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

Pergant Directores et Scriptorum New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitię 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.

### LETTING IN THE LIGHT.

A LIE is swift-footed, and consequently it travels around the globe several times before slow-going truth has performed a quarter of the journey. It is plausible too, and is warmly welcomed by many who give a cold shoulder to its sober, and matter-of-fact rival. When the Spanish-American war broke out the most exaggerated tales were circulated by the yellow journals for obvious reasons, with regard to the religious and social condition of the Filipinos. It was necessary at the time to impress on the minds of the American people that Spain, and especially the Catholic Church, had for centuries kept the natives of the Philippines in a state of spiritual and physical bondage. The motive behind all this misrepresentation was not difficult to discover. But the clouds of calumny are now disappearing before the light of truth, and people are getting better acquainted with the real state of affairs in these islands. The hasty and sometimes prejudiced conclusions of such birds of passage as war correspondents and seaport visitors are being set aside in favor of the more matured opinions of men who have resided for some time in the Philippines, mixed with the inhabitants, and are thus in a position to give a true estimate of the moral, mental, and social conditions which prevail there. Of this class is the Rev. Henry Swift, Protestant chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Regular Infantry, who contributes an article on the subject to the *Living Church*, a non-Catholic publication.

Chaplain Swift writes from the interior of Luzon, where he is stationed with his regiment. He prefaces his observations with a deserved tribute to the spirit of the early Spanish explorers. With the adventurous and heroic Spaniard of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, discovery and missionary zeal marched shoulder to shoulder. Where the flag of Spain was planted, there the Cross was at the same time set up, the altar raised, and the wondering native witnessed the imposing rites of the Church, and the terrible steel-clad strangers kneeling humbly on the sod. He then goes on to say:—"So it was in the Philippines. Discovered and claimed by Spain, that country at once began the education and conversion of the natives; and for centuries these islands have been Christian, solely from the efforts of the Spanish priests and friars. Whatever they did was, and has been, up to 1898, practically untouched and uninfluenced by any outside elements, Greek, Anglican or Protestant. And, first of all, there has been no invasion of infidelity, or freethought, or scepticism. The people believe. There is no conception even of the possibility of unbelief. Remember I am speaking of the remote pueblo, not of cities like Manila, with their heterogeneous populations, where side by side with the general faith may be every shade of faith, non-faith, or even eastern heathenisms." After describing the village in which his regiment is stationed, he writes:—"The church is flanked on one side by the convent, on the other are two buildings used for school purposes, one for boys, the other for girls. And in these daily instruction is given to some two hundred children (free) in reading, writing, arithmetic, and, of course, the catechism." And yet we had

been told that the Filipinos were grossly ignorant. After giving testimony to the religious fervor of the people, which he emphasises by stating that 'you cannot enter the church at any time during the day without seeing some kneeling figure at private devotion, whilst every night from eight to ten the air is vocal with the chanted devotion of numerous families, where the voices of old and young join in quaint quavering chants and tones, learned, probably, three centuries ago,' he goes on to say: 'I know from conversation with men and boys that they have an intelligent understanding of theological concepts—the Incarnation, Redemption, the Divine and human natures of Christ, the Holy Spirit, resurrection, judgment, the significance of the sacraments, etc. I also judge, from what I can observe, that religion powerfully affects the private life in the direction of morality, especially as regards purity and honesty in their business transactions. Profanity there is none, and men take off their hats when they pass a cross or a church door or meet a funeral procession.' Here the writer parenthetically and significantly adds: 'Remember, I am speaking of the native village, as yet untouched and unimpressed by the influence of civilization and Christianity imported by our new American arrivals.' Chaplain Swift then pertinently asks his countrymen: 'Shall we disturb this state of things. . . And shall a hundred denominations pouring in introduce to these people the blessings of sectarianism and of the unhappy divisions of Christendom, the source among ourselves of so much indifference and contempt for religion, or of absolute and despairing unbelief?' And he answers his questions thus: 'Nay, we can learn from them more of naive and active faith than we can give to them. In their churches is no distinction of rich and poor. Their kneeling multitudes will shame our congregations where often he or she who kneels is a gazing stock. Their church-going contrasts with our home-staying, or shouting frequenters of Sunday games and races. Their family altars—shall we display the secrets of our family devotions, conspicuous in their rarity? Their reverence will show well beside our profane uses of the sacred names of God and Jesus. There is so much here that should make us humble. I have heard our own soldiers speak of it many times. I know that it is a common saying right here that the Filipino will put on a white shirt and go to Mass and, coming out, will slash you with a bola the next moment; but I have never yet found any one who would give me any cases in point. That where all profess religion there must be some bad is true to human nature. That all are murderous, all are treacherous, I can safely deny. As well say that every citizen of New York is a Bowery tough and all women are impure, because among the population there are its bad elements.' As to the allegation that the inhabitants are slothful and indolent he gives a direct contradiction. Here are the results of his observations:—"The people are industrious but you would not suspect it, as riding mile after mile through the ranges of huts you see men, women and children lolling and sleeping about their abodes. But this is only from 9 or 10 till about 3 or 4. Environment is a great educator. The sounds of labor begin as early as 4 o'clock in the morning, and there is threshing, digging, spinning, weaving, and so on, till the sun climbs well up, and then follows a long rest and siesta. With the sinking of the sun towards the west the activities begin again, and one can hear the dull sounds of work until 9 o'clock at night. I should judge that eight hours a day are fully spent in active industries."

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## PENSIONS.

THE tendency of most democratic governments is to do away with pensions for services rendered. The most notable exception to this rule is the United States Government, which, on July 1, had nearly a million pensioners on its books, or about one in every 75 of the population. There was only a small increase during the previous year, but there are nearly half a million claims pending investigation. Furthermore, it is expected that 40,000 or 50,000 more will be added to the list when the Philippine war is ended. In a short time Uncle Sam will have a pension list exceeding that of all Europe. In the States the pension is continued to the woman who marries the original pensioner, and hence it is not uncommon for mercenary young women to marry pensioners who are old and not likely to live long. There is no doubt that the system has been greatly abused. As the Civil War was responsible for the majority of these pensions it would be expected that by this time a great number of them would have ceased, but it does not appear so. Either the average United States pensioner has a tough hold on life or else when he shuffles off his mortal coil he leaves a substitute to enjoy a grateful country's generosity.

In England we have several examples of pensions granted many years ago to generals and admirals being continued in our own day to their descendants. Now and again the passing away of the inheritor of some great name reminds the public that they are still paying in hard cash for some victory gained over a century ago. For instance the pension to the Duke of Marlborough has cost the country something like a million sterling. In 1707 a pension of £4,000 a year was granted him, and it continued in existence until 16 years ago, when it was commuted for the sum of £107,800. Up to that time nearly three quarters of a million had been paid to the great Duke and his successors. The present Duke of Marlborough still lives in a house bought for his great ancestor after his victory at Blenheim, and in addition to this a quarter of a million was spent on a second palace which was presented to the Duke by the Government of his day. Lord Rodney receives £2,000 a year because his ancestor sank seven Spanish ships and relieved Gibraltar 118 years ago. The pension was originally granted to the gallant admiral for life, but he died nine years later. After his death an Act was passed perpetuating the pension for all time. The total sum paid up to now is not far off a quarter of a million sterling. Another peer who has good reason to be thankful for the bravery of his ancestor is Lord Raglan. The heroism of Lord Raglan in the Crimean war has cost the Government about £100,000 in pensions to his widow and successors, but the pension dies out after the life of the present peer. It is computed that Lord Nelson will cost the British Government half a million sterling for every century the title lasts. The present Lord Nelson receives the handsome pension of £5,000 a year, which was granted in 1806 to all the Lord Nelsons for ever, as a recognition of the victory of Trafalgar. So far Lord Nelson and his successors have received close on £600,000. The Duke of Wellington and his successors have received in all about three quarters of a million sterling, but the annuity which was granted him was to die with the third holder of the title. By his bravery in Abyssinia Lord Napier of Magdala won his title and a pension of £2,000 a year, which was to be continued to his heir. All such grants are generally free from taxation. A great poet, scientist, or benefactor of humanity may, if in poor circumstances towards the end of his days, get a pension of £100 or £200 per annum from the Civil List, especially if he has influential friends, but there is no such parsimony displayed in the treatment of the successful general or admiral.

WAR OFFICE  
RED TAPE.

Now that the War Office is subjected to some severe criticism in consequence of its bungling in South Africa the opportunity has not been lost by newspapers in resurrecting many stories illustrative of its roundabout methods. The latest story has reference to a man named Brophy, whose cognomen points to his native place being the Emerald Isle. Brophy took part in the battle of Redan in 1853, and had the misfortune to have his arm shot away by a cannon ball. With his arm went the sleeve of his great coat. This garment was removed by the ambulance party when the soldier's wounds were attended to on the battlefield, and left behind when he was brought into camp. As a one-armed soldier is as useless to his country as a frying pan to a starving man without fire or food in a desert, Brophy's services to his Queen were dispensed with, but before getting his discharge he had to deliver up his uniform. The great coat was missing, and as Brophy's account of how it came to be left behind did not seem sufficient to the minds of those who control the British Army he was compelled to make good the loss by having 15s 8d deducted from his pay. He was, however, informed that this was a mere matter of form and that later on the amount would be refunded to him. Brophy having no choice, accepted the assurance in good faith. During the last seven and forty years

Brophy has spent the value of the coat in postage stamps in making application for the money and has not got it yet. He is not discouraged, and intends to continue his demand as long life continues, for he contends that if he ungrudgingly sacrificed an arm in the service of his country, the War Office should not further punish him by making him responsible for the loss of his coat.

ANTI-CATHOLIC  
LECTURERS.

THE noisome trade of anti-Catholic lecturer is being rapidly left to the class who are best calculated to adorn it—namely, the criminal class—the professional thieves, swindlers, and all-round frauds. A considerable crop of these parasites of society have of late years been placed in *locum suum*—under lock and key in British and American gaols. The latest 'distinguished' ornament of this odious profession was recently temporarily 'retired' into private life by the magistrates at Blyth (England). The *Morning Leader* of August 6 has the following paragraph on the subject: 'At Blyth, on Saturday, Herman Rosenthal was brought up on a charge of stealing £2, several articles and a deposit receipt for £60, belonging to a gentleman with whom he lodged. Accused, who described himself as a converted Jew, has, during the past two months, preached nightly in the public market place, fiercely denouncing Roman Catholicism, and, as a result, the police have several times had to interfere between the local Catholics and the preacher. Rosenthal was about to leave the town, and was perusing the deposit receipt in the train when the police arrested him. Before the magistrate accused said that under the "unfortunate circumstances" he would plead "Guilty."'

PRIDE  
SPAIN ON THE  
UP-GRADE.

PRIDE very often leads to the downfall of nations as well as individuals. It is now pretty generally acknowledged that had Spain withdrawn from the West Indies and the Philippines a quarter of a century ago she would be in a much better position to-day, but national pride stood in the way. For some years she had been spending money and men freely in trying to keep a grip on possessions which never paid for the trouble. The United States Treasury knows by this time what an expensive undertaking it was, not to oust Spain, but to quell the rebellious inclination of the population of Spain's late possessions. Spain gained but little of late from her control of these countries, and if they paid more than a fair share of taxes it was used, foolishly it may be said, in maintaining law and order in colonies which did not want her rule. She has been sorely wounded by the late war; her flag no longer floats over distant possessions, and she is bound by the terms of the treaty of Paris to take over in addition to her own national debt that of her former colonies. She has been compelled by force of circumstances to rely once more upon herself, and all things go to show that she is entering on a new life. Surpluses are not so general in other countries as in New Zealand, but Spain had a substantial balance at the right side when she took stock in 1899. The surplus was of such respectable dimensions that even the Government itself was surprised. As a result the value of certain Spanish stocks are quoted on the London and Paris Exchanges to-day at nearly double the rate they were a few years ago.

Spain was at one time a great commercial nation, and now that she has been stripped of her colonies it looks as if she were about to attempt to secure at least a portion of her maritime supremacy. In a recent issue of a London financial newspaper we are told.—'She is making great efforts to build up a mercantile marine service, and the Spanish companies are purchasing vessels very freely. During 1899 the Spaniards purchased British tonnage to the extent of 64 steamers of 115,013 gross, and further capital is being so invested.' The same journal gives a list of 28 steamers, aggregating 78,704 tons, 'which have been purchased this year at an aggregate value of nearly £800,000, the last purchase being the well-known New Zealand vessel Ruahine, of 6,127 tons gross. Latest financial advices show that the Spanish debt has been gradually consolidated, and the financial methods of that once great empire materially improved. The natural wealth of Spain is probably as great, if not greater, than any other European country, and the fact that her riches are now being utilised to improve both her finance and trade suggests that ere long Spain may occupy a much higher place in the list of nations than she does at present.'

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

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

## IRELAND DURING THE CENTURY.

ONE of the most interesting papers read at the Australasian Catholic Congress was that by the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins on 'The Catholic Church in Ireland during the Nineteenth Century.' His Lordship said that the condition of the Church in Ireland at the opening of the century was pitiable in the extreme. Fifty years before (1745) Catholic chapels were allowed to be opened, and in 1782 the Catholic schoolmaster ceased to be an outlaw. The Church thus came to enjoy a certain amount of toleration, but this was so much at variance with the prevailing spirit of the time that the opening of the century found her in a state not far removed from slavery. Her people were rigidly excluded from all positions of trust, profit, or influence; they were weighed down by excessive rack-rents, exorbitant taxes, and by another tribute more galling still, the payment of a tenth of the fruits of their industry towards the support of an alien and bitterly hostile Church. The faint gleam of hope that had been awakened by the liberal administration of Fitzwilliam in 1795 was quickly extinguished by his hasty recall, and the outbreak of the insurrection of 1798 only furnished fresh prettexts for the exercise of those cruelties which formed so marked a feature of the period. Mr. Froude, no over-partial sympathiser, has drawn for us his pictures of the times. 'The aristocracy and Legislature were corrupt beyond the reach of shame. The peasantry were hopelessly miserable; and, finding in the law not a protector and a friend but a sword in the hands of the oppressor, they had been taught to look to crime and rebellion as their only means of self-defence.' Now, the Church in Ireland at this time shared to the full in the miseries of her persecuted children. We learn that in 1800 there were in Ireland 4 archbishops, 20 bishops, 1026 parish priests, and about the same number of curates, while the regulars amounted to 450. This body of 24 prelates and 2500 priests lived on the free offerings of the impoverished people. If the provision for the support of the clergy was poor, that for the material wants of the Church was miserable. Few, if any, Catholic edifices of the time showed anything more pretentious than a structure of mud walls, with a thatched roof, placed in some back lane or in the hollow of some sequestered sand-pit, and were hidden away from the angry gaze of the dominant class that the people might worship their God with less fear of disturbance. At the opening of the century Mass was celebrated at Athy for some years in a storehouse on the banks of the canal, and subsequently under a canopy erected in the market place until a suitable structure was erected for divine worship in 1810. Similar statements might be made, and perhaps with more emphasis, touching many other parts of Ireland in illustration of the miserable hovels in which the Catholics of Ireland were compelled to worship, though comprising eight-ninths of the population, and while the imposing churches and cathedrals erected in the past by the generous piety of their ancestors were held fast by the dominant few and devoted to the services of a new creed. If the provisions for the needs of divine worship were bad, those for the education of Catholic children were much worse. Asked by the Royal Commission in 1825 how and where he had received his early training, the late Archbishop of Tuam answered, 'The school in which I was brought up had been planned by the Author of the universe, and fashioned by Nature: its halls were most majestic, its dimensions magnificent, the blue vault of heaven was its canopy, and the desk on which I essayed to write the bosom of my mother earth, and her lap the seat on which I reclined.' The hedge-schools continued in a modified form long after the repeal of the law that had called them into existence. At the same time the proselytising schools were in active operation and favoured by the landowners, but with their many attractions they were left severely alone.

## THE RISE OF MAYNOOTH.

Writing of this period Mr. Lecky says, 'The passion for knowledge among the Irish poor is extremely strong, and the zeal with which they maintain their hedge-schools under the pressure of abject poverty, and in the face of the prohibition of the penal law, is one of the most honorable features of their history.' Besides these hedge-schools there were some noble attempts made in the interests of higher intellectual culture. The venerable Bishop of Kildare erected the first Catholic College built in Ireland since the Reformation. St. Kieran's, Kilkenny, followed soon after. But the educational development which was destined to overshadow all others not only in the magnitude of its proportions, but also in the potency of the influence it was destined to exercise over the Catholic Church in Ireland for generations to come, was the establishment of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. During the preceding 200 years priests had been educated in colleges on the Continent. The political disturbances occurring at the time, particularly in France, had suddenly interrupted this beneficent work, and Ireland was practically left without the means of providing for her priesthood. In the emergency the Irish Bishops petitioned Parliament for a Royal license to endow a Catholic College where young men might be trained for the ministry, and protected at the same time from the pernicious influence of those revolutionary principles so arbitrarily propagated on the Continent. The Government acceded to the request, largely influenced, no doubt, by the latter consideration. Commencing 100 years ago with a body of 65 students, the college of Maynooth numbers no less than 650 students to-day, domiciled in the largest and best appointed college in the world, and supplied with every requisite for the due diffusion of the highest scriptural, theological, and philosophical knowledge.

## THE POWER OF VETO.

The social and political torpor prevailing among the Catholics during the first decade of this century was suddenly disturbed by the one thing perhaps that was capable of galvanising them into action, and that was a dreaded attack upon the independence of their Church. I refer to the memorable proposal of the English

Government to make competent provision for the clergy if they were allowed in turn to exercise a controlling influence over the election of the future Bishops of the Church.

In the year 1808 Grattan presented a petition to Parliament in favor of the emancipation of Catholics. Mr. Ponsonby startled the nation by the declaration that if the prayer of the petition was granted the bishops would have no objection to make the King the virtual head of the Catholic Church in Ireland. This was a gross misrepresentation of the bishops' views, but still it had the effect of throwing the country into a state of intense excitement. In view of such manifestation of feeling on the part of their people, the bishops felt the necessity of immediate action, and accordingly at their meeting at Maynooth in June, the following resolution was passed: 'That it is inexpedient to introduce any alteration in the canonical mode hitherto observed in the nomination of bishops in Ireland.' This declaration united the whole nation in their opposition to the unpopular measure.

There were some dissensions among the Irish Catholic aristocracy, supported by the English Catholic hierarchy, with the exception of Dr. Milner. Thus there were two parties—the vetoists and the anti-vetoists—and eventually the dispute was referred to Rome. The Pope (Pius VII.) failed to recognise the force of the bishops' contention, and issued a rescript expressing himself favorable to the concession. On the receipt of this rescript the bishops held a meeting at which they drew up a reply which, though duly respectful to the Supreme Head of the Church, assumed a very firm and uncompromising tone. But the question never went further. The united voices of 6,000,000 declared in no uncertain sounds that they were prepared to remain for ever in chains rather than see their bishops the nominees of an anti-Catholic Government, and the powerful convincing evidence of the bishops who were examined before the Royal Commission in '25 set the question at rest for ever. When interrogated as to the part he should act in the event of the veto being approved Dr. Doyle replied: 'I would remonstrate against it. I would remonstrate a second time, and if this was not sufficient to ward it off, I should certainly resign my See, and I hope there is not a bishop in Ireland who would not do the same.'

## THE FIGHT FOR EMANCIPATION.

Next to the vexed question of the veto the measure that received the largest share of attention from the Catholics during the first three decades of this century was Emancipation. O'Connell was the leader of the movement and the popular idol of the hour, and never had a people or a cause a more able and devoted advocate. Their first efforts were confined to petitions presented regularly to the British Parliament, and as regularly rejected. Henry Grattan no doubt represented the cause in Parliament, and never failed to bring forward his annual motion for the emancipation of Catholics with that matchless eloquence which must render his name ever famous in the records of Irish oratory. His last appeal was made in 1819, when he was defeated by a majority of two in a House of 484 members. In the following year he again proceeded to the post of duty, to plead once more the cause he had so closely at heart. But he became ill on the journey, was conveyed to London in an exhausted condition, and died two days after his arrival with a prayer on his lips for his oppressed country.

