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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

The Assassin Again.

'I don't know much much about arnychists,' says 'Dooley,' the philosopher of Archery Road, Chicago. 'We had thim here—wanst. They wint again polismen, mostly. Mebbe that's because polismen's th' nearest things to kings they could find.' But the cable messages in Monday's papers show that, even in the free realms of Uncle Sam, the anarchist—even the native-born anarchist—is a power to be dreaded, that he is filled to the chin with the deep and mysterious fanaticism which he caught from his European confrère, and that he has begun to fly at higher game than 'polismen.'

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We earnestly hope that President McKinley will 'round' the treacherous attack of the fanatical youth from Detroit, and that he will not go to swell the long list of rulers who during the past hundred and two years have fallen beneath the dagger, knife, pistol, or picrine or dynamite shell of the assassin. The list of those who were attacked is a lengthy one, and, in briefest terms, runs as follows: George III. was shot at twice in one day in May, 1800. The first Napoleon was attacked while First Consul in December of the same year. He escaped, but of his followers, twenty were killed and forty-two wounded. Paul I., Czar of Russia, was assassinated one bleak night in March, 1801. No fewer than seven attempts were made upon the life of Louis Philippe, the 'bourgeois king' of France. The most startling of these took place on July 28, 1835, when the Corsican Fieschi attempted to send him across the Styx by means of an infernal machine attached to twenty barrels of gunpowder. Like Napoleon, Louis Philippe escaped without a scratch, but eleven persons around him were blown to smithereens. Queen Isabella of Spain was stabbed on February 2, 1852; King Victor Emmanuel was shot at by an unsteady marksman in the following year and Ferdinand Charles II., of Parma in 1854; and King Ferdinand of Naples had sundry inches of cold steel inserted into him by a soldier on December 8, 1856. One of the most sensational attempted assassinations of rulers during the nineteenth century took place on January 14, 1858, when Orsini and others attempted to translate Napoleon III. to another sphere by the aid of bombs. Prince Daniel II. of Montenegro was assassinated by an exiled and indignant Montenegrin on August 14, 1860. Two years later a wild-eyed student took an ineffectual shot at King Otho of Greece. The assassin's hand first fell upon the Presidents of the United States on April 15, 1865, when the fanatical and half-insane John Wilkes Booth shot Abe Lincoln to death in Forde's Theatre, Washington.

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Three years after the assassination of President Lincoln, Prince Michael III. of Servia was assassinated at Belgrade. The gloomy, morose, cock-fighting Sultan Abd-el-'Aziz was deposed on May 29, 1876, and a few days later was quietly and mysteriously 'removed' to another world with the aid of a pair of sissors. The father of the present boy-king of Spain was twice made a target by young fanatics in 1878 and 1879. Happily, neither of the bullets found its billet. In May 1878,

and again in June, the Emperor William I. of Germany was shot at. One of the intending assassins merely hit the woundless air; the other (Dr. Nobeling) scratched the imperial hand with his revolver bullet. Then there came a lull in the ruler-shooting industry for a short time. It was broken on March 13, 1881, when Czar Alexander II. was blown to fragments in the streets of St. Petersburg. It is satisfactory to know that the man who threw the bomb (Grenevitsky) was pounded into mince-meat by his own bombshell and that his accomplices were all duly hanged by the neck till they were dead. President Garfield was murdered by Guiteau in Washington on July 2, 1881; Carnot, the French President, was assassinated by Pietro Santo on June 24, 1894; and two years later the much-travelled Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia was added to the list of the murdered rulers of the nineteenth century. In quick succession followed attacks on King Humbert of Italy and President Faure of France, and the assassinations of General Borda, President of Uruguay, on August 26, 1897, of President Barrios, of Guatemala, on February 9, 1898, and of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, at Geneva, on September 10 of the same year. The list of murdered rulers was, we trust, definitely closed by the assassination of the late King Humbert, who was fatally shot at Monza by the anarchist Bresci on July 29 of last year. Three attempts were made upon the life of the late Queen Victoria and two upon that of the present King, but in every case, happily, no injury was done to the intended royal victim.

A Point of View.

The Archery Road philosopher says, with a good show of reason, that 'Tis hard bein' a king these days. Manny's the man on a throne,' he continues, 'wishes his father 'd brought him up a cooper, what with wages bein' docked be parlymints an' ragin' arnychists runnin' wild with dinnymite bombs under their arrums an' carvin'-knives in their pockets. Onaisy, as Hogan says, is th' head that wears a crown. They'se other heads that're onaisy, too; but ye don't hear iv thim. But a man grows up in one iv thim furrin' countries, an' he's thrained f'r to be a king. Heaven may've intindid him f'r a dooce or a jack, at th' most; but he has to follow th' same line as his father. 'Tis like pawnbrokin' that way. Ye never heerd iv a pawnbroker's son doin' anything else. Wanst a king, always a king. Other men's sons may pack away a shirt in a thrunk, an' go out into th' worruld, brakin' on a freight or ladin' Indyanny bankers up to a shell game. But a man that's headed f'r a throne can't run away. He's got to take th' job. If he kicks, they blindfold him an' back him in. He can't ask f'r his time at th' end iv th' week, an' lave. He pays himself. He can't sthrike, because he'd have to order out the polis to subjoo himself. He can't go to th' boss an' say: "Me hours is too long an' th' work is tajious. Give me me pay-check." He has no boss. A man can't be indipindint unless he has a boss.'

Cancer.

The great English surgeon-humorist-satirist Abernethy was one of an old class of practitioners who joined great skill with great brusquerie—we might say rudeness—to his patients. He used, in his blunt way, to attribute all the diseases of humanity to 'gormandising and stuffing,' fidgeting and discontent, and the play of the passions. The great man's

sledge-hammer statement was, perhaps, a trifle too sweeping. 'Gormandising and stuffing' are a recognised remedy for consumption in the Nordrach or open-air treatment; and there is a large class of diseases that are outside the operation of Abernethy's theory of causation. There is another class of such uncertain origin that the highest reach of medical science has thus far failed to hazard even a good guess at their cause and nature. Asiatic leprosy is one of these. Cancer was, until a few weeks ago, another. Excessive meat-eating, devouring of unwholesome or improperly-slaughtered sheep and oxen, and various other reasons have been assigned as exciting causes of cancer. Dr. Herbert Snow, of the the London Cancer Hospital, lays the cause of the fearful malady at the door of 'the increased stress of our modern life.' And he adds:— 'Until society emerges into some calmer sea . . . a progressive increase of cancer, duly proportionate to the growing severity of the struggle for existence, may be predicted as a matter of course.'

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Dr. Snow maintains that cancer is not hereditary—a conclusion that will bring comfort to many. Others state that the tendency to its development is frequently hereditary. Doctors proverbially differ—this is one of the most valued privileges of the profession. But two things are agreed upon: (1) It is a disease of middle life—a true type of the reaper that waits till the harvest is ripe. In New Zealand he gathers his biggest crop from among those who are from fifty to seventy years old. (2) The other certainty in cancerous uncertainties is this: that cancer is on the increase. Some time ago we quoted statistics which show that the death-rate from this cause in England has almost doubled since 1864, and that in New Zealand the rate rose from 2.69 per 10,000 living in 1881 to 5.53 in 1895—with a continuous and astonishing increase in males, and a considerable but erratic increase in the deaths of females. Many medical men have long suspected that cancer is directly produced by the action of plaguy microscopic parasites such as those whose gnawings give rise to tuberculosis. This theory has, it appears, been confirmed, and the news will be received nowhere with greater interest than in New Zealand.

Dragged into the Light.

According to our esteemed contemporary the *Otago Daily Times*, Professor Max Schuller, of Berlin, has, with his big microscope, hunted down, captured, cultivated, and studied the deadly bacillus which (as he has discovered) is the cause of cancer. 'His methods,' says our contemporary, 'were as original as successful, and the result is a triumph of experimental skill.' The description of his findings makes sufficiently 'creepy' reading. 'The cancer bacillus,' we are told, 'feeds upon the living tissues, evolving a deadly poison during the process, and Dr. Schuller kept it alive for months (after it had completely absorbed the tissue removed from a cancerous tumor) by feeding it with fresh-drawn human blood. The bacilli form colonies, the older massing themselves in the tissues and the younger grouping themselves around the mass. Some are provided with filaments with which they navigate the body through the medium of the blood, and set up secondary cancer where they find a suitable lodging place. That explains why the surgeon's knife seldom effects a radical cure, for the cancerous tumor is the incubating centre whence battalions of free swimming bacilli are sent along the circulating tract, and sooner or later they will mass together and form a new tumor. Dr. Schuller found when he cultivated the bacilli in a portion of removed tissue that innumerable capsules were formed. He says there were thousands and again thousands of capsules to the cubic millimetre, and these were alike in size, color, nature, and make up. The capsules were mere shells—the egg from which the dangerous parasite breaks after attaining maturity. After a time the capsules break, setting free the captive bacilli, and these bacilli are the real cause of cancer. Besides these capsules, numbers of smaller corpuscles, with two skins, marked with dark stripes, were discovered, the stripes marking the pores whence the deadly poison exudes. A kind of halo surrounding the corpuscles was found under higher powers of the microscope to be composed of tiny, light-colored filaments, which were incessantly moving.'

Is there a Remedy?

Cancer has been the subject of endless quackery and empiricism. As far back as 1860 Sir Spencer Wells threw a good deal of much-needed light upon the subject in his book, *Cancer and Cancer-curers*. Most of our readers will remember the vivid flash of hopeful interest that was excited ten years ago by Count Mattei's electro-homœopathic treatment. Lady Paget wrote glowing articles on the subject in the *National Review*. Mr. Stead gave the enterprising Count a series of free advertisements in the *Review of Reviews*, and quite a little group of medical men pinned their faith to frequently and extremely minute doses of 'globules' about the size of a pin-head, and 'liquid electricity,' and alternations of 'anti-scrofoloso' and 'anti-cancero-o.' There was a boom in Mattei

remedies. A number of cancer patients submitted themselves for treatment by the new and secret remedies. No marked curative effects were observed, and the Mattei boom collapsed like a torn balloon. Dr. Schuller's discovery, however, is likely to lead to a cure for this dreaded disease. The old Roman general reduced his enemy by the expedient of 'lopping the tall poppies'—cutting off the leaders. But Dr. Schuller opines that the coming remedy for cancer will begin with the destruction of the young bacilli. He found that these are of delicate constitution, that those he experimented with were 'extremely sensitive to variations of temperature,' and that they 'died immediately the temperature was raised or lowered a few degrees from the normal temperature of the tissues in which they perform their baleful functions.' Cold and hot water slew them off, absolute alcohol disagreed so violently with them that they died; but the older organisms were made of sterner stuff, and may have to be left to expire of mere age. 'Dr. Schuller advances the opinion that the parasites can be destroyed by some re-agent injected into the human blood, although he leaves it to the great medical authorities to discover the best destroying agent.' But he warns the public that cancer is infectious, that there is a danger in dwellings where people have died of the disease, that the dog, and even the harmless, necessary cat, are liable to it, and that the malady may be communicated by the affectionate lick of the tongue of a cancerous dog. Readers will do well to make a mental note of all this. And in the meantime let us hope that the great medical authorities will speedily discover some serum or anti-toxin that will give the quietus to the cancer bacillus as Pasteur's remedies did to the wretched microscopic things that caused anthrax and the silkworm plague.

THE MIDDLE AGES.

A LECTURER CALLED TO ORDER.

In our last issue we dwelt at some length with a controversial lecture on the middle ages which was delivered at Wanganui by Mr. J. W. Joynt, M.A., Registrar of the New Zealand University. We showed how he grievously misrepresented that transitional and constructive period of human progress by sheer unacquaintance with its history; by inability to grasp its salient features; by total lack of what Justin McCarthy terms the 'dramatic instinct or the capacity to enter into the spirit and feeling of those distant days, which, as a consequence, he presumed to judge by the social and judicial standards of the twentieth century; by his strong, not to say violent, prejudgments or prepossessions against the Catholic Church, which fills so vast a space in the history of the middle ages; by direct misstatements or misrepresentations of matters of sheer fact; and by the wholesale suppression of almost every feature that constituted the life and soul of that much-misunderstood and much-maligned era of human history. We showed, in a word, that his alleged picture of the life of the middle ages was a grotesque and unparadonable caricature.

In our last issue we dealt chiefly with Mr. Joynt's sins of omission or suppression. We now proceed to touch as briefly as may be upon a few of the leading misstatements or misrepresentations in questions of fact with which his literary curiosity is spotted over.

1. And first we come to the familiar old gag that the middle ages were, of all periods, marked by a lamentable degree of

Superstition.

'Superstition, superstition, superstition!' Mr. Joynt evidently finds as much comfort in the term as a certain old dame did in 'that blessed word Meopotamia.' He mouths and chews on it like a third standard schoolboy on a stick of liquorice. He keeps repeating it as Mrs. General kept on liping 'prunes and primas' in order to give her lips the right plie of the 'aristocratic mouth.' Mr. Joynt apparently forgets (a) that the word 'superstition,' as usually flung at us, is merely one of those ill-mannered terms of offence that are associated with the use of such nicknames as 'Romish,' 'Popish,' 'Romanist,' 'Papist,' and such-like theological slang that decent controversialists nowadays leave to the oratorical contortionists of the Orange platform. (b) It is, moreover, one of the meanest fallacies in logic—one of those miserable question-begging epithets for which men of education entertain only feelings of utter contempt. It is merely an indication that Mr. Joynt disapproves of some doctrine of the Catholic Church, and, instead of going to the trouble of proving it untrue, he adopts the easier and more comfortable method of giving it a nickname—'superstition,' to wit—and then coolly asks his audience to believe that *because* he has assumed it to be superstitious it is therefore to be condemned! This brazen fallacy is a short-cut to an oratorical effect; it economises brain-power, and is therefore a great favorite with the cheaper and less cultivated class of controversialists; and it has found expression in the familiar old proverb: 'Give a dog a bad name and hang him.' We shall presently see an amazing instance of Mr. Joynt's ignorance of even the most fundamental doctrine of the faith which he presumes to criticise and condemn. So far as the doctrines and practices of the Church are concerned, we venture to say that Mr. Joynt would find himself in a most remarkably tight place if he were to set forth to prove by fact and argument that they are superstitious. The connection in which he has used the word 'superstition' and 'superstitious' leads us to suppose that he is unacquainted with its meaning, and that he employs the terms as Alice in Wonderland used the words 'latitude' and 'longitude'—she had no idea of their meaning, but 'thought they were

Nice, Grand Words

to say.' (c) Again: when the Registrar of the University of New Zealand told his hearers that 'superstition and miracles are the product of dreams, he must have been himself dreaming. At any rate he was either 'working off' some of the stuff that dreams are made of, or he was not conversant with the meaning of the words which he employed. (d) The middle ages had, no doubt, their measure of superstition. This was inevitable among peoples who were being slowly and toilsomely pulled away by the Church from the errors and superstitions of half a score of different forms of paganism. But superstition was by no means a characteristic of the middle ages in anything like the same degree that it was of pagan days or that it is of the present age of charlatans and impostors—of fortune-tellers, futurists, astro-mathematicians, faith-healers, quacks, cure-alls, spiritists, mediums, omens, charms, world-end and other prophets—their name is legion, lucky and unlucky days and things, ring and race-course and gambling-hell superstitions, Temples of Truth, and of resurrected 'Elijahs' like Dowie and professional miracle-workers like Mrs. Eddy, both of whom have in a brief space become millionaires through the generous credulity of tens of thousands of willing dupes. And where in the whole course of the middle ages shall we find credulity and superstition approaching that on which the nineteenth-century creed of the Southcottians was founded? It ill becomes the age of blind credulity to throw road-metal at the ages of faith.

2. Mr. Joynt is apparently greatly scandalised at what he calls

'The Network of Creeds'

that, according to him, prevailed at one period of the middle ages. We reply: (a) All doctrinal divisions among Christian peoples are greatly to be deplored, and zealous men of every creed will pray for the coming of the day when there shall be 'one fold and one shepherd.' (b) The Catholic Church, alone of all the creeds, ever stood strenuously for unity. Protestants generally side with her in the attitude which, in the interests of divine truth, she adopted against Arius and sundry other early heresiarchs. She alone has, down through the ages, preserved that wondrous and divinely-sustained unity of doctrine and regimen which is unknown outside her fold; and for the greater part of the middle ages she was the only Church known to Christian Europe. Mr. Joynt had, we presume, his own reasons for withholding these vital points of information from his hearers when speaking of the doctrinal divisions that disturbed the religious peace of the early middle ages. (c) The expression 'a network of creeds' implies a great number of them. But the Christian creeds that existed at any one time during the middle ages could be counted on the fingers of Mr. Joynt's hands. (d) Swarming multitudes of rival and jarring Christian sects were as certainly not a feature of the religious life of the middle ages as they are emphatically a feature in the religious life of our own times. For every one sect that sprung up during the thousand years of the middle ages, probably fifty have arisen in the three centuries and half that have elapsed since the Reformation. Had Mr. Joynt taken a quiet stroll around Wanganui before delivering his curiously misleading lecture, he would probably have found in that one small borough of some some 6000 inhabitants about as complicated a 'network' of Christian creeds as existed in all Europe during the whole course of the middle ages. Of the creeds that are called 'Reformed' quite a thousand exist at the present day, and their number is being steadily increased year by year. If Mr. Joynt has tears to shed over the divisions of Christendom he can find abundant scope for his sympathy in his own city and his own time without troubling about the relatively very few warring creeds that were in existence fifteen or sixteen centuries ago.

3. The chief heresy of the early middle ages was

Arianism,

and it occupied so vast a space in both the civil and religious history of the period that Mr. Joynt might be reasonably expected to possess an accurate knowledge of its origin and development. But he blunders in the most absurd way over this great religious revolution of the fourth century. 'Among the bodies of sectarians,' said he, 'which fell under the ban of the Church in the fourth century, the most influential were the Arians, who were denounced as heretics because they could not accept the absolute identity of the personality [he means, of course, personality] of the Father and the Son in the Trinity.' Here is blundering with a vengeance! But the amazing part of it all is this: that Mr. Joynt could have passed his whole life in a Christian country without knowing the simply-stated doctrine that lies at the foundation of every Christian creed, Catholic and non-Catholic, with the exception of the Unitarian. And yet he dogmatizes as gaily about Catholic doctrine and philosophy as if all their myriad pathways were as well known to him as the street in which he lives! In the extraordinary extract given above from his lecture he coolly attributes to the Catholic Church a doctrine which she not only does not hold and never held, but which she has all along condemned. A ten-year-old Catholic boy who would make such an unpardonable blunder would not be deemed fit by his class-mates to discuss religion in a blacksmith's shop.

Now (a) the 'identity of the personality of the Father and the Son' was not the point in dispute between the Catholic Church and Arius.

(b) The Catholic Church has never asserted, but, on the contrary, she has ever denied, 'the absolute identity of the personality of the Father and the Son in the Trinity.' She therefore did not put Arius 'under a ban' for denying what she herself has ever denied. She has ever held that there is one God, one Divine Nature or Substance, and that in this one Divine Nature there are three distinct Persons. The Divine Nature is one; the Divine Persons are three. The Father and the Son, therefore, instead of being identical in personality, are distinct in personality, or distinct Persons. It requires not much brains to understand that nature and

personality are not one and the same thing in God any more than they are in man. Human nature is one; it consists of the union of animality and rationality. Mr. Joynt and his father are one in their human nature or humanity. Does it therefore follow that they are identical in personality, or one and the same person?

(c) The Father and the Son are one in Substance. Theologians express this by saying that the Son is con-substantial with the Father. The heresy of Arius consisted in his denial that Christ was one in Substance with the Father; or as theologians express it, Arius denied the Son's consubstantiality with the Father, and thus also virtually denied Christ's true and eternal Godhead. The First General Council of Nice condemned Arius and all who affirmed 'that there was a time when the Son of God was not; that he was made out of nothing; that He was of another substance or essence [from the Father]; that He was created, or alterable or changeable.'

In this connection we might mention the grievous misrepresentation of the words which

St. Anselm

wrote in his *Monologium* ('Cur Deus Homo, c. 2). Mr. Joynt makes St. Anselm say: 'I believe because I cannot understand.' St. Anselm's words are before us in the original Latin. Not alone do they not bear this meaning, but such a meaning is clearly excluded by the whole context, which is a plea, on the part of St. Anselm, for the claims of reason in matters of faith, and an emphasising of the duty of reducing the truths of faith to scientific form. If Mr. Joynt had before him the words of St. Anselm, we can only say that he cannot be trusted to translate a simple Latin sentence correctly. But we rather suspect that he has been content to take his version of the great scholarly churchman's words at second-hand or tenth-hand from some cheap and nasty manual of religious controversy. For the rest, the very idea of faith—as opposed to what is termed 'sight'—signifies belief on the testimony of another. When this other is God, we have Divine faith, with which St. Anselm alone is dealing. Christ said to the doubting Apostle: 'Blessed are they that have not seen, and have believed' (John xx., 29). And St. Paul gives the following inspired definition of faith: 'Faith is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things that appear not' (Heb. xi., 1). And thus we have the extended definition of faith given by the Vatican Council (Sess. iii., cap. iii.): 'Faith is a supernatural virtue, through which, by the influence and with the aid of the grace of God, we believe that the things which He has revealed are true, not because of their intrinsic truth seen by natural light, but on the authority of God Himself, Who has given the revelation, Who cannot be deceived nor deceive.' But in order that you may have faith, in addition to the knowledge that God can neither deceive nor be deceived, you must have certitude that God has spoken. Now this certitude is given by what are called the 'motives of credibility,' the existence of which man can know with certitude. Every act of faith rests, of course, upon the authority of God. Our faith must, too, be 'a reasonable service'—the work of our reason, aided by grace; and it will not be so unless we see that we have sufficient motives, (as stated above) for yielding our assent. It will thus be observed that our doctrine leaves an important function to reason, even in a question of faith; and this is precisely what is urged by St. Anselm in the paragraph which was so grievously travestied by Mr. Joynt.

4. It was, of course, quite in the nature of things that Mr. Joynt's offensively worded bit of controversial declamation about the middle ages should contain some reference to what is termed by some the rise of the

Papal Power.

