

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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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 Opening of Parliament.

It is tolerably safe to predict that the session of Parliament which was opened last week with the usual ceremony will be brief and uneventful. To begin with, the House is much later than usual in commencing its sittings, and the session is, moreover, the last of the present Parliament, so that members will be on pins and needles until it is over and they are able to get back amongst their constituencies to commence preparations for the coming election campaign. The Government, too, have shown their willingness to expedite matters, for the Governor's Speech, foreshadowing the Government proposals for the session, is one of the briefest and most modest that has been delivered for many a year. The Referendum Bill, the State Fire Insurance Bill, some amendments in the Land Act, and some amendments of a detail nature in the Labor legislation are the principal—and indeed almost the only—legislative proposals that are directly specified. Of these the most important is the Referendum Bill, and as this measure, though it passed the House of Representatives last year, was thrown out in the Legislative Council by an overwhelming majority, the Minister who introduced it being the only member who voted for it, it is hardly likely to become law during the present inevitably short session. Other subjects indicated in the Speech as being likely to be dealt with are the Railways Superannuation Fund Bill, amendments in the Military Pensions Act, the appointment of commercial agents in the United Kingdom, South Africa, and Australia; measures relating to mining matters, company laws, the public health, and the protection of young persons; while the question of preventing combinations by which the prices of food supplies are improperly raised to consumers is declared to be of importance and worthy of being considered. The Government have acted wisely in refraining from definitely pledging themselves to the introduction of specific measures dealing with many of these subjects, thus leaving themselves free to keep the length of the session within reasonable limits without laying themselves open to the charge of having broken the promises they made when the session began.

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The session will be remarkable in a negative sort of way for the absence of Mr. Seddon, who has for many years been so conspicuous a figure in the Parliamentary life of the Colony. His absence has left a gap, as one correspondent rather cruelly remarked, which it will be difficult to fill; but it is satisfactory to note that the Acting-Premier (Sir J. G. Ward) is winning golden opinions on every side for the tactful, courteous, and business-like way in which he is carrying on the work of the House. Evidence of the method and despatch which characterise Sir Joseph's leadership is furnished by the fact that the Budget and Public Works Statement—usually delayed till the session is well advanced—are to be brought down immediately, while the annual Railways Statement has been already introduced. This Statement is an exceptionally satisfactory one. The earnings for the past year amounted to £1,874,586, or £147,350 more than those of the preceding year, and are the highest yet reached by the railways in this Colony in any one

year. The expenditure was £1,252,237, thus leaving a net profit for the year of £622,349, as against £599,388 for the previous year. The record of the year's work is highly satisfactory on the administrative as well as on the financial side. The safety and efficiency of the railway system have been increased by the adoption, as far as has been possible in the time, of the interlocking-gear, the electric tablet system, and the Westinghouse break and the work of equipping the rest of the railways of the Colony with these important appliances is to be vigorously proceeded with. The serious deficiency in rolling-stock which has been so noticeable for the past year or two has now been attended to, and important additions have been made consisting of 59 locomotives, 101 bogie cars, 27 bogie brake vans, 52 bogie waggons, 1562 four-wheel waggons, and 810 tarpaulins. Several improvements have also been effected in connection with the equipment of the carriages, which, though trifling in themselves, have added very materially to passengers' comfort. Thus the provision of foot-warmers on the southern lines during the winter months has been greatly appreciated, while the fitting of the second-class cars with cushions has made railway travelling easy and pleasant for all. Altogether, the railway record for the year is a highly creditable one, and goes to confirm the popular conviction that Sir Joseph Ward, as Minister for Railways, is, to quote Mr Seddon's historic phrase, emphatically 'the right man in the right place.'

### A Backward Move.

Some of the Victorian Protestant clergy are still apparently uneasy in their mind about that 'Catholic vote.' A few weeks ago we referred at some length to a resolution which had been adopted by the Victorian Presbyterian Commissioners in favor of 'organising a permanent opposition to the Roman Catholic vote in regard to religious instruction in State Schools and kindred questions,' and gave a full account of the discreditable means by which the promoters of the scheme had succeeded in carrying their proposal. We now learn from the Melbourne correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*—whose letters, by the way, are in point of clearness, conciseness, and general grasp of the questions dealt with usually models of what a correspondent's letter ought to be—that the Wesleyan Conference has followed suit by adopting a similar resolution, and the outcome is that a meeting has been called to form a league 'for meeting and counteracting the organised Roman Catholic influence on the legislation and Administration of this State, without in any way combating or interfering with the Roman Catholic religious position.' The circular convening the meeting is stated to be signed by the Anglican bishops, as well as the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, etc., so that, on paper at least, these clerical crusaders are able to make quite a brave show.

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We are glad to see, however, that the *Times'* correspondent, who, as a disinterested party on the spot should be able to form a competent judgment, has no hesitation in prophesying certain failure for this hare-brained scheme. 'It is' he says, 'easy to predict failure for it, and for this reason: The Protestant laity are not behind it. They do not support their clergy on the religious education question. Only one section of the Protestant laity will support it—the Orange section; and that section will not respect the clause that is to prevent the League

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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interfering with the Roman Catholic religious position. The movement, therefore, will have the support of Orangemen only, and if the Orangemen are prominent in it, nothing else will so quickly discredit it. To do the clergy justice, they do not now ask for religious education in the schools: they ask for Scripture lessons only. But there is no enthusiasm behind the movement. A handful of Kyabram farmers started the agitation for the reform of Parliament, and they infected the entire community. The whole body of clergy has been asking for religious education for years, and are as far off infecting the community as ever. Earnestness and enthusiasm some of the clergy have; but they have not got right and justice on their side.

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Certainly there is little of right and justice, and still less of Christian charity, in this absurd proposal for an anti-Catholic campaign. It is in its essence, as the *Times* writer indicates, nothing more nor less than an unholy alliance with the justly despised and discredited Orangemen. It is essentially a backward movement, utterly opposed to the broad and tolerant spirit of the times, and calculated only to bring about an era of bigotry, bitterness, dissension, and strife. In the interests of peace and mutual good-will, it is earnestly to be hoped that the proposed anti-Catholic organisation over which these misguided clerics have so long been incubating may meet with the failure it undoubtedly deserves.

### Catholic Growth on the Continent.

Under the heading 'Romanism on the Continent,' the *Christian Outlook*—the official organ of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches in this Colony—published in a recent issue a paragraph purporting to show that Catholicism on the Continent is undergoing a process of steady but quite perceptible decline. The paragraph, which would appear to be going the round of the Protestant exchanges, is as follows:

'Roman Catholicism is said to be on the decline in some of its Continental strongholds. The *Kölnische Zeitung* has just published some interesting statistics on the subject, according to which in Germany alone during the year 1890, 3105 Germans left the Church of Rome and became Protestants, while 554 Protestants went over to Rome. In 1899 no fewer than 5549 Catholics became Protestants, and 600 Protestants Catholics. In Austria, also, Protestantism is growing, and in 1899 Lutheranism added 6492 converts to its numbers, while 785 Lutherans turned Roman Catholics.'

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It seems a pity to shatter so pleasing a delusion, but the fact is that the boot is on quite the other foot and Protestantism on the Continent, and especially in Germany, the 'cradle of the Reformation,' is in a condition which Protestant writers themselves describe as 'both unwelcome and alarming.' Here are full particulars on the point, given in an article quoted by the *New York Freeman* from the *Evangelist*, a Presbyterian journal: 'The figures in Pieper's *Kirchliche Statistik* showing the per cent. of increase of the Protestant and Catholic confessions (in Germany) from December, 1871, to 1895, reveal a condition of things both unwelcome and alarming from the Protestant point of view. Prussia contains nearly two-thirds of the entire population of the Empire, and in many of its separate provinces and large cities has been long considered the seat of the Protestant strength, but the increase of the Catholics during the period of 24 years has been 6 per cent. greater than that of the Evangelicals. For the same space of time the Kingdom of Saxony, which so warmly espoused the movement of Luther, shows nearly a fourfold increase for the Catholics, and Hesse, the brave defender of the Reformation, manifests an advance of about one and a half times in the same direction. In Bavaria, in Wurtemberg and in Baden, it is relatively less both in numbers and in significance. The large evangelical excess in Elsass-Lorraine (comparatively a small State) is due to the removal of the non-Protestant elements of the population after it had been made a part of the German Empire; to the presence of one of the army corps drawn mostly from northern Germany, and to immigration from various parts of the Empire. Pieper finds the chief cause of the Catholic increase in Prussia in emigration. The large percentage of those who emigrate from Prussia are Protestants, while in the eastern portion of the kingdom there is a large and constant inpouring from Catholic Poland. To know the cause of these facts, however, will not change them. Catholicism has been gaining on Protestantism in both Prussia and Saxony for a generation with no sign of abating at a rate that well may awaken alarm in Protestant circles. Unless there is a diminution in Catholic increase in strength and numbers at strategic points, the great Chancellor's successors in office will probably be compelled to go much further toward Canossa than he went.'

These facts, given on the testimony of Protestants themselves, go to show that Catholicism in Central Europe was never more vigorous and flourishing than it is to day.

### Mr. Rhodes and the Catholic Church.

We have never been able to justify, still less to admire, the methods by which Cecil Rhodes became the greatest of the money kings of the modern world but we are bound to confess at the same time that his life and career have furnished convincing evidence of the keenness of his mental grasp and the general sureness and soundness of his practical judgments. Mr W. T. Stead in a much-quoted article in the *Review of Reviews* has made every one familiar with Mr Rhodes' high opinion of the Jesuits and with his great ambition to found a society composed of men of strong convictions and of great wealth, which would do for the federation of the English-speaking race what the Society of Jesus did for the Church immediately after the Reformation. His admiration for this great Order however and for the Catholic Church as a whole was still more fully and definitely expressed in dinner-table conversations with his friends one of whom, writing under the *nom de plume* of 'Logic,' has given a detailed account, in the following letter to *The Spectator*, of Mr Rhodes' remarks on one of these interesting occasions. We may add that the publication of the letter in a paper having the standing of the *Spectator* is itself almost a guarantee of the truth and genuineness of the events which the letter records.

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'I think,' writes the correspondent, 'the following brief account of a conversation which I had with him about three years ago may prove interesting at this moment to your readers. I was sitting next to Mr Rhodes at a large dinner, and our conversation turned on religious belief. Mr Rhodes expressed himself in strongly eulogistic terms of the Roman Catholic Church. He said: "I have a great admiration for the Roman Catholic Church; it is in my opinion the one logical religion in the world, and if I only had the time I should like to become a Jesuit myself. Do you know any Jesuits? I have met many of them in Rhodesia, and have so great a respect and so keen an admiration for them as a body, that I take off my hat to them, each and all. It is not so much what they do, or what they say; it is what they *are* that has impressed me so deeply." This expression of opinion, coming from such a source, naturally impressed me greatly, and the following day I repeated the above conversation to a Jesuit priest of my acquaintance, and have often quoted it since.'

### Leo XIII. and Wages.

Mr. C. S. Devas, the well-known political economist, in a recent issue of the *Dublin Review*, commences a series of articles on the economic teaching of Leo XIII. as laid down in his Encyclicals. The Pope's attitude on the important question of wages is very clearly and definitely stated. Wages, the Holy Father holds, to be just, must be sufficient, all contracts notwithstanding, for the support of a frugal and steady workman. If the workman is compelled by fear of worse evils to take less, being all that the master or contractor will give him, he suffers violent injustice. And such an evil, if it can be stopped in no other way, needs the intervention of the Commonwealth. Perfect justice requires wages to be in the proper correspondence with work. The Commonwealth should favor the acquisition of property by work people; and this is only possible if a man's wages are sufficient to maintain in comfort his wife and children as well as himself. It is, therefore, a mistake to suppose that wages are a mere matter of contract. No contract can set aside the dictates of natural justice bidding wages be fair, and neither master nor man must be a party to a bargain inconsistent with the decent living of work people.