## AT LAST.

There now appeared in the public arena two ecclesiastics, who immediately shot up into striking prominence in the political and religious life of the nation. One was Dr. James Doyle, Bishop of Kildare, of whom O'Connell has said, 'Of all the intellects I have ever encountered that of Dr. Doyle was the most mighty and stupendous, while his manly, gentle manners formed a fine contrast to the towering strength of his intellect, and illustrated the idea of the thunderbolts of Jove in the hands of a child.' The other was Dr. John M'Hale, at the time professor in Maynooth College, and subsequently the illustrious late Archbishop of Tuam, who was destined to fill as large a place in the history of his Church and country as any other whom the latter half of the nineteenth century has produced. In 1823 Dr. Doyle addressed a letter to the Prime Minister on the justice and political wisdom of granting emancipation to Catholics, which produced a profound impression on the public mind, and soon after O'Connell carried the Clare election. A bill was introduced on March 10, 1829, by the Tory Government of Wellington, which was carried through both houses by large majorities, and at last the portals of the Legislature, and the other public offices of post and emolument were then thrown open to Catholics. Such was the close of a struggle which had lasted for 40 years, and in which some of the brightest intellects of the time had a share.

In the year 1802 the venerable Edm. Ignatius Rice founded his congregation of teaching Brothers, who have since played such a prominent part in the education of the Catholic youth of Ireland. His first school was opened in Waterford in 1804, and to-day the schools of the Christian Brothers in Ireland alone amount to 320, with a school roll of 30,000 pupils.

In 1831 was introduced a new scheme of education for the poor which eventually became known as the National System.

## THE TITHES WAR.

During the years 1819-21 there were 100,000 prosecutions in connection with the collecting of the unjust tithes tax from a poor and impoverished people, and £2,000,000 were taken annually by one-ninth of the population to go into the pockets of bishops and ministers, nearly one half of whom hardly ever saw their parishes. But now the collection of these tithes assumed a new feature. Hitherto the priest was exempt by an act of grace. For the future there should be no immunities, and the Irish Catholic saw his priest and himself taxed alike, and the money thus extorted employed in supporting attempts to pervert himself and his children. At Rathcormack, in December, 1834, an Archdeacon Ryder demanded 25 tithes from a poor widow. She hadn't it to give him, and the

sympathetic neighbors who gathered round asked him to condone it. But he refused, and on ordering the military who came to enforce his demands to load and fire nine persons were killed and nine wounded. Amongst the former were the widow's son and two sons of another widow who went mad on seeing the dead bodies of her two murdered boys. This occurred in a parish where there were 3000 Catholics and only 29 Protestants, half of whom belonged to the parson's household, and where the tithes exacted from these poor 3000 Catholics amounted to £1500 a year.

In 1823 there were 6,000,000 Catholics, 300,000 Episcopalians, and 600,000 Presbyterians, and from an official inquiry ordered by Parliament in 1831 we learn that while the whole population amounted to 7,943,910, 852,064 only were Anglicans. Thus some 1½ a half million Catholics were compelled to contribute so largely that the arrears due for three years amounted to the sum of £3,250,000. This went to support the bishops and ministers of a minority that were not the 1-9th of the population, and to keep the cathedral and churches in repair. The incomes varied from £500 to £3000 paid to incumbents, nearly the half of whom were absentees. In enforcing this tax, not only the cattle and the crop, but the household furniture and the clothing of the wretched half-naked people were seized in payment of these rates. All this to support the church of the rich minority, and to enable its bishops to provide for their families; and that they did so is pretty clear from a return made to the House of Commons, by which eight bishops and three archbishops left £2,075,000 in legacies to their children. Eventually, in 1838, Parliament resolved to apply a remedy. This was done by the passing of the 'Tithes Commutation Act.'

#### FAMINE AND EMIGRATION.

The Right Rev. Dr. Higgins then referred to the establishment of the National school system, and to the preponderating Protestant influence which was maintained in the Board of Management for many years. The Board has at present under its control 8100 primary schools, with a school roll of 650,000. After dealing with the shameless manner in which the Catholics of Ireland have been treated in the matter of higher education, and the efforts made by them to supply the want, his Lordship went on to speak of the dreadful famine years, and how 300,000 went down before this dreadful visitation in 1846, whilst in the following 10 years 2,800,000 persons left the land of their fathers, the total emigration during the past 50 years amounting to 7,200,000 persons.

#### DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The annual income of the Protestant Church amounted to £700,000, and of this the sum of £78,794 was paid to two archbishops and 10 bishops. This was taken from the poor to support the ministers of the rich, while they had their own bishops, priests, and teaching nuns and brothers to maintain out of the pittance that remained after the payment of rent and taxes. The man to whose lot it fell to deal successfully with this national wrong was the late distinguished English statesman, Mr. Gladstone, who introduced a Bill into Parliament for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, which passed into law on the 26th July, 1868, thus abolishing for ever one of the most unjust and hateful grievances that ever afflicted a free people. Of the entire wealth she received back somewhat over £10,000,000 as compensation for invested right, which would seem almost a re-endowment on a smaller scale.

#### CONCLUSION.

In 1891 Ireland contained a population of 4,704,750, of which the Catholics formed over three-fourths. The spiritual interests of these are being administered to by four archbishops, 24 bishops and 3282 priests, 2736 seculars, and 516 regulars. Besides the many imposing Cathedrals there are 2325 churches, many of which are models of architectural beauty. There are 120 convents of nuns, 21 diocesan colleges, 16 colleges for the education of lay students, 22 intermediate schools, 48 boarding schools for girls, with an aggregate attendance of 15,430 pupils. In the primary education department under the National Board we had in 1891 8301 schools, with an attendance of 490,535 Catholic children, Christian Brothers 320 schools and 30,000 pupils, besides, the Patrician Brothers, and Presentation Brothers, and the Brothers of the Christian schools who are working in the cause of the education of youth. In the domain of Christian charity the monuments of Ireland's active benevolence are no less striking. The hospitals of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Belfast are the admiration of every visitor. The asylums for the blind at Merrion and for the deaf mutes at Cabra, the orphanages, the industrial schools, the reformatories and penitentiaries to be found in the various centres of population, and under the management of devoted religious, all bespeak an exercise of generosity on the part of a poor people that is simply astounding, springing, as it does, from one source only—the deep, active, enduring faith of a believing people.

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

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.—\*.\*

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

## THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

### BITS OF CHINA, OLD AND NEW.

#### THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS.

Several of the English and American papers are very anxious to get exclusive accounts of the siege of the Legations. More than a dozen telegrams have been sent to different diplomats to ask the price for publication of their reminiscences during the siege. Mr. Conger, the Minister of the United States, has been asked by three separate agencies what is his price for a three months' lecturing tour. Amongst the persons to whom cablegrams have been sent are: M. Pichou, the Minister of France; Lady Claude Macdonald, wife of the English Minister; Dr. Morrison, correspondent of the *Times*; Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs; and Miss Conger, daughter of the American Minister. M. Pichou has received two offers, Lady Macdonald three, Dr. Morrison four, Sir Robert Hart two, and Miss Conger one.

#### THE FRENCH MISSIONS IN CHINA.

*Les Missions Catholiques* has just published several letters from French missionaries in China. Amongst these is one from the Rev. P. Picoli, Procurator of the Franciscans at Hang-Kiou, and addressed to Mgr. Potron. It is dated July 20. The writer states that on the first intimation of the danger to which Christians were exposed at Heng-Chow-Tou, Pere Quirin wrote at once to Mgr. Fantosati, who was absent from the mission. This prelate, warned by the letter, took with him Frere Joseph who was in the neighborhood, and they both proceeded to Heng-Chow-Tou. Their object was to help their confreres and the Christians, but the consequences were the opposite of what was hoped. Arriving in a boat under the walls of the town, Mgr. Fantosati sent a messenger to the Tao-tai, asking for his protection. An excited crowd immediately assembled on the river bank. The boat was seized, and the Bishop and his companion had their eyes forced out. They were then so savagely beaten with bamboo canes and otherwise maltreated that Frere Joseph died two hours afterwards and the Bishop a little later. There is also a letter from Pere Louat, a Lazarist, dated Ouen, Chou, July 21, in which we read:—'In the last three weeks the whole district of Ouen Chou has been given up to fire and blood, and our Christians are in the most frightful distress. A large church, two residences, 15 chapels, and a thousand Christian dwellings have been reduced to ashes. I cannot say what has become of our Chinese priests. Two Christians have been murdered and several mutilated or wounded. The others were able to flee to the mountains, where they are hunted like wild beasts. A hundred of these fugitives were able to escape, and they have arrived here one after the other in a lamentable state. Their clothes are so torn as to barely cover their nakedness, and the greater number have eaten nothing for several days.'

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH DR MORRISON.

Mr Arthur H. Adams, formerly on the staff of the Wellington *Evening Post*, and now special correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* in China, writing on September 10 from Peking, gives an account of an interview he had with Dr. Morrison, the London *Times*' representative in the Chinese capital. 'Since my arrival in China,' said Mr. Adams, 'I have frequently heard the work of the missionaries deprecated. Is that attitude a fair or a general one?'

Dr. Morrison looked surprised. 'The missionary work in China,' he said emphatically 'is of the highest value, and individually the converts were of sterling worth. During the siege they behaved excellently. I went out with a party that collected 800 native Christians, and took them to shelter in the Legation. My servants are all Christians.'

'And your servants stuck to you right through?'

'Well,' and Dr. Morrison smiled, 'I stuck to them. If the Christians had not stood up for us during that terrible time we would not have pulled through the siege.'

'Now, coming to the root of the trouble,' I said 'can you tell me the reason for the action of the Chinese Imperial party, and what was the reason for the failure of that action? If the Dowager Empress deliberately meant to exterminate the foreigners, why did she not go on and do so? She had a plethora of troops at her command. It seems as if she would have overwhelmed the Legations.'

'The plot,' said the Doctor, after a pause to digest my string of questions, 'was a deliberate one, carried out by the Chinese Government. The intention was to massacre all foreigners. The Boxer outbreak was directly encouraged and fostered by the Chinese Government.'

'But it failed.'

'Yes; because the Chinese troops utterly failed to take the Legations. The defence was exceptionally fine. But there can be no question that the attack was deliberately planned and carried out with the utmost determination. There was no half-heartedness in the way they shelled the Legations. I went through the siege, and I assure you I have no doubt as to the reality and continuity of the attack.'

'But,' I objected, 'the Empress sent in fruit or food to the Legations.'

Dr Morrison laughed. 'Twenty melons, one bag of flour, which no one touched for fear of poison, and 24 blocks of ice. That was all. And then they had the cheek to telegraph to all the Governments that they were supplying the garrisons with provisions.'

'But the Chinese soldier is a brave man?'

The Doctor assented. 'A brave man and well led by his officers. Look at the fortifications they constructed about the Legations. No European engineer could have done better work.'

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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CHINESE LOVE OF LEARNING.

It is not long since the nobles of our most civilised Western lands (says the *North American Review*) counted it a vice to write well, and slept on rushes in their torch-lit wooden halls. Their ideals were war and hunting, with bows and arrows for the most part, with legalized plundering of the agricultural population to renew their supplies of bread. In those days China was far more civilized than any European country, and in the life of the Chinese Empire that period is only as yesterday. The two things which have done most to change the relative positions of East and West are gunpowder and printing; yet both of these have been known in China for ages. So that any inherent superiority on the part of the West is rather a pleasing fiction; much might be said in the contrary sense.

Yet it is none the less true that China has been overshadowed and left behind by the Western nations, and the recognition of this fact is the starting point of the Emperor's policy.

He conceives the remedy to be an infusion of new life into the education of the people; a supersession of the wonderful system of intellectual training perfected centuries ago, which forms all minds alike on the great Chinese Classics, 'the best that has been thought and said' in the Celestial Land. It is the battle of utility against culture fought out once more on Chinese lines. Chemistry and physics, engineering and military science are to take the place of essays and poems exquisitely fashioned after ancient models, now the sole test of talent throughout the Empire, and perfection in which is the royal road to fame and fortune.

It is hard to tell which we would most admire, the genuine enthusiasm of China for literary culture, for familiarity with the highest thoughts and noble words of the sages, or the marvellous ingenuity and precision with which this knowledge is tested by a system of examinations hardly equalled, and never surpassed, by any nation in the world—the vast halls, with their cloister-like divisions for ten thousand candidates; the seals set on the doors before the papers are given out; the counted sheets of stamped paper with name and number for the essays and poems of each candidate; the army of clerks copying the themes in red ink, lest any personal sign or mark should lead the examiner to recognise the favored pupil; the enthusiastic crowds gathering at the doors; the cannons and music which greet the candidates first to come forth; the literary chancellor ceremoniously presiding, the lists of the successful eagerly bought up in the streets; the chosen essays and poems sent to Court for the delectation of the Emperor, the gold-buttoned caps and silk gowns of the graduates; and, lastly, the almost pathetic provision that whoever continues without success to try for any degree until his eightieth year shall receive it free, from the Emperor himself, as a reward for faithful love of learning.

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

CAPTURED ARMS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Government have received a cable from Lord Roberts stating that he feels sure the Imperial Government will be glad to present more arms captured from the Boers to New Zealand. He will send 400 rifles back with the returning contingents.

THE SECRET OF LORD ROBERTS'S SUCCESS.

Julian Ralph, in last month's *Harpur's Magazine*, sets himself the task of defining Lord Roberts's secret of success, and he decides that it is this:—He trusts every man implicitly until he finds himself mistaken in an individual, then it is not comfortable to be in that man's shoes. He is never angry. He controls his temper as he does his appetite, for he never smokes and drinks hardly at all. He lives, in war, as plainly as any colonel under him, to say the least. Beyond and behind and above all else that distinguishes him is this: that though he is a general among men, he counts himself, before God, a humble soldier, for without ever intruding the fact, he is a devout Christian.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE HORSESHOE

A gentleman of Portrush lately sent Lord Roberts a bit of shamrock and an old horseshoe—presents neither rich nor rare, but they drew an interesting reply from the Commander-in-Chief. 'The shamrock he planted carefully, and the horseshoe will be kept by me as a souvenir, together with one I picked up the day I entered the Orange Free State, and another which I found at Paardeberg the day before General Cronje surrendered.'

HOME FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

In the beginning of September the following priests from South Africa were in England—Father Murray, from Natal; Father de Lacey, from Johannesburg; Father Ogle, who had experience of the siege of Mafeking; and Father Morley, of Kimberley. The Rev. Mother of the Mafeking Sisters of Mercy had also gone home, and had been staying at Nazareth House, Hammersmith.

TWO BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Among those who went to Windsor recently (says the London *Daily Chronicle*) to receive their decorations from the hands of the Queen were those two distinguished general officers, Sir William Olpherts, V.C. ('Hell Fire Jack', of Indian Mutiny fame), and Sir Baker Creed Russell, who have been promoted to the 'Grand Cross' of the Bath. 'Hell Fire Jack' is the hero of many Indian wars, and the central figure in many stirring stories of hair-breadth escapes by flood and field. He won the coveted V.C. at Lucknow by a wild act of bravery that only a dare-devil Irishman would think of tackling, and his escape was regarded as a miracle by his comrades. In regard to Sir Baker Russell, it is not generally known

that this dashing soldier is a native of New South Wales, which colony is naturally very proud of him. He was born on the Hunter River—the 'Granary of Australia'—which has now had the distinction of producing many good soldiers, statesmen, and literary men. It also produces the biggest pumpkins, the best racehorses and prize cattle, the best coal, and is renowned for having the heaviest floods in Australia. Other parts of the continent jealously credit it also with turning out the 'tallest yarns.'

AN AWKWARD MOMENT.

Captain M'Inerney, of the Victorian Contingent, distinguished himself by his pluck and tact at Pretoria. According to the *Telegraph* correspondent, when the invading British force approached Pretoria the Boers, anxious to evacuate the town themselves, ordered the removal of the British prisoners, of whom Captain M'Inerney was one, in spite of a previous understanding. When the commandant suddenly called upon the officers to turn out at midnight and leave Pretoria, they felt indignant, and flatly refused to move. Captain M'Inerney, of the Australian Regiment, was their spokesman, and when the commandant left the room he hastily conferred with some brother officers, and on his again re-entering Captain M'Inerney laid his hand on the commandant's shoulder, with the words, 'You are my prisoner.' Utterly taken by surprise, the commandant was dumfounded, and Captain M'Inerney went on calmly to inform him that if a shot was fired he would be brained. Before long the assistant commander arrived to see what the delay was about, and he promptly shared the fate of his chief. Meanwhile the burghers were in a great hurry to get away. They accordingly gathered round the model school and clamored for the prisoners to come out. But the commandant had by this time arranged matters with the officers, and he consented to send the escort off without them. This was the cause of much rejoicing, and Captain M'Inerney was the hero of the hour.

HOW THE SISTERS FARED AT KIMBERLEY.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Rev. Mother-General, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, from Sister Superior, Nazareth House, Kimberley. 'Though there is no fighting near us, they say the war will last till the end of October, and now, on account of typhoid being so prevalent, the sanitary authorities have insisted on the military leaving the town. They have accommodation for a thousand patients about two miles out, and all our poor men have to leave; they are broken-hearted over it. Some went yesterday, and a few had to be carried on stretchers to the ambulance. It will be cold under canvas just now, but I am sure they will be well cared for. In a short time we shall be settled down in our old quarters. We have had the wounded over four months, and were quite willing to nurse them for four months longer if necessary. We have been out to the camp, and saw there a niece of the late Cardinal Manning, who is one of the head nurses in the fever ward; she was overjoyed to see us, and took us everywhere. They have about 500 patients with fever. I had a letter from Father Bompard, Bloemfontein. Fever is raging there. He tells me that 10 nurses are dead and 14 dying all with fever.'

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 27.

Mr. Sullivan, the acting Defence Storekeeper, has been promoted to the position of Defence Storekeeper.

The Very Rev. Dean Martin left for Leeston on Thursday. He is visiting Very Rev. Dean Chervier, who is dangerously ill.

Mr. Skerrett, acting for the Brothers in the Stoke Orphanage case, has succeeded in his motion for removing the trial from Nelson. It is not yet decided where the case will be heard.

The principal of the Wellington Technical School notifies that Mr. L. T. Reichel has gained a first-class pass, honors section, in telegraphy at the City and Guilds of London Institute's examination for 1900.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood preached an able sermon in Townsville, Queensland, on the day of the laying of the foundation stone of a new church there by the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins. The sum of £2400 in aid of the building was collected at the ceremony.

Mr. D. O'Connor, of Pollard's Opera Company, gave a fine rendering of 'Pro Peccatis' from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' in St. Mary of the Angels' last Sunday evening. Mr. Ward, from Dunedin, assisted Mr. Ennis at the organ in St. Joseph's on the same evening.

The Rev. W. Thompson, a Presbyterian clergyman, writes to the *N.Z. Times* a long article on 'Public Morals.' He apparently sees the position into which a country pledged to a system of purely secular education must inevitably drift. Dealing with this question he says: 'We are doing a tremendous injustice to the young when we omit from their education the knowledge of the true God and leave them to fight the battle of life on a withering secularism. For my part I would sooner return to denominationalism a thousand times than have our schools remain as at present, the godless institutions they are.'

The report of the Director of Technical Instruction in the Wellington Education District shows that of 6291 papers worked only 3787—under 60 per cent.—were passed. The Marist Brothers presented 50 candidates, 41 of whom were successful. This result must be considered highly satisfactory. The following are the names of those successful:—Freehand: J. Butler, P. Carmody, O. Casey, J. Clements, D. Henderson, V. Hugo, M. McWilliams, P. Mulhane, C. Smith, E. Woolcott, T. Power. Geometry: E. Casey,



J. Duggan, T. Duenan, R. Gosling, R. Lavery, J. Maher, H. McArdle, T. O'Connor, T. Shannon, P. Stratford, J. Fernandez, Soale, W. Carrig, R. Carthy, J. Corich, J. Elliott, J. Galvin, F. Geoghan, D. Henderson, R. Hill, E. Hopkins, C. Laery, B. Leydon, L. Martin, H. McAlister, J. McCarthy, F. Murphy, N. O'Shea, R. Outtrim, G. Smith, E. Walsh.

The weekly meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society was held last Thursday evening. Mr. Kays, J.P., presided. The question for discussion was 'Free Trade versus Protection.' Messrs. McKeown, Kays, McDonald, Gibbs, Leyden, and Reichel spoke for Protection, while Messrs. Fitzgibbon and O'Reilly spoke on behalf of Free Trade. After a warm discussion the question was put to a vote with the result that there was a small majority for Free Trade. Mr. T. McMahon, brother of Mr. M. J. McMahon, the well-known artist, and an author of some promise, was present at the debate by invitation.