Here again Mr. Joynt flops helplessly into a fallacy—this time it is the blunder in reasoning which is known to logicians as the fallacy of ambiguity. The ambiguity lies in the meaning of the word 'power' or its equivalent. Temporal power may be meant, or its spiritual power or jurisdiction. Mr. Joynt, for reasons best known to himself, does not indicate expressly which meaning he intends to convey; but he contrives, nevertheless, to leave the impression that the spiritual claims of the Papacy were first heard of during the middle ages. An impression more at loggerheads with fact it would be difficult to conceive. We need only refer here to the mass of evidence which shows that, from the earliest days of the infant Church, the Primacy of the Roman Pontiff was based on certain remarkable declarations of our Lord which are sufficiently familiar to our readers; that Irenæus (disciple of St. Polycarp, who was a disciple of St. John the Evangelist) has, in a classic passage, given evidence of the prevalent belief of his day in the Primacy of the Bishop of Rome; and that, at a still earlier date—in the year A.D. 95 or 96—Pope St. Clement wrote his famous epistle to the Church of the Corinthians—a strong letter of reproof, in which he in the most solemn manner exercised the supreme ecclesiastical authority, passed definite sentence in due form, and that, too, while the Beloved Disciple, St. John, still ruled in the nearer Church of Ephesus. It is no wonder that the distinguished Protestant writer, Dr. Lightfoot, characterises the tone of that early papal letter—which ranks next in antiquity to the inspired writings—as 'urgent and almost imperious,' 'strenuous, even prepotent, in the authoritative line it assumes,' and as speaking 'with the authority of the Church' In fact, Dr. Lightfoot finds the beginnings of 'papal domination' in spiritual things thus early in the Christian Church, under the eyes, as it were, of Christ's Beloved Apostle. Grotius, Leibnitz, Rev. Mr. Hall, Palmer, Dr. Nevil, Canon Everest, and other Protestant writers all admit that our Lord provided a visible Head for His Church, and that the headship was to be the prerogative of the successors of St. Peter. These and many other testimonies in point are marshalled in a masterly way in *The Primacy of the Roman Pontiff*, by the Archbishop of Melbourne, a book which we cordially commend to our readers.

5. It is difficult to excuse or palliate the wholly offensive and grossly untrue statement for which Mr. Joynt made himself

sponsor before an audience in Wanganui, that throughout Catholic Christendom 'even as late as Phillip II., of Spain,

Dirt

was considered essential to orthodoxy.' Of course not a scrap of evidence was offered in substantiation of this outrageous statement. Now (a) we can claim to know a good deal more about the 'essentials of orthodoxy' than this ill-informed critic who, by his own showing, is ignorant even of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. And among those 'essentials' dirt finds no place or name, either in reality or in the estimation of any person who is competent to offer an opinion on the subject. If Mr. Joynt says it does, well and good. *Carte in tavola!* Let him advance proofs for his statement and give chapter and verse for what he says. We want hard fact, not rapid declamation. But his assertion is not merely untrue; it is absurd; and once more we have to charge him with ignorance of the meaning of the words that he employs. (b) At every step in his fatuous lecture Mr. Joynt is giving us shocks of surprise at his ludicrous unacquaintance with the period about which he presumes to enlighten the public of Wanganui. His wild statement as to the supposed relations between orthodoxy and dirt is, in reality, a charge levelled against the Church. To which we might reply that, considered merely in themselves, cleanliness, is no more a virtue than its opposite is a crime; that the Church christianised and civilised the barbarian and semi-barbarian tribes of Europe and taught them the arts of peace; that it is no part of her functions to act likewise as a grandmotherly stocking-darner, *baignouse*, or washerwoman-in-ordinary to the hordes to whom she preaches the Gospel; and that if the Saviour meant His Church to supply the world at large with Pears' soap and bath-towels and tooth-picks and nail-files, He would probably have said so. But He did not. Now the European Catholic nations of the middle ages were mainly composed of the descendants of the Roman and Germanic races. And every tyro in Roman history and every reader of Tacitus know that these were wonderfully addicted to the custom of daily baths. We have no evidence that they changed their habit after their conversion, and there is certainly not a trace of Church legislation against it. In his *Domestic Manners and Customs in England*, Wright speaks of the frequency of warm baths 'in all classes of society' among the Catholic Anglo-Saxons. St. Bede (A.D. 734), Henry of Huntingdon (A.D. 1146), and Alexander Nickham all speak of the great concourses of people that bathed in the waters of Bath. A similar use was made of the great number of the Lady wells and holy wells throughout the country. If any class of the population could be considered 'orthodox' it would certainly be the members of the great Orders of monks. And the rules of St. Benedict, St. Isidore, St. Augustine, St. Dominic, and various other religious Orders of both sexes prescribed periodical warm baths. Public, private, and monastic baths were, indeed, a feature of middle age life. Some of the public baths—such as those erected for the poor by Queen St. Radegund and by Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle—were on a magnificent scale.

Public Baths

for the poor were also erected in many monasteries, one of the most noted of these being at St. Savine in the Pyrenees. A writer of the tenth or eleventh century records how the Catholic Bretons of his day bathed and changed their clothes every Sunday morning in honor of Christ's Resurrection from the dead. The great guilds—or combined trades unions, benefit societies, and religious confraternities of the middle ages—provided in many countries for periodical baths for the workers. In his *German Society at the Close of the Middle Ages*, Belfort Bax, a Protestant writer, speaking of Germany, says (p. 213): 'In some cases the workmen had weekly gratuities under the name of "bathing money"; and in this connection it may be noticed that a holiday for the purpose of bathing once a fortnight, once a week, or even oftener, as the case might be, was stipulated for by the guilds, and generally recognised as a legitimate demand. The common notion of the uncleanness of the medieval man requires to be considerably modified when one closely investigates the condition of town life, and finds everywhere facilities for bathing in winter and summer alike.' There were, of course, many—even saints and hermits—who neglected their hair, feet, clothes, or finger-nails—a state of things which is, perhaps, quite as prevalent to-day among sinners as well as saints, and among Protestants as well as Catholics within easy distance of Mr. Joynt's door, despite the prevalent worship of the morning tub among a small section of the community. The time of Philip II., to which Mr. Joynt refers, extended to within less than three years of the seventeenth century. But M. Viollet le Duc, who is one of the greatest authorities on medieval subjects, says that private and public baths were very common and commodious during the middle ages; that the use of them was very extensive; but that 'during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries [*i.e.*, during and after the Reformation] it was much less common than it had been before that period, and was confined almost exclusively to the higher classes. Clearly Mr. Joynt did not know what he was speaking about when he 'worked off' on his Wanganui audience the absurd fable that in the middle ages 'dirt was considered essential to orthodoxy.'

Patience, according to the old proverb, is 'a plaister for all sores.' We Catholics must possess our souls in patience when the small wits of our time hurl their whooping anathemas at the middle ages, which of all other periods in history, they do not, or will not, understand. For

The Hobgoblins

with which they people that that period are disappearing fast before the light of research, and the Church and the middle ages are the gainers thereby. You cannot dismiss with a curl of the lip and a cheap sneer the era which produced Alfred, Anselm, Lanfranc, Langton, St. Bede, Peter Lombard, Alcuin, Scotus, Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, St. Bonaventure, Bernard, Dominic, Francis, and Thomas Aquinas; the era which, in the face of enormous difficulties and

trials, converted one vast continent and discovered another; which slowly and toilfully built up the grandest civilisation that this grey old world has ever seen; which was noted for its simple faith and what Lecky terms its 'enthusiasm of charity'; which emancipated the slave, created the Christian home, raised woman on a pedestal, originated the university and the free school, preserved the ancient literature and laid the foundation of the modern, and originated the jury-system, parliamentary institutions, the franchise, the eight hours' day, and most of what we call our modern liberties. Sane people do not rib-roast a 10 year old boy just because he has not reached the development of brain and limb and experience that befits five-and-forty. Neither do they commit the too common folly of expecting to find in the transitional and pioneering period of the seventh or tenth centuries, the developments in gas-stoves and brass tacks and steam-hammers that it took long centuries of more settled conditions to evolve. And in these countries at least it ought to be deemed bad taste to sneer at our pioneers just because their huts were not palaces ceiled with embossed zinc and bestrewn with Persian rugs, and their tree-felling not done by electric light nor their damper eaten to the strains of a Hungarian band. The middle ages had the thousand-and-one drawbacks that are inseparable from the hard and stern pioneering which gradually turns barbarism into the highest form of civilisation yet attained. But, *ma foi*,

Such Splendid Pioneering!

Even in the matter of civil rights, the Positivist Historian, Augustin Thierry declares that the middle ages formed 'the true epoch of freedom.' And Montalambert—who probably understood this malign period better than any other, with (according to Dr. Parsons) the sole exception of the great Italian historian Cantù, said: 'The middle ages were the era of really representative government, of institutions more sincerely and efficaciously representative than any which have been imagined since that time. Yes,' he continues, 'representative government was born in the middle ages and belongs to them. It was born of a natural combination of the elements which then constituted society: it came from the common action of the Church, Catholic royalty, the owners of the land, and the emancipated municipalities.'

IN THE WAKE OF THE RISING SUN.

(By 'VIATOR.')

THE CAVE OF ADULLAM.

On the hillside towards the east is the historic Cave of Adullam, a natural labyrinthine grotto, hollowed out of the solid rock by the ebb and flow of many waters. It is worthy of mention as being the cave where David sought refuge from the violence of Saul. The grotto abounds in passages and chambers through its long depth of 200 yards, and that it was for centuries used for interment of the dead is proved by the many niches carved in the rock, and the fragments of urns and sarcophagi strewn in profusion on the rocky floor.

THE VINE.

Running along the slopes of the hills, along these very hills, made sacred by the night journey of the Holy Family when St. Joseph, warned by an angel of Herod's fell design, 'arose and took the Child and His Mother and departed into Egypt,' along these hills may be seen, more than elsewhere in Palestine, the struggling vineyards, marked by their watch-towers and crumbling walls, still cultivated as in the olden times where the residents are Christians. Conscientious Moslems traffic not in the vine. Round about Bethlehem especially is the industry pursued. Indeed the vine is the earliest and the latest symbol of Judea. In reference and symbol and figure the vine is freely mentioned in the Old Testament and in the New—'He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of the grapes.' 'I am the vine, you are the branches.' From this valley—the torrent of the cluster—Nehelacool, the spies cut down and carried back the giant cluster of grapes. A vineyard on a hill of olives with the fence and the stones gathered out, and the tower in the midst of it, is the natural figure, which both in the prophetic and evangelical records, represents the Kingdom of Judah. The vine was the emblem of the nation on the coins of the Machabees, and in the colossal cluster of golden grapes which overhung the porch of the sacred temple; and the grapes of Judah still mark the tombstones of the Hebrew race in the oldest of their European cemeteries. Hence the vineyards and the green strip of vegetation which break the gray surface of the hills are so many threads to guide us to the chief centres of the Israelite. Hebron was the primeval seat of the vine, the earliest centre, too, of civilisation, not only of Judah but of Palestine. It was the first home of Abraham and the Patriarchs; their one permanent resting place when they were gradually passing from the pastoral or nomadic to the agricultural life. Here Caleb chose his portion when at the head of his valiant tribe he drove out the old inhabitants; here under David and later under Abolam the tribe of Judah always rallied when it asserted its independent existence against the rest of the Israelite nation.

HEBRON AND BETHLEHEM

are closely allied in the history of the Kings of Judah, and this green oasis between the hills, still marked by the Pools of Solomon, is eloquent of the peace and magnificence inseparable from the reign of the Wisest King of all. Amid the rocky knolls of Judea, in this valley called Urtas, Solomon 'planted him vineyards, and made him gardens and a paradise, and planted him trees in them of all kinds of fruit, and made him reservoirs of water'—they are there now—to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees.' From these gardens, no doubt, came the striking imagery of the

Canticles; and in these gardens, more than elsewhere, the wise King drew his intimate knowledge of trees from the transplanted cedar of Libanus to the lowly hyssop that springeth out of the wall. The huge square hill flanking the green depression is still called by the Arabs Jebel-el-Fureidis, the Mountain of Little Paradise, evidently from its vicinity to the gardens of the Wady Urta, which in the lament of Solomon are expressly called by this very name. But no capital arose round the 'plaisance.' No permanent city marked the 'paradise.'

Hebron indeed was long the metropolitan city of Judah. The choice was natural. As you come up from the desert on the south, the traveller is struck by the sight of that pleasant valley, with its orchards and vineyards and numberless wells, and in earlier times, we must add, the groves of terebinths and oak which then met the eye of the tired and wandering tribes. This fertility was in part owing to its elevation into the cooler and the more watered region above the dry and sandy wastes to the south. Commanding this fertile valley, Hebron rose on the hill. When their wanderings were over, the tribes crossed the hills of Moab and passing by the valley of the Jordan came to Hebron. At Hebron was the burial place of the founders of their race—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob. Here they at first settled. When David returned from the chase of the Amalekite plunderers on the desert frontier, and doubted 'to which of the cities of Judah he should go up' from the wilderness, the natural features of the place, as well as the oracle of God, answered clearly and distinctly 'Unto Hebron.' You see, after this outline, that Hebron has claim to notice. There were three of our party. Now see how places, like other coveted goods, go by favor. The Dr. would rest among the hills of Moab among the fierce nomadic Bedouins. To madame fell Nablous a city where rigid rule controls the ladies. Your correspondent in quest of peace and ease, surcease from strife, chose a lonely cell in a lonelier monastery clinging to a spur of hill over the brook Cherith on the road to Jericho—'Scinduntur auctores.' Still a common consent could be centred on Bethlehem or Hebron as an ideal place to flee the madding crowd, to tell the beads of peace, 'to scorn delights and live laborious days,' to shun 'the tangles of Neera's hair,' to forswear fame 'that last infirmity of noble minds,' to build up a fair fabric not of this world, for have we not learned the sequel as writ by him who knew—

'But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze
Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears
And slits the thin spun life.'

But digression is not narrative, and I must revert to my 'moutons. On the

RETURN JOURNEY

we tarried at the usual khan, sacred as a synagogue, durable as a fortress, encircled by a thick and lofty wall, opening to an inner court, showing a range of arches, an open gallery round the four sides, and generally a watch-tower from which the warder might descry the approach of marauding bands—all relics of a wild and turbulent time. In the centre of the khan springs a fountain of water, the first necessity of an Arab's life, and around the jet and troughs, in which the limpid element flows clear and fresh and free, lies the gay and picturesque litter of the East—camels kneel and wait to be unloaded, donkeys blink peacefully in the shade, dogs quarrel for a bone, Bedouins, glorious in sheepskins and turban and pistols, spread their carpets and are wrapped in adoration and prayer. In the archways squat the merchants fumbling their bales of goods—amber from the sea, gold work from below the desert in far away Egypt, shawls from Indian looms, bric-a-brac from Damascus and Bagdad, spices from Arabia, precious nards from the hills of Moab, and 'genuine eastern' trinkets, amulets, charms, jewellery, bangles, mostly made in Germany or Birmingham. Half naked men are cleansing their hands ere sitting down to eat. Many forms, queer and quaint and robed and unrobed and dark and brown and tawny, pass in and out, striding with bare limbs and muscles strong as bands of steel. The archway in which he lays up his goods and spreads out his carpet being bare, the visitor must bring with him the cruse and pan and jar and dish, the bag of rice, the tinder-box, the coffee-cup, the brazier the charcoal. When the khan is full, crowded with pilgrims and travellers, as happens in seasons of great foregatherings, the Arab will spread his quilt on the ground, happy in his simplicity and fatigue to share the lodgings of his camel and his ass.

'Man needs but little here below,
Nor needs that little long.'

When the rude meal is washed down by tiny cups of real coffee, then comes the Babel of tongues, the *poluphobio* chorus of many voices, till sleep passes the word and stretches the tired limbs in rest. 'Fortunati! sua si bona norint!'

We stored away the impressions—stored them away in the recesses of memory capacious of such charming novelties—and we followed the dark line of terebinths, green, fresh, winding as a river—relics of Solomon's gardens—over the jagged peaks, down the dipping path, where the wild rose blends with the gay poppy and less assertive anemone and humbler daisy in hibernal springtide, till we dropped on our patient Jehu smoking the cigarette of peace by his horses. *En route*, as Frenchified scribes love to write, *en route* to the familiar Jaffa Gate that leads to our comfortable quarters in the Grand Hotel of Jerusalem.

'The Enquirer's Oracle,' the best reference book on everyday subjects, is given away with 10lbs 'Book Gift' Tea.—*.*

BOOKS.—Works by Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, Dumas, E. P. Roe, A. J. E. Wilson, Roda Broughton, Mrs. Henry Wood, Bret Harte, Guy Boothby, Ethel Turner, Rider Haggard, Geo. Elliott, and every other modern writer are given away with the famous 'Book Gift' Tea.—*.*

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 7.

The Archbishop opens a mission in Blenheim to-morrow week. The sum of £30 was realised for the organ fund of the Church of the Sacred Heart by the last social.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy returned from Nelson early this week. He reports that Very Rev. Dean Mahoney is slowly but surely recovering.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood and Rev. Father Mahony will conclude their mission at Otaki to-morrow. They are expected in town on Monday next.

Rev. Father Ainsworth is at the present time in Ireland. He leaves Queenstown for America in October, and in November he sails by the San Francisco mail steamer for New Zealand.

Mr. Herman Smith, one of the earliest pupils at St. Patrick's College, has resigned his position in the General Post Office here, and leaves for South Africa in the beginning of October. He has accepted an appointment in the Transvaal Postal service.

A contract has been let to Mr. M'Williams for outside work in connection with the Sacred Heart Church, Thorndon. The work consists of the erection of a concrete wall round the building, iron gates, railings, and drainage, the price being £252.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. Rev. Father Moloney sang the eleven o'clock Mass. At Vespers there was a very large congregation when an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Goggan. The music throughout the services was well rendered.

The weekly meeting of the Marist Old Boys' Literary Society was held on Monday evening. The Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., presided. The subject for debate was 'Has or has not the literature of the present day an evil effect on the minds of the people?' Mr. L. Reichel opened with the contention that the literature of the present day exercises an evil effect on the people. Mr. B. Clarry opposed, and after a spirited discussion the matter was put to the vote, when the opinion of the meeting was found equally divided.

The following pupils of St. Mary's Convent passed the theoretical examination held in June last by the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, London:—Local centre examination: Senior harmony—Miss R. Falconer, Miss D. Reilly; junior harmony—Miss H. von Dadelzen, Miss C. Reilly; elements of music—Misses C. Macloakey, W. Richardson, C. Segrief, C. Sullivan, Grace Reilly, Alice McDonald, Eileen Ward, Hilda von Dadelzen, Augusta Fitchett. School examination: Harmony (higher)—Miss M. Murray; harmony (lower)—Miss Breda von Dadelzen (pass with distinction), Miss K. Palmer; elements of music—Misses M. Orr, G. McAlister, E. Martin, K. Ward, Nora Harnett, R. Curtain.

Mr. W. Mahoney, a well-known resident, died suddenly on Tuesday morning. While on his way to work he fainted in the street and expired in a few minutes. The immediate cause of death was heart disease. He was an old and valued servant of the City Corporation, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. His funeral took place on Thursday, and was largely attended. Being a member of the Hibernian Society, the members attended in a body. Rev. Father Goggan (chaplain), conducted the service in the church, and Rev. Father Moloney officiated at the graveside. Numerous floral tributes were sent by friends.—R.I.P.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURGH.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 9.

During one of his mission sermons the Bishop incidentally stated that the cause of beatification of the venerable founder of the Marist Order was introduced at Rome, and it was trusted that soon the process of canonisation would be an accomplished fact.

After Vespers at the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday Miss Crichton and Mr. Max Eugene were received by the Bishop at the episcopal residence, and gratefully thanked for their artistic singing at the Church services.

Members of Musgrove's Opera Company assisted the choir of St. Mary's, Manchester street, on Sunday. At 11 o'clock Weber's Mass in G was sung, the soprano solos being taken by Miss Henrietta Crichton, and the baritone solos by Mr. Lawrence Mooney. At the offertory Miss Crichton sang Cherubini's 'Ave Maria,' and during the Mass Hargalt's 'O Salutaris.' At Vespers Miss B. Luscombe sang Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' with violin obligato by Mr. Sandstein. Mr. W. H. Corrigan conducted, and Miss Kate Young presided at the organ with much ability.

A valuable gift of music has been made by Mr. H. H. Loughnan to the Pro-Cathedral choir, including a complete set of Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' with full band parts. This presentation is highly appreciated by Miss Funston, the organist, and members of the choir, and emphasises the deep and enduring interest manifested by Mr. Loughnan in the music of the church and conduct of the choir. This gift of Mr. Loughnan is, I understand, but one of his many acts of kindly thoughtfulness at various times.

His Lordship the Bishop, on Sunday, publicly thanked in most complimentary terms the talented artists (eight in number), members of the Opera Company, for the manner in which they had so generously enhanced the musical portion of the day's ceremonies. They were, he said, endowed with talents far above the average, and being so highly gifted by God it was pleasing beyond expression to see and hear how they were ever ready to exercise those gifts in His service and those of His Church, and, continued his Lordship

A. J. MALLEY,

SOLICITOR, corner Cashel and Manchester Streets, CHRISTCHURCH, has MONEY LEND at current rates, repayable on easy terms.

should it be possible to enlist their services on the occasion of solemnly opening the basilica now in course of erection even if brought to Christchurch for the occasion he felt very tempted to do so.

At the recent examinations of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music the following candidates from St. Mary's Convent, Colombo street, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, were successful. School examinations: Higher division—Harmony, Guy Haskins. Local centre: Elements of music, Miss Margaret L. Flynn. Elementary division: Elements of music, Misses Nellie Robins, Mollie Robins, Hilda Flynn, Nellie Turner, Peggie Bain, and Gertrude Smith.

The mission services and Jubilee exercises, conducted in the Pro-Cathedral during the week by his Lordship the Bishop and assistant clergy, have been attended with conspicuous success. Large congregations have been the rule; in the evenings especially the church has been invariably crowded. Mass has been celebrated each morning at 6, 7.30, and 9 o'clock. The first Mass, essentially for men, with an instruction, is said by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, the second is celebrated by the Bishop, and the last, also with an instruction, by the Very Rev. Dean Foley. On the first four evenings of the week, mission sermons were preached by the Bishop on 'Eternal destiny,' 'Mortal sin,' 'Death,' and the 'Last Judgment.' On Thursday evening the second public procession in conformity with the Jubilee was formed up at the episcopal residence at seven o'clock, and proceeded by the same route as on the previous Sunday to the church, which was completely filled. On Friday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening a sermon on the Blessed Eucharist was preached by the Very Rev. Dean Foley. The congregation was exceedingly large, the high altar and sanctuary being brilliantly illuminated and profusely decorated by the ladies of the Altar Society.

High Mass was celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral at eleven o'clock on Sunday last by the Rev. Father Galerne, and the Very Rev. Dean Foley preached. The music on the occasion was of an especially high order of merit. Weber's Mass in G was the one selected, the choir receiving the assistance of a number of the principal members of the opera company. The soloists were—Soprano, Miss Cecile Lorraine; alto, Miss White and Miss Annie Bryant (of the choir); tenor, Mr. Sutton; and bass, Mr. Briggs. After the first Gospel Mr. Lemperiere Pringle gave a very fine rendering of the 'Pro Peccatis' from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' and at the offertory Miss Holden sang Gounod's 'Ave Maria.' In the evening there was again a very large public procession (the third) of the Jubilee exercises. The Pro-Cathedral was packed to the utmost limit. Additional seating accommodation had to be provided, the aisles and even the sanctuary having to be utilised, whilst every possible standing space was occupied. His Lordship the Bishop continued his course of mission sermons, discoursing on 'Hell and eternity.' Many of those in attendance throughout the day were undoubtedly non-Catholics, who could not fail to be both edified and astonished at what they were privileged to see and hear. After the sermon Miss Henrietta Crichton sang most exquisitely Cherubini's 'Ave Maria,' and Mr. Max Eugene the 'Pro Peccatis' from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' in a finished manner. Both these talented artists are leading members of the opera company. Miss Funston presided at the organ at all the services with her accustomed ability.

