitted him for the position. They told Mr. Plunkett quite plainly that unless he got rid of his protégé he would lose his seat. Mr. Plunkett declined to accede to their selfish demands, with the result that he is no longer the member for South Dublin.

A meeting was held in Dublin during the last week in August for the purpose of considering what action should be taken to punish the President of the Board of Agriculture for his contumacy. The following report of the proceedings will give an idea of the feelings of what is called the 'loyal minority':—'Under the presidency of Lord Ardilaun a meeting of Unionist electors of South Dublin who are opposed to the retention of the representation of that constituency by the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P., was held in the Molesworth Hall. The principal charge made against Mr. Plunkett is that he has shown too much toleration towards his political opponents, especially in appointing Mr. T. P. Gill, Nationalist ex-M.P., to the secretaryship of the new Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. The chairman explained that he had hesitated in summoning that meeting—not because he did not approve of the views of those who desired it should be held, but because he wished to assure himself as far as possible that their views and resolutions were definite, and not merely caused by a passing flash of anger, which would soon die away and end in nothing but ridicule. The results of that meeting would, he hoped, show their determination and decide their course of action. If they once put their hands to the plough they would not turn back. Mr. Plunkett had said that he would rather lose a dozen seats than acknowledge disapproval of Mr. Gill's appointment. He had also said that Mr. Balfour had advised him to contest the seat, and that he considered the retention of the seat for the Unionists a matter of minor importance. Was it possible that their leader should advise such a course of action, and thus turn his back on many of his own supporters? On the motion of Mr. J. G. Nutting,

D.L., seconded by Professor Dowden, it was resolved that the Unionists of the constituency could no longer support Mr. Plunkett, as they were of opinion that his return by Unionist votes had ceased to be practicable. It was also decided to prepare a requisition, signed by Unionist electors, to Mr. Plunkett, asking him in the interests of the party to withdraw his candidature. A committee, with Lord Ardilaun as chairman, was appointed to carry this into effect.

Writing on the opposition shown to Mr. Plunkett the *Leeds Mercury* says—'That Mr. Gill has a unique knowledge of the sort of work the new Department has been formed to encourage, or that he has for years devoted himself to the development of technical education and of home industries in the rural districts of Ireland, apparently matters not in the opinion of the average Irish Unionist. The mere fact that Mr. Gill is a Nationalist and a Roman Catholic is a sufficient reason in the opinion of "the men of Ulster" for debarring him from every office under the Government, for it appears to be one of the fundamental principles of most Irish Unionists that Government appointments should be the monopoly of Orangemen. It is astonishing to find an accomplished man of letters like Professor Dowden seconding the resolution of excommunication. It is incredible that in the last year of the nineteenth century any University Professor endowed with ordinary intelligence should thus lend his support to the monstrous doctrine that no man who is not a Protestant or a Tory is fit to hold public office in Ireland.' It will be interesting to see how Mr. Balfour will regard the action of his Unionist friends. They are the 'loyal minority,' and the price of their loyalty is office. Patriotism and devotion to political principles do not count for much with them. Their support is a marketable commodity, and as the Government are strong enough to do without them their political wares are likely to be at a discount for a time.

THE CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

THE evening session of the fourth day of the Catholic Congress was held in the Cardinal's Hall, when his Grace Archbishop Redwood presided. His Eminence Cardinal Moran addressed the very large audience on 'The Development of the Church in Great Britain and the Colonies in the Nineteenth Century.' In the course of the address his Eminence said—'It would be quite impossible to consider the development of the Church in Great Britain and her colonies in any detail in the 20 minutes which have been charitably allotted to me. I shall therefore confine myself mainly to the progress in Great Britain, and I shall ask you to await with some patience the publication of our memorial volume to learn all I would wish to say in regard to the development of the Church in all the British colonies. I am sure there is no one at all acquainted with the history of the century but will confess that the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain has made a grand and glorious progress during its course. A century ago Catholics were perfectly outlawed under the Constitution and altogether ignored, whether in the life or the policy of the British nation. When I speak of the progress of religion it must be borne in mind that there is something far more important in its development than mere numerical growth. There has been a vast growth in the numbers of Catholics in Great Britain, but there has been manifest progress in the public influence of the Church, in its political action, in its social rank and general activity. Where there is question of the defence of the faith, or the exercise of religion, or the practice of virtue, nowadays we meet with the Church everywhere. In the life of the nation, whether in the administration of justice, in the high offices of State, in the work of government, in the army and the navy, in Parliament, in literature, in science and the arts, in every sphere and in every path of patriotism, the Church must be confessed to do her part and to do it well. Next I recall when, a few weeks ago, on the death of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the sympathy not only of the whole Empire, but of all the civilized peoples of Europe was turned towards the Catholic Church in England, lamenting the loss of one of her worthy sons, who at the same time was an ornament to the Church. During the past six months the British Army has achieved glorious triumphs in the battlefield, and the honor thereof has been shared by Catholic officers bearing the highest titles in the peerage of England and in her Majesty's army. Some of them have sacrificed their lives on the battlefield.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Going back 100 years, it is difficult to conceive a condition of things more humiliating than the condition of Catholics at the close of the last century. This, of course, was the result of the penal laws, and those penal laws were most exacting throughout the whole of the eighteenth century, and crushed out the Catholic life of the English nation. Within a few years of King William's accession laws were passed which aimed at the complete extirpation of the Catholic religion. After April 10, 1700, no Papist could purchase land. To say Mass or keep a school subjected Papists to perpetual imprisonment. The Catholic families that remained faithful to their religion were everywhere excluded from the national life, and subjected to intolerable persecutions under a thousand disguises. A few priests remained to administer to the scattered faithful. It was only in secret recesses or in mansions of the nobility that in the country parts Mass was offered up. In the cities it was only in secret byways or in some of the abandoned

garrets that the faithful could assemble to receive spiritual instruction from their pastor. Cardinal Manning, in an inaugural lecture in 1867, did not hesitate to say: 'We can hardly conceive a more complete annihilation than the state to which 300 years of penal laws had reduced the Church in England. It was neither visible nor audible. It had no literature, no recognition in the country. It was tolerated because it was powerless, and permitted to go at large only because it was despised. A more wonderful and visibly supernatural change than that which these 30 years have produced can hardly be found in history.' The Gordon riots, which marked the year 1780, revealed the terrible anti-Catholic spirit that pervaded the great mass of the English people in those days. Some enlightened statesmen, desirous, in the interests of the State, to conciliate their Catholic neighbors, proposed to repeal a few of the penal laws in force against the Catholics. The English mob would have nothing of this. They throughout manifested their presence in no uncertain way. For five days they plundered, burned, and destroyed Catholic property with impunity, and in the excess of their delirium would fain take possession of London. At length on Wednesday, June 7th, the military were ordered out, and it was only when 200 of the rioters were shot dead in the streets and 100 of the others were carried off mortally wounded to the hospitals, that the mob was dispersed.

A FEW STATISTICS.

Well, a few statistics, I dare say, will bring before us better than anything else the growth of Catholic religion in Great Britain during the present century. It appears to me that one of the most startling incidents of religious growth of this great Empire is presented in these statistics, which are Government statistics. We have the Government statistics, and they tell us that in the year 1821 the total number of Catholic schools in England and Wales was 14. In 1851, the time that the Hierarchy was restored, the total number was 166. Well, in 1899 we have the official report showing the number of schools had increased to 946, and now in the beginning of 1900 the number of Catholic schools is 1100, with 300,000 Catholic children. I think that one fact alone shows the marvellous progress made in the Catholic religion during this century, and it is precisely on that number of children given by the inspectors of the schools that I calculate that the Catholic population of Great Britain must be much greater than generally presented to us. I take the average of other countries. Taking the number of children in the schools in proportion to the whole population, the proportion must be six times more than that enrolled in our schools. For, say, an attendance of 300,000 children in the Catholic schools of England and Wales alone, it would give us a population of more than 1,800,000. There are a few other items which illustrate the growth of religion in similar ways. If we go back 50 years to the middle of the present century you will find in England and Wales 587 churches and chapels, for the most part humble and obscure; and here again I wish to say that the statistics are official, because marriages were not recognised as valid unless when performed in recognised places of worship. The number of churches thus recognised as official so put before us is 587. At the present time the number of churches is 1710 and many of the former churches that still existed have been re-built, re-fashioned, and improved in many ways. In 1850 there were scattered throughout England and Wales about 800 priests, 70 religious houses, and 10 colleges. There are at the present day 2799 priests in England and Wales, 752 religious houses, and 30 colleges. In 1801 Pitt, on the part of the Government, submitted a Catholic Relief Bill, but the King indignantly refused to allow such a measure. There were then four Catholic vicariates or diocesan districts; there are now 16 dioceses, having the Cardinal-Archbishop and 21 Bishops. In 1813 several measures of partial emancipation were proposed, some of them with odious and restrictive clauses which the English Catholic Committee professed its readiness to accept. All, however, were rejected. When the Jesuit Order was restored by Pope Pius VII. in 1814, the Prince Regent and Government presented a remonstrance and entered a protest against any Jesuits being admitted into the kingdom. There are now 200 Jesuit Fathers in England, not including novices.

PROGRESS IN MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.

About the middle of the last century there was only one small chapel in Manchester, and about six families assisted there at Holy Mass. A little later it was replaced by another larger building, without, however, any outward pretensions or even semblance of religious architecture. This was the only place of Catholic worship in the city and for 20 miles around Manchester, with the exception of the private chapel of the Trafford mansion. In the year 1799 the whole number of Catholics in Manchester was less than 600, whilst those in Salford were only about 100. At the present day there are 80,000 Catholics in Manchester and 25,000 in Salford. As late as 1838 there were but four churches in Manchester and 10 priests. There are now 24 churches and 70 priests. The development has been still more rapid in Liverpool, where in 1838 there were five churches and 14 priests, whilst now there are 34 churches and 127 priests. Lancashire was the representative and most populous Catholic district of England. The increase of the Catholics was already regarded as marvellous when in 1804 they were reckoned at 50,000. Now they number at least 600,000. In 1847 Mr. Daniel Lee, one of the leading Catholics of Manchester, invited the Sisters of Charity from Paris to open a small convent in that city. Nothing could be more unpretentious than all the accompaniments of their enterprise. Nevertheless the Protestant citizens would give no countenance to it, and the mob was so infuriated and so outrageous in its insults that there being no prospect or promise of any good being achieved, the Sisters were reluctantly, after some years, compelled to quit that field of labor. What a change in 40 years has come over the scene. In 1887 the same Sisters are again invited to enter on their mission of charity in Manchester. They settle down in its most abandoned, most turbulent district. For a few weeks they experience some of the

unpleasantness which was a remnant of the old bigotry; but quickly all that disappeared. Very soon everywhere their mission of mercy is recognised, and everyone is found to respect and reverence them. Even the drunkards in their brawls shrink from offending them. The result became soon apparent. The inspector in charge of the police station nearest to them remarked in 1890:—'At first they seemed to make no impression, but during the last six months the night charges at this station have diminished 50 per cent. We must attribute the change mainly to the influence of the Sisters.' The convent and its adjoining premises soon became too small for those who sought their charitable ministrations. The citizens hastened to their aid that they might extend their sphere of beneficence and carry on their work on a large scale. A public meeting was convened in the Town Hall of Manchester. The Lord Mayor presided in his robes of office. The *élite* of Manchester, non-Catholics of every denomination, representatives of every class, were there. Prominent on the platform were the Lord-Lieutenant of the county and one of her Majesty's Justices of Assize besides several members of Parliament. Several of the speakers were Protestants, and one and all paid their tribute of praise and admiration to the noble work of the Sisters. Committees were formed, funds were subscribed, and new buildings with ample accommodation were erected, and a new convent, amid general rejoicings, was solemnly opened in 1899. In June, 1887, was celebrated the Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. The Holy Father sent a letter and a special mission of congratulation to her Majesty. In his letter his Holiness says that 'as head of the Catholic Church, which counts so many faithful among the subjects of her Majesty, and knowing the full and entire liberty which in her clear-seeing justice she assured to them in the exercise of their religion,' he wished to be represented at the rejoicings of the Jubilee celebration. A few months later the Sacrosanct Jubilee of Leo XIII. was kept in Rome, and her Majesty forwarded a letter of congratulation and gifts through the Duke of Norfolk as special envoy to his Holiness.

THE CATHOLIC REACTION IN ENGLAND.

The causes which under Providence led to the Catholic reaction in England are:—1. The French priest driven from France by the fury of the Revolution found a refuge and asylum in England, Heaven granted to England a reward exceeding great. The edifying lives of these foreign priests who were thus brought under their notice had a wonderful effect on English prejudice. Many of these French priests mastered the English language and remained as missionaries in England. 2. The revival of schools and the spread of education in England. The colleges on the Continent being suppressed, it became necessary to open similar institutions throughout England. The revival, too, of primary education served to break down the anti-Catholic prejudice and to bring men nearer to Divine Truth. 3. The converts and their writings. 4. The Irish settlers in England; not only numbers, but piety and churches and priests and schools. 5. The multiplying of zealous religious communities. 6. The development of disquisitions and weakness in Protestantism. The *émigré* priests from France found a refuge in England. There were at one time 10,000 of them on English soil. Besides a large voluntary subscription the Government made them a grant of £67,000, besides an annuity of £20 till they left England. In Winchester 700 of them were admitted to the King's House, and 165 others were housed in the same town. Some of these were maltreated by the English mob. The University of Oxford printed an edition of the Latin Vulgate expressly for the use of the refugee clergy. Many new missions were opened through the zeal of these exiled French. Of some of them it is recorded that they supported themselves by teaching and other industries, and devoted their earnings to the erection of chapels where the need was greatest. Not a few remained in England devoting themselves to the sacred ministry. Some, too, proceeded to the United States.

THE CHURCH IN GLASGOW.

Father Etherington delivered a lecture in Glasgow, some time ago, in which he said that the number of Catholics in that city was from 160,000 to 180,000, or, roughly, one Catholic out of every five or six of the population. A century ago it might be said that there were no Catholics in Glasgow. There was only one priest, and a poor little disused building for a chapel. In 1811 St. Andrew's Cathedral was begun. It was completed in 1816. In 1830 the Catholics of Glasgow numbered 25,000. In 1842 St. Mary's was built. In 1845 St. John's and St. Alphonsus' were built. Later on St. Patrick's, St. Joseph's, and St. Munro's came into existence. The change was no less than a revolution.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Reviewing the work achieved by the Church in British North America in the present century we cannot fail to recognise that a great deal has been accomplished. In the year 1809 there were but one Bishop and one Vicar Apostolic to those various colonies. There are to-day seven archbishops with 19 bishops, three vicars-apostolic, and two apostolic prefects. In 1800 the total number of priests was 60. They now number more than 2400. In 1800 there was but one seminary and about 50 primary schools. There are now 20 ecclesiastical seminaries with 519 students, one university with 600 students, and 5070 other educational establishments, with a roll of about 280,000 pupils. The Catholic population booked a singular increase. In 1800, including Newfoundland, the total number of Catholics was not more than 137,000. At present the Canadian Dominion reckons 2,061,000, and Newfoundland 82,000. It is true that the Irish emigration added about 800,000 to the Catholic population, but, on the other hand, the emigration from Canada to the United States reckoned a like number. The number of Catholics in Nova Scotia in 1820 was 9000. When in 1834, the Right Rev. Dr. Fraser, its Bishop, was translated to the newly-created diocese of Arichat, he was succeeded in Halifax by his Coadjutor, Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, who a few years later, became the first Archbishop of Halifax, and under whose administration the diocese made rapid

strides in every path of religious progress. The diocese at present has a Catholic population of 50,000. The See erected at Arichat, in 1844, was subsequently translated to Antigoneth. Here the Catholics are more numerous than in the parent diocese, numbering 73,000. There are three other suffragan dioceses, embracing the whole territories of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and having an aggregate population of 180,000.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our special correspondent.)

The whole of the sitting on Monday was taken up with the debate on the Public Works Estimates. Several of the members complained of the meagre sums set aside for their respective districts. The Premier deprecated the cry for more money which had been heard from all over the Colony. It was impossible, he said, that the country could go on at the rate some members wished. The appropriations for public works this year amounted to fourteen hundred thousand, but next year, owing to the reduction in the tariff, there would be a smaller sum available to meet the demands made, and a loan of two millions would be needed. Personally, he would sooner leave the Treasury benches than land the Colony in any such policy. The House could do so, but he would be no party to it. He hoped the House would not force on the Government a policy of heavy borrowing that had proved so disastrous in the past, and he asked the Press of the Colony to sustain him in that decision. The Estimates were larger than he approved of, and therefore he could hold out no hope that further provision would be made in the Supplementary Estimates. They were on safe lines at present, and should leave it at that.

On Tuesday the principal business transacted in the House was the consideration of the Public Works Estimates. In reply to an objection urged against the importation of rolling stock the Minister for Railways said that 1000 waggons were being ordered from England. They were to be landed in the Colony by the 1st January. The 63 railway carriages were being manufactured in America. He was opposed to the importation of rolling stock, but in this case it was inevitable. The imported rolling stock would not be cheaper than that manufactured in the Colony. The railway workshops were working at high pressure, but they were unable to overtake the demand for rolling stock. The growth of railway traffic was phenomenal, and unusual steps had to be taken to cope with the business. He assured members that the vote on the Estimates was not a penny more than was wanted. If the traffic continued to increase at the present rate another large vote would be required next year. From the 1st of January there would be a completely new set of express trains on the different through lines. Tenders had been called for the construction of 500 waggons by private firms in the Colony.

On Wednesday afternoon the Council by 13 votes to 8 amended the Private Industrial School Inspection Bill so that all such institutions shall cease to receive any public grants after 12 months.

In the House several measures of more or less importance were advanced stages, and in the evening a Bill, to make the Military Pensions Act apply to members of the contingents sent to South Africa, was read a second time.

When the third reading of the Private Industrial Schools Inspection Bill was moved in the Council on Thursday afternoon the Hon. Dr. Grace proposed the re-committal of the measure for the purpose of reinstating the words 'as aforesaid' in clause four. He said:—By striking out the words 'as aforesaid' in clause four they made it impossible for about 200 girls who are at present being reared in the various convent schools of the Colony to remain their only homes. It has appeared to me you make them orphans for a second time. It is possible that the Council did not realise this aspect of the subject. The exact terms on which these girls are educated in the convent schools are these:—Fako St. Joseph's Orphanage, situated here at the top of the hill, and which I should be very glad if any hon. member would at any time inspect. There are altogether 89 girls in that orphanage. Of this number 37 have been committed to the charge of the nuns, either under the Industrial Schools Act, or under particular circumstances, as I understand, by the Education Department. Now, the contract which the nuns undertake, and the duty which they perform is one which I should like the Council thoroughly to appreciate. These children are sent there at various ages, some of them in their infancy, some at 13, some at 14, and some at 16 years, and so on. The nuns receive contributions from the Government to enable them to feed these children. My hon. friend Mr. Kelly the other day estimated the average sum to be £6 per annum for each. Now, in return for that contribution these children are educated and clothed. They are put out to domestic service as they grow up, or are taught a trade. The whole of their affairs are administered by the nuns until the girls arrive at the age of 21. A strict account is kept of all their earnings when they go to service, or the profits of their work when they are engaged in industrial pursuits. The money is collected in by the nuns and an account is kept opposite the name of each girl, and at least annually, and generally biennially, the whole of these accounts are inspected by a Government officer, in many instances by the Secretary for Education. When these girls happen to be out of service, they enjoy the right and privilege to retire to these convent schools as if they were their own homes, as, in fact, they are. They remain there and are taken care of until fresh places are found for them; their clothes are kept in order and their clothes are purchased for them. The nuns are responsible for them, and the whole of their affairs are regulated as by old-fashioned trustees under old-fashioned wills, until the girls either marry or attain to the age of 21. Now,

the effect of striking out the words 'as aforesaid' in clause 4 will be to prevent these girls, about 200, from being dealt with in these convent schools to their very great personal benefit and to the benefit of the State. It has occurred to me that this position has not been thoroughly realised by the Council, and that many hon. members may have their minds turned in another direction. I feel an injury is being done to the cause of these children and to the best interests of this Colony, and to remedy this I now move that the Bill be re-committed for the purpose of reinstating the words 'as aforesaid.'

