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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 Murdered President.

Mazzini's well-preached doctrine of political assassination has secured another victim; and the blood of the murdered President of the United States (to whose melancholy death extended reference is made elsewhere in our columns) has mounted upwards and cried to heaven. It appears that the sword has been hanging over the late Mr. McKinley for some time; or, rather, the pistol has been pointed at his heart and the Thugs of the West were only waiting for the finger that was to pull the trigger. He had been warned to be cautious, but with the rash and generous courage that empties itself of discretion, he disregarded the friendly counsel and faced the coward attack that has left a nation mourning.

Rulers have had so many trials and blisters in every age that one wonders how the trite expression ever arose: 'As happy as a king.' In olden days dangers to the life of a ruler came chiefly from the hand of some aspirant or rival to the royal or ducal throne or (as in the case of Genoa and Venice) to the presidential chair. The eighteenth century crystallised the movement which objected to the ruler who happened to wear a crown upon his head; and the nineteenth century created what Carlyle calls 'the choking, sweltering, deadly, and killing rule of no rule'—anarchism. Alfred the Great was, perhaps, about the only ruler of ancient or modern times who felt thankful for the dangers which circled him round about, and which he regarded as blessings masquerading in fierce-looking masks and playing practical jokes upon him. 'Oh, what a happy man, he once exclaimed, 'that man [Damocles] that had a naked sword hanging over his head from a single thread, as to me it always did!' Another of his sayings has a melancholy applicability to the murdered President, whose worst enemy was a child of his own nation. 'Desirest thou power?' he said. 'But thou shalt never obtain it without sorrows—sorrows from strange folk, and yet keener sorrows from thine own kindred.' 'Hardship and sorrow!' he exclaimed another time; 'not a king but would wish to be without these if he could. But I know that he cannot.' And the history of the past 50 years shows that the assassin's dagger is as keenly athirst for the heart-blood of a ruler who is called a President as for that of a ruler who is called a King.

On Dunedin.

'It is not surprising,' says *M.A.P.* of August 10, 'that the Royal travellers (the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York) had an extraordinarily warm reception at Dunedin, the capital of the great Scottish settlement in New Zealand. They are an enterprising and progressive people in Dunedin, and do things well at all times. It was in Dunedin that an ingenious Ah Sin—there are many Chinese about the Otago diggings—once made a famous attempt to break through the Scottish "ring." A road-contract was advertised by the town council, and when all the tenders came in, the lowest—from one Alexander Macfarlane—was selected, and the would-be contractor written to and invited to call and sign the necessary

papers. At the appointed time a bland Chinaman appeared and answered to the name. "But look ye here, mon," said the surprised head of the Council, "yer name's no Alexander Macfarlane, surely?"

"Allitee," said the Celestial, "me savee this pidgin—supposee no gottee name belong 'Mac' no gettee contact!"

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'They delight,' says *M.A.P.*, 'in telling stories against themselves in Dunedin, which they can afford to do, as they are a generous-spirited and jovial folk. One of the southern legislators greatly amused a late Scottish Governor of the Colony by the relation of an incident which he solemnly declared to be true. A man from Dunedin visited Wellington. An Irish friend in the capital insisted upon the visitor staying at his house instead of at an hotel, and kept him there for a month, playing the host in detail, even to treating him to the theatres and other amusements, paying all the cab fares and the rest. When the visitor was returning to Dunedin the Irishman saw him down to the steamer, and they went into the saloon to have a parting drink. "What'll you have?" asked the host, continuing his hospitality to the very last. "Now, look here," said the man from Dunedin, "I'll hae nae mair o' this. Here ye've been keepin' me at yer hoose for a month, an' payin' for all the theatres an' cabs an' drinks—I tell ye I'll stan' nae mair o' it. We'll juist hae a toss for this yin!"

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The story of the Chinaman has the merit of being strictly true. The other is a reasonably good one, as such stories go. There is only one thing the matter with it—it recalls rather forcibly Lord Rosebery's famous definition of memory as 'the feeling that steals over us when we listen to our friends' original stories.' The tale told about the canny Dunedin Scot has all the air of being a variant of the well-known incident which happened in Dublin at the close of a long tour in Palestine taken by the celebrated Irish wit, Father Healy of Little Bray, and Mr. Matthew Darcy. The latter bore all the expenses of the trip, and did his part in lordly style. When they reached home again in 'dear, dirty Dublin,' Father Healy insisted that it was *his* turn now, and paid the penny tram-fare for both with a waggish ostentation that was irresistibly droll.

A Precious Rascal,

Some time ago we wrote—but not in strains of high-flown panegyric—regarding two ex-convicts and unmitigated blackguards who are the bright particular ornaments of the profession of sham 'ex-priest.' The one of these is Riordan (*alias* Ruthven), the other is Nobbs (*alias* Widdows). This pair of precious rogues remind us of what an aged Liverpool dame said after wading through two columns of police-court news: 'Well, well! There's one thing I'd never do. If I had fifty children I'd never name one of them Alias. Seems as if they're sure to go wrong.' Well, 'Ruthven' is picking oakum in England and lodging at the King's expense, and Nobbs (a sham ex-monk) is getting such a triangular squeeze from the action of the police and the contempt of the public and the dislike of hall-owners throughout Great Britain that he is likely to flit in search of less unfriendly shores. Some fine day he may step ashore—professionally—at Auckland, Wellington, or Dunedin; in which case we shall take down the rather

bulky thing which we call our 'Rogues' Gallery' and shall write sundry chapters of his biography—and, faith, we'll prent 'em.

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Some weeks ago Nobbs (under his *alias*), bent on swindling in the name of the Lord, did some no-Popery whooping to his friends the Orangemen of Belfast. The brethren—whether there or in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, or elsewhere—are not at all particular as to the moral character or antecedents of a roving adventurer so long as he (or she) throws road metal at the Man of Sin in a satisfactory way. They took Nobbs to their heart, for Nobbs has a tongue as coarse as a wood-rasp. But his visit to the head-centre of Orangeism led to an official declaration as to his character which ought to do good in some quarters. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of August 3 contains the following report of a question asked by Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons, and of the answer given by Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland:—

Mr. Dillon asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that the man Widdows, who delivered a speech against Roman Catholics at the Belfast Custom House on Sunday, is the same Widdows who has been twice convicted for unnatural crimes; whether any prosecution has since been instituted against him for obtaining money under false pretences; whether any shorthand writers were present on behalf of the Government at Sunday's meeting; whether collections were taken up on the occasion; and whether it is intended to allow such proceedings to continue.

Mr. Wyndham.—It is true Widdows was convicted in London in 1888 of the offence referred to, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. In July, 1875, he was convicted in Toronto of an attempt to commit a similar offence, and sentenced to five months' imprisonment. He has represented himself to be an ex-monk. He never was a monk or friar, and it is believed never was an ordained clergyman. No prosecution has as yet been instituted against him. The question whether any criminal proceedings can be taken is under consideration. No shorthand writer was present on the occasion mentioned, but notes in longhand of his remarks were taken.

Such be thy gods, O Israel!

That 'Jesuit Oath.'

It is a melancholy reflection on the secular journalism of Auckland that, at this hour of the day, editors should be found so credulous and so unacquainted with the course of current events as to give publication to the di-graceful forgery which has during the past few months won such malodorous notoriety under the title of the Jesuit oath. Some six months ago or thereabouts the Auckland *Hevald* dished up this frowsy old calumny. We at once switched the electric light on to it, and tracked it to its real author, Robert Ware, who held fast by Luther's motto, 'Against the Papacy we account all things lawful to us,' and who looked upon forgery as a fair and proper weapon with which to fight the battles of the Lord of Truth. Since the date of the publication of our refutation of this gross Jesuit myth, both secular and religious newspapers and periodicals in Great Britain have let the light of day upon Ware's forgery to such good purpose that none but malicious or sleepy-headed newspapers would give the outlawed Thing the hospitality of their columns. In all the circumstances, the publication of the 'Oath,' as a solid fact, in the *Auckland Star*, is an unpardonable offence against journalistic decency. The *Star* evidently entertains the conviction that it can abuse and spit upon its Catholic readers and advertisers with impunity; for the subsequent exposure of the forgery elicited from it no expression of apology or regret. We commend the manly protest of the local Catholic Literary Society. We think there is something stiffer than lemon-jelly or india-rubber in the spines of our Auckland friends, and we venture the hope that they will, so far as they are concerned, see that coarse attacks of this kind shall not be, commercially, a good speculation. There was long current a notion that the most sensitive portion of the human anatomy was the region of the epigastrium. The most sensitive spot in a newspaper proprietary is—its job.

An Apology.

In England this sham 'Jesuit Oath' has reached a new and interesting phase. One of the controversial fakirs of the press was allowed by the *Rochester and Chatham News* to accuse Eather Bernard Vaughan with having taken the now notorious 'Oath.' The result is told in the following editorial apology which appeared in its issue of August 3, and illustrates in a curious way the absolute lack of evidence on which press and platform enthusiasts, in England as in New Zealand, are prepared to lay abominable charges at the doors of their Catholic neighbors:—

'In our issue of July 6 we published a letter under the heading of "The Attack on the King," in which the writer, who signed himself "Loyal Protestant," asserted that Father Vaughan, brother of Cardinal Vaughan, had taken the "Jesuit Oath," which was quoted at length. One of the sen-

tences ran: "I do renounce and disown my allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince, or State-named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers, etc." A few days after the publication of this letter, Messrs. Witham, Roskell, Munster, and Weld, of 1, Gray's Inn square, W.C., solicitors to the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, commenced an action for libel against us. We applied to the "Loyal Protestant" to furnish us with the evidence upon which he had made such a definite and emphatic statement, and our correspondent was then obliged to admit that he could procure none. He had seen the so-called "Jesuit Oath" in print somewhere, and assumed and took it for granted that, as the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan is a member of the Society of Jesus, "he must have taken that oath." We then went carefully into the matter of the "Jesuit Oath" ourselves, and having come to the conclusion that the statement of "Loyal Protestant" is absolutely unfounded, and that the Jesuits take no such oath as that alleged, we felt in honor bound to express our regret that we had inadvertently allowed any such fraudulent imputation upon the loyalty and good faith of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan to appear in the columns of the *News*. Messrs. Witham, Roskell, Munster, and Weld, on behalf of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, have accepted this explanation, and have acceded to our request to withdraw the action. This is fortunate for "Loyal Protestant" as well as for ourselves. In putting forward ridiculous inferences as positive facts, our correspondent abused the hospitality of our columns, and forfeited all claim to be sheltered from the consequences of his own act.'

A Pending Action.

Some time in the merry month of July—auspicious period!—the editor of the *Methodist Weekly* also adorned his religious columns with the forgery of Ware—or, rather, with an 'improved' and more gory and thunderous version 'made in Germany' upon Ware's original. Father John Gerard, S.J., wrote denying the alleged 'Oath.' Whereupon the genial editor inserted a statement charging Father Gerard with mendacity. The learned Jesuit then put the matter into the hands of a lawyer, and the *Tablet* announces that 'the *Methodist Weekly* is going to fight. We are glad to hear it,' says our London contemporary, 'and so, we are sure, must be Father John Gerard himself, who will at last have the opportunity of repudiating this odious calumny against himself and his religious brethren in the witness-box.'

A Genuine Oath.

The forger Ware and his German copyists all seem to have shared alike the principle of ethics laid down in L'Estrange's fable of the Gentleman and his Lawyer. The fable runs as follows: 'A gentleman that had a suit in Chancery was called upon by his counsel to put in an answer, for fear of incurring a contempt. "Well," says the Cavalier, "and why is not my answer put in, then?" "How could I draw your answer," said the lawyer, "without knowing what you can swear?" "Pox on your scruples" said the client again, "pray, do you the part of a lawyer, and draw me a sufficient answer; and let me alone to do the part of a gentleman and swear it." Robert Ware—who is notorious for his forgeries—concocted what he considered 'a sufficient answer' to the Jesuits. His German clients not alone swore it 'like gentlemen,' but 'improved' upon it in details here and there. And all were tarred with the same old brush of the father of lies.

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Even during the frenzy of the 'Popish Plot,' there was found a colleague of the infamous Titus Oats who was honest enough to give what Father Gerard terms a perfectly fair, though 'somewhat awkward, and not always grammatical,' translation of the oath taken by the professed Jesuits. It runs as follows: 'I, N., make my profession, and promise to the Omnipotent God, before His Virgin Mother and all the whole Court of Heaven, and all that here stand by, and to you our reverend Father General of the Society of Jesus, God's lieutenant, and to your successors (or: to you Rev. Fr.—, in place of the General of the Society, God's lieutenant, and to his successors), perpetual poverty, chastity and obedience, and, accordingly, peculiar care in the education of youth, consentaneous to the form of living contained in the Apostolic letters of the Society of Jesus and in the Constitutions thereof. Moreover, I promise special obedience to the Pope concerning missions, as contained in the same Apostolic letters and Constitutions.'

Our Sectarian 'System.'

Some time ago we ruffled the feathers of one of our leading New Zealand dailies by pointing out—and proving, too—that 'our great National System,' so far from being undenominational, is strictly sectarian, and that, instead of being secular, it is rankly Secularist. Our contemporary has had abundant time to get unruffled and can probably stand another dose of the same prescription that raised its top-knot then. From our

old friend the *Ave Maria* we learn that Mr. John C. Spencer, Superintendent of Schools in the State of New York has abundantly justified our views. Writing recently to Governor Seward, he said: 'It is an error to suppose that the absence of religious instruction, if it were not practicable, is a mode of avoiding sectarianism. On the contrary, it would be in itself sectarian, because it would be consonant to the views of a particular class and opposed to the opinions of other classes. Those who reject all creeds and resist all efforts to infuse them into the minds of the young would be gratified by a system which so fully accomplishes their purpose.' Good old Daniel Webster saw all this long before. 'It is,' said he, 'a mockery and an insult to common-sense to maintain that a school for the instruction of youth from which Christian instruction by Christian teachers is sedulously and vigorously shut out is not deistic and infidel both in its purpose and tendency.'

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The contentions voiced by us from time to time are admirably expressed in the following extract from a speech which (says the *Monitor*) was delivered to a mainly non-Catholic audience recently at the graduation exercises at the State Normal School at Los Angeles. 'Many of the best friends,' said the learned prelate, 'of everything American honestly believe that the system of instruction now in vogue is neither non-sectarian nor fair and just to all. In its practical results it is, and always has been, sectarian; not in the sense that it teaches the tenets of any religious denomination, but by the positive exclusion of such teaching it inculcates the religious views of those who are indifferent or opposed to religious dogmas. The unbeliever, as a rule, has as clearly defined views on religious matters as has a Jew or Christian. His are negative, theirs are positive; but they are *his religion*. In this sense unbelievers constitute a sect as really as do the members of any religious denomination. The system as it stands, unmodified, does for him precisely what *he* would do if he had the absolute control of it. The consequence is that the unbeliever, as a class, is the only one that is perfectly satisfied with it. And hence the system in its application is sectarian and unfair to many of the citizens of the country—the very two things which it was intended should not be. As evidence that the system unmodified is *not* satisfactory to the great bulk of Christian denominations, it is sufficient to call attention to the fact, first, that in almost every general convention or synod of most of the great religious denominations in the country it is declared that there should be more religion taught in the schools; that the absolute separation of religious from secular training is not the best; second, the great Lutheran body as such, as well as Catholics, has felt bound in conscience to establish and maintain at a great sacrifice private schools where that dual training may be imparted.'

TOWN LIFE IN MEDIEVAL IRELAND.

AMONG the publications devoted to the history of families and places in Ireland there are few can compare with the *Journal* of the Cork Archaeological Society, which is a mine of information regarding medieval Ireland. Among the many interesting articles in the last number is one dealing with town life in Ireland during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. The article, which is the result of considerable research among State papers and other sources of information, contains many curious items of information regarding the government of the towns, the ruling families, local taxes, and the arbitrary grades into which society was divided. 'The mention of mounted men or knights (says the writer, Professor Butler) among the population of New Ross brings us to one of the most curious features of municipal life in Ireland—the growth of a city aristocracy, who, while still remaining merchants, were counted as of noble blood, having a right to a coat of armor, then the distinctive mark of a gentleman, and marrying on equal terms with the neighboring country gentlemen. . . . The Irish merchant families who emigrated to France and Spain during the penal days were able to prove to the satisfaction of the governments of these countries that they ranked as noble in their own land. Accordingly in their new homes they were granted all the rights enjoyed by the native nobles—most valuable rights these were too—which in Spain at all events were not, as a rule, enjoyed by the mercantile class.'

We find if we look up the list of mayors and sheriffs of Irish towns that at first, these posts were held in turn by a wide circle of families. As time goes on, however, the circle grows smaller, and the same names occur again and again, until finally the whole direction of city affairs falls into the hands of a small group of "city nobles" as we may call them.

THE CITY OF THE TRIBES.

The most famous group of these burgher oligarchs were the 'tribes' of Galway, the 14 families named in the couplet—

Athy, Blake, Bodkin, Browne, Dean, D'Arcy, Lynch,
Joyce, Kirwan, Martin, Morris, Skerrett, Ffont, Ffrench,

who for 250 years so monopolised the government of the city that in that time only two outsiders appear in the list of mayors.

These 14 families, as well as some lesser ones, attained great wealth by their trade with Spain. Galway is still full of their houses, built square, round a courtyard in Spanish fashion, and of solid stone or native marble. It is to the Cromwellians that the

name 'tribes' is due. They found the city families so clannish that they gave them this nickname, afterwards adopted as a title of honor by the families themselves.

In Kilkenny there were 10 noble houses—

Archdeekin, Archer, Colley, Langton, Ley,
Knareborough, Lawless, Ruggett, Rothe, and Shee,

the last-named being one of the richest and most noted of all. In Limerick the Archers and Whites were the most prominent among the townsmen, the former family counting 29 mayors between 1400 and 1500. In Waterford the most noted names were Wise and Dobbyn.

CORK AND KILKENNY.

Coming to Cork, we find for the first 200 years or so of which we have records a great variety of names and races in the list of mayors. Some are quite evidently French, as De la Hoyd and Lavallin. Of course, at first, in this period surnames were often non-existent or very fluctuating, and there was also great confusion of language, so that the same person is indifferently referred to as Albus or De Alb's, or Le Blanc, or White. But gradually in all the towns certain names stand out from the rest. In Cork the first Coppinger appears on the list of mayors in 1319, the first Skiddy in 1338. From 1434 on most of the names occurring before disappear, and instead comes a small group succeeding one another in almost a monotonous succession until the downfall of the municipal government in 1646. In the 212 years of this period outsiders only reached the chair of office 17 times. One hundred and ninety-five were chosen from 11 families in varying proportions.

It is to be remarked that this restriction of the chief magistracy to a few families coincides with the revival of what is generally looked on as the Danish element in the city. The original Anglo-French colony seems to have worn itself out, the Gardiners, the De Kerdiffs, the Dispensers disappear; and in their place come Coppingers, Skiddys, Meaghs or Meads, Galways, and Goulds, families the chief of which constant tradition declares to be sprung from the Ostmen.

In Kilkenny, in the same way, the older names, very largely French, disappear about this time, and the 10 families which henceforward ruled the municipality nearly all have names of a distinctively Saxon type. In the 55 years after 1434, the Skiddys and Galways practically governed Cork city, there being 18 mayors of the former and 16 of the latter family. It is to be noted that this does not mean that one man of each of these families was elected again and again; the Christian names show that these families must have counted many members, and that, as a rule, the same person was not re-elected more than three or four times.

THE MARITIME TOWNS.

The seaports about this time seem to occupy a semi-independent position, both with regard to defence, and the collection of dues. We read of a sea-fight between the citizens of Waterford and the Poers, the latter being assisted by the O'Heidriscolls or O'Driscolls, a clan that occupied a district round Baltimore. The whole coast of West Cork and South Kerry was then frequented by fishermen from France and Spain. In 1537 the O'Driscolls attacked four Portuguese ships laden with wine for Waterford. The citizens of Waterford hearing of this determined to teach the offending clan a lesson, and with three ships carrying 400 men they sailed for Baltimore. Their artillery soon overcame all resistance, and they laid waste the islands of Sherkin and Clear, destroyed four castles, 'including a most pleasant seat of O'Driscoll's, with a hall, an orchard, and a grove,' the Franciscan Priory on Sherkin, the mill, and all the villages on the islands, together with more than 50 pinnaces, and carried off O'Driscoll's great galley as a trophy.