In his examination report on the Marist Brothers' school Mr. Fleming, the Government inspector says the arithmetic was 'good,' spelling 'satisfactory,' reading 'good,' and composition 'generally satisfactory.' 'Writing,' he continues, 'was rather weak in all classes.' The desks in use are unsuitable, as pointed out by Mr. Lee in his inspection report. Better work would be done both in this subject and in drawing if dual desks of a suitable pattern were provided. 'The examination,' he says, 'showed that the members of the staff have worked earnestly and conscientiously during the year.' Of the pupils present at the examination 82 per cent. passed.

#### WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 25.

Mr Stewart Macpherson, examiner for the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, concluded the practical examinations in connection with the Board yesterday. The following are the successful candidates from the Wanganui Convent:—Local Centre candidates—Senior division. Pianoforte—Miss Adelia Doherty. Schools examinations—Higher division: Pianoforte—Miss Julia Flynn and Miss Minnie Barrie. Elementary division. Pianoforte—Miss Kate Quillman (distinction), Miss Vera Galpin.

#### DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 25.

His Lordship the Bishop will very soon commence his visitations throughout the diocese.

The Catholic Cemetery Board has appointed Mr Walker as sexton of the Symond-street cemetery, Mr Hennesy, deceased.

The ladies of the Cathedral parish have held a preliminary meeting to consider matters regarding the annual Christmas entertainment, and what form it will take this year.

At a meeting last Sunday evening of the church committee of St. Benedict's parish, presided over by Rev. Father Gillan, the question of the erection of a new convent in the vicinity of St. Benedict's was discussed at length.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated Mass last Sunday at the Orphanage, Lake Takapuna, and subsequently at St. Francis de Sales' Church, Devonport. He returned to the city late in the afternoon.

The Very Rev. Dean Lighthart, who had temporarily officiated at the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, during the Very Rev. Dr. Egan's absence, has returned to his own district.

The local branch of the Hibernian Society has completed the necessary legal formalities in connection with the taking over of the Catholic Institute. The branch intends to renovate and improve the building, which will in future be known as 'The Hibernian Hall.'

A meeting of ladies is convened for to-morrow evening at the Convent School, Hobson street, for the purpose of working up the bazaar which some time ago it was decided to hold in connection with the golden jubilee of the arrival in New Zealand of the Sisters of Mercy. It is to be sincerely hoped that success will crown their efforts.

The district executive of the H.A.C.B. Society has received a communication from Brothers John Tuohy, Paramatta, Sydney, and James Mulally, Richmond, Victoria, requesting it to send a delegate to a conference to be held in Sydney on Thursday, November 1, to consider and formulate a basis for the solidification of the Society throughout Australasia, the suggestions to be laid (1) before the district board meetings and (2) before the annual meeting to be held in April, 1901.

After the High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on last Sunday, a presentation, consisting of a gold cross suitably inscribed and a silk-corded scarf, was made to Mr James Ford upon his retirement after many years service from the office of master of ceremonies at the Cathedral. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, at the request of the altar boys, kindly consented to make the presentation, and said that before he came to St. Patrick's he had heard good reports of Mr Ford, and since his recent connection with the Cathedral he was pleased to say that he could fully endorse these reports. Mgr. O'Reilly concluded by saying that although the altar boys were losing their master of ceremonies, yet it was some satisfaction to know that he would be still rendering good work in the choir, and would also continue to be head teacher of the catechism classes. Mr Ford thanked Mgr. O'Reilly, the Rev. Fathers Corcoran and O'Carroll (who were present), and the altar boys for their valuable presents, which he would ever cherish.

#### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 29.

His Lordship the Bishop has received a letter from the Countess of Ranfurly, who, whilst again regretting the circumstances which prevent her attending the Canterbury Jubilee Imperial Carnival, much as she desired doing so, sends a very handsome picture for the bazaar, which her Ladyship wishes may be attended with every success.

At the presbytery on Sunday afternoon the final meeting was held of the general bazaar committee prior to the opening of the carnival, his Lordship the Bishop presiding. A distribution of goods to the heads of the various stalls was made, and many matters of detail were arranged. The executive committee met afterwards, when, besides transacting an amount of important business in connection with the working of the event, definite arrangements were made for the reception of his Excellency the Governor and the opening ceremony. Rehearsals for the entertainment are being held nightly in the huge marquee, and the scene on the opening night should be very impressive.

At the Rangiora Institute Hall on Friday evening last a most successful concert was given in connection with the local church. The hall was crowded to the doors, and the programme was excellently carried out. Pianoforte music was given by Misses Boyd, McAleer, Anderson, and Flynn; songs by Mrs. Mitchell, Misses K. O'Brien and G. Duncan, Messrs. A. Young and R. Petersen; a violin and piano selection by Misses M. and H. Flynn; recitations by Mr. Ryan; Highland dancing by Mr. A. Ross; and a sailor's hornpipe by Master R. Power. The accompaniments were played by Miss Pickin. Before the National Anthem was sung, the Rev. Father Hyland heartily thanked the audience for their patronage, and the performers for their services.

#### ENTERTAINMENT AT KERRYTOWN.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The annual entertainment, given by the pupils of St. Joseph's School, Kerrytown, took place on 23rd inst., and was attended by a large and appreciative audience. That it excelled anything of the kind ever given here was the unanimous opinion of all present. Although the programme was a lengthy one, the items were so varied that the entertainment did not at all become monotonous. The programme was as follows:—A fairy operetta, 'Daisy Dell,' in which Masters A. Gosling, W. Fitzgerald, D. Brosnan, M. Brosnan, P. Sullivan, Misses N. O'Driscoll, N. O'Connell, L. O'Driscoll, N. Dore, A. Coghlan, M. Scannell, N. Brosnan took part. All of the performers acquitted themselves very well. The costumes were both appropriate and handsome. A pianoforte duet by Miss and Master M. Fitzgerald was very nicely played. Rev. A. Galerne, S.M., sang in his usually finished style 'The vale of tears,' for which he received a well-deserved encore, to which he responded. A dialogue, 'The Soft Old Man,' by Masters J. Brosnan, M. Scannell, J. Day, and Miss M. O'Connell, caused great merriment. The song, 'I saw from the beach,' by Miss M. Brosnan, was very well received. A drama, 'Trevely Hall,' in which the characters were sustained by Misses N. O'Driscoll, H. Stack, E. O'Connell, E. Dore, M. Scannell, L. Gosling, H. O'Connell, N. Dore, L. O'Driscoll, A. Coghlan, and Master J. Fitzgerald, was the next item. Misses H. Stack and E. O'Connell, as servants, caused great amusement throughout the play; while Miss N. O'Driscoll acted the part of Mistress of the Hall. The song 'Sentenced to death' was sweetly sung by Miss M. Coghlan. An action song, 'The Umbrellas,' given by the senior girls, was very effective. The fine recitation, 'Shamus O'Brien,' by Master M. O'Driscoll, was done full justice to. A pianoforte duet by Misses N. Dore and M. Scannell was played with good execution. A song, 'Put it down to me,' by Master D. Brosnan, was well received. 'There's no love like a mother's,' by the Misses O'Driscoll, was nicely sung. A farce, 'The Echo,' by the senior boys, created great amusement and terminated the first part of the programme. The second part opened with a pianoforte duet by the Misses N. and L. O'Driscoll, and was played with taste and skill. The chorus, 'Watching for Pa,' was capably sung. Rev. A. Galerne again treated the audience to a song, 'Heavenly rest,' which he rendered with fine expression and received enthusiastic applause. The dialogue, 'The homespun lady,' in which the characters were taken by Masters M. Fitzgerald, E. Breen, and Miss H. Stack, was very amusing. A song, 'The gipsies,' by the senior girls, was particularly pretty. A vocal duet, 'The wind and the harp,' by the Misses J. and M. Cogan, was nicely given. A recitation, 'Do I remember Ireland,' by Miss N. O'Driscoll, was given with feeling and expression. The vocal item, 'The dear old home,' by Miss M. Brosnan, was creditably rendered. The song and dialogue, 'Topsy and Eva,' by Misses L. Gosling and L. O'Driscoll, received due appreciation. The drama, 'Cherry Bounce,' in which Masters P. Nauzhton, A. Gosling, M. Fitzgerald, M. Sullivan, and D. Scannell took part, was one of the best items of the evening. The song, 'The millionaire's outcast boy,' by Miss J. Coghlan, was nicely rendered. The song, 'Joe and me,' by Misses N. and L. O'Driscoll, created much amusement. A Highland fling, danced by Master D. Brosnan, was neatly performed. A song by Master D. Brosnan, a pianoforte duet by the Misses E. and N. Dore, and a chorus, 'Good night,' brought the programme to a close. The entertainment as a whole was highly successful and reflected the greatest credit on all concerned. The accompaniments were capably played by the Misses A. Hoare, E. Dore, and N. O'Driscoll.

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

## Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- November 4, Sunday.—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor.  
 „ 5, Monday.—St. John before the Latin Gate.  
 „ 6, Tuesday.—St. Leo the Great, Pope, Confessor and Doctor.  
 „ 7, Wednesday.—St. Anslem, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor.  
 „ 8, Thursday.—Octave All Saints. St. Willihad, Bishop and Confessor.  
 „ 9, Friday.—Dedication of the Church of Our Saviour.  
 „ 10, Saturday.—St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor.

### ST. CHARLES BORROMEEO, CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF MILAN.

In A.D. 1538, at the Castle of Arona on the shores of the Lago Maggiore, was born a child of the noble family of Borromeo who was destined to render important services to the Church of God. This was St. Charles, the illustrious Archbishop of Milan, who is so well known for the heroic charity with which he ministered to the wants of the sick and dying during a terrible pestilence which ravaged his episcopal city.

Imbued with the most tender piety from his infancy, the young nobleman embraced the ecclesiastical state at a very early age, and followed the usual course of sacred studies at the universities of Milan and Pavia. Soon after his father's death, which took place when he had reached the age of 20, he was raised by his uncle Pope Pius IV. to the archiepiscopal See of Milan, though at that time he had not yet received priestly orders. To this dignity was shortly afterwards added that of Cardinal so great was the opinion which the Pontiff entertained of his prudence and piety. For some years the Pope kept him by his side, and consulted him on the most important affairs of the Church, employing him at the same time in various responsible offices. He assisted at the closing sessions of the Council of Trent, which was brought to a happy termination principally by his unwearied efforts, combined with his singular tact and prudence. He was also entrusted with the carrying out of many of the decrees of that august assembly, which were directed towards the preservation of the purity of the Faith, the restoration of ecclesiastical discipline, and the general reformation of manners.

During the five years that Charles resided at Rome he governed his see by means of a suffragan bishop and a vicar-general, to whom he wrote weekly letters expressive of his ardent zeal for the sanctification of his flock. Perceiving, however, that his continued absence from his diocese was an obstacle to the carrying out of the reforms which he contemplated, he solicited permission from his uncle to withdraw from his court, a favor which was at length reluctantly granted. Upon his return to Milan he began the work of reformation by the holding of diocesan and provincial councils, in which he published numerous decrees for the regulation of the lives of the clergy and religious, the devout administration of the Sacraments, and the careful instruction of the people. St. Charles was, in fact, the great reformer of his age, for the proceedings of the synods and the manner of his parochial visitations became the model by which many bishops in Italy and other countries strove to guide themselves in the government of their dioceses. To secure a supply of competent and worthy pastors he founded many seminaries, and with the same view instituted a congregation of secular priests living for the most part in community under a certain rule. To these he gave the name of Oblates of St. Ambrose, but they are now known by the name of their founder, St. Charles, and are widely spread throughout Christendom.

The labors and perils which our Saint encountered in carrying out these reforms, and the hardships which he endured in the visitation of the country parishes of his diocese were almost incredible. But he was supported throughout by his ardent zeal and entire confidence in the Providence of God. On one occasion, when kneeling before the altar at his private devotions, his life was attempted by an assassin, who fired at him at a distance of six paces. The ball struck him in the back, but by the Divine interposition did not penetrate beyond his rochet. At the sound of the discharge the people rose in consternation, but the Saint, after making them a sign to continue kneeling, quietly resumed his prayers. The murderer escaped for the moment, but was afterwards apprehended and executed along with his accomplices, in spite of all that our Saint could do to obtain their pardon.

In A.D. 1576 a terrible pestilence broke out in the city of Milan, which raged for six months and carried off a great part of the inhabitants. All the magistrates and principal citizens fled into the country, but St. Charles, assisted by a band of devoted priests, remained in the midst of the infected city, visiting, nursing, and administering the Sacraments to the sick and dying, burying the dead, and encouraging the terror-stricken survivors.

Some years later, feeling his end approach, he retired into solitude to prepare for death. During his retreat he was seized with a tertian ague, which gradually gained upon him. He received the Holy Sacraments with great devotion, and with these words, 'Behold I come,' upon his lips, happily expired on the night of November 3, in the 17th year of his age and the 25th of his episcopate. His body is still preserved in a magnificent shrine in the Cathedral of Milan.

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WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR  
(Late of Oamaru).

Begs to return thanks for the liberal support accorded to him since coming to Washdyke, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship to merit a continuance of favors. All work received promptly attended to.

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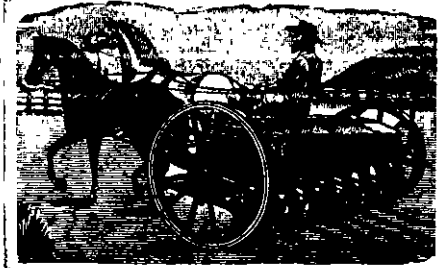
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(Late R. J. B. Yule).

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MR. WILSON, having purchased the  
goodwill of Mr. Yule's practice, would like  
patients to understand that any contracts  
entered into by Mr. Yule for mechanical  
work or otherwise, will be carried out by  
him without any difference in fee. Any  
alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.  
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Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and  
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THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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  
time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably  
furnished, and the Fittings and Accommoda-  
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The Wines and Spirits are all of the  
choicest 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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(Late J. Gardner and Co.),

32 PRINCES ST. (Opposite City Hotel).

Are showing New Goods in

MEN'S HARD FELT, FRAME, AND  
STRAW HATS.

Novelties in Ties, White Shirts, Tennis Shirts,  
White and Colored Fancy Washing Vests.

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And all up-to-date

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

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QUEENSTOWN,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

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-  
class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Bath.

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the

Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,

Near Railway Station,

CHRISTCHURCH

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RODERICK MACKENZIE.

Late of the Oban Hotel Dunedin.

Begs to notify that he has taken Donaldson's  
(Excelsior) Hotel at the corner of Dowling  
and Prince streets, Dunedin, where he will  
be glad to meet his friends.

The Hotel is newly built, has excellent  
accommodation for families, and all the  
appointments and sanitary arrangements,  
including hot, cold, and shower baths, are  
first class.

The position is central to post office, rail-  
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The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky  
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All the Liquors kept are of the best  
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THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the  
REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA  
COAL for every purpose is so universally  
recognised by all HOUSEHOLDERS and  
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Island now, that it would be superfluous for  
the Company to detail the special features  
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  
delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,

General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin.

12th November, 1896.

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(Late of Alexandra South).

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-  
tomers, to obtain a fair share of support.  
Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find  
all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms  
for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—

Is LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

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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JOHN COLLINS (late of the A1 Hotel,

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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  
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits  
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CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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## Irish News.

**ANTRIM.—Denouncing Orange Rowdiness.**—The attack by Portadown Orangemen on Catholic excursionists has called forth the severest condemnation from the Press. Here is what a Portadown Orange paper says: 'The mob was Protestant of course. Perhaps we should say nominally Protestant, for we cannot think that the individuals—male and female—of which it was made up are regular frequenters of any place of worship. If they are, they profit very little by all they hear. The most fundamental principle of the Orange institution has been outraged and its good name tarnished by the enemies of the Order, who are not slow to fasten the stigma of such outbreaks on the Orange Society. It matters not that the Order is blamed quite unjustly, as we have shown. All over the world Orangeism stands discredited, while at home many who should be friends to the cause are influenced by the false reports and their sympathies are alienated. Sunday's proceedings trample under foot every pretension to civil and religious liberty. It was more a matter on that day of interference with civil liberty than with political views or religious belief, for the excursionists on their way to Bundoran were exercising their rights as private citizens—rights which they undoubtedly possess, and which no fair-minded man would deny them for a moment.'

**ARMAGH.—Distinguished Visitors to the Primatial City.**—On Thursday, September 6, the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Grafton, Australia, visited Armagh. He was shown round the Primatial City by the Rev. John Quinn, Adm. On Friday the Very Rev. Dr. Kieran, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., visited Armagh, of which he is a native. Accompanied by the Rev. Father Rock, of Kentucky, another distinguished Irish-American priest and native of Armagh, and by the Rev. John Quinn, Administrator, Armagh, Dr. Kieran drove out to see the far-famed Druids' Ring, Emania, and other interesting spots.

**DERRY.—Death of an Alderman.**—The death is announced of Alderman W. H. McCormack, J.P., Derry, which took place at his residence, Culladuff, Innishowen. Alderman McCormack was one of the most popular citizens of Derry. For almost a generation he had held a prominent position in the Catholic community, and was senior Alderman of the Nationalist Party in the Corporation under the new Municipal Franchise. Deceased was a very successful merchant, and amongst the most capable and respected of Derry citizens.

**DUBLIN.—Rathmines Catholic Boys' Brigade.**—On Sunday, August 19, the inauguration and ceremony of the blessing of the colors of the Catholic Boys' Brigade took place in the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines. At half-past two the boys, to the number of 400, paraded in the school grounds, where, prior to the chief ceremony, the decoration of the non-commissioned officers took place. Immediately after the boys marched, four abreast, to the chapel, the sides of which had already been filled by the numerous admirers of the brigade. The boys having taken their places the Very Rev. Canon Fricker blessed them and said they should all feel proud, for on that day they celebrated the Feast of St. Joachim and the ninetieth anniversary of the name day of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., and such an occasion was a fitting day to inaugurate and bless the colors of their brigade. Having fully explained the rules and objects, he paid a high compliment to the Rev. Father Dunne and the officers. He wished the brigade every success. The members having made their declarations and the total abstinence pledge having been administered, the colors, which are those of the Pope bearing the Papal arms, were solemnly blessed by Very Rev. Canon Fricker, who afterwards imparted the Pope's blessing.

**KERRY.—Clerical Changes.**—The following changes have taken place in the Kerry diocese.—The Very Rev. Canon O'Riordan has been transferred at his own request from Cahirciveen to his former parish of Kingwilliamstown, the condition of his health rendering the change desirable. He will be replaced in Cahirciveen by the Rev. Humphrey O'Riordan, Lixnaw. The Lixnaw vacancy will be filled by the Rev. James Counihan, Castlemaine, and the latter parish will be under the pastorage of his brother, the Rev. John Counihan, present parish priest of Kingwilliamstown.

**Caught in the Act.**—One of the toll collectors around Killarney's Lakes is James Waters, an ex-policeman. Mr. Waters, it seems, strove to increase his revenue as a collector by vending whisky neat without a license to the thirsty tourist. An Excise officer happened to go that way, unluckily for Waters, and the result was a fine of £50, mitigated to £12 10s.

**LEITRIM.—Death of a Centenarian.**—The *Leitrim Advertiser* has the following particulars regarding the death of Bernard Kilrain, who passed away at the age of 113 years.—The death of a centenarian is an incident of rare occurrence which never fails to evoke interest. A few days ago all that was mortal of Bernard Kilrain, of Townymore, was laid to rest in the Mohill churchyard. Deceased was moving about in his usual active manner up to a short time before his death, and his health and mental faculties remained unimpaired almost to the last. His father fought under General Monroe in the County Down in the early part of the Irish Rebellion in 1798. He was made prisoner and executed from the shafts of a cart and his homestead burned by the British. The children were stolen away by an uncle-priest, and arrived in Leitrim while the Battle of Ballinamuck was raging. The old man who has just passed away was very discursive, and many people in recent years found him a special source of interest as an eye-witness of many dramatic events during and after the period of the Irish Rebellion. He was a heavy smoker almost to the last.

**LIMERICK.—Appointed a Domestic Prelate.**—Intelligence has been received in Limerick of the appointment of the Very Rev. Dr. Hillinan, P.P., V.G., Newcastle West, as Domestic Prelate to his Holiness the Pope. No appointment of the kind has existed in Limerick diocese since the death of Dean O'Brien, who was a prominent figure in starting the Catholic Young Men's Society nearly half a century back. The Right Rev. Monsignor Hillinan was formerly Administrator of St. Michael's parish, and pastor of St. Mary's parish, Limerick, previous to his translation to Newcastle West, and won universal regard. The recognition by the Holy Father has been received with general feelings of satisfaction in the city and county.