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The foregoing is a good illustration of the clarifying effect of a clear statement of elementary principles, and it has a direct bearing on some of the questions that crop up from time to time in the working of our own labor legislation. It is often urged, for example, that our Conciliation and Arbitration Courts have no right whatever to say what wages an employer shall pay his men. Yet it is clear that if, as the Holy Father puts it, 'a workman is compelled by fear of worse evils to take less (than is sufficient) . . . he suffers violent injustice,' and if the evil can be stopped in no other way it 'needs the intervention of the Commonwealth.' It is obvious, therefore, that as a matter of principle the State, acting through appropriate organisations, is fully justified in intervening to prevent injustice, and to secure that so far as the wages of labor are concerned, a fair and reasonable minimum shall be observed.

For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Excelsior ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work at all, no matter how tough and difficult the work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow, £11 10s; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt farm implements.—\*

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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## Catholic Progress in Scotland.

LIKE the editor of the *Skibbereen Eagle*, who had his eye on the Czar of Russia, certain Protestant bodies are keeping a close watch on the Catholic Church in Scotland. The committee instructed by the General Assembly of the U.F. Church, for the purpose of keeping that body well-informed on the subject of 'Romanism and Ritualism,' have to call attention (says the *Catholic Herald*) to certain facts which no doubt are very alarming facts from the committee's point of view. The committee recognise that in England and Scotland the progress of the Catholic Church 'more than keeps pace with the growth of the people.' There has been a decrease in the number of Catholics in Ireland, but this they perceive is due, not to conversions to Protestantism or leakage, but 'to the falling off in population through emigration.' The 'facts' referred to are contained in the report which is as follows:—

In fulfilling the instructions of the General Assembly to keep the Church well-informed on the progress of Romanism and Ritualism, this Committee have to draw attention to certain facts bearing on the striking progress of Romanism in our midst. While in Ireland there is retrocession, owing to the falling off in population through emigration, in England and Scotland the progress of the Roman Catholic Church more than keeps pace with the growth of the people. Thus in England, in 1893, there were 1,357,000 Roman Catholics, there are now 1,500,000 Roman Catholics; in Scotland, in the same year, there were 343,000, there are now 433,000; in Ireland, on the other hand, the number in this period has fallen from 3,549,956 to 3,310,028. To this last cause is due the fact that the numbers of Roman Catholics in the three kingdoms show a decrease over all of nearly 7000. Of the 760,000 of the city population of Glasgow (over 900,000 including suburbs), 300,000 are returned as Roman Catholic—a proportion, if the figures are correct, which may well startle us, for it implies that two-fifths of the population within the city boundaries are of the Roman faith.

More striking than even the growth of the Roman population is the extension of the organisation of the Roman Catholic Church. In England, for example, between 1893 and 1902, we have an increase of priests from 2588 to 3015, and of churches from 1387 to 1572; in Scotland, of priests from 362 to 482, and of churches from 338 to 354. Glasgow has increased its priests in this period from 154 to 240, and its churches from 106 to 112. To these figures are added others bearing on the multiplication of conventual institutions. The number of religious houses suppressed in England in 1536 and 1538 is given at 616. The total number now in the United Kingdom is 1453, 484 for men and 969 for women, so that the increase in recent years goes beyond anything previously known in the country, and calls for serious attention. It is extremely difficult to get statistics on the influx of the French Jesuits into this country, but Mr Walsh estimates that there are 250 Jesuits in Great Britain, besides lay brethren, of whom there is said to be a great number. The 'Church Association Almanac' gives the names and addresses of 33 persons who have passed last year from the English Church Union into the Roman Church. Of recent acquisitions the Vatican correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* mentions Mr Charleson, late of Thornliebank, as preparing for the priesthood at the Scots' College in Rome, and says 'he is believed to be the first convert from among the ministers of that (Presbyterian) denomination to the Roman Catholic Church.' This is not strictly correct, but is very nearly so. With regard to the progress of Ritualism in England, it is said that in the Scottish Episcopal Church they have 360 clergymen, of whom 246 adopted Ritualistic practices or joined the Ritualistic societies, 6 are members of the Society of the Holy Cross, 27 are members of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, 29 are members of the English Church Union, 14 burn incense, 74 wear Romish vestments, 121 burn altar lights. The Bishops of Argyll, Aberdeen, and the Assistant of the Primus are members of the English Church Union. The last few years have witnessed growing boldness in the publicity of the Corpus Christi processions in Edinburgh, though these are prohibited by law. In view of all the facts, the committee are strongly impressed with the need of greater attention being given by the Church to the growth and efforts of Romanism around us, and to the numerous ways in which Ritualistic ideas and practices are finding an entrance even into Protestant communions.

## The Archbishop of Hobart.

WHILE the famous battle of Waterloo was being fought on the plains near the Belgian capital on June 18, 1815 (says the *Tasmanian Monitor*), there was born at Crookstown, County Cork, one who was destined to gain honor and distinction in the service of the Church, and who is now the beloved Archbishop of Hobart.

His Grace entered his 88th year on Wednesday, June 18, and on that occasion received many letters and telegrams of congratulation, all breathing the hope that the aged prelate, who has long outlived the ordinary span of man's life, may yet be spared for years to come. By age and length of service he ranks next the Holy Father as the oldest prelate in Christendom—the Pope being but five years older than he.

On the Archbishop's birthday anniversary a deputation, representing the laity of the diocese, waited on his Grace at the Archiepiscopal residence. It consisted of the Hon. E. Mulcahy, Minister for Lands and Works; Mr E. A. Counsel, Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands; Mr Leventhorpe Hall and Mr Osmund J. Roper, Crown Lands Department; Messrs J. L. Forde, G. E. Kelly, J. Davern, Pierce J. Keating, M. Parer, and H. J. Harvey. The Right Rev. Bishop Delany, the Revs. M. Meagher and Martial Mary were also present. His Grace had no notice of the

deputation and was taken quite by surprise, though he was not the less pleased at this unexpected evidence of the people's goodwill towards him.

Mr Mulcahy, in explaining the purpose for which the deputation waited on his Grace, remarked that it was notable that while the chief Bishop of the Church at Rome—his Holiness Leo XIII.—was now 92 years of age, here, at the uttermost end of Christendom, a venerable prelate, only five years the junior of the Pope, ruled the Church. He respectfully urged on the Archbishop that he ought to live at least as long as the Pope, otherwise his death would be a serious reflection on the climate of Tasmania as compared with that of Italy. He assured his Grace that all his people throughout Tasmania—and he was glad to say a great many outside his own flock—rejoiced that God had spared his life so long, and they hoped he would remain amongst them for even many years yet to come.

His Grace Archbishop Murphy, in acknowledging the congratulations on his attaining his 87th natal anniversary, expressed his warmest appreciation of the kindness and thoughtfulness shown by the visit, and, in return, wished those present and their families every happiness. Speaking of the age of Pope Leo XIII. and himself, he said that twenty years ago he was at Rome and had an audience of the present Pope. In taking leave of his Holiness, the Pope said to him: 'This is the last time we shall meet in this world.' Ten years later he was again at Rome, and in conversation with the Pope, reminded him of what he had said when he had last had an audience, and he told the Pope that in that matter, at all events, he had not been infallible. Well, ten more years had gone by, and the Pope and he were still alive, and if he were at Rome again he would remind his Holiness of his non-infallibility concerning the period of either of them going to heaven.

## Facts About Martinique.

THE island of Martinique, whose principal city, St. Pierre, was utterly destroyed by the volcanic eruption on Thursday, May 8, is one of the French West India Islands, Windward group. The volcanic mountain whose eruption proved the destruction of St. Pierre was the island's loftiest summit, being 4,450 feet high. Martinique (says the *Sacred Heart Review*) is of irregular form, high and rocky, about 45 miles long, and 10 to 15 miles broad. Its area is 380 square miles. There are six volcanoes on the island. Extensive masses of volcanic rocks cover the interior, rise to a great elevation, and extend from the mountains to the shores of the sea, where they form numerous deep indentations along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks occur broad, irregular valleys of great fertility. The mountain-slopes are in many parts covered with primeval forest. Numerous streams flow from the heights, most of them mere rivulets.

It has several good harbors, the best of which is Port Royal on the southwest side of the island. St. Pierre was on the northwest side.

Politically, the island is a French colony, and is under a governor and municipal councils with elected general council. It is divided into 32 communes. It is represented in the French parliament by a senator and two deputies. The island has had a varied political history. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. It was settled by the French in 1635, was taken by the British in 1794, and restored to France in 1802. Again taken by the British in 1809, it was restored a second time to France at the close of the war of 1814.

Though St. Pierre was the principal commercial centre, it was not the seat of government. Fort de France is the capital. In this town there is a law school with 76 students; 3 secondary schools with 487 pupils; a normal school; 38 primary schools with 10,304 pupils; also 13 clerical and private schools. The population of Martinique in 1895 was 187,692 (90,373 males and 97,319 females), with a floating population of 1,907. Only 1,307 out of this population were born in France.

Sugar, coffee, cacao, tobacco, and cotton are the chief culture. Martinique was the birthplace of Empress Josephine, Napoleon's wife. Her statue stood in St. Pierre, and her memory was cherished by the inhabitants of that doomed city.

Protestant writers describing Martinique have been naturally much annoyed at the Catholicity of the inhabitants, and habits of devotion and piety, misunderstood by the Protestant mind, have been set down as unadulterated idolatry. That Martinique, before the recent catastrophe, was the most interesting of the West Indian islands, is attested by a Protestant writer in the *New York Observer*, who says:—

'Martinique, however, contrasted favorably with the islands belonging to Great Britain. The people had an air of thrift and self-respect, which found expression in the cleanliness, dress and taste displayed in their streets, houses and costumes. There was none of the abject poverty and beggary which met one at every turn in the English islands.'

Mr Williamson (says the *Sydney Catholic Press*) has entered into a fresh engagement with Miss Amy Castles. The Perth concerts were so successful that two more concerts are to be given in West Australia, and Queensland is to be visited. The residents of leading country towns are anxious to hear Miss Castles. At first Mr Williamson could not entertain their offers, but it is probable that before Miss Castles returns to the old world he will make an effort to meet their wishes.

Do not forget whenever you are suffering from a Bad Cold to send immediately for TUSSICURA.—\*.\*

Should you be afflicted with chilblains, WITCH'S OIL will give you immediate relief. A certain cure.—\*.\*

## A Tribute to the Priesthood.

FROM Julian Hawthorne's account of the funeral services for the late Archbishop Corrigan, published in a New York daily, we (*Sacred Heart Review*) take the following noble tribute to the Catholic priesthood. The writer's imagination and heart were, evidently, greatly moved by the solemn scenes he witnessed; and as though carried out of himself, he has written words that deserve more than passing attention. Occasional mistakes in the long description only indicate more plainly that the glowing tribute comes from a non-Catholic pen. We copy, however, only the following words on the priesthood:—

'It was a marvellous sight to see the profile of these priestly heads passing successively one after another, bowed and serious. Endless was the variety of types; inexhaustible the diversity of character; they were old and young, high and low, noble and plain, dignified and awkward, stern and mild, humble and proud, strong and weak; none was like another in all that multitude; and yet all had in common one look—the look of mingled authority and obedience. There is no other look that could be mistaken for it in the tribes of mortal men; it told of such a training and discipline as no other men are called on to sustain. It was the look worn by those who spread the doctrines of the Church over the face of the earth; who worked and suffered and died to save souls in the primeval wildernesses; who have built up in their fellow men this mighty fact of the Catholic Church. It allied them one with another and brought them into unity in one stupendous organism, the body of Christ.