The motion for the re-committal of the Bill was lost by one vote.

The most important business transacted in the House on Thursday was the adoption of a motion that a temporary agreement be made with Messrs. Spreckels and Co. for a continuance of the San Francisco mail service for 12 months, the new service to be every three weeks. The Postmaster-General read the conditions of the contract, which showed that provision was made for a 16 days' contract. The company received a subsidy from the American Government, and this Colony had been asked to contribute £30,000. Personally, he did not approve of subsidising the service on the conditions contained in the contract. He believed, however, that it would be in the interest of the Colony to maintain a rapid service across the Pacific. The Union Company had requested to be relieved of their contract on the 29th of this month, as they found they were being squeezed out of the trade, which he regretted, as the company had carried out the work well as far as New Zealand was concerned. He was of opinion that the Colony should enter into the contract entirely on its own account, and apart from the other Australian colonies. The present service cost the Colony £12,145, and under the three-weekly service the cost would be increased to £15,000. When penny postage came into force the net cost to the Colony would be about £17,000. Instead of 13 voyages, the annual number would be 16, and the average length of voyage from Auckland to London would be reduced from 30 to 27 days.

On Friday afternoon there was a painful scene in the House, during which members not only referred to each other in unparliamentary language, but even dragged in the names of their wives. One member was suspended for the balance of the sitting.

Several measures were advanced stages during the evening sitting, and the Maori Lands Administration Bill was read a third time, the House rising at half-past eight on Saturday morning.

The House met again in the afternoon, when the Manawatu Railway Purchasing Bill, which empowers the Government to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the Manawatu line, was read a second time.

The motion for the second reading of the Crown Tenants' Rebate of Rent Bill, which provides for a rebate of 10 per cent. on all rent paid within one month of due date, was stoutly opposed by several of the town members, who considered the measure uncalled for and unnecessary. The debate lasted until midnight, when the Speaker left the chair.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA. OLD AND NEW.

A CHINESE JESUIT.

A distinguished member of the Society of Jesus is Pere Laurent Li, a native Chinese, who, besides being master of his own native language and literature, is an accomplished Latin and French scholar. He is editor-in-chief of all Chinese publications of the Order—papers, magazines and books.

THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Since the beginning of the troubles with China (says the *Catholic Times*) it has become the fashion in certain quarters to lay the blame for the hatred displayed towards foreigners by the people of the Celestial Kingdom on the shoulders of the devoted men who are spending their lives in preaching the Gospel among the Chinese. There may, and no one need doubt it, have been imprudence on the part of one missionary or the other. This is to be expected, for no one need hold that all missionaries are wise men. But it is not at all clear to our mind that the Chinese hatred of foreigners springs from the efforts of missionaries to establish the Christian creed in their midst. We incline to think the argument lies the other way about; that hatred of foreigners leads the Chinese to entertain hatred towards the missionaries. The Chinese have for centuries been peace-loving people, isolated, almost insulated from all communication with the outside world. They wish, rightly or wrongly, to have nothing to do with Europe, or with European manners and commerce. Yet Europe has forced them to open their ports to foreign trade, has forced them to allow the sale of opium, that curse of China, among their people, has cut up their territory in slices, and has shown them that they will one day be devoured when Europe considers itself healthy enough to digest them. All this makes the Chinese hate foreigners, and amongst the foreigners come the missionaries.

A TRUE ESTIMATE OF THE BOXER MOVEMENT.

Monsignor Favier, the Catholic Bishop of Peking, who appears, from the Blue-book just issued, to have been the only foreigner to estimate aright the true inwardness of the Boxer movement, has lived in northern China for a generation past, although he has only worn the mitre for a short time. At his episcopal consecration in the Cathedral of St. Saviour, there were present 12 foreign representatives, several members of the Imperial family, the Taung-ly Yamen, the Viceroy, most of the European residents, and 3000 native converts. The Emperor decorated the new Bishop with the Red Order, first class, in acknowledgement of the services rendered by Monsignor Favier for many years in the north of the Empire.

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MURDER OF FRANCISCANS.

Word was recently received at the Franciscan Monastery at Brooklyn, near Washington, of the murder of four missionaries of the Franciscan order in China. The missionaries killed were Mgr. Anthony Fantosati, titular Bishop of Autren and Vicar Apostolic of southern Hu-An, and his three associates, all of them Franciscans. One of these assistants went to China as late as last November. The massacre took place on July 4, at Pen-Sien-Fu, where Bishop Fantosati resided. The bishop had been fearful of trouble for some time, and had placed 200 of the native converts under arms to guard the cathedral at Pen-sien-Fu. While the missionaries and their converts were holding services in the cathedral, a mob of Boxers, reinforced by Chinese troops, surrounded the building, and after cutting off all escape for those in the cathedral, set fire to the edifice and massacred the converts. Mgr. Fantosati was led to the viceroy's yamen, after which he was decapitated and his head suspended before the yamen.

Hu-An, in which the massacre took place, is one of nine vicarates which are in charge of the Franciscan friars, the bishop of each being a member of that Order.

THE OPIUM CURSE.

It will be within the memory of persons yet alive (says a Home paper) that Great Britain actually forced the Chinese to allow the sale of this pernicious drug, and forced them to do so by war. The mandarins objected to have their subjects demoralised by the opium traffic, and rather than allow its importation, stopped all foreign trade. Captain Elliot, the superintendent of trade, agreed that all opium in the hands of Englishmen should be delivered up and that no more should be introduced. On April 3, 1839, 20,283 chests of the vile drug were handed over to the Chinese authorities, who destroyed every one of them—no weak evidence of their detestation of the opium curse and of their honest desire to free their people from it. Yet England went to war in 1840 in defence of the traffic, and only made peace in 1842 on terms which engaged China to cede Hongkong and open several ports to foreign trade and pay an indemnity of 21,000,000 dollars. Opium is still introduced. Opium is grown in China in competition with the foreign drug. Thousands of Chinese are victims to the terrible opium habit, and thousands of Englishmen are ashamed of their country's acts in selling opium to the Chinese. No wonder the Chinese people sell anti-opium pills labelled 'Cure for the Foreign Poison.'

THE MISSIONS OF PEKIN.

M. Marcel Monnier in his delightful book *Le Tour d'Asie, L'Empire du Milieu*, writes as follows of the Lazarist missions at Peking:—

'At the missions the welcome was indeed a cordial one. The road thither is easily found. Hours pass swiftly by in conversing with the men who for so many years have passed their whole lives in the midst of these strange Chinese races; men who have adopted their language, their habits, and customs, who have studied their literature, their art, and their annals, and who possess the gift, so rare and scarce, of evoking in their conversation, by a few ornate and vividly descriptive touches, men and matters of the present and the past: men who though garbed as Chinese yet still possess the true French soul: with minds alert, not given, however, to the fostering of illusions, convinced that they are laboring on ungrateful soil; still tenacious, possessed of a joyous ardor, wholly happy in the enormous difficulties of their self-imposed tasks.

'It would be a mistake to look upon these missions simply from the one point of view of religious propagandism. Their activity is manifest in many different ways. Their missions in Peking are far removed one from the other, situate at the four cardinal points, as their names indicate: Pei-tang, Nan-tang, Ton-tang, and Si-Tang—the Church of the north, of the south, of the east, of the west. Around these churches are grouped not only the residences of the Fathers, the seminaries of the novitiates, but also the schools, the workshops, where the young people are taught wood and metal work. Then there is the printing office, where the young native compositors are equally skilled in the setting up of the Chinese and Latin characters.

'Near the Church of the East, Ton-tang, is the hospital where the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, assisted by the medical staff of the French Legation, are ever assiduous in their care and nursing of the most repulsively afflicted patients. This suffering class of humanity exhibit afflictions, sores and complaints and such like pathological phenomena seldom to be met with in European clinical institutions. This institution is the only one of its kind in all Peking. Needless to say it is ever crowded. On certain days there are to be seen hundreds of stricken patients awaiting the arrival of the doctor. Those who are unable to find room in the hospital make their way to the dispensary. There their ailments are seen to, wounds washed, and a large bowl of rice given to each. In the neighborhood of this mission—the most ancient Catholic settlement extant in Peking, one founded by the Portuguese Jesuits over 200 years ago—there is a never ceasing influx and exodus of spectral figures, disease-stricken and fever-marked sufferers.

'The headquarters of the mission is the Pei-tang Church of the North. It is situated in the yellow-quarter of the city, close to the Imperial Palace. There are two small pavilions flanking the entrance surmounted by a dragon; affixed to the wall are marble slabs on which are inscribed the Imperial Ordinances, setting forth the terms upon which the concession of the land was made to France some 100 years ago. But a few years back the Emperor, wishing to enlarge the grounds of his palace, took the site previously held by the French Fathers and gave them the present site in exchange, and built the present cathedral, episcopal residence, and all the many dependencies at his own expense—a cost estimated at over £30,000. A huge tablet suspended over the

facade of the Cathedral records this fact. Pei-tang is the residence of the Vicar-Apostolic, a man whose name is widely known, who is much beloved by all those whose privilege it has been to know and meet him, Mgr. Favier.

'A mile or so outside the walls, near to the old French cemetery, in the village of Cha-la-eul, is the wonderful school established and directed by the Marist Brothers. There are about 100 native students attending the classes, most of whom write and speak French fluently. This institution enjoys a deservedly high reputation. Many of the youngsters who have made their studies in this school are now holding good posts in the Civil Service and Custom House offices—one of the recent members of the Chinese Embassy at Paris, the Minister Tsing, was a student of Cha-la-eul.'

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 13.

His Grace the Archbishop is expected to return from Sydney by the Westralia to-day.

The Rev. Father Goggan's health has not improved, he is still confined to his room.

Rev. Father Ainsworth leaves for Otaki to-day, and will open a mission there to-morrow.

The annual excursion of the Altar Society and altar boys was held at Day's Bay on Labor Day. Rev. Fathers O'Shea, Moloney, and Ainsworth accompanied the party, who spent a most enjoyable day.

The division list on the Private Industrial Schools Inspection and Industrial Schools Bill provides interesting reading. Several of the members who without doubt owe their seats in the House to the Catholic vote were absent from the Chamber when the most important division was taken, while the recognised opponents of all things Catholic never left their seats during the debate on the Bill.

From advices recently received it appears that the wound which Lieutenant R. W. Collins—Fifth Contingent—son of Lieut.-Colonel Collins, received at Zeerust was more serious than at first supposed. He was in charge of a company of 40 men when he was hit. His coolness and gallantry in action are highly spoken of by his senior officers. He is still in the hospital, and though anxious to be again in the thick of it his doctor forbids his return to the front at present.

The last social for this year under the auspices of the women's branch of the Hibernian Society was held in Whittaker's Hall on Tuesday evening. The music was provided by Fischer's string band and the catering was in the capable hands of Mr. Mawson. Songs, etc., made pleasant breaks in the evening's amusement. Miss N. Dwyer, on whom the management devolved, made a most capable secretary.

The Feast of the Holy Rosary at St. Joseph's Church and St. Mary of the Angels' was celebrated by special services. At the latter church Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held during the day. Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Ainsworth, with Rev. Father Moloney as deacon and Rev. Father O'Reilly as sub-deacon. Haydn's Imperial Mass was rendered by the choir. The soloists were Mrs. Oakes, Misses Ross, Murray, Sandbrook, and McParland, Messrs. Brookes, Tabor, and Oakes. Both churches were crowded at Vespers. At St. Joseph's the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Ainsworth, and at St. Mary of the Angels' by Rev. Father Mahony, of St. Patrick's College, who preached an eloquent discourse on the Blessed Eucharist.

That St. Mary's Convent is the premier school of music in this city is again exemplified in the published results of the examination in practice conducted on behalf of the Royal Academy of Music by Mr. Stewart Macpherson. Of the 55 successful local candidates no less than 39 are pupils of the Sisters, who presented 40 candidates. The following were successful in their respective sections:—

Local centre examination: Senior grade.—Honors section—Singing: Helen Flanagan, Bessie Flynn, Lily White, Teresa Rowe; piano: Rose Bennett, Clare Campion. Pass section—Singing: Marie Blake, Jessie Davidson, Effie Drummond; pianoforte: Winnie Connoll, Dora Maudsley, Eleanor Myers, Daisy Reilly, Madeline Mitchell.

Junior grade.—Pass section—Pianoforte: Matilda Evans, Muriel Waldegrave.

Local schools examination: Higher divisions.—Distinction—Singing: Constance McCloskey, Lena Moreshead, Linda Koch, Margaret Kenny. Pass section—pianoforte: Elizabeth Coles, Jennie Gallagher, Marion Goulter, Kate Palmer. Singing: Rose Bennett, Pippin Ballin, Annie Gallagher, Daisy Reilly, Elizabeth Minogue. Lower division.—Distinction—Pianoforte, Maud Parker. Pass section—Pianoforte: Odile Rittleg, Eveline Collins, Elsie Watson, Olive Blake, Nora Harnett, Kathleen Ward. Elementary division.—Distinction—Pianoforte, Doris Heywood. Pass section—Pianoforte: Greta King, Dulcie Fleet, Catherine Patten.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 11.

The annual entertainment, dramatical and musical, by the pupils of St. Patrick's Convent Schools, will be given on Thursday, October 25, in St. Benedict's Hall.

Brother John, Provincial of the Marist Order, spent a few days in Auckland, and left by the Mararoa last Monday for Sydney.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated Mass at the Orphanage, Lake Takapuna, and at Devonport last Sunday morning. Dr. Lenihan stayed at the former place throughout Sunday, and returned to the Palace, Ponsonby, on Monday morning.

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly while in Sydney, and at the request of his Eminence the Cardinal, preached at High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral. Mgr. O'Reilly has returned to the Colony, and is at present paying a short visit to his relatives in Napier, and is due in Auckland in a few days.

The necessary legal transfer of the Catholic Institute to the Hibernian Society, Auckland Branch, has been nearly completed. The bargain is most advantageous to the branch, which intends to renovate its newly-acquired property throughout. It will, it is thought, yield a handsome revenue.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral on last Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the children of the parish renewed their baptismal vows. They mustered a short time previously at the convent school grounds, Hobson street. With them were the orphans from the Star of the Sea Orphanage, Ponsonby, and the Confraternities of the Children of Mary and the Guard of Honor. In processional order the whole proceeded to the Cathedral, where the Rev. Father Corcoran delivered an appropriate and short address, explanatory of the vows they were about to renew. The vow of renewal was very distinctly then read, on behalf of the children, by Miss Mary Sheahan. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, given by the Rev. Father O'Carroll, the appropriate music being supplied in a very creditable manner by the children. At the conclusion of the service the procession reformed and returned to the convent grounds. In the evening the church was crowded, many having to go away unable to gain admission. After Vespers Father O'Carroll delivered a fine discourse on the important subject of mixed marriages.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 15.

I regret very much to learn that the Very Rev. Dean Chervier is lying dangerously ill at Leeston. Mention of the sad circumstance was made in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, and the prayers of the congregation were asked for the sufferer.

Mr. R. Hayward, vice-president, occupied the chair at the weekly meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club held on Tuesday evening, when the question of whether women should be eligible for election to Parliament was fully debated, the majority being of opinion that the existing disabilities in the direction indicated should at the earliest opportunity be removed. The trend of the discussion, too, lay in this direction.

On Tuesday last the ladies of St. John the Baptist Branch of the Hibernian Society entertained a party of ladies of the Order of Foresters at a social in the Hibernian Hall. Songs were contributed by Misses J. Cronin, Wathaw, Courtney, and Duncan, and Mr. M. McNamara, and recitations were given by Mr. J. Finlay. Amongst those present were the Very Rev. Dean Foley (chaplain) and Mr. A. J. Malley (president), of St. Patrick's Branch, H.A.C.B.S. Refreshments were provided, various games and pastimes indulged in, and a very enjoyable evening was passed.

The Catholics of Halswell gave a most successful social in the public schoolroom in that locality on Friday evening last in aid of the church building fund. The committee who were entrusted with the event did all that was needed for the enjoyment of their patrons, and it is pleasing to know their efforts were amply rewarded. The duties of M.C. were capably performed by Mr. Smith, and the programme was interspersed with items as follows:—Song, Miss Anderson (Prebbleton); song, Mr. F. Evans (Christchurch); song and dance, Mr. Green; recitations, Mr. J. Finlay.

The dramatic and musical entertainment recently given in St. Aloysius's Hall, in aid of the renovation fund of the Marist Brothers' School, realised about £20, a result largely due to the careful supervision of the manager, Mr. John McAuliffe. In noticing the event in a previous issue, by inadvertence the active part taken by Mr. McAuliffe in organising and training the company was omitted. Mention also should be made of the services rendered in the musical part of the entertainment by Miss Violet Falvey and Mr. D. Roche, whose songs were a very pleasing feature of the event and so much appreciated that they were frequently recalled.

His Lordship the Bishop preached to a crowded congregation in the Pro-Cathedral at Vespers on Sunday evening on the subject of the great Catholic Congress lately held in Sydney, and the dedication ceremonies in connection with St. Mary's Cathedral in that city. Referring to the statements attributed to Archbishop Redwood on that occasion, and the criticisms in the public Press and elsewhere, his Lordship said if those people for the sake of controversy or notoriety sought to involve him or any Bishop in a newspaper controversy they were very much mistaken. He (his Lordship) and priests were willing and even anxious on any occasion to impart to those, who in their hearts desired to know and learn the truth, the necessary knowledge. He did not profess to speak for the Archbishop, as his Grace was quite capable of answering for himself, and no doubt would in his own way on his return.

The external appearance of the boys' school has during the last few weeks been very materially altered for the better. Much needed repairs to the main building have been effected and the principal portions repainted. The surroundings have been generally improved, and to keep in line with the other schools of the district, a flag pole has been erected on the gable end next the street. This was the centre of attraction on last Saturday afternoon when a large crowd of people, including the children and their parents and

friends, assembled to take part in the ceremony of 'hoisting the flag.' A guard of honor was provided by a detachment of the Imperial Rifles and the Woolston Brass Band discoursed music suitable to the occasion. Bishop Grimes opened the proceedings by making a speech, in which he said that some time ago an Old Boys' Club had been formed, and the members had thought it a fitting time on his (the speaker's) return from Sydney to hoist a flag over a building which they regarded as their *alma mater*.

Mr. W. Reece, Mayor of Christchurch, who presided, referred to the history of the British flag and the bravery of New Zealand soldiers in South Africa, and said that the lady who would hoist the flag that day was the mother of one of the brave lads fighting in the Transvaal.

Mrs. Tasker then hoisted the New Zealand flag, and the volunteers presented arms and fired three volleys, while the band played 'God Save the Queen.'

The Mayor then called for three cheers for the Queen and the flag, and cheers were given.

Mr. Donnelly addressed the assembly on the progress and extension of the Empire.

Rev. Brother Arthur said that he felt sure that the lads present had the proper patriotic feeling and would be true sons of the land of their birth and of their flag. He called for three cheers for the Mayor, who he said had kindly assisted. He knew that they had no kinder friend than their worthy Mayor.