DIocese of AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

September 5.

Rev. Father Malone, of Greymouth, arrived here yesterday. He purposes visiting Rotorua for the benefit of his health.

The Jubilee is to be commenced at St. Patrick's next Sunday, when a general procession of the congregation will take place.

A successful concert in aid of the convent funds was held recently in Otahuhu. The energetic secretary, Mr. Gillies, renders constant and invaluable assistance to these regular entertainments.

Rev. Father O'Carroll, of Kihikihi, is in town in quest of local amateur talent wherewith to entertain his parishioners in Waikato, and to augment the parochial funds.

The 'first rail' of our electric tram line was laid last Monday. The contractors are sanguine of completing the work in the specified time, viz. June 1902.

Government has purchased a 500 acre lot a short distance from Auckland city, which is to be subdivided into sections suitable for workmen's homes. This will relieve congestion in the city, and give families pure air and ample room in the country.

I regret to state that an old and highly respected Catholic citizen, Mr Wm. Mahoney, of this city, lies dangerously ill. Mr Mahoney was formerly well known on the West Coast in its palmy days, and subsequently at the Thames.

It is expected that the plans of the new Marist College to be erected at Cox's Creek, Ponsonby, and now in the hands of Messrs. Mahony, architects, will be ready for transmission to the head house of the Order in France by the outgoing San Francisco mail next Saturday.

The bogus 'Jesuit Oath,' has again been resurrected by one of our local papers to which it was sent by 'our own' in London. Its genuineness was immediately questioned, and its falsity exposed by a correspondent. The Auckland Catholic Literary Society at its fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening passed the following resolution: 'The Auckland Catholic Literary Society expresses surprise and indignation at the publication of the old, stale, and oft-exploited calumny of the 'Jesuit Oath' which had been published by the Auckland *Star*, without apologies for such statements.'

The annual social tendered by the ladies of St. Patrick's Cathedral parish in aid of the presbytery debt fund was held last Thurs-

day evening in the Hibernian Hall. In every respect the gathering was an unqualified success. It is computed that 400 persons were present. To a committee of ladies—consisting of Mesdames Lenardo (hon. secretary), Lonergan, Selvia, Kearns, Thorne, Rist, and Misses Gough, Harkins, Thorne (2), Regan, Corley, Molloy, M'Enroy, Lonergan (2), Kavaaagh, M'Dermott, and Hobbs—is to be in a great measure attributed the success achieved. In the ante-room a nice supper was laid out. The hall was tastefully adorned. The Rev. Fathers Patterson, Moore, and Buckley attended in the early part of the evening, and were most heartily welcomed by the company.

The Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., concluded a very successful mission in the Parnell parish last Sunday. The earnest and zealous Dominican labored very assiduously during the fortnight in our eastern suburban parish. His Lordship the Bishop attended on Sunday at St. John the Baptist's Church, and in the afternoon administered the Sacrament of Confirmation on a large number of children. The Bishop briefly addressed the children and explained the nature and effects of the sacrament. In the evening the mission was closed, before which a renewal of baptismal vows took place, followed by the bestowal of the Papal Blessing and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Father Benedict heartily thanked the people of the Parnell parish for their constant attendance throughout the mission, which, he said, with God's blessing, would result in great good and continued happiness for them. He thanked the two choirs for their assiduous attendance and invaluable assistance. The altar decorations on Sunday were exceedingly beautiful.

ANTI-JESUIT MYTHS.

IN the columns of the *N.Z. Times* of Friday last 'Bluegrass,' in the course of a further able contribution, completely demolishes a few more of the stock arguments of a calumniator of the Jesuits. In his third article 'Bluegrass' completely disposes of his opponent's slanders as follows:—

History, like science, is the synthesis of proven facts. The reliance to be placed in any writer treating of an historical theme must necessarily depend on the truthfulness of his statements. A certain 'M.C.P.N.Z.' in the valuable columns of the *Times*, has, on August 5th and 14th, and September 2nd, laid the following charges against the Jesuits:—'They were the cause of the Catholic persecution under Elizabeth—they were adepts at regicide; they were the authors of probabilism and of the nefarious doctrine of the end justifying the means.' These are the grave misdemeanors of which my old masters, and one of the ablest body of men in the Catholic Church, are supposed to be guilty. To refute these slanderous accusations I (on August 9th and 23rd) gave proofs and historical data to the contrary. To none of these has 'M.C.P.N.Z.' answered, but with a cool *sang froid* he continues his calumnious outpourings.

His charge *re* the cause of the persecution under Elizabeth, as I proved, was based on

A Proclamation Historically Incorrect,

and not against the Jesuits solely. Yet what wots 'M.C.P.N.Z.'? He suavely moves along, although his veracious sense must admit that he has been pilloried in the stocks of historical mendacity. Yet 'M.C.P.N.Z.' is not convinced; he is waiting 'for further data.' Let him then take the 27 Elizabeth, cap. 2, and read the following:—'Jesuits, seminary priests, and other ecclesiastical persons, born in these realms, and ordained by the pretended authority of the See of Rome, coming into, or remaining in the Queen's dominions, are guilty of high treason. Their receivers, aiders, and maintainers, knowing them to be such, are guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.' 'If it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye' (Acts, iv., 19), was the rejoinder of two of the Apostles to the Sanhedrin; and when, later on, they and the others, for preaching Christ were scourged, they left the 'council rejoicing that they were accounted worthy to suffer reproach for the name of Jesus' (Acts, v., 41). Thus, too, for a like fidelity to the Catholic Church, to the Apostles' teaching of Christ, the Catholics, both priests and people of England under Elizabeth, were persecuted and bore the reproach of being branded as guilty of felony and treason, on account of their faith.

If 'M.C.P.N.Z.' wants still 'further data' I freely refer him to the work entitled *The Church Under Queen Elizabeth*, by Rev. F. G. Lee, D.D. The author was, at the time of editing his works, the Church of England vicar of All Saints', Lambeth; hence he cannot be considered as a biased champion of Catholics and Jesuits. The work, too, is for the most part a compilation of the 'State papers, Elizabeth,' and is well worth the serious perusal of such an ardent seeker after truth as 'M.C.P.N.Z.' has shown himself. In my last I challenged my opponent to adduce

'A Proven Historical Regicide

committed by the Jesuits.' Needless to say, that not the deed demanded, but the bald statement of Lecky, is all that is given. Let me remind 'M.C.P.N.Z.' that the 'obiter dicta' of even a Lecky do not constitute history, but the proven facts from which these 'dicta' come, as conclusions. If 'M.C.P.N.Z.' has these facts, let him 'trot them out.'

Very thankful, too, is 'Bluegrass' to 'M.C.P.N.Z.' for the friendly warning to 'be careful how he praises a Jesuit.' Why, 'M.C.P.N.Z.' has actually unearthed 'a mare's nest'! Here it is, 'In 1614,' says T. H. Dyer, 'the Parliament in Paris ordered to be burnt a book of the Jesuit Sazure, entitled "Defense de la Catholique Apostolique contre les erreurs de la Secte d'Angleterre." There was no Jesuit theologian by the name of Sazure. The title given above is not even French. The date, too, is wrong. This is too bad. It actually begets in one a feeling of pity for poor

'M.C.P.N.Z.' What, though, can you do with a man who will not take the trouble to verify his authorities? The facts of the case as narrated by M. Le Baron Henrion in his 'Histoire Generale,' t. 8, p. 350, are as follow:—'On August 1st, 1626, the Parliament ordered the work of a Jesuit named Santarelli to be burnt in the public square of Grere, but King Louis XIII. expressly forbade the Court to execute the order.' There was a Jesuit named Suarez, who at the request of Pope Paul V., wrote his famous 'Defensio Fidei Catholicae adversus Anglicanae sectae errores,' and for this he was complimented by the Sovereign Pontiff in a laudatory brief.

Yet another work on the regicide question. According to 'M.C.P.N.Z.' on August 14th, the Jesuits 'were adepts at regicide, and there is no reason to suppose they would hang back at killing an obnoxious Pope,' and, on September 2nd. 'Whether the Pope died by poison or not, the Jesuits rejoiced beyond measure at the event.' Mark well the difference in the two charges.

To maintain his charge, against the Jesuits, of the end justifying the means, 'M.C.P.N.Z.' relying on the authority of Anton Gindeley, tells us that the 'Thirty Years' War' was instigated by the Jesuits, and 'has since been called the Jesuits' war.' This was, indeed, news to me, and perhaps for many a whilom professor of history. Wolfgang Menzel, the famous Protestant historian, in his 'Galerie des Personnes etc.,' t. 6, c. 14, assures us that the Calvinist Count Thorn, the opposer of Ferdinand II. to the Empire, began at Prague, May 23rd, 1618,

The 'Thirty Years' War,'

by ordering three of the Catholic members of the regency to be thrown out of the windows of the college Charles IV. Hence, in reality, the war originated, not with the Catholics, but with the non-Catholics. Has 'M.C.P.N.Z.' forgotten that Louis XIII. was the chief ally of Gustavus Adolphus in that same war? Mind you, he was the monarch who forbade the book of the Jesuit Santarelli to be burnt. Political policy, and not Jesuit influence, was in reality the motive for kings taking sides, even against those of their own faith in that awful war. Where will 'M.C.P.N.Z.' stop next?

He says: 'Clearly they (the Jesuits) acted on the principle that the end justifies the means,' and to his own stultification proves it with 'They hated Presbyterianism, yet, because the end was good in their eyes, helped to set it up in the hope of making gain by creating discord.' Were there a competition for the most barefaced mendacious fabrication, 'M.C.P.N.Z.' would easily get it for the above statement. That the Jesuits helped to set up Presbyterianism will indeed be a revelation to the elders the whole world over. Calvin himself, though, thought otherwise, as I had occasion to point out in mine of August 9. Surely the attempt of 'M.C.P.N.Z.' to show that the Jesuits 'acted on the principle that the end justifies the means' is proven false, and can't be even bolstered by his own hare-brained utterances. When 'M.C.P.N.Z.' will name the work from which he takes the excerpt of his 'Finitulus,' I will deal with the quotation. Let me ask him not to blunder again, but to show the public that there is in him some scholarship.

Anent probabilism, Layman is quoted as giving the following principle: 'To whom the end is permitted, the means adapted to that end are permitted also.' Alas, for 'M.C.P.N.Z.' and Dr. Little-dale! The truth is not in them, for the above is but

A Garbled Text.

Layman, in his 'Moral Theology,' treatise 4, B.I., ch. 15, p. 102, says: 'Cui concessus est finis huic etiam media ad finem necessaria concessa sunt.'—'To whom the end is allowed, to him also are allowed the means necessary for that end.' Unlawful means may be adapted to attain a good end, but they are never necessary, and therefore they are never permitted, but always forbidden. Layman himself, furthermore, clearly explains this in the same chapter: 'The fact of being directed towards a good end does not make good an action which is in itself evil, but leaves it simply and entirely evil, . . . and therefore it would be sinful to tell a lie in order to help your neighbor, as it would be likewise wrong to steal from a rich man in order to give an alms to the poor.' Thus speaks the Jesuit himself, and with him this very principle 'is sanctioned by every law and taught by every moralist.' The readers have in this yet another proof of 'the ways that are dark' by which 'M.C.P.N.Z.' strives to slander the Jesuits.

My reference to John xv., 19, as context proves, was not intended for the Jesuits only, but for all Catholics who, according to 'M.C.P.N.Z., are so 'vulgarly regarded.' To them, as the inheritors of the faith of the Apostles, it is applicable. Whilst, I opine, that II. Peter ii., 2, can no more be applied to the Jesuits nominally than the two collated texts, Matthew xxvii., 5, and Luke x., 37, can to the lawfulness of suicide. These texts are: He (Judas) went and hanged himself,' and 'Go, and do thou likewise.'

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- September 15, Sunday.—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Holy Name of Mary.
- " 16, Monday.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs.
- " 17, Tuesday.—Impression of the Stigmata of St. Francis, Confessor.
- " 18, Wednesday.—Ember Day (fast). St. Joseph of Capertino.
- " 19, Thursday.—St. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs.
- " 20, Friday.—Ember Day (fast). St. Agapetus I., Pope and Confessor.
- " 21, Saturday.—Ember Day (fast). St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist.

ST. CYPRIAN, MARTYR.

St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was born in the beginning of the third century, of a wealthy senatorial family, and had been an esteemed and successful rhetorician at Carthage, his native city. His high station, as well as his abilities, made him the pride of his pagan fellow-citizens. He was converted to Christianity about the year 246, by Cæcilius, a presbyter of Carthage, whose name he added henceforth to his own; soon after he was raised to the priesthood, and, on the death of Bishop Donatus in 248, he was chosen to succeed that prelate. During the persecution under Decius in 250, Cyprian concealed himself, maintaining, however, from his place of concealment, a constant correspondence with his flock. After the fanatical frenzy had abated, he returned to Carthage, where, between the years 251 and 256, he held several councils to determine the validity of baptism administered by heretics and the manner to be observed in readmitting the schismatics and those who had apostatised in the time of persecution. Cyprian ended his noble episcopate by martyrdom under Valerian in 258. We have his *Life* written by Pontius, his deacon. St. Cyprian has left 81 letters and 13 other works on various subjects. His letters exhibit an interesting picture of his time, and contain much valuable information regarding the usages, institutions, and doctrines of the early Church. Very important is his admirable treatise *On the Unity of the Church*, in which he gives a clear statement of the Church's organic unity, which he proves is founded on the Primacy of Peter.

STIGMATA OF ST. FRANCIS.

Stigmata are marks or brands upon the body. After the vision of St. Francis of Assisi, the hands and feet of the saint were found to be marked as with nails, and there was a wound in his side. The wounds were seen by many persons, among whom was Pope Alexander IV., during the lifetime of the saint.

ST. JANUARIUS, MARTYR.

St. Januarius, patron of Naples, was born in that city, and died in 305. He was Bishop of Benevento, and was martyred under Diocletian. His remains were brought to Naples, where the Cathedral was dedicated to him. Whenever Naples is threatened by some calamity, his relics are carried in solemn procession; they repeatedly stopped the ravages of Vesuvius. In the same church is kept the head of this saint, as also a part of his blood contained in two very ancient phials. The blood is congealed, but when it is brought near the martyr's head it melts and flows like the blood of a living man.

ST. MATTHEW, APOSTLE.

Walking one day on the bank of Genesareth, Jesus beheld a man named Levi sitting at the Custom-house busy in the receipt of the public dues. Fixing His eyes upon him, and at the same time penetrating his soul with a secret inspiration, he said to him: 'Follow Me.' And at once Levi, rising from his desk and quitting all things, followed Jesus and was numbered with the twelve Apostles. This Levi, as he was then called, was no other than the Apostle St. Matthew, who in the Gospel which he afterwards wrote relates with great humility the history of his conversion. As the business of a publican, or public tax-gatherer, owing to the extortions commonly practised by these officials, was one which could hardly be followed without sin, he abandoned at once his previous profession.

In gratitude to his Divine Master for His gracious call, St. Matthew entertained Jesus and His disciples at a great banquet, to which he invited his friends and former companions.

The Pharisees murmured at the condescension of our Blessed Redeemer in sitting down to table with publicans and sinners. But Jesus answered them in these wise and gentle words: 'They that are in health need not a physician, but they that are ill. Go then and learn what this meaneth; I will have mercy and not sacrifice, for I have come not to call the just, but sinners.'

The early Fathers tell us that after Our Lord's Ascension St. Matthew for several years preached in Judea and the neighboring countries. A short time before the dispersion of the Apostles he wrote his Gospel for the instruction of his Jewish converts. It was written in the modern Hebrew then in use among the Jews, and the writer continually appeals to the prophecies of the Old Testament to prove that Jesus Christ was the long-expected Messiah sent by God to redeem the world.

After reaping an abundant harvest of souls in Judea, St. Matthew set out to preach the Gospel to the barbarous and uncivilised nations of the East. Persia and the southern and eastern parts of Asia were henceforth the scene of his labors. But he preached not only by his words, but also by the powerful example of his holy and mortified life.

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Irish News

ANTRIM.—Orange Firebrands Sent to Gaol.

On Tuesday, July 23, the notorious Orange firebrand, Arthur Trew, who had made the steps of the Belfast Custom House the scene of violent and vulgar abuse of Catholics Sunday after Sunday for some years, was placed on his trial at the Assizes before the Lord Chief Baron, for using language and issuing placards calculated to create riot and disorder. Three other men, named Braithwaite, Calvert, and Greaves were charged with aiding Trew. The evidence against the last named as being the principal was conclusive, and he was sent to gaol for 12 months. Braithwaite and Calvert, being only subordinates, got six months. Greaves, a bill-sticker was discharged.

An Ancient Chalice.

At the conclusion of the last Mass in St. Macanissius's Church, Larne, on Sunday, July 21, the Very Rev. Father M'Cartan, V.F., announced that he had received from Mr. Hugh H. Smiley, J.P., Drumalis, Larne, a very beautiful and ancient Irish chalice, a present to himself and the Catholic Church of Larne. Mr. Smiley had told him that he happened to meet with it in England, that he purchased it, and wished to bring it back to Ireland and restore it to the altars it was intended for, and as Larne was his native parish he gladly gave it to the Catholic Church of Larne. Father M'Cartan said the gift was a kind and friendly act on the part of Mr. Smiley. They felt deeply grateful to him, and they all should pray for the generous donor. The chalice is of silver, and a very interesting specimen of Irish art. The date engraved on it is 1638. The inscription in Latin tells the maker's or owner's name. It is as follows:—Donaldus M'Gilfoile, inc fieri fecit, Jan. 27, An. Domini 1638. The Crucifixion, with I.N.R.I. at the top, is engraved on one of the sides. The cup rests on a hexagonal stem with globular knob, chased with conventional flowers and emblems, on hexagonal bell-shaped foot with reeded border. The Paten is engraved with the sacred monogram, and has the harp upon it. It is much worn with constant use, the harp and date being nearly effaced.

ARMAGH.—Orange Rowdiness in Portadown.

Orange rowdiness was rampant in Portadown on Sunday, July 21, (writes a Dublin correspondent) when one of the most extraordinary scenes that it is possible to imagine taking place in a civilised land was witnessed. For some time past it was known that the annual excursion of the Catholic Young Men's Association would be held on that date and speculation was rife as to what steps, if any, the authorities would take to protect the excursionists in view of the murderous threats which were being openly made by the Orangemen of the locality. Mr. O'Neill, the secretary of the Association, was almost daily in receipt of letters threatening the excursionists with death in the event of their attempting to hold their annual gathering. These he sent to Mr. J. J. Clancy, M.P., who laid them before the Chief Secretary with the result that 500 members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were drafted into the town. Were it not for the presence of this powerful body of armed men the streets of Portadown would to-day be red with blood of murdered Catholics as subsequent events clearly prove. The excursionists attended Mass in a body at St. Patrick's Church, where they were addressed by Father Kerr, who told them to display no badges or emblems on the way to the railway station. This advice they followed, but notwithstanding they were cursed and jeered at by the crowd of Orangemen, who were evidently thirsting for their blood, and were prevented from satiating their thirst by parties of police stationed along the entire route. Having spent a pleasant day at the seaside the excursionists returned home in the evening only to be met by a howling mob on their arrival. As they left the train, however, they were surrounded by cordons of police who escorted them to the church. Notwithstanding this precaution they were pelted with stones along the route, and at one point the police found it necessary to charge the Orangemen and scatter them. After devotions Father Kerr announced that arrangements had been made to conduct the members of the Association safely to their homes. Then followed a scene to which those who reside out of Ulster will probably find it difficult to give credence. The congregation left the church in several groups, arranged according to the localities in which they resided, an interval of time separating the departure of each group. Father Kerr announced the order in which the several parties were to leave the church. As each party reached the road outside they were taken in charge by a body of police, who formed around them and conducted them safely to their destination.

CORK.—Ceased Publications.

The Cork *Daily Herald* ceased publication on July 19, the concern having been purchased by the proprietors of the Cork *Examiner*. The amount of the purchase money is not publicly known.

A Priest Honored.

News has been received in Cork that the Rev. Dr. Denis O'Callaghan, rector of St. Augustine's Church, Boston, U.S.A., has been notified by Cardinal Gibbons that the Pope has honored him with the title of Monsignor. The new Monsignor was born in Cork in 1841, and seven years later his parents emigrated to America, settling in Salem. Dr. O'Callaghan has a high reputation as a pulpit orator, and in 1893 was chosen by Mayor Quincy to give the Fourth of July oration at the city celebration.

Clerical Changes.

The appointment of the Rev. Eugene Buckley O'Connell to the important parish of Churchtown and Lisacarrill was heard of by the people of Fermoy with feelings of regret, mingled with pleasure—

regret at his removal from amongst them, and sincere pleasure at his appointment to such an important parish. The transfer of the Revs. M. M. Madden and M. E. Rea also occasioned much regret, and they carry with them the best wishes of the people of Fermoy for their future welfare.

DERRY.—A Gift from the Pope.

St. Eugene's Cathedral bazaar, Derry, promises to turn out a magnificent success. The Pope has sent a pontifical prize for the bazaar in aid of the building fund. The prize is a large silver medal, beautifully encased, bearing on one side a likeness of his Holiness, and on the other a facsimile of the monument of Innocent III., erected by Leo XIII. in the Lateran Archbasilica.

DONEGAL.—Accidental Death.

Mr. Matthew Meehan, of Durnish, Donegal, was accidentally killed on July 23 at Tullybog, Bradley Mountain. He was yoking his horse to proceed home when the animal, a spirited one, took fright at the removal of the blinkers, and sprang forward, knocking down the farmer and drawing a heavily-laden cart over his body. Death was instantaneous.

DOWN.—Death of a Bank Manager.

Mr. Patrick Mcintosh, J.P., County Down, who had for forty years been agent of the Ulster Bank at Newtownards, died suddenly on July 18 at Strathpeffer, his native place, having burst a blood vessel.

Fire in Newry.

A fire which caused considerable damage occurred in the premises of Mr. S. W. Clarke, Hill street, Newry, about the middle of July.

Death of a Prominent Newry Man.