**Death at Lisdoonvarna.**—The death occurred at Lisdoonvarna of Mr. John J. Golden, son of the manager of the Munster and Limerick Bank, Limerick. The deceased was in Mafeking during the memorable siege, and there the seeds of his fatal illness were sown.

**The Commission of the Peace.**—Dr. Maurice Connery, Killynane, has on the recommendation of Lord Dunraven been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Limerick.

**MAYO.—Death of a Religious.**—*Requiem* High Mass was celebrated in the Convent Chapel, Castlebar, on Tuesday, August 28, for the repose of the soul of Sister Mary Gabriel Cunningham, who died on the previous Sunday evening after a long illness. A daughter of Mrs. Cunningham, Castlebar, she was received into the convent 15 or 16 years ago, and devoted her life to the training of the children placed under her charge. The sick poor have lost a kind friend, one who never failed to visit them in the hour of sickness or death.

**TIPPERARY.—Removal of a Popular Professor.**—Much regret is felt in the South at the removal of Rev. Dr. Crehan from Rockwell College to Dublin. Dr. Crehan is an ardent admirer of football, and the many triumphs achieved by the Cashel College in the Munster Cup championships were entirely due to his unceasing labors in developing the physical culture of the students in the institution which he loved so well.

**Sir William Butler in the Premier County.**—General Sir William Butler was recently on a visit to the home of his fathers on the banks of the Saig, near Cashel. Sir William was surprised at the development he witnessed in Rockwell, thanks to the establishment of its well known college.

**ROSCOMMON.—Two Laborers Accidentally Shot.**—The High Sheriff of the County Roscommon, Mr. Stanley V. Coote, of Carrowroe, was shooting grouse recently. Instead of birds he managed to 'pot' two laborers who were working in the fields. One of the men was seriously injured.

**SLIGO.—Presentation at Summerhill College.**—On Wednesday, September 5, the president and professors of Summerhill College, Sligo, presented Rev. W. O'Dwyer with a beautiful illuminated address and a handsome chalice previous to his departure for the Australian mission. After referring to the rev. gentleman's zeal on behalf of the students of the college, the address says: 'Following the glorious example of many a sainted priest and prelate, you are leaving the old country to labor in distant lands, where the harvests of the Divine Master are great, but the workmen few.'

### GENERAL.

**Decrease in Swine.**—The Secretary of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stockowners' Association called the attention of that body to the statistics of the Irish Department of Agriculture, from which it appeared that while there was a decrease of nearly 100,000 pigs and nearly 13,000 horses and mules, there was an increase of over 100,000 cattle, and over 22,000 sheep in Ireland during the year. The meeting, while glad to hear about the increase in cattle, regretted the decrease in swine, because the production of pigs is of great importance to the small farmers and laborers of Ireland.

**The New Educational System.**—Dr. Starkie, Resident Commissioner of Irish National Education, delivered an address recently in Dublin before a large number of teachers who had just finished a course of instruction in hand and eye work in accordance with the new system of national education adopted by the Board. The Resident Commissioner's speech was an elaborate defence of the new system, which he himself had much to do in shaping, and a reply to the rigorous criticisms passed upon it from many quarters. In the first place, he said, it has abolished the results system, which for 30 years 'has stretched education upon the rack of a system, or put it in an iron boot.' Some months ago he said that the abolition of the results system would restore freedom and independence to the teacher by liberating him from the dead hand of a code. His words had since been thrown in his teeth, but they were perfectly accurate. The ideal of the results system was a commercial one. Under it a child was a grant-earning machine, and the school a factory for producing and packing snippets of knowledge, which were sold at so much a parcel to the State. This momentous change might seem revolutionary; it was really a return to the great principle which the Greeks and Romans, and even English writers of 300 years ago, recognised as underlying true education. The first consequence of the abolition of the results system was that children would cease to be the slaves of the teachers. The second consequence was that the teacher would cease to be a slave of the inspector. Being freed from the deadly incubus of the results system he would be allowed, within the limits of the programme, to make courses consonant to the nature of his pupils and hence he would be granted what had been called the 'corner-stone' of true education—viz., full liberty to classify his scholars in accordance with their abilities and attainments. The third consequence of the same principle was that the inspector

would cease to be the slave of the office. He would be encouraged to assist with his help, guidance, and sympathy fellow-workers in the same field of education not so well equipped with knowledge as himself.

**National Education in Ireland.**—The sixty-fifth annual report of the Commissioners of National Education for 1899-1900 states that on the 30th September, 1899, there were 9161 schools on the roll, of which 8670 were in operation. Of these 3915 were vested schools. The remainder were non-vested. The total average number of pupils on the rolls for the results years of the schools was 796,153. The average daily attendance of pupils similarly for the results period was 513,852. The total number of pupils actually on the rolls of National schools on the last day of their results period was 785,139. The religious denominations of these pupils were as follows:—592,391, or 75.5 per cent., were Catholics; 91,592, or 11.7 per cent., were of the late Established Church; 86,747, or 11.0 per cent., were Presbyterians; 8694, or 1.1 per cent., were Methodists; 5725, or 0.7 per cent. were of other denominations. At the close of the year ended 30th September, 1899, school attendance committees existed in 85 of the 120 towns or townships to which the compulsory attendance provisions of the Act of 1892 apply directly. In 36 of these places the compulsory provisions have been in continuous operation since the passing of the Act. The average attendance percentage in schools generally was 61.5, and where the compulsory Act was enforced 71.3. The aggregate annual expenditure on the schools from all sources, including Parliamentary grant, rates, school fees, and local subscriptions, amounted to £1,215,816 8s 5d. This would give an average of £2 7s 11d for each child in average daily attendance during the year. The amount paid as results fees was £235 916 17s 6d. With regard to training colleges, the report states that two new colleges have been sanctioned for the reception of the Queen's scholars by the Government—one at Belfast, for women under the management of the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor; and the other at Limerick, also for women, under the management of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick. Neither of these colleges is yet in operation.

**Irish Agricultural Statistics.**—The Irish agricultural statistics for 1900 show the total area under crops in 1900 to be 4,658,627 acres, being, as compared with the area in 1899, an increase of 31,982 acres. There was an increase in the area under crops in Munster of 16,957 acres; in Ulster, of 10,911 acres; in Connaught, of 2409 acres; and in Leinster, of 805 acres. Compared with 1899 there appears an increase of 1931 acres in the area under wheat; a decrease of 30,688 acres under oats; an increase of 1537 acres under barley. The area under potatoes has decreased by 5501 acres; that under turnips by 3554 acres. The area under flax in 1899 was 34,989 acres; the area returned under this crop in 1900 is 47,327 acres, being an increase of 12,338 acres, or 35.3 per cent. It appears that between 1899 and 1900 there has been a decrease of 12,774 in the number of horses and mules. The mules increased by 548, but horses show a decrease of 13,322. Cattle, on the other hand, exhibit an increase of 100,986, sheep an increase of 22,190, while there has been a decrease of 94,836 in the number of pigs. Of the 18,547,088 poultry enumerated in 1900, 1,108,632 were turkeys, 2,007,673 were geese, 3,027,949 were ducks, and 12,403,743 were ordinary fowl. In connection with the area under flax, the number of scutching mills enumerated in 1900 is as follows:—In the province of Ulster, 305; Leinster, 11; Munster, four; and Connaught, six, making a total of 826 for Ireland.

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.—\*.\*

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

#### A RICH RETURN.

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

## People We Hear About.

There died in Dublin recently, at the ripe old age of 87 years, Isabella, the widow of William Vincent Wallace, the composer of the ever green opera 'Maritana.'

The death is reported of Viscount Encombe, third son of the Earl of Eldon. He was married to a sister of Lord Lovat. Two years ago he was received into the Catholic Church.

The Hon. Adrian Verney-Cave, Lord Braye's eldest son, was married on August 28 to Miss Ethel Pusey, Captain E. B. Pusey's second daughter, at the Catholic Church, Manchester square, London.

A marble bust of Lord Brampton, by Mr. Swinerton, has been presented by Lady Brampton to the City of London, which, she says, has always appreciated her husband's career. The bust is to find a temporary resting place in the Guildhall, pending the erection of the new Central Criminal Court.

The Duke of Norfolk's only child, Philip Joseph Mary Fitzalan Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, attained his majority on Friday, September 7, having been born on September 7, 1879. Owing to the delicate health and condition of the prospective Lord of Arundel Castle there were no festivities, though the occasion was marked by religious observances.

A young man named James O'Connell, a native of Ohoka, recently accomplished some remarkable feats of strength. He shouldered a square iron block, weight 400lb; he then carried 750lb on his back, walking a chain with it. He also lifted 14cwt off the ground with his back. O'Connell stands 5ft 11in, he weighs 12st 9lb, and measures 42in around the chest.

A book that will attract attention when it is published will be the Rev. Dr. Barry's *History of the Papal Monarchy*. Dr. Barry has been engaged for a long time upon this work, and has gone to original sources for his information, besides utilising all that has been published by the leading authorities. Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish the book. The same publisher will issue shortly *The Wizard's Knot*, by the same author. It is a tale of Ireland during the famine period, and is practically the first attempt of its author at an Irish novel.

There are a great many worse billets than that of Speaker of the House of Commons. His salary is equal to that of the Governor of New Zealand before the latter got his last 'rise,' in addition to which he has a house provided free of rent, with furniture which is sufficiently luxurious to please the fastidious tastes of a holder of New Zealand gold dredging shares. When the Speaker is elected he receives from the State £1000 to provide himself with proper robes, 2000oz of silver plate for the maintenance of his dignity, two hogsheds of claret at the same time, and he receives £100 annually for stationery. The Clothworkers' Company of London make him a curious present of a length of broadcloth every Christmas. Then when he retires he is made a Viscount, with a very substantial pension into the bargain.

Anecdotes of the late Lord Chief Justice of England continue to accumulate. Mrs Crawford, the Paris correspondent of *Truth*, tells the following:—He won the admiration of the French Bar by his manner of conducting the British case before the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. He was a true Irishman. Nothing hurt and grieved him more than to meet an Irishman who belittled his country. During one of his calls on me he spoke with pride and pleasure of the rise in grade of the Irish in America. When first he visited the United States the greater part of them were unskilled laborers. In his most recent visit he found the Italians had taken their place. The Irish were high in trade, journalism, and professional business, and covered, as an American said to him, "an elevated tableland of New World civilisation." The quotation was given with a merry twinkle of the eye.

The Paris Exhibition Jury were rather puzzled (writes a Paris correspondent) when they found among the exhibitors whose work they had to judge no less a personage than a reigning sovereign, viz. King Carlos of Portugal, who sought their suffrages as a painter. His picture, entitled 'Tunny-fishing in the Algarve,' is exhibited in the Grand Palais des Champs Elysees. Some of the jurors proposed to simply declare the King 'Hors Concours,' but they came to the decision that it was perhaps better to consider him purely as an artist, and to reward him accordingly. King Carlos was therefore considered as one of the artists of his own country, and was awarded a silver medal of the second class. It cannot be said that the jury have flattered him, for his picture is really a work of high merit, and which might by itself have secured better recognition. But the jury were probably afraid that if they gave a King a high reward people would say they gave it not because of the merit of the work, but because the artist was a King.

About 4 o'clock on the Sunday afternoon, writes Mr Labouchere, we made our way to the deserted precincts of New Court and knocked at the gatekeeper's door. He opened it himself, and we beheld Sir Charles Russell in an old jacket and slippers, without collar or waistcoat. His table groaned under piles of papers connected with the Parnell Commission—he was then engaged in preparing his great speech—and when we entered he asked us to excuse him while he made up his fire and cooked himself a cup of cocoa. That done, the Parnell papers were bundled aside, and we spent two anxious hours over my case. I have often thought since what a strange historical picture might have been made of the great advocate, in the throes of a sensational State trial, alone in his chambers on Sunday afternoon, in shirt sleeves and slippers, making up his own fire and cooking his own cocoa. It was very characteristic, too, of Russell in every way—of his simplicity and indifference to the pomps and vanities, as well as of his laborious industry in mastering his case.

Did it ever occur to you that when so-called 'Just as Good' substitutes are recommended by your dealer the motive is for self-gain because of increased profit?  
So beware!

**HONDAI-LANKA CEYLON TEA**

on a sealed lead packet is your  
**GUIDE AND SAFEGUARD,**

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

# THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are

WM. JAMESON & CO.'S "HARP BRAND,"

GEO. ROE & CO.,

"G.R."

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

Head Office for Australasia:

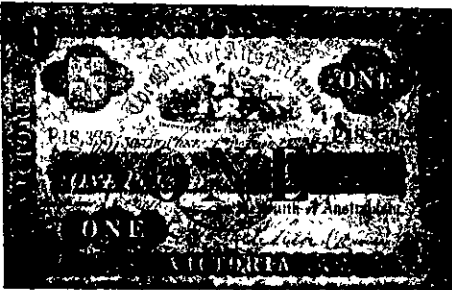
JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

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

Worth


20s. in the £

is our



12 Months' Guarantee on Roadster

Beware of Imitations.



None Genuine without Trade Mark.

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

ESTABLISHED 1859.

# NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

**CAPITAL** ... .. **£1,000,000**  
**PAID UP AND RESERVES** ... .. **£420,000**

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

## THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

### GLOBE HOTEL, 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.

### THE MUSICAL EXCHANGE FOR PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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

### RAILWAY HOTEL, MANCHESTER STREET, 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:  
**CATHEDRAL SQUARE, CHRISTCHURCH.**

### WAVERLEY HOTEL, QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

**MAURICE O'CONNOR** (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.  
 Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.  
**MAURICE O'CONNOR.**

### COSSENS AND BLACK, LTD., ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS AND IRON FOUNDERS. CRAWFORD STREET DUNEDIN.

Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, Bridge Machinery Tumblers, Buckets, Links, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearwork.  
 We have just added to our Plant a Wheel Making Machine capable of making wheels up to 12 ft. diameter, with any number of teeth, or width of face, and of any thickness.  
 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,  
 ASHBURTON.  
 Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.  
 FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.  
 Corner of Wakarua 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,** And **WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.**  
 Illustrated catalogue and guide, free to any address.  
**JAMES CRAVEN AND CO**  
 SEED SPECIALISTS,  
 2, HANSON STREET  
 WELLINGTON

**MACALISTER AND CO**  
 (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 VACCINATION.**  
 P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90,  
**INVERCARGILL.**

**JOHN GILLIES**  
 Furniture, 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, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.  
 A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.  
 Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our immense stock.

### 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 'on, 'Kawi' 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><b>FIRST.</b> Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p>	<p><b>SECOND.</b> On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.</p>	<p><b>THIRD.</b> Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.</p>	<p><b>FOURTH.</b> Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.</p>	<p><b>FIFTH.</b> 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 30.)

**PRODUCE.**

Napier, October 25.—Nelson Bros. have received the following cable from the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company, London:—Frozen mutton market: To-day's quotations—Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, 4d; Napier and North Island, 3½d. Lamb—First quality, 4½d; second, 4½d.

London, October 26.—The butter market is quiet, and there is rather less demand for colonial, which is unchanged. Danish is strong at 12½s.

Wellington, October 30.—The Agent-General cables to the Department of Agriculture, under date London, 28th inst. 'The average price for the week for choicest Victorian butter is 112s; finest Canadian cheese, 55s. There is a good demand for butter. The cheese market is dull. The hemp stock is small, and the market speculative. Good fair Wellington, L29; fair current Manila, L31.'

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., Ltd., report as follows.—There was a good attendance of buyers, but bidding was without spirit, and with the exception of chaff and potatoes most of the lines on offer were passed in.

**OATS**—The market has been almost stagnant during the past week, and even at the reduced quotations little business has been done. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

**WHEAT**—The local demand is confined chiefly to prime samples, medium quality being difficult to place except as fowl wheat, for which there is fair demand. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken and damaged, 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

**POTATOES**—Prices, which were very firm last week, have today receded in the face of heavier consignments. We quote Best Derwents, L3 10s to L3 15s; others, L3 to L3 5s per ton (sacks in).

**CHAFF**—Good to prime quality is offering rather more freely, but it is in fair demand. Medium quality is quite out of favor. We quote: Extra heavy, to L2 12s 6d; good to prime, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; medium, L1 15s to L2 5s per ton (sacks 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, L3 10s; Southern, L3 5s. Chaff: Inferior, 30s to 40s; good to prime, 50s to 55s. Straw: pressed 25s; loose, 28s. Flour: Sacks, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7, quiet. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 8d. Onions Melbourne, 18s.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—**WHEAT**—Market quiet. Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).  
**OATS**—Market very dull, and prices considerably lower. Milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).  
**CHAFF**—Prime chaff is in good demand, but other qualities are neglected. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 12s 6d; medium, L1 15s to L2 5s per ton (bags extra).  
**POTATOES**—In fair demand. Best Derwents, L3 10s to L3 15s; medium, L3 to L3 5s per ton (bags in).

**SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.**

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

**WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.**

London, October 23.—At the wool sales the Makhipl clip realised 7d, and the Richmond 12½d. There was good competition. Prices for greasy were equal to the highest realised at the present series. Scoured was slightly weaker.

London, October 24.—At the wool sales yesterday there was better competition. Prices were well maintained.

The National Mortgage and Agency Company have received the following cable from their London office, dated 24th inst.:—'Wool weak, especially faulty and inferior descriptions. Sale will finish 3rd November. 100,000 bales withdrawn.'

London, October 25.—At the wool auctions there was a good sale. Prices were unchanged.

The Bradford wool market is lifeless. Common sixties, 17½d; super, 18½d. At the sales there was better competition, and prices were firm at late rates. The following clips were sold—Mendip Hills, 9½d; Paporangi, 9½d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—**RABBITSKINS**—Bidding was rather dull at Monday's sale, and prices show a slight decline on late quotations.

**SHEEPSKINS**—Market steady.

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

**TALLOW**—Market steady. Best rendered mutton, 16s to 17s 6d; medium, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; rough fat, 11s 6d to 13s per owt.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.**

The entries at Addington comprised 2220 fat sheep, 225 fat lambs, 500 store sheep, 300 cattle, and 525 pigs.

**FAT CATTLE**—The 110 head fat cattle were mostly cows and light-weight heifers, and only a dozen steers. A good beef is so scarce a further rise took place, good to prime realising 23s to 27s per 100lb; and other sorts 19s to 22s 6d. Best steers sold at from L8 to L8 10s; others, L1 17s 6d to L7 10s; heifers, L4 17s 6d to L7 7s 6d; best cows, L7 to L9 2s 6d; and others, L4 12s 6d to L6 10s.

**STORE CATTLE**—There was a mixed yarding, and prices were very firm for good sorts. Three-year steers brought L4 12s 6d to L5 5s; two-year do, L3 to L3 4s; three-year heifers, L4 12s 6d; 18-months' cattle, L2 11s; yearlings, 30s to 33s 6d; dry cows, L2 to L4 12s 6d; dairy cows (good sorts), L5 to L7 10s.

**FAT SHEEP**—This was a mixed entry, ewes being scarce, and there were some good lines of wethers in and out of the wool. Shorn sheep sold much better than those in the wool, the recent troubles in the fellmongering trade having reduced the price of skins. Heavy wethers sold up to 25s 6d; freezers, 20s to 23s; lighter, 19s; shorn wethers, 16s 1d to 19s 7d; butchers' ewes, 18s 11d to 24s 3d; shorn do, 14s 6d to 18s 11d; merino wethers, 18s 4d to 20s 2d; and ewes, 16s 4d to 17s 9d.

**FAT LAMBS**—The yarding was about double that of any previous entry this season. Best sorts sold well at from 14s to 16s 4d; others ranging from 19s 9d to 13s.



# 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. 103.

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 STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Moura Fri., Nov. 2 3 p.m. D'din

Te Anau Fri., Nov. 9 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Moura Fri., Nov. 2 3 p.m. D'din

Te Anau Fri., Nov. 9 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Monowai Wed., Nov. 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mirara Tues., Nov. 13 2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mikoua Mon., Nov. 5 2 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU,

AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLING-

TON, NEW PLYMOUTH and GREYMOUTH.

Cargo only.

Corinna Thurs., Nov. 1 4 p.m. D'din

GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,

LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH.

Cargo only.

Janet Nicoll Wed., Nov. 7 4 p.m. D'din

SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY.

(From Auckland.)

Huroto Wed., Nov. 28

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

(From Auckland.)

Ovalau Tues., Nov. 20

For FIJI

Taviuni Wed., Nov. 21

“DEAR ME!