It must be remembered that in medieval times the towns were in most cases in the hands of men of French, Danish, or English descent, the native Irish and the Normans keeping to the country. This exclusiveness helped to weaken the towns, whilst the country districts increased in power. Inter-marriage between the Irish and Normans was general, although prohibited by law, so that in the time of Edward III. the colonists in the country districts had become 'more Irish than the Irish themselves.' The towns, however, by stringent enactments, excluded from the franchise any citizen who married an Irish wife. Thus the towns became isolated as if in a foreign land, the surrounding country being inhabited by the 'Irish enemy' and the Norman barons and their retainers.

TOWN AGAINST COUNTRY.

As early as 1333 the De Burghs of Connaught had solemnly renounced all allegiance to the king. Appearing on the banks of the Shannon before the walls of the royal castle of Athlone, the chiefs of this house stripped off, in sight of the garrison, their English garments, and assumed instead the saffron-dyed shirt and many colored mantle of the native chiefs. Instead of De Burgho they took the Irish name MacWilliam, and adopted the Irish laws and manner of life.

By this revolt, Galway and Athenry were completely cut off from intercourse with the central government at Dublin, except by sea. It was nearly two centuries before an English governor or English troops penetrated again to the City of the West; the townsmen were left to fight their own battles as best they could against the ever-encroaching enemy.

The same was the case with the other towns. Wexford was isolated from Dublin. The towns being thus left practically republics, free from all outside control, but compelled to fight every day for existence, it would seem that it was found best to give the direction of affairs into the hands of a few leading families, and that the important role played by these families in civic matters made them be looked on as equals by the Irish chiefs and degenerate English gentry outside the walls. For 250 years the chief magistrates, with only two exceptions, were drawn from the limited circle of a few powerful families.

EXCLUDING THE NATIVE IRISH.

We find various regulations in force in later times in the towns to secure that the Irish element should not gradually gain an entrance into them by marriage or commercial relations. In 1512 it was ordered in Limerick that no citizen should be admitted on the panel, i.e., as a full burgess, unless 'he could speak English well, wear English apparel, namely, gown, doublet, and hose, be a married man, and have his hall, bedchamber, spens and kitchen with complete harness.'

In Galway, about the same time, it was ordered that 'no man of this town shall hoste or receive into their houses at Christmas, Easter, nor feasts elles, any of the Burkes, MacWilliams, Kellies, nor no sept elles, without license of the mayor and council, on pain to forfeit £5; and that neither O nor Mac shall strut ne swagger through the streets of Galway.' Other laws of Galway were 'that no one was to buy cattle out of the country parts except from true men. That no man lend or sell galley, boat, or barque to any Irishman. If any man shall bring any Irishman to boast or brag in the town he shall forfeit 12d. That no Irish judge shall plead in a man's cause or matter within the town or country; for it agrees not with the King's laws, not yet with the Emperor's, in many places.'

Limerick was so completely isolated at this period that, in 1450 all provisions were brought from France, and Henry VI. gave leave to a merchant of St. Malo to traffic with the city at all seasons, and in all commodities, even when France should happen to be at war with England.

'We have, unfortunately (continues Professor Butler), but little information as to the life in these towns during the period of struggle for their existence. In the country districts, among the despised natives, learning was highly valued. Schools were supported in quiet parts of Clare and Donegal, removed from the track of war, by the liberality of the O'Briens and O'Donnells. The old legends were transcribed, the family history of the clans carefully recorded, lives of the old time saints or of contemporary kings were compiled. But in the English colonies, where the energies of the townfolk were all employed between commerce and the effort to keep off the Irish enemy, there seems to have been no literary activity; we have practically no works in English or French composed in Ireland from the days of Edward III. to those of Elizabeth; an attempt to found a university in Dublin in 1311, and later on in Drogheda in 1465, met with no lasting success.

LIMERICK.

With the accession of the Tudors our knowledge becomes more definite. Galway, in all respects, governing itself like one of the free cities of Germany and Holland, had grown wealthy by its trade with Spain, and the numbers and high spirit of the citizens made them secure against the attacks of the clans. In the early days of Henry VIII., 1524, we find a trifling dispute between a Galway and a Limerick man leading to a naval war between the two cities. The King interposed to patch up matters, but in the whole affair both communities seem to have acted without any regard to the royal authority.

In these days Limerick had grown very prosperous through its foreign trade, and it is described in 1536 as being 'a wonderous proper city, and a strong, and standeth environed with the river of Shannon, and it may be called a Little London for the situation and the plenty.' The island portion, or English town, was fortified by a wall with 24 towers; round the Irish town were twelve towers. The whole circuit of the city was twelve miles. There were five churches and five monastic establishments, and many towered houses (such as existed in continental towns), castles as they were called, belonging to the richer inhabitants. They had no conciliation or compulsory arbitration acts in those days to interfere with trade, still the merchants had to put up with many restrictions on traffic by the neighboring chiefs. These charges resemble in a sense the cotriol dues collected in many continental towns in the present day. The Irish lords round Limerick made a good thing out of traders to that city. We find that Mahon O'Brien, of Carrigogunnill, took 2d for each barrel brought into Limerick, unless the barrels contained wine, when only 1d was charged. The two lords of MacNamaras took 2d on every barrel, horse, or oow, and the extremely novel tax of 6s 8d on every man wearing a cap. O'Keane, of Kilrush, imposed a due of 6s 6d on every ship going to Limerick. Finally the great O'Brien, Lord or King of Thomond, took whatever taxes were paid to his sub-chiefs on sea-borne goods, or on commodities coming from Clare. On the other side of the town another O'Brien, Lord of Coonagh, took 20d per load on all exports from Limerick to Waterford; yet strange to say, he only levied 5d per load on goods from Waterford to Limerick.

In the medieval times the Lady Catherine Poer, who ruled a great part of Waterford, not only made her tenants feed her hunting dogs on bread and butter and milk, but if any horse or cow was stolen in her territory she fined the owner five marks for carelessness.

The 'Leys et usages de la Cite of Diuelin,' dating from about 1300, had a provision from which it appears that if any native in the position of a serf fled from his lord and remained for a year and a day within the city by the consent of the mayor and commonalty as their serf, and was not within that time claimed by his lord, then the lord could never recover him, after which the serf might, under certain conditions, become a free citizen, and eventually obtain full civic rights.

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.—*.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 14.

Rev. Father Moloney, late of Te Aro parish, is assisting the College staff until the end of the year.

Writing from Paris on August 8, Rev. Father Ainsworth says he was having a splendid holiday and was in the best of health.

Rev. Father Servajean, of Blenheim, was in town this week with the plans of the new convent, which have been approved by his Grace the Archbishop.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood and Rev. Father Mahoney left on Thursday for Blenheim. Their missions in this island have been highly successful.

Rev. Father Bower, of St. Patrick's College, is the guest of Rev. Father Regnault, of Waimate. He is in indifferent health, which necessitates a change for some little time.

The annual football match between the Association and St. Patrick's College will eventuate on the 21st inst. The Old Boys are training assiduously and a good exposition of the game should result.

The Marist Brothers' Schools' Old Boy's Literary Society met on Monday evening last. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Kays, J.P. A debate took place on 'Monarchy versus Republicanism.' After a long and interesting discussion the question was put to the vote and a verdict given in favor of the latter form of government by a majority of one. The Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., delivered a very able address on the question at the close of the meeting.

The Education Board Inspector's report on the examinations of the Brothers' school is now to hand, and shows that excellent work continues to be done alike by teachers and pupils. Inspectors Fleming and Bakewell make special reference to the 'thoroughly intelligent instruction' received in Standards VI. and VII., which are designated 'very strong classes.' In a separate report Inspector Fleming says that good progress is being made in Euclid and algebra.

The following pupils of Sister Frances Xavier's Academy were successful in the theory examination held in June last by the Trinity College, London:—Senior honors—Mary Gaynor, 73; Hilda Greenwood, 60. Senior pass—Mary Gaynor, 77; Jane Whellan, 62; Florence Moran, 61. Intermediate honors—Madge Pollock, 90; Gwendoline Darnell, 79; Cissy Carrigan, 70. Intermediate pass—Gwendoline Darnell, 89; Madge Pollock, 87; Ethel Pierard, 79; Cissy Carrigan, 78; Florence Jones, 78; Elizabeth Lawton, 76; Frances Levett, 72; Beatrice Brittain, 70; Gertrude Skerrett, 69; Adie Passau, 67. Junior honors—Lily Beere, 84; Adie Passau, 83; Millicent Patterson, 81; Elizabeth Lawton, 78; Ethel Pierard, 76; May Swede, 76; Beatrice Brittain, 75; Lillian Gallagher, 68; Frances Levett, 60. Junior pass—Beatrice Ayres, 99; Millicent Patterson, 98; Irene Tungey, 96; Olive Tonks, 88; Lily Beere, 81; Lily Gallagher, 81; Daisy Odium, 80; Ethel Brogan, 78; Nina Hopkins, 77; Aileen Patterson, 77; Ada Scabury, 73.

HAWERA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The business in which I am engaged takes me frequently into the small settlements around Mount Egmont, and sometimes into some of the back blocks of the province, and my sympathies freely go out to those of my co-religionists whom I find in such places far removed from priest, and Mass and Sacraments. However, I am often deeply edified by the lively faith and intelligence of the Catholics I meet with in these distant places. A few evenings ago, having an hour to spare, I called into the house of a Catholic in the settlement where I was staying. One by one the neighbors dropped in until there was quite a gathering. Topic after topic arose until the conversation or discussion finally settled down to questions of religion and Church history, and then the old man of the house fairly astonished me. His knowledge and powers of reasoning were remarkable. The Catholics were delighted, and the non-Catholics were either silenced or won over to his way of thinking. When the others had departed I remained to ask a question—'Where,' said I, 'did you get all that information?' He pointed to the shelves. I saw there several years' numbers of the N.Z. TABLET, the San Francisco Monitor, the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, and such works as *The Orange Society* by Father Cleary, and Father Masterton's letter's on Dill-Macky. As I returned to my lodging house I felt that I had discovered in this old man one, at least, of those the parish priest of Hawera had in his mind a few Sundays ago when he spoke of the necessity for Catholics of the Catholic paper; when he said that the man who read the N.Z. TABLET regularly would be found to be the most enlightened in the parish, the one best able and ready to defend the faith, and the one who would appreciate most the work done for him by the Church and her pastors.

Next day I found myself dining in a hotel with eight or ten others, all travellers like myself. The topic of conversation was a certain mixed marriage which had taken place in a distant town and at which the priest refused to assist. I could see that several of them were Catholics from the way in which they tried to apologise for the priest and for the exclusiveness of the Church. I essayed a defence, not an apology. My fellow-Catholics were pleased and they said so, but, instead of gratefully accepting the

expression of their pleasure, I discoursed on their criminal ignorance. 'Do you not read at all,' I asked. 'Oh yes, we read,' they replied. 'But what?' I then found that the Catholics at that table took on an average four secular papers each, but not one of them ever read the organ of the Catholic body in New Zealand. I thought to myself that the priest can add another point to his sermon: He can say the Catholic who does not read the Catholic paper will fall into ignorance with regard to the most cherished doctrines of the Church, he will be spineless in the presence of opposition, he will inevitably bring shame upon himself and discredit upon the religion which he professes to follow. Wherever I travel I find on the one hand priests recommending the Catholic paper and on the other Catholics without sufficient Catholic spirit to take it.

Father Power has just received from the estate of the late Lawrence Milmo a sum of £200 towards the Convent school, and £40 for the erection of a memorial window. Dean McKenna also has received a substantial bequest towards the New Plymouth school, and Dean Kirk towards the schools of the Marist Brothers in Wanganui from the same source. Mr. Milmo had during life been a most generous benefactor to the Convent schools in Hawera and New Plymouth, in which places his memory will be cherished. The Church has need of many who will follow his example.

I have seen the plans of a new convent which the Sisters of St. Joseph are about to have erected at Manaia. Though the oldest town on the coast has little prospect of advancing commercially, the Sisters are not afraid to begin there the work of Christian education.

The Sisters of the Mission opened a school at Opunake, 20 miles further up the coast, a few months ago, and it is already in a flourishing condition. I am confident that the Manaia attempt will be equally successful. The Hawera *Star* describes as very impressive the first of the jubilee processions which took place on last Sunday immediately after last Mass. The procession moved around the church and presbytery grounds, which looked beautifully fresh and green. The only thing that seemed out of place was the presbytery, which stands in danger of being blown over by the next heavy gale. Father Power has been frequently asked by his parishioners to start a collection for a new presbytery, but he is unwilling to do so before the present debt is paid off. During his three years' administration of the parish a gross sum of £1450 has been raised in the Hawera district, principally by bazaar, art union, and socials promoted by the ladies, whose devotion merits the highest praise. There is still a sum of about £300 on the Hawera church and school, and until that is paid off Father Power will not hear of a presbytery. He is, he says, tired of debt, and will have no more to do with it.

OTAKI.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Last Sunday, September 8, the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, will be long remembered by the Catholics of Pukekarakara. During the week a wide and easy track to the top of the historical Pukekarakara Hill had been made by voluntary labor.

On Sunday afternoon the weather being very beautiful, large crowds of Catholics assembled for the purpose of taking part in the Jubilee procession. The cross-bearer and acolytes were followed by the convent school children carrying banners and several statues on pedestals beautifully and symbolically decorated. Four tiny girls, dressed in white with veils and wreaths, carried a statue of Our Saviour; four bigger girls also in white, carried that of the Blessed Virgin; the boys carried those of the Blessed Chanel (patron of the school), and the Sacred Heart. The children were followed by a very large number of people, and his Grace the Archbishop, accompanied by the local priests, brought up the rear of the procession. Rev. Father S. Maloney, who possesses a beautiful voice, sang 'Faith of our fathers,' and other hymns. Arrived on the top of the hill the procession rounded the Jubilee Cross, erected seven years ago, and then walked over the hallowed ground of the first church erected on this coast, nearly 60 years ago. One could not help picturing to himself how crowds of faithful Maoris, in times past squatted on the floor of their humble place of worship listening to their great and powerful missionary, Father Comte, praying and singing with a fervor unknown in our day. Several graves around the consecrated ground bear witness to the natural Christian feeling which created in former ages the Catholic cemeteries around the churches. A flagstaff stands at the entrance of the old church. The procession next passed in front of the whare erected on the site of the first whare of Father Comte the founder of the Otaki mission.

For one who wishes to admire the works of the Almighty no better site could be selected. On one side we have the ocean, and in the distance we see the Kaikouras, Mount Egmont, Tararua Range, and towards the north the Ruapehu Mountains. Here and there along the path heaps of broken shells (called pipi by the Maoris) remind one of past life and activity by our now silent hills.

On the side of the hill above and between the presbytery and the school, facing the church and convent on the flat, stands a large statue of our Lady of Lourdes recently erected. His Grace having blessed the statue, entered the church with the procession and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 41 candidates.

Regarding the closing of the mission the *Otaki Mail* says:—The Jubilee mission was brought to a close in Otaki on Sunday last. Mass was celebrated in the morning, and was well attended. At three o'clock in the afternoon a large concourse of people attended to witness the third and last procession, prior to the Confirmation ceremony. The sight was a beautiful and most impressive one. About 40 candidates were confirmed by the Archbishop. Both in the afternoon and at the evening service the sacred edifice

was filled to overflowing, large numbers being unable to gain admission. His Grace, in the course of an eloquent sermon, expressed himself as highly pleased with the result of the mission, and said it was evident the Otaki church required to be enlarged, which he hoped to see done before his next visit.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 16.

One thousand pounds sterling a month is approximately the outlay on the Cathedral construction.

Among the names of New Zealanders appearing on the last prize list of Guy's Hospital is that of Mr. Arthur B. O'Brien (son of Mr. M. O'Brien of this city), who received a certificate in dissection.

At nine o'clock this (Monday) morning his Lordship the Bishop celebrated a Mass of *Requiem* for the repose of the souls of deceased members of the congregation, especially for several who, at their demise, bequeathed legacies to the Cathedral building fund, and, as the Bishop previously announced, for those who held former charge over the parish and have now gone to their eternal reward, notably the late Rev. Father Chataignier, S.M., the Very Rev. Father Cummings, S.M., Very Rev. Dean Chervier, S.M., and Very Rev. Dr. Pestre, S.M. (late Provincial in New Zealand of the Marist Order), the account of whose death at Washington, U.S.A., in the 64th year of his age and the 40th year of his profession, was received last week.

Under the guidance of Mr. Harry Hayward a pleasant outing to Mount Magdala was arranged on Thursday afternoon last for a party from the Opera Company. Those who availed themselves of the opportunity of a drive and visit to the institution included Misses Cecile Lorraine and Lillian Boanas, and Messrs. Lawrence Mooney and J. K. Hill. Mr. Winter Hall and Mrs. A. Mead accompanied the party, who were received and conducted over the great institution by the Rev. Mother Superior. In return for the kindness shown and much to the delight and enjoyment of the inmates a pleasant little entertainment was improvised. Mr. Lawrence Mooney contributed 'Father O'Flynn' and 'In happy moments,' Miss Lorraine a 'French Song,' Miss Boanas a selected number, and Mr. Hill 'Beloved it is morn.' Mrs. Mead assisted, and Mr. Winter Hall who is a raconteur of more than average ability, fairly convulsed his audience with a contribution. The thoughtfulness and kindly action of those who arranged and carried out the little excursion were highly appreciated by the ladies and gentlemen, who thoroughly enjoyed it in their capacity of guests.

The mission was continued during the week by his Lordship the Bishop and assistant clergy to very satisfactory congregations. On Thursday evening a fourth open-air public procession took place. The Bishop preached a beautiful sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin, followed by a prayer of consecration, our Lady's altar being profusely adorned with a wealth of choice spring flowers and brilliantly illuminated. The subjects of the Bishop's sermons were—Monday, 'The happiness of heaven'; Tuesday, 'The necessity of confession'; Wednesday, 'Penance and contrition'; Friday, what was announced as the most important of all the mission course, 'Sorrow for sin.' All day on Saturday and up to a late hour at night confessions were being held, and at the first Mass on Sunday the spiritual results of the mission were amply manifested. The church was crowded and almost the entire congregation received Holy Communion, including the Hibernian Society in regalia, his Lordship and two priests being engaged for a considerable time at the altar rails. At the eleven o'clock Mass the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by the Bishop to about 200 candidates, including several recent converts. At all the Masses and at Vespers his Lordship occupied the pulpit, when, as was done at the conclusion of missions given elsewhere, special collections were made in aid of the Cathedral building fund.

Prior to the evening devotions on Sunday the fifth and final outdoor public procession in connection with the Jubilee exercises took place and was very largely attended. Those who were confirmed in the morning took part. There was again at the Pro-Cathedral an enormous congregation when the Bishop preached the last of his mission sermons on the text: 'Hethat perverseth to the end shall be saved. Be thou faithful unto death and thou shalt receive the reward of eternal life.' After the sermon there was solemn closing of the mission, renewal of baptismal vows, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Prefacing his sermon at the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday night, Bishop Grimes alluded to the sad intelligence just received through the courtesy of the Telegraph Department announcing the death of President McKinley. His heartfelt sympathy (said the Bishop) and that of his diocesan clergy in conjunction with that of every Catholic bishop and priest of the civilised world and their flocks would be extended to the bereaved widow and people of a great and friendly nation, who had been robbed of their head by the dastardly act of an assassin, one who recognised no authority either divine or human. It was a deplorable event. During the service Miss Funston, the organist, played the Dead March in 'Saul' out of regard for the death of America's president.

At St. Mary's, Manchester street, at Vespers, the Rev. Father Marnane referred to the dastardly outrage which had plunged in grief the great American nation, as well as the whole of the civilised nations of the world. This was the outcome of the detestable teachings of those who had no restraining influence either of religion or morality. They, in common with all the Catholic people, must feel the deepest sympathy with the relatives of the President and the great nation over which he presided.

St. Mary's Schoolroom was crowded on Thursday evening on the occasion of what was styled a novel entertainment given under the auspices of the local Catholic Ladies' Club, in aid of the school

funds. The entertainment was pronounced one of the most successful ever given in the parish, and reflected great credit on the officers of the club who promoted, organised and carried the event to its final issue, and all who assisted thereat. The programme included many novel competitions for ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, for which prizes were given by the club, Miss Woodrough, Mesdames Smith, Bean, Edgar, A. J. White, Lieske, and Messrs. E. O'Connor, D. Craig and Co., Neil Gough, McCormick, R. Hayward, McCarthy and Clarke, Anglo-Special Company. Songs were given by Miss F. Gardner, Mrs. F. O'Brien, Messrs. Chase and Hynes, and a clarionat solo by Mr. W. H. Corrigan.