'They constitute one of the greatest forces created on earth; quiet, subtle, omnipresent, well-nigh irresistible. Behind them lies a history of deeds unparalleled. And after two thousand years they seem as strong, as compact and purposeful as in the days of the early Fathers.

'These are the men who overthrew paganism, and who rule to-day the larger part of the Christian world. From them emanated the holy army of martyrs and the company of the saints; from their ranks were chosen the Popes who governed Europe and turned the tides of history. Their outward temporal power is no longer what it was; but the power of no temporal monarch equals theirs. Authority and obedience mingle in their aspect; these are the virtues to which the world succumbs.'

## An Interesting Ceremony.

THE interesting ceremony of Throwing the Dart was performed at Cork Harbor on May 27 by the Lord Mayor in the presence of a large and representative party assembled on board the steamer *Glengariff* on the invitation of his Lordship. The function, a triennial one, is a survival of the period when the Mayors of Cork exercised the powers of Admirals of the Port and were accustomed periodically to indicate the limit of their authority by throwing a javelin into the sea some miles outside Queenstown at some point in an imaginary line drawn between Cork Head and Poor Head. The start was made from Cork shortly after 12, and in less than two hours the point at which the javelin was to be thrown was reached. The Lord Mayor, clad in his official robes and attended by the Civic Sword and Mace bearers, ascended the bridge. Holding the javelin in his hand his Lordship spoke as follows:—

'In assertion of the ancient charter rights and franchises granted to the Mayor and citizens of Cork and their successors, I, Edward Fitzgerald, Lord Mayor of Cork, cast the javelin into the sea, and declare that so far seaward as it falls extend the rights and dominion of the Corporation of Cork to and over the harbor, as well as to the rivers, creeks and bays within the same.'

Having concluded, the Lord Mayor raised the javelin, and exerting considerable force, cast it into the waters, amidst the loud cheers of the interested onlookers. It fell some distance from the ship, and the Lord Mayor was held to have added appreciably to the territory over which his successors held sway. The shaft of the javelin was of polished mahogany, and the gilded head was ornamented with scroll work and shamrocks and loaded with shot so as to cause it to sink after striking the water. The gilt-edged feather had a white ground ornamented with the Cork arms, above which were the harp and shamrocks. It was designed and prepared by Mr J. Roche, Chief Clerk City Engineer's Department, who has prepared javelins used in similar functions during the past 37 years.

## A Tiara for the Pope.

THE following is a description of the tiara to be presented by English Catholics to the Holy Father on the occasion of his Pontifical Jubilee. It is given in the artist's (*Signor Augusto Milani's*) own words.

'I have endeavored,' he writes, 'to give to the whole of the tiara the purest lines conceivable in any work of art, making the three superimposed crowns which form the tiara proper, the objects of particular attention. These will be of the purest gold, and will preserve the heraldic form. They will be ornamented with flowers with their stems and leaves, while the inscriptions which surround their respective fillets will suggest the triple power granted to the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

The base of the tiara will be of silver, and will have an inscription to remind posterity of the solemn homage to Our Divine Redeemer Jesus Christ and the Pontifical Jubilee of His august vicar. In the lower fillet, between the flowers of the superimposed crowns, will be designed six circular medallions, bordered by inscriptions,

three of which will enclose representations of St. Peter, Pius IX., and Leo XIII.—the only three Popes who in the long line of the Pontiffs have completed twenty-five years in the government of the Church—and in the other three there will be angelic figures with commemorative shields. Six olive shoots springing from the base of the tiara will interlace themselves with the inscriptions of the medallions, and rising from the base of the second crown will expand in the upper fillet, and will sustain in their turn two other medallions of oval form, ornamented with inscriptions enclosing one, the image of the Divine Redeemer under the form of the Good Shepherd, and the other the seal of the solemn homage. Above these the third crown will rise. Its top, bearing the sphere and cross, will be ornamented with a beautiful rose decoration which, spreading from the summit, will fall with fine effect towards the centre.

In designing the tiara one great technical difficulty had to be overcome in the question of its weight. This must not exceed a kilogramme in order that the tiara may be easily borne on the august brow of the loved and venerated Pontiff. To meet this difficulty it is indispensable in order that the three crowns may be of pure gold, to substitute the lighter metal silver for gold in the base of the tiara.'

## Female Franchise in Ireland.

IN 1898 (says a writer in the *New York Sun*) the women of Ireland obtained every form of suffrage except that for members of Parliament, and were made eligible for the county and borough councils and for poor law guardians, a responsible office. The first year 87 women were elected guardians, and a number to the councils, several being made chairwomen. They have voted in large numbers, and the testimony as to the excellent effect of their vote in local politics is unimpeachable. The Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association has just held a meeting in the Mansion House at Dublin to consider action at the approaching election.

They were welcomed by the Lord Mayor, who spoke of the great improvement which had taken place in the management of the charitable institutions in the short time since women had had a voice in it. He expressed the belief that their presence in Parliament might be desirable, and thought the body with which he was connected—the corporation—might be not a little improved in a similar manner, and he hoped that a larger number of women than ever before would be elected to the local boards.

A great many eminent women were present, and it was resolved not to rest until women had been placed on every board that dealt with women and children, and women inspectors put into every such institution. They resolved also to work without ceasing for the parliamentary franchise.

About 100,000 women are qualified to vote under the present law. The *Daily Independent and Nation*, a leading paper, gave hearty commendation of the action of the meeting, and said:

'No person who feels the least interest in the working of the Local Government Act can have failed to perceive that since the admission of the right of women to fill representative positions a great improvement has been effected in nearly every branch of administration. This statement is true especially with regard to the administration of the Poor Laws, for which women have a natural aptitude, and in which the sphere of congenial work is very large. We do not exaggerate when we say that the duties of Poor Law guardians have never, as a whole, been more efficiently discharged than they have been during recent years—a state of things due entirely to the fact that a considerable proportion of the guardians are ladies, who are animated by a desire at once to assuage the hard lot of the poor and to perform a meritorious public service.

'Every board in the country should have its quota of women guardians, whose business it would be in an especial manner to look after the well-being of poor persons of their own sex and of the children, who in the past have been so sadly neglected.'

## Spiders.

SPIDERS are an unsocial, misanthropical race at the best of times, and usually regard each other with the most uncompromising aversion. This embitters all social intercourse, so that a spider, wandering by accident into his brother's web, is received in a manner that, if 'a little more than kin,' is certainly 'less than kind.' Instead of hospitably entertaining his visitor, mine host either drops by a fine thread and disappears from view or promptly prepares to fight him. Eviction is not his object, but capture, with ulterior designs upon the body, which, with a wise forethought, the master of the house already destines for the larder. But, putting aside these prudent considerations, it is a grand—albeit a savage—sight to witness the encounter when the combatants are well matched for size and strength. The cautious advance, with a delicate testing of threads on both sides; the wily feint, followed by a precipitate retreat, and wild dangle of the hero suspended in mid-air; and then the headlong rush and death-grapple, hand-to-hand, foot-to-foot, which is rendered very impressive when six legs are brought into active requisition at once on either side.

Wanted Known.—That for acute Bronchitis or Pneumonia TUSSICURA is an immediate and permanent remedy.—\*\*

The 'Excelleur' plough is 'Champion of the World.' On hill-side, lea, swamp, tussock, or stubble it is equally at home.—Morrow, Bassett and Co., sole agents in New Zealand.—\*\*

# Diocesan News

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 5.

A social in aid of church purposes will be held by the Catholics of Newtown on the 29th July.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys will give a dramatic entertainment on the 14th and 15th inst., in aid of the organ fund, at the Church of the Sacred Heart.

The inmates of Mount View Asylum were on Wednesday evening entertained by a party of ladies and gentlemen organised by the Rev. Father O'Shea. A well selected programme of musical items was given by Miss Mahar, Messrs Hendry, T. K. Thompson and Sawtell. Mr McLaughlin acted as accompanist.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last. Rev. Father Herbert sang the Mass. The choir rendered Gounod's Mass in an efficient manner, the soloists being Miss Mahar, Messrs Rowe and Cronin. In the evening after Vespers there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament when the Rev. Father Galerne preached the sermon. The choir was assisted by an orchestra at the morning and evening services.

The many friends of Miss Agnes Moran will regret to hear of her death, which occurred at the residence of her brother-in-law on Sunday last. Some six months ago the young lady underwent an operation for an internal complaint, from the effects of which she never recovered. Her death was a most edifying one. Her remains were interred on Tuesday morning at Karori, where Rev. Father O'Shea, assisted by Rev. Father Galerne, officiated at the graveside. R.I.P.

At the nine o'clock Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday last the illness of his Majesty the King was referred to by Rev. Father Holley. In King Edward, he said, Catholics would find an object for their prayers in which they were most interested. His Majesty was not animated by bigotry or sectarianism, and in fact loved all his subjects independently of their nationality or their creed. In conclusion he expressed the hope that his Majesty would be speedily restored to health. At Vespers his Grace the Archbishop also exhorted the congregation to pray for the King's recovery.

The half yearly meeting of the Hibernian Society was held at St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evening. Rev. Father O'Shea and a very large number of members were present. The proposal to join the Friendly Societies' Dispensary was discussed at some length and was finally rejected by two votes. It was resolved to levy a tax of 6d upon each member to establish a Benevolent Fund. The following officers were elected for the ensuing half year:—President, Bro. J. W. Callaghan; vice-president, Bro. O. Krohn; secretary, Bro. P. Kelleher; treasurer, Bro. M. Bohan; warden, Bro. W. J. Gosling; guardian, Bro. M. Mahoney; sick visitors, Bros. P. O'Callaghan and P. Shannon; trustee, Bro. P. M. Twomey; delegate to United Friendly Societies' Council, Bro. H. G. Houldsworth. Three candidates were initiated, and two proposed.

A deputation of organists waited on the City Council on Thursday in regard to the recent decision made by the Council to discontinue the supply of water to motors used for driving church organs. The deputation was introduced by Mr W. Allen. Mr W. H. Blow expressed the hope that the Council would see its way clear to make an exception in the case of churches. The amount paid for water used by the churches during the year amounted to £21 17s 6d. This sum at 6d per 100 gallons would show that only 875,000 gallons were required yearly for the churches. As the water was only used on Sundays the demand on the supply was then not nearly as great in the city as on any other day. Mr Maughan Barnett stated that it had been proved beyond doubt that water power was the only one which proved satisfactory for organ purposes. Mr Martin Kennedy and several others also spoke, asking that the decision formerly agreed upon by the Council should be rescinded. His Worship the Mayor pointed out that the Corporation Act required that every house requiring water should have its wants supplied before water could be used for motor purposes. He promised to give the question due consideration. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, on the motion of Cr. Winder, it was resolved that the Council take no action against the churches in regard to using water for driving organs.