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

**STORE SHEEP**—The few store sheep were all hoggets or ewes and lambs, and there was a very good sale. Hoggets realised from 16s to 16s 9d; ewes and lambs (all counted), 10s to 11s.

**PIGS**—Pigs of all sorts were well represented, and met with a very good sale. Baconers brought from 30s to 38s, equal to 3d to 3½d per lb; porkers, 20s to 31s 6d, equal to from 3½d to 4d; stores 12s to 21s; suckers and weaners, 5s to 12s.

**DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.**

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

For Saturday's sale only some eight or nine draught mares and geldings and about a score of hacks and light harness horses came forward. The draughts included a consignment of three good mares, but aged, from a northern client, and these were sold at from L45 to L55 a piece. The principal entry in the light horses was a pair of useful bay gelding- (seven years old), buggy horses, station bred, and these changed hands at L30 the pair. A few other useful hacks and harness horses, most of them aged, changed hands at from L7 to L14 10s, and one good buggy mare brought L19 10s. The demand for first-class heavy cart horses is very strong, and powerful shafters readily bring from L52 to L60, according to class. Useful farm horses are also asked for, and there is strong inquiry for upstanding hacks and harness horses. We quote—Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L55 extra good prize horses, L56 to L62; medium draught mares and geldings, L34 to L44; aged do, L25 to L32; upstanding carriage horses, L30 to L35; well-matched carriage pairs, L70 to L90; strong spring-van horses, L28 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' ord-r cart horse, L18 to L24; tram horses, L12 to L16; light hacks, L7 to L11; 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 29 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 40 dredges, the total yield being 1633oz ldwt 16gr, or an average of 40oz per dredge:—

Electric (Cromwell), 254oz; Junction Electric (Cromwell), 204oz 14dwt; Meg and Annie (Kawarau River), 127 hours, 120oz 10dwt; Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 136 hours, 98oz 5dwt; Earnscleugh No. 2 (Alexandra), 120 hours, 72oz 12dwt; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 133 hours, 69oz 12dwt 12gr; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 136 hours, 51oz; Empire (Waipori), 2 dredges, 50oz 13dwt; Perseverance (Alexandra), 45oz 18dwt 6gr; Earnscleugh No. 1 (Alexandra), 44oz 1dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 133 hours, 41oz 14dwt; Cromwell (Cromwell), 126 hours, 41oz 13dwt 19gr; Enterprise No. 1 (Alexandra), 37oz 2dwt; Alexandra Eureka (Alexandra), 37oz; Clyde (Alexandra), 34oz; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 31oz 11dwt 9gr; Olriz (Manuherikia River), 178 hours, 27oz 14dwt; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 134 hours, 26oz 14dwt; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 114 hours, 25oz 19dwt; Chicago (Alexandra) 125 hours, 25oz; Ngapara No 2 (Nevis River), 24oz; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat) 22oz 9dwt; Gold Queen (Dumbarton Rock), 118 hours, 22oz; Success (Waipori), 21oz 4dwt; Electric Extended (Cromwell), 130 hours, 21oz; Waimumu (near Gore), 130 hours, 21oz; Woolshed (Glenore), 133 hours, 20oz 13dwt; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 126 hours 17oz 12dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia, 120 hours, 16oz; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 120 hours, 10oz 11dwt; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 112 hours, 15oz 4dwt; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 127 hours, 15oz; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 97 hours, 11oz 2dwt; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 11oz; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 118 hours, 9oz 1dwt; Waikaka Forks (Waikaka), 93 hours, 9oz 0dwt 18gr; Nevis (Nevis River), 5oz 19dwt; Ngapara No. 3 (Nevis River), 90 hours, 5oz; Inch-holme (near Palmerston), 4oz 12dwt. Total, 1633oz ldwt 16gr.

**BE GENTLE.**

BE gentle in your manners. The heavy footfall is not necessary, and by it you shock the nervous and waken the baby. The loud, shrill tone is not so easily understood as the nicely modulated. Perhaps you are always knocking over a vase or a book, tipping over a glass of water, or such like mishaps. You may not think so, but such things show a lack of consideration for others, for with a little care and forethought such disasters might almost always be avoided. Learn to walk quietly. Keep your eyes open that you may not trip over rugs and cushions or chairs and small tables. Don't make your friends dread to have you come in, as do the friends of one young lady in a certain town, 'for she always breaks something before she leaves,' they say. 'And she is so good-natured about it, too,' remarked one, 'and penitent, but says she always creates a breeze and she really cannot help it.' Such gentle zephyrs are not desirable.

**AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF PIUS THE NINTH.**

A WRITER in the *Glasgow Evening Citizen* mentioned the following incident of which he was an eye witness:—When I was a young man Pio Nono was riding through the Corso in his coach. There was a mob blocking his horses. A Jew had taken a fit, and the people shrunk from the afflicted one, calling out 'A Jew! a Jew!' The Pope took in the position, alighted, and went up to see whether he could be of use. He answered the popular cry by crying out 'A man! a man!'

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

**THE THISTLE OF SCOTLAND.**

Once upon a time many hundred years ago the Danes made war upon the Scots and invaded their country. One dark night, as they were marching upon an encampment of sleeping Scots, one of their number trod upon a thistle. The pain was so sudden and intense that the man gave a loud cry. This awakened the slumbering Scots, who sprang to arms and defeated the assailants. In gratitude for the deliverance the Scots made the thistle their national emblem.

**WEDDING CAKE.**

THE wedding cake is the remains of a custom whereby a Roman bride held in her left hand three wheat ears, and many centuries later an English bride wore a chaplet of wheat. The bridesmaids throw grains of corn or small bits of cake upon the heads of the newly-married and the guests picked up the pieces and ate them. The wedding cake did not come into general use until the last century, and was then composed of solid blocks laid together, iced all over, so that when the outer crust was broken over the bride's head, the cakes inside fell on the floor and were distributed among the guests.

**THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD.**

THE postage stamps issued by the different countries of the world amount, according to the latest reports, to 13,811 different kinds. Of this number 131 varieties are credited to England and 3,843 to her colonies and dependencies. The greatest variety of postage stamps are issued in America. Taking the entire American continent there are no less than 4,556. The United States has 268, San Salvador has 272, Uruguay 215. The Chinese city of Shanghai has for its own use solely 211 kinds of postage stamps. Only Poland and Patagonia are satisfied with one single kind of stamp.

**A NEWSPAPER CANARD.**

WE say it is a 'canard' when we read something highly improbable in the columns of any of the daily journals. Why 'canard'? Canard is the French for 'duck.' Why call an improbable story a newspaper 'duck'? The following explanation was recently given; it may be true or not; it may be itself a canard. A gentleman in France once told a story to the effect that 20 ducks were ravenous with hunger. Thereupon, 19 of them tore the twentieth into bits and gobbled it up. There were now only 19 left. Eighteen of these ate up the nineteenth, and so on, and so on, until only one was left alive, with, of course, the other 19 inside him. The story got into the newspapers, was widely circulated, and as it was felt to be slightly improbable, any unlikely statement thereafter in a newspaper recalled the duck story and was labelled a 'canard.'

**THE CHINESE ARMY.**

From carefully prepared information on file in the Bureau of Military Information at the War Department, Washington, the strength of the Chinese army is shown to comprise eight banners, nominally containing about 300,000 men, descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. The number maintained on a war footing is from 80,000 to 100,000. The whole force is subdivided into three groups, consisting respectively of Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese. It forms a sort of hereditary profession, within which intermarriage is compulsory. About 37,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria; the imperial guard at Peking contains from 6000 to 7000. These are the troops that were expected to defend the foreign legations, and to protect foreign interests from the mobs. The Ying-Ping or National army is also called the Green Flags and the Five Camps. This army consists of 18 corps, one for each province under the governor or governor-general. The nominal strength is from 340,000 to 600,000 men, of whom about 200,000 are available for war, never more than one-third being called out. The most important contingent is the Tientsin Army Corps, nominally 100,000 strong, really about 35,000, with modern organisation, drill, and arms. They are employed in garrison duty at Tientsin and at Taku and other forts. Besides these forces there are mercenary troops raised in emergencies, and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry, nominally 200,000 strong, really about 20,000, but said to be of no military value. The total land army on peace footing is about 300,000 men, and on war footing at about 1,000,000. The army as a whole, it is said, has no unity or cohesion. There is no proper discipline. The drill is mere physical exercise. The weapons are long since obsolete. There is no transport, commissariat, or medical service.

Prince Alonso of Bourbon, brother of Don Carlos, has congratulated those Austrian officers who declined to fight duels, even at the cost of their commissions. The futility of these 'affairs of honor' is shown by the account of the latest duel in Italy. The mortality for 10 years only averages three per cent.

A Home paper recently informed its readers that the famous Boer fighter, General Botha, is married to a grand-daughter of the immortal Robert Emmet. Inasmuch as Emmet was never married, and so left no 'hostages to fortune,' it is not a little puzzling to find such relationship claimed for anybody.

**WHITAKER BROS.,**

NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC DEPOT,  
WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

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Just Landed from New York.

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Crown of Thorns	1	9	Goffin's Devout Instructions	4	6
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Meditations for Secular Clergy, Chaignon (2 vols.)	16	0	Sermons for Children of Mary, Callerio	6	0
Way of Interior Peace	5	0	Striving after Perfection	4	0
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Kellus, St. Anthony, Blessed Virgin, Sacred Heart, Blessed Sacrament, each	3	0	Interior of Jesus and Mary, Gron (2 vols.)	8	0
How to Comfort the Sick	1	0	Manifestation of Conscience	2	0
Glories of Divine Grace, Schubert	6	0	Meditations for Retreats	3	6
A College Boy	3	0	Round Table French Catholic Novelists	6	0
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Marcella Grace, Rosa Mulholland	5	0	How to Get On	4	0
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			Jack O Lantern	2	0

Complete list now preparing. Customers may rely on having a splendid Selection this year of the best Catholic Books published.

**A GUILD OF RANSOM.**

**APPEAL**

FOR THE

**CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL**  
MIDDLE PARK, SOUTH MELBOURNE.

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

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

**ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.**

Can be had from all who Sell Catholic books or direct from the Publisher,

J. MURRAY, TABLET OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

Prayer Book only, One Shilling. By post, 1s. 2d.

Prayer Book and Catechism bound in one, 1s. 2d. By post, 1s. 5d.

**NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.**

PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY, FRIDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1900.

The 7.40 a.m. train from Dunedin to Oamaru will be accelerated, leaving Sawyers' Bay at 8.5 a.m., Waitati 9 a.m., Seacliff 9.30 a.m., Waikouaiti 9.55 a.m., Palmerston 10.30 a.m., Hampden 11.15 a.m., Herbert 11.40 a.m., Maheno 11.55 a.m., arriving Oamaru 12.30 p.m.

A train will leave Dunedin for Palmerston at 9.5 a.m., Waitati 10.23 a.m., Seacliff 11 a.m., Waikouaiti 11.30 a.m., returning from Palmerston at 3.45 p.m., Waikouaiti 4.15 p.m., Seacliff 5 p.m., Waitati 5.38 p.m., arriving Dunedin 6.50 p.m.

Train will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel at 4.20 p.m. The evening train to Clinton will not leave Dunedin until 5.16 p.m.

The Outram branch train will not leave Mosgiel until 6.15 p.m. The Lawrence branch train will not leave Milton until 8.15 p.m.

The Catlins branch train will not leave Balclutha until 9.10 p.m., returning from Owaka at 10.40 p.m.

The train usually leaving Dunedin for Mosgiel at 6.15 p.m. will NOT run.

The trains usually leaving Dunedin for Mosgiel at 10.20 p.m., and Mosgiel for Dunedin at 11.30 p.m. will NOT run.

A train will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel at 11.20 p.m., returning from Mosgiel at 12.30 a.m.

**TAIERI RACES.**

EXCURSION TICKETS to Mosgiel Town will be issued by trains leaving Dunedin at 9.15 a.m., 10.5 a.m., and 10.50 a.m. Fares: From Dunedin and Caversham, 2s 6d and 1s 8d; Abbotsoford, 1s 6d and 1s.

Trains will leave Mosgiel Township for Dunedin at 5.55 p.m., 6.30 p.m., and 6.55 p.m.; and trains will leave Mosgiel Junction for Dunedin at 5.10 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 6.45 p.m., and 7.10 p.m.

The GOODS SHEDS at Port Chalmers and Dunedin WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY, 9th November.

On SATURDAY, 10th November a special train will leave Christchurch for Dunedin at 8.55 p.m.

By Order.

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

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.—\*.\*

Tassicura.—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.—\*.\*

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.—\*.\*

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

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

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

Annual Subscription, 25s. booked; 22s. 6d. if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportional rates.

NOTE—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

**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.



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

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.



THE Government are to be highly commended for sticking to their guns in the matter of 'The Private Industrial Schools Inspection and Industrial Schools Act Amendment Bill,' which was made the opportunity by a certain section of members in both Houses of the Legislature for stirring up the 'yellow dog' and having a gird at Catholic institutions. In moving the second reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council, the Minister for Education, the Hon. W. C. WALKER, made an admirable speech, in which he fully set forth the scope, tenor and intention of the measure. He premised that it was a matter of regret that legislation of this nature should be necessary, especially when the necessity arose because of misconduct on the part of the managers of any private industrial school. He had visited, he said, these schools in the course of his travels and met the managers and those who were teaching the boys. He saw the boys, and everything, so far as he could see, was going on satisfactorily. He knew the managers to be men of education and character, whilst the teaching was in the hands of one of the first teaching Orders of the Roman Catholic Church. It was a terrible shock to him and had been a matter of concern ever since this matter had cropped up that these things should have taken place. If, he proceeded to say, he had been in Parliament when the Act of 1882 was passed, he should not probably have been in favor of those private institutions being allowed to take State children. He had always felt a difficulty in the matter; not as to any fear that the children would not be well treated—in fact, anyone who went to see them could not say they were not treated fairly well. Take, he said, the report of the Commissioners who had dealt with this question. They find fault with certain trifling points of clothing; they say the food might have been a little more varied; but still they say that the children looked healthy and well, and they pointed to the fact that, during so many months there had been nothing in the matter of health, as testified by the medical officers. What he did not like about this system was that these private institutions always keep the children as long as they can, whereas the object should in his opinion be, to do what the Government do in their industrial schools, put the children out as soon as possible. He considered, therefore, that the Bill would tend to the good of the State if it tended to take some of the children away from these schools. What the Bill endeavored to do was not to destroy any of these institutions if managed in what Parliament was entitled to think was a proper manner. It was evident from the report of the Royal Commission at Nelson that the real source of the trouble at Stoke arose from the fact that there was an amount of avoidance of responsibility—that, while the Government looked to one gentleman as manager, that gentleman handed over the responsibility to somebody else, who was responsible to another gentleman across the seas. That was the first defect that the Bill desired to remedy. Then a great deal more power was given to the Government over the children in these schools, and very direct powers of inspection. Power was also given, if at any time the Minister was not satisfied with the management, to withdraw the inmates from any of these private schools, and the Minister might, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire for the purposes of a Government school any land or buildings used as a private school—if it was to be closed.

The main provisions of the Act were thus described by Mr. WALKER, but it may be interesting to give further particulars in regard to clauses which provoked discussion in Parliament, and in regard to which considerable divergence of opinion evidently existed. It is enacted that in no case shall any institution, the governing body of which is in its management interfered with or controlled by any society outside of New Zealand be hereafter approved by the Minister as a private or local school, nor is any such private or local school to be hereafter established under the Industrial School Act, 1882. With respect to every private or local school as aforesaid, already established at the time of the passing of this Act, the following special provision is to apply: In no case shall any child be hereafter committed or transferred to any such school. At the expiration of twelve months after the passing of the Act every such school shall cease to be a school within the meaning of the principal Act and no public money shall hereafter be granted in respect thereof.' The clause quoted was really the crux of the Bill and the endeavor was made to alter it so that all private industrial schools should be included under it, and not only those, the managing body of which are 'interfered with or controlled by any society outside New Zealand,' the direct object being to close the Stoke institution, which is now entirely under New Zealand management. When the Bill was in Committee of the Legislative Council the Hon. C. C. BOWEN moved that the words 'as aforesaid' be struck out, and this was adopted on a division by a majority of five. When the Bill with this amendment was returned to the House of Representatives, it was decided, at the instance of the Premier, to disagree therewith, and a conference between the two Houses resulted, when, after some tall talking, the Council gave way and the words excised were restored: had they not been, it is well understood that Mr. SEDDON would have abandoned the Bill.

The Act provides that members of the Legislature, of local bodies, of Charitable Aid Boards, justices of the peace, and any other persons authorised by the Minister shall at all times be entitled to visit any private or local schools, and that every person so visiting may inscribe in a book to be kept by the managers any remarks he may think fit to make. The Governor-in-Council is authorised to make regulations for the conduct, management, supervision and inspection of the schools and for the employment, education, diet, clothing, correction, and industrial training of the inmates thereof; for the classifying of the inmates and for keeping certain of them separate and apart according to sex or character, place of committal, cause of committal, or antecedents or otherwise. If any inmate absconds from, or wilfully destroys or damages any property belonging to the school, or refuses to obey or conform to any regulations, such inmate is on conviction in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate to be punished in such manner as is prescribed by regulations; provided that said punishment is not to be inflicted by the school or by the managers. The magistrate is also, where necessary, to order the inmate to be sent back to the school.

NOTICE.

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

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The ceremony of reception took place at St. Dominick's Priory on Sunday the 11th October. The young ladies who received the habit of St. Dominick were:—Miss R. Prendergast (in religion Sister Mary Barbara), Miss A. Hughes (in religion Sister Mary Peter Chanel), and Miss K. Donnelly (in religion Sister Mary Ambrose). The ceremony, which took place in the private chapel of the nuns, was performed by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, assisted by the Rev. Father Murphy.

A notice with regard to train arrangements on the Government Railways in connection with the Prince of Wales' Birthday, will be found in our advertising columns.—\* \* \*

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE

for Catalogue (mention this paper).

EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

MR. CHARLES MILLS, M.H.R., has been sworn in as a member of the Ministry.

MR. SULLIVAN, the Acting Defence Storekeeper, Wellington, has been promoted to the position of Defence Storekeeper.

THE Canterbury Jubilee Exhibition is to be formally opened to-day. The Exhibition buildings, erected in Manchester street, were completed last week.

AT a meeting of delegates from the City Council and local bodies in Christchurch last week the desirability of the tramways being under the direct control of the local bodies was discussed and a resolution in that direction passed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reduction in fares on the New Zealand Railways, there was from the date on which they were lowered to the 13th ult. a comparative increase in the revenue of the department of £17,046.

WE have to thank the Government Statistician of New South Wales for a copy of *Statistics of the Seven Colonies of Australasia*, from 1861 to 1899. The little volume is an admirable book of reference, and reflects much credit on the compiler, Mr. T. A. Coghlan.

MR. SEFFERN, many years editor and manager of the *Taranaki Herald*, and one of the oldest journalists in the Colony, died on Friday morning, aged 71. He came out to Australia in 1851, and later to Auckland, where he was part owner of the *Southern Cross* from 1863 to 1865. In 1868 he went to New Plymouth, and controlled the *Herald* till November, 1895, when he retired from active work.

AT the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society the chair was occupied by Mr H. McSherry (president). The programme for the evening was a debate, the question being, 'Should war be abolished?' Mr W. Soal took the affirmative and Mr J. Moison the negative side. Several good speeches were delivered, and on a vote being taken the verdict was in favor of Mr Moison's views.

THREE members of the community who were enjoying the hospitality of the Government at Mount Cook prison, Wellington, conceived the idea last week that a change of residence would be beneficial to their health. In the small hours of the morning they set to work to remove portion of a brick wall which stood between them and liberty. They had made considerable progress with the work when a warder came upon the scene and put a stop to the self-imposed task.

THE following is a list of the successful candidates from the Convent of Mercy, Greymouth, at the recent drawing examinations held in connection with the Technical School, Wellington—Geometry—Mary Ellen Noonan (excellent), Alice Hannan (excellent), Kathleen McKendry (excellent), Maud Casey (excellent), Mary Ann Heaphy (excellent), Mary Campbell (good), Frances Broad (good), Joan O'Reilly (good). Model—Kathleen McKendry, Freehand—Kathleen McKendry (good), Maud Casey, Mary Ann Heaphy, Joan O'Reilly.