Cheers were given and the Mayor returned thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

OXFORD.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The annual concert in aid of the Catholic Church and grounds improvement fund took place on Friday evening, October 5, in the Town Hall, East Oxford. The weather, however, was not so propitious as on former occasions, and consequently the audience was not so large, yet what it lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiastic appreciation of the various items. The introductory piece was an instrumental quartette by Miss A. Parish (piano), Mr. Cloudeley (violin), Mr. Hooper (cornet), and Mr. Hoare (piccolo), rendered in a very pleasing manner, and warmly applauded. Mr. Thomas Hunter in his vocal items, 'Just as the sun went down' and 'The young brigade,' was very effective, and received the warm applause of the audience. Mrs. Mead (Christchurch), in 'Killarney,' 'Twilight lullaby,' and in the duets 'In the dusk of the twilight' with Miss Bryant, and 'The cousins' with Miss Gertie Duncan, sang beautifully, her contributions being most enjoyable. In the duets 'The sailor sighs' and 'Larboard watch' Messrs. Harbidge and McCormack were very successful, rendering the items in their usually correct style. The violin solos, 'Les Cloches de Corneville' and 'The Gondoliers,' given by Mr. Cloudeley, were artistically played, and added very considerably to the success of the entertainment. In the club swinging exhibition and the dramatic scene, 'Times are changed,' Miss A. Lynskey and Miss Menzies were particularly good. The club exhibition was very well done, and the scene created great amusement. These items were a special feature of the performance. Mr. McCormack in his songs, 'Ora pro nobis' and 'The outpost,' with violin and cornet obligati, excelled himself, the items being specially well sung. Miss Bryant (Christchurch), in her rendition of 'Ashore' and 'Remember me no more,' made a decidedly favorable impression, more especially in her duet with Mrs. Mead. Miss Gertie Duncan contributed 'Because I love you' in a finished manner, her singing being highly appreciated. She also took part in the duets, 'What are the wild waves saying' with Mr. McCormack, and 'The cousins' with Mrs. Mead, in both of which she scored a decided success. The final item on the programme was 'The shamrock of Ireland' given by Mr. McCormack, in which the audience relieved him of the necessity of singing the chorus. In response to an imperative encore he was about to give an additional verse, composed by himself specially for the occasion, when Mr. Ingram craved leave to express on behalf of the audience their great appreciation of the treat which had been provided for them, and proposed a vote of thanks to the conductor. Mr. McCormack briefly thanked Mr. Ingram and the audience for the compliment paid him, and said that the arranging of the concert had been a great pleasure to him. Mr. McCormack then responded to the redemand, and the singing of the National Anthem brought the concert to a close. The accompaniments during the evening were played by Miss A. Parish in her usually efficient manner. It may be here mentioned that the whole of the arrangements, the tasteful decorations of the stage, and the conducting of the concert were in the hands of Mr. McCormack, who had the great satisfaction of seeing his labors crowned with a full measure of success. A committee of ladies of the parish provided a liberal supply of refreshments.

A little wonder is the Broadcast Patent Seed-sower sold by Morrow, Bassett, and Co. For sowing turnip, rape, grass, and clover seed it has no equal, while for oats, wheat, and barley you have only to see it to know its value. A boy can work it. Sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price only 20s.—*.*

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Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- October 21, Sunday.—Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 22, Monday.—St. Cyril and Methodius, Bishops and Confessors.
 „ 23, Tuesday.—Feast of the Most Holy Redeemer.
 „ 24, Wednesday.—St. Raphael Archangel.
 „ 25, Thursday.—St. Boniface I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 26, Friday.—St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 27, Saturday.—St. Ubald, Bishop and Confessor.

ST. RAPHAEL, ARCHANGEL.

Among the Jewish captives who were carried off to Nineveh by Salamanasar, the Assyrian king, was a good and holy man named Tobias, who amid the general defection of his people had preserved his faith inviolate and kept with fidelity the precepts of the law. He continued to follow the same conduct in the land of his captivity and to exercise at the peril of his life the most generous charity towards his afflicted brethren. In the midst of his good works God sent him a severe trial, for one day when, wearied out with burying the bodies of the slain, he had laid himself down to rest under the wall of his house, some hot dung from a swallow's nest fell on his face and deprived him of sight. He did not, however, lose for a moment his patience or peace of mind, but continued to bless and praise God in the midst of his affliction.

Meanwhile his only son, the young Tobias, had grown up in innocence and piety, the perfect model of his father's virtues. The latter, believing that his end was not far distant, one day called his son to him, and after giving him his last advice, bade him seek out a trusty guide to conduct him to the city of Rages, there to receive a sum of money due to him by one Gabelus. The young Tobias, going out to fulfil his father's commands, was met by a youth of comely aspect, who was girded ready for a journey. In answer to his inquiries, the stranger told him that he knew the way to Rages, and was acquainted with Gabelus. He added, moreover, that he was ready to guide him on his road. Full of joy, Tobias brought him to his father, who asked him his name, little thinking that it was the great Archangel St. Raphael, whom God in reward of his piety had sent to take charge of his son. The youth replied that he was called Azarias—for this was the name which he had assumed—and he assured the old man that he would conduct his son in safety to Rages and bring him back again to his home. The two travellers accordingly set out, and rested the first evening by the banks of the river Tigris. Here Tobias went into the water to bathe his feet, when suddenly a monstrous fish came rushing forwards to devour him. In great terror, he called out to his companion, who told him not to be afraid but to take the fish by the gills and draw it to the shore. He did so, and having brought it to land, set aside by the direction of his guide the gall and liver as useful for medicine, the rest they cooked and carried with them as provision for the journey.

Thus they journeyed on till they came to the house of Raguel, and friend of the elder Tobias. Now it happened that Raguel had a daughter Sarah, who had been espoused to seven husbands in succession, all of whom had been slain by Satan on the first night of their nuptials. The angel bade Tobias ask her in marriage, assuring him that such was the Will of God. Tobias did so, and obtained her father's consent. The wedding was celebrated with great rejoicing, and the young couple sanctified it and drew down the blessing of God upon themselves by spending the first three nights in prayer. Meanwhile Azarias proceeded to Rages, and received the money owing by Gabelus. Soon afterwards Tobias, with his virtuous spouse and heavenly guide, set out upon his return home. As they drew near their journey's end, the faithful dog which had accompanied them went running forwards with signs of joy as if to announce their return. The aged Tobias rose hastily, and, leaning on a servant's arm, ran with stumbling feet to meet and embrace his son. After the first joyful greetings were over the young Tobias, by the direction of the angel, took the gall of the fish and applied it to the eyes of his father, who immediately recovered his sight.

With hearts overflowing with gratitude Tobias and his son raised their voices in praise to God, and then turning to the young guide, begged him to accept half of their substance as some return for his services. Upon this Azarias declared who he was, and how he had been sent by God to guide and guard the son, and to comfort and restore sight to the father.

'Bless the God of heaven,' he said, 'give glory to Him in the sight of all that live, because He hath shown His mercy to you. For I am the angel Raphael, one of the seven who stand before the Lord. Peace be to you, fear not. For when I was with you I was there by the Will of God. It is time that I return to Him Who sent me, but bless ye God and publish all His wonderful works.'

'And when he had said these words he was taken from their sight, and they could see him no more. Then they, lying prostrate for three hours on their faces, blessed God, and rising up they told all His wonderful works.'

Who can help loving the great archangel Raphael for his tender and watchful care of Tobias and his son, and his unwearied solicitude in their regard? This beautiful history enables us better to understand the exceeding charity of our guardian angels who, though invisible to our eyes, guard and defend us from the wicked spirits, preserve us from all evil both of soul and body, and guide us on our path to heaven.

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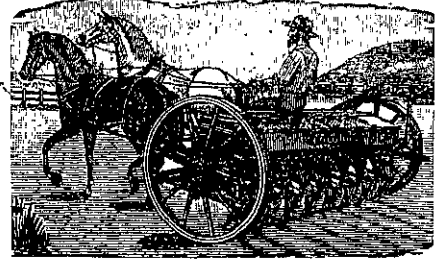
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alterations and so on free of charge.

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5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and
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JAMES DEALY Proprietor

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

Guests may depend upon being called in
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The Bedrooms are well and comfortably
furnished, and the Fittings and Accommoda-
tion throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the
Choiceest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX
Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hotel daily from 12 to 2, and Meals
at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.



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Hotel, Rangitikei, Rent £4 per week, price
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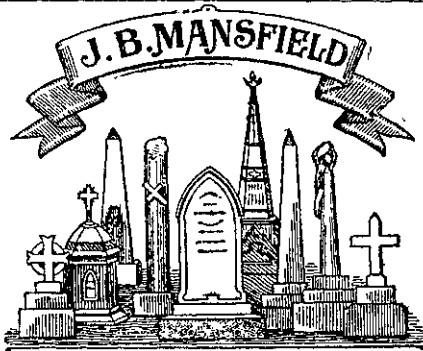
This New and Commodious Hotel has been
well furnished throughout and is now one
of the most comfortable Houses in Otago.
Suites of Rooms have been set apart for
Families, and every attention has been paid
to the arrangements for carrying on a first-
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Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,
Begs to notify that he has taken Donaldson's
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The Hotel is newly built, has excellent
accommodation for families, and all the
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The position is central to post office, rail-
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All the Liquors kepts are of the best
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COAL for every purpose is so universally
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Island now, that it would be superfluous for
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of its superiority over all other coals in every
notice like this. The present, therefore, is
only to assure the Public generally that the
Coal maintains its excellence, and is sold by
all Merchants in the trade.

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be
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12th November, 1896.

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Having purchased the above popular and
centrally-situated Hotel, and having con-
siderably added to and improved the accom-
modation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict
attention to the requirements of his cus-
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Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms
for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best
of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

A Night Porter in attendance.

A. SMITH - PROPRIETOR.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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Having leased the above centrally situated
Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer
First-Class Accommodation to the general
public. The building has undergone a
thorough renovation from floor to ceiling.
The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well
ventilated.

Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms
for families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—1s LUNCHEON
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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
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CHARGES MODERATE.

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One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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Are worthy of our Support.

Irish News.

ARMAGH.—Orange Rowdism in Portadown.—A most disgraceful exhibition of Orange rowdism took place in Portadown on Sunday, August 26. The members of the Portadown Young Men's Catholic Association had arranged an excursion to Bundoran, and when on their way to the railway station they were attacked by gangs of rowdies, who made a most wanton attack on the party, and subjected them to every form of abuse. The attack, which seems to have been carefully arranged beforehand, was aggravated by the cool deliberation with which it was carried out. Although no loose stones are to be had in the principal thoroughfares of the town, the scoundrels who think it consistent with a profession of Protestant principles to waylay and maltreat a body of inoffensive excursionists, simply because they happen to differ with them in religion and politics, seemed to have an almost inexhaustible supply of road metal, which they must have taken some trouble to procure before taking up their position in the streets. The members of the party were jostled, knocked down, and brutally ill-treated for no cause whatever. Father O'Connor, when driving to the station, was stoned, and he and the driver had a narrow escape. Father O'Hagan was also violently attacked, and many Catholics, when proceeding to Mass, were compelled to return to their homes, in order to save themselves from the violence of the infuriated crowd of bigots who thronged the streets. Many of the more respectable Protestants availed themselves of the facilities afforded for paying a visit to Bundoran, and had procured tickets from members of the association; but not a few of these were prevented from journeying with the party in consequence of a rumor which gained currency on Saturday night that an attack on the excursion party had been arranged.

CAVAN.—Portable Creameries.—An interesting feature of the rapidly-extending co-operative creamery movement in Ireland is the recent introduction of a portable creamery one of which is now in use in County Cavan. The portable creamery is drawn by a traction-engine, and is fitted with the latest creamery machinery and apparatus necessarily of the lightest pattern. This creamery travels into the country at a radius of twenty miles from the central concern. It stops at regular stations, to which the milk is carted by the farmers, and where it is churned at regular intervals.

CORK.—A Popular Business Man.—His many friends in the city of Cork availed of the departure of Mr. Hamilton, for many years a prominent and universally popular official of the London House, Cork, to present him with a testimonial expressive in a slight way of their regard for his uprightness of character and geniality of disposition. The compliment was highly deserved. Mr. Hamilton goes to take up an important post in the establishment of Cannon and Company, Limerick.

Laborers' Cottages in the Clonakilty Union.—An inquiry into a scheme for the erection of laborers' cottages in the Clonakilty Union has been held by Captain Connellan, Local Government Board Inspector. In the great majority of cases no opposition was offered by the occupiers of the lands on which the proposed sites are fixed.

Golden Jubilee of a Nun.—The Ven. Dean Keller presided at the ceremonies at the Youghal Presentation Convent in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Mother Aloysius Dwyer. The good nun is the first to celebrate her Golden Jubilee in the beautiful Youghal house.

A Popular Medical Man.—The popularity and high-standing of Dr. James Tracey among his professional brethren in Cork City was shown in a warm address of appreciation and acknowledgment of services rendered the profession, drawn forth by Dr. Tracey being compelled to seek a milder climate owing to ill-health.

Death of a Gaelic Scholar.—Students of the Irish language will learn with regret of the death of Mr Denis Fleming, a young Cork man, whose work on behalf of the old tongue deserves remark. He was a constant and brilliant contributor to various Gaelic journals, and his work was always clever and scholarly. The movement can ill afford the loss of such a friend.

DERRY.—Reported Election of Mr. Justin McCarthy.—The reported election of Mr. Justin McCarthy for Derry County must have been a mistake, as it was understood that he had definitely decided to withdraw from politics. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, writing about the General Election a few weeks ago, said: 'From the Irish benches the most notable absentee in the next Parliament will be Mr. Justin McCarthy. It will be the close—a somewhat sad one—of a career unsurpassed for devotion to principle and self-sacrifice. When Mr McCarthy entered Irish politics he had what might be called a great income for a literary man; when he left it he had sacrificed income, health, and almost life—for he lay 'twixt life and death for weeks—to the cause of his people. Since the great knock-down blow he has lived in quietude and retirement at Westgate-on-Sea, still working away at his typewriter when his eyesight permits him, and bearing obscurity and comparative exile and solitude, except for a devoted daughter, with the perfect resignation of a fine spirit. He takes a keen interest in Irish politics still, but it must be from afar for evermore.'

No Catholics need apply.—'We have no money for Catholics,' was practically the answer given by the Irish Society to the memorial of the St. Vincent de Paul conferences in January last, says the *Derry Journal*. True, the society pleaded poverty, but that plea was effectively negated by the very substantial grants of £100 to the Ebrington Presbyterian Church, and of £50 to the Baptist Chapel in Fountain street. A glance at the 'general

statement' shows conclusively that the society has money in abundance for every 'call' that is not likely to benefit Catholics. Yet Catholics constitute by far the larger portion of the city's population, and to the citizens belongs the fund of which the Irish Society are the trustees and administrators. Every Protestant charity in the city is liberally helped by the Irish Society. The Vincentian Conferences alone relieve more deserving poor—support more orphans—tide more working men over periods of sickness than all Protestant organisations combined. Yet they receive not one penny directly or indirectly from the Irish Society. The fact is scandalous and merits, as it receives wherever known, the condemnation of every honorable man.

DOWN.—Illness of the Bishop of Dromore.—We (*Ulster Examiner*, September 1) have just learned with the greatest pleasure that the Most Rev. Dr. McGivern, Lord Bishop of Dromore, is fast recovering from his recent long and trying illness, and it is now hoped, should the great improvement in his Lordship's health which is shown during the past week continue, he will soon be able to resume his ordinary duties as bishop.

DUBLIN.—Dedication of a Chapel.—The new chapel of the Monastery of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Joseph, Blackrock, Dublin, was solemnly dedicated by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin recently.

A Treat for Workhouse Children.—The Lady Mayoress of Dublin proposes to take the children of the South and North Dublin Unions on an excursion to the seaside. Letters requesting the permission of the Board of Guardians to do so were read at the meetings of the Unions, and the offer was accepted with thanks.

Looking after the Boys.—The Very Rev. Canon Fricker, P.P., Rathmines, ever anxious for the youth of his flock, has established a boys' brigade in his parish, and for some time it has quietly and unostentatiously been pursuing its most useful work.

Demolishing the Slums.—Lord Iveagh is about to raze the congested tenement district between St. Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and erect artisan dwellings of the most modern type in place of the present tumble-down and insanitary old houses. The scheme includes a large concert hall for the entertainment of the residents, swimming bath, wash-house, and a large public lodging-house, and it is estimated that these will cost between £60,000 and £100,000. On the space flanked by St. Patrick's Cathedral Lord Iveagh is laying out a public garden, which will be a boon to the inhabitants. It is Lord Iveagh's intention to devote all the rents from the dwellings and the lodging-house to the maintenance of the entire premises.

GALWAY.—Sad Drowning Accident.—While bathing at Kinvara, County Galway, a young man, John Hynes, was taken beyond his depth and immediately cried for help. Police-constable Callaghan rushed to his assistance and brought Hynes ashore in an advanced state of exhaustion. All efforts to restore animation proved unavailing.

LIMERICK.—Death of the Pastor of Ardagh.—The death took place towards the end of August of Rev. Father Walsh, Ardagh, County Limerick. Father Walsh had attained a great age, having reached 80 years. He enjoyed vigorous health up to recently, when he got an attack of congestion of the lungs. He recovered from this, but further ailments set in which left no hope of his recovery. He was much esteemed by his parishioners, and always interested himself in everything tending to their advantage. He was in every respect a fine type of a clergyman.

SLIGO.—Ordination at the Cathedral.—The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy ordained the Rev. M. Flanagan, in the Cathedral, Sligo, on August 15. Father Flanagan is a native of the diocese of Elphin, and is the son of Mr. Edmund Flanagan, Clongower, Castlereagh.

WATERFORD.—A Successful Gathering.—The Feis held in Dungarvan on August 11 was a magnificent success. The Town Hall, in which it was held, though capable of containing 1500 people, was literally crammed, and scores had to be refused admission. The Ven. Archdeacon Sheehy presided, and there were both on the platform and in the body of the hall a large number of clergymen. The audience was a thoroughly representative one, embracing members of Parliament, County, Urban, and Rural Councilors, doctors, lawyers, shopkeepers, etc. The Feis proceedings showed clearly the existence of a rich mine of Gaelic talent (as yet only partially developed) in County Waterford.

Drowning Fatality.—The capsizing of a sailing boat in Waterford Harbor involved the loss of four lives. The body of Mr. Patrick Kennedy, D.C., New Ross, and Secretary to the New Ross Harbor Commissioners, was washed ashore. The other victims were three men named Merrigan, Lanigan, and Furlong.

WESTMEATH.—Death of a Centenarian.—According to the local papers, Mrs. Mary Brazil, of Tullamore, was 101 years old when she departed this life on August 21.

Death of a Miltown Man in Argentina.—News has been received in Ireland of the death of Mr. James Scully, one of the old Irish pioneers, at Campana, Argentina, at the age of 96 years, nearly 70 of which he spent in his adopted country. Mr. Scully was a native of Miltown, County Westmeath, and went to Argentina in the early thirties. There he took up land and prospered, bringing up a large family, who were a credit to him and the country from which he came.

WEXFORD.—Death of the Sailors' Friend.—The death is reported of the Rev. George Rackards, of Wexford. He was 71 years of age. Father Rackards took a deep interest in the shipping

of Wexford and was regarded as the sailors' priest. He was ordained in 1858 at Maynooth. He was first appointed to the curacy of Newtownbarry, in his native diocese, and before returning permanently to the town of Wexford, of which he was a native, he officiated in Oulart and Horsewood. He served as chaplain of the Loretto Convent, Wexford, until a short time ago.

GENERAL.

A Valuable Manuscript.—One of the most interesting additions to the National Library in recent years is a curious and valuable manuscript relic of Daniel O'Connell's early legal career (says the *Freeman's Journal*). This his earliest fee book, beginning with his first case, and covering some years. It is interspersed with interesting details of his other doings at this time, and is of the highest importance to the biographer. It has been already exploited to some extent, but there is much other valuable matter to be gleaned from it. It is more or less in the nature of a diary, but is naturally chiefly devoted to O'Connell's legal studies. The manuscript has been acquired from a descendant of the Liberator.

The Irish Guards.—For her Majesty's new regiment of Irish Guards (says the *Daily News*) about 200 men have been enlisted. The recruits are from all parts of Ireland, without distinction of creed, but some have been transferred from the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and Scots Guards. The recruiting for the Irish Guards is hoped to be completed by the 3rd of September. The men at present enrolled are at the Guards' Depot at Canterbury. They are waiting there till the new Irish Guards' uniform is determined upon. It appears that Irish desires would be satisfied by green for the cap-band with the shamrock suitably displayed, and for the rest the ordinary uniform of the other Household Foot Guards. The standard of height is 5ft 7in for men under 20, and 5ft 8in for men over that age.