General regret was felt in Newry when it was reported that Mr. John Byrne, the well-known merchant of Hill street, had passed away at a comparatively early age. Both the local newspapers pay tributes to the worth of the deceased as a highly successful business man and a prominent citizen. Mr. Byrne had been in failing health for some time, and the end came on Saturday, July 6, at his residence, Kelmorey street, Newry. The late Mr. Byrne (says the local *Reporter*) was a well-known and highly-respected commercial man. For many years he successfully carried on the ironmongery business in Hill street. He was a keen, far-sighted gentleman, and he brought to bear on his business a large amount of energy and perseverance. Although he was not publicly identified with politics, yet he was a keen politician. His advice was much sought by those who interested themselves in public affairs. Mr. Byrne was unmarried. There was a very large attendance of all classes and creeds at the funeral, the interment taking place in the Old Chapel Burying Ground. The chief mourners were Messrs. Thomas and Stephen Byrne. The general public included his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Neill, Bishop of Dromore; Rev. D. B. Falvey, O.P.; Rev. T. B. Hammersley, O.P.; Rev. John Rooney, Rev. E. McGivern, Rev. T. McGrath, and Rev. Father Campbell. A graceful and touching address was delivered by the Bishop of Dromore, who referred to the successful career of the deceased, to his conduct as a man, and drew a moral, which had application to all, from the presence of death. The first portion of the burial service was conducted by his Lordship, and the concluding portion by the Rev. John O'Hare. The deceased was brother of Mr. A. M. Byrne, of Dunedin.

DUBLIN.—Laying a Foundation Stone.

On July 19, in the presence of a large gathering, the Archbishop of Dublin laid the foundation stone of the new chapel and nuns' residence at the Rathdown Union Workhouse, Loughlinstown.

A Hot Day.

Wednesday, July 17, was the hottest day in Dublin since July 16th, 1876, when the maximum of 87.2deg. in the shade was registered. The last occasion on which the temperature rose above 80deg. in the shade in the city was on June 15th, 1896, when a maximum of 80.8deg. was recorded.

KERRY.—Accident so a Tralee Doctor.

Dr. J. R. Hayes, Coroner, Tralee, sustained some serious injuries in a runaway accident. A companion, Mr. John O'Rourke, Boherbea, was also badly hurt.

KILDARE.—Religious Reception.

On the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, St. Clare's Abbey, Carlow-Graigie, was the scene of the first public reception of postulants into the community of the Poor Clares Collettines, who for the last eight years have been located in the district. The ladies received were Miss Maggie Dunne, Monure, Queen's County (in religion Sister Mary Josephine); Miss — Brophy, Kilkenny (in religion Sister Mary Clare); and Miss — Lynch, Dublin (in religion Sister Mary Frances). His Lordship the Bishop of Kildare had as his assistant chaplain the Rev. George P. Byrne, P.P., Carlow-Graigie.

LEITRIM.—More Evictions.

The eviction campaign in Leitrim was resumed the other day (writes a Dublin correspondent) and again furnished some scenes so harrowing as to rouse the indignation of all who witnessed them, and even of those to whom they were but described. For instance, at one homestead the tenant's mother, a bedridden old woman of 86, whom a doctor certified could not be removed safely, was carried out by the sheriff and his son and placed by the ditch to die or live as she might. In another case an old man of 87, Peter M'Sharry, of Kiltyclogher, was threatened with eviction, after spending his lifetime reclaiming his holding from morass to arable land. As he succeeded the rent went up betimes, and now in the extremity of his years the 'landowner' claims all. The man's wife and two daughters died within the past 18 months, and the affliction completed his misery. In his case the landlord was appeased with some

payment to account, and the poor old fellow, for the present, was spared the crowning misery of eviction.

LIMERICK.—The 'Medical' Mission again.

Dr. Long's medical mission to the Catholics of Limerick was repudiated in the most emphatic manner by the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe at the annual Synod of his diocese. He said that their Church had given no authority whatever for offering religious teachings to Catholics to any person, outside the authority given to their clergy in every parish in Ireland. That they should approve of the efforts of persons who were not under the control of the authorities of the Church they would not admit. The Church was entirely irresponsible for the action of such persons.

Housing the Working Classes.

The Limerick Rural District Council is now proceeding with its seventh scheme of laborers' cottages.

Death of an ex-High Sheriff.

Mr. John Russell, J.P., died recently at his residence, Edwards-town, Ballyneety, County Limerick. He was 60 years of age, and many years ago acted as High Sheriff for the County.

A Brave Act.

About the end of July at a bathing place known as Burns, when a very strong tide or current was running, a young boy named Griffin, son of Sergeant Griffin, R.I.C., Coolereany, County Leitrim, who was only learning to swim, lost his footing and was taken out by the return wave. Though a number of the bathers were present, none went to the rescue of Griffin; even those in the water avoided even the semblance of a rescue. Mr. W. Whitaker, proprietor of the firm of Blundell and Co., jewellers, Limerick, who was dressed and after bathing, seeing the cowardice displayed, immediately jumped in, without divesting himself of his clothes, and after a tedious struggle with the drowning boy, eventually succeeded in bringing him in to the land safely. This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Whitaker has displayed his bravery, as in June, 1896, a young man named Scanlan nearly met with an early grave on the banks of the Shannon only for the timely assistance of Mr. Whitaker.

WICKLOW.—The Precious Metals.

The question of whether Wicklow contains gold and silver in sufficient quantity to be remunerative for the miner or explorer has not yet been definitely settled, though a mining engineer all the way from Pretoria—Mr. E. St. John Lyburn—has been prospecting there for six months. It appears that he got very promising results on Croghan Kinshelagh till he was summarily ordered off by the owner of the property. From a miner's point of view, Mr. St. John Lyburn says, Wicklow may be considered 'unscratched' and worthy of further attention, and he adds that, were the same prospects to present themselves in South Africa, no stone would be left unturned to bring the matter to a conclusion one way or the other.

An Interesting Sale.

The well-known auctioneers, Messrs. North and Co., Dublin, have received instructions to sell on an early date the furniture and effects, including a very large collection of books, at Avondale, Rathdrum, County Wicklow, the late Mr. Parnell's residence.

GENERAL.

Ordinations at Louvain.

At Louvain on Sunday, July 21, the following ordinations took place:—Rev. Felix P. McCarthy, of Castletown Bere, County Cork, for the diocese of Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.; Rev. John McInerney, of Kilawinna, County Clare, for the diocese of Wichita, Kansas; Rev. Michael J. Renehan, of Nenagh, County Tipperary for the diocese of Erie, Pa., U.S.

Rewards of Bravery.

At the July meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held in London, the following amongst other Irish awards were made:—Testimonial to Hugh McGee, boatman, Derry, for jumping into 17 feet of water in the Foyle, on June 21, and rescuing Nicholas Maxwell, who fell from the quay. Bronze medals to Francis Kearns, aged 14, and William Goodall, Whitehouse, County Antrim, for their gallant action there on June 29th, in attempting to save a youth named McMullan from drowning. Medal to Constable Richard Hunt, R.I.C., Strandtown, Belfast, for his plucky rescue of James Cavanagh from the river on June 22.

The Work of the Land Commission.

An interesting review of the work that has been done by the Irish Land Commission since it was called into existence by the Land Act of 1881 (says the *Irish Weekly*) is to be found in the report of the Land Commissioners which will shortly be circulated. From this, according to the *Times*, it appears that since 1881 fair rents, for the first statutory term of 15 years, were fixed in 333,944 cases, these excluding judicial leases and fixed tenancies. The total rental dealt with in such cases amounted to £6,802,179 and the aggregate judicial rent fixed was £5,378,034, the result representing an average reduction of 20.9 per cent. over the entire country. The number of cases, struck out, withdrawn, or dismissed was 66,810. These figures show that the total number of cases disposed of during the period from August, 1881, to March 31, 1891, was 400,754. In the matter of second statutory terms the number of fair rents fixed to the end of March last was 67,618. The total rental in these cases for the first statutory term of 15 years which had reached a close was £1,100,265, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed in respect to these holdings for the second term was £856,525, which showed an average reduction of 22.1 per cent.

BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION.—If a chemist tells you that something else is 'just as good' as TUSSICURA, refuse to accept it.—**

People We Hear About

A bronze statue of General Phil Kearney 'the one-armed devil,' as the Confederates called him, has been mounted at Muskegon, Mich. It is the gift of Charles H. Hackley to the Muskegon veterans.

Mrs. Susan McKeever, believed to be the oldest woman in Pennsylvania, died on June 27 at Jefferson township, Mercer County, Pa., U.S.A., aged 110 years. She was born in County Derry on April 23, 1791, and went to America about 1811, settling in Philadelphia with her husband. Her husband died at the age of 90 years.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, who is to leave next month to pay his customary visit to Rome, will be 71 years on Monday next. His Eminence, who is the third Archbishop of Sydney and the first Australian Cardinal, was born at Leighlinbridge, Carlow, on September 16, 1830. When only 12 years of age he accompanied his uncle, the late Cardinal Cullen, who was then Rector of the Irish College, to Rome, where he remained until 1866, successively as student, professor, and Vice-Rector of that college. He was ordained on March 19, 1853. During the quarter of a century that he remained in Rome, he made a special study of the archives of the Catholic Church in Ireland, England, and Scotland, with the result that he is now generally acknowledged amongst the foremost living authorities in the department of antiquarian research. His studies in this direction have borne fruit in over a score of publications from his pen. In 1866 he returned to Ireland as secretary to his uncle Cardinal Cullen, who was then Archbishop of Dublin. He also became professor of Hebrew and Scripture in Clonliffe College. In 1872 he was consecrated Bishop of Ossory, over which See he ruled for 12 years, until he was appointed Archbishop of Sydney in 1884. It is just 17 years since he arrived in Sydney, when he was welcomed by a concourse of people estimated at 100,000. In the following year he was summoned to Rome, when he was raised to the Cardinalate, on July 27 by his Holiness Leo XIII. In November, 1885, his Eminence presided over the first Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in Australasia, which was attended by 17 prelates. The great work which the distinguished Cardinal-Archbishop has done for the Church since that time is well known to our readers. It is to be hoped that his Eminence will be spared for many years to the Church of which he is so valiant a champion and so distinguished a prelate.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor is at once the ablest and most interesting journalist in London (says the *Sligo Champion*). He has, in his day, experienced the extremes of fortune. He starved in attics, and sat in editorial chairs dictating the foreign and domestic policies of successive governments. As most of our readers are aware T. P. O'Connor is a Connaught man, having been born in Athlone, 'on the right side of the Shannon' and very near to the spot where the distinguished Bishop of Achonry, the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, first saw light. He was a class-fellow of his Lordship in Summerhill College, Athlone, and was remarkable among his associates mainly by the fact that he seldom wore a collar, never wore a waistcoat, and always carried a chunk of bread in an inside pocket of his overcoat. He took his M.A. degree at the Queen's College, Galway, in classics, modern languages, and Constitutional history, and went to London to seek his fortune. There is no member of the Irish Party who has been so persistently and shamelessly belied and vilified as T.P.; but he has never even once condescended to notice the cowardly pigmies who assailed him. Had he been a failure in life's struggle, the shafts of envenomed and malignant envy would never have been directed against him. T.P. is an Irishman to the heart's core, and few men living have done more in our day to advance the Irish National cause. Had he served Mammon as faithfully as he had served Ireland, he would, long ago, have been able to say what he says this week that he has 'secured a sound and staple security against poverty for the rest of his days.' He is still quite youthful in appearance, and is always bubbling over with good humor. His long residence in London has failed to cure him of his Irish brogue, and although he is one of the best educated men in the House of Commons, and speaks several Continental languages with ease and fluency, he always refers to the Government Party in the Chamber as 'the gentlemen on the opposite side.' For all his hard knocks, T. P. has a heart as soft as an Irish schoolgirl, and would split his last sixpence with a stranded harvestman.

Considering the enormous strides made in medical science during the nineteenth century, it is not surprising that the number of remedies for all kinds of diseases has greatly increased during recent years. One has only to glance through the advertising columns of the papers to realise this fact, and sufferers must sometimes be sorely puzzled to decide what particular cure they will try. Many of the old-time remedies no doubt admirably serve the purpose for which they were intended, but without attempting to derogate from their merits, it must be remembered that in these matters the pharmacists of the present day are far ahead of their predecessors. Evans' Witches' Oil is a preparation which is the result of the experience of the past combined with the improved knowledge of the present generation, and as a never-failing cure for rheumatics in all its phases, pleurisy, colds in the chest and lungs, and such minor, but still troublesome, complaints, as mumps, quinsy, or spasms, it cannot be equalled. In case of sprains, strains, bruises, and surface wounds it will be found an immediate remedy, easily applied, while taken internally it is invariably successful in warding off attacks of influenza. Sold at all chemists and storekeepers throughout the Colony at 2s 6d and 4s 6d per bottle. Agents: Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., throughout New Zealand.—**

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DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),
 SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.
 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. to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.
 Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
 ZEALANDIA.
 Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal
 VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
 Catalogues on Application.
 BARNINGHAM & CO.,
 VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
 Opposite Knox Church).

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL
 Corner of
 HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
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JAMES MURPHY Proprietor.
 The above hotel is most centrally situated, being three minutes' walk from Railway Station and from General Post Office. Every accommodation.
 Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
 Telephone 428.

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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 Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.
 The Wines and Spirits are all of the Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.
 Table d'Hote daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

TERMINUS HOTEL,
 DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The Hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired

TARIFF MODERATE.
 THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

E. F. LAWRENCE
 BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
 The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.
 Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.
 Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.
 Families waited upon daily for orders.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
 Near Railway Station,
 CHRISTCHURCH

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

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

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

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

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

J. STAPLES AND CO.
 (Limited),
 MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
 WELLINGTON.

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

BEATH AND CO. FOR ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

DRAPERS CHRISTCHURCH.

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NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

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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.

JAMES B. E. GRAVE, Acting Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL,
DUNEDIN.

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

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BLIND WORKS.
 WIRE SCREEN AND PICTURE
 FRAME MAKERS.

Old Blinds repainted and repaired with promptness and despatch equal to new. Shop and Office Windows fitted with Latest and Improved Patterns of Holland Blinds and Patent Spring Rollers. A large assortment of specially prepared Tapes and Cords and every other requisite always on hand.

MORAY PLACE

(Opposite Normal School),
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Telephone: 458.

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

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

WHAT YOU WANT,

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Illustrated catalogue and guide,
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JAMES CRAVEN AND CO
 SEED SPECIALISTS,
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MACALISTER AND CO(J. J. HISKENS),
CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.A Complete Stock of Everything that is
looked for in a first-class PharmacySole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
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P.O. Box 120, | Telephone 90,

INVERCARGILL.

JOHN GILLIESFurniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry
Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths
and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in
new designs and various qualities.Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
and new.A large assortment of Bamboo Tables,
Whatnots, 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.**RABBITSKINS.****J. N. MERRY & CO.,**

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN, WOOL AND SKIN MERCHANTS

Are prepared to PURCHASE any Quantity of

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ETC., for CASH.

Consignments promptly attended to.

LABELS ON APPLICATION. NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

Use Fortification Coal.CHEAPEST AND BEST COAL
ON THE MARKET.

SOLD BY ALL COAL MERCHANTS.

TRUST MONEY TO LEND

on Freehold Security,

In Large or Small Sums, for Long or Short Periods, at Lowest
Current Rates of Interest.**CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,**

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No. 2, JETTY ST., DUNEDIN

RAILWAY HOTEL,

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KIERAN D'ARCY - Proprietor.

Mr. D'Arcy wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the above hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers unrivalled accommodation to tourists, visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains.

The Wines and Spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.

Good Stabling. Horses and Buggies for hire.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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WE can supply Baptismal and Confirmation Register Books on
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Apply TABLET Office.

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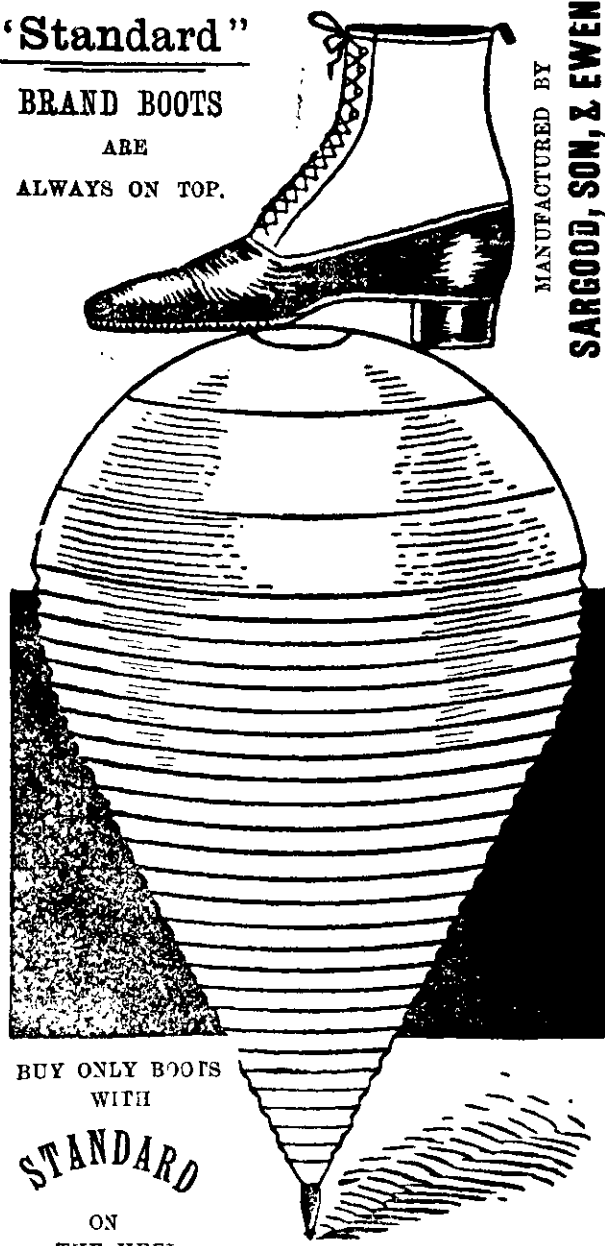
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

The Extensive Alterations and General Improvements that
have made in the CRITERION HOTEL have made it one of the
most Comfortable Houses in the Colony.

TARIFF 5s DAY

"Standard"
BRAND BOOTS
 ARE
 ALWAYS ON TOP.



MANUFACTURED BY
SARGOOD, SON, & EWEN
 DUNEDIN.

BUY ONLY BOOTS
 WITH
STANDARD
 ON
 THE HEEL.

Commercial

(For week ending September 11.)

PRODUCE.

London, September 5.—The wheat markets are very dull, though unchanged, and cargoes are flat. A New South Wales August-September shipment realised 29s; one from Victoria, 29s 3d; steamer parcels afloat, 27s 3d.

London, September 8.—Frozen meat—Canterbury and North Island mutton has risen one-sixteenth of a penny; River Plate has risen one farthing; and New Zealand ox fores advanced three-sixteenths of a penny. The others are unaltered.

Wellington, September 9.—The Agent-General's cablegram, dated 7th inst. states: 'The average prices to-day are—Canterbury mutton, 3½d; Dunedin and Southland, 3½d. There is a better tone in the mutton market this week. Australian is in small supply, and firmly held. The lamb market is dull, and prices, though unaltered, are weaker lately, and very unfavorable to the sale of lamb. Butter market firm.'

EXPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

Wellington, September 6.—The exports of dairy produce and meat for the last month show an increase of nearly 30,000cwt in mutton, 37,000cwt lamb, and 500cwt cheese, but a decrease of 747cwt in butter, as compared with the returns for August last year. The values of exports since April 1 last have been: Butter, L188,226; cheese, L79,761; beef, L105,625; mutton, L421,836; lamb, L406,602.

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

OATS—All good to prime feed lines continue to meet with good inquiry, and are readily quoted at quotations. Prime seed and milling sorts are also in good demand. We quote: Milling and seed lines, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; good to best feed, 2s 3½d to 2s 4½d; medium to good, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—The demand from local mills is confined for the most part to prime samples. Medium quality is saleable only as fowl wheat, for which there is good demand at prices fully equal to late quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 8½d to 2s 10d; medium, 2s 7½d to 2s 8d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; broken and damaged, 2s to 2s 5d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—The market continues to be fairly well supplied, and values are about on a level with those of last week. We quote: Best Derwents, L4 17s 6d to L5 5s; medium, L4 10s to L4 15s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—We offered a few trucks of medium to prime quality. Best chaff met with good competition, and realised prices slightly in advance of late quotations. Medium quality is still difficult to quit. We quote: Prime oat sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; medium to good, L2 15s to L3 2s 6d; inferior, L2 to L2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Feed, fair to good, 2s 2½d to 2s 4d; milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d. Wheat: Milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; fowls', 1s 10d to 2s 7d. Potatoes: Market: Southern, L4 10s; Oamaru, L5 5s. Chaff: Demand for prime up to L3 7s 6d; inferior, L2 15s; medium, L2. Straw: pressed 27s, market full; loose, 32s 6d. Flour: Sacks, 200lbs, L7 5s; 50lbs, L8; 25lbs, L8. 5s. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L13. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 1s 1d to 1s 2½d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 8d. Onions: Canterbury, L15; 'Frisco, L20.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh 8d, factory, bulk, 1s 2d; pats, 1s 2½d; eggs, 7d per doz; cheese, 4d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams 9d; potatoes, L4 10s per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s 8d; chaff, L3; flour, L7 5s to L8 5s; oatmeal, L12 to L12 10s; pollard, L4 5s; bran, L3 5s. Retail—Fresh butter, 10d, factory, pats, 1s 4d; bulk, 1s 3d; eggs, 9d per doz; cheese, 6d to 7d; bacon (rolled), 8d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 6s per owt; flour, 200lb, 15s 6d, 50 lb 4s 6d; oatmeal, 50 lb 6s 9d, 25 lb 3s 6d; pollard, 7s per bag; bran, 4s 6d; chaff, 1s 9d; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, September 4.—At the tallow sales 1650 casks were offered, and 1375 sold. Mutton: Fine, 29s 3d; medium, 27s 6d. Beef: Fine, 28s 9d; medium, 27s.

London, September 8.—At the sheepskins sales there was strong competition, and the bulk of them were sold. Merino realised 7½d, and cross-bred 5 per cent. above July rates.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

FAT CATTLE—Only 100 head yarded, mostly good steers and cows. Heifers were in short supply, and the scarcity caused improved prices. Prime beef ruled from 24s to 26s, and in some cases more, while other sorts ranged from 21s to 23s 6d per 100lb. Eight North Island bullocks fetched L12 to L12 10s; local steers, L7 2s 6d to L9 10s; heifers, L6 17s 6d to L8 7s 6d; cows, L5 15s to L8 5s and L11 5s and L11 7s 6d for extra prime.

STORE CATTLE—About 150 head yarded, very few being good lines, and there was a weaker sale. Calves realised L1 2s; yearlings, L1 3s 6d to L2; 15 to 18-months-old, L2 17s 6d; three-year-old heifers, L4 12s 6d; do steers, L5 7s 6d; dry cows, L1 10s to L3 5s.

FAT SHEEP—About 3000 penned, mostly prime wethers. There was a better sale, and a rise of 1s took place for these, while good ewes also improved. Heavy wethers sold at from 22s to 23s 6d; good freezers, 18s to 21s 6d; lighter, 17s to 18s; best ewes, 16s to 19s 6d; others, 13s to 15s; merino wethers, 14s to 15s 11d.