All the candidates entered by the Sisters of the Mission from the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street (with one exception), passed in the recent musical examinations in connection with Trinity College. The following is the list of successes.—Senior honors—Olive Ethel Wilson 82 marks, Madge O'Malley 72, Mary Gabriel O'Connor 65, Mary C. Cassidy 61. Senior pass—Madge O'Malley 83 marks, Olive Ethel Wilson 81, Margaret Cookley 77, Lissie Brick 72, Nellie Dunn 67, Mary Guiney 61. Intermediate honors—Ethel Minola Baker 82 marks, Constance Evelyn Parsonson 81. Intermediate pass—Ethel Minola Baker 94 marks, Mary Bridget O'Halloran 82, Jennie Scott 82, Constance Evelyn Parsonson 81, Elsie Florence Perkin 63, Annie Margaret Gordon 60. Junior pass—Charlotte May Barker 97 marks, Lilly Donohue 93, Mary O'Callaghan 92, Eva Scott 90, May Gardiner 90, Catherine H. O'Halloran 89, Letitia O'Halloran 83, Daisy Holmes 81, Margaret Bourke 80, Irene Arenas 79, Ouida Worthington 76, Anna Cookran 75, Mary Frances M'Keefry 63.

At the same examination the following candidates from the Convent of Mercy, Colombo street north, were successful.—Senior Division—Pass section: Margaret O'Connor 64. Intermediate Division—Honors section: Hilda Flynn 86, Nellie Turner 79. Junior Division—Honors section: Gertrude Smith 77, Mary Dowling 75. Pass section: Mary Dowling 94, Margaret Zita Flynn 92, Annie Power 89, Gertrude Smith 89, Margaret Dee 86, Eva Pogson 86, Nellie Robins 86, Peggie Bain 81, Florence Thomson 81, Mollie Robins 77, Kathleen Molloy 77, Gwendoline Boddington 75, Nessie Bowler 74, and Eily Mahon 63. The following were successful from the Convent of Mercy, Darfield.—Junior honors: Johanna Hight 68. Junior pass: Mabel Anstias 98, Johanna Hight 98, Martha Langdale, 92, Maggie M'Mullan 90, and Alice Clinton 89.

At the recent examination of Trinity College, in theory of music, the following candidates from the Convent of Mercy, Lyttelton, were successful.—Senior Division—Pass section: Ruth E. Hatchwell 67 marks. Intermediate Division—Pass section: Gwladys Warren 71, May McConville 68. Junior Division—Pass section: Alice Davies 90, Hortense Le Lievre 89, May Field 68, Cora Harrington 61. The following were successful from the Convent of Mercy, Akaroa.—Junior Division—Pass section: Bonita Walker 94, Evelyn Le Lievre 85, Ada Hammond 80.

DIocese of AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

September 12.

His Lordship the Bishop has been among the victims of the influenza epidemic. He had a severe attack, but is now, happily, convalescent.

Mother Borgia, of the Sisters of Mercy, is, I regret to say, dangerously ill. This good Sister came to Auckland in the early sixties and has labored incessantly in our midst for the good of others ever since. Dr. Darby is attending her unremittingly.

A poll of the municipal ratepayers took place yesterday, when authority was given to the Corporation to (1) properly equip the city fire brigade, (2) procure a destructor, (3) erect larger abattoirs, (4) new water supply, (5) pave Queen street. The proposals for the erection of a town hall and two purchases of land in the heart of the city were decisively negatived.

That our schools did well under the Government inspectors is beyond doubt. The chief inspector, Mr. Petrie, however, saw fit to write to the Education Board and pointed out that the 'class subjects—science and history—were almost neglected in the Catholic schools, and asked the Board to communicate this fact to the manager of the said schools.' The reading of this communication caused one of the members, Mr. Lamb, whose patronymic misfits him, to say: 'This is a serious matter, and shows that those attending Roman Catholic schools do not receive the same instruction as those in the public schools.' Now, considering that science and history are not pass subjects, the above is a positive slander upon our schools. The success won by them is accountable for the display, no doubt. A paltry and mean attitude to take up.

The half-yearly meeting of the N.Z. District, No. 3, H.A.C.B. Society was held last evening in the Hibernian Hall. The D.V.P. Bro. Stead, in the unavoidable absence of the D.P., Bro. M. O'Sullivan, presided. The funeral fund amounted to £4513 4s 1d, and, though the abnormal sum of £120 was paid in funeral claims, for the last six months, a balance of £108 resulted. The management fund showed a balance of over £40. A long correspondence was read from the new E.D. in Sydney, which evoked a long discussion. It was eventually decided to leave the question of recognising the new executive in abeyance, and to allow the branches to consider the matter. Reference was made to the inauguration of three new branches—viz., St. Patrick's (Waimate), St. Columbkille's (Denniston), and St. Canice's (Westport). Regarding the two last-named, Bro. W. Beehan, P.D.P., Timaru, moved and Bro. W. Kane, D.S., seconded that this District Board accords its hearty appreciation and thanks to Bro. M. J. Sheahan, D.T., for his efforts in establishing St. Columbkille's and St. Canice's branches at Denniston and Westport. Bro. Sheahan suitably responded, and said the greatest thanks were due to the Ven. Archbishop Walshe, of Westport, and to Rev. Father

Costello for their valuable assistance in this matter. Upon the motion of Bro. P. J. Nerheny, Auckland, the secretary was directed to convey the Board's thanks to the two rev. gentlemen. The following officers were nominated for next term:—President, Bros. Stead and O. Little; vice-president, Bro. W. Beehan; secretary, Bro. W. Kane; treasurer, Bro. M. J. Sheahan; auditors, Bros. F. J. O'Meara and P. O'Kane. The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

The Jubilee ordered to be celebrated by his Holiness the Pope in every diocese throughout the world, and which was commenced last year in Rome with great pomp and splendor, to inaugurate the new century, was begun last Sunday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is necessary that a special visit be paid to four churches upon one day. This is to be repeated three times. St. Patrick's parishioners gathered at the Cathedral at 2 p.m., mustering fully 1000. Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., assisted by Rev. Fathers Moore and Buckley, conducted a short service. Five Peter and Aves were unitedly recited for the intentions of the Holy Father, Leo XIII., after two hymns were sung to the Blessed Sacrament and the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The vast congregation then filed out of the church, and, headed by the clergy, proceeded via Hobson street to St. Benedict's, where Rev. Father O'Hara, of that parish, joined those from the Cathedral. Father Patterson again conducted the service, after which the vast concourse proceeded to the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, thence to St. Mary's Convent Chapel, in both of which the same service was gone through. Before dispersing, Father Patterson addressed his people and thanked them heartily for the splendid manner in which they had responded to the call of their priests, and hoped that on next Sunday and the following even better results would be shown. As St. Patrick's people were leaving the convent grounds the parishioners of Parnell entered, headed by the altar boys. Rev. Father Kehoe was in charge of his people. They first held a service in their own church of St. John's, Parnell, and then proceeded to St. Patrick's, St. Mary's Convent Chapel, and, finally, to the Sacred Heart Church. In the evening, at St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., prefaced his discourse by saying that his Lordship, Dr. Lenihan, had directed him to tell them that he (the Bishop) had experienced the greatest satisfaction at seeing the large number who that afternoon had given such a noble exhibition of Faith. The Rev. Father Benedict then preached a splendid sermon on 'Devotion to the Holy Cross.' He dwelt on the antiquity of this devotion, and scouted the ridiculous assertion that it had emanated from the middle ages. He instanced the ruling lately given by an English judge in a case of Ritualism brought before him. He concluded by exhorting them all to love and cherish and treasure the Cross, the emblem of man's salvation. It was a magnificent discourse, and made a deep and lasting impression upon those who had the good fortune to hear it.

School Football Match.

ON Tuesday, September 10, the Christian Brothers' School Football team, accompanied by Rev. Brother Fogarty and Mr. James Collins, left Dunedin for Invercargill to play against the Marist Brothers' boys. The Rev. Brother Dunstan met the visitors at the station and despatched them to the places where they were to stay during their visit. In the evening the members of the local Catholic Young Men's Gymnastic Club gave the Dunedin boys a gymnastic exhibition. During the forenoon of Wednesday the visitors held a short practice on the Union Ground.

About three o'clock, those who had the courage to venture out in the showery weather wended their way to the Union Ground. Considerable local interest was shown in the match as the visitors brought down with them the Otago Rugby Union's Schools' Championship banner, and the home team was the Southland school premiers for two years, had lost no match during that time, and had not a single point scored against them during the current season.

Shain won the toss for the visitors and played with a strong wind at his back. It soon became evident that Invercargill meant to make the game a close forward one. Almost at the start they dribbled the ball into Dunedin territory and there they kept it till McKewen for Dunedin passed out to Shain, who, after passing to Pound, came round in time to take it again and beating all the Invercargill backs paced down the ground at a rate that defied the efforts of the local backs to catch him. No goal was kicked. The score now stood—Dunedin three points to nil. Had the Southlanders been as knowing as their friends held them to be they would have watched Shain at all cost; but they went on with their forward game, and Shain again getting possession fairly leaped his way through his opponents and scored easily. The first spell ended with Dunedin six points, Invercargill nil.

In the second half the superiority of the Invercargill forwards was even more marked. Rarely did the Dunedin boys get the ball from the scrum. The masterly dribbling rushes of the Marists were ultimately successful and McGrath scored amidst great applause. The kick at goal failed, and the score stood, Dunedin six points, Invercargill three. Several times the home team were on the point of scoring, and hopes ran high that the visitors' score would be topped, but the Dunedin defence was sound, and the deer-footed Shain again put the leather under his wing and leaving friends and foes alike far behind glided peacefully over the line. Pound kicked the goal and brought the score up to 11 points. The home forwards got to work again, and McNamara scored. No goal resulted. From this till call of time Invercargill attacked strongly but Dunedin's defence being equally strong, when the whistle blew the score still was Dunedin 11 points, Invercargill six.

Undoubtedly for Dunedin Shain carried off the lion's share of the honor—two lions' shares in fact—but he was well supported by his team who recognised that their chance lay in feeding Shain with the ball. Pound, Hastings, Rossbotham and Coughlan (full-back)

were very prominent all through. Whilst Griffin, McGrath, Ford, Ross, and McNamara were the pick of the Southland boys.

The Invercargill Catholic Literary Society entertained the visitors at a social in the evening. Very Rev. Dean Burke presided. Thursday was spent picnicking and on Friday morning the Dunedin lads were accompanied to the station by the many kind friends who left nothing undone to render the Christian Brothers' boys of Dunedin happy during their stay in Invercargill.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Steps will be taken in the near future for the initiation of a movement towards providing Melbourne with a Catholic hall, similar to that which was opened at Ballarat recently.

The Hospice for the Dying, Sydney, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, is nearly completed, as far as the building is concerned, and will be solemnly blessed and opened about the beginning of November. There will be accommodation for between 30 and 40 patients.

The new convent at Beaudesert was consecrated and opened recently by his Grace Archbishop Dunne. There was a large congregation of all denominations present. Out of £1000 (the cost of building), only \$100 debt remains. The organ was presented to the convent by Mr. Jeremiah Dunn, who also gave £100 towards the building fund.

The solemn consecration of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Bendigo, will take place on Sunday, 29th inst. The dedicatory discourse will be delivered by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney, and the Archbishops of Melbourne and Adelaide, the Bishops of Sandhurst, Ballarat, and Sale, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Sandhurst, will also be present.

Mrs Ann Shiel, of Picton, New South Wales, has just presented her fellow-Catholics in that district with a handsome new church. The sacred edifice was blessed and opened a few Sundays ago by his Eminence Cardinal Moran. It is proposed to build a new presbytery in connection with the church at a cost of £700. The collection taken up on the occasion was for this purpose, the sum received being about £140.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran speaking recently at the Catholic Guild breakfast put in a plea on behalf of the Catholic newspaper:—"Be sure," he said, "and read a Catholic newspaper. In its columns you will find true facts in connection with the Church, faithful reports of Catholic events and Catholic movements, and all the information you need regarding home countries, as well as discussions on every question of the day. Again, I would say, be sure you read it—and be sure you pay for it."

On the afternoon of Sunday, August 25, there was a very large attendance present at Surry Hills, Sydney, to assist at the opening of the new Good Samaritan School and the laying of the foundation of the convent for the Sisters who will be attached thereto. From an early hour in the afternoon people began to assemble, and by the time his Eminence Cardinal Moran arrived the street on both sides of the church was densely packed, and this notwithstanding a downpour of rain most persevering in its steadiness. The building which was blessed and opened by his Eminence was formerly a Primitive Methodist church. It is a spacious building, consisting of two halls, one being beneath the building, and it is estimated it will accommodate 500 children. At the rear is a residence where the Sisters will stay until the convent is built. The latter will stand on a piece of land which has been purchased by the Sisters of about 50ft frontage and adjoining the school. A statement of affairs was read by the Rev. Father Walsh, who explained that the Sisters had purchased the land on which will be erected the convent for £650. The convent itself will cost £1000. He had purchased the building which his Eminence had come that afternoon to open, together with a residence at the back, for £3000.

The annual report of the Victorian United Irish League has been published. It states: "Altogether £300 have been sent home to assist Ireland's cause as the result of our first year's work, and though we have fair reason to feel elated at a record which places Victoria easily first among the States of the Commonwealth, yet we realize that the amount mentioned falls far short of the help we could afford the cause if every Irishman in the State joined the League, and gave even a single half-crown per annum as his subscription. A firm reunion of the party having been established, the subject of Home Rule cannot be much longer repressed, and the committee think that the time is opportune when some of the honored leaders of our race—particularly Mr. O'Brien—might be invited to make a tour of these States with the double object of enlightening our people again and arousing the old enthusiasm, and likewise also for the purpose of gathering the munitions of war to carry on the battle at home. The document bears the following signatures:—(Dr.) N. M. O'Donnell, president; J. B. Ronald, M.P., A. E. Hughes, J.P., P. Jagers, vice-presidents; M. O'Sullivan, M. A. McDonald, hon. treasurers; G. M. Prendergast, M.L.A., E. Glennon, hon. secretaries. The total receipts were £757 5s 8d."

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.—*.*

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- September 22, Sunday.—Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Seven Dolours of Blessed Virgin Mary.
 " 23, Monday.—St. Linus, Pope and Martyr.
 " 24, Tuesday.—Feast of Our Lady of Mercy.
 " 25, Wednesday.—St. Eustace and Companions, Martyrs.
 " 26, Thursday.—St. Eusebius, Pope and Martyr.
 " 27, Friday.—Saints Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs.
 " 28, Saturday.—St. Wenceslaus, King and Martyr.

THE SEVEN DOLORS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

To drink of that chalice of suffering, which the Redeemer of Mankind drained to the dregs, has fallen to the lot of all the saints, but most of all to the Mother of God. Owing to the closeness of the sacred tie which bound her to her Divine Son, she felt most keenly every danger that threatened Him, and every pang that wrung His Sacred Heart. Her seven sorrows here commemorated were the prophecy of St. Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the loss of the child Jesus in the Temple, the carrying of the Cross, the crucifixion, the taking down from the Cross, and the burial of our Lord.

ST. LINUS, POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Linus, the immediate successor of St. Peter, received the martyr's crown after a Pontificate of 12 years.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF MERCY.

In the thirteenth century, when the Mediterranean was swept by Moorish pirates, a religious Order was instituted, under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for the purpose of collecting alms for the relief and ransom of Christian captives, of visiting them in their captivity, and restoring them when possible to their friends and families.

Among the first members of this noble Order was a zealous Englishman named Serapion, who was received into religion by the founder, St. Peter Nolasco. His singular prudence and sanctity caused him to be selected for the important office of Ransomer, and he was sent by his superiors on two occasions to treat with the infidels for the ransom of the captives. His first journey was to the Moorish kingdom of Murcia in the South of Spain, where he succeeded in restoring to liberty 98 Christians. Being afterwards despatched to Algiers, he purchased the freedom of 87 others, but being unable to pay the price in full, he remained in the hands of the Moors according to the common practice of the Order as a hostage for the discharge of the debt. During the interval he employed himself in consoling and encouraging the Christian slaves and prisoners, and preaching the Gospel boldly to the Mahometans, many of whom he converted to the Faith.

The Moorish Governor, enraged at his boldness, ordered him to be cruelly beaten and cast into a dismal dungeon. He afterwards condemned him to be stripped naked and fastened in a barbarous manner to two posts, his body being elevated in the air and his legs crossed. In this painful position he was exposed to all the insults and outrages of the mob, and was finally hacked to pieces with knives and hachets, during which time he never ceased to preach the Name of Jesus and exhort the Christians to constancy and perseverance.

ST. EUSTACE AND COMPANIONS, MARTYRS.

St. Eustace, a Roman general, suffered martyrdom together with his wife and two sons, shortly after the beginning of the second century.

ST. EUSEBIUS, POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Eusebius, who succeeded St. Marcellus on the Papal throne, was banished by Maxentius to Sicily, where he died of the hardships inflicted on him.

SAINTS COSMAS AND DAMIAN, MARTYRS.

Saints Cosmas and Damian, brothers, were born in Arabia. They labored as Christian physicians, and exercised their art gratuitously. Denounced as Christians, they suffered martyrdom at Aegae, in Sicily, under Diocletian, about the year 286. Their remains were brought to Rome, where a splendid church was dedicated to their memory, and where they are still venerated.

ST. WENCESLAUS, KING AND MARTYR.

St. Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohemia, was remarkable for his devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. His zeal for the propagation of the true faith led to his death at the hands of his brother, A.D. 932.

Why suffer from coughs and colds when TUSSICURA will effect an immediate cure. Hundreds have testified to its worth. Price 2s 6d; all Chemists and Stores.—*.*

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

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This Hotel offers first-class accommodation to the travelling public. A good table kept.

All the comforts of a home. The brands of Wines and Spirits supplied.

Irish News

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, July, 1901.

THE REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

FOR 25 of the years that a number of Irish scholars, his Grace of Dublin amongst them, have been earnestly working towards the now established revival of the native language, the men of letters were looked upon by the public generally as visionaries whose efforts could only result in awakening a certain amount of dilettanteism amongst a few. None outside the circle of these faithful workers dreamed of the tangible good that lay in the movement, and, now that the sorely up-hill work of these pioneers is at last a real, established work, bidding fair to be a success in more ways than one, all are wondering that the thing took so many years to quaken into life.

Two very great benefits are already accruing, one a purely moral benefit. In all the centres where the Irish language is taught, the study of Irish history, the study of what Ireland was in her golden age of true Christian life, is opening the hearts and minds of our youth and giving them a taste of pure reading, in place of the enervating, and worse than enervating, literature that was fast corroding that class that reads only for a passing amusement and reads nothing but what can be had at the cheapest rate. Many a time of late years has the wish been expressed that the humbler classes had not been taught to read at all. The lectures in Irish history and those on good national literature now constantly given have aroused a spirit of inquiry, of pride, of a desire to know more and more of these things and a taste for good reading once awakened is rarely, if ever, again demoralised.

The material gain is as important in its way, though not quite so easily made successful, for there is a strong force in arms against it. This material outcome of the Irish revival, as it is called, is a combination of traders assistants in various parts of the country, the object of the combination being to give genuine support to home manufacture. One would think this depended far more upon the traders and the public than upon traders' assistants, who are supposed obediently to sell what their employers place in their hands, if the public call for it. Not at all. Naturally it has been the business of English and foreign manufacturers to oppose the sale of Irish-made goods, and they have hitherto been so successful in doing this that almost every home product has barely kept upon its feet, whilst many once-flourishing industries have died out altogether.

English laws had a good deal to do with this, but English and foreign capitalists had still more, and one of the great factors used by these capitalists had been the rank and file of Irishmen employed behind the counters of our large business establishments.

This fact has long been known to Irish producers and to such of the public as desired to revive Irish manufactures by personal efforts to obtain home-made goods. It paid English, Scotch, and foreign producers not only to undersell Irish goods at certain times, but to go behind the counters and subsidise every shop-assistant who would undertake to press foreign goods at the expense of Irish. Now 99 per cent. of the retail purchases of a country are made by women, and 99 per cent. of these women have a horror of being bullied or of receiving impertinence in public. For the past 15 years, a certain class of Irish ladies who can afford to do so have systematically endeavored to purchase household articles and clothing of home manufacture, and I can personally vouch for the fact that during all those years the subsidised shop assistants not only endeavored to injure the Irish trade by misrepresentation as to the relative value of articles, but subjected these ladies to an incredible amount of suffering; I have known a wealthy, but timid, woman leave one of our largest establishments almost in tears from the impertinence she received when she tried to insist upon being shown Irish fabrics, although the sale of the home articles would, in reality, put more money in the pockets of the owners of the house. The new education has extended to these shop assistants; they appear genuine converts, and have formed an Association extending all over Ireland, binding its members to do all in their power to forward those industries that will enable the people to remain at home, by furnishing employment for the artizan, and thus eventually improve the condition of all classes.