Irish Emigration.—No less than 25,510 people emigrated from Ireland during April, May, and June of this year. The birth rate has been falling, and is now only 21 per 1000, as against 29.6 in England, and so the natural increase in the population for the quarter would have been only 5097, leaving the net loss to Ireland 16,503, or at the rate of 66,000 a year.

The New Education Rules.—Referring to the new Education rules, the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe at a recent meeting said he believed the system would have a very beneficial pecuniary effect on the smaller schools throughout the country, and that this industrial training would be an immense benefit to the people. When one looked back at the past history of Ireland, and when one looked to the future prosperity of Ireland, one did not see much ground for hope, but it would be well to realise that they were Irishmen, and had to live in Ireland, and that one Irishman was as good as another.

A Maynooth Professor on a visit to the United States.—During the month of August the Very Rev. Walter McDonald, D.D., Prefect of Dunboyne Establishment and Professor of Canon Law at Maynooth College, Ireland, who contributed two papers to the late Catholic Congress in Sydney, was on a visit to his brother, Rev. James McDonald, pastor of St. Charles' Church, San Francisco. Father McDonald ranks among the best Catholic writers of the present day. He is the author of numerous scientific works. His book on *Motion* has attracted a great deal of attention in scientific circles. Several volumes pertaining to the Catholic Church show literary ability. This is the rev. gentleman's first visit to the United States, and the greater portion of his time was to be spent in San Francisco, as he had not seen his brother for five years.

The only Coherent Opposition.—The *Scotsman*, the leading Unionist journal of Scotland, in summing up the lessons of the last Session, makes some remarks worth remembering. 'Throughout the session, for instance,' it says, 'the Irish members have been the only coherent opposition.' But if the Irish members have been the only coherent opposition this session, why, if the Liberals are not able to unite either as a policy or a leader, should not the Irish party next session be actually the Opposition itself? The idea is not at all far-fetched in the present condition of affairs. 'The Irish members,' the *Scotsman* writer goes on to say, 'have conducted a campaign of questioning, animated by the desire to cast discredit on the Government, our soldiers, and our generals, and they have found imitators on the Opposition benches. Never, perhaps, has the right of asking questions been used with more malicious intent than during the present session.'

The Synod of Maynooth.—During the last week in August an event which will mark an epoch in the history of the Church in Ireland took place at Maynooth. It was the assembling in the great Irish ecclesiastical college of the third national synod of the century. The deliberations of this important conclave cannot fail to have a far-reaching effect upon the future of the Church in Ireland. Both its predecessors were fruitful of blessings, and it is to be hoped that similar results may follow the deliberations of the assembled Episcopate of Ireland on this occasion. On Monday evening preliminary meetings were held and officers to the synod appointed. On Tuesday morning the prelates and the other ecclesiastics composing the synod walked in procession to the College Church, where Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, after which those who were not entitled to be present withdrew. The doors were then closed by the Ostiarius and the Promoter demanded the Papal Decree, which having been read, the first session opened. His Eminence Cardinal Logue, with the powers of a Papal Delegate, presided. The Archbishops of Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam were present. The other members composing the synod were all the Bishops of Ireland, the Bishop of Cana, the Mitred Abbots of Mount Mellary and Roscrea Cistercian Abbeys, domestic prelates, heads of religious Orders and Congregations, Procurators of the Chapters of Irish dioceses, and theologians to the assistance of one of whom each Archbishop and Bishop is entitled. The decrees of the synod will be submitted for the approval of the Holy See.

THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a recent number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* there is an interesting article on Irish immigration by Mr. H. S. Desmond of Milwaukee. The writer says:—During the present century four and a half million people of Irish birth emigrated to the United States, and at the close of the century there are more than five millions of Americans of Irish parentage. The close of the century finds more people of Irish parentage in the United States than in Ireland, which has sent more colonists to North America during the nineteenth century than all Europe in 300 years. Three-fifths of the Irish immigrants and their descendants reside in the New England States, and something over one-fourth in the 12 North Central States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. The circumstances of territorial distribution have decidedly influenced their occupations and social condition. In the North Central States nearly one-half of them are farmers, but in the other parts of the country but 15 per cent. are engaged in agricultural pursuits. In regard to the other occupations these statistics will serve to show the advance made during the 10 years between 1880 and 1890.

	1880.	1890.
Farmers	107,000	100,000
Laborers	225,000	203,000
Blacksmiths	13,000	13,490
Carpenters	14,000	16,126
Masons	13,000	13,450
Machinists	6,000	8,200
Clergymen	2,516	2,817
Lawyers	1,008	1,248
Teachers	3,916	4,937
Physicians	1,028	1,065
Journalists	325	462
Saloon-keepers	8,500	7,500
Policemen	...	12,500
Female domestics	...	151,553
Trade and transportation	...	162,000
Dressmakers	...	12,230
Plumbers	...	4,224
Engineers	...	1,114
Theatrical	...	700
Government officials	...	750
Artists and authors	...	350

Of the whole population of the country, 21 per cent. are farmers, of the Irish population, 10 per cent. In 1880 23 per cent. of the Irish were laborers, in 1890 but 19 per cent. Both the Irish and Germans are leaving the liquor business. In 1880 the German saloon-keepers numbered 21,000, in 1890 18,200. The Irish in 1880 were 8,500, in 1890 7,500. These figures should encourage the total abstinence advocates. The total policemen of the country were 71,629 in 1890, 12,500 of whom were Irish. One out of every seven of the Irish working population in 1880 was engaged as a female domestic servant; now only one out of 16 is thus occupied. There are more doctors, lawyers, and authors among the second generation than there are saloon-keepers, and more than three times as many teachers as policemen. The second generation is not filling the ranks of the priesthood as readily as the parent stock, but their great increase in all the professions, and especially in the desks of authority in the schools, is noteworthy. The article furnishes much food for reflection, and shows how the bulk of the Irish people are seizing their opportunities for advancement.

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

Dunstan Times says:—Messrs. W. Gawne and Co. have for warded us a bottle of their Worcestershire Sauce. The sauce is quite equal in quality to Lea and Perrin's, and is only half the cost of the imported article. It has also a delicate piquancy all its own, which must make it an epicurean's delight and a joy for ever. We asked a number of people to sample the Sauce sent us, and they were charmed with it. Our readers should ask for the Sauce and try it for themselves.—*.*

Tussicura, Wild Cherry Pectoral Balm, the famous remedy for coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, has the largest sale of any throat and lung medicine in New Zealand. Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of bronchitis, cough, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, experience delightful and immediate relief, and to those who are subject to colds on the chest it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the throat and giving strength to the voice, and it neither allows a cough or asthma to become chronic nor consumption to develop. Consumption has never been known to exist where coughs have been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain. Beware of coughs. Remember every disease has its commencement, and consumption is no exception to this rule. Obtainable from Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Limited, and all merchants throughout the Colony. Price, 2s 6d.—*.*

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OAMARU.

P. KELLY Proprietor.
 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.

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Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.

R. FRANCIS,
 159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
 CHRISTCHURCH.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MANCHESTER STREET.

CHRISTCHURCH

(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.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

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

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

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

RELIABLE FIRM.

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, free to any address.

JAMES CRAVEN AND CO
 SEED SPECIALISTS,
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(J. J. HISKENS),

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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 INVERCARGILL.

JOHN GILLIESFurniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
Linoleum Warehouse,

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, Bracketts, 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.

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.



<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>
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Commercial.

(For week ending October 18.)

PRODUCE.

London, October 9.—An Australian wheat cargo sold at 31s 3d.
 London, October 12.—The wheat markets are tending downwards and cargoes are slow of sale. Australian affloat is quoted at 32s; September shipments, 32s 3d; steam parcels, 32s.
 Butter—The market is brisk and colonial is selling well at 106s to 108s; Danish, 112s to 114s.
 London, October 14.—All classes of New Zealand mutton and lamb have risen ½d on last week's quotations. River Plate, heavy and light, are both 3½d. New Zealand beef is unchanged.
 Wellington, October 15.—The Agent-General cables to the Department of Agriculture as follows:—Butter, 109s, good demand, cheese, 54s, market very firm.

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

OATS—There was a good attendance of buyers, but competition was slack, prices showing a decline of about a ½d per bushel. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6½d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—The local demand is confined chiefly to prime milling quality, for which there is fair sale at quotations. Medium quality is not in request, but fowl wheat meets with ready sale. We quote: Prime milling, 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 has been poorly supplied and prices for prime quality have firmed considerably. We quote: Good to prime Derwents, L2 to L2 10s, others, 7s to 7s 6d per ton (bags in).

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf is in moderate supply and meets with fair demand at quotations. Medium and inferior quality is in over supply and difficult to place at reduced values. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium to good L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—
Oats: Fair to good feed 1s 6d to 1s 7d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d.
Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: Northern, 4s to 5s; Southern, 4s to 4s. Chaff: Inferior, 3s to 4s; good to prime, 5s to 5s. Straw: pressed 2s, loose, 2s.
Turnips, to 1s, few in market. Flour: Sacks, L6; 50lbs, L6 10s; 25lbs, L6 15s, quiet. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 8d. Onions, Melbourne, 16s.

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

WHEAT—No change to report. Prime 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—The demand during the week has been dull, and prices have eased ½d per bushel. Milling, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Prime chaff is in good demand, but medium quality is dull of sale. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 to L2 5s per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Market barely supplied, and prices show a considerable rise. Best Derwents, 4s to 5s; medium, 4s to 4s per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, October 9.—The fifth series of colonial wool sales has been opened. There was brisk competition. Merinos showed a decline of 10 to 15 per cent. compared with closing sales of the last series.

London, October 10.—At the wool sales bidding was very spirited at yesterday's prices.

Messrs. Balme, Jacob, and Buxton's joint catalogue comprised 11 571 bales, two-thirds of which was from New Zealand. There was a full attendance, good competition, and the catalogues were practically cleared.

Compared with the July closing rates low crossbreds were unchanged, while medium to faulty declined 10 per cent. Faulty merinos declined 15 per cent., and best 10 per cent.

London, October 11.—At the wool sales the clips branded 'Rye-grass, Pakka,' realised 6½d per lb., 'Clare,' 6½d, 'Brancepeth' (W. H. Beetham, Wellington), 6½d, 'Strathkellar,' 7½d, 'Moia Flat,' 7½d; 'Hive Downs,' 7½d.

London, October 12.—At the wool sales there was spirited competition for all classes and the market displayed a better tone.

The Bradford wool market is tending upward. Common sixties, 18d, super, 19d. At the sales all classes of wool are very firm. Continental competition has improved.

The National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand (Limited) have received the following cablegram from their London office:—Wool sales opened at an average decline of 15 per cent. on merino (all descriptions) and crossbred (finest descriptions). The future of the market is uncertain. Sales opened on par with last sales in crossbred coarse descriptions. Foreign buyers are purchasing very little.

London, October 11.—At the rabbitskin sales there were 1418 bales offered and 1362 sold. Prices were irregular, but showed an advance of ½d to 1d.

London, October 13.—At the wool sales, 17 850 bales have been catalogued to date, and 44 754 sold. All classes are in brisk demand, and prices are very firm. Continental buyers are eagerly competing with the British for merinos at highest prices. The Westland clip sold at 16½d. There was a good tone, but prices were unchanged.

Adelaide, October 16.—At the opening wool sales English and Continental buyers were well represented, but the market is unsettled, and little business was done pending the opening auctions.

At Melbourne and Sydney about half the offerings were sold, merinos and fine crossbred showing a decline of 45 per cent. on last year's opening rates.

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

BABBITSKINS—Market firm. Winter greys, 16d to 16½d; selected, 15d, medium, 14d to 15½d, autumn, 9d to 11½d; summers, 6d to 8½d, smalls, 3d to 4d, blocks to 22½d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—Market unchanged. Dry merinos, 5d to 5½d; halfbreeds, 5d to 7½d; crossbreds, 4d to 4½d per lb., butchers' green skins, 3s 6d to 4s 10d each.

HIDES—In fair demand. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; extra heavy, 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3½d; inferior, 2d to 3d; cow hides, 3½d to 3½d 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.

On account of Labor Day there were only small yardings at Addington to-day, consisting of 2780 fat sheep, 100 fat lambs, 1500 store sheep, 291 cattle, and 320 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—The 111 head yarded were mostly good sorts, and the short supply caused a slight improvement in prices. Good to

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

AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS,

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

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

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

BOUSKILL AND McNAB

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

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

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

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

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

BOUSKILL AND McNAB,
SYMONDS STREET,
AUCKLAND.

J. FANNING & CO.

Telephone 650.

House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE,
WELLINGTON.

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

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

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wishing to buy.

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

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

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

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

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN McINTOSH

(For many years salesman to City Co),

Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE DENNIS.

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.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

COALS! COALS! COALS!!!

The

DUNEDIN AND SUBURBAN COAL CO., Limited,

With which is incorporated

JAMES GIBSON AND CO. (Limited),

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

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

DRY FIREWOOD.

Direct Importers of Newcastle Coal and Smithy.

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

Orders may be left with

DUTHIE BROS., GEORGE STREET.

F. GUNN,
Manager.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

KILROY AND SUTHERLAND,

176 and 178 PRINCES STREET (near Stafford St.)

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

OPENING DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

NEW SHOPS! NEW GOODS!! NEW IDEAS!!

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY,

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late A. Solomon.)

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

Note Address:

W. G. ROSSITER.

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Moura Fri., Oct. 19 3 p.m. D'din
Flora Fri., Oct. 26 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Moura Fri., Oct. 19 3 p.m. D'din
Flora Fri., Oct. 26 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

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

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Talune Tues., Oct. 30 2.30 p.m. tr'n
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 Oct. 21 Noon D'din
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NAPIER.

Cargo only.

Janet Nicoll Wed., Oct. 24 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
For FIJI

Taviuni Wed., Oct. 24

“DEAR ME!

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

prime beef sold at from 23s to 26s per 100lb, and other sorts at 19s to 22s 6d. Steers realised L7 10s to L10 2s 6d; heifers, L5 to L7 15s; cows, L4 15s to L8 5s.

STORE CATTLE—There was a mixed entry of store cattle, and a good sale for forward sorts. Three-year steers brought L4 15s to L5; do heifers, L3 2s 6d to L4 15s; extra good 18 months to two-year heifers, L2 19s; yearlings, L1 4s to L2 6s for an extra well-grown line; 18 months old mixed cattle, L2 5s; forward store cows, L4 3s to L5 2s 6d; and others, L2 12s to L3 15s; dairy cows, L2 15s to L6 15s.

FAT SHEEP—These were mostly good lines of wethers, both crossbred and merino, but ewes were scarce. Butchers' and freezers were both in competition, and prices showed a further hardening tendency. Heavy wethers brought from 21s to 26s 6d; freezers, 19s to 23s, light and unfinished, 17s 1d to 18s 6d; shorn wethers, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; merino wethers for freezing, 19s 6d to 21s 9d; and others, 16s 3d to 18s 6d.

FAT LAMBS—These were not quite so good in quality, but met with ready sale at 12s 9d to 15s.

STORE SHEEP—All classes met with a keen demand, but in cases of ewes with lambs several lines were withdrawn, the owners' ideas of values being too high. Wethers in wool brought 17s to 18s 7d; shorn do, 14s 9d; and ewes and lambs (all counted), 9s 2d.

PIGS—Pigs of all classes sold well, baconers making from 31s to 46s; porkers, 20s to 30s; stores, 10s to 17s; and suckers and weaners, 6s to 9s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—Saturday, being a race day, was practically an off day in the horse saleyards. There is a good inquiry for upstanding hacks and harness horses. 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 Monday, October 15 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 34 dredges, the total yield being 986oz 15dwt 1gr, or an average of 29oz per dredge:—

Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 5 days, 106oz 10dwt; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 134 hours, 90oz 14dwt; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 124 hours, 67oz 10dwt; Meg and Annie (Kawarau River), 59oz 18dwt; Empire (Waipori), 2 dredges, 48oz; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 5 days, 42oz; Alexandra Eureka (Alexandra), 40oz; Matau (Clyde), 39oz; Perseverance (Alexandra), 4 days, 35oz 8dwt 15gr; Clyde (Alexandra), 32oz; Woolshed (Glenore), 128 hours, 28oz 16dwt; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 28oz 10dwt; Success (Waipori), 137 hours, 28oz 8dwt 6gr; Golden Gate (Miller's Flat), 6 days, 28oz; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 136 hours, 27oz 15dwt; Lawrence (Waipori) 25oz 10dwt; Ngapara No. 2 (Nevis River), 23oz; Enterprise No. 1 (Alexandra), 120 hours, 22oz 18dwt 3gr; Waimumu (near Gore), 131 hours, 20oz; Chicago (Alexandra), 130 hours, 20oz; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 19oz 16dwt; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 128 hours, 18oz 1dwt; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 5 days, 16oz 4dwt; Vincent (Clyde), 122 hours, 15oz; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 92 hours, 11oz 6dwt 4gr; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 130 hours, 14oz 2dwt; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 113 hours, 13oz 9dwt; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 12oz 16dwt; Nevis (Nevis River), 84 hours, 11oz 7dwt; Enterprise No 2 (Alexandra), 10oz 17dwt; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 128 hours, 10oz 3dwt; Rolling Stone (Cardrona River), 9oz; Waikaka Forks (Waikaka), 121 hours, 7oz 16dwt 10gr. Total, 986oz 15dwt 14gr.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following Nationalists have been returned by Irish Constituencies in addition to the list which appeared in our last issue:—Louth South, Mr. J. Nolan; Wexford North, Sir T. Esmonde; Donegal North, Mr. O'Doherty; Kerry West, Mr. O'Donnell; Armagh South, Mr. Campbell; King's County (Birr Division), Mr. Reddy; Cork South-East, Mr. Crean; Dublin South, Mr. Mooney; Leitrim North, Mr. P. A. McHugh; Kildare North, Mr. Leamy; Tyrone East, Mr. P. C. Duggan; St. Patrick's (Dublin), Mr. W. Field; Westmeath, Mr. Kennedy; Meath North, Mr. White; Mayo North, Mr. O'Kelly.

In the Dublin South contest the Nationalists succeeded in winning the seat in consequence of a split in the Conservative camp. Mr. Mooney, who was successful, polled 3668 votes. The Right Hon. H. C. Plunkett (C), the former member, received 2854 votes, and Mr. Ball 1533 votes. The landlords ran an Independent candidate owing to Mr. Plunkett appointing a former Parnellite to the secretaryship of his department, and showing a generally conciliatory spirit towards the Home Rule party.

Messrs. Whitaker Bros., the well-known Catholic booksellers, of Wellington and Greymouth, call attention to their new list of books, comprising works on theology, Christian philosophy, etc., by some of the ablest writers. They are preparing a complete list of the best Catholic books published, and which may be obtained on application.—*.*

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT TUBMAN.

Lieutenant Tubman writes as follows to a friend in Dunedin:—Mafeking is a miserable little place from what I saw of it. The whole business of the siege, looking at it from the point of view of the besiegers, must have been boomed and over-rated tremendously; one rush by the Boers, and all would have been over, but they are such cowardly wretches when it comes to a down right winning go. If you could only see the place you would wonder at the importance put upon it, and why it was defended so tenaciously—for no other reason, I suppose, than the principle of the thing. It was not the relief of the place so much as the relief of B. P. and his men that roused the excitement and enthusiasm of the good people of Dunedin, I suppose. Well, we were hurried out of Mafeking in the direction of Zeerust. We have 25,000 men with us, and shortly after we crossed the border we were fired on, but no harm was done to our boys. The following day (the 16th) we got into action, and no doubt you have long ago heard the particulars of it. I was with Captain Fulton, and as soon as we reached the top of a kopje we received a volley that laid one poor chap low, and wounded three others. It was terribly warm work. As soon as they gave us the volley we took cover just on the ridge of a kopje, and settled down to business. My company had to cover Captain Fulton's retreat with the rest of the wounded who were able to get away. I had one close shave. A big Boer aimed point blank at me at about 100 yards. When I saw him aiming I thought it was winter with me, but he fired high and missed (flurried at the bayonet, I suppose), the bullet going between the rim of my hat and my ear, it seemed to me by the whiz. Then my turn came, and I laid him out on the rocks as dead as a stone. After that two of my men and I were cut off for an hour or so, and had to lie low, getting an occasional shot. We killed Snyman and seriously wounded a field cornet. A flag of truce came up in the morning and took their bodies away, and also the rest of the killed and wounded that they could not take away in their fight. Poor Harvey fell on the other side of the kopje from me—shot through the head. He never spoke a word—not even moved. I miss him very much, for he and I, as I told you before, have been chums ever since Forbury Park camp. I never witnessed anything in my life so pathetic as his burial.