STORE SHEEP—1675 penned, mostly wethers and hoggets, which were in demand. Wethers sold at from 16s 10d to 17s 10d; best hoggets, to 15s 4d; others, 10s to 13s 10d; breeding ewes, 14s 6d.

PIGS—About 400 penned, including both good fats and stores. A Wellington buyer made the fats firm, and farmers improved prices of big stores. Baconers realised from 35s to 59s 6d, or 3½d to 4d per lb; porkers, 20s to 32s, or 4d per lb; large stores, 19s to 24s 6d; smaller do, 12s to 18s; suckers and weaners, 6s to 10s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The principal attraction for this week's market was the O.P.Q. Gold Mining Company's two-waggon teams of draught horses. The heavier horses brought from L35 to L44 10s, and the lighter ones, of which there were several in the teams, from L18 10s to L33. Besides these we offered about a dozen useful draught mares and geldings for various vendors, and most of these changed hands at very full values. The demand throughout the sale for draughts was excellent, buyers being present from Central Otago, Tuapeka, Milton, Catlins, Clutha, and Waikouaiti districts, and if as many more horses had been in the saleyard as were offered they could all have been sold. Spring-carters continue to be very scarce, and sales of these are easily effected. We quote: Superior young, draught geldings, L40 to L50; extra good, prize horses, L52 to L60; medium draught mares and geldings, L28 to L38; aged do L18 to L25; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L25 to L30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L21; tram horses, L12 to L15; light hacks L8 to L12; extra good hacks L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

REID & GRAY, Leading Implement Manufacturers.

BEST MANURE DRILLS ARE:

"EUREKA" GRAIN, TURNIP AND MANURE DRILLS, and "MAST" AMERICAN GRAIN AND MANURE DRILLS, with Turnip Feed.
DISC HARROWS and CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, with Wooden or Steel Frames; any sizes.
CULTIVATORS, WINDMILLS, HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, and all kinds FARM IMPLEMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS BURRELL'S TRACTION ENGINES and CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S THRESHING MACHINERY.
HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINES.
RUDGE WHITWORTH and YELLOW FELLOW BICYCLES on easy terms to suit purchasers.

Write for full particulars to

REID & GRAY, Dunedin & Branches

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

J. TOOMEY

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the Maker and Patentee,
H. E. SHACKLOCK.
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SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to

POWLEY AND KEAST

BOTTLERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
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The Largest and Most Complete Bottling stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644
Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,

Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE OF THE REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA COAL for every purpose is so universally recognised by all HOUSEHOLDERS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the Middle 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.

By



Appointment

W. S E Y,

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS

107 COLOMBO STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

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.

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.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to test our Cement side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers unrivalled accommodation to visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains. The wines and spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY
KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Waihora* Thurs., Sept. 12 3 p.m. D'din
Moura Fri., Sept. 13 3 p.m. D'din
Waikare Tues., Sept. 17 4 p.m. D'din
* No coastal cargo.

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Moura Fri., Sept. 13 3 p.m. D'din
Waikare* Tues., Sept. 17 4 p.m. D'din
* Taking cargo for East Coast Bays, transhipping Gisborne.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Waihora Thurs., Sept. 12 3 p.m. D'din
Monowai Thurs., Sept. 26 2 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare Tues., Sept. 17 4 p.m. D'din
Rotomahana Tues., Oct. 1 5 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Mokoia Mon., Sept. 16 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tatone September 22 2.30 p.m. tr'n

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Upolu Mon., Sept. 16 3 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Corinna Thurs., Sept. 12 3 p.m. D'din

SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.

For FIJI (From Auckland).

Taviuni Saturday, September 21.

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY (From Auckland.)

Manapouri Wednesday, September 25
RARATONGA and TAHITI (From Auckland.)

Ovalau Tuesday, September 24

The Rev. Father M'Namarra, who for some years was stationed in the St. George district, in charge of the parishes of Kogarah, Rockdale, Hurstville, and Sutherland, but has now been transferred to Pyrmont (says the *Catholic Press*), was presented with an illuminated address by his late parishioners and other admirers in the district, recently, in the School of Arts, Kogarah. Alderman Hegarty (Mayor of Rockdale) was in the chair, and the platform was occupied by the committees of the various churches of the district, Alderman H. Roarty, Messrs S. Burns (Rockdale), P. Hoare (Kogarah), M. O'Brien (Hurstville), and P. Kessach (Sutherland), and the body of the large hall was filled. Mr J. A. Carruthers, M.L.A., made the presentation, and referred in highly eulogistic terms to Father M'Namarra, and to his good work on behalf of the charities of the district.

African Missions.

THERE is perhaps no recent field of missionary labor in pagan lands (writes the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, of the African Mission Society,) which furnishes such extraordinary records as that of the Guinea Coast in Western Tropical Africa. Fifty years ago there was not a single Catholic mission along that coast. The estimated population was 40,000,000—all fetish-worshippers or Mohammedans. The Lower Guinea natives were only known to the civilised world for their human sacrifices, for their innumerable and grotesque forms of idol-worship, and for their slave-trade. Their country was chiefly notorious for a climate which was perfectly harmless to themselves, but most deadly to the white man. It was deservedly named the 'White Man's Grave.' No earthly consideration could induce any sane man of the white race even to think of settling permanently in Western Africa. The climate forbade him under pain of certain death.

The Catholic missionaries alone paid no heed to that prohibition. Thanks to their ministrations among the native tribes for the past 45 years, those regions of Lower Guinea which bear the well known names of Dahomey, the Gold Coast, Lagos, the Basin of the Niger River, the Ivory Coast, and Benin, contain three vicariates apostolic, governed by three bishops and two prefectures-apostolic. These ecclesiastic divisions count 30,000 Catholics, 110 priests, 80 religious, 47 churches and chapels, 53 schools, 51 orphanages and dispensaries, two leper houses, and other minor institutions.

A DEADLY CLIMATE.

The establishment of these missions along the Guinea Coast has been the work of the Society of African Missions of Lyons, France—a congregation of priests who devote themselves entirely and exclusively to the Dark Continent, and who have prominently identified themselves with its western regions for nearly half a century. The results which they have so far obtained have been dearly purchased. The death-roll of the Society counts over 200 priests and Sisters—victims to the deadly climate of Africa. First on the list is the name of the venerated founder, Bishop de Marion Bresillac, who died at Sierra Leone in June, 1859, only four weeks after his arrival on the Coast. Three of his priests and a lay brother died within the same month. The brother only lived three weeks from the date of his arrival, and the priests six weeks, five months, and four months respectively. The Bishop and founder of the Society received Extreme Unction at the hands of the last of his dying companions, who survived him only one day. Both were interred, necessarily, without the rites of the Church. Their graves were blessed the following year by Rev. Father Borghero, another member of the Society, who had come to continue what they had scarcely been permitted to begin. From the date of this terrible check to its efforts the history of the work of the African Mission Society has been one long, continued record of privation, suffering and death. The average length of the life of the priests who died on the Mission or who returned in shattered health to die at home has been only two years and ten months; that of the Sisters has reached four years. The average of the priests who succumbed to the climate has been 30 years; that of the Sisters 28. Of a death list of over 200 fifty died within a year from the date of their arrival on the Mission, and only nine survived 10 years.

EGYPT.

In Cairo there is a seminary presided over by the Prefect-Apostolic of the Egyptian Delta. This portion of Egypt has also been confided by Propaganda to the African Mission Congregation, and has formed another of its fields of labor for the past 24 years. The results obtained in that time are represented by 10 churches and chapels, one ecclesiastical seminary, one college, 10 schools, and six free dispensaries for the sick poor. At one of the missions—that of Tintah—at which the writer passed several years, the school attendance has now reached 700. The Catholic population of the Prefecture is about 9000; the Mohammedan population is 3,000,000. A daily average of 400 sick poor receive treatment from the Sisters in the dispensaries, at which there is also a yearly average of 4500 dying infants baptised. The personnel of the Prefecture consists of one Prefect Apostolic, 45 priests, and 75 Sisters—all members of the African Mission Society.

The Valley of the Nile, which was once so profoundly Christian and Catholic, is now entirely Mohammedan. Until recent years it was one of the great strongholds of Moslemism in the East. Under the action of certain European influences, notably that of the British Protectorate, its Moslem fanaticism and anti-Christian prejudices are, however, now fast passing away. The country is rapidly undergoing an evolution, and is becoming every day more and more European. This evolution offers golden opportunities of giving, to a certain extent, a Christian tendency to the current of civilisation. The religion of the prophet is losing its hold upon the more enlightened sections of the people in proportion as European civilisation finds its way among them, and there is every

reason to believe that this movement will continue until the fables of the Koran and the religion which they compose have become past history.

A controversy having arisen as to the religion of the Heralds in the Heralds' College, the *London Tablet* has made enquiries, from which it finds out that the 13 Heralds of the College eight are Protestants and five Catholics. The voting power of the officials is not equal, three who are called 'Kings' having two votes.

The *London Daily Chronicle* says: 'There are on our planet four English-speaking Cardinals in all. Of the four the American Cardinal is decidedly the least formal and formidable in manner and attitude. He is the only Cardinal in all history, one may safely assert, who has ever been caught seated in the chair of a weighing machine in a station on our Underground Railway. The *Catholic Times* is inclined to think that Cardinal Logue's manner and attitude is quite as wanting in formidableness and formality.'

Geo. Elliott's fine story, 'Adam Bode,' is given away with 6lbs 'Book Gift' Tea. Ask your grocer for catalogue of 500 good books that are given free with famous 'Book Gift' Tea.—*.*

How to get a beautiful library for nothing. Use the famous 'Book Gift' Tea and select your books from catalogue of 500 books that are given away free.—*.*

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.—*.*

A little wonder is the patent broadcast seed sower just now being offered to farmers by Messrs. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., Dunedin and Christchurch. For turnips, rape, grass, and clover seeds it is unequalled. It will sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. The price is only £1.—*.*

Messrs. A. J. White and Co., Christchurch, announce that they have bought from Messrs. Ballantyne and Co. their entire stock of furniture, which, with their own extensive stock, will be offered at greatly reduced prices during the current month. This is an opportunity which should be taken advantage of...

Messrs Hayward Bros., Christchurch, have taken advantage of our advertising columns to place before the public the claims of their Patty-pan Baking Powder. It more than compares favorably with other baking powders, and its sale since its introduction has been phenomenal. When the tin is empty the top and bottom can be used as patty-pans...

The Deaf Hear.—No. 301 of the *Illustrated World* of 626 Chiswick High road, London, W. England, contains a description of a remarkable cure for deafness and head noises which may be carried out at the patient's home, and which is said to be a certain cure. This number will be sent free to any deaf person sending their address to the editor.—*.*

In another part of this issue will be found the business announcement of Mr J. Tait, monumental mason, Cashel street west, Christchurch. Our readers in Canterbury, who require monumental work of any description in all kinds of granite and marble, will find it to their interest to pay Mr. Tait's establishment a visit. Superior material and high class workmanship are the main characteristics of the work turned out by this firm...

A good and safe lamp is a necessity in every house. An inferior lamp is not alone dangerous, but it is very expensive, for while it consumes as much oil as would be sufficient for a good one, it gives a very defective light. The Manhattan patent smokeless, incandescent lamp is one of the best of its kind on the market. It is smokeless and odorless; is very economical in its use of oil; and is elegant in design and of good workmanship. It can be procured from all ironmongers, Messrs. Laidlaw and Gray, of Dunedin, being the sole wholesale agents...

Did you ever read *Helena's Babies*, and do you remember the delightful enthusiasm of little Toddy when he got at the internal workings of somebody's watch and wanted to see 'the wheels go round'? And does it occur to you that wheels occupy a pretty important part in cycles? We have realised this fact, and as an evidence of the attention given the subject, want you to examine the latest Sterling chain, chainless, and free wheels. Built like a watch. New shipment just landed. Morrow, Bassett, and Co.—*.*

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.—*.*

Messrs. G. and T. Young, the well-known jewellers of Princes street, Dunedin, are now holding a great clearing sale of their surplus stock of watches, clocks, silver and silver-plated goods, field and opera glasses, etc. Having finished stock-taking the firm have decided to hold a clearance of a very large quantity of goods, and to do this they have made startling reductions on their usual trade prices. These reductions will be marked in plain figures, so that the public can see at a glance the bargains which they are being offered. As the sale must be completed by a definite time intending buyers should lose no time in taking advantage of the opportunity. All goods not reduced in price will be subject to a discount of 2s off every pound...

GRAND ART UNION.

THE Proprietors of the GAYNOR STUDIO beg to inform the friends of his Lordship Bishop Verdon that they have decided to dispose, by Art Union, of the Handsome Life-Sized Original Oil Painting of his Lordship painted by Mrs. S. G. Clayton, artist to his Excellency Sir William C. F. Robinson, late Governor of South Australia. Value 200 Guineas.

The Picture is on view at R. Dunne's Artists' Material Depot 36 George Street.

Drawing will take place about October at the Dresden Pian Company's, Princes Street, under the supervision of the Hon. Hugh Gourley, M.L.C., and J. J. Connor Esq.

Tickets, 2s 6d, or in books of Nine Tickets, One Pound.

This affords an exceptional opportunity of securing this very fine Oil Painting either for presentation or private purposes.

G E O R G E C O G H I L L,
SELECT MERCER, HOSIER, AND HATTER,

Keeps High-class Qualities in

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, TIES, ETC.

COVERT, CHESTERFIELD, AND WATERPROOF COATS.

RUGS AND PORTMANTEAUX.

HATS and TIES our leading lines.

Country Orders particularly attended to.

CITY HOTEL BUILDINGS,
47 Princes Street, Dunedin.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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NOW READY FOR PUBLICATION.

THE NEW CENTURY VOLUME DOMINICAN STAR.

Orders may be addressed direct to THE PRIORY, Dowling street, Dunedin.

Can be also ordered through the Publishers, TABLET Office, or through Braithwaite or Whitcombe and Tombs, Booksellers, Dunedin.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

All communications connected with the literary department—reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc.—should be addressed 'The Editor, N.Z. Tablet, Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

Marriage and obituary reports must be authenticated by the local Catholic clergy or by some responsible person whose signature is known at this office. In no circumstances will we copy such notices from other newspapers unless specially requested to do so.

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.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for any views or opinions expressed in the communications of our correspondents.

DEATHS.

BURKE.—On the 4th September, at her parents' residence, Ada Violet, the beloved daughter of Richard and Kate Burke; aged 14 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

BLACK.—On the 4th September, 1901, at Waipori, Daniel Black, late of Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

NEW ZEALAND SHOWS THE WAY.



OF late years New Zealand has been pile-driving some new ideas into the minds of statesmen of other countries and affording political quacks grounds for reconsidering their treatment of a few of the tumors that are feeding on the body politic. For even in this dawn of the twentieth century political quackery has a wide field of operations. It has its traditional prescriptions for old disorders and its pink-pills and other cure-alls for the various new symptoms of distress that declare themselves from time to time. Some of its remedies for pauperism—that lurid product of the Reformation period—are, in particular, marked by such a degree of folly that, to this hour, there is not, perhaps, an English-speaking country under the sun but retains to a greater or less degree the principle of punishing old-age poverty as a crime. Poverty is usually a misfortune which comes, despite the best-available precautions, like the whooping-cough or the measles. Mr. BOOTH (says SPENDER in his work, *The State and Pensions in Old Age*) shows that 'the bulk of pauperism later in life is due not to vice, or drunkenness, or thrift, but to misfortunes which, under present conditions, must be counted unavoidable. The vicious and the drunken usually pay their penalty by an early death, and we find a general agreement among those who know how the poor live that the standard of decency and sobriety rises as age advances. But in hundreds of cases a thrifty or deserving past life does not appear to affect the ultimate result. With this evidence confronting us, we are necessarily led to revise some of the conclusions and to consider more carefully whether the conditions of life in old age can be mitigated by any action on the part of the community.' New Zealand has, happily, no hereditary paupers and no pauper class. But in her Old Age Pensions Act she has shown the pauper-producing nations of Europe one of the best and simplest methods discovered since the middle ages for dealing, with a reasonable degree of effectiveness, with one of the deepest and most trying problems of poverty. The same statesman-like ability might be advantageously directed towards solving the far less knotty problem of the Christian education of youth in New Zealand.

Few legislative enactments of the past twenty years have excited more interest in civilised countries than the Old Age Pensions Act which was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in 1898. The comparative simplicity of its provisions and the smoothness of its working revived in Australia and Europe the languishing interest in this mode of preventing old-age pauperism. A similar Act has found its way on the statute-book of one of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The matter has been brought up in half a dozen other Parliaments, and it even led to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry by the British House of Commons. A few years ago the combined total of in-door and out-door paupers in England and Wales of over sixty years of age was said to be, in round numbers, 400,000.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

or nearly twenty per cent. (one in five) of the total population of the same age. If we take those above sixty-five years old separately, the number was over 380,000, and the ratio to the population of that age rose as high as twenty-five per cent. The figures are those of Mr. CHARLES BOOTH in his *Labor and Life of the People of London*. His estimate (which we give merely in round numbers) is stated by Mr. SPENDER, in *The State and Pensions in Old Age*, to be 'the most trustworthy material for a decision on this point' which, up to that date, has been published. Taken in the light of the history of the past century and a quarter, the condition disclosed by those figures furnishes a menace to the established order of things that no British statesman can afford to disregard. And yet the best effort of the British Parliament to deal with this serious problem has been the offer of certain worthless and inoperative facilities for the purchase of annuities through the Post Office and the National Debt Office.

*

New Zealand's experience of the Old Age Pensions Act has served as a tonic to the agitation on the subject in Great Britain. A cable message in last Saturday's daily papers ran as follows: 'The Trades Union Congress resolved that an old-age pension is the right of every citizen, and instructed its Parliamentary Committee to convene a national conference of trades unions, co-operative, friendly, and other societies to formulate a scheme of pensions.' But a universal scheme of old age pensions would have a slender chance of running the gauntlet of the British Houses of Parliament. With the war taxation thrown upon him, the British tax-payer would strenuously object to a project which, even at a minimum average payment of five shillings a week to every person who has attained the age of sixty-five years, would involve, for England and Wales alone, an annual expenditure of £17,000,000. With Ireland and Scotland thrown in, the amount would soar into £23,500,000, which would scare the British tax-payer out of his wits. Moreover, the Moneybags and the Vested Interests and even the Friendly Societies are all hostile to such a scheme. A scheme on the general lines of our Act would have a much greater chance of squeezing through the Lords and Commons of Great Britain.

*

The European countries that have been most scourged by revolution and socialism have been long in the field with more or less clever or more or less puzzle-headed methods of providing against poverty in old age. France, says SPENDER, 'proposes to establish a voluntary measure, resting, like the German, on the joint contributions of masters and men, together with a large State subsidy; and in Italy we have another proposal to establish a pension fund, with State aid, through the medium of the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.' But, so far as we know, the only schemes in actual operation in Europe are confined to Germany and Denmark. The German system is one of compulsory life insurance. It is a miracle of cumbersomeness; it neglects the interests of women; and, according to the noted statistician and economist GERFCKEN, its benefits are so paltry—not to say miserly—that 'the receivers will remain indigent persons to be supported by local poor funds.' The Danish system resembles that of New Zealand in so far as it dispenses with contributions and therefore with the cumbrous, costly, and elaborate machinery devised under the German Old Age and Infirmary Act for the collection and recording of them. It is financed jointly and in equal shares by the Communal Councils and by a tax on the favorite 'tipple' of the country laager beer. But its benefits are insignificant—barely enough to enable a Danish Darby or Joan to starve respectably and, for the rest, to patch their grief, as best they may, with proverbs. The pensions range from £11 5s for a man and £8 8s for a woman and £16 16s for a married couple in Copenhagen, to £6 15s, £5 12s, and £11 4s respectively in the country. But thus far the non-contributing system, as it is in force in New Zealand, easily scores on the contributing system in the matter of simplicity and cheapness of administration, and in its general prospects of ultimate success.

Mr. W. Langford, the old-established undertaker, Colombo street, Christchurch, makes a speciality of embalming...

Lost a severe attack of RHEUMATISM by the application of WITCH'S OIL. Experience shows it acts like magic.—* *

Notes

They Want to Fight.

A sturdy paterfamilias of the good old style writes to us in vehement denunciation at the proposal which has been made to enrol a young ladies' volunteer corps in Dunedin. He 'looks imprecashuns,' as the late Artemus Ward would say, at the project. But we fancy he has been merely wasting useful indignation. During the siege of Paris a great body of more or less youthful women were fired with the enthusiasm of defence and marched in procession to the Hotel de Ville to demand arms from General Trochu. The hard-headed and unromantic Breton Commander-in-chief had an idea that a regiment of modern Amazons with loaded rifles in their hands might be much more terrible to their friends than to their enemies. But he did not dare to tell them so; neither had he the courage to directly refuse their request. Instead, the cunning old stager cast the apple of discord among them. He told them to elect their officers and choose their uniform and then call around again. There was considerable difficulty about the appointment of the officers, but it was got over by time and patience. But things got into a hopeless tangle when the question of uniform was tabled. Stout and slim, dark and fair, tall and short, had hopelessly divergent views upon the subjects of cut, color, style, trimmings, etc. The project stuck fast in the mud, and the plucky ladies never called on Trochu for their rifles. But they soon found work more congenial to woman's kindly nature, not in inflicting wounds, but in helping to heal them, when the red work of the sorties began and the hospitals were filled with maimed and battered sufferers.

Take Notice.

Ruskin puts the writer who says what he means in a direct and forcible way on almost as high a pedestal as the man who made two blades of grass spring up where only one had grown before. A certain West Kansas editor must, on this principle, be a benefactor of his kind. He recently issued the following notice to his readers:—'Send your items of news in when they are fresh. We don't like to publish a birth after the child is weaned, a marriage after the honeymoon is over, a death after the widow is married again, nor the notice of an entertainment when only the oldest inhabitants can remember when it took place.' We ask our readers to take a note of all this.

The Penny Post.

People wagged their heads and smiled a low, wise smile when, in 1837, the enthusiastic young Rowland (afterwards Sir Rowland) Hill maintained that reduction of the rate of postage—which varied from 4d to 12d per letter—to a penny would result in an enormous increase in correspondence. Some of the wisecracks thought Rowland had a bee in his bonnet. But he kept pegging away at his idea, and his scheme of reform was launched on January 10, 1840. The event fully justified his prediction. In 1839 the number of letters that passed through the English post-office was 82,500,000; in 1840—the first year of the new reform—the number jumped to 169,000,000; and in 1890 the letters alone counted 1,650,200,000, and there were, in addition, 217,100,000 post-cards, 441,900,000 book-packets and circulars, and 159,300,000 newspapers.