A DONEGAL INDUSTRY.

As I am speaking of these matters, here is an appeal to Irish priests and to wealthy Irish settlers in New Zealand, whose love of the Old Country will, let us hope, induce them to respond. Your clergy are building new churches: your wealthy citizens are ever on the look out for something new with which to beautify their homes. In a former letter, I mentioned an industry recently started and already highly successful in the poorest part of Donegal. I speak of the hand-made carpets fabricated by Donegal peasant girls in that picturesque little town, Killybegs. So beautiful in texture and design and so durable are these carpets that they have already found a wide market, especially for church purposes, and so successful has the first factory proved that the proprietor, Mr. Morton, of the Axminster Carpet Works, has just built and started a second Irish factory near Killybegs, in the village of Kilear. The Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, opened the works this week by placing the first tuft in the first hand-made carpet to be manufactured in Kilear. Not only does this carpet-making give employment to numbers of women and girls, but it is also a help to the neighboring farmers, as the wool used is grown

in the district. The texture of these carpets is the richest I have ever seen: it is closer, deeper and thicker than the finest Axminster, and any color or pattern desired can be produced by the young peasant girls employed as deftly as by the most skilled Oriental carpet-weavers.

ORANGE ROWDYISM.

The 12th of July was not so hot a time as usual in Belfast, the Orange thermometer having fallen for the moment, in consequence of the trial of, and sentence upon Trew, the street preacher, and a couple of his associates, of whom I spoke in my last. At the opening of the trial, the judge, Chief Baron Pallas, clearly explained that the law permits Catholics, equally with those of other denominations, to walk in procession through the streets and to carry religious emblems. The police were the principal witnesses against Trew and his associates, and proved that these men had been guilty of a conspiracy to incite the Orange populace of Belfast to commit a felony. The police stated that some of the language used in the public streets by these men in reference to priests and nuns (even the Sisters of Mercy who nurse the Protestant sick of Belfast) and Catholics in general was so unseemly as to be unfit to repeat in Court or to publish in newspapers.

Trew was found guilty on all counts and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with hard labor; two of his accomplices to six months' imprisonment without hard labor.

Of course, all Orange attacks upon Catholics have not been put down, as the ship-builders are 9,000 strong and are permitted to use iron bolts, etc., as ammunition in their periodical outbreak. Therefore, as soon as the extra police vigilance was withdrawn, the storm arose and at the present moment Catholic workmen and workwomen are in hourly dread of their lives. Wherever a Catholic workman is found, a signal is given and the Orange mob assails him, a hundred to one. A few days ago an Englishman was discovered taking notes in the streets of Belfast. He was mistaken by the Orange rioters for a Nationalist journalist and only escaped with his life on proving that he was neither Catholic nor Nationalist. The comment of a Belfast evening paper on this is characteristic: it gravely points out that, once the Englishman convinced his assailants that he was not a Popish Irishman, there was no excuse whatever for attacking him! Evidently, Catholics are fair game in the eyes of the editor of that paper.

In Portadown, so threatening was the aspect of affairs that the Government was forced to send 450 police into the town to protect a party of Catholics who were going on a peaceful holiday excursion. The Catholics carried no religious badges or emblems, though they had a legal right to do so, yet they had to be guarded to and from the train and to and from Benediction in the church after the excursion, and then guarded in bodies to their homes. Could such things occur outside Ulster in the twentieth century! To assist them in their unchristian work of stirring up sectarian passions, the Orangemen of Portadown imported for the occasion one of those wretched beings who pretend to be ex-monks and whose degraded and immoral language in 'lecturing' would be proof enough to sane people that they never had been members of any Christian body, not to say members of communities usually remarkable for their learning and refinement.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

In the rest of Ireland things continue to go on so peacefully that we are really in danger of getting 'blue mouldy for want of a batin'. The police of Tallow County Waterford, spent the last year and a half in getting up a conspiracy case, or the United Irish League, but the thing turned out merely an absurdity, bringing good-humored ridicule on the policemen who charged themselves with cooking the crime: in fact, the worst items of inflammatory language they produced in Court against the terrible Leaguers were references to a sparrow on the house-top and to a viper upon its knees. A member of the Royal Irish Constabulary solemnly swore that these references were used at a meeting and that they were, in his opinion, proof of a conspiracy and so inflammatory as to be calculated to bring about a breach of the peace. As the case turned upon the boycotting of a man who had grabbed land, it is likely enough that King David's simile was used, but the viper must have been a dream of the policeman's, seeing that there are no vipers in Ireland, and, moreover, that vipers have no knees.

Be that as it may, this, the most exciting case we had this season in the three provinces outside loyal Ulster, ended in smoke, in the smoke of bonfires lighted in honor of the acquitted traversers. Acquitted, even though the Judge on the occasion was that celebrated man long known as 'Peter the Packer'; though the case was tried in Cork, where 34 Catholics were ordered to 'stand aside' before a jury could be properly packed, and though his Lordship 'Peter the Packer' strongly urged the jury to find even a few of the traversers guilty. Even a packed jury could not get over the fact that the man about whom the whole row was made openly cried 'Save me from my friends' at the trial, by proving that he had finally done justice to the man whose land he had grabbed; that on his so doing, the clergy had interfered and had the boycott taken off him; that his trade (which he had nearly lost) was returning to him, and that things would have gone on well and happily for all parties but for the interference of the Crown. Ungrateful man!

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS.

ANTRIM.—Checking Rowdyism.

About 1500 navvies employed on the New Musgrave Channel Works, Belfast, were thrown idle indefinitely on July 30, the Belfast Harbor Commissioners having suspended operations owing to the repeated attacks on Catholic employees by ship-yard workers. The ship-yard managers have also given notice that if there is any further outbreak of party lawlessness both yards will be closed.

The Gentle Orangemen.

The Belfast Orangemen have chosen (says a Home exchange) a characteristic method of expressing their resentment at the verdict and sentence in the case of Trew and the other agitators sent to prison recently for having incited to riot in Belfast. Following the intimation of the verdict and sentence, the Orange districts grew dangerously restive, and on a Thursday night a mob of a couple of thousand gathered in the Shankill Road District, assaulted and kicked a man named Rosebottom, who was finally rescued by half a dozen policemen and taken to the hospital. The police in turn were chased by the mob and had to fly for their lives. A public house owned by a Catholic named Tomer was wrecked and looted, the 'loyalists' not forgetting to clear the cash till. A workman in Clark's shipbuilding yards, a Catholic apprentice, was assaulted by a horde of his fellow-workers, and so maltreated that he had to be sent to the Royal Hospital.

Golden Jubilee of a Priest.

Priest and layman throughout the diocese (says the Belfast *Examiner*, August 3) will rejoice to read of the honor that has been shown towards the Very Rev. Alexander MacMullan, the venerated pastor of the parish of Kirkinriola, better known to laymen, perhaps, as Ballymena. On Tuesday week Father MacMullan, who has just celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood, was presented with an address and a gold chalice from the priests and people of the Ballymena Conference in token of their congratulations on his being spared to celebrate the fiftieth year of his labors in the sacred ministry. The learned, pious, and venerable clergyman, surrounded by his brother priests, was made the recipient of such a rare and valuable token of their regard and veneration. In honoring Father MacMullan the priests and people of the Ballymena district have touched a responsive chord in many Catholic hearts throughout the diocese, for the admirers and well-wishers of the good priest are numerous.

ARMAGH.—Visit of a Californian Priest.

The Rev. Terence Caraher, rector of the Church of St. Francis, California, arrived recently in Ireland after an absence of 27 years. The rev. gentleman is a native of Skeriff, Cullyhanna, County Armagh.

CORK.—Probable Visit of the King.

A Cork newspaper learns that there is a probability that the King, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, may visit the Cork International Exhibition of 1902, during the spring of the year, and that their Majesties will stay for some days at Lismore Castle, as the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and journey from thence to Cork to visit the exhibition.

Death of a Priest.

Much sorrow is felt in Cork at the unexpected death of Father McGrath, the respected Administrator of the north parish, which occurred at Holyhead, whilst travelling to Harrogate. Father McGrath had been in indifferent health for a considerable time past.

An Unsuccessful prosecution.

In Tallow, County Waterford, a Protestant farmer was evicted from his holding. His Catholic neighbors thought he was harshly treated and withdrew their custom from the man who purchased the evicted farm. For this nine respectable men were prosecuted for conspiracy. The venue was changed to Cork, where the trial was held. On arrival at the southern metropolis the traversers were met by a crowd of sympathisers whom the police set upon and batoned in the most indiscriminate manner. At the trial 34 Catholic jurors were ordered to 'stand aside.' The evidence brought forward by the Crown did not warrant the members of the packed jury in convicting the accused; in fact they found three of the prisoners not guilty. An idea of how the case is pressed against a Catholic prisoner in the south may be gleaned from the action of the Lord Chief Justice, who, towards the conclusion of the trial, told the jury that if they convicted the traversers and recommended them to mercy it would make a great difference in his sentence. Fortunately the jurors acted on higher principles and were not swayed one way or the other by the amount of punishment likely to be meted out, believing that if the prisoners were guilty they should not be convicted because they were likely to get a light sentence.

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

A WORD OF WARNING.—According to the opinion of many doctors in New Zealand, that dreadful scourge Consumption, has obtained a strong hold in the Colony and anything that will tend to counteract its terrible ravages should be welcomed as a boon and a blessing to mankind. It is well known that a slight cold neglected in its earlier stages, is frequently the precursor of phthisis, and many a valuable life could have been saved had an effectual remedy been applied before the disease had established itself in the system. Such a remedy is to be found in TUS-SICURA, and the innumerable testimonials received by the inventor of this preparation, which has earned a world-wide reputation, prove conclusively that it is a certain cure for all pulmonary complaints. A dose of this mixture, administered when a person is suffering from a bad cold or a harassing cough, will not only give instant relief, but will also strengthen the organs affected, thus preventing more serious trouble in the future. Prevention is better than cure, and for this reason no household should be without a bottle of TUS-SICURA, as its timely administration will obviate suffering in after-life and preserve the constitution from disease. One feature of the preparation should not be overlooked—namely, that it is applicable to both the adult and the infant, all that is necessary being the adjustment of the doses to the circumstances, according to the directions.—*.*

People We Hear About

The death of Lord Morris and Killain of Galway, at one time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, is reported at the age of 74 years. Lord Morris resigned his position of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary last year in consequence of age. The deceased came of a very old Galway family, for we read in the couplet that the fourteen families, who composed the 'tribes,' were Athy, Blake, Bodkin, Brown, Dean, D'Arcy, Lynch, Joyce, Kirwan, Martin, Morris, Skerrett, Ffont, Ffrenoh. The deceased judge had a brilliant career at Trinity College, and his rise in his profession was rapid. In 1865 he was returned as M.P. for Galway, in the Conservative interest, and created Solicitor and Attorney-General for Ireland. He was returned to Parliament without the formality of issuing an address, having declared that he would vacate his seat if he did not poll 90 per cent. of the electors. The following year (1867) witnessed his elevation to the Judicial Bench, and just 10 years later he became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, an office abolished in 1876, when its occupant became Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Throughout his career he took the widest possible interest in politics and all public movements without making a single enemy, and he gathered round him an extraordinary number of attached and admiring friends. Lord Morris was a Catholic. His son succeeded in getting elected for Galway at the general election, being a progressive Unionist in politics.

Appropos of the death of the President of the United States the following particulars regarding the M'Kinleys, which appeared in the New York *Sun*, from a correspondent, will be of interest:—Dr. Cornwall, of Brooklyn, in attempting to build a pedigree for the President, falls into error. He states that James M'Kinley, a Perthshire Scotchman, went to Ireland in 1691, as a soldier in the army of William of Orange, and fought in the battle of the Boyne. Impossible! The battle of the Boyne took place in 1690, a year earlier. Eminent Irish genealogists claim that the M'Kinleys and M'Ginleys are of old Irish stock, and I have yet to see proof to the contrary. Shamus Oge M'Kinley is heard from in Ulster in 1688, being engaged in road making on the shores of Lough Neagh. Anglicised, this name would be James M'Kinley the younger, which proves that he was not the first of the name. No living man knows how many generations of the M'Kinleys were born and lived and died in Ireland before the immigrant ancestor of the President came to those shores. David M'Kinley was a tax collector in Antrim, Ireland, in 1709. He was a son of Shamus Oge M'Kinley. One of David's sons, William M'Kinley, was born in Ireland about 1715. James M'Kinley, son of David and grandson of Shamus Oge, migrated to America, and his son David, great-grandson of Shamus Oge, was the ancestor of the President. If there was ever any Scotch blood in the M'Kinley family, which I very much doubt, it was by that time very much thinned out. The M'Kinleys in the old land have closely identified themselves with the cause of Irish independence. One of them, Francis M'Kinley, was a member of the United Irishmen, and was executed in 1798 as a rebel to English law. This Francis left two sons, sturdy young Irishmen, one of whom, John M'Kinley, subsequently came to the United States. Francis, the other son, was in possession of the old homestead in Ireland down to 1838, when he, too, came to this country.

The following particulars regarding Sir George O'Brien, Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, whose autocratic rule and antagonism to the federation of Fiji with New Zealand have been the subject of much adverse comment in this Colony, will be of interest to our readers:—Sir George O'Brien (says the *W. A. Record*), who now, by the way, is on his return voyage to England, has expressed himself strongly with reference to the interference of New Zealanders in Fiji. The party he accuses of all manner of evil intentions. The local *Times* appears to side with the New Zealanders and gives Sir George what is commonly known as 'fits,' adding a wish that the colony may never see his face again. If, meantime, Sir George is reticent and retiring, it is kind father for him to be so. Never was a man more retiring than the late Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Anglican Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, one of whose several sons Sir George is. Dr. O'Brien had been a fellow of T.C.D., where he had the reputation of profound scholarship. He was a self-made man, who had worked his way up from a humble position in life. Somewhat marked was the general astonishment when it was announced that a dignitary of high position and good family—that is the late Chief Justice Pennefather, had consented to his daughter's marriage with him. Social distinctions in the Ireland of those days were somewhat rigidly observed. Mrs. O'Brien, too, was a lady who would grace the highest position in the land. As a Bishop, Dr. O'Brien was not popular. His clergy saw very little of him. It was, however, supposed that he continued his erudite studies in his retirement, but nothing occurred to make this public. His only published works were of the ordinary and not very brilliant Evangelical type. As an instance of heredity, therefore, the habits ascribed to Sir George O'Brien may be interesting.

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.—*.*

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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.—*.*

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JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor
 This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.
 Guests may depend upon being called in 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'Hotel daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

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

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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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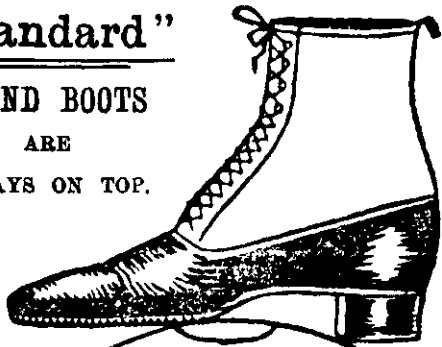
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"Standard"

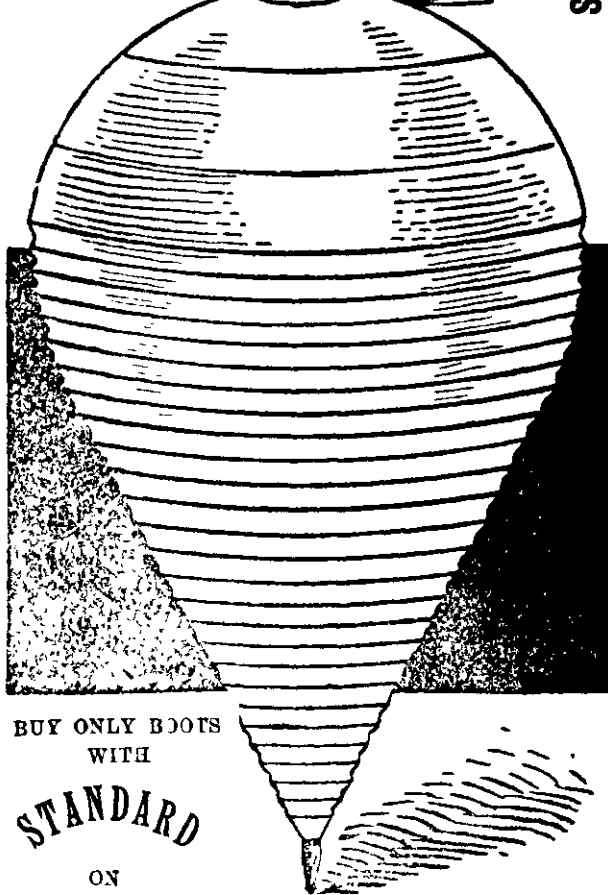
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SARGODD, SON, & EWEN
DUNEDIN.



BUY ONLY BOOTS
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STANDARD
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THE HEEL.

Commercial

(For week ending September 18.)

PRODUCE.

Wellington, September 15.—The Agent-General's cable, dated London, 14th, says:—The mutton market is firm, while stocks are firmly held in a few hands. Average prices to-day: Canterbury mutton, 3½d; North Island, 3½d; River Plate, 3½d. Trade is very disappointing. Only a hand-to-mouth demand, and dull of sale, Lamb: Canterbury brand, 4½d; other brands, 4½d. There is an inclination to force sales of lamb. The beef market is quiet. New Zealand hinds, 3½d, fores, 2½d. Stocks of New Zealand beef are light.

London, September 15.—The wheat market is quiet but steady. French wheat is a shade easier, the crop being superior to expectations. Cargoes are slow of sale. A South Australian cargo afflat sold at 28s 6d; Victorian, September, 29s 3d; a steamer parcel of New South Wales, nearly due, 26s 9d.

London, September 15. Frozen meat: The price of mutton is unchanged. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—ox fores 2½d, ox hinds unchanged.

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

OATS—The market last week showed signs of weakening, but during the past few days a better tone has been evident, and values have recovered. We quote: Prime milling and seed lines, 2s 4½d to 2s 6d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4½d; medium, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—The quantity on offer is not heavy. Local demand continues keen for prime milling and good fowl wheat. In the absence of inquiry for medium milling, a considerable quantity of this class is finding an outlet as fowl wheat. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 8½d to 2s 10½d; medium, 2s 7½d to 2s 8½d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 6d to 2s 7½d; broken and damaged, 2s to 2s 5d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—The quantity arriving is not great, and stocks on hand are moving off at late values. We quote: Best Derwents, L4 10s to L5; medium, L4 to L4 7s 6d per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—There is a good demand for prime oaten sheaf, but medium quality is still out of favor. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; medium to good, L2 10s to L3; inferior, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (sacks extra).

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Feed, fair to good, 2s 2½d to 2s 4½d; milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d. Wheat: Milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10½d; 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, L18.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh 8½, 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 3d; chaff, L3; flour, L7 5s to L8 5s; oatmeal, L12 10s to L13; 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 cwt; flour, 200lb, 15s 6d, 50 lb 4s 6d; oatmeal, 50 lb 7s, 25lb 3s 9d; pollard, 7s per bag; bran, 4s 6d; chaff, 1s 9d; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, September 11.—At the tallow sales 1475 casks were offered and all sold. Fine mutton, 31s 9d, some realising 1s more; medium, 28s. Beef: Fine, 29s 6d; medium, 27s 6d. Supplies are short.

London, September 13.—Wool: Bradford market very firm; common sixties, 19½d; supers, 19½d.

Rabbits are slow. New, 8d to 8½d; old, 5½d to 5½d.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At Addington to-day 155 fat cattle were yarded, including some prime heavy beasts and good heavy-weights. Bidding was brisk, and prices fully upheld—namely, 21s to 26s per 100lb. North Island bullocks brought L11 10s to L14 10s; prime bred steers, L11 to L14 15s; others, L7 to L10 17s 6d; heifers, L6 2s 6d to L9 15s; cows, L5 15s to L8 10s.

STORE CATTLE—180 yarded. There was a slack demand. Calves, 14s to 17s; yearlings, L1 4s to L1 10s; 15-months, L2 10s; 18-months' steers, L2 16s; do heifers, L2 11s to L2 17s; two-years' mixed, L3 2s 6d to L3 6s; two and a-half to three-year-old steers, L4 17s 6d to L5 10s; dry cows, L2 10s to L4 9d; dairy cows, dull of sale, L3 10s to L7 15s.