We spent two nights and a day on the kopje—no blankets and very little food. I never felt the cold so much before, and we could not sleep for fear of being surprised. We were all pretty well knocked out, but are well again. The following day we had to retire for some reason or other, leaving our dearly won position and poor Harvey's body behind. We executed our retirement in good order, but were again fighting all day after reaching Ottoshoop. Thank God. I have not been hit, and I can tell the sight of fellows being dropped by bullets not far from you makes one feel that he don't want any more kopjes to rush, as it certainly means 'winter' for some more of us. As far as my men are concerned, only one was scratched. Yesterday I went back to the border with the wounded; we were fired on, but no harm was done. Tell the children that I have not time to write to them just now, and that I got letters from several of them. Glad to say I am well. You might regard this letter as a reply to the children at school, and read it to them. All my clothes are at Mafeking, and what I stand in are almost in rags. You would not know some of us if you saw us for dirt, etc., and general uncouthness. We are on three-quarter rations just now, and when I was at leisure to-day did some naturalist work, and bagged a fowl. I am now waiting and watching it carefully till 5 p.m. I laid the specimen out with a stick. No naturalist ever guarded a unique specimen like I watch that hen.

HOME FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The transport steamer Canada, of the Dominion Line, took home recently from Capetown 1,200 invalided officers and men, nearly 200 of whom were Catholics. Rev. Father Ogle, O.M.I., the chaplain, has been through the siege of Mafeking and marched many a mile with the troops.

HIGHLANDERS AND IRISHMEN.

Trooper Glover, an Australian, writing from South Africa, says: 'The novelty is wearing off the game now; everything is too regimental, and we will not be sorry when we receive orders to proceed to Durban or Capetown. I think a good deal of this country, but I wouldn't stop here for all the rice in China. I am satisfied that the British Tommy Atkins is not at all like the article we read about, and I reckon that one Australian is worth any two of them, excepting the Highlanders and Irishmen, and they are champions to the backbone.'

Two up-to-date motor cars have been landed in Melbourne to the order of the Dunlop Tyre Company. The cars consist of a neat little three-and-a-half horse power De Dion voiturette with seatidg accommodation for four persons—capable of a speed of 20 miles an hour on level roads—and a De Dion quadricycle—two-and-a-half horse power—carrying two people. Both cars are fitted with Dunlop pneumatic motor tyres. These cars will be the forerunners of many similar ones imported by the Dunlop Company, who have secured the De Dion agency for the majority of the Australasian colonies.—*.*

When the locally-made article is as good as the imported it is the duty of every New Zealander to patronise the colonial product. Messrs Ballin Bros., of Christchurch, are makers of a superior brand of sarsaparilla, with which they challenge the market.—*.*

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FOR THE

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL
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THE exceptional circumstances under which the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel at Middle Park is placed, through debt, force the Carmelite Fathers to appeal to their fellow-Catholics for help in their great difficulties. The whole-hearted sympathy and support of his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne guarantee the worthiness of their appeal. The address of the Very Rev. John Ryan, S.J., at a meeting of the parishioners to inaugurate this appeal, sets out clearly how the debt was incurred, and why it still remains so large in amount.

The Fathers appeal with confidence for donations—all, however small, will be thankfully received—in order that their financial honor may not be tarnished, that the Church may be saved to them, that disgrace may not stain their name, and that this Church of Our Lady may be secured as a shrine for devotion to the Mother of God, and a centre for the propagation of the Confraternities of the Brown Scapular of Mt. Carmel.

The names of all helpers will be entered in a book, "The Guild of Ransomers of Our Lady's Church," which will be placed on the altar, and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered on the first Sunday of each month—till the debt be paid—for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all whose names are inscribed therein. Names of deceased friends sent "In Memoriam" will also be remembered in these Masses.

The fathers appeal more especially to all who honor the Scapular of Our Lady, and who hope to depart this life invested in the Carmelite habit—"a sign of salvation and pledge of protection" to all who worthily wear it.

It is suggested that those invested in the Scapular should also help by collecting among their friends.

Donations may be sent to VERY REV. PRIOR, CARMELITE PRIORY, SOUTH MELBOURNE

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In Aid of the

SISTERS OF MERCY'S ORPHANAGE,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

The Date of the above Performance has been ALTERED to EARLY IN DECEMBER, the date of which will be published in future issue. Ticket-holders please take note.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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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.

DEATH.

CRAWFORD.—On September 21 (accidentally drowned from s.s. Peregrine, on her voyage from Sydney to Brisbane), John P. Crawford, eldest beloved son of Patrick and Annie Crawford, Hyde street, Dunedin; aged 23. 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 18, 1900.

THE COMING CONTEST IN AMERICA.

OUTSIDE of the United States the interest taken in the approaching election for President—which is to be decided on the sixth of next month—has probably been less general and less keen than is usually the case, and under the circumstances this is hardly to be wondered at. In the first place the struggle in South Africa and the very serious situation of affairs in the Far East have for some time past overshadowed all other matters and completely engrossed public thought. In the second place when the election campaign was first com-

menced the outside world was led to believe that Mr. BRYAN had not a possible chance and that the affair would be a 'walk-over' for Mr. MCKINLEY, and that of course helped to make the prospect lame and unexciting. And finally, public interest in the contest has been deadened by the difficulty—the chronic difficulty—which non-Americans have in getting anything like a clear or definite idea as to what are the actual issues which divide the two candidates and their parties. Generally speaking the names of political parties give at last a rough indication of the special policy or principles which they profess to uphold. Thus the terms Liberal and Conservative, Freetrader and Protectionist, Moderate and Prohibitionist, explain themselves, and, at least in a general way, serve to indicate the special viewpoint of the respective parties. But the names of the two great parties in America—Democrat and Republican—do not in themselves suggest any essential difference or distinction and only help to further confound and befog the uninitiated. In spite of all this, as the time of the crisis draws near public interest in the struggle is becoming greatly quickened and all the more so as Mr. BRYAN'S chances of success have of late very appreciably increased. We propose therefore to explain as clearly and simply as possible the present differences between the two parties and the actual issues involved in the great contest now pending.

Before doing so it may be interesting to our readers to have a brief description of the personal character of the two candidates. So far as Mr. MCKINLEY, the present President and leader of the Republican party, is concerned, the accounts are very conflicting. His opponents in the Democratic Press, with the vigor and picturesqueness peculiar to American political papers, describe him in terms ranging from a 'carpet-bagger,' a 'marionette,' and an 'invertebrate,' up to 'England's cub' and 'fetch-and-carry poodle.' His friends in the Republican Press, on the other hand, laud him to the skies as almost a second WASHINGTON. The truth lies, of course, between these two extremes. All impartial reports agree in crediting him with personal honesty, even temper, and when roused—but only when roused—considerable force of will. He listens to advice, but, like less exalted beings, he is slow to take it. He has an exceptional skill in the judgment of men, and his choice of colleagues and of subordinates has helped, far more than his own gifts, to carry him safe and secure through his Presidential term. He has two notable defects which will always prove a source of weakness to him. The first is that he is by no means a brainy man, his thinking capacity being very little, if any, above the average. As a Democratic Congressman rather caustically put it, the difference between Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. BRYAN is, that Mr. BRYAN'S convictions are so strong that it is hard for him to let go of them, and Mr. MCKINLEY'S so weak that it takes him all his time to hold on to them. The other defect is that he seems to have very little independence of character. Even thoroughly unbiassed writers have declared that if popular opinion demanded it he would be willing to sacrifice his most fundamental political principles, and it is generally admitted that on all great questions and critical occasions he is almost entirely in the hands of his very able chief adviser, Mr. HANNA, thus almost justifying the taunt of his opponents, who persistently refer to him as 'HANNA'S marionette.' It should be added that his experience as President, while it has served to show up his defects, has also had the effect of deepening his character, and he is certainly a better all-round man to-day than when, four years ago, he was first nominated for the Presidency.

Mr. W. J. BRYAN, the Democratic candidate, though perhaps less widely known than his opponent, is certainly a much more interesting personality. He is a Western lawyer who began life on a farm and left it, at the age of 15, to get education. After passing from one academy to another he finally entered Illinois College, Jacksonville, and after a four years' course there graduated with the highest honors in 1881. He then studied law, and in 1889 he went to Nebraska, where he became a member of the firm of TALBOT and BRYAN. He never held any office until he was elected to Congress, and his career as a congressman has shown that he possesses exceptional shrewdness, ability, and tact. Mr. BRYAN is only 40, though if the pictures published of him are like the original he must look old for his years.

The picture shows a very powerful head, with square brows and chin, and a large and well-shaped nose. The whole face expresses great keenness and determination. It is emphatically the face of a man who knows what he means and who will insist that his audience shall always know what he means. As is very generally known, Mr. BRYAN is a great popular orator, and indeed it was by sheer power of oratory that he first forced his way to the front. When the Chicago Convention met in 1896 for the nomination of a candidate Mr. BRYAN'S name was not even seriously mentioned for the position. But on the second day he was given an opportunity of speaking in defence of the platform, and he delivered an address of such surpassing eloquence that the whole gathering was completely carried away. The Convention was adjourned in order to allow the effect of the speech to evaporate and to give other candidates a chance, but to no purpose. The first impression remained, and the orator was nominated for the presidency by an overwhelming majority. It was on this occasion that Mr. BRYAN uttered the striking metaphor which, of itself, proved almost sufficient to make him famous: 'You shall not set on the brow of labor a crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold.' The words produced an effect that was simply electrical. They seemed in a subtle way to sanctify the Democratic cause, and from that time forth the members of the party were made to feel that they were engaged not in a mere political faction-fight but in a great and holy crusade. The hold which Mr. BRYAN then gained on the Democracy of the nation he still retains, and we venture to think that, whether he be successful on the present occasion or not, the time will certainly come when the highest honor which the Republic can offer will be his.

The issues involved in the present struggle have been defined in elaborate 'platforms' published by the Conventions of the respective parties. The platform published by the Republican Convention, though very lengthy, is at the same time very vague. Stripping it of its generalities one finds that the only two planks that are clearly and definitely stated are the continued allegiance of the party to the Gold Standard and the re-affirmation of its faith in the policy of Protection. The platform approves Mr. MCKINLEY'S course in regard to the Philippines, but does not venture on a defence of his action which certainly constituted a departure from the MONROE doctrine and from the traditional policy of the United States. The Democratic platform is much more definite and outspoken. It contains a great many planks, the most important of which are, unqualified opposition to Imperialism, by which is meant the policy of acquiring and holding sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people outside the bounds of the United States, the special reference being to Cuba and the Philippines; a scathing denunciation of 'trusts' or monopolies, and a demand for their suppression; and a reiteration of the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. Both platforms contain a reference to the Transvaal trouble. The Republican platform expresses an 'earnest hope that a way will soon be found honorable to Great Britain and the two Republics to terminate the present strife,' an aspiration which a Democratic editor describes as being nothing more than 'a pious hope that a speedy peace may be arrived between the wolf and the lamb without too much injury to the mutton trade.' The Democratic utterance on the same subject is as follows:—'Believing in the principles of self-government, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African Republics. Speaking, as we do, for the entire American nation, except its Republican office-holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.'

The main issues, then, which divide the two parties in the present struggle are: (1) The question of Imperialism; (2) the treatment of 'Trusts,' which the Republicans dare not suppress, since it is on the owners of 'Trusts' that they depend largely for their support; and (3) the money question—i.e., the question whether there is to be a gold and silver standard or a gold standard only. We have not space to go into the very interesting question of Bimetallism involved in this last issue, but we may state very briefly

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what it is precisely that the Silver party demand. At present gold is the only legal tender in America, and all debts above a trifling amount are payable in gold coin. The supply of gold is, of course, limited, and the effect of this and of its being the only legal tender is that the value of gold is steadily rising, so that a debtor whose debt extends over any length of time is in reality compelled to pay far more to his creditor than is actually due. Mr. BRYAN and the Democrats believe that this injustice lies at the root of half the troubles and difficulties experienced by the farmers and the industrial classes, and they propose to remedy matters by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That is, they propose that silver shall be legal tender to any amount at the ratio named, so that a debt which formerly could only have been paid in the money represented by an ounce of gold could under the new state of things be paid also in the money represented by sixteen ounces of silver. That is, very briefly and baldly, the position taken up by the Silver party, and it was in giving expression to these views that Mr. BRYAN made use of the metaphor: 'You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold.' Of the three issues above mentioned, undoubtedly the great outstanding paramount issue in the present struggle is that of Imperialism. The Democratic platform, while enumerating a great many important planks, emphatically declared this to be the burning question, striking as it did at the very structure of the government of the country. The Republicans were at first quite willing to have it so, but they have apparently found that they are not very safe on that issue, as the late cables published in the daily papers indicate that they are making strenuous efforts to divert public attention to the Silver question as the dominant issue. Such an attempt, made at the eleventh hour, is in itself a flag of distress.

* * *

Will Mr. BRYAN win? A few months ago there would have been only one answer to the question, but even the Republicans admit that the result of the election is now quite a matter of doubt. It is true that the forces arrayed on the Republican side are very strong. Mr. MCKINLEY will have the unanimous support of the capitalists and merchants who are interested in maintaining the gold standard; of the 'rings' and 'trusts' who look to him for a continuance of their lease of life; of the representatives of army interests, who have everything to gain from his Imperialistic policy; and of the great army of office-holders who depend on him for all they have in the world. The interests at work for Mr. BRYAN certainly do not look quite so formidable. He will have the support of the great body of Western farmers and a large portion of the middle classes. He will secure the lion's share of what is called the German-American vote, which has hitherto been cast on the Republican side, and will receive also strong support from the anti-English party, which is very numerous in the United States. These will at least enable him to make a heavy poll. But there is an influence at work for the Democratic cause which is more potent than any of these, and which sooner or later is bound to tell. Mr. BRYAN's true strength lies not in the support of this or that section or party, but in the fact that he is the leader of the huge army of the toilers, who are filled with a 'noble discontent' with the hardships and inequalities of their lot. They work hard, they are free citizens of a great Republic, and they believe they have a right to something more than food and lodging. They want more comfort, more freedom from care, more command of the things which make up the dignity of life, and Mr. BRYAN and his party alone hold out any promise of giving what they want. The influence of labor may be slow in growth and organisation, but its effect will be all the more sure. The American Republic has its own destiny to fulfil, and it was not established and saved at the cost of a million lives and a thousand millions of money merely to produce successive crops of ASTORS and VANDERBILTS. The revolt against the tyranny of capital, which has been so consistently and heartlessly abused in the United States, is destined to play an important part in the future of the country; and even though the Democratic candidate should fail on this occasion, the indications are that Mr. BRYAN, or his successor as leader of the party, will be a sure President in the election of 1904.

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

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

It has been found necessary to postpone the performance of the 'Shaughraun,' which is to be given in aid of the funds of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage. It will now take place early in December, on a date of which due notice will be given.

An enjoyable musical and dramatic entertainment was given in Naumann's Hall, South Dunedin, on October 10, in aid of the funds of St. Patrick's Catholic Literary Institute. The hall was well filled, and a pleasant evening spent as a fitting conclusion to the public holiday (Labor Day). The programme arranged for the occasion was contributed to by some really first-class talent, and was gone through in a manner creditable to all concerned. The items set down for the first part were so well received that numerous encores had to be responded to. Miss Rose Blaney sang 'When we meet' and 'Killarney' in a manner that gained the warm appreciation of her audience. A pianoforte duet was given by Misses Brennan and Fitzpatrick; songs by Messrs. G. Neill, E. Eager, T. Anthony, J. McLean, T. Hussey, and Misses Pearson, Creagh and Fitzpatrick; violin solo, Herr Zimmermann; cornet solo, Mr. R. Phillips; recitations, Miss Bush and Mr. Pastorelli; and a step-dance by Mr. J. Mullins. The second part of the programme, which was very well received, consisted of the comedy 'An Irish Engagement,' the characters being sustained by Misses S. Smith and W. Heffernan, and Messrs. T. Anthony, Dee, McLean, and Pastorelli. This is the first production by the dramatic class connected with the Institute, and the manner in which the comedy was acted reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Anthony for his efforts in bringing the members up to such proficiency. Mrs. G. Neill and Misses Pearson and Bush acted as accompanists. During an interval the Rev. Father Delaney thanked the audience for their attendance, and also the performers for their successful efforts in making the evening pass off so enjoyably.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

LAST week Mr. John Dunne, of Balclutha, received a memento of the South African war from his son Mr. William F. Dunne, a member of the Second New Zealand Contingent, in the shape of a bunch of violets picked in ex-President Kruger's garden at Pretoria. The little flowers looked particularly fresh, considering the long journey they had come.

A Press Association message from Wellington states that St. Mary's Convent presented 39 candidates at the musical examination—nine more than last year. All of them have passed, and 12 took honors. Of three pupils the examiner spoke in terms of the highest praise. Miss Connell, who secured the gold medal last year, leaves for Europe in December for further musical training.

THE London correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* hears that a novel by Mr. Thomas MacMahon, descriptive of life on the New Zealand goldfields, has just been accepted by the well-known London publishers, Messrs. Horace Marshall, who have formed a very high opinion of it, and intend bringing it out without delay. I believe that Mr. MacMahon was a frequent contributor to various New Zealand and Australian journals. Mr. MacMahon is well known on the West Coast, and was for some time a resident of Wellington.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon it was decided by 35 votes to 27 to disagree with the amendment made by the Legislative Council in the Private Industrial Schools Inspection Bill. The following is the division list:—Ayes (35).—Messrs. E. G. Allen, Bennet, Bollard, Carnross, Carroll, Duncan, Field, Fisher, Flatman, A. L. D. Fraser, Gilfedder, Hall, Hall-Jones, Heke, Houston, Kaihan, Lawry, McGowan, McGuire, McLachlan, Mills, Morrison, O'Meara, Palmer, Parata, Pere, W. R. Russell, Seddon, Smith, Stevens, Steward, Symes, Ward, Willis, Witheford. Noes (27).—Messrs. Arnold, Atkinson, Barclay, Baddo, Collins, Ell, Fowlds, W. Fraser, Graham, Guinness, Hardy, Herries, Hogg, Hornsby, J. Hutcheon, Lang, Laursen, T. Mackenzie, M'Nab, Meredith, Millar, Pirani, Rhodes, G. W. Russell, Tanner, R. Thompson, J. W. Thomson. The Premier, Captain Russell, and Mr. Palmer were appointed managers to draw up reasons for disagreeing.

THE London correspondent of the *Dunedin Star*, writing on August 31, says:—Among the New Zealanders who have paid a visit to your London offices this week is Mr. Thomas Dwan, J.P., of Wellington. Mr. Dwan left Auckland for 'Frisco by the Moana' early in June, and found in the Californian capital much good fellowship among the pressmen. He stayed in 'Frisco' a couple of weeks, and before he left was made a member of the Geographical Society of California—an honor which, I believe, has fallen to only one New Zealander previously, named 'King Dick.' Travelling by way of Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York, Mr. Dwan took passage for the Old Country by the *Lucania*. He landed at Queens-town, spent a fortnight sampling the town and country life of Ireland, and finally struck the metropolis on August 16. A couple of days' rest in London sufficed, and then he went to Paris, did the Exhibition, and visited Versailles, Rouen, Dieppe, and many other interesting places within easy rail of the capital. Whilst in Paris Mr. Dwan made a big effort to obtain a ticket of admission to the court at Milan during the trial of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, but the Italian representative could not oblige. Only 100 reporters were, the wires informed him, to be admitted to the court, and all available tickets had been already disposed of. Headed off thus, Mr. Dwan returned to London. He proposes to remain in England for a couple of months touring in various directions, and will then probably go out to the Cape to spend a few weeks doing the places made interesting by the war. Mr. Dwan has during his wanderings gathered data for a series of free lectures which he proposes to deliver in New Zealand on his return.