DURING the past 12 months the Wellington Woollen Manufacturing Company made a net profit of £11,770 19s 11d, which, with the amount brought forward (£1109), less the interim dividend paid to March 31 last (£2247 9s 1d), gave a disposable balance of £10,632 10s 10d. From this sum the directors have transferred to reserve £2000, deducted £2000 from the book value of plant, etc., and, as a precautionary measure, written £2000 off the cost price of raw material. The company pay 8 per cent. for the year, and carry forward nearly £1800. This ought to be satisfactory to the shareholders.

THE native race has received an instalment of Home Rule by the legislation which was passed during the session. The Maori Councils Act and the Maori Lands Administration Act are both measures which confer on the natives considerable opportunities for self-government. That the importance of these statutes is recognised by the natives was evidenced by the keen interest with which their progress through the Legislature was followed by chiefs and other representatives of the race. The new department, to which will be entrusted the administration of Maori lands, will be presided over by Mr. Sheridan.

By the San Francisco mail Mr T. McMahon, of Wellington, received advice from his brother, Mr M. J. McMahon, the well-known artist, that the former's novel, *Blind Stabbing*, has finally been disposed of to Mr T. Fisher Unwin, a leading London publisher, who is arranging to issue it in serial form before publishing it as a book. Mr McMahon will receive a fair sum for the copyright, and will also be secured a royalty. Mr Fisher Unwin's reader only had the story under consideration for a day and a half, and reported so favorably that the publisher is now anxious that the young New Zealand author should at once contract to supply a second story of colonial life.

WRITES the London correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*:—The Hon. T. Fergus and Mrs. Fergus returned to London this week, after a lengthened tour through Scotland and Ireland, winding up at the Dublin Horse Show, after having seen the Royal Show at York and the Stirling Show in Scotland. Of the Dublin Horse Show Mr. Fergus says it was a magnificent spectacle—the best he ever saw in his life. For though he saw better blood at St. Albans, Sir Blundell Maple's place, and at York, yet, for an all-round show of hunters, Dublin could not be beaten. In Ireland, too, he, in company with Mr. Thomas Brown, of Dunedin, had a look round the local industries, the tweed mills, the potteries, and the cottage industries.

AFTER the annexation ceremony at Pretoria Lord Roberts presented Victoria Crosses to seven recipients. He handed the Humane Society's award to Private Cassidy, of the second New Zealand contingent.

THE Chief Justice has decided that the trial of Brothers Wilbertus and Killon, formerly of the Stoke Orphanage, shall take place at the criminal sittings of the Supreme Court at Wellington, commencing on November 12.

SPEAKING at the dinner of the Wellington Drivers' Union on Tuesday night, the Premier said that the action of the House in passing the £10 seasonal allowance to members was the right thing to do; members had earned the money. He promised to bring forward a measure next session, increasing the honorarium to £300 a year.

IT was stated at a meeting the other day in Wellington that the city had already spent nearly a million sterling in development enterprise. At the present time the City Council had some very costly projects in view. For instance, there were the acquisition of the trams and their conversion into an electrical system estimated to cost £100,000, but more likely, in the opinion of experts, to cost £150,000; the purchase of the electric light works, £45,000; the erection of a Town Hall, £50,000; repairs to streets, £60,000; purchase of Miramar, £75,000; widening of Adelaide road, £48,000; widening Fraser's lane, £16,000; Te Aro baths, £8,000; and the extension of the water service, £12,000: a total proposed expenditure of £522,000.

THE Sisters of St. Joseph, Temuka, are sending to the grand bazaar in Christchurch in aid of the Catholic Cathedral a splendid contribution in the shape of a carved hall stand. The stand (says the *Leader*) is about 7ft high by nearly 1ft wide. It has a centre panel of plate glass, the framing of which is handsomely carved, and there are two open frames on either side, upon which are hat pegs. The stand is fitted with a neat drawer, and furnished with umbrella rack. Practically every inch of the woodwork has been carved by the Sisters, the design being very handsome. The material used is kauri, which lends itself to this class of work, and the whole has been stained in imitation of ebony. Accompanying the stand are two hall chairs carved to match, and the whole should form a very valuable gift towards the Cathedral funds.

WELLINGTON people (says the *Free Lance*) are naturally proud of the musical achievements of Miss Katie Connell, the gold medalist of the Convent School, who is about to go to England to continue the cultivation of her vocal powers. Strictly speaking Miss Connell is not a Wellingtonian. She hails from Taranaki, where her father is a well-known citizen. But the convent, whose excellent music-teaching system has done so much to develop her voice, may fairly claim a share of the honor that attaches to one of the most promising young vocalists the Colony has yet produced. Miss Connell's voice is a rich soprano of remarkable power and flexibility, and when she is in England the people of New Zealand will have the same interest in her progress as the Victorians have shown in their Madame Melba and Amy Castles, or the Tasmanians in their Amy Sherwin and Ada Crossley. And why should not another colonial look forward to as great a career as these sister colonials have achieved.

NEWS has been received in Wellington that Mr. C. J. Sanderson, one of the veterinary surgeons of the New Zealand Agricultural Department, who went with the troops to South Africa, has been promoted to the rank of captain, and received the appointment of P.V.O. to the Transvaal Constabulary. He has also been commissioned to write a report on the best means of dealing with animal diseases in South Africa, and for the purpose of making investigations to that end has established a laboratory in Pretoria. His present salary is £750 a year, and if, as he expects, he gets the appointment of P.V.O. of the Transvaal, he will be in receipt of £1000 a year, in comparison with £250 which he received from the New Zealand Government. Mr. Sanderson is of opinion that there will be a good demand for frozen meat in South Africa after the war, in view of the fact that the war has almost exterminated the herds, and even before the war the Transvaal could not produce enough to feed itself.

VERY unseasonable weather has been experienced in Canterbury during the past few days. The rivers in North Canterbury are in heavy flood. At the Waiau the approach to the bridge was washed away on Monday, cutting off access to the township from the southward. The Waimakariri overflowed its banks on Monday night, with the result that the country from the Seven-mile peg to White's bridge is under water, and a considerable area on the other side of the river was submerged. At midnight fears were entertained that the town of Katapoi would be flooded, but though the river rose higher than for many years the apprehensions were not realised. A considerable number of sheep were drowned, and a large area of crop and potatoes damaged. The water subsided considerably on Tuesday. The approaches to White's bridge over the Waimakariri suffered a good deal, and, though traffic was not suspended, it was carried on at some risk.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Roslyn tramway line on Saturday morning, which resulted in the death of a Chinaman, and in five or six other passengers being more or less injured. The car was making the trip to Dunedin and had 10 passengers, three of whom were Chinamen. The driver, it is alleged, released the brake before picking up the cable, and the car moved quickly down the hill, increasing its speed as it went along. The driver applied the brake but as the rails were slippery the momentum of the car was not checked. Just after passing St. Joseph's Cathedral one of the Chinamen was either thrown out or jumped out, and instantly killed. When the car got as far as the Shamrook Hotel it turned over, and some of the passengers were pinned underneath. Two



young ladies and a Chinaman were badly injured, and the others much shaken and bruised. The driver stuck to his post with great coolness, and did everything in his power to stop the car, but all to no purpose.

**O B I T U A R Y.**

MISS ALICE G. PLUMLEY, OTAHUHU.

I regret (writes a correspondent) to have to record the demise of Miss Alice Grace Plumley, of Otahuhu—late teacher at the Mangere public school—who died on Monday, October 15. The deceased was a very successful teacher, and passed her examinations with high honors, and was greatly esteemed both by her fellow-teachers and pupils. She was only 23 years of age, and though she had been unwell for about 18 months, the end was unexpected. During her last illness she was attended by the Rev. Father Patterson, who administered the rites of the Church, and who speaks very highly of the edifying manner in which she prepared for her end. Her parents have the sincerest sympathy of all their friends and neighbors in their bereavement. A Solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated in St Joseph's Church on Wednesday morning for the repose of her soul. The choir sang appropriate hymns in the church, and the Children of Mary sang at the graveside. The Rev. Father Patterson preached the panegyric of the deceased to a crowded congregation, and there were few present who did not feel that death had removed a kind friend and a good Catholic. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Otahuhu. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery, the Children of Mary—twelve in number—acting as bearers. As the funeral cortège passed the public school the children were assembled in the grounds, and with heads uncovered showed their sorrow at the death of one whom they esteemed in life. The school flag was flown half-mast, as were many flags in the town. At the last meeting of the Auckland Education Board a vote of condolence with the parents of the deceased was passed on the motion of Mr. Luke, who said that the late Miss Plumley was an excellent teacher.—*R.I.P.*

**Correspondence.**

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

**THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.**

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—In your issue of October 11th you give the article of Mr M. G. Mulhall, the eminent statistician, where it is stated: "There can be no doubt that the principal Protestant nations . . . are advancing with rapid strides in population whereas such countries as . . . have little or no increase yearly." I feel this statement is hardly fair to Ireland, unless the amount of emigration from that country is stated. France and other European Catholic countries may be stationary in their birth-rate, but is that so with Ireland? If Ireland sends forth a large population to influence the governments of other countries—*q. v.* see article in the same issue of your paper already quoted, "Irish in America"—can it be said with truth that Ireland is stationary? Could you publish the number of Irish leaving Ireland yearly? By doing so you would help me to prove that Ireland by its large birth-rate will do more for the world than it is generally credited with doing.—I am, etc.,

ANGLICAN.

[According to Mulhall 73,000 emigrants left Ireland in 1888 and 67,000 in the following year. From 1815 to 1888 a total of 5,081,000 persons emigrated from Ireland to the United States, Canada, Australia, and Cape Colony. Besides these large numbers went to England, Scotland, and the Argentine Republic. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,197,000, which was equal to 276 inhabitants to the square mile. Political economists said it was then over-populated. England has now over 500 persons to the square mile, yet we are not told that it is too closely peopled. In 1859 the population of Ireland had fallen to 4,716,000. Ireland stands lower than England or Scotland in men and women of the most useful and productive ages, a result due to emigration. The number of births to 100 marriages in England during the period 1881-85 was 420, Scotland 439, Ireland 510. Ireland had the highest rate of any country in Europe. On the other hand the birth-rate per 1000 of the population in England during the same time was 23.3, Scotland 31, and Ireland 21. This condition of affairs in Ireland results from the continual exodus of that portion of the population of a marriageable age.—Ed. N. Z. T.]

**SOME CATHOLIC NOVELISTS.**

As many of the works of fiction published nowadays are not by any means suitable reading for young people, it will interest our readers to know that there are plenty of Catholic writers from whose works a selection can be made. The London *Tablet* has taken the following from a single page of a by no means exhaustive list—Mr. F. Marion Crawford, with his 'Marzio's Crucifix'; Mr. Bernard Capes, with 'Our Lady of Darkness' and Miss Dorothea Gerard, with 'Angela's Lover.' Later on Miss Ella D'Arcy supplies 'The Bishop's Dilemma'; Mr. W. C. Scully 'Between Sun and Sand'; Mrs. E. M. Lynch, 'The Boy God'; Mrs. Parr, 'Can this be Love?'; Mr. Frank Methew, 'The Spanish Wine'; Miss Adeline Sergeant, 'The Common Lot'; Miss Katharine Tynan, 'The Dear Irish Girl'; Mrs. de la Pasture, 'Deborah of Toads'; Dr. Conan Doyle, 'A Duet'; Mrs. M. E. Francis (known to her friends as Mrs. Francis Blundell),

'The Duenna of a Genius'; Mr. Dzewicki (a Polish author who writes in English), 'Entombed in Flesh'; Mr. F. C. Burnand, 'My Time and What I've Done with it'; Lady Gilbert, 'The Wicked Woods'; Miss Clara Mulholland, 'The Miser of King's Court'; Mrs. Craigie ('John Oliver Hobbes'), 'The School for Saints'; Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, 'His Wife's Soul'; 'George Egerton,' 'Keynotes'; Mr. George Moore, 'Evelyn Innes'; Miss Jean Middlemass, 'In Storm and Strife'; Mr. Max Pemberton, 'Kronstadt'; Mrs. Clement Shorter, 'The Father Confessor'; Mr. Edmund Downey, 'The Land Smeller'; Mr. Clement Scott, 'Madonna Mia'; Mr. J. S. Fletcher, 'The Making of Matthias'; Mr. A. a'Beckett, 'The Modern Adam'; Sir Hubert Jerningham, 'Monsieur Paulot'; Miss Forbes Robertson, 'Odd Stories'; Miss Ida Taylor, 'Vice Valentine'; Mrs. Ward, 'One Poor Scruple'; Miss Florence Marrayst, 'A Passing Madness'; Mrs. Charlotte Anne, 'A Woman of Moods'; Mr. Hugh Clifford, 'Since the Beginning'; Mr. Justin M'Carthy, 'The Three Disgraces'; Mrs. Colson Kernahan, 'Trewinnot of Guy's'; Father William Barry, 'The Two Standards'; Miss Ethel Coxon, 'Within Bounds'; and Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, 'The Golden Bottle.' One pauses breathless at the end of this recital from a list of merely recent books. The influence of Catholic training is over many of these pages; but from others it is strangely absent! In most of them the ethics common to all religions are illustrated, often with admirable force; but Mrs. Craigie, in the book here attached to her name, is perhaps the most definite and persistent controversialist, on the Catholic side, of all the authors upon this roll-call of, for the most part, honorable and respected names.

**THE GALVESTON DISASTER.**

BISHOP GALLAGHER, of Galveston, Texas (says an American exchange), has telegraphed to all the archbishops and bishops in the United States that the churches and Catholic institutions in that city were destroyed in the great hurricane, and asks for immediate aid.

The Church suffered terribly in the storm at Galveston. It is an episcopal see, with Bishop Gallagher at the head of the diocese. Dispatches state that every church with one or two exceptions is in ruins. There are five Catholic churches in Galveston—St. Mary's Cathedral, St. Joseph's (German), St. Patrick's, Sacred Heart, Jesuit, Holy Rosary (colored). All of these churches have parochial schools. In addition St. Mary's University, a Jesuit institution, is located in the city. It has a large corps of professors and 119 scholars. Other institutions are St. Angela's Convent and Academy of the Ursuline Sisters, St. Mary's Infirmary, Sacred Heart Convent, Motherhouse and Novitiate of the Dominican Sisters, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Academy of the Sisters of Providence.

The report from St. Mary's Infirmary shows that only eight persons escaped from that hospital. The number of patients and Sisters could not be ascertained, but ordinarily the number of inmates was seldom under 100. The *Catholic Directory* gives 150 patients and 10 Sisters.

No report has been received from the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile.

Later advices state that St. Mary's Orphan Asylum was totally demolished. Ninety-two children and 11 nuns were killed there. It is rumored that one Sister escaped, but if she did no trace can be found of her.

**I N T E R C O L O N I A L.**

It is said that his Lordship Dr. Doyle, during his recent visit to Rome, obtained the sanction of the Propaganda to change the name of his diocese from Grafton to Lismore. In future his Lordship will be known as the Bishop of Lismore.

Thursday, October 11th, was the 51th anniversary of the episcopal consecration of his Grace the Archbishop of Hobart. His Grace (says *The Monitor*) is one of the oldest bishops in Christendom, and one of the very few who, in the divine dispensations of God's Providence, have been spared to celebrate the golden jubilee of their episcopal consecration. About 12 months ago when he was prostrated by a very severe attack of influenza and pneumonia, fears were expressed on all sides lest the venerable prelate's strength should not enable him to survive the illness. His wonderful vitality, however, again asserted itself, and after a short sojourn at the seaside he became as lithe and active as ever. To-day he is, thank God, in his usual vigorous health, and to all human seeming, looks and feels as though he shall be still long with us to guard the interests of religion in Tasmania.

The Sydney Chamber of Commerce (says the *Catholic Press*) is agitating against the suggested annexation of Fiji by New Zealand. It is admitted that the proposal has emanated from Fiji, but, say the merchants, it would be very unwise of the people of that colony to place themselves under any disability which would almost inevitably be imposed by their political connection with New Zealand. So the merchants are very charitably endeavoring to block the movement. Of course the fact that Fiji does an import trade of about £750,000 with Sydney is the real motive. The people of Fiji will not thank the merchants of Sydney. They somehow or other have a great affection for New Zealand, and down in the Islands you hear New Zealand mentioned three times to New South Wales' once. If Fiji was not worth twopenny the voice of the Sydney merchants would not be heard.

The Rev. Donald Fraser, pastor of the Australian church at Newcastle, in the course of sermon on the Sunday following the dedication of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, eulogised the earnestness of the

Catholic clergy and the piety and faith of their people. In referring to the sacred edifice of St. Mary's, Sydney, he mentioned that the enormous sum of £200,000 had already been spent, a sum which had been given spontaneously by the generous Catholic community. At the dedication of the cathedral, he mentioned that there were present the princes of the Catholic Church, Bishops and clergy from all parts of Australasia, in addition to three Governors in State, and the most influential members of the colonies. This, and the fact that the cathedral was overcrowded notwithstanding the high price of admission, showed the high respect in which the Catholic Church is held. He next drew the attention of his hearers to the remarks of Archbishop Carr and Rev. Father Maher on the subject which, he stated, touched Protestants on their weakest point, the religious education of their children. In this matter, he said they (the Protestants) had much to learn from their Catholic friends. He himself had urged upon the men of his flock, for months and even years, to devote only one hour of Sunday afternoon to the religious instruction of the little ones, but so far not one volunteer has come forth to undertake the task. The Rev. D. Fraser stated that he admired the piety and self-sacrifice of the Roman Catholics, and he urged upon his congregation to try and follow the noble example of the Catholics, who richly deserved the respect of all sects for their staunch adherence to their faith.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, V.G., of the diocese of Armidale, who has been raised to the dignity of a Monsignor and Domestic Prelate of his Holiness the Pope, celebrated his silver jubilee recently. An event was never celebrated more enthusiastically in Armidale, for Monsignor O'Connor is beloved by all classes and creeds. Monsignor O'Connor was born at Clonea, Dungarvan, County Waterford, Ireland, in December, 1848. He pursued the necessary studies for the sacred ministry first at the seminary of Dungarvan, and afterwards at All Hallows' College, Dublin, being finally ordained priest on September 19, 1875. He then worked on an English mission at Blackburn, Lancashire, for six months, under the Rev. Father Herbert Vaughan, formerly Bishop of Salford, but now Cardinal-Archbishop. After six months on the English mission he was ordered to Australia, arriving in Armidale in June, 1876. The enthusiasm with which all classes of people, of every religious denomination, combine to celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination proves the esteem and veneration in which he is held in this his adopted country and home of many years. He was advanced to the dignity of Dean in 1882, after only six years of priesthood, and to this title was added, about three years later, that of Vicar-General. His unremitting zeal and toil in the service of the Church and the cause of education and humanity well deserved the honors thus put upon him comparatively early in life. He was publicly invested with the purple at the Pontifical High Mass celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, Armidale, when 18 priests assisted. His Lordship Bishop Torreggiani was the celebrant.

At the Catholic Congress Bishop Higgins and others referred to the fact that in future all State bursaries and scholarships in Queensland could be competed for by children attending Catholic schools. The change is due to the energy of Mr. Frank McDonnell, M.P. for Fortitude Valley, a fearless Catholic Irishman, who put the case before Parliament, and succeeded in carrying the House with him. The correspondent of the *Catholic Press* says—'You may remember the motion Mr. McDonnell succeeded in having carried in the Legislative Assembly last session, dealing with Grammar School scholarships. Effect has now been given to the motion. I need hardly say that this is a most important matter for our people, who have been so long denied any benefits in the cause of education. I may say that all the Brothers' Colleges and Sisters' High Schools will also be approved of, and Catholic boys and girls, who may receive their primary education at a State school, can, if successful in winning a scholarship or bursary, choose one of our high schools to take out the same in. Before Mr. McDonnell's motion was carried the regulations provided 1. That scholars from State schools or State-inspected schools only could compete (none of the Brothers' schools are State-inspected). 2. That successful competitors should take out the scholarship at a Grammar school. Now every boy or girl the prescribed age, no matter where educated in the colony, can compete, and choose any high school they consider best. The result will be that a number of good private high schools in addition to our own will benefit. Since the motion was carried the Council of Churches and other religious bodies have done all in their power to prevent this beneficial change, and the *Courier* has been most bitter and hostile. However, we have succeeded.'