FAT SHEEP—4500 penned, a large proportion being prime cross-bred and merino wethers. There was a keen demand for freezers, and a rise of 6d to 9d took place. Heavy wethers brought up to 23s 9d; best freezers, 19s to 22s; lighter and maiden ewes, 16s 9d to 18s 6d; best ewes, 16s to 18s 8d; others, 13s to 15s 6d; best merino wethers, 16s to 18s 10d; others, 12s to 15s 6d; a few young lambs, 14s to 18s, and up to 22s 9d for extra quality.

STORE SHEEP—1869 penned. A fair demand. Wethers, 16s to 16s 10d; hoggets, 12s 9d to 13s 3d; ewes in lamb, 12s 6d to 16s; ewes with lambs, 9s (all counted).

PIGS—480 penned. Last week's prices for fats were upheld, and good stores were in fresh demand. Baconers, 36s to 54s 6d, or 3½d per lb; porkers, 20s to 32s, or 3½d to 4d per lb; large stores, 16s to 23s, small do, 11s to 15s; suckers and weaners, 6s to 10s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

We had only a moderate supply of horses for this week's sale, about two-thirds of them draughts, mostly aged, and one-third medium hacks and some useful harness horses. The demand, both privately and at auction, for young, useful draughts is very keen, and horses of this description find ready sale at the present time. Aged heavy draughts are difficult to sell, except at prices considerably less than vendors seem disposed to accept. We quote as follows:—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.

Death of President McKinley.

In our last issue we referred to the dastardly attempt on the life of the President of the United States, and stated that the bulletins issued by Mr. McKinley's medical attendants gave hope that he would eventually recover. On Saturday came the disquieting report that the President was sinking, and on Sunday morning arrived the news that he had passed away early on the previous day. It is needless to say that the sad news was received, with the most profound sympathy for the family of the deceased and the people of the United States in their great loss, in all parts of the civilized world.

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.

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STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
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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.
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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. SEY,

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS

107 COLOMBO STREET,
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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 Pro- curable Brands.

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

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AND STONEWARE FACTORY
 KENSINGTON.

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

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 NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

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COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
 LIMITED

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

WELLINGTON DIRECT—

Tarawera Sat., Sept. 21 4 p.m. D'din

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Te Anau Fri., Sept. 20 3 p.m. D'din

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

Moura Fri., Sept. 27 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau Fri., Sept. 20 3 p.m. D'din

Moura Fri., Sept. 27 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

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

Mokoia Thurs., Oct. 3 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Rotomahana Tues., Oct. 1 5 p.m. D'din

Waikare Tues., Oct. 15 4 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Talune September 22 2.30 p.m. tr'n

Waihora September 29 4 p.m. D'din

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH via

OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTEL-

TION and WELLINGTON—

Upolu Mon., Sept. 30 3 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via

OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and

WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Janet Nicoll Fri., Sept. 20 Noon 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

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our special correspondent.)

The House spent Tuesday and Wednesday in practically advertising the *Dunedin Star*. The representative of that paper some time ago got hold of evidence taken before a Parliamentary Committee regarding the methods in vogue in floating dredging companies. The evidence was of particular interest to your Southern contemporary, as many of its readers were so badly 'had' over the dredging boom that they would not mind if someone were lynched as a salve for their losses. Evidence taken before such a committee is not to be published until presented to Parliament. When the first instalment of the evidence appeared in the *Star* the attention of Parliament was called to the matter, but this did not deter the paper from publishing a second, which action, needless to say, aggravated the offence. The representative of the paper in question is too old a parliamentary hand not to know that he was acting in defiance of the Standing Orders, and therefore he was aware of the risk he was running. A committee was set up to find out how he got the evidence, but, as everyone expected, nothing came of it. There are many ways of killing a cat besides drowning it, and in like manner there are more methods than one of obtaining official secrets. The main thing that the House had to determine was whether a breach of privilege had been committed, and why it should take two whole days to come to this conclusion is what the ordinary observer cannot understand. Eventually it was decided to impose a fine of £15, for which sum your contemporary got a big advertisement and had the satisfaction of publishing several columns of matter of great interest to its readers weeks before it can appear in any other newspaper in the Colony.

The privilege debate having cleared the air members set themselves seriously to work on Thursday, and several Bills were advanced stages.

The Right. Hon. Mr Seddon moved: 'That this House desires to express its detestation and horror at the diabolical, wicked, and unprovoked attempt made to take the life of the worthy and revered President of the United States, Mr William McKinley, and desires to extend to Mrs McKinley, the relatives of the President, and the American people its warm and sincere sympathy, and, further, shares with all good people the sorrow and grief that a man could be found who, without cause or provocation, should attempt to take the life of a good and great man; that members rejoice and are delighted to hear that the assassin has failed in his attempt, and that the wounds inflicted are not likely to prove fatal, and hope that the sufferer may recover speedily and be restored to health, and that he may for many years to come be of service to his country and the world at large.'

The motion was seconded by Captain Russell and supported by Sir J. G. Ward, and agreed to unanimously.

On the motion of the Premier it was decided to suspend the morning sitting for the remainder of the session.

The debate on the Financial Statement was resumed in the evening, the speakers being Messrs. R. Thompson, Kaihau, and Houston.

Another breach of privilege came before the House on Friday afternoon, the alleged delinquent this time being Mr. Pirani's paper. As the article complained of appeared several months ago it was decided, on the motion of the Premier, that no action be taken.

After speeches by Mr. Hone Heke and the Hon. Mr. Carroll the debate on the Financial Statement was brought to a close by the Premier, who defended the Government against the charges of extravagance and excessive borrowing made by its critics. As to the undue increase in the indebtedness of the Colony, he declared that for the 10 years before 1890 £11,638,000 had been added to the debt of the Colony, and only £9,206,502 during the last 10 years. But of the latter amount there was seven millions which did not involve the payment of a single penny of taxation in interest, and yielded an absolute profit of £60,926. The amount of the debt was also very much less in proportion to the population, as compared with the previous administration, and he showed that the Government had only increased the non-interest paying debt by 11 per cent. against increase of population of 19 per cent. Interest had only to be paid on non-interest producing debt, and on that basis the debt per head of population was only £54 as compared with £61 in 1891. The increase in taxation was only 6s 3d per head, compared with the amount when they came into power, and he contended that the prosperity of the country and the increased comfort justified that slight increase. Further, the interest payable per head was £2 18s 4d in 1891, and in 1901 was only £2 7s 3d. The quantity and quality of our produce had greatly increased, and there had been an increase of 25 millions in the improved value of the land. No country in the British Empire in the security it had to offer stood better than New Zealand. The expenditure during the past 10 years had increased by £1,500,000, but the revenue had increased by £1,600,000. Taking the revenue for the five months of the present year, there was an increase of £153,670, as compared with the corresponding period last year, and with good months to come he believed his expectations for the whole year would be more than realised.

On the House going into Committee of Supply Mr. James Allen took the opportunity of charging the Premier with having ordered the Tagus to proceed from Albany to the Bluff with the returning contingents contrary to the opinion of the medical officer on board, who considered the route too cold for the men. A long discussion ensued, during which Mr. Seddon warmly resented the charge that the bringing of the men to Dunedin had injuriously affected their health.

Eventually Mr. Allen modified his statements and the matter was allowed to drop.

Having passed the first item on the Estimates the House rose shortly before eight o'clock on Saturday morning.

Preventing the Spread of Consumption.

The Australian Health Society has issued an admirable leaflet on the question of how to prevent the spread of consumption. The following are the directions:—

1. The best safeguard is personal health. Such a birthright is denied to those born of weak or unhealthy parents. Its continuance depends upon obedience to the laws of health, and specially upon attention to residence, surroundings, clothing, diet, and development. Consumption can develop only where there is some local or general weakness.

2. The constitutionally weak require special care. The milk they drink must be beyond suspicion, their houses must be dry, their bedroom air pure, their ailments specially treated; while occupation and climate should be selected for them. Of special value are sea and mountain air and outdoor life.

3. A catarrh frequently affords the first lodgment to the germs of disease. Hence never neglect a cold.

4. The germs may enter by means of infected meat. The flesh of animals suffering from even early tubercular disease may convey the disease if eaten in a raw or partially-cooked state.

5. The germs may enter by means of infected milk, especially in the case of children. Mothers', wet nurses', cows' milk, known to be infected, must be absolutely forbidden. For entire safety, milk should be boiled before use.

6. Most frequently, however, especially in the case of adults, the germs enter by means of infected air. The spittle of the ordinary consumptive is a virulently infective product, which should be carefully and promptly disinfected and destroyed. He should expectorate into temporary receptacles only, which may be burned or scalded with boiling water. Neglect to carry out this essential precaution is the main cause of the spread of consumption. Handkerchiefs, bedding, floors, rugs, carpets, rooms, conveyances, halls, streets, etc., become infected by the dust of the dried sputum, and in this sputum lurk the germs of the disease. It is important to remember that the sputum should be kept moist until scalded or burned.

7. As far as possible, therefore, the consumptive should spit only into glass vessels containing a little water, and the contents should be destroyed by fire at the end of the day. When walking the patient should carry Dettweiler's pocket flask or similar contrivance. If handkerchiefs are used they should be of paper, and burned after use; or if of cotton plunged into boiling water before the sputum dries on them. Public spittoons should be filled with sawdust saturated with carbolic acid solution, and their contents frequently burnt. It is a menace to the health of those around him for the consumptive to spit indiscriminately. The consumptive may re-infect himself, and produce consumption of the bowels by swallowing his own sputum.

8. The consumptive should, if possible, have a bedroom to himself, open to the morning sun, and with as few furnishings as possible in it. The floor should be sprinkled (say with wet tea leaves) before sweeping, and the sweeping burnt; the furniture frequently wiped with some disinfectant solution, and contaminated articles disinfected by boiling water or steam. The room should be kept thoroughly ventilated, and before re-occupation should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

9. Individual effort should be supplemented by inspection of dairies and dairy cattle; inspection of meat supply; improved sanitation as regards the ventilation and dryness of the house; inspection of premises; disinfection of rooms, public spittoons, conveyances, and the like; the more general recognition of the disease as an infectious one; and the spread of information as the precautions which must be adopted if infection is to be prevented or resisted, especially amongst persons living with consumptives.

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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A SPECIAL MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S MUSICAL SOCIETY will be held in St. Patrick's Schoolroom, South Dunedin, on MONDAY, 23rd September, at 8 p.m. sharp.

Members are particularly requested to attend.

M. J. O'CONNELL,
Hon. Secretary.

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THE OPENING AND DEDICATION CEREMONIES
OF THE

Dominican Chapel of the Immaculate Conception

WILL BEGIN AT 11 A.M. ON

ROSARY SUNDAY, 6th OCT., in ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL,

when the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon will celebrate Pontifical High Mass

There will be special music for the occasion.

The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. Dean Burke.



IN MEMORIAM

Your prayers are requested for the VERY REV. FATHER FRANCIS REGIS PESTRE, S.M., who died at Washington, U.S.A., 3rd August, in the 64th year of his age, and the 40th of his religious profession.—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 19, 1901.

THE ASSASSIN AGAIN.



HE Anarchist assassin has been at his red work again. This time the coward's aim has found its victim in Mr. MCKINLEY, President of the United States, and for the third time in three years has struck a traitor's blow at the principle of order in the State, shocked humanity, and plunged a nation into mourning. After the first news of the treacherous attack public hope in New Zealand flowed for a time, then ebbed; and the gloom of the last sad messages from the scene of the awful crime was only relieved by the touching spirit of piety with which the dying statesman, standing on the verge of the future life, resigned his spirit into the hands of his Creator. 'God's will, not ours, be done,' said he to his disconsolate wife. And then, softly: 'Nearer, my God, to Thee'; and, after a time, the parting words: 'Good-bye all; good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done.'

Many a time and oft have rulers fallen beneath the assassin's hand in bygone centuries in Europe. But a new meaning has been imported into political assassination since the time of MAZZINI and especially since the evil day when ALEXANDER III. of Russia was blown to pieces by an Anarchist bomb in 1881, and the Anarchist-Socialist movement got a foot-hold among the nations of Europe. Formerly political ambition or rivalry or fear and the mere revolt against real or fancied tyranny were the motives for shortening the days of rulers. The process was effected (as in the case of MARY, Queen of Scots, CHARLES I., and LOUIS XVI.) by a mock trial, but more frequently by the swifter method of knife, dagger, bullet, poison, or bomb. Nowadays rulers are more frequently done to death just because they are rulers. The past eight years have witnessed the assassination of no fewer than seven heads of States in Europe and America. Three of these—NASR-ED-DIN (Shah of Persia), General BORDA (President of Uruguay), and Senor BARRIOS (President of Guatemala), were 'removed' in accordance with what we may term the old principles—the chief apostle and apologist of which was MACCHIAVELLI, in his work, *Il Principe* (The Prince), which faced the light of publication in 1513. The remaining four—the Empress of Austria, King HUMBERT of Italy, President CARNOT of France, and President MCKINLEY of the United States—fell just because they were the embodiment of the principle of order, authority, and law in human society. Personal grudge no more urged the treacherous CZOLOGOSZ to fire point-blank at the late Mr. MCKINLEY than it led BRESCHI to 'draw a bead' on King HUMBERT or the cowardly LUCCHENI to send his sharpened saw-file through the heart of the Empress ELIZABETH of Austria. Stab and shot were the official protest of anarchism against authority in the State. Your anarchist is essentially a puller-down. His policy is one of uncompromising destruction. For him, the present social system must go; the principle of authority must be pulled up by the roots—or blown up with dynamite; the tall poppies must be lopped. And so the rulers fall.

Just after the murder of Mr. MCKINLEY's predecessor, Mr. ABE LINCOLN, in 1865, Mr. DISRAELI, in the course of a notable speech in the House of Commons, coined the well-known saying: 'Assassination has never changed the history of the world.' This is, in a real sense, true. An apt sign was secretly hung out in 1798 over Beresford's

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Riding School—or, rather, School for Torture—in Dublin 'Mangling done here' It might have been painted all over Paris during the Commune in 1871, when Anarchism turned butcher. But the world sickened of its excesses and the 'tally' of assassination with which it sought to change the history of even one country o'ervaulted its purpose. Anarchism will never leaven humanity. But—till an effective and vigorous antidote be found and applied—it will knaw and blister it. In other words, the work of the cave and the dark conventicle, the work of dagger, torch, revolver, picrine bomb, and infernal machine, will probably go on for a time, for the underground legion is well organised and is developing its thews and sinews. PROUDHON and his lieutenant, BAKUNIN, and HAMON and others have glozed over its crimes with fine phrases. HAMON's curious book, for instance—*Physiologie de l'Anarchiste-Socialiste*, which was published in Paris in 1896—declares that the miscreants who shoot down an unarmed President at Buffalo or pierce a defenceless woman's heart at Geneva or blow up unoffending persons with dynamite bombs in a Barcelona theatre, are animated with a 'love of liberty,' 'tender-heartedness,' 'a sense of logic,' 'a feeling of justice,' and 'a love for others'! A number of newspapers—many published on the Continent of Europe, at least one in London, and several in the United States—emphasise the same or similar ideas. Screeching fanatics of both sexes echo them from barrels or platforms, and trick out treachery and assassination in the gewgaws of fancy till, like the Thuggee of India, they become a fanatical cult. There lies less danger to rulers from the chosen and not over-willing emissary of the Anarchist conventicle than from the sheer enthusiast and the neurotic youth who share in common the strange and morbid passion of the lowest order of criminals for so much of posthumous 'fame' as arises from 'doing a big thing' and 'dying game.'

*

It is a strange and lurid form of fanaticism. But certain Governments on both sides of the Atlantic have unwittingly done, perhaps, more to produce it than all the writings of PROUDHON and MAZZINI. England, Switzerland, France, and the United States, are, perhaps, the greatest offenders. One and all have given asylum and practical aid to the dark-lantern associations that plotted against neighboring States. Switzerland has long been the fertile mother of plots. MAZZINI was welcome there until he started the 'Young Swiss' conspiracy against his hosts. Then—in 1836—he was, so to speak, led by the ear to the border and kicked across. He openly belauded the regicide HARTMANN, and laid down the principle that 'political assassination is the secret of successful revolutionary action.' His advocacy of the dagger as a political weapon did not, however, prevent him being a welcome guest in London, where, to the knowledge of the Government of his day, he was up to the eye-brows in the revolutionary conspiracies of 1852, 1853, and 1857. ORSINI, the bomb-thrower, found many sympathisers in London after his escape from Hungary, where sentence of death had been recorded against him. He was a personal friend and confidant of CAVOUR and VICTOR EMMANUEL, and became a hero in Paris after having blown a number of unoffending persons into fragments in his attempt to 'remove' the Emperor NAPOLEON III. in 1858. London was long the headquarters of the International—a chiefly foreign Anarchist association which ranked among its affiliated societies the Communards who turned Paris into a city of blood-stained and smoking ruins in 1871. Anarchist associations are openly at work in Chicago and other parts of the United States. The plot to murder King HUMBERT was hatched among them, and their fanatical approval of the assassination of the late President MCKINLEY has been cabled even to these far-out ends of the earth.

*

Herein lies the scope of reform—in combined, simultaneous, energetic, and unceasing action to stamp out those criminal associations whose aim is to destroy that social order which it is the first function of a government to maintain. There was a ring of true vigor in what BISMARCK said of those leagues of assassins: 'Hunt them down like rats!' British officials suppressed what TWIN in his *More Tramps Abroad* terms the red terror, the desolating scourge, of old-established, secret, and organised bands, known as Thugs, who practised assassination on a large

scale in India. 'In 1830,' says TWIN, 'the English found this cancerous organisation imbedded in the vitals of the Empire, doing its devastating work in secrecy, and assisted, protected, sheltered, and hidden by innumerable confederates—big and little native chiefs, customs officers, village officials, and native police, all ready to lie for it, and the mass of the people, through fear, persistently pretending to know nothing about its doings; and this condition of things had existed for generations, and was formidable with the sanctions of age and old custom. If ever there was an unpromising task, if ever there was a hopeless task in the world, surely it was offered here—the task of conquering Thuggee. But that little handful of English officials in India set their sturdy and confident grip upon it and ripped it out, root and branch!' It took nine years of persistent and enormously difficult work, but Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK and Captain SLEEMAN stamped it out at last. Some of the methods adopted against the Thugs of the East are applicable to their more degraded brethren of the West. One of these is BISMARCK'S plan, already alluded to—to 'hunt them down like rats,' to pursue them into their dark conventicles and leave them not a place whereon to rest the soles of their feet. But so long as the United States and European Powers allow their territories to be made the undisturbed and prolific breeding-grounds of such murderous associations, so long must we expect to hear again and yet again of foul deeds such as that which has just sent a shock of grief and dismay throughout the civilised world.

Notes

Some Juries.

New Zealand has been called England upside-down, and the flourishing southern portion thereof can, perhaps, claim to be the most Scottish part of the world outside the Land o' Cakes. Rumor hath it that quite a collection of McDonalds figured upon a jury down south some time ago. But Wales has recently 'gone one better' than that, for eleven Joneses (seven of them John Joneses) and one Hughes recently tried a prisoner whose name was John Jones. We remember reading somewhere of a case that was tried in Wicklow town some seventy years ago or more in which a prisoner named Denis Byrne, who had been wielding a 'bit of a kippeen' with injudicious emphasis, was tried by a jury composed exclusively of Byrnes—the Christian names of the greater part of the jurors being also Denis. But what the upshot of the case was deponent sayeth not.

Those Middle Ages.

Our Wanganui friends may be interested in the following extract from a Protestant authority which the *Ave Maria* flings at certain critics of the middle ages. Writing in the April number of the *American Historical Review* on Dr. Charles Gross's history of England, Professor Cheyney says: 'The whole history of the [medieval] Church has been surrounded by such a mist of ancient and modern polemics, that if one turns to the reading of these plain records of the everyday routine, the normal, strenuous, and most beneficent work of a medieval bishop, it is like breathing a new and fresher air.'

Tempora Mutantur.

In some respects we are moving away with the speed of a monorail express from the evil traditions of a day that is past. There was a time when a prominent non-Catholic denomination set down among its body of doctrines the statement that the Pope is the Man of Sin and the Son of Perdition. Nowadays any scholar who would publicly maintain such a doctrine would be supposed to be qualified for a strait waistcoat. Respectful references to the Pope are of common occurrence in the non-Catholic Press and pulpit. Here, for instance, are the opening lines of a fine poem by a non-Catholic writer which appeared recently in the *Spectator*—

'Kind eyes that with a flame so pure
From those thin temples glow,
We gaze with growing awe, unsure
If this be man or no.
For Time, that breaks the body frail,
Adorns it and refines
And through the form's transparent veil
A heavenly spirit shines.
How should an English pen essay
In alien verse to paint
This Anselm of a later day,
Scholar and priest and saint?'