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THE Wellington City Council have determined to borrow £60,000 for street improvement.

A SHIPMENT of maize consisting of upwards of 1800 sacks, was forwarded to Sydney from Gisborne on the last voyage of the *Mararoa*.

NEWS has come from the Chatham Islands that nine Maoris were drowned there last month whilst mutton-birding at one of the neighboring islands.

THE fruit gardens in the Teviot and Coal Creek districts are looking exceedingly well just now, and fruitgrowers, as far as they can at present judge, anticipate a bountiful crop, equal if not greater than previous seasons.

MR. SEFFERN, late editor of the *Taranaki Herald*, who is one of the oldest journalists in New Zealand, is reported to be dangerously ill. The Hon. W. T. Jennings, M.L.C., a near relative to Mr. Seffern, has been hastily summoned from Wellington to New Plymouth on account of that gentleman's condition.

'ALTHOUGH you have been freed from your debts by the Bankruptcy Court,' said District Judge Kettle in Masterton last week in discharging a bankrupt, 'you must remember that you still owe money, and this fact should be kept before your conscience.' The debtor promised that his conscience would be duly consulted.

A FATAL accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at a football match between the suburban teams, Kingsland and Mount Albert, Auckland. During the play a young man named Walter Chatwin came into violent collision with another player. Chatwin immediately ran off the field, and fell down in an unconscious state. Medical aid was summoned, but Chatwin died in 20 minutes from the effects of the shock.

THE Premier has received the following cablegram from the Agent General:—'Assured by the Imperial Post Office that on the 1st January the postage will be reduced to 1d the ½oz each way between New Zealand and all parts of the British Empire included in the penny scheme. Steps will be taken to notify the change to all British possessions concerned, as well as the Postal Union in due time.'

THE Very Rev. Father Dawson, late of St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington, New Zealand (says the *Catholic Times*), has been appointed to the charge of the church at Ditton, diocese of Liverpool, which the Jesuit Fathers some time ago handed over to the Bishop. Father Dawson formerly worked in this diocese. His health failing, he went to New Zealand. We are glad to be able to state that his health has been fully restored and that he returns full of vigor.

It is understood that the Wellington City Council have completed arrangements for the purchase of the Miramar estate, subject to the consent of the ratepayers. A similar proposal was made some years ago, during Mr. Bell's mayoralty, but it was rejected by the ratepayers. The estate comprises a peninsula on which the forts are situated, near the heads, and is separated from Wellington by Evans' Bay. It is proposed to cut the greater portion of the estate into building allotments, and eventually to extend the electric tram service to the locality.

In connection with the running of the new San Francisco service every three weeks, and the cancelling of the present contract after the departure from Auckland of the *Mariposa* on the 29th inst. and the arrival of the *Moana* at Sydney about the 28th, there will be no outward despatch via San Francisco in November. Arrangements will be made to ensure a close connection with either the Federal or the Vancouver service next month. The Vancouver mail will leave Sydney on November 7. The regular running of the new San Francisco service is expected to begin on December 8.

AN appeal for subscriptions from the Carmelite Fathers, South Melbourne, to enable them to pay off the debt on their Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, appears in this issue. In writing to the Very Rev. 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.'

It will be remembered (writes our Napier correspondent) that on April 16 (Good Friday), 1898, a disastrous flood was experienced in this district, and that 10 leading residents of this town lost their lives whilst endeavoring to save the people of Clive on that memorable night. The citizens of Napier have not proved unmindful of such a heroic sacrifice. A splendid monument, 36 feet high, standing on a base 19 feet wide, erected on the Marine Parade, was unveiled on the 6th of last month in their honor. It is not too much to say that for design and finish this beautiful memorial would do credit to any city in the Australasian colonies. The speakers on the occasion were his Worship the Mayor (H. G. Swan), the Very Rev. Dean Grogan and Dean Howell, and Bishop Williams. The monument is quite an ornament to the town and reflects great credit on the Mayor and Corporation.

DR. MACKIN of Wellington, (says a London correspondent) is back again in London, looking the picture of health, after a month's delightful touring in Ireland with his wife, which was unfortunately brought to a close by the receipt of the news of his mother's death, at the ripe old age of 81. To outline the doctor's tour would be to list the names of almost every place of importance twist Giant's Causeway and Cape Clear, but he seems to have enjoyed Dublin and environs and Killarney more than any other place. The scenery around Killarney charmed him, but, in his view, is not to be compared with some of the New Zealand West Coast bits—

a statement I have heard from other patriotic colonists. A disappointment to the doctor was the almost entire absence of the beggars who until recently were the plagues of Killarney. Dr. Mackin is now hard at work at the West London Hospital, the post graduate course at which draws medics from all parts of the world. He spends the morning studying there, and in the afternoons visits the big London institutions, where many a valuable wrinkle in medicine and surgery is to be picked up by those who know the way to go about it.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday (says the *New Zealand Times*), the Hon. Dr. Grace made an effort to secure the status of convent schools like St. Joseph's, Wellington, by moving the recommitment of the Private Industrial Schools Regulation and Industrial Schools Act Amendment Bill for the purpose of reinstating the words 'as aforesaid,' which were deleted on the previous day. As will be seen from a full report elsewhere, Dr. Grace made an excellent speech, by which he demonstrated the unreasonableness of the proposal contained in the Bill, and pointed out the hardships that would follow the passage of the Bill. St. Joseph's Orphanage, of Wellington, and kindred institutions for the upbringing of orphan girls would be sacrificed. This was needless, as it was generally admitted that these institutions were doing admirable and praiseworthy work. Dr. Grace was of opinion that the Bill would do an injury to the cause of these children. Hon. Colonel Pitt, Twomey, Reeves, Jones, Bowen and Bonar concurred in heaping encomiums on the work of convent schools. Hon. C. C. Bowen said Magistrates were always glad to take advantage of sending children, especially girls, to these places. The State, however, had, he said, no right to hand anyone over to the control of any person or institution who was not under the control of the State. Dr. Grace's motion was lost on a division by one vote.

THE Very Rev. Dean Mahoney announces that the following new appointments have been made to the staff of St. Mary's Industrial School, Nelson:—Master and matron (salary £150 per annum): Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, at present attendants at Sea View Asylum, Hokitika. They have testimonials of a high order of merit and efficiency from the superintendent, Mr. Gribben, the medical officers and the Mayor of Hokitika. Assistant masters (£75 a year each): Mr. W. L. Beech, at present assistant teacher at the Ohio State school, Wellington; and Mr. F. J. Mulvihill, at present teacher at the Thames. The former has testimonials from the Inspectors, head teachers, and school committees, Wellington; the latter has testimonials from clerical and lay gentlemen at Thames. Farm manager (£100 a year): Mr. D. Hight, at present foreman for Mr. David McMillan, 'Beechcroft,' Southbridge, Canterbury. Mr. Hight, has excellent credentials from past and present employers. Gardener (£75 a year): Mr. P. O'Brien, formerly of Charleston. A female cook (at £40 a year): Miss Rowlands, of Dunedin, at present cook at Benevolent Home, Caversham, where she has had five years' experience. Three female servants (each at £30 a year) have also been appointed. The positions of farm hands, tailor, and baker will be filled by past inmates of the school. Free board and lodging is provided in each case. The new staff took over the management on Monday last.

A VERY enjoyable social gathering was held at the Sea View Asylum last evening (says the *West Coast Times*, October 9) when the Superintendent and attendants with a few friends assembled in the large hall of the institution to bid farewell to Mr. W. Fitzgerald and his wife on the eve of their departure for Nelson to take up the duties of master and matron of the Stoke Orphanage. Mr. Gribben, Superintendent, in a few chosen words made known the reason of the assembly and in bidding Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald farewell eulogized their services and characters while under his control and in wishing them God speed expressed his confidence in their ability to carry out their new duties. Dr. Macandrew and Messrs. Sellars, McCulloch and Hanrahan also spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Fitzgerald who had been so long associated with them, thus showing the good fellowship which has existed amongst them. Mr. Downey, chief attendant, on behalf of himself and colleagues, presented Mr. Fitzgerald with a suitable present by which to remember his old comrades at Sea View. Mr. Fitzgerald, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Fitzgerald thanked one and all for their kindness and good wishes and expressed his determination to do his duty in his new sphere and said if he would be half as successful as he was at Sea View he would be satisfied. A very pleasant evening interspersed with songs and dances and a nice little supper prepared by the lady attendants was brought to a conclusion by the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' and the giving of three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

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

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

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

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

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, Basset and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, sole agents.—* * *

O B I T U A R Y.

MR. M'TIGUE, MILTON.

It is with sincere regret that we (*Bruce Herald*) record the death of Mr Michael M'Tigue,—son of Mr. P. M'Tigue, of Milton,—an employee on the staff of this paper, which occurred on Friday, October 5. Deceased was only 18 years of age, and, although he had been ailing for some time, he did not take to his bed until a fortnight prior to his death. A complication of complaints then developed, which proved fatal; and sincere sympathy is tendered to the family in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was one of the largest that has been seen in the district for some time.—*R.I.P.*

MR. JOHN P. CRAWFORD, DUNEDIN.

Mr. P. Crawford, Hyde street, Dunedin, has received the sad news of the death of his son, Mr. John P. Crawford, who was accidentally drowned while on a voyage from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria. It seems that during the voyage made at the end of September the weather was both hot and stormy, and Mr. Crawford, unable to bear the heat below, ran up for a breath of fresh air. As he reached the bulwarks the ship gave a lurch, precipitating him overboard, and he was seen no more. A boat was lowered and three lifebelts thrown over; but, though the steamer was stopped for an hour, the search was fruitless. The deceased was a favorite with all with whom he was brought in contact, and was well known in Dunedin, having been in the employment of the Union Steam Ship Company for a considerable time. Mr. Crawford and family have the sincerest sympathy of a large number of friends in their bereavement.—*R.I.P.*

MRS. E. O'MALLEY, GERALDINE.

Much sympathy was felt in Geraldine for Mr. E. O'Malley on the death of his wife at the early age of 21 years. Mr. O'Malley had been married only a few months. The funeral took place on last Sunday week, and was very largely attended, many of those present having come long distances. The remains were taken to the Catholic Church, where the Rev. Father Bowers conducted the burial service. The interment took place in the public cemetery, where the Rev. Father Bowers again officiated. Representatives of various public bodies were present at the funeral, and wreaths were sent by the Rugby Union, the Geraldine Racing Club, and the Fire Brigade, besides a number of floral tributes from numerous friends.—*R.I.P.*

MR. PATRICK KEOGH, KAIKORAI.

A practical Catholic, in the person of Mr. Patrick Keogh, passed away after an illness of some months' duration at his residence, Kaikorai, Dunedin, on Friday last, at the age of 72 years. Mr. Keogh was a native of Carlow, Ireland, but at an early age went to live at Birmingham. From there he proceeded to the United States, where he stayed for some years, eventually returning to Birmingham. About 26 years ago he came to New Zealand, settling down in Dunedin, where he had resided ever since. The deceased died fortified by the rites of the Church. The funeral took place on Sunday, when the remains were taken to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where the first portion of the burial service was conducted by the Rev. Father Murphy, who also officiated at the graveside. The large funeral cortege which followed the remains to the cemetery testified to the respect in which the deceased was held. A widow and seven children are left to mourn their loss.—*R.I.P.*

SISTER MARY ST. CYPRIAN, NAPIER.

On last Saturday morning, the 6th inst., in the Convent of Our Lady of the Missions (writes our Napier correspondent), Sister Mary St. Cyprian (*née* Catherine Kinney), at the early age of 24 years, passed away. For nearly two years the young Sister had been suffering from that fell disease consumption. The deceased Sister, though well aware of the nature of her illness, manifested wonderful courage in following the religious exercises of the community, even to assisting at Mass every morning until about a fortnight ago, when she was obliged to keep to her bed. On Saturday morning the deceased, feeling the end not far distant, bade the Sisters farewell, and mentioned the prayers she would like them to recite for her when in her last agony. Feeling a little better, though the attacks were frequent, she requested the Sisters to go to Mass. The improvement, however, was but momentary, as the Mass was not quite half through when the good Sister breathed her last. The body was laid out during Sunday in the nuns' chapel, where many of the ladies of the parish visited it during the day. On Monday morning the remains were brought to St. Mary's, when Masses were said for the repose of her soul, and in the afternoon the funeral service commenced in the presence of a crowded congregation, many priests from the surrounding districts being present. After the absolution the Very Rev. Dean Grogan delivered a short paenegyric on the deceased Sister, taking for his text the words of St. Paul to Timothy: 'I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course.' The preacher gave a clear and eloquent epitome of the life of the deceased from the time she entered the convent, being then but 16 years of age, dwelling on her brilliant talents, her self sacrifice and love of obedience, and her entire resignation to the will of God in her illness. She might, said the preacher, have remained in the world; probably this would have been more in accord with the wishes of her relations, but no, the divine call and the grace of her holy vocation made her despise the world with all its attractions, and chose her Divine Master for her model and her spouse so that the day she bound herself to Him for life, by her three vows, at the early age of 21 years, was the happiest of her life. This beautiful spirit of the true religious, an example for those she left behind her, was her consolation and support in her long sickness which she bore with such courage and resignation. Well may we apply to her, continued the preacher, the words of St. Paul, 'I

suffer but am not confounded, because I know whom I have believed and am certain that He is able to keep that which I have deposited with Him unto that day.' 'The sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory to come which shall be revealed in us.' This is what we may call 'fighting the good fight' and now her 'works follow her.' These noble works are the measure of her merits to-day and her merits are the measure of her glory. She, who at first sight, would seem a serious loss to the community she loved so much, will, we believe, by her intercession prove one of its great benefactors. The body was buried in the nuns' private cemetery in the convent grounds, the Very Rev. Dean Grogan officiating at the grave, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Very Rev. Dean Binfield, Very Rev. Father Goutenoire and Very Rev. Father Smyth being also present.—*R.I.P.*

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S ORPHANAGE.

A few weeks ago we mentioned that the Rev. Father Coffey had, at the request of his Lordship Bishop Verdon, gone on a collecting tour through the diocese of Dunedin on behalf of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin. We are pleased to hear that Father Coffey has made a most successful beginning in the Tuapeka district, where, after a three weeks' canvass, he received about £200. The result so far is highly creditable to the zeal of the rev. collector, and especially to the generosity of the people of the district, among the contributors being many non-Catholics, who took the opportunity of showing in a practical manner their appreciation of the work done at the orphanage, and their disapproval of the action of certain parliamentary representatives who desire to cut off all Government aid to such deserving institutions. It is now a little over two years since the orphanage at South Dunedin was opened, and during that time 65 children have been received there. It is needless for us to tell our readers that these children have been sent there so that they might be saved from the contamination of their surroundings. These are clothed, educated, and trained in domestic duties, and when of a suitable age are sent out into the world often better equipped for the battle of life than many children brought up in their parents' homes. Speaking in the Legislative Council the other day the Hon. Dr. Grace told his brother legislators what was being done for the children at St. Joseph's Orphanage, Wellington, an institution conducted on somewhat similar lines to that at South Dunedin, and that when the girls who had been out at domestic service were waiting for a situation they made the orphanage their home. That 65 children have found a home in St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage in the short space of two years shows that the necessity of such an institution existed. The good Sisters are doing a noble work, and it is for the Catholics of the diocese to show their appreciation. As we have said, the people of Lawrence and district have responded to the appeal of the Rev. Father Coffey in a most generous manner, and set a good example to those of other places. We understand that Father Coffey will take the Cromwell district next and will collect during the coming week in Alexandra and Clyde.

THE CANTERBURY JUBILEE CARNIVAL.

The Catholics of Christchurch are putting forth their best efforts to make the forthcoming Canterbury Jubilee Imperial Carnival the most successful of its kind ever held in the Colony. Our Christchurch correspondent writes as follows:—

The 'Jubilee Pavilion,' in Gloucester street, is, with the exception of the internal fittings, almost ready for occupation, and will prove exceptionally well adapted for the purposes of its erection, viz., the holding of the Imperial Carnival, and the great spectacular display by Signor Borzoni of 'England's Call to her Empire.' The general committee and various sub-committees are holding frequent meetings, whilst the lady stall-holders, and their army of assistants, are actively preparing for the event. There is every indication that all will be in readiness for the opening night, on Friday, November 2nd. His Lordship the Bishop is most anxious that all friends having books of art union tickets will make every effort to dispose of them as speedily as possible, and forward blocks and remittances in time. This is all the more necessary since the prizes are exceptionally valuable, and were procured at a considerable outlay. The Catholics of Christchurch, and indeed of the whole diocese (as the building of the Cathedral is of necessity a diocesan undertaking), are in great hopes of making the carnival and art union a phenomenal success, and if hard work and constant application go for anything they well deserve to succeed.

You often hear salesmen of Reapers and Binders say 'Just as good as McCormick' but you never hear a McCormick salesman say 'Just as good.' The reputation and sales of McCormick machines are the greatest in the world.—* *

Visitors to Christchurch during the forthcoming carnival season will find excellent accommodation at the Queen's Hotel, corner of Cashel and Manchester streets. The Queen's is situated in the most central part of the city, being only a few minutes' walk from the railway station and Post Office. Mr Bryan Flynn, the proprietor, will leave nothing undone to secure the comfort of patrons.—* *

Our readers in Wellington and district who are about to furnish should pay a visit to Mr. Fielder's warehouse, Manners street, where they will be able to inspect a stock, complete in every detail, and which cannot be equalled in the Empire City. Mr. Fielder claims to have the largest stock of high-class furniture in New Zealand, and those who have patronised the establishment speak very highly of the goods.—* *

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

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

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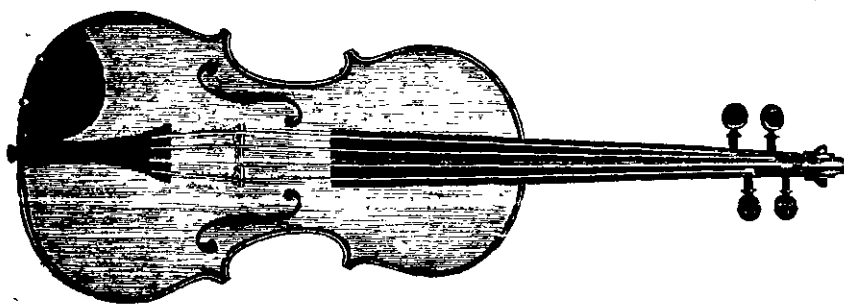
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The Storyteller.

THE WARD BOY.

'REQUIRED, a ward boy for a newly-erected hospital. Apply for particulars to—'

The advertisement was read out of one of the local papers by a friend, Vishnu Bulwunt listening attentively. He was a thin, lanky, loose-limbed boy about 18 years of age, and in the usual native costume of the 'dhoti,' or waistcoat, and a close cut jacket; his head was destitute of hair save for a little tuft at the top, surmounted by a small red cap.

'Wah ji! I wonder if they would take me if I applied?' he said, eagerly.

'You!'—his companion looked at him with amazement—'a Brahmin, demean yourself by such employment. What are you thinking of? You will lose caste forever.'

Vishnu spread out his palms with deprecatory gesture.

'What matter,' he said; 'who can it affect but myself, and to one without sons what can anything matter in this world? If I die who will perform the sacred ceremonies necessary to rescue my soul from hell? Besides, I am a poor man and cannot live without bread; "hat," if they pay me well I will take the place.'

'A Brahmin is a mighty god,' said his companion.

'I tell you,' answered Vishnu, impatiently, 'I am poor, poor, and if I cannot earn something my family and I will die of hunger in these bad times.'

'What must be, must,' assented the other, at last persuaded of the futility of argument and with the usual Oriental indifference.