A short time ago, Archbishop Carr and Bishops Moore (Ballarat), and Reville (Bendigo) waited on the Victorian Minister for Public Instruction to urge that Catholic primary schools should participate in the scholarships given by the State. They also requested that the schools should be examined by the State Inspectors. The deputation made out a strong case for the first request. Archbishop Carr pointed out that in Queensland the course now advocated had been followed by the Government, and Catholics felt this to be an instance of altered views and a more generous administration. Some interesting figures were shown the Minister. In the Catholic schools there are 28,285 children. Taking the averages for the last 12 years, and assuming it for the next 12, and allowing £3 10s per child for education, the State would be saved annually £98,875, or over £2,400,000 for 25 years. This is exclusive of the cost of school buildings, which would enormously increase the total. His Grace referred to a widespread misunderstanding that existed. They did not ask that a single penny of public money should pass through their hands. They simply wished their schools to be considered as part of the education system, and that payment should be made by the State accordingly to their teachers. Further, they should be allowed to appoint such teachers as were qualified to give the religious instruction desired. In Ireland, Scotland, and Canada the Catholics were treated more fairly. However, this was beyond

the present purpose of the deputation, which confined its requests to much less than the Catholics were entitled to. The Minister, Mr. Salmon, could give them no satisfaction on the first point, which he said was not a departmental matter, but a matter of policy. He would consult his colleagues. Regarding the second that the State inspectors should inspect their schools, he thanked them cordially for the request, and promised to have it complied with. Mr. Salmon was under a slight delusion concerning the Catholic attitude on this point. He seemed to regard it as a changed one. Nothing he said could have induced him to force such an inspection on them against their wishes, but he was delighted they had volunteered the suggestion themselves. Dr. Carr informed him that the Catholics were not previously averse, but that Professor Pearson, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, had opposed it 'I disagree with him entirely,' said Mr. Salmon, 'it is an excellent proposition.'

### PROVERBS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A record is the only thing that improves by breaking.  
A bare cupboard always furnishes food for thought.  
The organ-grinder's vocation appears never to be played out.  
Every time you look at a twelve-year-old boy he needs a new pair of shoes.  
Some people spend enough time grieving over spilt milk to buy another cow.  
You never find a man who owns a diamond scarf-pin wearing a long beard.  
It never seems to occur to some people that some things are none of their business.  
If a man licks the hand that smote him, it is because he can't smite the hand that licked him.  
Always getting into hot water—Tea leaves.  
The washerwoman's motto—'Let's soap for the best.'  
The hatter and the shoemaker go to extremes in their business.  
There are many men who are afraid of ghosts who are not afraid of spirits.  
If ignorance is bliss, the wonder is why so many people complain of being miserable.  
The discouragement in mending one's way is that there is always someone who will call attention to the patches.  
A health journal says you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for dinner. It is well also, perhaps, to add a few vegetables and a piece of meat.  
If we spent more of the time doing the things we can that we devote to wanting to do the things we can't, we should find that we could do more things.

### SOME PRETTY FRENCH CUSTOMS.

WRITING from Paris to the *Western Watchman*, Father Phelan says—

This is First Communion time, and you see hundreds of boys and girls walking the streets in the clothes they wore at their First Communion, the girls wearing white dresses and veils and the boys white ribbons and bows on their left arms. Everyone stops to kiss the girls and some even to kiss the boys. They do it with an intensity of expression that indicates that they are thrilled with the memory of their own First Communion. I think it is a beautiful way of preaching, and one that we have not.

Another beautiful custom is the election of a *Rosiere*. This is the girl in the parish who has been the most edifying during the previous 12 months. This is not merely a matter of honor; there is a sum of money allotted to her, in some instances reaching 1000 francs. At a meeting last Sunday in one of the suburbs of Paris the fortunate girl was the daughter of a washerwoman. She had been gentle and modest to all, and especially kind and helpful to her mother. The meeting was held in the public square. The Maire made a speech. The Cure came out with the sodalities and altar boys in procession and conducted the happy girl into the church, where she was solemnly crowned. The ceremonies ended with Benediction. The young *Rosiere* is expected to visit the sick of the parish for the next year, attend all the funerals of the young people, and have a special care of the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the parish church. Every citizen uncovers to her and the gendarmes prevent arms to her for the next 12 months. This is another way they have over here of preaching goodness.

### BEWARE OF MISJUDGING.

Perhaps it were better for most of us to complain less of being misunderstood and to take more care that we do not misunderstand other people. It ought to make us pause at times to remember that each one has a stock of cut-and-dry judgments on his neighbors, and that the chances are that most of them are quite erroneous. What our neighbor really is we may never know, but we may be pretty certain that he is not what we have imagined, and that many things we have thought of him are quite beside the mark.

What he does we have seen, but we have no idea what may have been his thoughts and intentions. The mere surface of his character may be exposed, but of the complexity within we have not the faintest idea. People crammed with self-consciousness and self-conceit are often praised as humble, while shy and reserved people are judged to be proud. Some whose whole life is one subtle, studied selfishness, get the name of self-sacrifice, and other silent, heroic souls are condemned for want of humanity.

P R O S P E C T U S

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

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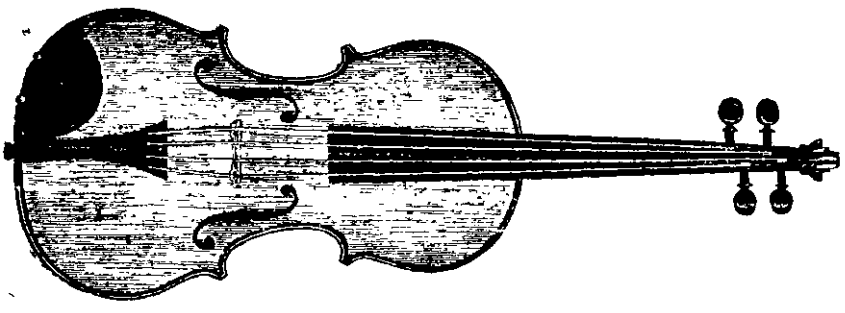
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# The Storyteller.

## THE GENERAL.

WHEN or where he was born we have not been able to discover. It is sufficient to know he existed. His first settled place of abode was at Moran's of Knockdara, and there it was I made his acquaintance.

Our meeting came about in this wise—At the back of Moran's haggard and overhanging the duck pond flourished a wild cherry tree, the fruit of which when ripe was much sought after by the boys of the neighborhood.

The widow Moran and her son Phil, having respectively reached the ages of 84 and 55, troubled very little regarding the disposal of the cherries, but the latter troubled enough and to spare over broken hedges and trampled crops, and so it was that the youthful raiders who sought the luxuries of Moran's cherry tree were in turn and quite as eagerly sought for by the widow's Phil when they visited Knockdara on such occasions.

One summer's evening when coming home from school I formed the daring project of an unsupported attack upon the cherry tree, and having crawled through the hedge by the roadside and crossed the Knock field and the Raheen, reached my goal without check or hindrance.

I was soon amid the branches of the cherry tree, and having for the space of one glorious half-hour revelled in my surroundings, I essayed my descent, feeling supremely happy and well pleased with myself, Phil Moran, and the world at large.

My kindly feelings were, however, destined to be short lived. For at the very moment I reached *terra firma* I chanced to look towards the haggard, and to my consternation I saw Phil's hat and the back of his red head appearing above the hedge which lined the duck pond on the haggard side.

In an instant I was upon my hands and knees carefully crawling by the brink of the pool, my gaze fixed on the hedge which screened me from Phil and ready to rise and run for it should I be discovered.

At this juncture the General introduced himself.

His method of doing so was not quite in accordance with the usages of polite society. I was dimly conscious of having been struck by a steam engine, or being caught in an earthquake, and the next moment I was engaged in an investigation of the rich layer of mud which covered the bottom of Moran's duck pond. A hurried examination sufficed, and thinking it better to have my feet down, I managed to effect a change of posture which brought my head and shoulders above the surface of the water.

It was from this standpoint I first viewed the General. Having rid my eyes of a few ounces of rich black mud, I took a long hard look at the cause of my misfortune.

Right over me on the bank he stood, his long grey beard descending below his breast, and his mischievous eyes glinting with satisfaction because of his brilliantly executed manoeuvre.

Phil, having heard the splash as I retired before the General's charge, came to my assistance, and having delivered me from the duck-pond and the General, held me at arm's length and laughed till I thought he would shake to pieces.

'That's to larn you, me bould hayro,' said he when he got his breath, 'to come here thryin' to circumvint the people. A way wid yez home now as fast as you can lay leg to ground, or it'll be the worse for you,' and being released it goes without saying that I lingered not upon the scene of my humiliation.

Such was my first meeting with the General. From thenceforth I respected him. It was not, however, the respect begotten of love; but let that pass.

'Mick the Sodger' owned him first. Mick was a poor, half-witted fellow who rambled about the country from one farmhouse to another, telling of his adventures on many a fierce battlefield, and subsisting on the charity of the kindly-hearted people among whom he sojourned.

In his younger days Mick had fought under Meagher in the American Civil War, but having had his skull fractured in one of these hot actions where our brave countrymen proved themselves the worthy sons of a soldier race, poor Mick left hospital an altered man, and came back to his native county with an impaired intellect and a weakened constitution.

Somewhere in his ramblings Mick had met with a farmer who in fun had offered to give him a young goat, and Mick having accepted the offer succeeded in rearing—the General.

The pair in time came to be well known through the country side, and there was something pathetic in the simplicity of the battle-scarred veteran marching o'er the roads and through the boreens in the dust of summer, and amid the snows of winter discoursing of hollow squares, broken columns, roaring guns, and charging squadrons to his faithful and silently appreciative companion, the General.

Whatever possessed Mick to bestow a masculine appellation upon a feminine subject nobody could ever understand, but certain it is that Mick always referred to his pet as he and him, and furthermore, insisted on others following his example.

Eight or nine days previous to the cherry tree incident Mick and the General had rambled up the lane of Knockdara at the close of a glorious summer's evening. As they passed between the rose-laden hedges Mick halted and rested upon his stick more than once—his poor head was light and his heart was heavy; there were dark shadows passing before his eyes which were not of the clouds, his feet were sore, his limbs were weary, and when at last he reached the friendly barn where he was wont to rest he sank exhausted on his bed of fresh straw and was soon in a heavy sleep. Outside in the paddock the General regaled himself on the sweet grass of Knockdara, and having, doubtless, given all the news of the neighborhood to his companions (two pet lambs and

a donkey), lay down with them in a sheltered corner and slept the sleep of the just.

The General was astir with the first light of the morning, but the sun had risen a good height ere the barn door was opened. The creaking of the hinges put the General upon the alert immediately, but he was disappointed to observe that the noise was made by Phil Moran, who passed in with an empty bucket in his hand.

Presently Phil emerges from the barn, the bucket in his hand still empty, and rushes back to the farmhouse, leaving the barn door ajar.

The General avails himself of the opportunity and enters. He will bleat a reverie to his sleeping master. Ah! General, you are late! The old soldier hears not the call. You will never march at his side again, the weary feet are at rest in a camp to which you may not follow. The battle was brief, Death conquered, Mick the Soldier has answered the roll call from above.

The veteran was buried, and the General remained at Knockdara as part and parcel of the outdoor establishment. For a few days he moped about in a most disconsolate fashion, but the melancholy soon wore off, and, becoming more reconciled to his new mode of life, he began to assert himself.

He commenced with me, and carried out his plans so successfully that in six months' time he was 'monarch of all he surveyed' on the Knockdara premises.

Having succeeded in subjugating the farmyard, ambition led the General further afield, and having a good knowledge of the country, he very soon mapped out his first important campaign. A favorable day was selected for the commencement of operations, and placing himself at the head of Mrs. Moran's two pet lambs and an unsophisticated 'slip of a pig,' the General marched on Paddy Morrissey's cabbage garden, which was successfully carried and occupied in the face of many difficulties.

It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight that evening when the General marched up the lane of Knockdara at the head of his troop, the light of victory in his eyes, and about two stone of Paddy Morrissey's best 'white York' in his stomach.

Next morning Paddy was up 'hot foot' at Knockdara bewailing the manner in which his little garden had been laid waste, and bemoaning the fate of his old collie, Bran, whom the General had left for dead among the cabbage stalks.

Phil promised to tether the raider and keep him within bounds, but contented himself with confining him to the orchard, which was so well walled that there was no chance of escape.

Jack Casey, the servant boy, wanted, right or wrong, to have the General tethered first, and then tied to an old 56-pounds weight, but Phil, knowing Casey had a spite against the General, would not consent to a punishment more severe than confinement to the orchard.

Some months previously the General had to some extent interfered with Casey's work, and it was because of this interference that the latter cherished a spite against him.

One day, when Jack had completed the branding of some lambs in the corner of the 'bawn,' he thought he might as well decorate the two pets as his hand was in. After a short chase he eventually succeeded in capturing one in the corner close by the tar pot.

Before proceeding to use the brand Casey turned over the lamb in order to look at one of its feet, which had been hurt.

It was at that particular moment the General sauntered into the 'bawn,' and taking in the position at a glance, immediately decided it was his duty to free the captive. The moment was favorable for a surprise. Jack was bending over the lamb, quite oblivious of the danger which threatened from behind. The General marched up quite close to the enemy, and having carefully reconnoitred the position, retired a few steps in order to gather force for the charge. Then, with a skip and a bound, he was on the foe, and a moment later Jack Casey's head emerged from the tar pot more like that of a nigger's than ever it was before. That's why Casey had a spite against the General.

After being confined to the orchard for the best part of a month the General was again allowed 'the run of the place,' as Phil wanted to put two young calves in the orchard and not caring to run the risk of having their morals corrupted by the company of the raider, and seeing he was apparently penitent and leading an exemplary life the 'soldier's pet' emerged from within his prison walls and basked in freedom's sunlight again.

It was about this time that Phil—after 20 years of vain petitioning—obtained his mother's consent to bring in a wife. Fearing the maternal mind might change, Phil lost no time in availing himself of the permission given, and soon the preparations for the home-coming of the new Mrs. Moran were in full swing.

The first stages in the work of renovation interested the General very little, but when the business assumed a greater magnitude he seemed to wake up to the fact that some great change was impending, and at once commenced a series of searching investigations. He constituted himself foreman of the works, as it were, and stalked about with an air of responsibility, sniffing at new doors and windows, rubbing his sides against freshly-painted gates, and testing the quality of the newly-plastered walls with his long horns. As a result of these investigations it was quite evident to anyone who took the trouble to notice that the General was dissatisfied and suspicious. As the work proceeded he began to manifest his disapproval in various ways, and became so morose and ill-tempered that the two pet lambs, 'Keeper,' the dog, and the pigs dared not cross his path. He had long and frequent fits of abstraction, and no doubt gave way to many a bitter reflection regarding the alterations, and the probable questioning of his authority, perhaps, in the farmyard of Knockdara.

Such was the General's mental condition when Phil came home one evening from the minister's auction with a cartload of the finest furniture that had ever been seen in the townland.



Phil was well pleased with the majority of the articles purchased, but there was one particular item concerning which he had misgivings, and he was more than half afraid his mother would 'fly at him' for having bought it. This was a beautiful boudoir mirror, which Phil, in his excitement, had run up to a good price before he secured it. The moment it was knocked down to him he regretted his action for the reason stated, and because, as he afterwards said to Jack Casey, 'he had to pay the price o' a load o' hay for it when wan o' these little five shillin' wans would a' done as well.'

As a set-off to his forebodings, Phil tried to comfort himself with pleasant reflections regarding the glad surprise of the future Mrs. Moran when she came to find herself mistress of such a splendid piece of furniture, and the delight she would feel in being able to dress before a mirror where she could see herself from top to toe; and so, amid such thoughts, he drove into the yard of Knockdara.

Mrs. Moran was not in the paddock, and Phil not relishing the idea of a public scolding was glad she was not present while the work of unloading was performed.

While the various articles were being lifted down from the cart the General held aloof as if disgusted with the whole proceeding, but when the entire load had been fairly placed upon the ground and the work of transferring to the interior commenced, he slowly approached the scene of operations in his most nonchalant fashion, and wearing an air of such deep abstraction as would lead the casual observer to believe that he was quite oblivious of his surroundings.

As he approached, the first article—a large sideboard—was being conveyed into the house, and Phil and his helpers were giving all their attention to its safe transmission, for Phil Moran was a careful man.

Slowly the General marches along, casting many suspicious side glances at the remaining articles of furniture. Suddenly he stops. He sees now what he had not previously noticed. His air of abstraction is gone and a tremor of rage passes through him. His eyes flash fire, and his nostrils dilate with anger, for there, right in the midst of the furniture by the door of the house, and in the yard where he (the General) has held undisputed sway, stands another goat staring at him as impudently as ever usurper stared.

This was the last straw. Was ever such offrontery witnessed? Here! Here in Moran's yard of Knockdara, come to beard the lion in his den—but enough, the invader must die.

A snort of angry defiance, a proud arching of the tough old General's neck, and forward rushed the hero of many a fight.

A terrific crash, a woman's scream, and the rattle of falling glass brings Phil to the door just in time to see the General extricate himself from the ruins of the boudoir mirror, and, rushing past Mrs. Moran, depart at a mad gallop down the lane never to be seen at Knockdara again.

We shall not attempt to give details of the conversation which ensued between the widow Moran and her son. On the whole, we think it is better left unrecorded.

Where the 'warrior' disappeared to no one ever knew for certain, but months afterwards a man from Rosnaree was heard to observe how he had seen the body of a goat borne past in the Boyne early one morning, and it is supposed the General, in the bitterness of heart consequent upon his blunder, sought a refuge from the ridicule of those who were wont to respect him, in the bosom of the broad river.—*Southern Cross* (Buenos Ayres).

## The Catholic World.

### ENGLAND.—Presentation to the Rector of Tyldesley.

—The esteem and affection in which the Rev. Father O'Neill, rector of the Sacred Heart, Tyldesley, is held by his congregation was evidenced on August 27, when they presented him with a handsome testimonial. The gifts were intended to mark the attainment of the silver jubilee of Father O'Neill's rectorship, which occurred six years ago, the presentation having from various causes been delayed until the present time. Mr. C. P. Scott, M.P., member for the division, wrote expressing his pleasure that a movement was on foot to recognise the long and continued services of Father O'Neill, which were far from being confined to the members of his own Church.

**Death of a Nottingham Canon.**—A Nottingham correspondent writes—Canon J. T. Hoeben makes the sixth Canon lost to the diocese of Nottingham in less than six years, indeed four have died within the past 12 months. Of Dutch derivation, a solid and sagacious, rather than brilliant man, a plodding, persistent laborer in the vineyard, teaching the Lord's song in a strange land, with little change of location during 30 years, not much that is exciting or adventurous can be recorded of this good priest. He was a great favorite with the Children of Mary, groups of whom would walk three or four miles to hear him preach at one or other of the village churches, and they are seldom mistaken in forming an estimate of true devotion. Fifty-four years ago he was born on a small island just outside the low-lying coast of Holland, which strangely and suddenly subsided beneath the ocean, shortly after he had removed to commence his studies for the priesthood. On his return for a holiday he found 'the round towers of other days' were only accessible to the deep sea diver. Father Hoeben's first mission of importance was as curate with Canon (now Provost) Harnett, 30 years ago, in the then struggling mission of St. Patrick's, Nottingham. Father Hoeben was transferred from St. Patrick's to the neighboring village of Carlton, which then had no Catholic church, and where he afterwards built the pretty rural church of the Sacred Heart. In 1865 he was appointed to the mission of St. Anne's, Buxton.

**Collecting for the Westminster Cathedral in South America.**—Father Kenelm Vaughan's appeal for the Spanish Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in the new Cathedral of Westminster is being generously responded to. The following is copied from the pages of the *Santiago* in *Christ Instantan* at of the 1st July: 'The *Instantaneous* feels bound to render homage to Father Kenelm Vaughan, who is now so indefatigably laboring amongst us, for the successful realisation of his ideal—the union and mutual support of English Catholics and those of what was once Spanish South America. Father Vaughan is a brother of the Cardinal Prince of the same name—one of those figures most prominent in England—and a grand-nephew of General William Vaughan, Field-Marshal of the Royal Army of Spain in 1731, who emigrated to the Peninsula during the cruel religious persecution of that epoch at home and who during the colonial wars of his adopted country played one of the principal parts in the history of South America. The motive of Father Vaughan's journey to Chili is the realisation of his cherished project, that Spanish South America, in unison with the mother-country, should be duly represented in the Spanish-American sanctuary of the new Cathedral. In the Argentine Republic he secured the support of the people. Father Vaughan met with many cheerful subscribers amongst its truly cultured Catholic society, and to-day Santiago, to be followed by Valparaiso, vies with the neighboring republican cities in tending to their illustrious visitor a heartfelt "Benvenida." Amongst the first to head the list of contributions has been Don Francisco Echurren, who at once handed in to the treasurer 5,000 pesos, or Spanish dollars (nigh £1,000); and the ball rolls on, for this is followed by a long list of subscriptions almost equally generous and munificent.'