Better Late than Never.

We move at a reasonable pace in New Zealand. Even the Dunedin sandhills are showing patchy tufts of green beard upon their up-turned chins, and the Mokohine Viaduct and the North Trunk Line are wriggling along. But, in some respects—as in the rewarding of valor of those who served her in camp and battlefield—England is occasionally a land of the *manana*. Some of the Crimean heroes were awarded tardy medals long after their death—perhaps on the Chinese principle of ennobling a man's ancestors; and recently the *London Chronicle* had the following paragraph regarding the survivors of the brave band of Sisters of Mercy who, amidst incredible hardships, did such noble service for the fighting men before Sebastopol:—Two Sisters of Mercy who nursed in the Crimea were presented to the Lord Mayor of London when he inaugurated the hospital of their community at St. John's Wood. They had terrible enough experiences in the Crimea at the time when the nurse was almost a novelty on the battlefield. They slept on mud when they slept at all, and had the company of squadrons of rats, from which they had to defend the bodies of their dead patients. Cholera was more deadly than Russian cannon, and the Sisters themselves contributed to the ranks of its victims. As a reward they had Miss Florence Nightingale's praises, and they had from Queen Victoria 40 years later the decoration which was worn by these two survivors at the opening of the hospital.

Checkmated.

The anti-Catholic French Government has been performing the operation which is described in familiar speech as cutting off your nose in order to spite your face. Some months ago we gave our reasons for believing that the spiteful Associations Bill, should it become law, would denude France of a great amount of capital and that its confiscation clauses would be found to be impossible of rigorous enforcement. All this has come to pass, to the discomfiture of the authors of the Associations Law, the loss of France, and the benefit of other lands. France (says the *Boston Pilot*) 'is sending about four million dollars over to Belgium for a start. The French Redemptorists have bought the Hotel des Cascades in Petite Suisse, Belgium, near the French frontier, and propose to make it a house of their congregation. The French priests of the Order of Mercy have bought the Chateau of Cipy, near Mons, and the Eudists from Paris have given about £5000 for an establishment at Gysegem. Certain far-sighted religious bodies sent well-provided large colonies to North and South America in the first days of oppressive taxation, and the rest know how to follow these advance guards. Is it good policy to send so much money out of the country? Many of the Orders affected by the Bill will, however, apply for authorisation to remain. From private advices the *Pilot* learns that the law will not be so rigorously enforced as was feared at first, and that it is probable many of the Orders of men and all of the Orders of women will be allowed to stay.'

*

As for the Jesuits, they 'do not (says the *Edinburgh Catholic Herald*) intend to seek authorisation, which they know would be refused. They have elected to go into exile, and they will do so with the quiet dignity so characteristic of the sons of Loyola in the face of any passing adversity. The Jesuit Colleges in France, however, will not become either irreligious or extinct. The Jesuits have been too many for the atheists this time, and so have arranged, after years of preparation, to hand over their colleges to laymen imbued with their own spirit and methods.'

A Millionaire's Post-bag.

Marion Crawford attributed his inimitable style to the many letters he wrote when he was a boy. And ever since Mr. Andrew Carnegie announced his intention of dividing his millions—like the good old upper-crust Socialist that he is—he has been the means of improving the literary style of some odd tens of thousands of people throughout the world; for begging letters are usually written with elaborate care—although Lamb declares that the ordinary or 'sturdy' variety of beggar 'is the only man in the universe who is not obliged to study appearances.' Two leading citizens of Dunedin lately wrote to Skibo Castle to the millionaire (unauthorised, of course) requesting a few odd thousands to build a library or a picture-gallery or something of that kind in Otago's capital, and newspaper editors are beginning to get very tired of furnishing Mr. Carnegie's address to enterprising inquirers. Among the promoters of Catholic bazaars there was, till lately, a 'run' upon the Duke of Norfolk; but Mr. Carnegie has of late been more popular as a cheap gold-mine than England's hereditary Earl Marshal. The Pope gets some 20,000 letters, etc., per day—more than any living being upon this planet. Mr. Carnegie probably comes a good second. But comparatively few of the letters addressed to him run the gauntlet of his secretaries and reach the golden presence.

By the way, the Philadelphia *Catholic Standard* had always taken the name of Mr. Carnegie's new Scottish estate—Skibo—to be what is called bog (or dog) Latin. 'Andrew Cherry,' says our Philadelphia contemporary, 'a rollicking Irish wit and poet and comedian of the eighteenth century, used it, if we are not greatly mistaken, in an extraordinary poetical medley bearing these lines for refrain:—

"Horum scorum sunt iborum,
Harum scarum tibo,
Tag rag, merry derry derry, periwig and hat-band,
Hic, hoc, corrigenda Skibo."

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.

Parliamentary Privilege.

After the decision arrived at by Parliament regarding the recent breach of privilege it will be a wonder if every editor in the Colony does not manage to have his paper dragged before the House by some obliging M.H.R. 'Sweet are the uses of advertisement.' The man of the shears and paste-pot who 'runs' our local symposium (*The White Island Extinguisher*) told me the other day that an arrangement for breach of privilege is the best fifteen pounds worth of 'boom' that a paper could get, and that as soon as he can discover a man who is clever enough to secure a privileged report without getting it dishonorably, he will make the *Extinguisher* a household word throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand. Last week Mr. Hornsby tabled a motion regarding an alleged breach of privilege by Mr. Pirani's paper, and Mr. Pirani returned the compliment by tabling another motion regarding an alleged breach of privilege by Mr. Hornsby's paper. Somebody suggested—wrongly, of course—that these two gentlemen were acting on Artemus Ward's principle: 'You scratch my spine and I'll scratch yours.' Parliament costs the country about \$30 an hour; and if members are going to be as long-winded over these two motions as they were over the one in reference to the Dunedin *Star*, the public will be able to realise how very expensive a pair of breaches can sometimes be.

Up All Night.

Speaking of Parliament, it must have been inspiring to view the House during the all-night sitting last Friday night, one half of the members partaking of

'Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep'; and the other half, like Hotspur, 'drunk with cholera.' There is nothing like an all-night sitting for putting a man's temper on edge. Lumps of salt in your plate of morning porridge 'ain't a sirkumstan' compared to it, and all those who have the virtue and the reputation of this country at heart should petition the Premier to abolish this pernicious custom of sending the Members to their homes with the milkman. Want of sleep makes legislators crochety, testy, and as cross as two sticks. The wee sma' hours ayont the twal' are the period when they are most disposed to convert the House into a bear-garden, and to leave sufficient hair and whiskers on the floor after them to stuff a mattress. It is the same everywhere, in England and on the Continent as well as here in New Zealand.

*

Those calm and easy-going members that are not abusing the fellows on 'the other side' back to the forty-seventh generation, or taking a turn at collar-and-elbow, or biting one another's ears off, are sleeping like grown-up cherubs. For one who prefers to be a man of peace, instead of a man of pieces, there is no narcotic like an all-night sitting.

'Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world'

can compare with it. And it is while legislators are 'a' noddin' nid, nid, noddin', under its influence that laws are made and sometimes the fate of nations determined. Kinglake, in his *History of the Crimean War*, tells us that many members of the Cabinet, worn out with long sittings, were fast asleep—some of the wretches were even discoursing 'the melancholy music of the nose'—when the momentous despatch of the Duke of Newcastle was read ordering the invasion of the Crimea.

*

I have formed a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Members of Parliament. The other two members and myself are doing

our utmost to have these all-night sittings made illegal. Failing this we shall our influence to gain permission for the members to smoke during such sittings, or to vary the dull monotony of 'clapper-clawing' by a game of cards. There is nothing like a few soothing whiffs at the *dividee* to calm a ruffled temper. And a hand or two at 'Nap'—sixpence 'up' and a 'Kitty'—would save many a member the humiliation of being caught 'napping.'

Absent-minded Beggars.

The gentleman in khaki that was ordered south some time back isn't the only absent-minded beggar about the place. The lists of articles found in trains, trams, and cabs every year prove this. These lists make curious reading, with their thousands and thousands of every conceivable kind of article from babies to bile beans and from mangles to measles, left behind by a forgetful public. I forget whether it was one meale or two that was included in this year's published list of the Railways Lost Luggage Department. I am doubtful, too, about one of the babies, whether it was picked up in a train or found in an unaddressed envelope in the Dead Letter Office.

*

Professors seem to be the most absent-minded of all men. It was a professor who had to get a directory to find out his own name. It was another who took out his watch to see if he would have time to go home and get it before the train came. It was also a professor who put his clothes to bed and hung himself over the back of a chair. Clearly, a good many professors of various kinds and of assorted sexes do business with our Railways and Post Office Departments.

Quips

DIocese OF DUNEDIN.

A meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Musical Society will be held in St. Patrick's school, South Dunedin, on Monday evening.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Thomas Power, a very old resident of Dunedin, who passed away on Tuesday at the age of 64 years.—*R.I.P.*

The following pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Port Chalmers, were successful at the musical examination, held in June, under the auspices of Trinity College, London:—Miss Mary Hart, 99; Miss Annie Anderson, 97; Miss Laura Heller, 83.

The new chapel of the Immaculate Conception in connection with St. Dominic's Priory, which has been in course of erection for some time, is now nearly completed, and will be opened and dedicated by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon on Rosary Sunday, October 6. The ceremonies will commence with Pontifical High Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral, which will be celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop. There will be special music for the occasion. The Very Rev. Dean Burke, of Invercargill, will be the preacher.

Information has reached the *Otago Daily Times* from private sources that Captain Tubman, of the seventh contingent, after bringing up a train from Capetown, was promoted to be Provost-marshal in General Garrat's column. General Garrat congratulated him on his promotion and on getting through safely with the train. Captain Tubman was travelling for seven days in the train, which carried a considerable amount of specie. Although the rank is somewhat similar to that of captain, the pay carries higher pay. Captain Tubman also mentions that he met the genial Dr. O'Neill, who, he says, is very popular among all sorts and conditions of men.

The schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy at Wrey's Bush were recently examined by the Board Inspector, with the following result:—Standard VI.—Presented 3, passed 2; V.—presented 3, passed 3; IV.—presented 7, passed 7; III.—presented 2, passed 2; II.—presented 9, passed 9; I.—presented 4, passed 4. P.—presented 18, passed 18. Inspector's note on passes in Standards I. to V.—'I am prepared to accept the head teacher's classification of the pupils in Standards I. to V. The promotions appear to me to have been awarded with discretion. The efforts of the teachers during the past year have been rewarded with a considerable measure of success. In most of the essential subjects the results of my examination were very satisfactory. The children are courteous and well-behaved.' Class subjects.—Geography, fair; drawing, good; grammar, satisfactory; history, not examined; elementary science, well known. Additional subjects.—Singing, very good; needle-work, very good; drill and exercises, good. The infant pupils appear to have received due attention.

On Wednesday of last week an able and interesting discourse on the Gaelic movement and the origin and early history of Irish literature was given in St. Patrick's Hall, South Dunedin, by the Very Rev. Monsignor O'Leary, of Lawrence. Monsignor O'Leary is a thorough master of his subject and a deep and ardent student of the history, language, literature, and folk-lore of his native land. His discourse was listened to with the greatest interest, and some of the quaint tales and legends of old which he told were received with a great relish by his audience. The speaker imparted a great amount of interesting historical and literary information in a pleasant manner, and varied the more solid portions of his discourse with three songs in the mellow tongue of the Irish Gael. He concluded with some stirring and timely advice to his hearers to study

the language and history of the land of their fathers and to be ever proud of the literary and religious glories of the Irish nation.

An entertainment of a very pleasing and interesting character was given in St. Patrick's Hall, South Dunedin, on Thursday evening last, in the presence of a large audience. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided, and there were also present Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay and Rev. Fathers Murphy, Delany, and O'Malley. The entertainment was the first of its kind given before the public by the children of the Orphanage, who are under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and so well did they acquit themselves in the carrying out of the programme that those present testified by frequent applause their appreciation of the youngsters' successful efforts. The children were neatly dressed, and the careful training given them reflected the greatest credit on those in charge. The opening item on the programme was the chorus 'Shadows of angels' wings,' in which about forty took part, and the scene presented looked very effective. Songs, choruses, recitations, club and band exercises were gone through with such proficiency that would have done credit to older and more experienced performers. At the conclusion of the entertainment his Lordship expressed the pleasure it gave him at being present that evening, and congratulated the children on their performance, and also the good Sisters on the success which had attended their efforts. The success of the calisthenic display was due to the training imparted to the children by Miss Mowat, who is a regular attendant at the Orphanage for this purpose.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

Rain is much needed in the country district, the want of feed for sheep causing a serious mortality amongst the lambs.

The Rev. Father Tubman referred very feelingly on Sunday to the death of President McKinley, speaking strongly in denouncement of the dastardly act.

Influenza has been very rife in the district. The Rev. Fathers Tubman and Aubry are both able to resume duty, each having undergone a rather severe attack.

On Sunday the local choir was augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Loughnan, of Christchurch. At Vespers Mrs. Loughnan contributed an 'Ave Maria,' the solo being a treat to listen to.

The handsome fence in front of the Priory will be shortly completed. The iron work is well under way, and this offset to the Priory and grounds will complete the already pretty surroundings of the property.

The Catholic Young Men's Club intend winding up this year's session by holding a debate on next Friday evening, the subject being—"Is novel reading beneficial?" It will be an open night and a large number of visitors is expected. Mr. T. Mara and Mr. T. Quinn will take the affirmative and negative sides respectively.

The following Timaru pupils passed the musical knowledge examinations held here last June:—Junior Division—Honor section: E. Spring, 76 (Miss Fitzgerald); E. Fitzgerald, 71 (Miss Fitzgerald); M. Hayes, 96 (Convent, Waimate); W. Quinn, 62 (Convent, Waimate).

The parish schools underwent their annual examination by the Government Inspector, and the reports from the Education Board show that the result was most satisfactory. In reference to the Sacred Heart parish school, the Inspector paid a graceful tribute to the conduct and general tone of the school, which were described in his report as "excellent."

The Marist Brothers' football team won the championship from the South Canterbury schools. The "points" won were 73, and against about 8. The school has always been prominent in the football field, and several admirers of the team are taking practical steps to give the boys a souvenir to remember their success this year. Bro. George trained the boys admirably, and, considering the limited number he had to select from, his success against the larger schools is the more to be admired.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

The friends of the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney (says the *Nelson Colonist*) will be pleased to learn that he is making a rapid recovery, and is expected in the course of a few days to be his usual self.

THE Cheviot settlers have evidently not forgotten what they owe to the late Sir John McKenzie, as we understand that a sum of £60 has been collected there towards the proposed memorial to the deceased statesman.

BY the Home mail the result of the Trinity College, London musical examinations, which were held at St. Bride's Convent Masterton, in June last, came to hand. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—Intermediate division.—Honors section—Elizabeth Collerton 88, Mary Eccleton 80, Sissie Hourigan 84; pass section—Olive Iorns 91, Sissie Hourigan 89, Elizabeth Collerton 80, Mary Eccleton 79. Junior division.—Honors section—Elsie Richards 96, Olive Iorns 79, Winifred Jones 72; pass section—Elsie Richards 100, Winifred Jones 82.

AN interesting instance of the forethought of the early settlers who went in for tree-planting has been brought under the notice of the *Temuka Leader*. The year following the '68 flood Mr. Woffenden planted on a section on Geraldine road (since acquired by Mr. Kilmann) some bluegums. That these have grown apace is evinced by the fact that one felled recently yields 1070 feet of sawn timber. The 10ft section of the butt contributes 450 feet. Several

other trees are equally good. It is also interesting to note that the several saw millers in the district are kept fairly steadily engaged in converting well grown pine insignis into marketable sawn timber. A good deal of this is being utilised for building material, and in its proper sizes this timber makes excellent butter boxes.

NEW ZEALAND has suffered the loss of a well-known citizen in the person of Mr. M. J. S. Mackenzie, who died at his residence, Dunedin, on Sunday morning. Mr Mackenzie was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, and at the age of 16 set out with his widowed mother and other members of the family to Australia. After experiencing all the ups and downs of station life for some time he came to this Colony about 30 years ago. Since then he had been principally engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, but spared sufficient time to take part in public affairs, having been a member of the House of Representatives for several sessions.

A deputation of members of the House introduced by Mr Hogg waited on the Premier the other day to urge upon the Government retaining all Crown lands and of granting only perpetual leases. Mr Hogg pointed out that an increasing number of freeholds were being granted, and urged that the alienation of the public estate should be checked. He asked that in future there should be but one tenure governing land disposed of by the Crown—perpetual lease, with periodical revaluation—the existing facilities for changing the tenures of Crown leaseholds to be withdrawn. It was also pointed out by Mr Hogg that a considerable portion of the money now expended by the State on public works had enhanced the value of properties afterwards purchased by the Government for settlement. He did not think it right that the credit and taxes of people should be utilised in this way. The Premier said he would prefer that the capital value of the land should remain with the Crown, but he did not think it possible to bring in a measure this session. There would also be a difficulty in getting a Bill through the House dealing with revaluations. He would, however, do as much as possible to prevent Crown Lands being turned into freehold.

The final social of the series which have been held in St. Mary's Hall during the winter months took place on Thursday evening (says the Nelson Colonist), when there was again a large attendance of the public—a proof of the popularity of these pleasant gatherings. An excellent concert programme had been arranged, the programme opening with an instrumental duet by Mr. C. Trussel (cornet) and Miss Scott (piano), after which songs were rendered by Misses Driscoll, Reeves, Leggatt, Garrard (2), Messrs. A. C. Maginnity, O'Beirne, Condell, and Pratt, and a recitation was given by Mr. Rishworth. Miss Duff accompanied (with the exception of one played by Miss Driscoll) throughout with taste, and the appreciation of the concert was shown by the fact every item was encored. The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney was sufficiently recovered after his recent serious illness to be present for a time, and his appearance in the room was the signal for rounds of hearty applause. At the conclusion of the concert the Rev. George Mahony returned thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had so ably assisted in making the concert the success it was, and to the audience for their attendance. He also took the opportunity to thank all those who had made such kind inquiries as to the Dean's health. Refreshments in abundance were then handed round by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and the committee and Mr. B. Crisp, the secretary, who had charge of the arrangements, are to be congratulated on the success of the gathering.

Obituary.

VERY REV. DR. PESTRE, S.M.

The Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., of St. Patrick's College (writes our Wellington correspondent) received, during the week, cable advice of the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Pestre, S.M., late Provincial of the Marist Order in New Zealand. Very Rev. John Francis Regis Pestre, S.M., D.D., was born in France in May 1837. At an early age he decided to embrace the ecclesiastical state. He made a brilliant preparatory course of studies, and in 1861 he made his religious profession in the Society of Mary. Soon after Father Pestre's ordination he was sent as professor of philosophy to St. Mary's College, Dundalk, and afterwards as professor of theology to the Marist Scholasticate, Catholic University Schools, Leeson street, Dublin. While there he also gave classes of theology in Holy Cross College, Clonliff, at the request of Cardinal Cullen. Just before that time he passed a very brilliant examination in Dublin and gained the degree of D.D. As professor at Holy Cross College he prepared several students for their degrees, amongst others the now famous Dominican preacher, Dr. Keane. Very many of the Marist Fathers now in New Zealand were students under him in Dublin. When the Scholasticate was changed from Dublin Dr. Pestre returned to France and was for several years professor and superior of the great seminaries of Moulins and St. Brienc in Brittany. When Father Leterrier, S.M., resolved to found the seminary of Meance, New Zealand, in order to give several young aspirants to the priesthood from St. Patrick's College an opportunity of following their vocation, he brought out Dr. Pestre to take charge of that very important work, and the success which attended his labors is the very best proof of how he performed his sacred duties as superior and professor. On the retirement of the Very Rev. Father Leterrier from the position as Provincial eight years ago Dr. Pestre was appointed in his place, which position he held till about 12 months ago, when he went to Europe, accompanied by Archdeacon Devoy and Dean Carew. At that time he was in a very delicate state of health but the voyage seemed to revive him. He desired very much to return to Meance but his Superiors thought that the long voyage would be too much for him, so he was sent out to the Marist Seminary at Brookland, Washington, U.S., where he

died on the 3rd of last month. The good Father had been a great sufferer for the last few years, and he bore his sufferings with the greatest patience, fortitude, and resignation to the Divine Will. During his illness, unless when quite prostrated, he never omitted to celebrate Holy Mass and attend to the duties of his position. He was a ripe scholar, a profound theologian, a kind Superior, and a saintly priest—one who was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.—R.I.P.

An Important Decision.