'I am applying for an appointment myself,' he continued presently, producing a sheet of paper. 'Listen to this—what do you think of my letter? It was written for me by the writer in the Suddha Bazaar. Listen.' He read slowly, translating word by word; the original, in English, ran as follows:—

'Please will you let me know if you have any vacancies? Allow me to inform you that I am offering my services in spite of the bubonic plague. I am plain, honest, and simple hearted, and will take the greatest pleasure in obliging you, and, being no new hand in any position, you will shortly find you have no chance of dismissing me.'

'Shabash!' said Vishnu, admiringly. 'That is indeed a clever letter, and will assuredly obtain a reward; for myself, I am not frightened either, and I shall apply for the place to-night.'

When a few hours later Vishnu Bulwunt, redolent of oil and brushed from head to foot, stood before the doctor of the plague hospital, he was met with exactly the same queries as those his friend had put to him in the morning. For a Brahmin to apply for such menial employment was extremely unusual, but he accounted for this, as before, as more or less obligatory by reason of poverty. The question of danger from nursing plague patients he waved aside with the same reply: 'I am poor, and the poor man cannot choose his lot,' he said epigrammatically. 'Though I have never done such work before, yet I have several times been ill in hospital, and have seen how other ward boys do,' he added anxiously, fearing lest the qualification should not be deemed sufficient. The wages offered were high, and diverted his thoughts from all else. After a few more inquiries the doctor satisfied himself that the boy would suit (it was not easy to get any volunteers for such service), and it was accordingly arranged for him to commence his duties.

The hospital had been opened a short time previously by a large public body for the use of any employees who might be attacked with the bubonic plague, then raging in their midst. It was a long, low, mud-and-thatch building, erected on a piece of reclamation ground some two miles up the harbor, the waters of which lay spread before it. Far across on the further side could be seen the hills of the Kolaba coast, blue green in the distance by the day, where the fierce glare of the sun was on them; soft pink and gray in the misty evening light. Immediately behind the hospital, to which it formed a background, rose a plateau fringed with cocoanut palms, showing in clear, dark outline against the sky. Their roots in places overhanging the semicircular hollow caused by recent excavation, the crimson soil of which, especially with the glow of sunset resting on it, presented the appearance of a still gaping, bleeding wound inflicted on Nature by the wanton hand of man. Great boulders of purple rock lay scattered around, adding to the wild picturesque-ness of the spot,—it was very silent and sequestered, hidden more or less from sights and sounds of the outside world, and approached by a beaten track which wound round the foot of the ridge. Inside the hospital was arranged a row of low iron bedsteads; those formed the sole furniture of the ward, but all was clean and fresh, ready for occupation. In the small hut close by lived the native apothecary in charge, while the ward boy sat crouched on his haunches, his chin resting on the palms of his hands, the sole living being in the hospital itself.

It was midday, and the air was still and hot. Vishnu sat looking across the harbor, thinking over the events of the previous evening, when, after having signed an agreement with the doctor, he had returned to relate the joyful news of his appointment to the few remaining relatives he possessed. His child wife had said very little, but her eyes gleamed happily at the idea of the small fortune they would possess when Vishnu should receive the munificent income of twenty rupees a month. 'And all my clothes,' he had added as a crowning surprise. The naked brown baby in his wife's arms was very thin, and Vishnu looked at it compassionately, though of course, being only a girl, it could never expect either affection or consideration in the world. Perhaps if he could propitiate the gods by sacrifice some day a son might be granted him to perform those rites necessary after death to rescue his soul from hell. Though a Brahmin, and duly invested with a sacred thread, Vishnu was absolutely ignorant of most things pertaining to his

religion. His uncle, who had formerly denounced him as idle and good for nothing, now rated him soundly for undertaking employment which would bring disgrace not only on himself, but on all connected with him. Vishnu had sorrowfully acquiesced in the sentence of degradation, comforting himself merely by repeating now and again: 'Twenty rupees a month and all my clothes given me.' It was a marvellously solacing reflection, and the only one that appealed to the poor, half-starved little wife, who watched him with reverent eyes. Next morning Vishnu had left the house in the cool silence of dawn, and midday found him at his post at the plague hospital.

In his hut the apothecary was reading a letter received by the morning's post from a friend, an accountant by profession; the contents were as follows:—

'I have been ill and am now recovering; there is some wonderful native medicine given me principally for pain in my side, the drug to be taken once a week in boiled flesh of tortoise; this has reduced pain in my side by about one-seventh. It was at first thought that I had the evil sickness of the plague, but it was not so, and I hoped to be cured soon by His Grace.' Then followed more to the same effect.

'Bah!' ejaculated the apothecary scornfully—he was a small, sleek, very fat Goanese—'nowadays men are so frightened they think every pain is going to turn to plague. They have no courage, none at all, now if I was nervous about such things how should I have taken this appointment?' He patted himself complacently and looked across at the empty hospital. At the door sat Vishnu looking out over the sea. 'I don't believe that boy will stay if we get a case,' he thought, and shook his head sorrowfully in anticipation of the lad's defection. 'Ah! there are not many such brave men in the world as I,' and again he stroked his pompous little person in a congratulatory way.

Inside the hospital it was cool, dark, and still; outside the glare and heat were intense, but the only sounds were those of the crows cawing and the copper bird with its one monotonous note, 'Too-hoo,' 'Too-hoo,' 'Too-hoo.' Presently Vishnu's head dropped forward on his knees and he fell asleep.

For 10 whole days the hospital remained absolutely empty. Every morning Vishnu swept and dusted the wards, after having first performed his own ablutions, above all the teeth cleaning, which is an essential part of a Brahmin's observances. The apothecary in his little hut grew visibly fatter and oilier, and was almost jocular on the subject of the plague, from which they seemed indeed to have a wonderful immunity. There was very little to be done all day but to eat and sleep and ask questions of the few people from the outer world who visited the hospital. Now and again an English Sahib would come, accompanied by the doctor, and, after seeing round the place, express satisfaction at all the arrangements therein. Vishnu was a part of the arrangements, and therefore included in the general satisfactoriness. The natives who came occasionally to sell sweetmeats, or the barber who squatted beside Vishnu under a tree at the back of the apothecary's house to shave him—for no Brahmin will shave himself—brought accounts of what was happening in the city, the latest news of the plague, the price of grain, and the possibility of a rise or fall in the rates, and the number of bodies burned at the principal burning ghat of the city, such information was imparted in brief oracular sentences. On the eleventh day a patient was brought to the hospital, almost the first indications of his arrival being the sudden departure of the apothecary, who had prayed daily and fervently that his services might not be required. The sick man was laid on one of the narrow iron bedsteads. His wife had come to tend him, and held a baby at the breast—it was the great attractions of the hospital that patients might bring their own relations to feed and nurse them and so run no risk of pollution by the touch of any one belonging to a different caste.

Vishnu set about his work cheerfully and did it well. The case was a serious one, but, having been taken in time, not hopeless. In a few days the patient was pronounced out of danger, but in the meantime two other cases had been admitted. Another apothecary, a far better type of man, had been appointed, and the doctor paid his visits regularly three times a day and once at night. He was also a Goanese, a clever and not unkind man. The time passed more quickly with so much to be done, and Vishnu counted triumphantly that he now had worked 16 days towards the attainment of his month's wages. True, one rupee and a few odd annas had been advanced him for food; these must be deducted; the balance owing to him had to be carefully reckoned on his fingers. He had worked faithfully and well for this, and had earned the praise of both doctor and apothecary. Not that Vishnu cared much for words, but still if thrown in together with other good and substantial things they might be taken as not altogether worthless. An instinct of common humanity had led him to be attentive and patient with the sick men, who generally lay rolled up like so many motionless mummies, unless the delirium was on them, during which it would require sometimes absolute force to hold them in their beds. There was one poor fellow to whom Vishnu was particularly drawn by the fact of his being the only patient whose relatives had not attended him to the hospital. Moreover the man was weak and suffered during his convalescence from fainting fits, which had once or twice sent Vishnu running wildly across for help, thinking him to be dead. The doctor duly recorded the fact in the official report as follows:—

'Suffers from fainting fits; it is a common occurrence during recovery among those affected with weak hearts.'

In spite of the 'fits' the man was recovering, and bade fair to be discharged cured. Vishnu had confided to him the great salary he was to draw, and had been pleased at seeing his companion duly impressed.

One evening Vishnu sat outside waiting for his dinner, which was being prepared by one of the women belonging to a patient, a

Brahmin like himself. It had been a very depressing day, with two deaths in the hospital; the bodies had been removed to a burning ghat not far distant. The ghat was hidden from the hospital by the plateau, but Vishnu could see the flames leaping into the air in the distance. A tree covered with white blossoms which stood near and appeared at the end of the ridge was dyed blood red. Overhead the moon was shining brightly in a cloudless sky, the wind had risen and blew in from the sea disturbing the rushes on the bank, among which the frogs were croaking loudly, rustling the dry leaves on the thatched roof of the hospital and touching the top of the palm trees along the ridge. It was a cold wind and Vishnu shivered impatiently. He had hurt his leg a few nights previously crossing the ground in the dark, and the wound was sore and painful—he had not thought of having it attended to. Inside the hospital the patient was screaming wildly in delirium; outside a screech owl settled among the boughs of the tree behind the apothecary's hut, and joined with the frogs in making night hideous with their noise.

On any ordinary ordinary occasion Vishnu would not have noticed such common everyday sounds, but he was tired and depressed and could not get the calculation of his wages right. He had eaten very little food that day, and, in fact, for days past being loathe to draw any more advances on his salary. After all, there would be none too much when divided among himself, his wife and child; then, too, doubtless, the uncle would exact something in payment for all the time he had lived at home, earning nothing or next to nothing. When at last the food came he was disinclined to eat it, and soon returned to the ward. There, at least, it was warm, and there was company however far from lively. His duties had to be performed and he set about them in a mechanical way; at his friend's bed he waited a moment.

'I am all right now,' said the man, and shall be out to-morrow and back at my work again soon. I hope you may have good luck and not get ill yourself.'

It was his way of thanking the lad. Soon after the doctor made his round for the night and would not come again unless sent for to his house in the city. The apothecary was close at hand, and came in from time to time to see if anything was required.

The hospital was very quiet at first, and presently Vishnu sitting huddled in a corner wrapped in his blanket, fell asleep. Once in the night a woman who wanted something came and touched him on the shoulder, but he did not wake; he was sleeping very heavily, and shivered from time to time. When the dim gray morning light stole in and the patients began to rouse themselves, there were calls for the ward boy. They called loudly and the women impatiently, and yet the boy did not stir, though he was lying in their midst, lying as he had fallen over during the night.

One of the women shook him, but still he did not move. 'He must be dead,' screamed another. 'Run and fetch the apothecary.'

The apothecary came over leisurely. 'Dead' he said, contemptuously. 'I saw him sleeping quite peacefully when I passed through the ward.'

The boy still lay just as before, but his breath was coming in fast, short, gasps.

The apothecary dispersed the women crowding around the lad and had him removed to a bed. His experienced eye told him at once that Vishnu was down with the plague. It was not astonishing. Later the doctor came; he looked across at the apothecary and shook his head.

'A malignant case,' he said, thoughtfully; he was a clever, practical man: then they discovered the wound on the leg, and he spoke even more hopelessly than before.

'We must do our best, but it is a bad case.' Both he and the apothecary had taken a fancy to the boy who had worked so cheerfully and bravely in the ward.

Two 'coolies' were pressed into service, for it was not easy to procure ward boys, now that all knew the dangers attending the post. They were wild, half-stupid, sullen-looking creatures, but better than none at all, and quite willing to remain for high wages.

All that day and the next Vishnu lay in a stupor, from which he only roused on the third evening. Then came wild delirium, during which he was forever making hopeless calculations. 'Sixteen days at 20 rupees a month, cut one rupee three annas, 20 days at 16 rupees. Cut a day, cut two rupees, 20 rupees at 16 days,' and so it went on and on all through the long hours.

Toward morning he fell into a quiet sleep, from which he woke almost free from fever and with his senses clear.

When the doctor had been and gone, and the apothecary alone stood beside him for a minute, Vishnu tried to speak.

'I am all right now—how long have I been ill?' he asked.

'Only two or three days; you are better, but you must remain quite still,' the other answered.

'Shall I get no wages while I am ill?' he inquired anxiously.

'You will get your full wages,' was the reply—the apothecary's answer was unauthorised, but he spoke as his feelings dictated, being a humane man.

'That is good,' replied Vishnu, turning his face to the wall contentedly.

The long hot hours of the day passed; toward evening a breeze sprang up and blew in at the open door. Presently the moon rose and Vishnu could see the light on the waters of the harbor. The doctor had been again and pronounced the boy decidedly better, but that he would need much care. At 11 the apothecary came on his round.

'I have served 16 days,' said Vishnu, anxiously; 'do you think the Sahibs would give me a few rupees in advance to send to my family? It can be cut from my wages at the end of the month.'

'I will speak to the doctor about it,' answered the apothecary, soothingly, as he passed on round the hospital.

The only sounds in the ward that night were those from the sleeping coolies, who snored loudly. The patients were better, all but one, who had been buried the previous day; the others lay sleeping quietly. Vishnu lay quite still, looking out over the rushes toward the moonlit waters. He was in no pain now, only very weak. How fortunate it was, he thought, that he had not died this time, without any son to perform the ceremony necessary to rescue his soul from hell; it was the one thing of his religion which was a real practical fact to him. Then he wondered if his wife would cry and tear her hair; but no, she need never know he had been ill and she so nearly a widow. Presently, looking round the ward, he began to wonder how the other patients were, particularly the man who had lain like himself, without a relative to tend him; it occurred to him he would go and see for himself—the man's bed was near the door. Getting off the bed he felt strangely weak and giddy, and was obliged to hold the bedsteads for support as he passed. The moonlight lay in a broad white streak from the open door to the wall, and that was where the bed should be; he made another step forward and fell prone on the earthen floor. A shriek ran through the ward—the patients turned restlessly, but did not wake—the snoring coolies raised their heads and dropped them again, for all was still. Outside in the tree behind the hut the screech owl woke, and its piercing, unearthly cry filled the air; soon it, too, ceased, and then all was still, very still.

In the morning, when the light stole glimmering in, some one moved. Presently the apothecary came in, unusually early, before any one was astir.

'I had a bad dream about the boy,' he said afterward, when recording the facts to the doctor, 'and woke thinking I heard him scream. It was only the screech owl, though, so I just went back to bed. When I found him this morning he was quite dead, stiff and cold.'

The two men looked at each other and then at the form lying on the bed.

'He was a good ward boy,' said the doctor; 'it will be difficult to get another like him.'

'Vishnu Bulwunt died from failure of the heart's action'; this was the official report.

His body was burned, as that of a high caste Brahmin should be, on the principal burning ghat of the city, and his wages for 16 days at 20 rupees a month duly forwarded to the meek-eyed child widow, not even deducting the fees for the burning of the corpse, which were paid out of the funds of that public body in whose service he had died.—*Longman's Magazine.*

The Catholic World.

BELGIUM.—Half a Century of self-sacrificing labor.—

Fifty years of continuous and self-sacrificing labor in behalf of the poor and suffering may well claim recognition. This is the record of two Sisters of St. Vincent, members of the community in charge of the orphanage for girls and home for the aged at St. Denys-Westrem, a suburb of Ghent. The anniversary was celebrated with no small religious pomp, in prose and verse the worth and merits of the good Sisters were duly set forth, and many appropriate presents were made to them on the joyful occasion. Between orphans and aged the hospice counts some 250 inmates, and it is not a bad index of the care taken of the old folk that no fewer than 30 of them have passed the age of 80. And among the nuns one venerable Sister is not far from completing her century.

ENGLAND.—Discovery of a Valuable Picture.—

Much attention has been directed to the Rubens found at the Catholic church at Wapping. The dust, as well as a thick coat of varnish, which concealed the picture, have been successfully removed, and it is now seen that the subject forms the link between the Descent from the Cross and the Burial. The Rev. Father Beckley is having photographs of the painting taken. It is stated that £800 has been offered for the picture—a pretty nice windfall for a poor London mission. The picture represents the taking of the Body of the Saviour from the cross by St. John. It was found among a heap of rubbish and narrowly escaped destruction.

Stonyhurst College parts with a Valuable Painting.—

Seventy years ago Lady Arundel of Wardour, mother of the present peer, saw a small painting of a madonna in Rome, liked it, bought it, and gave it to Stonyhurst College, in Lancashire. The price she paid for it was £5, and one hopes that nobody scolded her for her extravagance or her credulous taste; but there is never any knowing. The hand that painted the little picture was Crivelli's, and though time has wrought a good deal of havoc on the canvas it has just been sold by the college authorities for £1000.

Pilgrimage to the Eternal City.—

The Bishops of Nottingham and Liverpool will represent the episcopacy on the occasion of the Jubilee pilgrimage to Rome, which leaves England this month under the auspices of the Catholic Association. The Very Rev. Canons Green, Waterton, and Stark, Father Fletcher, Mgr. Thomas Reekie, Rev. Reginald Buckler, O.P., Count Rivarola, Mr. C. J. Munich (vice-president), Mr. Nicholas Cockshutt, Mr. Lister Drummond, Father Bannin (chairman), Mr. Valentine M. Dunford (hon. secretary), as well as many of the prominent clergy and laity from all parts of England take part in the pilgrimage.

Catholics and the Oxford Local Examination.—

The Jesuit Fathers are certainly distinguishing themselves at the Oxford Local Examinations. It is but two years since Mount St. Mary's College gained the enviable honor of heading the list of successful Senior candidates for all England. This year, if it has not actually won first place in the Senior or Junior Competition, it has right well maintained its eminent reputation by the high places its candidates have secured, and Father Huggins and his assistants

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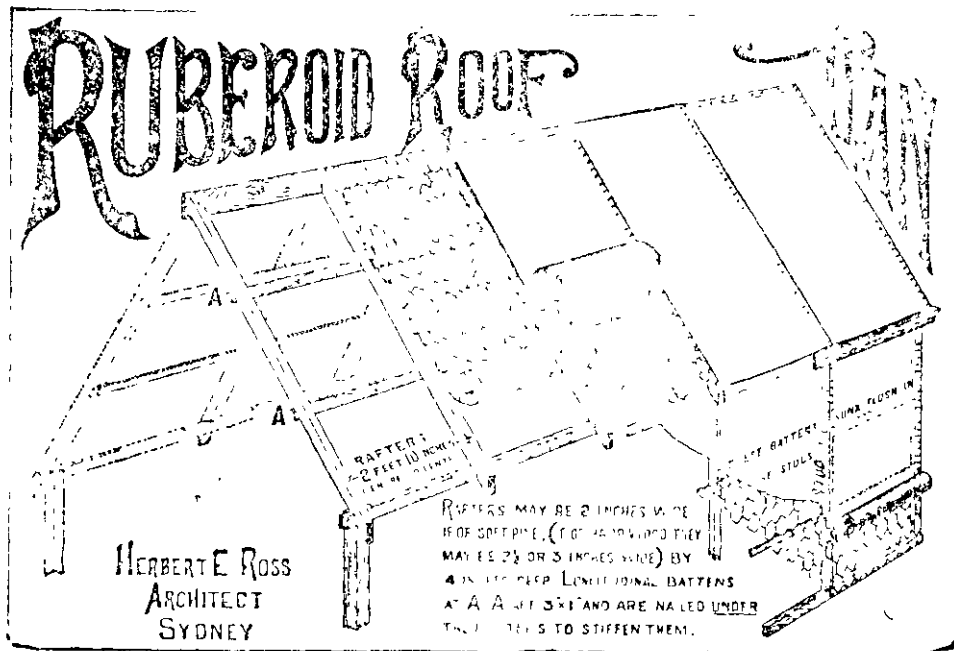
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TAKE NOTE!!