**The New Westminster Cathedral.**—The new Cathedral in Westminster is rapidly approaching completion, and its opening has been fixed for June 29 next, which will be the sixth anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone. It will be the largest building used for ecclesiastical purposes that has been erected in England since the 'Reformation.' Its extreme length will be 360ft. and width 156ft. The nave will be 117ft. high and 60ft. wide, and the top of the cross on the belfry will be 283ft. above the ground level. No less than £170,000 has been spent in bricks and mortar, but the interior decorations, which are to be exceedingly elaborate, will probably cost a similar amount.

**FRANCE.—Successful School Teachers.**—The disciples of St. John Baptist de la Salle, like all Christian teachers, have many bitter critics. The Brothers reply not in words, but they make effective answer by their works. The awards they have carried off at the Paris Exhibition (says a correspondent) constitute a signal triumph for their educational system. They have secured three 'grands prix,' 13 gold medals, 14 bronze medals, six 'honorable mentions,' and a total of 57 prizes. In the department for 'Popular Primary Instruction' they gained a first prize, five gold, nine silver, and two bronze medals. When it is stated that the jury in this department was presided over by M. Leon Bourgeois, and that amongst its members were M. Buisson, honorary director, and M. Bayet, acting director of primary teaching at the Ministry of Public Instruction, it will be freely acknowledged that the Brothers received no undue favor. The truth is, they could not fail to be successful in education, for people who make an apostolate of any work and devote their lives to it for the love of God are bound to execute it with the highest degree of efficiency.

**HUNGARY.—The Kingdom of St. Stephen.**—Regarding the celebration of the ninth centenary of the introduction of Christianity into Hungary, concerning which we had a short paragraph in a recent issue, the *Catholic Times* says:—It was eminently fitting that the celebration of the ninth centenary of the introduction of Christianity into Hungary by its Apostle and Prince, King Stephen, should have taken place during the Holy Year. Prior to that time Hungary had been merely a principality. Stephen's coronation as King was effected with a sacred crown, which he received from Pope Sylvester II. His kingdom he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, calling her Patron and Queen of Hungary. Hence the country received the name of 'Mary's Kingdom' and the ruler the title of 'Apostolic King.' The centenary has been observed by the Catholics of Hungary in a thoroughly Christian spirit. Buda Pesth, the capital, was, of course, the centre of the celebrations. There a monument erected in honor of the Blessed Trinity by the distinguished sculptor Kiss was inaugurated, and a beautiful effect was produced by the illumination of a magnificent cross on a lofty obelisk. One of the finest outdoor ceremonies ever witnessed in the city was held on the Feast of St. Stephen. Government Ministers, members of Parliament, magistrates, and people of every grade of society walked in a vast procession, in which a portion of the right hand of the saintly king was carried as a relic. The Church was represented by Cardinal Vazary, the primate, who preached to the multitude and disbursed £5000 in charity, and the Apostolic King by the Archduke Joseph.

**INDIA.—The Story of a Catholic Mission.**—In the course of an article on the Catholic mission in Mysore, a Bangalore paper observes:—It may interest some of our readers to know something of the history of the Catholic mission in the Mysore province centuries before British rule in this part of Southern India was known. The mission was established so far back as A.D. 1325, by the Dominicans during the reign of the Bellal Rajahs, a year previous to which an expedition was sent by Mahomed III, when Dwarsamoodrum, the capital, was finally destroyed, and the declining government was removed to Toncor, 12 miles north of Seringapatam, in the Mysore district. The next we hear of the mission's doings was in the year 1400, when a church was built by the Dominicans at Anekal, in the Bangalore district. After that, in 1587, during the reign of Rajah Wodeyar of Mysore, the Franciscans arrived on the scene, but the mission was not firmly established, until the arrival of the Jesuits in the middle of the 17th century. The first regularly built church

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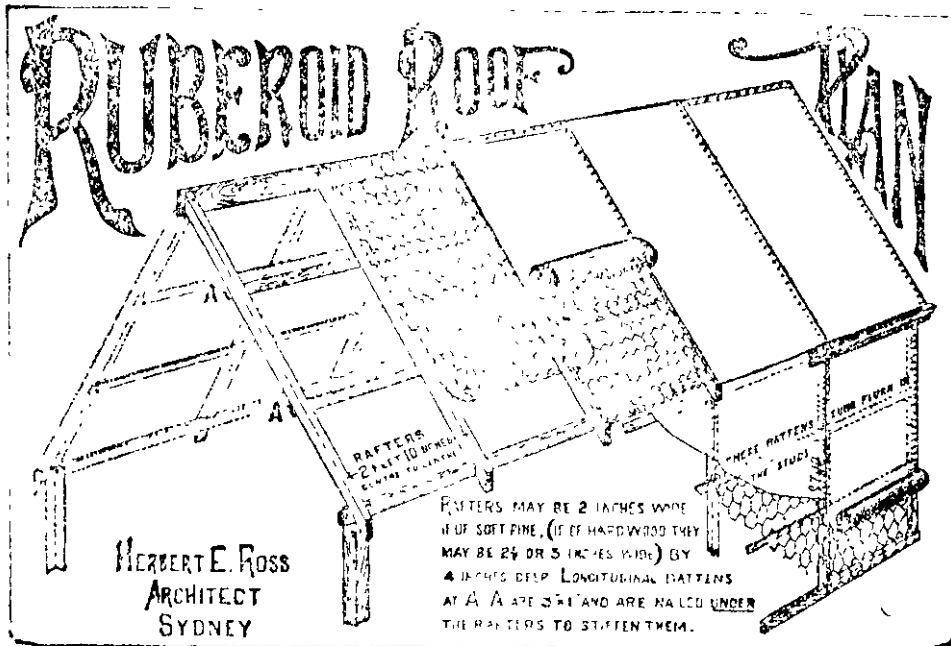
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of which there is a trace was at Sathiamangalam, and the founder of the Jesuit mission may be said to have been Father Sirnami, who appointed his headquarters at the town of Seringapatam, many years before the capture of that historical fortress by the British. Beginning with the 18th century, churches were built in Kankanhalli, Haruballe, and Alesur, as well as in Bangalore, the first sacred edifice in the latter being St. Mary's, Blackpully. Then came the Fathers of the Foreign Mission, the most eminent among them being the Abbe Dubois, who resided most of the time at Mysore, Seringapatam, Palhalli, and Settihalli, establishing churches in those places. At that time a bishop was appointed for Pondicherry, and the Mysore Catholic mission formed part of that mission. In 1841 St. Patrick's, Shoolay, was built, the designer of which sacred structure was Father Gailhot, the first Catholic military chaplain in the station, under whose supervision the edifice was raised.

**ROME.—A Students' Congress.**—From the 3rd to the 10th of September (says the *Catholic Times*, August 24), a World's Congress of Catholic Students will be held in Rome. We are glad to notice that the movement is being taken up actively and that there is a good prospect of a successful gathering. The programme which has been arranged for the occasion embraces a considerable number of important questions. The delegates are to consider the best means of propagating the faith amongst students, and to what extent they should give assistance in works intended for the moral and religious improvement of the people. A special committee will examine the position of the different Catholic universities with regard to the progress of science, the tests they set for those who seek academic honors, and how far they influence the life of the people. Social subjects such as Christian democracy, the public work of Catholic students in Belgium, and the efforts of Catholic associations will be fully considered. The congress ought to prove a source of progress. It will afford the students who attend an opportunity of exchanging ideas, and encouraging one another in carrying out projects for the extension of Catholic ideas.

**SCOTLAND.—Raffling at Bazaars.**—Dr. Turner, Bishop of Galloway, in performing the opening ceremony of a Catholic bazaar at Dumfries, entered upon a defence of the practice of raffling at bazaars. He stated that if he chose to further a good object such as the one they had in view—the clearing off of debt, which was admittedly an evil—by taking part in a raffle, he did not see how morality suffered. If he preferred to take his amusement with a little bit of piquancy, he did not see why the most rigid Christian need object. Everyone who contributed to removing such an evil as debt was doing a good work.

**The late Father Hughes.**—A tributary word is due to the memory of Father John Hughes, of Langloan, Coatbridge, whose death we (*Catholic Times*) recently recorded. Ever since he entered upon the mission some twenty-three years ago, Father Hughes had been a pillar of strength to the cause of temperance. A call to help it was never made upon him in vain, and no sacrifice was too great for him if he thought he could influence either Catholics or non-Catholics in its favour. The doctrine he preached he practised with rigor. But for all that there was in his disposition nothing of the sourness which people so frequently attribute to total abstinence. On the contrary, whether in college or on the mission, he carried with him a genial buoyancy of spirits which was as exhilarating as sunshine. At all times good-humoured, but ever bent on serious work, he became a strong social force, and it would be no easy matter to measure the effects of his services to the Church in Scotland. At Langloan his first Mass was celebrated in the school, but under his charge the mission rapidly progressed, and last year he erected a splendid church at a cost of £13,000. He established flourishing branches of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the League of the Cross, and other associations, and gave his aid to every movement for the benefit of the people. Father Hughes was honored for his principles and his labors by men of all creeds, and no member of the local School Board or Parish Council was more highly respected. When a priest leaves his mark on social and religious life as Father Hughes has done, the good he has accomplished is not interred with his bones, but remains and fructifies.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

The Right Rev. James A. Smith, D.D., has been appointed to the Archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, in succession to the late Archbishop Macdonald. The new Archbishop (says the *Catholic Herald*) is at present the ruler of the diocese of Dunkeld, which has always been regarded as second in importance only to St. Andrews and Edinburgh. Archbishop Smith was born at Edinburgh on 18th October, 1841. He received his early education at Wellburn Academy, and in 1855 was admitted a student to St. Mary's College, Blairs, Aberdeen, after which he proceeded to Rome, where he distinguished himself as a brilliant theologian. He received the tonsure and minor Orders at St. John Lateran, Rome, from Cardinal Patrizi on 30th March, 1861, the first two minor Orders from Mgr. Ligi Bussi, vice-gerent, in his private chapel on the 14th of April of the same year, and the other two from the same prelate on the following Sunday. He was ordained priest on the 31st March, 1866. During his studies at Rome he not only distinguished himself in the ordinary classical, philosophical, and theological branches, but was chosen assistant to the late professor of astronomy there. On his return to Scotland in 1866 he was appointed Professor in Blairs, where he remained for many years. At the establishment of the Hierarchy, he was appointed one of the Canons of the Edinburgh Cathedral, and in 1890 was nominated successor to Bishop Rigg, of Dunkeld. Since his nomination to Dunkeld he has been most popular with all classes of the community. It may be remembered that at the funeral of the late Archbishop Macdonald, Archbishop Smith was celebrant of the High Mass. His appointment to the Metropolitan See is sure to give the utmost satisfaction to the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese.

CUSTOM OF CHAINING BIBLES.

DR. DE COSTA, in the *Catholic World Magazine* for August, tells the story of the chained Bible at Erfurt in 1507. He says:—

'No doubt there was a chained Bible at Erfurt in 1507. Chained Bibles were found 200 years later, as chained directories are seen to-day in hotels. The preface of the pre-Luther German Bibles stated that the book was "for the use of unlettered simple folk, lay and spiritual." They were quoted freely in sermons, and when Luther's edition appeared, Zwingle, a fellow-reformer, charged Luther with changing and mutilating the Word of God, which was deliberately done in the King James's translation, as the revised edition now shows. Much of Luther's translation was plagiarised.

'The Bible was published in Rome before Luther was born, as well as in cities like Naples and Florence. The Popes contributed to get the Bible into circulation. In France and Spain many editions appeared, and it is estimated that 300,000 Bibles were in circulation when Luther "discovered" the Bible in 1507.

'In 1311 Pope Clement had ordered the establishment of professorships for the study of the Sacred Word; and Pius VI., in 1778, congratulated the Archbishop of Florence on his success in placing the Scriptures in the hands of the people in their own tongue, as the Scripture "ought to be left open to everyone." The history of the Popes is a history of Bible advancement. Adam Clarke, the celebrated Methodist commentator, declared that the Benedictine Calmet's was, "without exception, the best commentary on the Sacred Writings ever published, either by Catholics or Protestants."

'Something like the facts of the case was recognised by an Anglican clergyman at a recent missionary conference in New York. It was admitted that the giving of the Scriptures to the people in their own language was the policy of the Church down to the sixteenth century, but that the Council of Trent, in 1546, took "a fatal position" in opposition to the Scriptures. Here is another of those falsehoods endowed with perennial youth. It is a case calling for a companion picture to that by Ward. We should have now the "Chaining the Bible at Trent."

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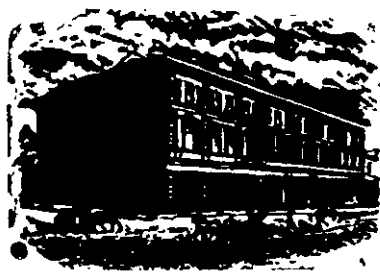
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HOTEL to Messrs. J. J.  
CONNOR and J. T.  
HARRIS, I have to  
THANK the PATRONS  
of the 'City' for their  
LIBERAL PATRONAGE;  
and in bespeaking a Con-  
tinuance of the same for  
my successors I feel quite  
satisfied that the reputa-  
tion 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 predecessor.

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

**C R I T E R I O N H O T E L,**  
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CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

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

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

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DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.  
STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED.



RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

The Rev. Edward Arthur Harris, for 13 years Curate and Precentor at St. Alban's, Holborn, was received into the Catholic Church on Tuesday, July 24, at St. Mary's, Great Yarmouth, by the Rev. Patrick Hassan, S.J.

On July 21, at the Church of Holy Rood, Swindon, England, Miss Edith Blake had the happiness to be received into the Church by Dean Lonergan, rector of Swindon.

It is announced from Paris that the celebrated romance writer, M. Paul Bourget, has made a complete conversion to Catholicism. To this is attributed his desire to issue a new edition of his works free from faults, both of morals and doctrine.

The Rev. A. C. Heurtley, curate in charge of St. Mark's, Jarrow, and grandson of the late Dr. Heurtley, for many years Mayaert Professor of Divinity at Oxford; and the Rev. J. T. Gorman, curate of St. Clement's, City road; and Mr. M. G. Dunlop, Chairman of the Bishopsgate Branch of the English Church Union, were received into the Church by Father Vassall, C.S.S.R., at Bishop's Stortford, on August 4.

Some time ago we (London Tablet) announced the news of the conversion to Catholicism of a third distinguished professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo. We are now enabled to state that the convert in question is Dr. Von Koeber, who, though of German extraction, as his name indicates, is Russian by nationality. Another recent convert of note in the Japanese capital is the Baroness d'Anethan, wife of the Belgian Minister and sister of Mr. Rider Haggard, herself an authoress of some repute. Yet another convert in the diplomatic body is the Hawaiian Minister, and these are only some out of several remarkable conversions among the European body in Japan.

A sensation has been caused by the announcement that Dr. Egbert Muller, the well-known leader and exponent of the spiritistic cause in Germany, has been received into the Catholic Church. Dr. Muller, a highly cultivated and thoughtful man, has for many years played a prominent part in Berlin intellectual and literary life. He has, before an assembly of several thousand persons, expressed his conviction that modern Spiritism is 'a bold scheme of Satan for the destruction of the Church of Christ,' and it would seem that this conviction has been arrived at after many years of careful and apparently unbiassed investigation.

IRISH COLLEGE AT PARIS.

REV. D. S. PHELAN, editor of the *Western Watchman* of St. Louis, in a letter from Paris to his paper, says:

I must tell you something about the famous Irish College of Paris. It is an old institution. The old Lombard College was given over to the Irish bishops in Louis XIV's time, and to-day, although the present College is a modern structure, it is supported out of the revenues of the lands and houses belonging to the Lombard College. For 700 years there has been an institution of learning on the hill of St. Genevieve specially devoted to the education of candidates for the sacred ministry in the Irish Church; and the Irish College of to-day is the heir of a long line of saints and scholars. Up to the year 1871 the diocesan priests of Ireland conducted the College. Cardinal Logue was a professor there for some years. Thirty years ago the Irish bishops made a compact with the

Lazarists to conduct the College, and they have charge of the institution at the present time. The funds are invested by the French Government, and the College must be maintained in Paris. There are about 80 young men studying for the different dioceses of Ireland in the College, and they hope to increase the number when some necessary repairs made in late years are paid for. The College is one of the oldest institutions in Paris, and is situated on Rue des Irlandais—'The street of the Irish.'

This brings to my mind the splendid reception given to a number of Irishmen and their ladies who visited the Exposition the other day. It is unusual for the Paris Press to pay any particular attention to the nationality of the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the World's Fair, but the announcement of a body of people from Ireland coming to Paris seemed to call for a special notice, and it was given with a will. *L'Eclair* fairly brimmed over with welcome. 'The brave, generous Irish—the faithful friends of France—the only people in Europe who sympathised with France in her misfortunes of 1870—the people of France welcome them.' The Irish have figured conspicuously in the ecclesiastical history of Paris. Two Irishmen were Archbishops of Paris. An Irishman was president of the Sorbonne. Irishmen may be said to have founded that great institution. Not only did Ireland furnish for several hundred years the professors of the schools of France, but she opened the halls of her own great schools to the scholars who flocked to her shores from France in quest of an education they could not get at home. For 1000 years St. Patrick's Day has been observed in Paris, and during the penal days it was the only city in the world in which March 17 was kept as a public holiday.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

BRITISH New Guinea (says the London correspondent of the *Melbourne Advocate*) is next door to Australia, but little or no news from this interesting dependency of yours ever finds its way into the Melbourne or Sydney papers. You have to get it all the way from London. The annual report on British New Guinea, which has been written by the local Chief Justice and Acting-Governor, Sir F. P. Winter, an old Victorian, and a member of the well-known pioneer squatting family around Ballarat and the Western district, has just been circulated by the Colonial Office, and it contains a considerable amount of valuable information. Australian Catholics, I am afraid, have no adequate idea of the splendid work that is being done in British New Guinea under formidable climatic difficulties by the Fathers and Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Sir F. P. Winter pays them a very handsome eulogy in his report. He expresses his admiration of their energetic labors and his pleasure at seeing the strong additions that have been made to their staff, alike in the number, the character, and the abilities of the members. They are occupying new districts and establishing stations in the far interior, doing work that, to quote the complimentary language of the Acting-Governor 'would have done credit to experienced and well-equipped explorers.' They rely entirely on their own hands for labor and on the neighboring forests for material for the construction of their churches, schools, and dwelling-houses. Sir F. P. Winter concludes his review of the work of the Fathers of the Sacred Heart in British New Guinea as follows:—'They are pious, simple-hearted Christian workers, who lead hard, laborious lives in a cheerful spirit, and without expectation of reward in this world.'

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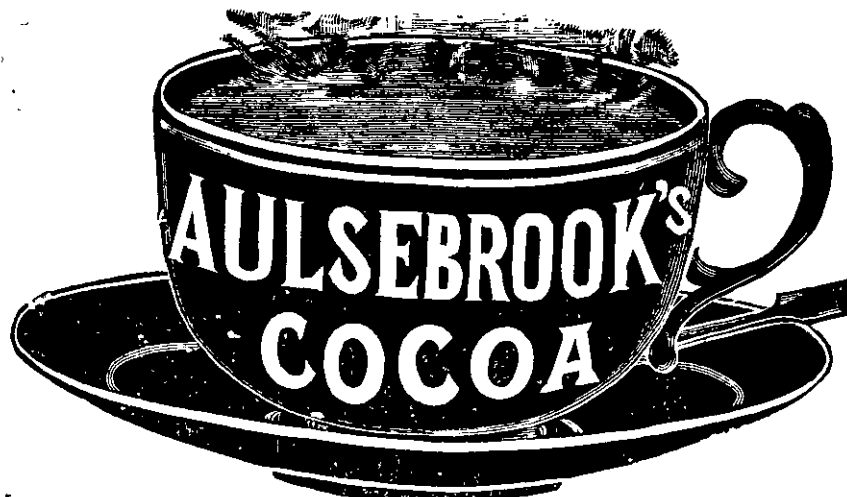
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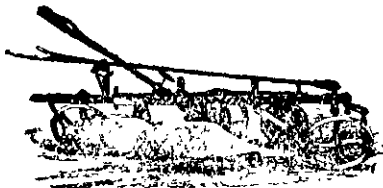
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