AT Invercargill on Saturday Mr. S. E. McCarthy, S.M., gave a decision of considerable interest to managers of Catholic schools. The County of Wallace brought an action against the Very Rev. Father Walsh for rates amounting to £1 9s 6d in respect to section 2, block I, Wrey's Bush Township, and 2s 6d in respect of section 1, block VII, Flint's Bush. The questions to be decided were the lands liable to be rated, and was the defendant the owner or occupier of the same. The Flint's Bush section was given to Father Walsh, and is now vested in him for Church purposes. The Wrey's Bush section is vested in Bishop Verdon, and has been fenced by the Church authorities into three paddocks. On one is erected a church, used also as a school; on another a presbytery, occupied as a residence by the defendant, who is the local priest in charge; whilst the third is used as a horse paddock by those attending the church and school. The only paddock over which there is any dispute is that on which the presbytery is erected. The school is not carried on by its managers exclusively for gain or profit, and those teaching therein are Sisters belonging to one of the teaching orders of the Roman Catholic Church. The defendant twice every week throughout the year, except during the worst of the winter months, teaches one of the school classes. This class is held nowhere but in the church or presbytery (whichever may best suit the school arrangements at the time). The plaintiffs did not attempt to rate the paddock in dispute until after the erection of the presbytery, and it is in consequence of this erection it now claims the right to rate. After quoting several authorities the magistrate gave his finding as follows:—'With regard to the Flint's Bush section, although defendant is merely a bare trustee, yet, as the land is not exempted, either he or his cestui que trust is liable, and as the land is vested in defendant I must hold him liable as owner. The claim in respect of the presbytery paddock is disallowed; that in respect of Flint's Bush section is allowed. Judgment for plaintiff for 2s 6d. As the defendant has succeeded on the main part of the claim, no costs will be allowed to either party.'

In the new Dutch Ministry, which has just been formed, three out of eight portfolios have been given to Catholics—namely, that of Justice to M. Loeff, War to General Bergansuis, and Finance to M. Harte van Tecklenburg.

The recent conversion to the Catholic faith of Madame Arabella Goddard conjures up memories of 44 years ago, when she, as 'the foremost pianist of her time,' played for Balfe's benefit at Drury Lane in July, 1857. All the others who took part in that memorable concert—Sainton Dolby, Viardot Garcia, Messrs Gassier, Weiss, and Sims Reeves—are numbered with the past. Madame Goddard, though long since retired from the profession, is still in touch with matters musical, and carries her 63 years quite jauntily.

Our readers in Oamaru and surrounding districts will be consulting their own interests by paying a visit to the establishment of Mr. A. J. S. Headland, Thames street, whose stock of ironmongery, glass and chinaware, groceries, and all kinds of goods suitable for home and farm use, is up to date and excellent in quality. Mr. Headland imports his goods direct, and consequently is in a position to lay them down at prices which cannot be objected to...

Messrs. Laidlaw and Gray, the well-known ironmongers of Rattray street, Dunedin, have purchased Mr. James Ritchie's valuable stock of ironmongery, valued at close on £2000, at considerably below landed cost, and are now offering the same at greatly reduced prices. The sale will only last for four weeks so that those who are anxious to secure bargains should not miss this opportunity. That Messrs. Laidlaw and Gray are offering genuine bargains a glance at a list of prices given in another part of this issue will convince the most sceptical. Persons requiring lamps, and other household requisites, tools, bedsteads, etc., should visit the establishment and see for themselves the solid reductions in prices that have been made in all lines...

There is a notice of considerable importance to our lady readers in Canterbury in another portion of this issue. In this notice Messrs. Strange and Co., the well-known drapers and house furnishers of Christchurch, direct the attention of our readers to the fact that a personal visit is not necessary when goods are required, as an order by post will be attended to with promptitude. Thousands of ladies, residing in country districts, adopt this method nowadays, with considerable saving to their purses. All such orders will receive the same attention that would be bestowed on the senders in person, and the firm guarantee that these will be executed to the entire satisfaction of their patrons. For those who can spare the time a visit to this vast establishment will repay the trouble, as its extensive departments, filled with the newest and best goods, are a sight worth seeing...

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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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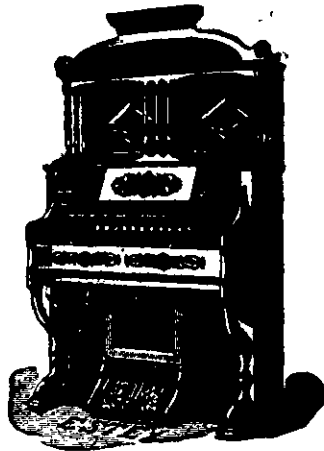
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The Storyteller

THE LAVENDER LADY,

(Conclusion).

II.

THAT night, at bedtime, Ethelberta loitered on the broad stairway, waiting for Betty to come and brush her hair. Somehow, she did not fancy walking through the picture-gallery alone. Through the long, narrow oriel window, half-way up the stair-case, the moon shone in such great brilliance that the dim hanging-lamp in the hall below did not deaden its beams.

Ethelberta put her face close to the glass as she waited, admiring the clear cold light glinting through the trees. Thinking of all she had heard that day, she looked toward the rhododendron thicket. Was she crazy? Had her senses deserted her? Surely, surely her eyes could not so deceive her! Just on the edge of the thicket stood a tall figure in lavender silk—none other than the ghostly lady! At that moment the moon sailed under a cloud. Ethelberta gave a stifled scream, and flew down two flights of stairs until she reached the servant's hall.

In her childhood's days, before she went off to school, she had preferred the brightness and life of the servants' hall to sitting alone with her father; and especially just before bedtime she would wander down and coax Foster away from his game of cards with the other servants to play a tune on the fiddle for her. Lately she had thought it beneath her dignity to do this, though more than once she had sighed regretfully after the warmth and brightness and chatter so attractive to her in her childhood's days. She was not far from being a child now; but when a girl first grows up it seems to her that between her present state and that from which she has barely emerged there is a great gulf fixed. Now, however, forgetting all this, she flew breathlessly into the servants' hall. She did not find them settled down to a game of cards as in old days, but all listening attentively to some thrilling tale that Betty, the young chambermaid, was relating. She stopped as Ethelberta came in.

Now that she was no longer alone, the girl began to feel half ashamed of her fear; so she merely said:

'Come, Betty: I want to go to bed, and am tired of waiting for you.'

'O Miss Ethelberta, I'm that flustered I don't know which way to look! Me and Mr. Foster have both seen the ghost. My mother says as I'll have to give notice, for she don't want no ghostesses casting spells over me.'

'You oughter be ashamed of yourself, Betty,' said the cook, 'frightening the poor dear young lady like that. I am ashamed of you!'

'I have seen it too,' said Ethelberta. And thereat she forgot all her newly assumed dignity and sat down as of old on the little hassock by the fireplace, with the brightly burnished copper cooking vessels ranged along the mantelshelf. There she stayed for two hours, hearing all that each one of them could tell of the Lavender Lady. Eleven o'clock struck, then twelve.

'How late it is! I must go to bed. Come, Betty!' she said.

The two of them walked slowly up the stairs, Ethelberta thinking to herself:

'Now I must show Betty that I am not afraid. She is only a poor ignorant country girl.'

As they neared the picture-gallery she would have given anything to scamper past the pictures as fast as she could, but desisted.

As they neared the Lavender Lady, Betty began to go very slowly, and Ethelberta had to wait for her and almost pull her past. As she took hold of the girl's hand she found she was trembling with fright. The moon was full on the picture, and the canvas shook perceptibly. The same heavy sigh, almost unmistakable, came from it. At this they both ran until they reached Ethelberta's room.

When she was ready for bed, and Betty stood with the lamp in her hand, the thought came to her: 'How can I stay alone to-night? Could Betty stay with me?' But there was only a single bed. So, with reassurances that there was no occasion to be frightened, which she herself was far from feeling, she bade Betty good-night and dismissed her.

She heard the maid's heavy shoes running along the corridor, and as the noise died away in the distance she heard a crash and a faint sound of falling glass. But not for anything would she get out of bed to see what had happened. Ethelberta was a devout Catholic. To-night she had taken her rosary to bed with her and held it in her hands; it seemed to make her feel safer.

After a while she fell asleep, but her sleep was troubled and fitful. An hour or two before dawn she woke, feeling terribly warm. She flung part of the bedclothes back, but the heat seemed only to increase. Her breath came fast, and presently she could hardly breathe at all: something seemed to choke her. She gave a little scream and stretched out her hand to the wall. It was so hot she pulled her hand away quickly. What could have happened?

She jumped up and lighted a lamp—the room was full of smoke! As she opened her door a cloud of smoke rushed past her. She fled, lamp in hand, in the direction of the stairway; but a gush of flames stopped her short as she reached the big window. Half paralyzed with fear, she looked out into the night, wondering if she should leap out of the window; then she turned and saw the flames burning up picture after picture. With a dread fascination, she watched them crawl on to the picture of the Lavender Lady, and the canvas burn up like paper. As she gazed, behind where the

picture had been a small, low, long room, with mouldy stone walls, more like a cave than a room, met her eyes.

'Is this real or am I dreaming?' she wondered.

Crouching on a stool in a corner of this cave-room she saw the figure of a woman. She had a child on her knee, and was leaning back toward a hole in the wall, calling in a distressed voice:

'Conrad, bring a light quick, till I find my little sister and get her out of these terrible flames. I cannot come without her!'

Thereupon the strange woman stood up, still holding her child. She was tall and dressed in lavender, with collar and cuffs of antique lace. She moved gently toward Ethelberta, and, taking her by the hand, said softly:

'Come, dear little sister! We have no time to lose. Follow me and all will be well.'

Holding the lamp in one hand, her other clasped in that of the strangely substantial ghost-lady, the young girl walked across the low room. As they reached the hole the lady bent her head slightly and walked into it, Ethelberta following—scarcely surprised any more now, but merely thinking, like Alice in Wonderland, 'Curiouser and curiouser!'

She found herself in a long, dank-smelling passage, declining in a gradual slope. The walls were damp and slimy, with a kind of whitish lichen growing on them. Ethelberta could not but think of Alice sinking down the interminable well. As she went she heard the chapel bell pulled violently, and shouts growing fainter and fainter. Still they plodded along this dark underground passage. It reminded Ethelberta more of the family vault than anything she had ever seen before. The strange lady said no more, but just walked on.

At last they came to some steep, mossy steps, and presently they emerged into the moonlight. Ethelberta rubbed her eyes and looked round her. They were in a dense thicket. She stretched out her hand and pulled at something—it was a rhododendron leaf. The sky all above her was lurid with flames. She pushed through the bushes till she could see the Hall, and then she knew in a moment where she was. Several men from the village had come up, and, with the servants, were doing their best to extinguish the flames.

Ethelberta stood watching them as one spellbound. But presently the flames seemed to dwindle and gradually die out. Stone does not easily burn, and though the fire had made some little headway unnoticed, they could extinguish it without great difficulty.

'Alas, alas for father's pictures!' said Ethelberta to herself. 'For he loves them as children.' Then for the first time she thought of her father.

Running quickly toward the house, she called out to everyone she met:

'Where is my father!'

For some time she could get no answer, but at last she met Foster, the butler. He was badly smirched and scorched by the fire and his face was full of trouble.

'My dear young lady, I cannot tell. The last time I saw him he was rushing through the flames to your room to save you. I went after him, but we found you gone. He was not satisfied though, and kept on looking and hunting. Then I lost sight of him.'

'O Foster, Foster, we must find him! Where can he be? Let us come and search for him everywhere.'

Poor Foster feared the worst, so he persuaded his young mistress to stay quietly while Betty brought her some warm clothing saying he could search better alone.

Ethelberta sank on an old carved oak bench in the hall. How glad was she to see Nana hurrying toward her, with a big warm shawl on her arm, which she wrapped round Ethelberta, taking the young girl's slender form on her knee and comforting her as though she were a little child!

The big arched door, studded with iron nails, was unbolted and flung wide open. The first grey streaks of coming dawn began to appear in the sky. The figure of a tall man struggling under some heavy burden was visible coming toward the door. As he came closer they saw that he carried in his arms a man whose garments were burned almost off him.

They passed through the doorway, and Nana whispered excitedly:

'As I live, Miss Ethelberta, that is Mr. Frondberg, who married your sister, Miss Ernestine!'

He seemed at first not to see them, and hurried by, bearing his burden straight to the library. Depositing it very gently on the sofa, he rang the bell loudly.

Foster, returning in great trouble from a fruitless search for his master, recognised the library bell with a bounding hope. Could it be the old squire himself? He entered the room just behind Nana and Ethelberta.

Stretched unconscious on the sofa lay Mr. Branscombe. His deliverer stood beside him, gently extricating his injured arm from the few remaining charred rags which clung around it.

'Thank God!' said the old servant. 'I had given him up for dead.'

Ethelberta knelt by her father, asking in a terrified voice:

'Oh, tell me he will not die. He cannot, must not die.'

Foster now noticed for the first time the other occupant of the room. Nana wondered would he recognise that face, so deeply impressed on her own memory. Apparently not; he had not had the opportunity to know it that she had.

'O sir,' said the old man, 'you have saved my master's life! Indeed it was bravely done. How can we thank you. You are burned yourself, sir, I can see. I will go at once for the doctor, to attend to both you and master.'

The stranger signified his assent, and Foster left the room.

As he did so the old squire opened his eyes. Seeing Ethelberta safe and sound beside him, they lighted up with joy, and he said, with a half smile:

'I could almost be content to say my *Nunc Dimittis*.'

'Ah, not yet, dear sir, not yet!' said the tall stranger.

'O sir,' said the squire, 'I owe you the greatest debt that one man can owe another! But for your bravery and persevering help this poor child would now be an orphan. I will not attempt to thank you. Words are so feeble, after all, at such times. Were I a king in olden days, I suppose I would offer you the half of my kingdom.'

The stranger shook his head as if deprecating so much gratitude, and simply remarked:

'Fourteen years ago I stole from you what was as dear to you as the half of your kingdom. I will return it to you now with interest, entreating your forgiveness for what is past.'

He looked fixedly at the old man as he spoke.

'May the dear Lord forgive me one day as freely as I forgive you now. It seemed to me in the flames that I knew your face, but I thought that my last hour had come and you were a spectre of the past floating before my mind. And I longed then above all earthly things save one—the errand that took me where you found me, to save this child—to see my Ernestine again.'

'Mr. Frondberg made a movement toward the door.

'Oh, do not leave me,' said the old man piteously.

'In ten minutes I shall be with you again,' replied the other. 'I leave you in good hands.'

With that he made a low bow to Ethelberta and her nurse, closing the door behind him.

The old squire sank back exhausted. Ethelberta crouched on the floor beside him, too excited to speak or to ask questions. They waited, almost holding their breath, until the stranger should return. Those ten minutes were like an hour to all three of them; but they came to an end at last, as any time will to those who know how to wait.

Slowly the door opened and a veritable Lavender Lady sailed in, albeit extremely human looking and tired, despite the dignity of her bearing. She led a boy, some two or three years old, by the hand, her husband following behind.

'Here, sir,' he said, half smiling, leading his wife forward, 'I restore to you the stolen goods.' And taking his little son by the hand, 'here is the interest.'

Then followed such a family scene of tears and of smiles, caresses and explanations, as can be better imagined than described. Suffice it to say, the reconciliation was complete.

How much there was to hear and tell! Ernestine, with her arm round her little sister's waist, told the story of how she had played the ghost. Her desire to see her old home and its inhabitants had been so intense that, against his will, she had finally persuaded her husband, now a famous artist, to fall in with her strange scheme. Long ago, in her girlhood, she had heard from some one of a subterranean passage leading from the Hall out into the grounds. Her twin brother Ernest, who had died in his thirteenth year, and herself had searched and searched, secretly, for a trace of this mysterious passage, and finally found the exit from it among the rhododendron bushes.

All children love a secret, and these two devoted playfellows had solemnly sworn secrecy as to their discovery. Day after day they would steal off and explore this dark passage, going a little farther and a little farther each time. Ah, well she remembered the day when they had both gone off to the village on an errand which seemed to them of state importance—to buy a lantern.

After this, with many misgivings on the part of Ernestine, her brother had persuaded her to come to the end of the passage. Here, to their delight, they found a kind of low room, or cave. The fact that no footsteps but their own had trodden there for years, perhaps a century, added new zest to the pleasure of the discovery. Here they would play various games, bringing stores of apples and other fruit they could find in the garden, promising themselves that the next time their tutor was cross to them they would hide here for weeks, till everyone would suppose them dead.

Then came the time for Ernestine to go off to boarding-school. How hard had been that parting from her twin brother—almost as hard as if she had known the future—known that it was indeed a last parting, that she should never look upon his face again.

Never after that would she go near the mysterious passage, for it was so bound up with Ernest that she could not endure the idea of visiting it. 'I never see a rhododendron to-day,' she remarked, 'without being reminded of him.' Perhaps the remembrance of their childhood's promise, never to speak of it to anyone, kept her from mentioning it; at any rate, she never did so. When the night of her prearranged flight from home came, she bethought her of this passage, and escaped by means of it, through a trap-door in the wall, hidden in the wainscoting, behind the portrait of the Lavender Lady.

A month after that she had had an interview with her mother, and learned from her how extreme was her father's anger against her for what she had done. Not for many years could she overcome that fear or sink her pride sufficiently to sue his forgiveness. But the longing to return seemed to grow stronger and stronger as the years went by. Mr Frondberg, meanwhile, worked steadily at his pictures, and had made himself no mean reputation.

For a fancy dress ball to which Ernestine was going she had resolved to wear as a costume one as nearly like that of her namesake and ancestor in the old portrait at home as could be. At a great price she procured an old lace collar and cuffs of a similar pattern. The long, flowing lines of the lavender silk drapery were not so hard to reproduce.

'Ernestine,' said her husband, as she stood before him in her ball costume, 'no one could tell you from the Lavender Lady.'

He had never paid her a compliment which pleased her so much as this. From that moment she was devising plans to return home. Mr Frondberg scoffed at them as utterly impracticable, but she would give him no peace until he finally consented to let her try them.

So for more than a week she had played the ghost, staying in the low cave-room and wandering about at night in her lavender dress. It was her sighs that Ethelberta had heard in passing the picture. A trap-door directly behind the picture opened into the room where she was. The fire had broken out while she was there, and her husband, waiting for her outside, had come to tell her to fly instantly. But she waited for Ethelberta, as we know, unwilling to escape till she was also safe.

All this took long to tell, but never was a story told to more interested listeners. In the days which followed Mr Branscombe's books were more and more neglected. His little grandson, Conrad, seemed to be the very light of his eyes.

'O Ernestine,' he said one day, 'you have given me back my son again! I have only one wish left, I believe, to complete my contentment now.'

'What is that, father?' she asked.

'That Conrad will promise never to take him away from me, and you will both stay here with us always.'

'Yes, father; we cannot leave you.'

Much conjecture as to the beginning of the fire was, of course, afloat. Two persons only had an inkling as to the truth—Ethelberta and the maid Betty.

The latter, after leaving Ethelberta's room the night of the fire, had been seized with fear at hearing a voice that seemed to come from the dreaded portrait. She had fled in terror, dropping her lamp as she went, too frightened to look back and see if she had done any damage. She was in great distress over what she had done, and very miserable and unhappy; so much so that she decided to make a clean breast of it. She went first to Miss Ethelberta, who promised to explain all to her father, and reassured the poor girl that she should be freely forgiven.

*

The happy years pass by and the rhododendrons bloom and fade in the Hall garden, but the Lavender Lady is seen there no more.—*Are Maria.*

The Catholic World

BAVARIA.—The Passion Play.

There was recently on view in Regent street, London, a handsome processional cross, of Renaissance design, which will be presented by Lord Halifax and other English visitors of last year's Passion Play to the villagers of Ober-Ammergau. It will be accompanied by a shrine for the preservation of official documents, the completion of which has been delayed by the illness of the designer, Herr Lang. Both gifts have already been acknowledged in a charming anticipatory letter of thanks by Joseph Meyer, the famous 'Christus,' on behalf of the commune, of which he is now burgomaster.

ENGLAND.—A Relic.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster is to be presented with the left hand of St. James the Apostle to be placed in the new Cathedral at Westminster. The hand, which is stated to be in an excellent state of preservation, was received in England by Henry I. and was a gift from his daughter, the Empress Matilda, in 1135. It was enshrined in Reading Abbey, which was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. Centuries later the hand was discovered in Reading Museum, and passed into the hands of a Catholic family. The fingers of the hand are curled as though beckoning, and there are signs of its severance from the arm with a saw. The hand will be placed in a specially prepared reliquary in the Cathedral.

A Recently Ordained Priest.