*

'It is more pleasing,' said Dr. Johnson, 'to see smoke brightening into flame than flame sinking into smoke.' And therefore New Zealand has reason to rejoice at the results of its plucky adoption of the Imperial Penny Post. It was estimated that the reduced rate would involve a loss of £80,000 for the first year. But already about 10,000,000 letters have been posted more than last year, and the loss has been found to be only £43,591. In all probability the total loss will soon be made up, and the experiment has been an emphatic and gratifying success. Nobody nowadays objects to the principle of the penny post; and it is curious to reflect that when it was first introduced into England by Robert Murray in the last years of Charles II. it was (says Sydney in his *Social Life in England*) loudly denounced 'as a contrivance, on the part of the Papists, to facilitate the communication of their plots of rebellion one to another. The infamous Titus Oates,' continues the same author, 'assured the public that he was convinced of the complicity of the Jesuits in the scheme, and that undeniable evidence of it would certainly be found by searching the bags.'

Export Lies.

We are getting on journalistically as well as commercially in New Zealand. Up to the present most of our newspaper lies have been imported—clumsy, ill-constructed, and inartistic creations, as a rule, and mostly the work of the 'prentice hand of some inexperi-

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEE STREETS
INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

Ever description of Monuments Stock We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neatly cut. Telephone, 26,

enced cable-demon. But now we are able to turn out almost sufficient newspaper anti-facts for home consumption, and even to export some to the English market. The latest consignment took amazingly well, and was greatly appreciated by the London press. It ran as follows: 'Many a gold mine has been found under the sea, and when, five years ago, a poor fisherman off Timaru, in New Zealand, pulled up a piece of quartz in his net, he naturally thought he was on the high road to fortune. Subsequently various syndicates have expended over a quarter of a million in trying to locate the mine, three divers have lost their lives in wandering about amongst the rocks, but the gold still remains hidden, though there is every reason to believe that it is there somewhere.' The practical and unromantic Timaru *Herald*—which has an amiable weakness for what Kinglake calls 'profane fact'—made searching inquiries and, of course, found that 'there ain't no such persons' as the 'poor fisherman' who fished up the quartz, nor the drowned divers, and that the whole story is a golden fable of the kind that enterprising youths concoct on the first of April to tell to the marines.

The Belfast Anarchy.

The courts have at last adopted a sane and common-sense method of dealing with the fearfully frequent outbreaks of Orange anarchy that have made the name of Belfast a by-word throughout the Empire. They have taken to imprisoning the clerical firebrands that have been the cause or the occasion of inciting the Orange proletariat to deeds of violence and outrage upon the Catholic minority who live in their midst. One of them is just now enjoying the hospitality of his Majesty the King in a place where he will be afforded a lengthy opportunity of pondering on the sinfulness and folly of his evil work. Had Government given 'the butt-end of the law' to the Revs. Drew, McIlwaine, Hanna, and other inflammatory clerical agitators long ago, Belfast would have been spared the dance of death and the savagery of destruction that marked the local wars of 1857, 1864, etc., and fraternal peace instead of unrelenting strife might now be reigning in the capital of Ulster. It is not a little singular that in Australia and New Zealand, inflammatory onslaughts on the Catholic body come almost invariably, not from the non-Catholic laity, but from clergy who profess it to be their duty to preach the Gospel of peace and brotherly love.

In Lighter Vein

(By 'QUIP.')

*. Correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., intended for this department should be addressed 'QUIP,' N.Z. TABLET Office, Dunedin, and should reach this office on or before Monday morning.

Geodetic.

In one of the reports laid before Parliament last week it was stated that there had been much discussion as to whether New Zealand should undertake the measurement of an arc on the earth's surface in this part of the globe. The Government, it seems, wants to see if this globe is a square globe. Scientific men tell us that it is not, but the Government evidently holds fast by Dooley's maxim: 'Trust iv'ry wan—but always cut th' cards'; and it has placed 18 pence on the estimates to buy a new two-foot rule for the man who is to do the measuring.

*

The earth may have been an oblate spheroid once upon a time—but of late our imperialism and our guid conceit o' ourself, and, above all, our Prosperity, have raised a considerable lump on this part of the earth's surface. In fact we are bulging so much that the 171st meridian has snapped and its two ends are now flying loose in the vicinity of Hokitika. If only Fiji and some of the other banana islands in the neighborhood can be induced to join us, it is the intention of the Government to slip away from the earth some dark night, and start in, all 'on our own,' as a new planet. For the present we are to be only a planet with the earth as a semi-detached satellite or hanger-on. Anybody that has vested interests in other parts of this back-parlor world of ours had better sell out—to some other New Zealander, if he can—before the news of our secession gets abroad. It is to take place pretty soon. If Mr. Mackenzie of Waihemo, and Mr. Meredith, and Mr. Hutcheson, and a few others could only be persuaded to represent this Colony at the King's coronation, the great trek into space would probably take place next June. We don't mind the South Sea blacks coming with us, but we have to draw the line somewhere, you know. Anyway, whether we 'seesh' or not, I don't think the 18 pence spent on that two-foot rule is extravagant.

A Far-seeing Boy.

According to a report in a North Island paper there is a youngster in the Manawatu district who is endowed with peculiar powers of vision. He can see just as plainly in the dark as at mid-day, and

can distinguish objects at a distance of ten miles, more or less—probably a foot or two less.

*

Beatrice, in *Much Ado about Nothing*, remarked to her avuncular relation (I believe that is the 'smart' term for uncle):—

'I have a good eye, uncle; I can see a church by daylight.'

If her other eye had been *comme il faut*, too, I suppose she would have been able to see two churches by daylight. Where the Manawatu boy, or medium, or hobbledohoy, can give points to Beatrice is in this, that he is able to see churches or anything else in the dark, even though the night were as black as Erebus or as a professional politician's conscience. What a pleasure it will be for this boy in after years, when he has grown old enough to stay out late at night, to come home and lay his hand on the matches immediately. But there can be no such thing as privacy while a youth of that stamp is around. I suppose up Manawatu way there is the average crop of those

'2 soles with but a single thawt,
2 harts which beet as I.'

Some time ago I attended a magic lantern entertainment in Masterton, at which a detachment of those harmonious 'souls' was present, and when the lights were low my tympanum was from time to time set whizzing by a sound resembling that made by a mule drawing his hoof out of a mud-hole. I rather think that if that gimlet-eyed youth were known to be there, with all the wizardry of his eyes on the alert, his presence would have been more effective than that of a squad of good-natured chaperones. His telescopic optic can sweep a radius of ten miles. Nature has evidently intended that far-seeing boy for a war-correspondent. During the Crimean War, numbers of these latter were able to sit in their hutches at the printing-offices in London and see everything that took place before Sebastopol. And thus—in the words of Hashbeeni in *The Casino Girl*, this Manawatu wonder is 'Nothing Noo.'

A Syllly, Syllly Thyng.

Two sweet young maidens write—the one from the North Island, the other from the West Coast—and, after graceful apologies that would soften the heart of a rate-collector, take me to task for including the fore-names they bear in my recent paragraph on the bizarre and fantastic and new-fangled appellations that are sometimes strapped onto children nowadays. One of my fair correspondents insists that the Christian name she bears is 'decidedly pretty,' and that 'the spelling of it is not at all disguised'; the other avers that her name is not alone 'pretty,' but 'quite uncommon.' The latter part of this fayre mayden's plea is incontrovertible. It may soothe the feelings of both to read what has been said by one who 'wrote sarrakustical' about the growing habit—which one, at least, of them expressly disavows, of disguising the spelling of the fore-name:—

'Where are the names, the pretty names.

The names we used to know—

The sweetly simple, girlish names,

We knew so long ago?

There are no Marys any more,

In this enlightened age;

The old name's never used to-day—

"Marie" is all the rage.

'The Kitties are all "Kathyrines,"

In this late age and day;

There are no Mamies any more,

For "Mayme" is the way.

The Fannies are all "Fany's" now,

The girls we used to know

Named Alice have all changed their names,

Since "Alys" is the "go."

'The Pearls have gone to join the rest,

For "Pyrle" is up-to-date;

The Helens spell it "Helyn" now,

For it is very "late"

The Ediths are all "Edyths" now,

And, much as we may rue,

The girls named Lillie have gone o'er—

They spell it "Lyly," to'.

'O, gyrls, pray tell me why you do

This sylly, sylly thyng;

If we should ynto dayly lyfe

Thys kynd of spellyng bryng,

Confusion would be ryfe yudeed,

We'd lose our E's and I's

Yn keepyng track of spellyng whych

Ys very much too Y's.'

Quip

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

A grand variety entertainment will be given by the children of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage in St. Patrick's School, South Dunedin, this (Thursday) evening. The object is a most deserving one, and apart from this the children's efforts are worthy of every encouragement.

We understand that arrangements are being made for teaching the Irish language in Invercargill, and that highly capable and competent instructors have the matter in hands. The enthusiasm and success of the Irish language movement in 'Green Eire of the streams' is finding an echo among the sons of the sea-divided Gael in several other parts of New Zealand, and in Australia as well.

A very pleasant and highly successful social gathering was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. The proceeds are to be devoted to the furnishing of the stall presided over by Mrs. Woods at the forthcoming bazaar, and judging by the attendance the results should prove highly satisfactory. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the ladies responsible for the entertainment left nothing undone to ensure the enjoyment of those present.

On Wednesday evening of last week his Lordship the Bishop gave an interesting lecture on Rome to the members of St. Patrick's Literary and Social Club (South Dunedin) and their friends. The hall was crowded. With the aid of a large number of beautiful lime-light views his Lordship held the close attention of his audience while he conducted them through the ruins of pagan Rome, through the Catacombs, and lastly through the magnificent monuments of Christian piety which afterwards rose by the banks of the Tiber. The illustrated lecture was greatly enjoyed, and on the motion of the Vice-President, Mr. J. Marlow, a hearty vote of thanks was extended to his Lordship, and the wish was expressed that he would soon again honor the Club with another visit.

The following is the list of the successful candidates from St. Dominic's College, Dunedin, at the musical examinations held under the auspices of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London:—Local centre: Elements of music—Misses Minnie Paton, Ethel Laurence, Mildred Carey, Annie Liston, Gertrude Meenan. Harmony.—Senior grade—Misses A. Moon M. J. Grennell. School examinations:—Elements—Misses Kathleen Goyen, Catherine McLeod, Annie Gilray, Myra Montague, Maud Collins, Hilda Mckay, Mary Byrne, Freda Clarke, May Herlihy, Fanny McClusky. Harmony: Higher division—Misses Minnie Paton (distinction), Josephine Griffen, Ethel Kirkcaldy (pass). Lower division—Harmony—Misses Ida Edmond (distinction), Molly Jackman (distinction), Jessie Kulman (distinction), Miriam Helps, Margaret McGregor, Molly Cullen, Annie Kerr (pass).

The following were also successful:—Local centre—Elements of music—Miss Kate Hannon (Dominican Convent, Oamaru). School examinations.—Elements of music—Miss Mary McMullin (Dominican Convent, Lawrence). Harmony.—Higher division—Miss Lucy Leslie (Dominican Convent, Lawrence), pass.

The quarterly meeting of the Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Society, held on the 3rd inst., was largely attended, President Bro. James O'Neill occupying the chair. A notice of motion by Bro. T. Hoare that sick visitors get paid for their services was duly proposed, discussed and carried unanimously. The president feelingly announced the death of Bro. S. Miscall, and general sorrow was expressed at the demise of so young, esteemed and respected a brother. Great sympathy was felt for his widowed mother and the secretary was instructed to forward Mrs. Miscall a letter of condolence. The president, on behalf of the members presented Bro. J. J. Marlow with a past president's certificate beautifully framed. In doing so Bro. O'Neill dwelt at length on the efficient and capable manner in which Bro. Marlow had discharged his duties during his 12 months' term of office and the many services rendered by him to the Branch. Bros. O'Connor, Carr and Hally also spoke of Bro. Marlow's worth and of his usefulness and activity as a member. Bro. Marlow replied at length, heartily thanking the members for their handsome presentation and urged the younger members to interest themselves in the progress of the Branch, so that they in turn would also be the recipients of similar presentations. The receipts of the evening amounted to £37.

The arrangements in connection with the United Empire Bazaar, which is to be held early in November, are now being pushed on with commendable energy by the executive committee. The lady stallholders and their assistants have been busy for months in preparing all kinds of goods, and in order to provide funds to assist in this work many social entertainments of an attractive nature have been held recently in St. Joseph's Hall. Signor Borzoni has been engaged to superintend the spectacular part of the proceedings, and this in itself is a sufficient guarantee that the display will be well worth seeing. The programme which he has arranged is a very attractive one, and from all accounts we believe that it is going to excel all his previous efforts in this direction. It is intended to hold an art union in connection with the fair, and tickets for this are now being got ready and distributed. Various sub-committees have been appointed to attend to details, and nothing has been overlooked which will tend to make the undertaking a great success. The bazaar is to be held in the Agricultural Hall, and Mr. J. F. Kirby has kindly consented to see to the decorations, which in itself, considering his well-known ability in decorating, is a surety that the building will undergo a complete transformation. The object of the bazaar is to assist in raising funds to pay off the debt on St. Joseph's Hall—a most worthy object—as the hall has proved since its opening a most useful and necessary institution.

I heard a voice saying that MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER was a sure specific for ASTHMA. Price, 2s 6d. Kempthorne Prosser and Co., Agents.—*.*

WAIHI NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 3.

The following tenders have been received for the erection of a new Catholic church in Waihi:—Messrs. Fraser, £871 13s; Beetham, £858; Mannix, £857; Hay, £759 10s; Palmer and Judge, £678; R. Hunt, £639; Mitchel and Elsingham, £560 19s (accepted).

Last Sunday a great demonstration was held in aid of raising funds towards the proposed hospital, and was one of the most successful functions ever held in Waihi, £131 being collected.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

POST Office orders, bank drafts and notes, cheques and gold, to the value of £4174, were found in the letters opened in the New Zealand dead letter office last year.

THE Loyalty, an ex-French gunboat at Noumea, which has been lying at Sydney for some time, has been purchased by the Miramar Ferry Company, Wellington.

No less than 2867 acres of land in the Auckland province have been planted with forest trees during the last year, at a cost of £8583, or within a fraction of £3 per acre.

It is understood that Colonel Penton, when his term of office as Commandant expires next month, will leave for the Cape, and take charge of the Sixth Contingent. Colonel Banks has received another command, and the Sixth are temporarily under Major Andrews.

In the current issue of the *Triad* there is a new feature introduced, viz., the reproduction of cartoons from the German comic papers. We have seen similar pictures in other magazines before, but they were so badly reproduced that a very erroneous idea of German art and humor was conveyed to the readers.

DURING the hearing of a case in Wellington the other day it was stated that a train running to Cape Foulwind was stopped on one occasion to enable some money to be recovered which had been thrown out of the train by a drunken man. Mr. Wilford supplemented general knowledge on the subject by stating that recently a train was stopped in the vicinity of Mangaweka to enable those in charge to witness a dog-fight.

THE number of men employed on co-operative works for the Government during August was 5334, of which 2289 were engaged under the Department of Roads, and 3045 on railways and roads and defence works under the Public Works Department. Those engaged under the Department of Roads were all laborers, while those working under the Public Works Department comprise 2809 laborers and 236 artisans. Of the total number 620 men were employed in Otago.

A TESTIMONY to the success of the land settlement policy inaugurated by the late Sir John MacKenzie is furnished by the success of the Cheviot estate. The returns given in the Lands Department report this year show that this settlement continues to flourish. The rents have been well maintained, £14,166 having been received during the year, and the arrears are only £688 17s 2d, owing by 33 tenants. The interest earned on the net cost of the estate at the end of last year is 5 7 per cent., and there is a profit on the transaction for the year of £5228.

WEDDING BELLS.

DOUGLASS—COFFEY.

A VERY pretty wedding was celebrated in St. Ita's Church, Rakaia on August 28, when Miss Kate Coffey, second daughter of Mr. P. Coffey, formerly of Killarney, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. James Douglass. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a silver grey costume with cream silk trimmings, and the orthodox veil and wreath. The bridesmaids were Miss Archer (in a pale sea-green dress trimmed with cream silk, and wearing a picture hat), and the Misses Mary, Anne, and Eileen Liddy (in royal blue costumes trimmed with silver braid and cream, and wearing white Leghorn hats). Mr. C. Coffey acted as best man. As Mr. Coffey is one of the oldest and most respected residents in the district, and as the young couple are highly popular, the church was crowded with friends and well-wishers of both parties. After the ceremony a large number of guests assembled at the residence of Mr. Liddy (brother-in-law of the bride) where a sumptuous breakfast was laid. Mr. D. Briok, in proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom, apologized for the absence of Dean O'Donnell, who had been obliged to leave for Methven. He said he was delighted to participate in the festivities of the morning. The more so as it carried his memory back to old days when the present gifted Bishop of Kerry, cousin of the bride, and he were classmates. He dwelt on Mr. Coffey's good qualities, and said that good as they were, they were no better than they ought to be, he having sprung from such good old stock. Mr. Liddy, in happy terms, proposed the toast of 'The Bridesmaids,' which was responded to by Mr. C. Coffey. Among the many congratulatory messages received by the happy couple was one from Mr. Hardy, M.H.R., who also wished the bride many happy returns of her birthday, which occurred on the following day. In the evening a ball in honor of the event was given in the Oddfellows' Hall, and was largely

attended. They honeymoon was spent in Dunedin. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass were the recipients of many valuable and useful wedding presents.

SUMMERFIELD - GARLICK.

On Thursday last, September 5th, the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Oxford (writes an occasional correspondent), was crowded to excess, the occasion being the uniting in the bonds of Matrimony of Miss Louisa Garlick, daughter of Mr. Frank Garlick, Oxford, and Mr. Thomas Summerfield, son of Mr. Henry Summerfield, Oxford. The bride, who looked charming in her bridal costume, veil and wreath, was attended by her sister and a sister of the bridegroom, and was given away by her father. The bridegroom was supported by his brother and a brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Hyland, who celebrated a Nuptial Mass. The bridal party left the church to the strains of the Wedding March, kindly played by Miss McEwan, and returned to the home of the bride's parents, where a large number of friends were entertained at breakfast. The happy couple were the recipients of a number of valuable wedding presents. The festivities were carried on during the day, and after tea and dance in the Town Hall in the evening terminated an interesting occasion.

Obituary.

MR. MAURICE RIORDAN, GREYMOUTH.

ANOTHER of the old pioneers of the West Coast passed away at the Greymouth Hospital on August 12, in the person of Mr. Maurice Riordan. The deceased was a native of Cork, and arrived on the West Coast in the sixties, when he took part in many of the rushes. He was a general favorite, and many acts of kindness to his fellow-miners in the early days of the goldfields are recorded to his credit. Failing health compelled him a short time ago to enter the local hospital, where he had everything needful placed at his disposal by kind friends. The funeral was representative of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes.—R.I.P.

MISS ADA BURKE, DUNEDIN.

We regret to record the death of Miss Ada Burke, daughter of Mr. Richard Burke, which occurred at her parents' residence, Dunedin, on September 4, at the age of 14 years. The funeral took place on Friday. The remains were taken to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where the first portion of the burial service was read by the Rev. Father Murphy, who also officiated at the interment in the Catholic portion of the Southern Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our special correspondent.)

The House resumed business on Tuesday forenoon when the debate on the Financial Statement was continued by the Hon. Mr. McGowan. Regarding the notes of warning which had been raised by certain members he said that if the Colony required roads and bridges these could not be constructed out of the revenue. He explained that certain apparent increases in the expenditure in his departments were the result of amalgamation.

The Hon. C. H. Mills said that out of the £10,760,895, which was the gross increase of the public debt during the past ten years, £7,794,736 were spent on direct interest returning objects. The other speakers were Messrs J. W. Thomson, E. G. Allen, Willis, Pirani, Massey, Arnold, Flatman, and Haselden.

The Hon. J. G. Ward resumed the debate on the Financial Statement on Wednesday afternoon. He pointed out that the increase in salaries was due in a great measure to the creation of new departments, all of which had the sanction of the members who were now complaining. The increase of £11,220,000 in the public debt was met by an increase of £1,650,000 in the consolidated revenue during the same period. The Government had been charged with having increased the salaries of the highly-paid officers, but he pointed out that outside of the two classified services the increases to heads of departments amounted to only £250. Of the 880 increases granted, 802 were made to officers drawing under £300 per annum, and he contended unless they wanted to knock the spirit out of their civil servants they must give these increases to men in the lower grades. The salaries paid to the principal officers in the New Zealand Railway Department did not compare at all favorably with the salaries paid in the other colonies, and in some cases our officers had refused higher salaries from other colonies. Men drawing £400 in the Railway Department here would get £550 for the same class of work elsewhere. As to the Colony being in difficulties, why, it was absolutely contrary to fact. The customs revenue was now only £11,000 behind what it was this time last year. The postal revenue, despite heavy concessions, was only £8336 to the bad, and the railway revenue was already £65,802 in excess of the revenue for the corresponding five months of last year. Did that look like going to the bad? Of the loans borrowed during the last 10 years, over eight millions were directly interest-bearing.

Mr. J. Hutcheson adversely criticised the statement, and condemned the extravagance of the administration, whilst the land policy of the Government was not benefiting settlers.

Messrs. Atkinson and Lethbridge followed in a somewhat similar strain, and Messrs. Wilford, Barclay, and McLachlan expressed approval of the policy of the Government.

The debate was continued on Thursday and Friday, but there was little of interest in the speeches.

LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

The Government have been advised that Colonel Henry has declined to accept the position of Commandant of the New Zealand forces.

Each inquest held in this Colony costs the taxpayer about £1 15s.

On an average every man, woman and child in this Colony posted nearly a letter per week for the financial year ending March 31. The total letters sent by post was close on 37,000,000.

There is on average a telephone exchange connected for every 100 persons in New Zealand.

There was to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on December 31 last £5,809,552.

From a comparative estimate made regarding the increase of letters carried by the Post Office since the introduction of the penny postage the Postmaster-General believes the net loss on postage will be only a little over half the original estimate, which was £80,000.

Last year was a record one in coal mining in New Zealand, the output being over 1,000,000 tons. Of this quantity more than one-third was produced by the Westport Coal Company's mines.

The gold produced in the Colony last year was valued at £1,439,802, and silver close on £39,000.

Attempt on the Life of President M'Kinley.

THE news received by cable on Saturday that an attempt had been made to assassinate the President of the United States on the previous day caused a painful sensation throughout the civilised world. It appears that the President was staying at Buffalo, in the State of New York, and at the time when the attempt was made on his life was holding a reception in the Temple of Music in the Exhibition Building. His assailant approaching offered to shake hands, at the same time firing a revolver, which was concealed in a handkerchief in his left hand. Two shots were fired, one bullet striking the breast-bone and the other lodging in the abdomen. The former was later on extracted, but the latter was not recoverable. Immediately after the shooting, the President walked to a chair and sat down. The would-be assassin has been identified as Leon Czolgoz. He was born in Detroit, in the State of Michigan, and is about 28 years of age. Were it not for the police and soldiers the crowd would have lynched him on the spot. Czolgoz, on being arrested, avowed that he was an Anarchist and had done his duty. He asserts that Anarchist lectures and literature prompted him and that he had no confederates.