### OTAKI.

The Sisters in charge of the Otaki Convent school (says the local *Mail*) had arranged to hold a concert on Thursday morning to celebrate the Coronation. When the sad news was received of the King's serious illness and the postponement of the Coronation, it was decided to hold the entertainment, but to alter the programme, striking out items which had been specially prepared for the Coronation celebrations. Accordingly the concert was given in the convent schoolroom on Thursday afternoon, when a considerable number of parents and friends of the scholars attended to witness the children's performance. Considering that the whole affair had been arranged at very short notice, the result was really wonderful, the excellent programme submitted reflecting the greatest credit on the teachers, who must have worked extremely hard to arrange such a splendid concert in so short a time. Many of the items on the programme were of exceptional merit and the programme was greatly enjoyed by those present.

The following was the programme:—Pianoforte duet, 'Fairy barque, Misses O'Rourke; dialogue, 'Welcome'; action song, 'Happy Children, infants; 'Our Cinquevalli,' Master S. Bevin;

pianoforte solo, 'Adieu,' Miss M. Hurley; poi dance, 'Misses Carkeek, K. and M. Arekatara; pianoforte solo, Miss M. Bevan; recitation, 'Little Flo's letter,' Miss B. O'Rourke; action song, infants; pianoforte solo, Miss M. Petrie; tableau, 'The sleeping palace'; pianoforte duet 'Canary birds,' Misses M. Hurley and D. Carroll; Irish jig, Miss M. Hurley; action song, infants; recitation, 'Oh, fancy! just fancy!' Master R. Williams; farce, 'The crack photographer,' Master T. O'Rourke and V. Kerrigan; dialogue, 'Red, white, and blue'; vocal duet, 'The wind and the harp,' Misses D. Carroll and M. Hurley; tableau, 'The King's illness.'

During an interval in the programme the Rev. Father Melu presented Eileen O'Rourke with a silver medal for first prize in 'Christian doctrine,' and gave a second prize to Lily Williams. Maggie Hurley was also awarded a prize for perseverance. These prizes had been specially given by the Rev. Father Melu.

At the conclusion of the entertainment the Rev. Father Melu thanked the Sisters for the excellent concert they had presented that afternoon. He stated that as loyal subjects they joined in the universal sorrow at the serious illness of the King, and prayed that he would be very shortly restored to health, and enabled to go through the coronation ceremony.

At the Rev. Father Melu's request the proceedings closed by the singing of 'God save the King.'

After the entertainment the children were treated to a splendid tea. The Sisters return their sincere thanks to the following ladies who gave refreshments for the children, viz.:—Mesdames O'Rourke, McBeath, Hurley, R. D'Ath, Landall, O'Connell, W. Smith, Hombersley, Ahern, Lorigan, Ayre, Arekatara, and Gordon.

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 3.

Rev. Father McIntosh has been transferred from Otahuhu to the Parnell parish.

Rev. Father Gillan is improving in health after his long illness, and was able to say Mass at St. Benedict's last Sunday.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the establishment of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society is to be celebrated by a ball in the Hibernian Hall on Wednesday evening, 23rd July.

The Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand was read at St. Patrick's last Sunday. It had reference to the duty of Catholic parents to send their children to Catholic schools.

The Anglican Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Cowie (to whom I referred in my last letter), died at his residence, Parnell, last Thursday morning. Bishop Lenihan in the morning, and Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., in the evening, at St. Patrick's, made kindly reference to the many good qualities of the late Primate.

The collection of Peter's Pence was taken up throughout the diocese last Sunday. Referring to the matter at St. Patrick's, the Bishop said that, as Catholics, we could not pay too much attention to this important offering. It was for the propagation of our holy Faith, and without the material aid which Peter's Pence afforded the Holy Father would be greatly hampered. It behoved Catholics to do their utmost to enable his Holiness to spread the Faith throughout the wide world.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan had a busy time of it last Saturday and Sunday. He was at St. Patrick's early on Saturday morning, thence he proceeded to the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Newmarket, where he offered up Mass for the speedy recovery or happy death of Mother Mary. During the evening he heard confessions at St. Patrick's, and said the 7.30 Mass there on Sunday morning. Later on he went to Parnell, where he addressed the congregation concerning parochial needs, at the conclusion of which he drove to St. Patrick's, arriving just in time to preach there at the 11 o'clock Mass.

The boys at Takapuna, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, spent a very happy day on Saturday, June 28. The postponement of the King's Coronation did not prevent them from enjoying the good things provided for the occasion by some generous friends. It was intended that the boys should be entertained at St. Patrick's Convent on Coronation Day, but as the festivities were cancelled it was thought best to forward the viands to the orphanage where some friends assembled in the afternoon, who took great delight in watching the little fellows at their various games. The Sisters return thanks to the kind friends who were so thoughtful of the little ones, amongst whom were Messrs. Earle, Rew, Gibbons, Corley, O'Hare, Arthur and Co., Hall and Perkins, Tooman, Campbell, Priestly, Clarke, Forbes, Swann and Lewis, Mesdames Dias, Kane Duffin, Rist, Thorne, Tobin, Molloy, Williams, McHugh, and Miss Reidy.

His Lordship the Bishop at St. Patrick's last Sunday morning spoke feelingly of the illness of the King, and in the course of his remarks said:—'Irish Catholics were spoken of as disloyal subjects. If disloyalty were to be judged by the adverse criticism which they bestowed upon the bad government of their dear country they were certainly disloyal. But condemnation of the government was not disloyalty. Surely they would not call those who denounced the Seddon Government disloyal to New Zealand. When the late lamented Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill it was commonly known that he lost the friendship of the late Queen, while at the same time he found an ardent admirer in the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII., Irish Catholics, therefore, always grateful, and essentially generous hearted, for a kindly action sympathised with the King in his present illness. Though the King was forced by a Protestant nation to call them idolaters, and to say that the Holy Sacrifice, at which they were at present assisting, was blasphemous, yet they fully believed that the declaration was most objectionable to the King.' After Mass the congregation offered up prayers for the

speedy recovery of his Majesty. In the evening Rev. Father Patterson also referred to the King's illness, as did also Rev. Father Lane at Onehunga, Rev. Father McIntosh at Parnell, and Rev. Father Brodie at Waihi.

## TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

Miss E. McGuinness, A.T.C.L. (pianiste), organist of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and her pupils gave a musical evening on Tuesday, July 1, in the Assembly Rooms. The invitations were numerously responded to, and the hall was well filled by the many friends of the teacher and her pupils, and also by several representatives of musical circles in Timaru who were not disappointed in anticipating a musical treat. The Rev. Fathers Tubman and Aubry were also present. The programme was as follows:—Part I. Duet, two pianos, 'March Hongroise' (Kowalski), Miss Nellie Egan and Miss E. Dennehy; piano solo, 'Nocturne in E Flat' (Chopin), Miss L. Stewart; duet, two pianos, 'Valse Brillante' (Lach), Miss May Goulding and Miss Agnes Dick; solo, 'Valse Impromptu,' Miss Mary Geaney; duet, two pianos, 'Matin' (Chaminade), Miss Julia Hoare and Miss Beatrice Knight; piano solo, 'Polonaise in A' (Chopin), Miss Nellie Egan; duet, two pianos, Miss E. McGuinness and Mr G. B. Donn (encored). Part II.—Duet, two pianos, 'Intermede' (Chaminade), Miss Maggie Burns and Miss Eileen Twomey; piano solo, 'Polonaise in D. Minor' (Chopin), Miss E. McGuinness (encored); piano solo, 'Recordanga' (Jensen), Miss Julia Hoare; piano solo, 'Rondo in E Flat' Miss Eileen Dennehy (encored); piano and organ duet, 'Martha,' Miss Meticia Venning (piano), Miss E. McGuinness (organ); piano solo, 'Nocturne in B Major' (Chopin), Mr G. B. Donn; duet, two pianos, 'Valse Capricieuse' (Chaminade), Miss E. Twomey and Miss Lillian Stewart, Miss McGuinness, Mr Jefferson and Mr Coombs (violin) also assisted, rendering respectively Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' 'My Queen,' and 'Polonaise in A' (Hare), violin solo, and 'Madrigale' (Simmonetti) which were much appreciated, Mr Coombs' violin solo securing an encore. The various items on the programme were well rendered by the pupils and Miss McGuinness was highly congratulated at the close of the evening on the excellence of the programme and the efficiency of her pupils both in execution and interpretation. The stage was tastefully decorated and light refreshments were handed round during the interval, the company dispersing about 10.30 and all expressing their pleasure in having spent such an enjoyable evening.

The quarterly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society took place in St. John's Hall on Thursday evening, the president (Bro. P. Kane) being in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and over £50 was taken in quarterly contributions. Much interest was taken in the nomination of officers for the ensuing six months. The election takes place on next meeting night.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, who journeyed from Wellington to conduct a retreat for the Dominican Nuns at Dunedin, broke his journey each way at Timaru, and his old parishioners had the pleasure of hearing him again in the pulpit at Vespers on the last two Sundays. Father Lewis bears his responsibilities well, and his many old friends in Timaru were pleased to see him looking so well.

The Marist Brothers' football team, with the exception of one reverse, are putting in a good claim for the junior flag amongst the district schools, and it is still on the cards that they may repeat their last year's performance and come out on top.

The Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney and the Bishops of the Province have issued a joint Pastoral Letter referring to the Pontifical Silver Jubilee of his Holiness Leo XIII, and the annual collection of Peter's Pence. After describing the position of the Pope, the Bishops say: 'Thanks to God, the wants of the Supreme Pontiff are not forgotten. The people willingly and generously furnish all they can towards the support and dignity of their pastors. They do so for the Pope (the Holy Father) above all. Some nationalities deserve honorable mention for their contributions to Peter's Pence. They send their offerings annually, and they do so devotedly. Catholic Ireland and Catholic Belgium have been frequently accorded this distinction by the Supreme Pontiff in his Allocutions. He has also spoken in praise of the United States, and of Australia, where the Catholic population mainly consists of Ireland's exiles and of their heirs, both alike faithful to the traditions of St. Patrick. Thus, we may remark, a double triumph has been the reward of the fortitude and fidelity of Ireland during historic persecution. At home, peace finds her more than ever confirmed in loyalty and devotion to creed and country. Abroad, wherever the language of the oppressor is spoken, Erin's children have implanted, with marvellous fruitfulness, their own characteristic zeal for all religious works, and especially for attachment, in obedience and love, to the Chair of Peter. The sum of £1600 is contributed annually, as an ordinary collection of Peter's Pence, by the Archdiocese of Dublin alone.'

In cases of Sprains or any injury to the limbs the application of WITCH'S OIL gives instant relief.—\*.\*

Mr Johnstone, the well-known chemist of Manse street, Dunedin has taken Mr Haslett, who has had twenty years' experience in Auckland, into partnership, and the firm will in future be known as Johnstone and Haslett. Both of these gentlemen served their apprenticeship at the same time at the establishment of Messrs J. and J. Haslett, Belfast, and passed their examination in Dublin. They claim to be the only two Irish chemists in business in this Colony....

## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

After formal business had been transacted on Tuesday the House adjourned until Wednesday afternoon. In the evening Mr Sidey, the member for Caversham, moved the Address-in-Reply which was seconded by Mr Hornsby, and after brief speeches by Messrs Witheford, E. M. Smith and McNab the debate closed.

The debate was one of the shortest on record, and its brief duration is looked upon as a good augury for a short session.

During the afternoon notice was given of a large number of bills, many of which were old friends such Absolute Majority, Elective Executive, Referendum, Smoking by Youth's Suppression.