Father R. C. Chase, formerly Anglican vicar at Plymouth, and recently ordained in Rome, arrived in England about the end of July, and preached on the following Sunday evening in Bishop's Stortford, where he will make his future home, to a large congregation, mostly composed of his former co-religionists. The reverend gentleman delivered a powerful sermon on Christ weeping over Jerusalem, and at its conclusion paid an eloquent tribute to Cardinal Vaughan's recent sermon on the Prince of the Apostles, a copy of which was presented to every one in the church, strongly urging them to take it home and study it.

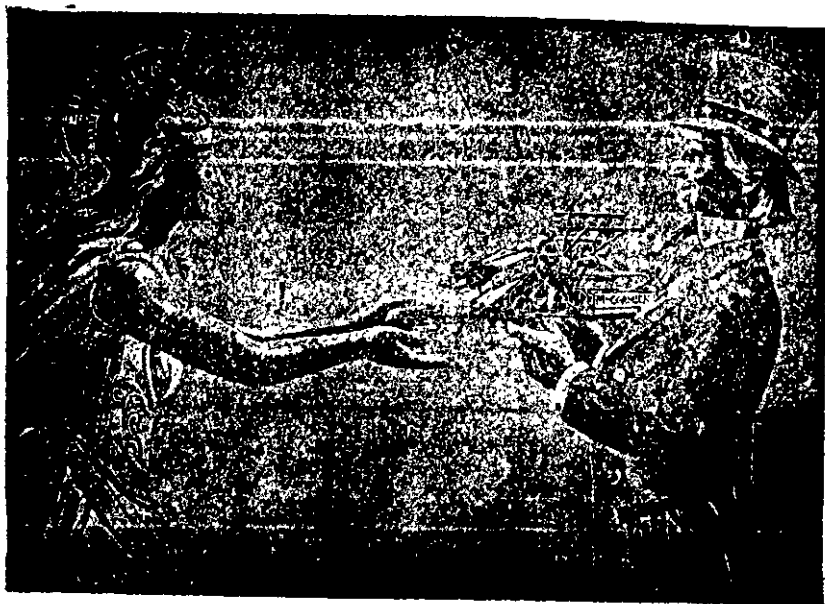
St. Edmund the Martyr.

The transference of the remains of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, from Toulouse to this country (says the *Catholic Times*) is an event of historical importance, and it must have far-reaching effects in inducing truth-seekers outside the Catholic Church to hark back to the old ways. St. Edmund's death bore all the marks which indicate a true martyrdom, and this is why it made such a lasting impression on the people. Twice he was offered his life on condition that he would renounce Christianity, but he stoutly refused, and readily faced a death which he must have known beforehand would be terribly cruel, for in their freebooting the Danes of that period were guilty of barbarous atrocities. Doubts have been raised as to whether the relics at Arundel are actually the remains of the Martyr King. In such matters scepticism and credulity are alike easy. The proper frame of mind is a disposition to rely on the result of a close and careful investigation and we may conclude with confidence that such an investigation has taken place when we know that the subject has been under the cognizance of the Holy See. It is singular that the remains of another great English saint named Edmund—St. Edmund of Abingdon, Archbishop of Canterbury—have also, so far, been preserved in France. Perhaps the day may not be far distant when they will be removed from their shrine at Pontigny to England.

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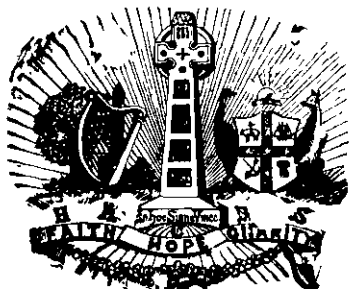
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Opening of New Schools.

The Jubilee of the Brompton Oratory, celebrated in 1899, has borne substantial fruit in the shape of new parish schools in Cale street, Chelsea, to which the Jubilee fund has been devoted. The opening ceremony was performed by Lord Edmund Talbot, who paid a high and well deserved tribute to Father Creuse, who had taken up the work of the schools with such zeal and energy.

The See of Nottingham.

Bumor is busy in London (says the *Monitor*) as to the destined occupant of the vacant See of Nottingham. Mgr. Prior, Rector of the Seda College at Rome, seems to be the favorite, but a secular newspaper has given currency to a report that Father MacCall, of Arundel, is about to be appointed. Father MacCall is, of course, well known to London Catholics, having been for many years at the Brompton Oratory, and later at St. George's Cathedral.

A Leeds Priest Honored.

The Rev. J. B. Cowgill, secretary to the Bishop of Leeds, has been raised by the Holy Father to the dignity of Domestic Prelate.

A Well-deserved Honor.

London Catholics are cordially pleased with the honor conferred by the Pope on Mr. Lister Drummond, in creating him a Knight of St. Gregory. Mr. Drummond is not only deservedly popular on account of his unvarying affability and kindness to all with whom he comes into contact, but he has proved himself an active and energetic worker in the Catholic cause.

Novel Presentation.

A large number of the clergy of the diocese of Nottingham, over which Bishop Bagshawe has presided for so many years, met at the Cathedral, Nottingham, on July 29, and following a luncheon in honor of the retiring prelate, the Very Rev. Canon Browne made a presentation to the Bishop in the novel form of a tricycle. Canon Browne said the gift was elected in accordance with the Bishop's wishes, though had a more costly article been desired subscriptions would have been readily forthcoming. The Bishop, who was greatly affected, expressed his gratitude for the affectionate feelings which prompted the gift.

Charitable Bequests.

Probate of the will dated 2nd August, 1900, of Captain the Hon. Edward Francis John Preston, of Errwood Hall, Chester, J.P., formerly aide-de-camp to the Duke of Abercorn, who died on the 1st March last, aged 56 years, son of the thirteenth Viscount Gormanston, has been granted to his widow, the Hon. Genevieve Preston, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Grimshawe, of Errwood Hall. Captain Preston bequeathed to the executors, for Masses for his soul, £50; to the Catholic mission at Whaley Bridge, £25; to the Parish Fund of Stramullan, Meath, £25; to St. Joseph's Night Refuge, in St. Vincent street, Manchester, £100; to Bishop Brown's Industrial School, £100; to the Mill Hill Missionary College, £100; and to the Refuge for Waifs and Strays of the diocese of Shrewsbury, £100. The estate has been valued at £11309 15s, including personality of the net value of £8820 6s 11d.

GERMANY.—Catholics and the Press.

The German Catholics (says the *Catholic Times*), it seems to us, display wisdom worthy of imitation in the policy they pursue with regard to the Press. They make it an essential point of their programme to support their own papers and to extend their influence. In most Catholic districts they have flourishing Catholic organs, and two of their daily papers, the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* and the *Germania*, are amongst the most powerful factors in moulding public life. The acting editor of the *Germania* has received a short term of imprisonment for doing what he regarded as his duty in the public interest, and his co-religionists have determined as a result to pay him special honor. There are amongst them no carping critics of his boldness in giving effect to his convictions; they join hands in thanking and encouraging him. Furthermore, the German Catholics, who believe in helping their friends and fighting the enemy, have in public meeting at Cologne denounced the anti-Catholic spirit in which the *Kölnische Zeitung*, a bitter opponent of the Church, is conducted, and the subject of repelling the attacks of the anti-Catholic Press will occupy the attention of the forty-eighth General Congress of German Catholics, which will be held at Osnabrück. These German Catholics have a knowledge of the requirements of successful public action.

GIBRALTAR.—Bishop Bellord's Successor.

It is stated that this Holiness the Pope is about to appoint to the vacant See of Gibraltar the Very Rev. Ambrose Agius, Procurator General of the Monte Cassino Benedictines, and at present Superior of St. Ambrogio, Rome. Father Agius has youth on his side (he is only 42), and besides is an excellent linguist, having a perfect knowledge of English. He was, as a matter of fact, educated in England, at St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate, from whence he was transferred to the Benedictine Monastery at Lubiacco.

ROME.—Theft of a Valuable Painting.

A most audacious theft (writes a Rome correspondent) has occurred in the famous Church of Santa Sabina on the Aventine Hill; the Madonna of Sassoferato has been stolen. The church is known to all Catholic visitors coming to Rome. It is the most ancient of all the centres of the popular Dominican Order. In its adjoining garden is the orange tree, planted by St. Dominic, which sent out a new shoot, now large and vigorous, in the year when Laocordaire was professed in the holy Order. In the convent is the room of St. Dominic, where also he entertained in holy colloquy St. Francis of Assisi and St. Angelus the Carmelite; and there is also the room where was Pope St. Pius V. while he beheld the sea fight at Lepanto. In the church, beside the memories of St. Thomas Aquinas and so many other celebrated Dominican saints who lived at Santa Sabina, is an altar over which until the other day was the most famous Rosary picture in the world. This was one of the sweetest and softest compositions of the creamy-pencilled Sassoferato. In the centre was the Mother of God, in the form of a beautiful maiden, bearing the Child Jesus and enthroned. The Divine couple were surrounded by a court of angels, cherubs all, each individual one of which has a particular expression, and was set forth in the most remarkably chosen delicate hues—in fact, just like the other picture of Sassoferato in the collection of hanging paintings at the Vatican. To the front, a little on either side, kneel St. Dominic and St. Catherine of Sienna; while, between the two, emblematic roses lie scattered about. The whereabouts of this painting are now a mystery. It and its frame have been removed from the altar, and the frame has been found in a street near by. It is thought that the thief, or chief one of the thieves, got himself hidden and locked up in the church at sundown, when the vergers finally closed the sacred edifice, and that he was thus pretty easily able to get away with his prize, the recapture of which will be ardently desired by Catholics and art-lovers generally.

SCOTLAND.—Ordination at Dundee.]

At the High Mass in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Dundee, on Sunday, July 28, the Rev. Robert Russell was raised to the priesthood. The Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Angus MacFarlane, Bishop of Dunkeld, who administered the Sacrament of Holy Orders. The Rev. R. Russell was born at Ballinluig in June 1878. He entered Blair's College in 1891. From thence he went to France. He received minor orders from Cardinal Richard in Paris, and at the same time his sub-deaconship.

UNITED STATES.—A Catholic Lady's Gift.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, a wealthy Catholic lady of New York, has presented through Bishop Van de Vyver, to the diocese a gift of a quarter of a million dollars for the erection of a Cathedral in Richmond. The plans have been made, and the work of construction will begin in a few months. Richmond is one of the poorest and most thinly-populated Catholic dioceses in the United States.

Appointment of an Auxiliary-Bishop.

Announcement is made of the elevation of Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, former Chancellor of the archdiocese of Chicago, to the dignity of Auxiliary-Bishop to Archbishop Feehan. Bishop Muldoon will succeed the Right Rev. A. J. McGavick, whose ill-health compelled him some time ago to resign his high office.

Robbing a Church.

A gang of safe blowers blew open the safe in the basement of St. John's Catholic church in Worcester recently and stole all the contents, consisting of three gold chalices, a valuable ciborium and several altar ornaments.

The Church in Hawaii.

Hawaii, which is now under the flag of the United States, contains 33,000 Catholics, and these have 35 churches, 59 chapels, 23 priests, 3 academies, 1 college, and 10 parochial schools.

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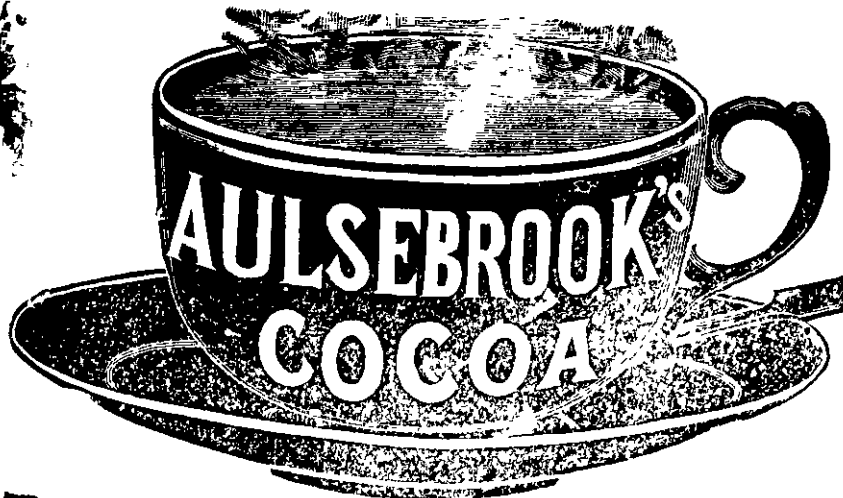
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WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

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

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE AND "FRENCH" COFFEE. (Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

Eagle Brand Coffee

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—EAGLE STARCH—

Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the Best Made in New Zealand.

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ESSENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND PURE PEPPER AND SPICES, GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and you will not be disappointed in quality

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DUNEDIN.

W. J. COUGHLAN - PROPRIETOR.

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

STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED

Woman's Influence.

A Bird Story.

Few women realise until too late the vast influence they have upon the men they meet. A woman always sets the tone of the conversation. A man starts forth on the sea of life with two beacon lights to guide him—one in his belief in God, the other in his belief in good women. Some men pass through the tempest finding the first light shrouded for a time. It often depends then upon the second whether he reaches port in safety or makes shipwreck. Sometimes if the pure light of a woman's influence is brought across the waters, he rides out the storm and finds that the other light, which he thought had failed him, was shining all the time, but the telescope with which he sought it was clouded.

Such influence as this is not conscious. It is not owing to an attempt to do anything; it is the result of being something. The girl who has the loftiest ideas—the stainless heritage that is hers by right—has an unconscious power on those she meets, and many a man when face to face with that power has had no choice but to strive to make himself what such a one believes him to be, feeling no other course open to him but an impossible hypocrisy, or a yet more responsible flight.

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 is "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.—*.*

Did you ever read *Helen'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.—*.*

A CHARMING story is told of an incident connected with the great fire in Chicago. A family living near the lake shore had a large number of pet birds. They had built an aviary—a long, narrow room with glass windows reaching from ceiling to floor. Passers-by often stopped before the house to watch the pretty creatures fluttering about, to hear their songs, or see them bathe. One afternoon, in the week of the fire, a cloud of fluttering wings moved wearily up the street. Presently these birds, most of them canaries, caught sight of the aviary with its happy denizens. Straight towards the windows they flew, some of them against the glass itself. The ladies of the house were quick to take in the situation. They hurriedly shut their own birds into a compartment of the aviary, and then threw the windows wide open, retiring from sight that the spent travellers might feel free to enter. After a few minutes, first one and then another flew inside, where they settled down, panting, grateful for rest and safety. It was some time before they attempted to eat or bathe. After the strangers had eaten of the bird-seed and rested, the other birds were allowed to enter, and it was delightful to hear the chorus of songs which arose when the home birds and the strangers met.

Geo. Elliott's fine story, 'Adam Bede,' 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.—*.*

The efficacy of TUSSICURA in all lung and throat complaint is undeniable; it "touches the spot" every time. Price, 2s 6d. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., agents.—*.*

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

All kinds of Throat and Lung troubles can be cured by taking TUSSICURA. It has proved its worth in thousands of cases. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., agents.—*.*

Hurry up, girls: Here's the chance of a lifetime—'University man, of cultivated tastes, living in Dunedin, and having a tandem for lady and gentleman, but with few lady cyclists among his friends, would like to meet with agreeable ladies who would enjoy an occasional tandem ride. References given with pleasure.—We would recommend ladies who contemplate replying to above to make sure that the machine is a Sterling, if they value appearances. It's a remarkable fact that ladies look their best when mounted on a Sterling.—*.*

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Now on view, First Shipments of

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PRINTS, &c.
MUSLINS
GALATEAS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, FUR ISHINGS, AND CARPETS.

"AJAX" DEFIES RIVALRY

To Save Time, to Save Labor, to Wash your Linen Clean without injury, use

"AJAX,"

The King of Clothes and Wool-washing Compounds.

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

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For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

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An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits, etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. 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

SALE! SALE! SALE!

LIDLAW AND GRAY

Having purchased Mr. James Ritchie's VALUABLE STOCK OF IRONMONGERY, amounting to nearly £2000, at considerably below landed cost, will offer it AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES in their Premises, 19 RATTRAY STREET. THE SALE WILL LAST FOR FOUR WEEKS.

We give you a few specimen of the prices which speak for themselves:—

LAMPS, &c.

Kerosene : Usual prices	... 3s 6d	4s 6d	6s 6d
Sale prices	... 2s 9d	3s 6d	5s 0d
Beautiful Parlor Lamps (hanging) :	Usual price	45s 0d	
	Sale price	37s 6d	
Manhattan Lamps :	Usual price	... 18s 6d	
	Sale price	... 15s 6d	
Special Rochester Table Lamps :	Usual price	12s 6d	
	Sale price	10s 0d	
Enamelled Basins :	Usual prices	1s 6d 1s 9d 2s 0d 2s 6d	
	Sale prices	1s 2d 1s 4d 1s 6d 2s 0d	
Household Mincers, enamelled :	Usual price	8s 6d, tinned 8s	
	Sale price	6s 6d, tinned 6s	
Wringers, 12in :	Usual price	... 16s 0d	
	Sale price	... 13s 6d	
Lawn Mowers :	Usual prices	25s 0d 27s 6d 30s 0d	
	Sale prices	21s 0d 23s 0d 26s 0d	
Table Knives, a splendid assortment :			
	Usual price	... 8s 6d to 25s 0d per doz.	
	Sale price	... 6s 0d to 19s 6d per doz.	

Tea Spoons :	Usual price	... 5s 0d per doz.
	Sale price	... 4s 0d per doz.
Dessert Spoons and Forks :	Usual price	... 9s 6d
	Sale price	... 7s 6d
Electro-plated Teapots, Cruets, etc. :	20 per cent off	usual prices.

TOOLS.

Disston's Saws :	Usual prices	... 6s 6d	7s 6d
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Cheney's Hammers :	Usual prices	... 3s 0d	3s 9d
	Sale prices	... 2s 6d	2s 9d
Mathieson's Planes :	Usual prices	5s 0d	5s 6d
	Sale prices	4s 6d	4s 9d
American Iron Planes :			
	Usual prices	9d 1s 3d 1s 9d 2s 3d to 17s 6d	
	Sale prices	6d 1s 0d 1s 4d 1s 9d to 14s 6d	
Chisels :	Usual prices	8d 9d 10d 1s 1s 3d 1s 6d	
	Sale prices	7d 7d 8d 10d 1s 0d 1s 3d	

20 per cent. off all other Tools.

SALE BEGINS FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

A NUMBER OF IRON BEDSTEADS AND FENDERS LEFT FROM THE FIRE TO CLEAR AT LOW PRICES.

Letter Orders shall have our best attention.

LIDLAW & GRAY, The People's Ironmongers,
19 and 22 Rattray Street.

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Has the Largest Stock of high classed Household Furniture in New Zealand.

£50,000 Stock to select from.

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

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R. C. CHUTE (late of Temuka Hotel) has much pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling public that he has taken over the above well-known hotel and trusts, by keeping only the best brands of liquor and giving the best accommodation, to merit a share of their support. First-class table. Hot and cold shower baths. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

Accommodation for over 100 guests.
One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.
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Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

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Opposite Government Railway Station,
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Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and general public.

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

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Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous. Bush Fruits, etc.—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small quantities.

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Try our Special Mixture of Dwarf Evergreen Grasses for Ornamental Lawns, Bowling Greens, Tennis Lawns; also Golf Links.

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

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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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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.

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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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Tea, After noon and Egg Spoons	5s doz
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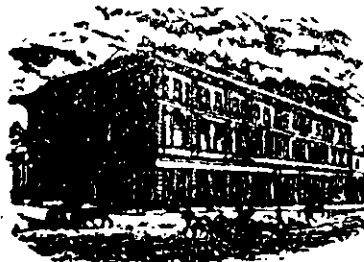
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Having LEASED my HOTEL to Messrs. J. J. CONNOR and J. T. HARRIS, I have to THANK the PATRONS of the 'City' for their LIBERAL PATRONAGE; and in bespeaking a Continuance of the same for my successors I feel quite satisfied that the reputation the Hotel has enjoyed will be fully maintained under their Management.

J. F. NIXON.



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

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

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Good Stabling.

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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.

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(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 (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.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy



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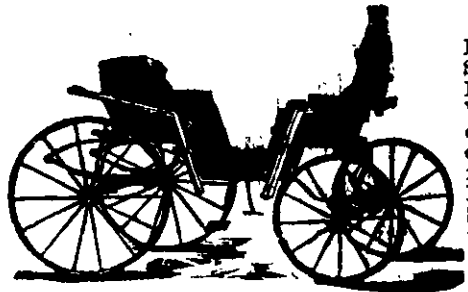
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