A bulletin issued on Tuesday stated that the President had a good night and that his condition was quite encouraging. The doctors believe that the President will recover should not blood-poisoning set in.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The death is reported of Mr. Robert A. O'Toole, of Melbourne, a clever journalist, who had been on the staff of the Herald for many years. A large number of journalists attended the interment, the Rev. Father O'Connell (Carlton) officiating at the grave-side.

Under the will of the late Thomas Daly, St. Augustine's Church, Balmain East, Sydney, receives a legacy of £200. The Balmain Cottage Hospital also receives a legacy of £100. The late Mr. Daly was a generous and constant subscriber to every Catholic movement in Balmain for the past 30 years.

A novelty in the kerosene trade is now to be seen in Melbourne and suburbs. Numbers of handcars containing drums of kerosene and graduated measures are propelled by lads after the fashion of milk vendors in a small way. Purchasers are numerous, as for a small sum a supply of oil can now be obtained at about one-half the erstwhile cost.

Several hundred members of the Australasian Holy Catholic Guild were present at the annual breakfast in St. Mary's Hall, Sydney, Cardinal Moran presiding. The guild was formed 56 years ago, and is therefore the oldest existing Catholic friendly society in Australasia. Since its inauguration it has done great and noble work. The Sydney district alone has funds totalling about £10,000.

At a large and representative meeting, held in St. Benedict's Hall, Sydney, a few days ago, it was decided to erect a memorial to the late Father Timoney. Many suggestions were made as to what form this should take. Some suggested that a monument should be erected over his grave in Ireland, whilst to others a church window or a tablet seemed the fitting thing. But it is now thought that an altar in St. Benedict's Church in the parish where he labored for so many years would be the most graceful memorial. His Eminence Cardinal Moran presided, and among the speakers were Major Freehill, Sir William Manning, Drs. McCarthy and Flynn, Very Father Fitzgerald, Rev. Father P. Byrne and others. A subscription list was opened and £120 handed in.

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

(Sectare Fidem.)

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OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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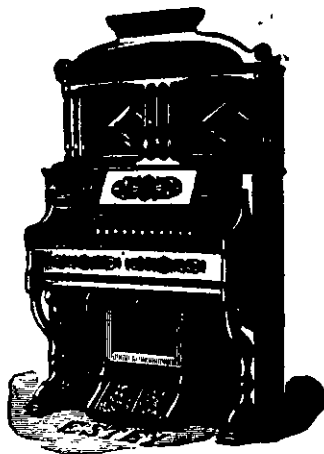
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The Storyteller

THE LAVENDER LADY.

I.

SOME half a mile or so from the high-road leading to an old cathedral town in middle England stood a greystone Elizabethan mansion. Occasional tourists or antiquarians visiting the neighborhood made persistent efforts to explore it, but they invariably met with a courteous denial. The grim gargoyles, with their goblin ears, frowned or grinned down at them from odd corners of the stone masonry; and the huge, wide, latticed windows seemed to them to enclose a world of mystery in the way of labyrinthine passages, mouldy dungeons, and ancient banqueting halls. The long picture-gallery was said to contain three or four really valuable old pictures, a Vandyke among the number.

The uncertainty and remoteness of conjecture added its own charm—that of the unattainable—to the natural beauty of the building and gloomy grandeur of its surroundings. Stately beeches to the westward, with mossy winding walks among them, were not too dense to show the glow of a sunset between their branches; while to the eastward a thicket of rhododendron bushes sloped down to a winding stream, which emptied itself, five miles off, in a fair-sized river.

Here lived an old man and his lovely daughter, almost as though they were on a desert island, for all they saw of their neighbors. He was gentle and amiable, willing always to help those in distress; naturally a hermit, he was wont to exclaim with Prospero, 'My library were dukedom large enough!' But Ethelberta, as was natural, cared for none of these things. Six months ago she had returned from a convent school in France.

The weeks slipped by, and Ethelberta sat solitary at her latticed window or wandered through the winding garden ways, dreaming of many things; but chiefly she mused on the history of an unfortunate lady of great beauty whose portrait hung in the picture-gallery. Old ghostly legends told her by her nurse, an old family servant, had first drawn the girl's attention to it. The painting was somewhat faded; Ethelberta's unpractised eye would hardly, of itself, have appreciated the unusual excellence of the workmanship, had not the weird interest surrounding it caused her to study it line by line, until it seemed to her girlish imagination something almost real.

The lady's face had a look of unusual sadness predominating over any other expression; but there was something else to be read in that face, of resolution and endurance in no common degree. The hazel eyes were soft, but her whole bearing was purposeful. Her long-trained gown was of lavender silk, made in the fashion of the seventeenth century, with deep lace collar and cuffs so familiar in Vandyke's portraits.

One bleak November afternoon the girl strolled solitary up and down the picture-gallery, swinging her mandolin in her hand as she went. Finally she seated herself listlessly on the old oaken window seat, and watched the dead leaves whirling by on the gravel-walk below. Then she counted all the tiny panes of glass in the big window, find more than three hundred.

'Oh, this *triste* climate!' exclaimed Ethelberta, half aloud. 'I wish I were back in the sunny convent garden in dear old Brittany. We called those high, high walls prison, but they were a golden cage. I feel like the Lady of Shalot, of whom I read to-day, more than "half sick of shadows."'

She picked out carelessly on her mandolin, as she ruminated, the well-known ditty, 'Au clair de la lune.'

The sun peeped out just before setting, with a faint, rosy flush of color, growing gradually in intensity. Ethelberta's spirits rose a little, for she loved light and color. The slanting rays of the sun fell on her 'dear Lavender Lady,' as the girl called the cavalier portrait.

'How I wish you would step down and talk to your lonely little great-great-great-grandchild! How I should love you!'

She had spoken aloud. It seemed to her lonely imagination that the picture moved a little, and she was almost sure she heard a long-drawn sigh.

Half ashamed of a sudden feeling of fear, she took up her mandolin and fled, almost sliding along the polished black oak floor, until she came to a little turret chamber, used now for a sewing-room. Here she knew she would find her beloved Nana, who had nursed her and her mother before her. She was a genteel-looking old creature, in her old-fashioned black silk dress and white muslin apron. She had donned the former every afternoon ever since Ethelberta could remember. (Oh, where is the secret warp and woof that made those perennial silks of olden time?) She raised her silvery head and pushed back her spectacles, letting the fine damask tablecloth she had been darning fall into her lap as the girl came into the room.

Ethelberta forgot her recently-acquired dignity of young ladyhood, and flung herself, as she used to do in the olden days, on the floor at Nana's feet, with her arm across the old woman's knees, and her curly chestnut head half buried in the snowy apron and tablecloth.

'Nana, really, really,' she began, half playfully, 'I have seen a ghost, and you'd knock me down with a feather, as cook says.'

She looked up, expecting the familiar, 'Oh, fie now, Miss Ethelberta! It is them old furrin notions again!' But she met instead a sympathetic look of grave concern.

'Mercy on us, Miss Berta! Do tell me all about it.'

Surprised and flattered that dear old Nana should condescend to recognise as not beneath contempt anything so unsubstantial, she related the episode, not without coloring; for, like many other

young girls, Ethelberta was given to exaggeration, as she had confessed with tears to the parish priest before making her First Communion.

'But you never saw nothing?' asked Nana, as Ethelberta stopped, her eyes bright and her cheeks burning, more from the vividness of her imagination than anything else.

'No; but that was because I fled.'

Nana crossed herself reverently:

'Thank the Lord!'

'Why, Nana,' said the young girl, 'you believe in ghosts! I wish I had known it before. Now do tell me all about everything. I have been dying to hear so many things ever since I can remember. If I ask father, he laughs or makes one of his little sarcastic speeches, and I thought you would too. Do you really believe in ghosts?'

'Tis well, dear child, that you saw nothing; for they do say as any one as sees the Lavender Lady will never smile no more. Your mother seen her two year before she died, and I never seen her smile no more; not even when you talked your pretty baby chatter to her. She made me promise, afore Father White come in with his holy oil, that she should not be buried in the family vault. "If my pore Ernestine is not good enough to be buried there, no more will I. She shall be laid beside me; for I know she will come back one day." Them was your pore mother's last words, Miss Ethelberta. If you ain't got a right to hear them, I don't know who have. Your father may think you'll always be a baby, but I know better. Men is pore foolish critturs, at the best,' she concluded, ventilating her favorite theory even at the expense of her master.

'Where is Ernestine buried, then? I want so much to know about my sister; but every one I ever asked about her snubbed me. I asked father the first night I came home from school, when he actually left off reading the whole evening to talk to me. He looked quite stern and just said: "You don't know what you are talking about, child. I have no daughter but you."'

'She isn't buried anywhere—at least not as I know of. She was just your age the last time I saw her—14 years agone come Candemas. But she looked much older than you do now, for she was very tall and her eyes and hair was darker; and she hadn't none of your kittenish ways with her. I loved Miss Ernestine, but I love you best.'

'O Nana!' said Ethelberta, recurring to her nursery ways. 'I'll never disobey you again as long as I live if only you will tell me all about Ernestine. Why did she go away? Why is father so mad with her? Where is she now?'

'I'd give a pretty to know where she is myself, Miss. Well, no one ever heard on her, as I knows of, from that day to this,—except your mother saw her once, a month after she left. Miss Ernestine was quite like her in tastes, loved books better than anything in the world except her mother. She was as like master as ever she could be, but he never seemed so fond of her as he is of you. Well, them two things, her mother and the library—not to forget Holy Church, for she was very devout—seemed enough for her, until a furrin painter man from Germany come along to teach her painting. I says to your mother the first time ever I set eyes on him: "I don't like the look of that man. You mark my words he'll bring trouble on this house." Your mother turned on me; I mind it well. Them was most the only unkind words she ever said to me. "Nana," she says, says she, "you are getting insufferable with your continual advice and criticism. You must allow me to arrange my own affairs without interference." Still, I could see from her speaking back so sharp that what I said worried her; for she always thought a deal of my opinion. Sure enough, he come oftener and oftener, and them two got thicker and thicker. Miss Ernestine was awful wilful, and had a haughty look that would make any one feel mean when they criticised her. Day after day them two would go off and bring home paintings,—your father had them all locked away the day after she left.'

'I'd give anything to find them,' said Ethelberta. 'Let us have a hunt, Nana. But go on, please. I can hardly breathe till you finish.'

'Well, there ain't much more. The wet weather come on after a bit, and they couldn't go out painting, but still he come. He and Miss Ernestine got a big canvas and began copying a picture in the gallery—your Lavender Lady. But Miss Ernestine didn't do none of the painting scarcely; she just stood and watched him paint. One day your father come along, blinking his eyes, out of his library where he stayed all day long. He saw the two of them there together. It seemed to come into his head all at once, and he come up behind them quietly. The man was painting on, and saying some old furrin poetry to Miss Ernestine while he painted, and neither of them heard your father come up. He stood a minute and listened to the poetry. I was sitting by them, in the window-seat, with my sewing, as Missus had told me to do. Master's face got crimson and he was so mad he could hardly talk. I thought they'd never find out he was there; so I coughed fit to break my throat to make Ernestine look round, and finally she did. "Sir," said your father to Mr. Frondberg—for that was the artist's name,—"have the goodness to send in your account to me to-night. We shall require your services no longer at Branscombe Hall." With that he turned on his heel and walked away very slow and dignified. The two young people stood facing each other. Miss Ernestine's cheeks was crimson and so was his. She turned to me saying quietly (she always had any amount of self-control): "Nana, please fetch me a handkerchief." Well I knew what that meant, and there was nothing for me to do but to leave them uninterrupted; so I went off as quick as I could, but didn't trouble about the handkerchief.'

'O Nana! what did they do?' asked her auditor, excitedly.

'Three days after that,' she went on, 'there was a dreadful snowstorm. Miss Ernestine had been very quiet and wouldn't speak a word to no one, but sat perfectly mum all through meal-times. Foster who was waiting at the table, told me since that your father

tried to talk very nice and gentlelike to Miss Ernestine; but she looked as haughty as could be, and took no more notice of his remarks than if he was a block of wood.

Next day and the next the snow kept on falling, falling, deeper than I ever saw it afore or since. Your mother took sick the third day of the storm and went to bed. Miss Ernestine sat beside her all day long and held her hand, but I never heard either of them say a word. Just about twilight Miss Ernestine called me, saying: "Stay with mother until my return, Nana. And she kissed me, to my great surprise; for I didn't remember her doing that since she was a baby. Next she went to her mother, who was dozing just then, and kissed her hand many times.

"I must have sat there two hours before your mother awoke. She seemed very troubled and said: "O Nana, I have seen the Lavender Lady! Tell me it was a dream—surely it was a dream. Did you see her? She came here to the bottom of the bed and pointed out to the rhododendrons. Nana, what can it mean? I fear some great misfortune—" "Oh, stop, my dear mistress," I cried. "It is a bad dream." Though I did not believe it, I feared as much as she. But I chafed her hands and bathed her head, and raked my brain for any funny story I had ever heard, to get her mind off the ghost.

"Was it really the ghost, then, Nana?" "That I can't tell you, dearie; but that some calamity was upon us I felt in my bones, and so it was.

"The snow had ceased about four o'clock, and a clear frost succeeded it. Miss Ernestine did not come to inquire for her mother or to breakfast. I went to her bedroom and found it empty, the bed undisturbed. Then I remembered the ghost of your mother's dream, and my knees trembled so that I could hardly crawl to the library to tell your father. He pook-pooked it, said Miss Ernestine was hiding to scare everyone. "At any rate," I said, "she could not leave the house through all this snow without leaving her footprints in it."

"He caught at this eagerly, showing that he had been more harried about it than you would think from his words. The both of us went together past every window and door, but not a footprint anywhere disturbed the smooth sheet of snow, near two feet deep, which lay around the hall. What time had I seen her the night before, he asked. It had been just about sunset when she left us, bidding me stay with her mother until she returned. I told your father of her words, but said nothing about your mother's dream, knowing how impatient he was of "that woman's tomfoolery," as he would have called it.

"Well, the longer we looked the more disturbed in his mind he became. We went round the house and in and out of her room a dozen times before we spoke of it to your mother. He opened Miss Ernestine's window to see if she could have let herself down by a rope, but the show on the window-ledge was undisturbed and the window latched. I hunted about, hoping she might have left a note, but never a sign could I find. Your father was nearly frantic with grief, but he showed it only at first and to no one but me. He was too proud to let the servants see his feelings.

"The mystery only increased with searching; for nine days they talked of nothing else in the servants' hall. Foster, the cook, and in fact nearly all the servants, firmly believed that the Lavender Lady had spirited her away. I was foolish enough to tell them of Missus' dream, and that only served to make them the more certain of it. Not one of them would dare to go near the picture-gallery or rhododendron bushes after dark for anything.

"Why?" inquired Ethelberta. "What had the rhododendron bushes to do with it, Nana?"

"But that is another story," said the nurse. "Run and dress for dinner, or your father will have his soup cold waiting for you."

Regretfully Ethelberta left the little sewing-room, now quite dark, and directed her steps along the picture-gallery toward her own bedroom at the farther end of it. She was half ashamed of herself to find she had run past the portrait as fast as she could, and tried to persuade herself it was all on account of the soup.

Ethelberta and her father sat down to dinner, as usual, alone. The long, lofty dining-hall seemed to accentuate the solitariness of the repast. The old, white-headed Foster stood behind his master's chair, as he had done any time the last 30 years.

Ethelberta's cheeks were unusually bright from excitement, and she looked a picture of youth and beauty in her simple white dress. Her father touched her arm caressingly before taking his seat, saying playfully:

"And where has my Miranda been dyeing her cheeks to-day? One would think she had been helping Ferdinand chop wood on the enchanted island."

Ethelberta blushed violently, with a half-guilty feeling, though she did not understand her father's words.

"I have been studying, father, the works of art in your picture-gallery."

"Ah!" said her father, glad to find her showing some appreciation of such things. "And what, may I ask, chained your wandering fancy the longest?"

"The portrait of a lady in lavender," she replied.

"There you show some discernment, my child. That portrait, though a trifle dingy now, is by Vandyke, and the most valuable in the collection.

"What was her name, father? And what made her look so sad?" asked the young girl.

Her eye now happened to rest on the the usually immovable countenance of Foster. He was standing at the sideboard, with a decanter of port wine in his hand, which trembled perceptibly. His eyes were fixed on his master's face, and he bent forward, in the intensity of his anxiety, to see how he would take this allusion to the forbidden theme.

"Her name," he said, "was Ernestine. Great mystery surrounds her fate; but it was, presumably, a melancholy one."

"Tell me about her, father. What was her history? When did she live?"

"The portrait, I believe, bears the date 1637. It was about ten years later that her flight took place. Her husband was in France with Prince Charles, and she was left alone in the house with her infant son, having no one but the family chaplain and servants to protect her. Catholics at that time were in great danger from Cromwell's army. Terrible tales had reached her of their treatment of different papist families, and of their desecration of Worcester Cathedral—riding rough-shod through the building, mutilating the priceless old carvings.

"One snowy night news came to her that the army was in sight and fast approaching Branscombe Hall. From these soldiers her life would hardly have been in danger, but she did not know this, and was in mortal terror. She had a boat waiting at the river, in case of need, should the army surprise her. It is supposed that the lady, with her child and the *padre*, escaped by that means. She watched at the window for the soldiers, but they came in a different direction from the one from which she expected them. Consequently they were at the hall before she knew it. Her first admonition of their presence was a sound of trampling in the chapel. When she looked toward it she saw the sacred images flung roughly out and shattered in pieces on the gravel walk.

"Panic-stricken, she flew before them. When last seen by one of the servants, she was down in the rhododendron thicket, clasping her child in her arms. The servant followed her as soon as possible, but no trace of her could be found. Whether she sailed away toward France and was lost on the seas; or, as some have affirmed, was caught and killed by the soldiers, remains a mystery to this day. This latter fate, though, would seem highly improbable. At any rate, in her flight she was somehow separated from the chaplain and her child.

"He subsequently rejoined the child's father in France, but that fair lady was never seen again. The impenetrable mystery surrounding her fate is, I suppose, accountable for any silly ghost stories you may have heard. Foolish persons have from time to time imagined they saw her form appearing, where she was last seen in life, in the rhododendron thicket."

"But, O father," exclaimed Ethelberta eagerly, "are you positive there are no such things as ghosts?"

"My dear child," he replied, smiling, "there are few things about which any but the very young people are positive."

(To be concluded in our next issue).

The Catholic World

AFRICA.—The Bishop of Uganda.

The current number of *Illustrated Catholic Missions* announces the impending return to Europe of Bishop Hanlon, who will doubtless receive a warm welcome from those who have followed his work in Uganda, that outpost of the Church and the Empire. It is pointed out that the long and toilsome journey of two months and a-half from the coast with a caravan, which he and his companions had to perform in 1895, will be exchanged on his homeward route for the railway trip for the principal part of the way from Uganda to Mombasa.

ENGLAND.—A Clifton Priest Honored.

By a Brief dated June 11, the Pope has graciously appointed Canon Kennard, of the diocese of Clifton, Domestic Prelate to his Holiness, in special recognition of the service he has rendered to the Catholic students at Oxford.

A Statue to Blessed John Fisher.

A statue has been erected in St Michael's Church, Chatham, in memory of Blessed John Fisher, of Rochester Cathedral, who was martyred in 1535.

The Body of St. Edmund.

The body of St. Edmund, the Saxon King and martyr, which has lain for so many centuries in Pontigny (says the *London Monitor*), is to find a final resting place in the new Westminster Cathedral. As, however, the building operations in Ashley Place are not yet sufficiently advanced for the reception of the body, it will be placed for the present in the Duke of Norfolk's private chapel at Arundel Castle. The sacred burden has been brought over *via* Dieppe and Newhaven to Arundel, under the care of the Mgr. Merry Del Val, Archbishop of Nicaea, and was solemnly received at the station by his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan and his Lordship the Bishop of Southwark, who were accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk and a number of clergy and laity.

Religious Procession in London.

The annual procession in honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, took place at the Italian Church, London, on Sunday afternoon, July 21. As usual on this occasion, the streets of the Italian quarter about Hatton Garden were profusely decorated with flags, pictures, paper roses, and other adornments. More particularly Eyre street Hill, with its gorgeous archway opening on the Clerkenwell road, looked like a piece taken bodily out of one of the cities of the South. The brilliant sunshine contributed materially to this effect, and at the same time drew thousands of people to view what is, from some aspects, the most remarkable of the Catholic open-air demonstrations, which have become common of late years. The procession left the Italian Church about 3.30 p.m., traversed the principal thoroughfares of the parish, returning to the church, where Benediction was given by the Rev. Father Fletcher.

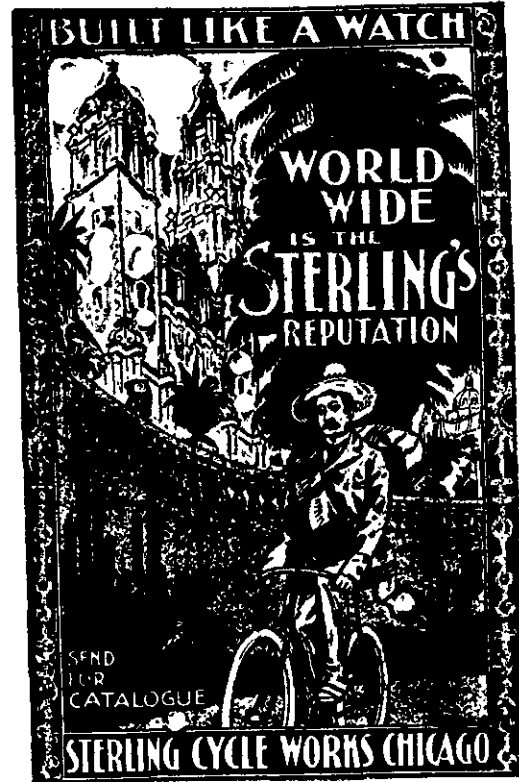
Reception by Cardinal Vaughan.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan held a reception at his residence on July 22, to which a special interest attaches, as the first reception held in the new Archbishop's House in Ashley Place. The

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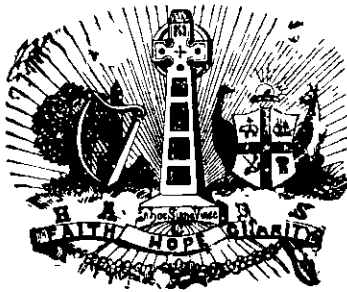


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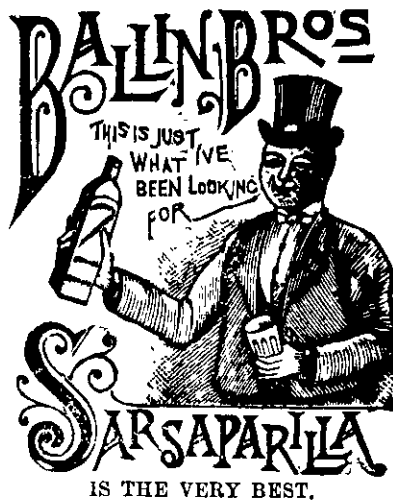
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most distinguished visitor was his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, and amongst the large and fashionable crowd, to the number of about 400, that assembled, were noticed the Hon. J. H. Choate (United States Ambassador), Prince Ludwig of Lowenstein Wertheim, Earl of Kenmare, Lady Margaret Douglas, Count and Countess de Torre Diaz, Viscount Morpeth, Dowager Viscountess Clifden, Lady Ellenborough, Lady and Miss Sibyl Olifford, Lady Hackett, Lady Simson, Dowager Lady O'Brien, Hon. Mrs Frazer, Hon. Mrs E. Parker, Hon. Mrs, Miss M., and Mr Humphrey Codrington, Hon. Mrs Herbert Dormer, Sir Charles and Lady Turner, Sir Richard and Lady Sankey, Surgeon-General and Miss Maunsell, General Sir Martin Dillon, Lieut.-General and Mrs Mackee, Colonel and Mrs Francis Allen, Colonel T. G. Hewey, Colonel and Mrs Auld, Colonel Vaughan, Colonel Hewey, Colonel and Hon. Mrs Tederoff, Colonel and Mrs W. Haskill Smith, Colonel and Mrs Cologan, Colonel, Mrs, and the two Misses Maguire, Captain Hickie, Captain and Mrs Demarc, Captain A. Arrigo.