Very little business was transacted by members on Thursday the sitting only lasting for a couple of hours. About five and twenty bills were introduced and read a first time. The title of many of these have graced the Order Papers during past sessions, and it is more than probable that most of them will never be placed on the Statute Book. However they serve a purpose by keeping the names of the introducers before the public.

Friday afternoon was taken up with the first reading of another batch of bills, the answering of questions, and other formal business.

In the evening the Acting-Premier moved the second reading of the Government Railways Superannuation Fund Bill, to establish a superannuation fund in connection with the Government Railways Department. He said it was scarcely necessary for him to say that, in a department which now consisted of some 8000 employees, it was desirable that a scheme should be adopted on the lines proposed in the bill. In sketching the scheme provided by the bill, he pointed out how the superannuation system had worked in connection with the London and North-Western Railway Company, and said the bill was an honest effort to meet a complex and difficult problem. He quoted extensively from figures to show how the scheme would benefit the employees of the department, and informed the House that the officers of the department had reported that the bill provided a very safe and sound scheme, and one that would prove beneficial to employees as a whole.

The measure was very favorably received, and the second reading agreed to on the voice, after which the House rose.

### LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

Already Sir J. G. Ward has won golden opinions from members on both sides of the House for the business-like way in which the work of the session was inaugurated. The Governor's speech was concise and to the point, and the Acting-Premier's speeches in reference to the illness of his Majesty, the honor conferred on Captain Russell, etc., were models of diction and good taste, the right thing being said in the right place.

The Old Age Pensions are mounting up. For the year ending March 31 the amount was over £207,000, about £10,000 more than the previous year. This is equal to a tax of about 5s per head of the whole population. About one person in every 65 is a pensioner.

Notwithstanding the introduction of penny postage during the year ending March last the gross revenue was only £15,262 less than that of the preceding 12 months. One result of the lowering of the postage rate was that there was an increase of 13,000,000 letters. During the year close on 50,000,000 letters were posted in this Colony, which is equal to 62 letters per head of the population, and is believed to be the record for the world.

The total amount to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on December 31, was £6,350,013, being an increase of nearly half a million sterling on the previous year.

There is a telephone exchange connection in New Zealand for every 90 persons, the number being 9260.

To judge from the amount disbursed in Old Age Pensions Auckland seems to be a very healthy place to live in, as the number of pensioners there is about two and a half times that of Wellington and one and a half times that of Christchurch or Dunedin. The annual amount paid in the principal centres is—Auckland, £14,821; Dunedin, £31,186; Christchurch, £29,064; Wellington, £17,823.

The Acting Premier stated in the House on Friday that tenders for the erection of the new railway station at Dunedin would be called for shortly.

The total earnings of the Government Railways for the past financial year amounted to £1,874,586, or an increase of £147,350 over the previous year, and presents the highest level as yet reached by the railways of the Colony. After deducting the expenditure, amounting to £1,252,237, there is a net profit accruing of £622,349, against £599,388 for the previous year.

For Chilblains there is positively no remedy to approach Evan's WITCH'S OIL—an absolutely certain cure.—\*.\*

If Cyclists or Footballers meet with accidents, they will find that Evan's WITCH'S OIL is infallible.—\*.\*

As spring is approaching, farmers should apply without delay for particulars to Messrs Reid and Gray, of Dunedin, regarding the firm's extensive list of agricultural implements, which includes drills, ploughs, harrows, and cultivators. All their implements—whether locally made or imported—are of the best kind, and have always given the greatest satisfaction to purchasers....

## INTERCOLONIAL.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Rigney, of Prospect, is reported to be dangerously ill. The venerable priest has reached his 89th year.

While out riding the other day, Dr. Leo Kenny, of Melbourne, was thrown from his horse. His thigh was fractured, and he will be laid up for some days.

The Rev. Fathers Foran and Dempsey have left Ireland for North Queensland, and are expected to arrive in Cooktown shortly to supplement the missionary priests in that Vicariate.

Archdeacon Russell, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Adelaide, died at Glenelg on Friday, June 20, aged 74 years. He had been in Adelaide since 1858, and was the oldest priest in the Archdiocese.

The Hon. J. W. Hackett, M.L.C., editor and part proprietor of the *West Australian*, has received the honorary LL.D. degree from Trinity College, Dublin, the Australian journalist's Alma Mater. Mr Hackett practised for some time in Melbourne as a barrister.

At the Convent of Mercy, Goulburn, recently, two novices took the black veil. They were Sister M. Bonaventure, daughter of the late Mr Maguire, of Benalla, and Sister M. Austin, daughter of Mr D. Kearney, of Isisford, Queensland. Bishop Gallagher, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan (Adm.), officiated.

The following ecclesiastical students will be ordained for the Archdiocese of Adelaide during the present year:—All Hallow's, Dublin: Revs. Cornelius Crowley, James Blake, Michael Sheehan. St. Kieran's, Kilkenny: Rev. James Aylward. St. Patrick's, Manly: Rev. Patrick L. Kelly.

The Very Rev. Father Olier, Provincial of the Marist Order in Australia, is about to proceed to New Caledonia on a visitation of the Missions. While there Father Olier will preach the annual retreat to the Fathers. The New Caledonian Mission is a very large one, consisting of a Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Fraysse, and a large number of missionaries of the Marist Order, of which his Lordship is a member.

The Hibernian Hall was crowded by the parishioners of St. Francis' Church the other night (says the *Advocate*), when the Very Rev. W. J. Quilter, administrator of the church, was entertained and presented with a handsomely-illuminated and framed address, accompanied by a purse of 125 sovereigns, in celebration of his silver sacerdotal jubilee. The illuminator's art happily combined Irish and Australian sentiment, symbolised by the typical flora of each country.

The new Catholic church dedicated to St. John the Baptist at Numurkah, which has been erected at a cost of about £2650, was opened a few Sundays ago by the Most Rev. Dr. Reville, O.S.A., Bishop of Sandhurst, assisted by the pastor, Rev. J. McCarthy, and other priests of the diocese, including the Very Rev. Father O'Connor, of Chiltern. The ceremony of blessing the sacred edifice was performed on the day previous. The dedicatory discourse was delivered by his Lordship the Bishop. There were over 600 persons in the church, and a large number were unable to gain admittance.

On Friday, June 20, his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne opened the new rooms of the Shamrock Club. This Club is an evidence of the earnest desire of Melbourne Irishmen to keep alive the National spirit. The club consists chiefly of working men, whose membership has been specially recruited by the modesty of the annual subscription, which is fixed at 5s. It is intended to gather the masses whose means preclude their joining such institutions as the Celtic Club, which is also a credit to the southern city. No intoxicants will be used at the Shamrock Club, but other comforts and recreation will be provided. The club has already a membership of 550, and the roll is rapidly gathering force.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Curran and their youngest son (who is leaving St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, for a German College) have left Sydney for Europe. Prior to his departure Mr. Curran had the gratification of attending the first meeting of the executive committee entrusted with the Irish Home Rule campaign in this State, and concerning which he will be the bearer of a very hopeful message to his late (probably his future) colleagues of the Irish Party at Westminster. As a souvenir of the movement, as well as of old friendship, Mr Curran, on the eve of his departure, presented the Hon. B. E. O'Connor with a beautifully-mounted Irish black-thorn stick inscribed: 'To Senator R. E. O'Connor from his friend, Thomas Curran, as a memento of Irish reunion. Sydney, 1902.'

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has been pleased to fill the vacancy at SS. Peter and Paul's, South Melbourne, caused by the departure the Rev. Dr. Graber, by appointing the Rev. R. Collins, of St. John the Baptist Church, Clifton Hill, as parish priest. The Rev. John McCarthy, private secretary to his Grace the Archbishop, and inspector of Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of Melbourne, has been appointed to the charge of the parish of St. John the Baptist, Clifton Hill. As Archbishop's secretary (says the *Advocate*), Father McCarthy had to prepare the heaviest part of the work involved in preparing for the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and all have admitted that he discharged that important and responsible duty with conspicuous ability. On the appointment of the Rev. W. Ganly to the pastorate of St. Kilda West, Father McCarthy was appointed Diocesan Inspector of Schools. His annual reports on the working of the Archdiocesan primary schools were remarkable for comprehensiveness and the skill with which facts and figures were marshalled.

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—"\*

## Friends at Court

## GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 13, Sunday.—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Anacleto, Pope and Martyr.  
 " 14, Monday.—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.  
 " 15, Tuesday.—St. Henry, Confessor.  
 " 16, Wednesday.—Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.  
 " 17, Thursday.—St. Leo IV., Pope and Confessor.  
 " 18, Friday.—St. Camillus, Confessor.  
 " 19, Saturday.—St. Symachus, Pope and Confessor.

## ST. ANACLETUS, POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Anacleto died about the year 91. Very ancient martyrologies gave him the title of martyr. He is named, by the ancients among the first successors of St. Peter to the See of Rome. But they are not in accord about the order which they assign to him in this succession. According to St. Irenæus, and also given by Eusebius, the following is the catalogue of the first Popes: Peter, Linus, Anacleto, Clement. According to St. Augustine, Clement was the successor of Linus, and Anacleto succeeded Clement. There are catalogues which mention a Cletus instead of Anacleto. Others name Cletus and Anacleto as two different personages. It would appear according to the chronicler of Damascus, and according to St. Epiphanius and Rufinus, that Linus and Clement were charged by St. Peter, as his representatives, to govern the Church of Rome—without any of them becoming Pope in the proper sense of the word—as successor of Peter. In this case, Peter's immediate successor was Clement, who would have been succeeded by Anacleto. As to the distinction between Cletus and Anacleto, we find it indicated in many old catalogues and especially in a notice of the 'Pontifical,' according to which Cletus was a Roman by birth and Anacleto an Athenian.

## ST. BONAVENTURE, BISHOP, CONFESSOR, AND DOCTOR.

St. Bonaventure, surnamed 'Doctor Seraphicus,' was a Franciscan, and distinguished for his piety and learning. He was born in 1221, at Bagnarea, in Tuscany, and was educated at the University of Paris, where, as early as 1256, he obtained a professorship of theology, and at the age of 35 years he became the general of his order, the internal disorders and contentions of which he brought under due regulation. Pope Clement IV. wished to make him Archbishop of York, but desisted at the request of Bonaventure; on the other hand, Gregory X., in 1273, compelled him to accept the bishopric of Albano. In the year following Bonaventure attended the Ecumenical Council of Lyons, and died while it was in session, July 15th, 1274. Bonaventure acquired great fame by his mystical writings. But both his philosophical and scholastic-theological works, of which the principal ones are the *Breviloquium* and the *Certiloquium* are highly esteemed, although their author does not on these subjects reach the level of St. Thomas.

## ST. LEO IV., POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Leo IV. was Pope from 847 to 855. The eight years of his Pontificate were employed chiefly in arming and defending the Roman State against the Saracens, over whom he gained a complete victory. He encompassed the Vatican hill with walls and towers, and founded what has been called after him the 'Leonine City.' In 850 he crowned Louis II. son of Lothaire, emperor, and anointed as king the young Alfred of England, afterwards surnamed the Great. In 850 and 853, he held synods at Rome, at which canons were enacted enforcing ecclesiastical discipline.

## ST. CAMILLUS, CONFESSOR.

St. Camillus of Lellis, a priest of the diocese of Theate, was the founder of the Order of Camillians, or Fathers of a Good Death, which was approved by the Holy See on March 8, 1585. These religious take care of the sick and wounded in hospitals and on the battlefield. St. Camillus died July 14, 1614, at the age of 65 years, and was canonised by Benedict XIV.