THE old proverb says "A stitch in time saves nine," or, to put another construction on the words: "A shilling in time saves pounds." The words are indeed true, and yet what a number of people do we find letting pounds and pounds worth of music and books go to wreck and ruin when the expenditure of a few shillings in binding would prevent this sad waste and give them volumes handsome to look upon and a pleasure to handle in place of a lot of tattered and torn leaves. Be warned in time and send your music, etc., for binding to

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have just reason for pride in examining the Lists. St. Ignatius's, Stamford Hill, under the able direction of Father Donnelly, has eclipsed all the colleges of England, Catholic or Protestant, in the examination for Juniors, one of its students, C. H. Boyd, appearing at the head of the successful candidates. The achievement is all the more notable because the tests were evidently severer this year than on former occasions. The candidates numbered 345 more than last year, but fewer certificates were given, the total being 6265 compared with 6332 12 months ago. Our convents also (says an English paper), especially those splendid teachers the Sisters of Notre Dame, deserve hearty congratulations on the remarkable proofs they continue to give of a high standard of efficiency in education. Altogether the results redound very decidedly to the credit of the Catholic body.

Death of the Rector of Blackburn.—The death is reported of the Rev. Hugh Carroll, Rector of St. Mary's, Blackburn. The rev. gentleman had not been in the best of health for some years, a serious illness (internal hemorrhage of the brain) leaving serious effects. Father Carroll was 52 years of age, and it was only in October last that he celebrated his silver sacerdotal jubilee, when he was the recipient of a handsome testimonial and a purse containing 130 guineas subscribed by his congregation. He was a member of the Blackburn School Board, and a most zealous defender of Catholic interests there. At the first contested election of the Blackburn School Board in 1892 he was elected at the top of the poll, with 14,027 votes. He had never been unseated, but in the election of 1895 he occupied the sixth position with 13,167 votes. At the 1898 election Father Carroll was third on the list with 16,899 votes. Father Carroll belonged to an old and respected Manchester family.

FRANCE.—The Finishing Touch.—There is in Arcueil, a suburb of Paris, a boys' school founded by the immortal orator, Pere Lacordaire. The institution is still under the care of the Dominican Fathers and has a catalogue numbering 1200 students. The classical and technical branches are taught according to the most approved methods. One feature of the training is thus described by a correspondent: 'Every year fifty of the cleverest of the graduates are taken by one of the professors for a trip round the world. It is the finishing touch of their education. Last year the fifty were brought through the Congo. The year before they visited Madagascar. Next year they will be taken to the United States. The cost of these scientific excursions is enormous, but the institution can stand it, and it is never omitted.' No education is complete without travel, and these devoted religious are setting an example to other institutions which have so much time and money to expend in the exploiting of the athletic requirements of their students.

HUNGARY.—The Ninth Centenary of the introduction of Christianity.—The Catholics of Hungary have been celebrating enthusiastically the ninth centenary of the crowning of St. Stephen, their first king, and the official introduction of Christianity into the country. A commemorative column dedicated to the Holy Trinity has been unveiled at Gran.

ITALY.—The Late King Humbert.—The highest ecclesiastical authority (says a Rome correspondent) sanctioned the solemn ceremonies in the funeral of the late King not only as a protest against the crime of which he was the victim, but also—and much more so, indeed—personal consideration of the deceased himself. He had given (especially towards the end of his life) indubitable proofs of religious sentiments, and expressed, moreover, his earnest desire of reconciliation with his God during this Holy Year. It is the law of the Church, declared again and again by the sacred penitentiaries, that in such case ecclesiastical burial is to be given, with such exterior pomp as the quality of the person demands. As to the prayer written in a moment of supreme anguish by the widowed Queen, it has not received, nor could receive, the supreme approbation, not being in conformity with the laws of the Sacred Liturgy.

ROME.—The Holy Father's Name Day.—A Rome despatch of August 19 says:—To-day being the Feast of St. Joachim, the Pope's patron saint, there was a large gathering at the Vatican of cardinals, bishops, and presidents of societies. The Holy Father, who was in excellent health and spirits, spoke at some length regarding matters of Catholic interest, and then, with a complimentary introduction, invited Archbishop Ireland to address the assembly on matters in America and the relations of the outer world to the Holy See. Mgr. Ireland, who was frequently applauded during a speech of 20 minutes, spoke glowingly of the fidelity of American Catholics to the Church and the Holy See. He described liberty under the American flag and set forth the necessity of the Pope, as the head of Christendom, being free and independent of any one civil power, 'so as to be in fact, as well as of right, the sovereign leader and ruler of all nations and peoples, without special dependency on any special nation or people.' The address gave visible satisfaction.

Veracious Correspondents.—The insatiability of some correspondents (says the *Catholic Times*) is truly amazing. In spite of the sad news of the past few weeks, which was more than sufficient, it might have been supposed, to keep them from inventing any sensational fibs, the correspondents of foreign and provincial papers have set to work at their usual summer occupation, namely, writing and wiring imaginative nonsense about the Pope and the Vatican. On the 14th the rumor was spread that Leo XIII. had died suddenly, but that was soon contradicted by the announcement that his Holiness had accomplished his fourth jubilee visit to St. Peter's on the same day. But the most amusing blunder was that one which appeared in the *Giorno*, and was copied by a number of other papers with variations. That pronouncedly anti-clerical paper, whose hobby it is, nevertheless, to meddle constantly with Vatican

affairs, gravely told its readers that the object of the visit which Prince Henry of Prussia paid to Leo XIII. was to support Cardinal Jacobini's candidature to the tiara! Apart from the absurdity of the idea, as the Papacy is not hereditary and the Pope cannot appoint his successor, there is another little objection to be raised with regard to the truth of this story, namely, that the late lamented Cardinal Jacobini died on the 1st of February this year, and may, therefore, be considered to have abandoned his candidature.

SCOTLAND.—Catholicity in Glasgow.—The spread of Catholicity in the Glasgow archdiocese in recent years may be judged from the fact that no fewer than 12 new missions are ripe for starting, and it is hoped that a commencement may soon be made in some of the districts.

Charitable Bequests.—Intimation is given to the Charity Commissioners that the Rev. Joseph Brady, lately of Blackrock, County Dublin (deceased), has bequeathed, among other bequests, £500 to the Superior for the time being at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lanark, N.B. (for Masses for the souls in purgatory); £500 to the Superioress for the time being of Lanark Hospital for the use of the said hospital; and £200 to the Superioress for the time being of Smyllum Orphanage for the use of the said orphanage.

Lord Roberts's Good Wishes.—Lord Roberts, writing to Mrs. McVeigh, Dumfries, who is to preside at a stall of a forthcoming bazaar in aid of St. Andrew's Catholic schools, expresses the hope that the undertaking will prove a great success.

SWITZERLAND.—Prince Max of Saxony.—It is announced that Prince Max of Saxony is about to accept a professorial chair at the University of Fribourg, in Switzerland. Prince Max is a nephew of the King of Saxony, and is 30 years old. He has always forsaken the Court for the study and is a Doctor of both law and theology. He was ordained a priest in 1896, and is pastor of the Church of St. Elizabeth at Muremberg. A short time ago he preached the annual sermon at the chapel of the Lac Noir on the occasion of the Feast of our Lady of the Snows.

UNITED STATES.—The Italian Colony in New York.—New York's Italian colony observed the Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel with impressive ceremonies. From dawn until midnight one of the most picturesque celebrations ever witnessed in that city was in progress. Italians from Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Newark, and other cities attended, and at least 50,000 persons gathered about the Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel. Father Dolan, who was in charge of the church, had a dozen priests to assist him, and more than 25,000 persons knelt before the altar during the day. Four Italian societies, with bands and banners, marched through the streets. Each society carried the Stars and Stripes beside the flag of Italy. In the evening there were fireworks and illuminations throughout the Italian quarter.

New Cathedral for Salt Lake City.—On Sunday, July 22, the foundation stone of the new Cathedral of St. Mary Magdalen, Salt Lake City, was laid, Archbishop Riordan and Bishop Scanlan officiating. The towers will be 220 feet high from the sidewalk and the ridge of the main roof 110 feet above the same level. The main floor will contain seats for 1500 worshippers. The building will be approached by a magnificent double set of granite steps and terraces. The entire outside will be of gray sandstone, while the interior construction, vaulting, etc., will be mostly of steel construction. The style of architecture, which is carefully carried through outside and inside, will be a late Romanesque of the eleventh century.

Colored Catholics in Chicago.—Three colored Sisters from Baltimore are to superintend a lyceum and social settlement to be established in Chicago by colored Catholics, Archbishop Feehan having given his sanction to the plan. The movement was started by the Illinois Charitable Relief Corps. Plans for the institution include schools, a forum of clubs, free reading-rooms and the best features of social life. Special attention will be given to the training of children.

THE FORCE OF GOOD EXAMPLE.

THE following story bears out the truth of the adage that good example, even shown by little ones, can sometimes effect wonders. Some months ago (says the *Catholic Times*) a little girl of non-Catholic parentage was sent to a Preston Catholic girls' higher grade school, and among other subjects she learned the Catholic Catechism. Anxious to acquit herself with honor at the examination, she requested her father in the evenings to test her in religious knowledge by getting him (Catechism in hand) to put the stated questions to her. After a time, the father (who had attended no place of worship for some years) began to be religiously impressed, and at last informed his wife of his determination to attend some place of worship on Sundays. His wife, of course, suggested a non-Catholic church, but her husband said he would go to the neighboring Catholic church and hear Mass and a sermon. The Sunday following his wife accompanied him, and this went on for several weeks. Meanwhile the child (who was the cause of this change in her parents) became distressed because her classmates were going to make their First Communion and she could not. Both father and mother took the child to witness the First Communion function, with the result that the father promised his little one that she should be instructed and have the privilege of making her First Holy Communion on the earliest possible occasion. Last week not only did the little child have her sacred wish gratified, but she received Holy Communion along with her father and mother, while the younger children have also been received into the Catholic Church.

WRIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS, PHOTOGRAPHERS

To His Excellency THE GOVERNOR,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNEDIN.

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We have some of the Best Hotels in the South Island on
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Valuations made and advances arranged
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Is prepared to receive Rabbits at Cattle Yards, Mataura, and Ocean
Beach, Bluff.

Special arrangements with Large Landowners to
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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

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CEYLON, INDIAN and BLENDED,
Have for years past maintained their superior
character for UNIFORM QUALITY and
GOOD VALUE.

Householders will find them the most
economical to buy, yet for Strength and
Fragrance they LEAVE NOTHING TO BE
DESIRED.

ASK FOR . . .

ARTHUR NATHAN'S LEAD
PACKETS RELIABLE TEA

and see that you get them and none
other.

ARTHUR NATHAN, AUCKLAND.

HOLIDAY BOOTS!



The old shop still leads.

SIMON

Our Qualities and
Prices give
Satisfaction.
Don't Forget Us.

Largest Stock in the
City.
Test our Prices.

BROS.

COUNTRY FRIENDS.—Send for our
new Price List: it will surprise you.

BOOT MANUFACTURERS,
GEORGE ST., near Octagon,
also
PRINCES ST., opp. Post Office., Dunedin.
(Continental Boot Depot.)

SILVERINE

A perfect substitute for Silver at a
Fraction of the Cost.

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and Wears White all through. More
durable than Electroplate, at one-
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Has given Immense Satisfaction to
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Posted Free to any part of New
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Tea, After noon and Egg Spoons	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
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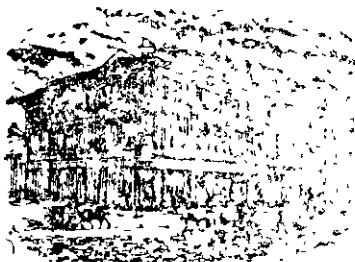
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EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



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

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

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

CRITERION HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

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

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

JAMES LISTON.

PRICE & BULLEID,
TAY ST., INVERBOARGILL.

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

Belfast Manures & Special Fertilisers

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

A reference to our Analyses and Price List for these High-grade Manures (DELIVERED AT STATIONS) will convince the most sceptical.

BELFAST HIGH-GRADE MANURES.

Turnip Manure for light land. Turnip Manure for heavy land.
Mangel and Potato Manure. Rape and Green Crop Manure.

Prices delivered at Stations (sacks in):

North of Balclutha, £5 13s 6d per ton; North of Waipahi, £5 16s per ton; South of Waipahi, £5 18s 6d per ton

BELFAST OAT MANURE. BELFAST WHEAT AND BARLEY MANURE.

Prices delivered at Stations (sacks in):

North of Balclutha, £6 3s 6d per ton; North of Waipahi, £6 6s per ton. South of Waipahi, £6 8s 6d per ton.

NOTE.—These quotations are for orders of 30cwt. and over. When the quantity purchased exceeds 5 tons, 2s 6d per ton allowed. When the quantity purchased exceeds 10 tons, 5s per ton allowed.

FISON'S POTATO AND TURNIP FERTILISERS, BONE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATES, Etc.

Prices delivered on Trucks at Dunedin (sacks in):

Turnip Fertiliser	£5 0 0	Rape Fertiliser	£6 0 0	Bone Dust	£6 10 0
Potato Fertiliser	7 0 0	Grain Fertiliser	6 10 0	Superphosphates	5 10 0

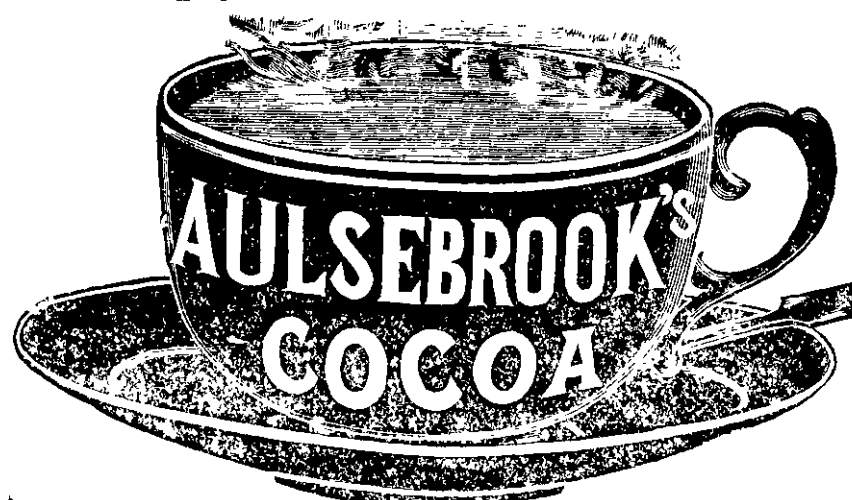
CHESTERFIELD AND SURPRISE ISLAND GUANOS.—Book orders early to save disappointment. Price (sacks in), on trucks, Dunedin—£1 7s 6d per ton, ex store.

We also supply our clients with any other Manures or Guanos in the market at Lowest Market Rates.

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DUNEDIN, SOLE AGENTS FOR BELFAST MANURES, OTAGO & SOUTHLAND

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A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

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Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says "In regard to the Water itself, as a table beverage it can be confidently recommended. Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Druggists. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office

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"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
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(Net weight (in.))

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

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

Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
Telephone 428.

"All who would achieve success should endeavour to merit it."

WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

We invite all who enjoy A Good
Glass of Beer to ask for
STAPLES' BEST.

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the
City and surrounding districts.

And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

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The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

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WILKINSON'S SULPHUR CAKES, in 1s Packets,

Keep the Blood pure and produce a lovely
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A useful medicine, specially prepared from
the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla, combined
with other remedies, esteemed for their
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PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
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Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN MARTYR IN JAPAN.

THE Rev. Father Sheahan, writing in the *New York Sun*, says: The first martyr who shed his blood for Christ in Japan was one of the much-vilified Filipino friars, and also a native of North America. Those who have visited Mexico lately have doubtless seen the beautiful Church of St. Philip, built in his honor, which was opened on February 5, 1897, the third centenary of his martyrdom. All the priests of the United States, on February 5, by the Mass and the divine office of St. Philip of Jesus, as he is called. A short sketch of his life is given in the *Roman Breviary* and a more extended account in the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* for August.

On the baptismal font in the Cathedral of the City of Mexico is the following inscription:

'In this font was baptized the glorious Japanese martyr, St. Philip of Jesus, a native of this City of Mexico, and its patron.'

Felipe las Casas was born in 1472. His early life was not edifying. Many were the tears and prayers of his mother for his conversion. Hoping that he would do better if he were removed from his evil companions, his father sent him to Manila, where he had large commercial interests, but his life in the Philippines was no better than it had been in Mexico. He squandered his fortune, almost ruined his health, and found himself in as desperate straits as was the prodigal of the Gospel. Then like another Augustine he gave up his wicked life, turned to God and resolved to serve Him with his whole heart and soul for the rest of his life, and he did. He became a Franciscan friar, entering their convent in the city of Manila, and by word and example he encouraged all he came in contact with to be true followers of Jesus Christ.

After an absence of several years, he left Cavite to visit Mexico to see his parents, but the sailing vessel had to stop at the Japanese port of Uraido for repairs. The arrival of himself and some fellow friars was interpreted as an attempt of the missionaries to prepare Japan for future subjugation by Spain. It served the Emperor Taicosama with a pretext for ordering the execution of the Franciscan friars at Ozuca and Meaco. The tips of the ears of the missionaries were cut off and they were started on their journey, lasting a month, to the place of execution. When they reached the hill where they were to die and saw the 26 crosses prepared for them and the executioners with their spears and iron bands, and the crowds of Japanese waiting for the execution, the martyrs astonished the pagans by a tremendous shout of joy. Philip could be heard above the rest, as he stretched out his hand toward the cross on which he was to die, and cried:

'Hail! precious cross, on which the Redeemer of the world died for me; O blessed seafaring, O fortunate vessel, whose shipwreck has been for me the cause of such great gain!'

One of the iron bands with which Philip was fastened to his cross became displaced, caught him about the neck, and he was slowly strangled, murmuring all the while as well as he could 'Jesus, Jesus.' One of the executioners put an end to his sufferings by driving a spear through his body, thus giving him the martyr's crown ahead of his 25 companions.

About a quarter of a century before the Mayflower sailed and about two centuries before the colonies threw off the British yoke the New World gave the Old a Christian martyr.

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

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(late of Gridiron Hotel).

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 Liqueurs for which Cour's Hotel has been famous. He has at present a large stock of these celebrated brands.

Medicinal Port Wine a specialty.

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.



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Three minutes' walk from Post Office and
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Every Accommodation. Good table kept.

Beers, Wines and Spirits of best quality.

Dunedin Ale on Draught.

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£50,000 Stock to select from.

Drawing Room Suites from £13. Dining Room £12 10s.

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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.

Benjamin Gum, price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Obtainable everywhere.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

LOASBY'S WAHOO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., DUNEDIN.

KOOLIBAH Cures unbroken Chilblains, allays Irritation almost instantly.


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The most palatable thirst-quenching refreshing animating tonic drink procurable.
 For every OPEN AIR WORKER and all employed in shops, Mills, Factories, and Mines.
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 Agents Wanted.
 One bottle makes 2 gallons. Of all Chemists & Brew.
 Sample Bottle Free 9 Stamps & for 12 Stamps
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Extract of Herbs.
 N.Z. Price: 8d. per Bottle.
MASON'S WINE ESSENCE.
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 Send 1/- in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.
AGENTS WANTED.
SOLE AGENT—
C. J. BADHAM
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MASON'S WINE ESSENCES
NON-INTOXICATING.



A Bottle will make a Gallon of a strong Wine. Sample bottle post free for 9 stamps. A 12-stamp bottle of Grape Wine 1/- each and several bottles of mouth-freshening wine.
NEWBALL & MASON
 NOTTINGHAM
 Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-alcoholic beer. A 12-stamp bottle 3/-, sample bottle 1/-, or a sample of both Wine & Beer, post free, for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

HUGH GOURLEY
 desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.
 Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

SANITARY PIPE
AND STONWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.
J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

J. AND W. GRANT
 Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and Coachbuilders, Temuka.

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

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LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH
 Or on the Easiest Hire System in N.Z.

£15 Instrument.	9s 2d monthly
£20 " " " " " " "	12s 3d "
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Deposit on Hire System: 5 per cent. on Net Cash Price of Instrument.
 Best Allowance for Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
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 Are now showing all the Latest Productions from the Leading Factories of the World for Spring and Summer Wear.
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 Spring **HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.** Novelties

RABBITSKINS. RABBITSKINS.

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LARGEST EXPORTERS OF
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 In the Colony.
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ENTRANCE next to BRISCOE AND CO.

BEATH AND CO., DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH. respectfully request your support and kind recommendation

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