FRANCE.—The Society of Foreign Missions.

The annual returns of the Society of Foreign Missions of Paris for 1900 show that in Japan, Corea, China, Indo-China, Siam, Malaysia, Burma and Southern India, the Society is evangelising upwards of 1,254,000 Catholics. Its staff consists of 35 bishops, 1159 European and 612 native priests, and 2428 native catechists.

Death of a Distinguished Nun.

There died recently in Paris Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart (Mme Laroche), of the Order of Notre Dame, who was well known for her innovations in conventual education. Four years ago she published a pamphlet explaining her system, and after an audience with the Holy Father was authorised to open a school under her own management in order to test her theories.

GERMANY.—Opposed to Duelling.

A memorial started by Prince Lowenstein, President of the German Catholic Union, against duelling has been signed by 441 princes, nobles, and other prominent Germans. Many signatures are received daily. One of the latest is that of Admiral the Prince of Leiningen.

ROME.—Visit of a Bishop to America.

Mgr. Scalabrini, Bishop of Piacenza, whose episcopal jubilee was recently celebrated with so much solemnity (writes a Rome correspondent), sailed from Genoa on July 18, on board the Liguria for New York. The object of Mgr. Scalabrini's journey is to visit the numerous missions of the Instituto Cristoforo Colombo, which he founded nearly a quarter of a century ago for the protection of Italian immigrants in the United States, and more especially the Houses at Boston, New York, Cleveland, New Orleans, Newhaven, Santa Felicidad, Parana, etc. In the course of his visit to the United States, the Bishop of Piacenza will be the guest of Archbishop Ireland and of Mgr. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria. Indeed, Mgr. Scalabrini has many points in common with these two distinguished American prelates, whose enlightened views and robust up-to-date Christianity, accompanied by profound piety, he shares.

SCOTLAND.—Death of an Edinburgh Priest.

An exchange gives the following particulars regarding the late Father M'Dermott, of Edinburgh, whose death was briefly recorded some time ago in our columns:—Father M'Dermott was born in Edinburgh and educated at the local High School, Stonyhurst, Rome, and Glasgow. He was ordained three years ago at St. Mary's, Edinburgh, of which church his family had long been members. For six years he was Professor of Science and Classics in several of the Catholic colleges. Father M'Dermott continued to perform his duties as assistant priest at the Cathedral until a few days ago, when he complained of a severe cold and took to his bed. Pneumonia set in, and the disease culminated in his death. Archbishop Smith presided at the obsequies, and there was a large attendance of priests and laity. The funeral discourse was delivered by Father MacManus, Bannockburn, and the remains were interred at Mount Vernon Cemetery. A sad fact in connection with the death is that the deceased was recently informed of his appointment as Rector of Tranent. It is a strange coincidence that his brother, who was a solicitor, died exactly a year ago, and about the same hour as Father M'Dermott. The deceased priest was a nephew of Constable John M'Donough, of North Invercargill.

The Diocese of Galloway.]

A circular letter from his Lordship Bishop Turner was read in all Galloway churches recently regarding the establishment of a 'General Aid Fund' for the diocese, for the purpose of assisting

priests in poor missions, [making better provision for sick priests, assisting the education of ecclesiastical students, and meeting the cost of extraordinary repairs and unkeep of properties in poorer missions. The Episcopal Maintenance Fund of the diocese of Galloway has now reached £4862.

Successful Catholic Students.

The annual graduation in medicine of the University of Glasgow took place on July 23, in the Bute Hall, Gilmorehill. Among those who had the degree of M.D. conferred upon them is a city Catholic physician, while among those who received the degrees of M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and Ch.B. (Bachelor of Surgery) were Dr. John Andrew Garden, Dalbeth House; Dr. Francis Joseph Henry, Dennistoun, and Dr. Patrick Thomas Cairns, Dumfries. These four young medical graduates are members of well-known Catholic families.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Death of a Benedictine.

The death has occurred at Grahamstown, South Africa, of the Rev. Dr. Francis Pentony, O.S.B., the last survivor of four brothers of a Liverpool family who were educated at Ampleforth College. He was a man of brilliant attainments and greatly esteemed by his Order and the flocks to whom he ministered. That insidious disease consumption, was the cause of his demise at the early age of 33.

UNITED STATES.—A Catholic Daily Newspaper.

The German Catholic societies of Illinois have begun the publication of a Catholic daily in Chicago. Our German brethren (writes a correspondent) are staunch advocates of the Catholic Press and Catholic schools, and make many sacrifices for the maintenance of both. It is to be hoped they will succeed in their efforts to solve the problem of a Catholic daily.

Graceful Recognition.

A graceful recognition by non-Catholics of the work of a Catholic priest is reported from Toledo, Ohio, where it is said a number of Protestant neighbors and fellow-citizens of the Rev. Edward Hannin, believing that he had overworked himself in the interests of his parish in the erection of a new church, quietly collected among themselves more than \$200 and tendered it to defray his expenses on a health trip abroad. Father Hannin declined the offer on the ground that he could not at present sever himself from the parish interests.

A Candid Non-Catholic.

Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, writing in a recent issue of the *North American Review*, on 'The Outlook of Christianity,' treats of the comparative growth of the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Greek Churches, naturally devoting his chief attention to the second. Of the first he says:—The Catholic Church in the great Protestant countries—in Germany and England, and the United States—has been making great progress; its people are receiving education; the standards of intelligence and of character are steadily rising among its clergy; it is exerting a conservative and salutary force upon the national life. With respect to what has been done for the protection of the family against the influences that are threatening its life, the Catholic Church deserves all praise. During a recent lamentable recrudescence of Protestant bigotry on this continent, the moderation and wisdom of the Catholic clergy and the Catholic people won the grateful recognition of all good men. If they had not behaved much more like Christians than the zealots who filled the air with baseless lies about them, the land would have been deluged with blood.

New York Catholic Club.

The New York Catholic Club has now a roll of nearly 1100 members, a gain of 100 during the past year. Of these 40 are life members, 771 active, 231 now resident, 41 army and navy, and 9 honorary. The latest honorary member added to the list is Cardinal Martinelli.

Bells Presented to a Church.

Three bells—weighing 3000, 1500, and 800 pounds—have been placed in the tower of St. Michael's Church, Loretto, Penn. The first bell bears the name of St. Michael, and is placed in memory of the donors and builders of the church, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab; the second bell bears the name of St. John Baptist, and is placed in memory of J. Schwab and family; the third bell has the name of St. Mary and is placed in memory of the present rector, the Rev. Ferdinand Kittell.

TOWNEND'S CINNAMON CURE.

SEVERE INFLUENZA AND HACKING COUGH QUICKLY CURED IN TWO DAYS.

MR. FRANK P. POWER, of Kaikoura, writes as follows:—

"Enclosed please find cost of Cinnamon Cure which you forwarded to me.

"On the day I wired I was seized with a very severe cough and bad cold, which quickly turned to severe influenza, and which obliged me to take to bed. On receipt of Cinnamon Cure I immediately took a dose and continued the same. TWO DAYS AFTER STARTING IT I was completely cured.

"I am weak-chested and susceptible to colds, but after Cinnamon Cure I have never felt better in my life.

"One bottle cured me, and the other acted likewise for a friend who was similarly attacked."

TOWNEND'S CINNAMON CURE—Price, 2s 6d. Chemists and Grocers, or Post Free from Sole Proprietors.

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SEASON 1901.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

ANOTHER GRAIN SEASON being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our many clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon if required.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, ETC.—We would remind producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce. Our Stores are dry, airy, thoroughly ventilated, and in every respect admirably adapted for the safe storage of grain, being conveniently situated and connected to railway by private siding. Produce consigned to us is delivered direct into store, and is saved the loss and waste incurred in unloading and again carting into warehouse.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage.

PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.

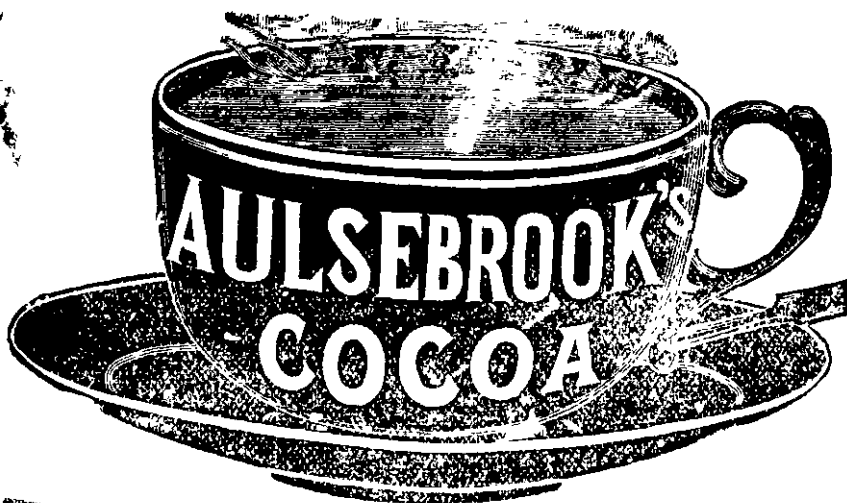
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We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office THOMSON AND CO., Office: Dunedin.

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Ask your grocer for the above brands and you will not be disappointed in quality
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The News from Abroad.

"It is about 10 years ago," says Mrs. Gray, "that I became acquainted with Seigel's Syrup—a time when I greatly needed something having healing virtue in it.

"A cousin of mine in the old country (near London) had for years been a perfect martyr to indigestion. His trouble was principally a violent colic, from torpid stomach and liver.

"After years of almost hopeless suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect remedy. I presume he first came to know of it through reading some kind of advertisements. It does not matter.

"As I always keep up a regular correspondence with my relatives they were aware of the dreadful condition I was in with indigestion.

"Naturally they lost no time in letting me know of my cousin's marvellous recovery—after he had vainly expended a deal of money in seeing doctors and so forth.

"They said Mother Seigel's Syrup alone had restored his health, and strongly urged me to try it.

"You may hardly believe it, but I was so opposed to all advertised medicines that I used them with great reluctance and entire want of confidence. Nevertheless I had already tried such of them as I, or my friends, could think of, without any tangible or permanent benefit.

"I suffered from violent pains across my stomach and under the shoulder-blades, a bitter and disgusting taste in the mouth, want of sleep, languor and weariness, and all the evils and ailments, bodily and mental, which seem part and parcel of that common and abominable malady.

"Finally, under the strong importunity of a friend, I was induced to try a dose of Seigel's Syrup. I wish to state emphatically that even so small a quantity gave me immediate relief, and after I had used it for a time, regularly and according to the directions, I was gradually and surely restored to my usual good health. I now believe in this famous remedy for the best of reasons—my experience of its merits. I never cease praising it to my friends, and always keep it in the house against the time when it may be needed.

"I feel grateful for what Mother Seigel has done for me; and if you desire to publish my statement for the good of others you have my free permission so to do." Jane M. M. Gray, Ave Maria Cottage, Auburn Sydney, N.S.W., October 4th, 1899.

TAKE NOTE!!

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

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

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, DUNEDIN.

THE annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Dunedin, was held in St. Joseph's Hall recently. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon presided, and there were also present Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, Rev. Father O'Malley, and a representative attendance of members.

Mrs. Cantwell, hon. treasurer, read the report and balance sheet for the year ending July 19, which were as follows:—

Your committee in presenting their sixteenth annual report and balance sheet, take the opportunity of thanking his Lordship Bishop Verdon, the clergy, the nuns of the Good Shepherd (Mount Magdala), Sisters of Mercy (South Dunedin), the Union Steam Ship Company, the Kaitangata Coal Company, Messrs. Callan and Gallaway, and subscribing members. The year just ended has not been a satisfactory one. In the first place the weekly meetings have been very poorly attended, the average number of members present being from three to four; and secondly the committee regret that owing to lack of sympathy and support from the Catholic community they will be unable to carry on the good work unless there be an increase in membership—active and honorary—during the coming year. Our visits to the homes of the poor and sick during the past year were very few, as the small number of active members had not the time to devote to this necessary work. During the year the Society was unfortunate in losing the services of its president, Mrs. A. J. Fergusson, who, in consequence of ill-health, had been compelled to resign. One and all regretted very much that our respected president, after so many years of devoted service to the poor, was obliged to take this step. Our annual concert was not held this year owing to there being so many other calls on the public, therefore we had been unable to send a donation to the Mount Magdala Asylum as had been our usual practice.

Summary: Meetings held during the year, 45; visits to the poor, 334; penitents sent to Mount Magdala, five; children sent to St. Mary's, Nelson, eight; children sent to St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin, three; Baptisms, four; grocery orders given out, 87; orders for coal, 55. There were 244 honorary, and eight active members.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, in proposing the adoption of the report and balance sheet, said he was sorry to hear that more ladies had not taken an active part during the year in a work that appealed to all the Catholics of Dunedin. The number of active members had declined considerably, and the Society had sustained a great loss in the withdrawal of Mrs. Fergusson in consequence of illness, but he hoped she would be very soon restored to health, and would take an active part again in the organisation. He trusted that the weekly meetings would be better attended in future, especially as a number of new members had joined. They ought at least to have 30 or 40 active members, which would not be expecting too much in a city like Dunedin. In consequence of the severity of the season there was a good deal of illness about, and therefore many people stood in need of assistance. He hoped their efforts to increase the number of honorary and active members would be successful, and said that those ladies who had been actively engaged in the work of the Society during the past year deserved great praise for what they had done.

Rev. Father Murphy intimated that about 25 ladies had given in their names for membership within the past few days.

Mr. J. J. Connor, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, dwelt on the great amount of good done by the Society in times past, and expressed his regret that it had not been more generously supported during the past year. He felt that it only required to have its claims brought home to the Catholics of Dunedin and suburbs in order to have it get that support which it deserved.

The report and balance sheet were adopted.

On the motion of the Rev. Father Murphy the hon. secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. Fergusson, conveying the expressions of the sincere sympathy of the Society to that lady in her recent illness.

It was decided to postpone the election of officers until September 6.

BALANCE SHEET.	
Receipts.	Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand	By Coals ...
July 19, 1900 ...	„ Drapery ...
23 11 0	„ Groceries ...
„ Subscriptions ...	„ U.S.S. Co. ...
47 15 0	„ Sundries ...
„ Donations ...	„ Offerings ...
5 18 0	„ Boots ...
„ Fixed deposit with-	„ Urgent Board ...
drawn ...	„ Balance in hand ...
12 0 0	4 2 10
„ St. Vincent de	
Paul poor box at	
Church door ...	
2 16 11	
£92 0 11	£92 0 11

List of articles sent out by wardrobe-keeper:—Women's underwear (new) 55, do (sh) 46; children's underwear (new) 52; do (s.h), 30; men's underwear (new) 13; do (s.h) 40; jacket bodices (s.h), 27; jackets (s.h), 5; capes (s.h), 9; overalls and pinafores (new), 58; do (s.h), 21; dresses (s.h), 35; akirts (new), 4; do (s.h), 19; blouses (s.h), 26; aprons, 12; boots and shoes, to men, women, and children (new), 29; do (s.h), 23; blankets (new), 7 pairs; men's suits (s.h), 5; men's vests (s.h), 19; boys' suits (new), 9; men's trousers (s.h), 17 pairs; do coats (s.h), 14; women's mackintoshes (s.h), 4; girls' hats (s.h), 25; socks (s.h), 20 pairs; stockings (new), 27 pairs; do (s.h), 11; one bed complete; overcoats (s.h), 4; sheets, 3; pillow cases (s.h), 3; 50 yards flannelette, 30 yards print, 32 yards flannel, 12 yards lining.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon presided at the adjourned meeting held in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday afternoon, when the following officers for the current year were elected:—President, Mrs. Jackson; vice-president, Mrs. Callan (re-elected); secretary, Miss Purton (re-elected); treasurer, Mrs. Cantwell (re-elected); wardrobe-keeper, Mrs. Swanson.

In bringing the meeting to a close his Lordship congratulated the members on the good attendance, and hoped the Society would receive that generous support to which it was entitled, and that the membership would be considerably increased.

COOKING A PLEASURE.

It has been difficult in the past to obtain First-Class Recipes for Colonial use, because the best books devoted to cooking are based on English requirements, and it is often impossible to obtain the ingredients recommended in such books.

Cooking will be a pleasure to many now that Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs have brought out a new 1s "Everyday Cookery," which contains 782 Economical Recipes compiled by one of the best professional cooks that have come to New Zealand.—* * *

The best remedy yet discovered for Influenza is TUSSICURA; it is a wonderful tonic.—* * *

For pains and aches of every kind from whatever cause they may arise, WITCHES' OIL provides immediate relief. Kempthorne Prosser, agents.—* * *

Doctor: 'I hope your husband followed my prescription. Mrs. Smith: 'No, indeed. If he had, he'd have broken his neck. Doctor: 'Broken his neck?' Mrs. Smith: 'Yes; he threw it out of the fourth floor window. What he wants is a Daisy Cart from MORROW BASSETT'S, and he won't be well until he gets one.—* * *

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Why? Because it is APPROVED and USED by such authorities as the Managers of

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Billiards, with an efficient marker.

Mr. Erickson, having a thorough knowledge of the whole district, will be pleased to give directions and other assistance to travellers and persons interested in Mining

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FANCY DRESS GOODS
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R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

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DUNEDIN.

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Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin, Begs to notify that he has taken Donaldson's (Excelsior) Hotel, at the corner of Dowling and Princes 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, railway station, and wharf.

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky drawn from the tap.

All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Charges moderate. Telephone 784

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JOHN COLLINS (late of the A1 Hotel,
Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.
A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON from 12 to 1 o'clock.

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Accommodation for over 100 guests.
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ALBION HOTEL,
DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

M. METZGER, Proprietor (late Railway Hotel, Orepuki),

Having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally-situated house, which has been thoroughly renovated, will spare no pains to make travellers and the general public as comfortable as possible.

Only the best brands of Wines and Spirits kept. A porter meets every train.

HUNTER AND CO.,
MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo street and South Belt, CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at a Great Reduction on former prices.

Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

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DWAN BROS.

(The Leading Hotel Brokers, Valuers, and Financiers of the Colony).
WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

Established 1880.

Full particulars supplied to Bona Fide Purchasers only.

Hotel, Rangitikei, rent £4 per week, price £4500; Hotel, Wellington City, taking about £80, price £2350; Hotel, Taranaki, first-class business; Hotel, Wellington, rent £6, price £2800; Hotel, Hawke's Bay, price £1700; Hotel, Feilding district, price £1400; Hotel, Marton district, rent £3, price £2600.

DWAN BROS.,

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To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

“KUKOS” TEA

This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

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

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Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish and Wears White all through. More durable than Electroplate, at one-third the cost.

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Has given Immense Satisfaction to thousands of Purchasers.

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Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices:

Tea, After noon and Egg Spoons 5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks 10s doz
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SOLE AGENTS

EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



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

J. F. NIXON.

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

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

CLUB HOTEL, TIMARU.
M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor.

This well known and favorite Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and now affords the best accommodation to travellers, tourists, and the general public.

Good Table and none but Best Liquors kept. Special attention given to tourists breaking their journey to and from Mount Cook.

Letters and telegrams receive prompt attention. Country orders carefully packed and forwarded. A porter meets all trains.

For **STYLISH, RELIABLE Boots and Shoes**

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LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.**MESSRS J. G. WARD & CO.** Beg to announce that they have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS and ATTORNEYS of this old and wealthy Company for Otago and Southland.

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Have a Choice Lot of NEW MONUMENTS. Light and Dark Marble and Red, Gray, and Dark Green Granite. Prices moderate. Our work has again been awarded the highest honors presented at the Christchurch Exhibition. Three Exhibits. First Prize for Carving; First and Second for Lead Letters. Auckland Exhibition, Four First Prizes and Gold Medal. Designs Free on application. All kinds of Iron Fences. Telephone 732.

J. A. GOLDBRING, Proprietor.
Good Stabbing.

Begs to notify that he has purchased the well-known Hotel, and that customers shall have the very best attention. I am not going to keep the best brands of Liquors, but shall sell them to my customers.

J. A. GOLDBRING (late of Winton and Drummond)
DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.**C A R R I E R S ' A R M S H O T E L ,**
J. FANNING & CO.

Telephone 650.

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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 applied.

N E W B U T C H E R Y .JOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

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Is now Opened with a Splendid and Select Stock of MILLINERY, HOSIERY, and DRESS STUFFS of the Newest and most Fashionable Materials. The Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are under the personal charge of Mrs. Walter Panton, who has had 25 years' Colonial and Home Experience, which will be sufficient guarantee that these Departments will be up to date in every way. The Prices in all Departments will be moderate, in order to ensure a good connection. A trial solicited and inspected invited.

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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.

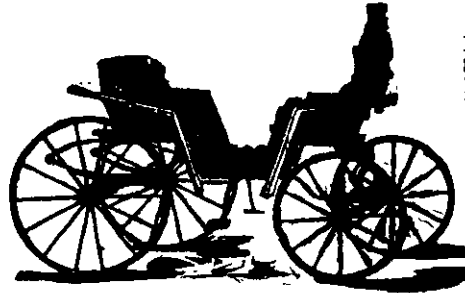
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desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

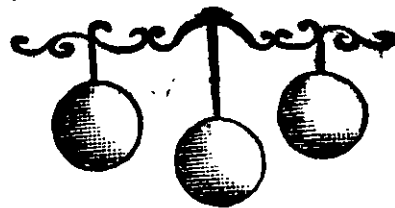
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For Fourteen Days Only.**D U N E D I N C A R R I A G E F A C T O R Y**

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