## ST. SYMACHUS, POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Symachus, who was born in Sardinia, was Pope from 498 to 514, and successor of Athanasius II. He had for rival the Archdeacon Lawrence, who was upheld by King Theodoric. He zealously combated the heresies of Nestorius and Eutyches. The introduction into the Mass of the 'Gloria in Excelsis' is attributed to him.

The death of Mr James Hayden, late Inspector of Permanent Way (says the *W.A. Record*), removed from our midst one of the most prominent and popular Irishmen of the State. Mr Hayden had been resident in Western Australia for some twenty years, and prior to that time he was connected with the South Australian railways. The funeral, which took place on Sunday, June 8, was the largest funeral ever witnessed in Fremantle. It was largely attended by members of the United Irish League and Fremantle Catholic Institute, of which bodies he was a prominent member. No Irish national gathering here was complete without the presence of the late Mr Hayden, who was one of the most zealous and staunch Irishmen of the State. He leaves a widow and seven children, for whom great sympathy is felt. The deceased gentleman was a native of Ennis, County Clare, Ireland.

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# Irish News.

## ANTRIM.—Ardoyne Church.

On Sunday, May 18, the new church of the Passionist Fathers, Ardoyne, Belfast, was dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor. High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Whiteside, Bishop of Liverpool, and a learned and impressive sermon preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin. His Eminence Cardinal Logue presided at the ceremonies, which were attended by a large congregation. The collection in aid of the building fund realised £2300, a fact which speaks well for the generosity of the Catholics of Belfast.

## ARMAGH.

Twenty six Armagh Guardians of the Poor sat in conclave some time ago. Of these, 20 were Protestants; the remainder were Catholics. A nurse had been advertised for, and seven applicants sought the post. After the usual weeding process had been gone through, two candidates were finally selected. One was Nurse Kelly, who had excellent credentials from the governors both of the Cork street Fever Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Dublin. She was a Catholic, though she did not mention the fact when filling in the form of application. The other, Nurse Fisher a Protestant, hailed from Manchester. The 20 Protestants voted to a man for Nurse Fisher, because she was of their own faith and likewise because Nurse Kelly was not. One is tired of hearing of Catholic intolerance from those who speak without warrant, and yet in Armagh not one Protestant Guardian could be found to vote for the engagement of a Catholic nurse.

## DUBLIN.—Police Brutality.

Scenes of disgraceful violence and brutality on the part of the police were witnessed in Dublin on Sunday, May 18 (writes a correspondent) when a meeting of the United Irish League, to be addressed by Mr. Nannetti, M. P., was dispersed by the constabulary, who used the grossest savagery in beating the people, even ladies being ill-treated in the melee. Mr. Nannetti himself, although engaged in the perfectly legal and necessary task of addressing his constituents, was brutally battered by the uniformed rowdies, and had to be medically attended. As usual in such cases the police attempt to stop and meeting resulted in three or four being successfully held, and more is likely to be heard of the matter.

## National Literary Festival.

The Oireachtas, the national literary festival of the Gaelic League, was held in Dublin during the third week of May. The proceedings opened with the reception of delegates in the Mansion House. The programme included story-telling, dancing, singing, Irish pipes competitions, and other items of a national character.

## KERRY.—Disaster at Killarney.

The news of the disaster on the Lakes of Killarney, which occurred on Sunday, May 18, and which was reported by cable at the time, sent a thrill of pain throughout Ireland. By the swamping of a pleasure boat on the Lower Lake 13 lives were lost. Nine tourists left early in the day in a four-oared boat in charge of experienced boatmen for a tour of the lakes. Near the Brickeen bridge the craft was either upset on filled by a heavy swell. All its occupants were drowned. The names of the nine tourists that were drowned are as follows: Mr and Mrs. Cheetham, of London; Mr. Mrs., and Miss Furniss, of London; Mr. Low, of St. Andrews; Mr. T. Bowers, married, employed in Cork; Mr. and Mrs. Travis, of Lancashire. Three bodies recovered in the wreck of the boat were identified as those of Mrs. Fur-

niss and Mr. and Mrs. Travis. The names of the four boatmen were Hartnell, Cronin, Connell and Cronin. Three were married and leave families. One of them, Hartnell, lost his eldest son in the old Weir Bridge boating accident last October.

## An Object Lesson.

Addressing the Kerry County Council at the close of the last quarterly meeting of the expiring body, the Chairman (Mr David M. Moriarty) said no one could truthfully describe the population of Kerry as being loyal or contented under English rule—it would be more truthful to say that within very recent times that population was in a state of great unrest. It seemed a risky experiment to give the population of such a county the government of its own affairs. And according as the result was favorable or otherwise, it afforded the most potent argument for or against Ireland's claim for self-government. What had been the result? They had reduced instead of increased taxation. There was further the fact that the rates had been collected and lodged almost to the day. In a few instances where small portions of the collection had been lodged a few days late, they had heavily fined the collectors. The payments to their district councils had been made to the day, and their road contractors and all others who had had dealings with them had always been paid without absolutely one moment's delay. There were no such things as outstanding cheques, which were not unheard of before the Local Government Act, and finally in the financial year ending the 31st March, after meeting every possible obligation, they closed with a balance to credit of £800. Then, as always happened with newly-created bodies, they had to put various Acts into force; they had to get the whole machinery of the new county Government into working order, and he claimed—and no one could contradict his statement—that they did everything within the day specified in the Acts, and no decision that they came to had been upset or even challenged in a court of law. They were also charged to a limited extent with the interests of the agricultural and commercial classes. They opposed the Bill of a great railway company, who up to that had levied rates on the agricultural and commercial community without question or demur, and they forced them by an expensive opposition in Parliament to give them the concessions they asked for; and lately when they sought to upset these concessions, they at once opposed them before the Railway Commissioners, and their action resulted in a gain to the county of over £10,000 a year. Altogether, then, their bitterest enemy must acknowledge that their council had achieved a great financial, administrative, and executive success.

## LIMERICK.—A Niggardly Spirit.

On the recommendation of the Commissioners of Irish National Education, the Treasury sanctioned the erection of training colleges at Belfast, Waterford, and Limerick. Yet the Government have refused to contribute a penny towards the building of those absolutely necessary public institutions. At the formal opening of the Limerick College recently the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer complained bitterly of this injustice, and was heartily supported by the Bishop of Waterford. The matter was also dealt with by Cardinal Logue when blessing the new schools at Ardoyne, Belfast. His Eminence stated that notwithstanding the niggardly spirit in which these three Catholic training colleges were treated as much as £18,000 was recently offered for a building site to erect residences for teachers in training at the secular institution in Marlborough street, Dublin.

## Training College.

A new training college for female teachers was recently opened in Limerick by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer. The Bishops of Cork, Waterford, and Ross were present, in addition to several other ecclesiastical dignitaries and representative laymen.

## WATERFORD.

The indignation of Munster Catholics (writes a Dublin correspondent) forcibly expressed at so many public meetings failed to draw from the Protestant Bishop of Cashel either a retraction or explanation of the language attributed to him by the Ulster Press. Even the Municipal Council of Waterford city, where his Lordship resides, appealed to him in vain, and in all probability the vile slander upon Southern Catholics would go for ever unrefuted by Bishop O'Hara were it not for the remonstrance addressed to him by the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan. This drew a reply which leaves much to be desired, and is indeed far from satisfactory. While denying generally the accuracy of the report, he fails to point out any specific error, and naively expresses regret that 'remarks which were only intended for Protestants have caused pain to others.' Was there ever a more damaging admission? The greatest firebrand that ever addressed an Orange mob could safely make similar excuses for his indiscretions. Dr. Sheehan, on receipt of Dr. O'Hara's explanation, wrote that he was 'unable to consider the letter or the mode of publication as at all adequately meeting the just demands of our Catholic people,' and requested him to send a full explanation over his own hand to the newspapers of Coleraine and Belfast, and thus undo the wrong inflicted upon us and our fellow-Catholics of the North.' So far, at least, this does not appear to have been done. Much more satisfactory than Dr. O'Hara's belated and unsatisfactory explanation are the disclaimers of Protestants living in peace and concord with their Catholic neighbors in the South. At an influential meeting of Protestants in Waterford recently a resolution was adopted which, after expressing pleasure at his Lordship's denial, continues, 'we gladly testify that in our experience there is no foundation whatever for the allegation to the effect that in this part of Ireland Protestants are merely suffered to live by a sort of grudging concession on the part of their Roman Catholic neighbors.' The 'Waterford Chronicle,' a Protestant journal, in the course of an article, says: 'We may say that the alleged reference of his Lordship of Cashel to the ill-treatment of Protestants in this part of the country is not in accordance with our experience, and is very much to be regretted.' Among individuals who have spoken strongly in condemnation of Dr. O'Hara are General Dunham Massey and Mr. George Russell, of Clonmel.

## GENERAL.

### The Christian Brothers.

It is just a hundred years (says the 'Catholic Times') since Edmund Ignatius Rice, a retired Waterford merchant, began the work of founding the Institute of the Irish Christian Brothers. The centenary will be duly celebrated at the beginning of June, and it may safely be said beforehand that the number who will take an interest in the event will be legion. The work founded by Brother Rice spread from Waterford to all quarters of Ireland, and from Ireland to all English-speaking countries. At present the institute has flourishing branches in Great Britain, America, Australia, India, and South Africa. Recently the Brothers were called upon to provide an educational safeguard against the wiles of Protestant proselytisers in the Eternal City. Wherever they have planted their schools the Irish Christian Brothers

have rendered invaluable services to the people. This has been so especially in Ireland. They have held fast to two great principles—thoroughness in religious training and usefulness in ordinary education. Though handicapped by the Government's refusal to give them a grant in consequence of their adherence to a religious programme in their Irish schools, they teach modern science in all its practical forms, and have equipped their schools with the best scientific appliances. The youth who has passed through their course of training is, if gifted even with the most ordinary intelligence, eminently qualified to fight his battle in the world.

### Temperance Revival.

In a letter, which the Rev. Father Fortune has addressed to the 'Catholic Times,' he affirms that the evidence of a great temperance revival in many parts of Ireland is manifest. Father Fortune is of opinion that the wholesale granting of licenses at Galway may have been after all a blessing in disguise. To it he traces the Limerick resolutions which are likely to serve as a model for the guidance of magistrates, the determined action of the Standing Committee of the Irish Bishops at their meeting in January, the bold utterances of the Lenten Pastors, the public letters of representative men amongst clergy and laity on temperance reform, and finally the conference of the Irish magistrates for the discussion of the licensing question. We learn from Father Fortune that people in all parts of the country are awakening to the importance of the new movement. The pledge drawn up by the priests of Wexford county, with the approval of the bishop, whereby a promise is made not to give or accept a treat in any place where strong drink is sold has become very popular. In parish after parish the Anti-Treating League has been established. Everywhere, throughout the diocese, especially at fairs and markets, may be seen the beneficial effects resulting from this latest endeavor to stem the tide of intemperance.

### Irish Exports.

Ireland exports yearly 640,000 cattle and about the same number of sheep. If the land were in the hands of the people at a fair rental such exports would soon be multiplied, even after supplying the wants of a teeming peasantry. In 1841 Ireland's population was 25 to the square mile, now it is only 14!

### 'Stuffing' the Police Force.

According to a statement made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, it appears that of the officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary, 35 county inspectors are Protestants, as against four Catholics, and 60 district inspectors are Catholics, as against 154 Protestants. Yet it is said that promotions are not mainly determined by consideration of religion.

### The Licensing Question.

The licensing question (writes a Dublin correspondent) has reached Ireland at length, and public opinion has at last awaked to the presence of a new burning question. In Ireland—unlike England and Scotland—the trouble is usually about new licenses in country towns or villages. The granting of such new licenses is too often made a party matter or a question of political bias. The bishops lately spoke out strongly on the subject, and about the end of May a meeting was held in Dublin, presided over by the Lord Mayor, and addressed by the Earl of Mayo, Professor Mahaffy, and other representatives of the minority, 'protesting against the indiscriminate granting of public-house licenses.' If the agitation should fail to give pause to the prevalent habit of granting new licenses indiscriminately, it is quite on the cards that licensing may be taken out of the hands of the Irish magistrates, or an attempt made to that end.

### Evictions.

From Dublin Castle a return has been issued of the number of eviction notices filed in the High Court of Justice and County Courts in Ireland, under Section 7 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, during the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1902. The total is 529. A return has also been issued of the number of evictions from agricultural holdings which have come to the knowledge of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and also of the number of tenancies determined in the quarter ended 31st March, 1902.

## People

The Empress Eugenie has passed into her seventy-eighth year, having spent nearly half of her life in exile, and all but thirty years in widowhood.

The Papal Envoy to the Coronation, Mgr. Merry del Val, titular Archbishop of Ncaea, and President of the Academy for Noble Ecclesiastics, has presented Sir E. Barton with a gold medal on behalf of his Holiness the Pope.

The Queen-Regent of Spain has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon President Loubet in recognition of the lively sentiments of sympathy and close bonds of friendship existing between Spain and France. The Queen has sent 10,000 francs to aid the victims of the Martinique disaster.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan is one of the contributors to the new volumes of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica'; so is Mr. Marion Crawford.

On the conclusion of the investiture of the King of Spain with the Order of the Garter, his Majesty handed the Duke of Connaught a sword to be kept at Windsor Castle. A decree has been issued conferring the Order of the Golden Fleece on the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan, a young American pianist, who is studying at present in Berlin, has been spoken of by Liebling, the German musical critic, as likely to do for Ireland what Chopin did for Poland, and Liszt for Hungary. This high praise has been evoked by the composition of seven piano pieces, entitled 'Irlandese,' which contains some remarkable music.

A Rome correspondent states that Cardinal Ledochowski, the Polish noble, one of three surviving Cardinals who received the purple from the hands of Pius IX., has lost the sight of both his eyes, and several members of his family have arrived in Rome to remain with the aged prelate for the rest of his days. The Cardinal is the head of the house of Ledochowski, that bore the title of Count before the Hohenzollerns were ever heard of.

Prince Henry of Prussia, whilst at Donegal (Ireland) with the German squadron, called at the Fahan Post Office, and bought specimen stamps of each value obtainable, and then asked for a post-card. He expressed the opinion that it should be sold to him at its face value, but the post-mistress hesitatingly pointed out that he must pay also the value attached to the card. Which shows that Prince Henry has all the business genius of his nation.

Australia has, it seems, says the 'Westminster Budget,' more members of Parliament per head of population than any other civilised community on earth. The mere statement that, excluding New Zealand, Australia possesses no fewer than 14 Houses of Parliament, counting 751 members, for a population of less than 4,000,000, is a bit of arithmetic calculated to 'make all sober Australians sigh, and the rest of the outside world grin.' Germany, with a popu-

lation of 50,000,000, has 459 members of Parliament; Australia, with less than 4,000,000, has 751 members of Parliament. What is it makes the soil of Australia so prolific of legislators?

Queen Maria Christina has laid down the Regency—the longest of all Spanish Regencies—and on the occasion of doing so (says an exchange) has addressed to the Spanish people a letter reflecting the dignity and good sense which have marked her conduct of affairs during the 16 years that she has been at the head of the monarchy. She observes that, owing to the good-will and affection she has received from all classes of the nation, and their loyalty and confidence, Spain went through a profound crisis under conditions that augur well for the future. If the Queen retained the confidence of the people as a whole, it is because at a crucial time they could not but recognise her fearless courage and uncommon tact. She has been a true friend to Spain not only as Regent, but also as King Alfonso's mother, for he could not have been better fitted for his higher duties than by the training obtained at her hands. Victor Hugo, in his work 'La Pitié Suprême,' powerfully depicts the injury, done to subjects by filling with domineering pride the mind of a child destined to be a ruler. How Queen Maria Christina cautioned her son against this evil is illustrated by an incident which Mdle. Vacaresco relates in the 'Review of Reviews.' At the age of six the little fellow spoke in a haughty way to an equeyry. The Queen then brought a number of children to the palace and placed them and the King before a mirror. He was by no means the handsomest, and his mother said: 'You see, if there can be any difference between you and others that difference must exist in your soul, in your kindness and good qualities, since God, Who alone is our master, has created so many human creatures superior to you in appearance.' From that time forward Alfonso betrayed no traces of unworthy pride.

The members of the Liberal party in Canada, as a token of their esteem for their distinguished leader, have presented Sir W. Laurier with his portrait.

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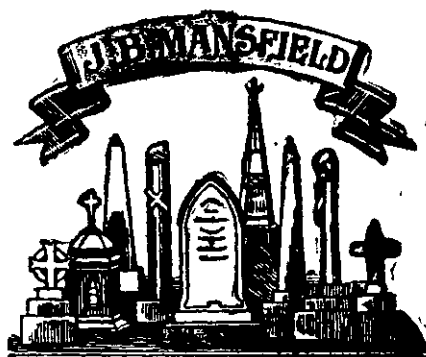
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Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.  
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 of this branch of the firm's business.  
 Orders sent by post will have our imme-  
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 Manse Street, Dunedin.

## Commercial

(For week ending July 2.)

### PRODUCE.

London, July 8.—Wheat: An Australian cargo sold at about 29s. The American visible supply is 27,453,000 bushels.

London, July 4.—Wheat is scarce. The English and French markets are firm; other Continental markets are easier, owing to fine weather. American is strong, owing to heavy rains. Winter wheat, best cargoes, is firm, but quiet. Victorian and South Australian February and March shipments are quoted at 30s.

London, July 6.—The hemp market is weak; fair Wellington April and June shipment, £27 10s.

Frozen Meat.—Mutton: New Zealand, all classes, declined 1-16d per lb. Lamb is unchanged; River Plate declined 1d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—ox fores, 3½d, ox hinds, nominal, 5d.

Wheat.—An Australian cargo sold at 30s.

Wellington, July 7.—The Agent-General's cablegram, dated London, July 5, is as follows:—Frozen meat: Mutton market is weak. Canterbury, 3½d, Dunedin and Southland Meat Export Company, 3½d; North Island, 3½d; Canterbury ewes, 3d. The low prices of lambs are increasing the output. Canterbury lamb, 4½d; other brands, 4½d. The market is dull, and there is an inclination to force sales. Beef is steady. New Zealand hinds, 5d; fores, 3½d. Hemp, dull; good fair Wellington, spot, £28 10s; July and September shipments, £26 10s. The stock is 530 tons, against 267 tons last year. There is a better demand for cocksfoot seed; New Zealand, 17lb standard, 50s.

### SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

The oat market is lifeless, and but few offering, farmers holding off for the spring threshing. Quotations are: A grade, 2s 3d, B grade, 2s 2½d; C grade, 2s 2d (sacks extra, wayside stations).

Invercargill prices current—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 9d; butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d; pats, 1s 1d cash 1s 1½d booked, eggs, 1s per dozen; cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon farm, 6d; do, rolled, farm, 7d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, 14; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal, £13 10s to £14; bran, £4 10s; pollard, £5 10s. Retail—Butter (fresh), 11d, 1s; butter (factory), pats 1s 3d; bulk, 1s 2d; eggs, 1s 3d per doz, cheese, 7d; bacon (rolled), 9d; hams, 10d; Potatoes, £5 per ton, 5s per cwt; flour, 200lb, 25s; 50lb, 7s 3d; oatmeal, 50lb, 8s; 25lb, 4s; pollard, 9s per bag; bran, 5s; chaff, 2s 3d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Wheat (good de-

mand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £3 10s to £3 15s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4 10s. Straw: Pressed, £2; loose: none in market. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s; 50lb, £12 5s; 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal: 25lb: £14 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d; factory, 1s 1d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory 5d. Eggs, 1s 2d. Onions: Christchurch, £6.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co (Limited) report as follows:—There was fair competition for most of the lots on offer, and except for

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report as follows:—

There was fair competition for most of the lines on offer, although in most cases late values were barely reached.

Oats.—During the past week the market has been stagnant, and the business passing is on a small scale. shippers requirements are practically nil, and the few sales being made are mostly for local consumption. Under these circumstances it is impossible to effect sales of anything like large lines, and without some inquiry from outside markets there is little prospect of effecting large clearances. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 6½d to 2s 7½d; good to best feed, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior and medium, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Millers' requirements are confined to prime quality, of which there is little on offer. Medium sorts meet with no demand, except for fowl wheat, which continues to find fair sale at quotations. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 4d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 10d to 3s; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market shows little change, and present stocks, together with consignments coming forward, amply supply all demand. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £3 13s 6d to £3 17s 6d; choice, to £4; medium and other sorts, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Prime oatens sheaf is the only class that meets with steady demand, and for this there is good inquiry. Other sorts are dull, and difficult to place at quotations. Quotations: Prime oatens sheaf, £4 10s to £4 15s; medium, £3 15s to £4 5s; inferior, £2 10s to £3 5s per ton (bags extra).

Furnips.—The market was well supplied, and prices suffered a slight decline, best Swedes selling at 13s to 13s 6d per ton (loose, ex truck).

### WOOL.

London, July 2.—At the tallow auction sales 1725 casks were offered and 730 sold. Fine mutton, 38s; the rest are unchanged. The tallow stock is 18,453 casks, imports 8564 casks, deliveries, 3041 casks.

London, July 4.—Bradford wool is strong; common sixties, 22½d supers 23½d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros and Morris report as follows:—We held our usual fortnightly hide sale at our stores, Crawford street, on Friday, 4th inst., when there was the usual attendance of buyers present. We are pleased to state that the market quite recovered the drop experienced a fortnight ago, and, in fact, went a shade better. We were fortunate in topping the market for the day's sale for both ox and cow hides, one lot of the former being sold to Messrs. Remshardt and Co. at 6d per lb, and one of the latter to Mr. S. L. Brookes at 5d per lb. Both these lots were sold on account of Mr. G. Ralston, of Allanton, whose consignments always meet with spirited bidding. In addition to the above we obtained the following very satisfactory prices: Ox hides—1 at 5½d per lb, 2 at 5½d, 1 at 5½d, 1 at

5½d, 2 at 5½d, 4 at 5d; cow hides—1 at 4½d, 2 at 4½, 6 at 4½d, 1 at 4½d, 16 at 4½d. Our catalogue comprised 145 hides and calfskins, and actual prices obtained were as follows:—Prime ox hides, 5d to 5½d per lb; extra stout do, 5½d to 6d; good do, 4½d to 4½d; light and inferior do, 3d to 4½d; prime cow hides, 4½d to 5d; good do, 3½d to 4d; light and inferior do, 2½d to 3½d; calfskins, 1s 2d to 3s 2d each.

### SYDNEY FAT STOCK SALES.

At the fat stock sales sheep sold as high as 51s. A consignment on account of Mr. Scales, Wellington, New Zealand, realised—126 wethers at 31s, 43 at 37s, 29 at 24s, 49 ewes at 20s.

### ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

On account of the rough weather there were very small yardings.

Fat Cattle.—96 were yarded. The small supply caused an improvement in value. beef fetching from 19s to 24s 6d per 100lb and more for choice heifers. Steers, £7 7s 6d to £9 7s 6d; heifers, £5 15s to £8 7s 6d; cows, £4 15s to £7, and up to £8 for extra prime.

Stores and Dairies.—There were virtually no stores in, but dairy cows were in demand at from £7 to £9 12s 6d. Others were neglected, and brought from £4 to £6 10s.

Fat Sheep.—2500 yarded, mostly ewes. Good wethers and ewes were in demand at late rates, but secondary ewes sold irregularly. Heavy wethers 18s to 20s 3d; freezers, 15s to 17s 11d; lighter, 14s 2d to 14s 9d; heavy ewes, 14s to 16s 2d; others, 9s to 13s. The merino wethers in went for freezing at from 14s 8d to 17s 7d.

Fat Lambs.—730 were offered, mostly secondary lots, and a good many were passed to go to the factory. Heavy for butchers, 13s 8d to 14s; freezers, 10s to 13s; inferior, down to 8s.

Store Sheep.—Of these there were only 430, and consequently there was an improved sale. One hundred and forty-two ewes sold at 11s 1d, and 132 lambs at 7s.

Pigs.—350 penned, mostly fats. Baconers, 34s to 48s 6d, and 51s 6d for heavy, or 3½d to 3½d per lb; porkers, 19s to 31s 6d, or 3½d per lb stores, 10s to 19s, weaners, 7s to 9s 6d.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a very poor entry for this week's sale, only some 20 odd horses of all classes being in the yard, about half the number medium quality and aged draughts, the other half inferior hacks and light harness horses. The attendance of the public was also small, but nevertheless, as there were a few buyers in the yard, a fair amount of business was done, and if there had been more fresh sound young horses (draughts especially) forward, they could readily have been placed. Three aged draught geldings were sold at £38, £34, and £28 each respectively, and a rather nice turned four years old spring-van mare from Mr. Donald Miller, of Allanton, met with keen competition, and was sold for £37. A number of weedy hacks and harness horses changed owners at from £5 10s to £11. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £50; extra good, prize horses, £52 to £55; medium draught mares and geldings, £28 to £38; aged do. £18 to £26; upstanding carriage horses, £25 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £37; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £16 to £25; tram horses, £12 to £20; light hacks, £8 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

## THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG CURE.

# TUSSIGURA

Sole Proprietor and  
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Wholesale Agents for N.Z.: **KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.**

### A NOTED HOUSE,

**T H E S H A D E S**  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,  
**C. TILBURN,**

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,**  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

### SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

**H. PALMER**  
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

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

Tomb Railing in great variety.

### THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

**POWLEY AND KEAST**  
BOTTLETS 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.

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Note the Address:

**POWLEY AND KEAST,**  
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin

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GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR . .  
COUNTRY VISITORS.

**E. POWER** - - PROPRIETOR

### 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.

## MOUNTAINER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,  
LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - - P. MCCARTHY.

This New and Commodious Hotel has been well furnished throughout and is now one of the most comfortable Houses in Otago. Suites of Rooms have been set apart for Families, and every attention has been paid to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Bath.

### TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers,  
FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers,  
First-class Stabling,  
Horses and Buggies for Hire.

## GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

## THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

**MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.**

**FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.**

## DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,  
Dunedin.

**JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.**

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

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

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

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

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NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

## UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

**LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—**  
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—  
Monowai Thurs., July 10 2.30 p.m. t'r'n  
Tarawera Fri., July 11 2.30 p.m. t'r'n  
Talune Thurs., July 17 1 p.m. D'din  
Te Anau Fri., July 18 3 p.m. U'din

**NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—**  
Tarawera Fri., July 11 2.30 p.m. t'r'n  
Te Anau Fri., July 18 3 p.m. D'din

**SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and  
COOK STRAIT—**

Monowai Thur., July 10 2.30 p.m. t'r'n  
Talune Thur., July 17 1 p.m. D'din

**SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—**  
Waikare Tues., July 22 2.30 p.m. t'r'n  
Mararoa Tues., Aug. 5 2.30 p.m. D'din

**MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—**  
Mokoia July 20 3 p.m. D'din  
Monowai July 27 2.30 p.m. t'r'n

**NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via  
OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTEL-  
TON and WELLINGTON—**

Upolu Mon., July 14 1 p.m. D'din

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

Corinna Fri., July 11 1 p.m. D'din

**SUVA and LEVUKA.**

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednes., July 16  
Connects at Suva with Mowera for America  
and Europe.

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

Hauroro Wednesday, July 30

**RARATONGA and TAHITI.**

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tues., July 15.

# BROWN, EWING'S

Great End of Season

of SURPLUS STOCK is Now Proceeding.

NOTABLE REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS.  
SENT POST FREE.

**BROWN, EWING & Co., Limited, Dunedin.**

## Peculiar Nesting-places.

MR HINMAN, instructor of gunnery at Brightlingsea, states that while a 6in gun was being used there a few months ago, a starling's nest was discovered in its interior, right down at the breech. It was removed. On April 19 a captain's inspection took place, and a second time a nest was discovered, and again removed. On the 21st the bird had returned for the third time, evidently with the intention of staying, for it not only built a fresh nest but deposited one egg. A correspondent at Midhurst reports the case of a robin which has built a nest and laid five eggs in a clog which was hanging on the inside wall of his coachhouse. The eggs were laid in five days, and in twelve days four young ones were hatched.

## Coronation of the Holy Father.

PAPAL coronations differ from those of temporal sovereigns, and as a quarter of a century has passed since Leo XIII. was crowned, and Catholics all the world over are now celebrating the silver jubilee of that coronation, a brief description of the ceremony may be of timely interest (says a writer in an exchange).

There seems to be a very general impression that Popes crown themselves, since by reason of their exalted rank no one is qualified to place the tiara on their head. This is not the case. For the Pope is crowned by a member of the Sacred College, who is not a Cardinal Bishop, nor even a Cardinal Priest, but merely a Cardinal Deacon. To Cardinal Macchi, now the senior of the Cardinal Deacons, will fall the lot of crowning the next occupant of the Chair of St. Peter. It remains to be seen whether the next coronation will take place in St. Peter's or in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. Much will depend upon the views and politics of the new Pope. If it is Cardinal Vanutelli, or one of the members of the Sacred College who are disposed to be friendly with the Italian Government, it is probable that the coronation will take place in St. Peter's, whereas, if the next Pope belongs to the Intransigent party, it will take place, like that of Leo XIII., in the Sistine Chapel.

The ceremony will take place in the morning, and will commence with a procession headed by the Swiss Guards, and ended by the new Pope, wearing a gold mitre, carried aloft on the Sedia Gestatoria, with a silver damask canopy borne above his head, flanked by the Flabelli, the great fans of ostrich and peacock feathers, and surrounded by the Noble Guards with drawn swords. As the Pope enters either the Sistine Chapel or St. Peter's—that is to say, the place where the coronation takes place—he is stopped three times by one of the clerks of the Chapel, who, kneeling, sets fire to some flax on the points of a three-pronged stick, exclaiming in a loud and mournful voice: 'Pater Sancte, sic transit gloria mundi' (Holy Father, thus passes away the glory of the world).

Having descended from the Sedia Gestatoria, the Pope proceeds to the altar, and after a brief prayer commences the Introit of the Mass, which on this occasion is celebrated by him. At the end of the confession he takes his places on the throne on the left side of the altar, while the first Cardinal Bishop recites the three customary prayers over him. Then the Pope returns to the altar, kneels on the step, and while the first Cardinal Deacon removes his gold mitre, the second Cardinal Deacon invests him with the Pontifical Pallium or band of white wool worn on the shoulders, with a short band extending downwards on the back and breast. This Pallium is adorned with three black silk embroidered crosses, and constitutes the most sacred and important symbol of his office.

As soon as the Pope is invested therewith he resumes his mitre, reascends his throne, and then receives the homage of the principal dignitaries present. The Cardinals come first and kiss in turn his foot and his hand, and are then embraced by him. Archbishops and Bishops kiss his foot and right knee, but receive no embrace, while minor dignitaries of the Church and laymen kiss his foot, or rather the cross on his slipper alone.

The Mass is then proceeded with, and after the collects the senior Cardinal Deacon, standing at the lowest step of the altar, cries three times, 'Long life to our lord, Leo XIV. (or whatever other title the new Pope may assume) the Bishop and universal Pontiff given to us by God,' and thereupon turning toward the Pope hands him the papal crozier, which is distinguished from those of all cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and abbots in that it is

surmounted by a cross instead of a shepherd's crook. This form of crozier is exclusively used by the Pontiff, and it is said that one of the reasons why the croziers of the other dignitaries of the Church have the upper end bent, and are surmounted by the crook, is as a symbol of the fact that their owners are compelled to bow to the will of the Supreme Pontiff.

Not until the conclusion of the Mass does the actual coronation take place. The Pope proceeds from the altar to his seat on the throne, and thereupon, while the senior Cardinal Deacon pronounces a prayer over him, the second Cardinal Deacon removes from the Pontiff's head the golden mitre which he has until that time worn. The first Cardinal Deacon then places the tiara upon the Pope's head, with the words—

'Take this tiara, adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art the father of all princes and sovereigns, the ruler of the globe, and on earth the vice-regent of Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to Whom all honor and glory for ever and ever. Amen.'

The Pope then rises, and, wearing the tiara, delivers that benediction which completes the ceremony of coronation, and which, until the reign of Leo XIII., was invariably given from the external balcony of St. Peter's to the faithful assembled in the vast square below.

The tiara, like the cross surmounted crozier above described, is an attribute which belongs to the Pope exclusively. It is, like many other symbols of religion and of royalty, of Oriental origin; for Herodotus describes the crown of the rulers of Persia as a 'tiara.' Nicholas I., who was the first pope to be crowned, and who occupied the Chair of St. Peter from 850 to 869, was crowned with an ordinary episcopal mitre surrounded by a single crown. In 1290 Pope Boniface VII. added a second crown to the mitre to indicate his sovereignty over things temporal as well as spiritual. This gave much offence to the German Emperor and to the rulers of France and England, and it was partly in consequence of this that Pope Clement V. added the third crown to indicate the spiritual supremacy of the Papacy over the then three known quarters of the globe; that is to say, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

There are several tiaras in the Papal treasury, the one given by Napoleon I. in 1805 to Pope Pius VII., covered with jewels and surmounted by the large-t emerald in existence, is so heavy that it cannot be worn, and the two usually used by Leo XIII. have been the tiara made by Gregory XVI. adorned with some 200 precious stones, and the one presented by Queen Isabella of Spain to Pius IX., weighing three pounds, and adorned with no less than 19,000 precious stones, of which 18,000 are diamonds. The Papal tiara, instead of being divided in the centre, as is the episcopal mitre, is perfectly closed.

The reign of a Pope, I may add in conclusion, dates from his coronation instead of from his election, although he is fully qualified to enjoy all the prerogatives of Pontiff even prior to his coronation.

THE *Timaru Herald's* Glenavy correspondent writes: 'The Waikakahi estate, comprising close on 50,000 acres, which was purchased from Mr Allen McLean some three years ago, has proved one of the most successful ventures the Government ever undertook. The estate extends from the Waitaki to the Waihao River, and is now closely settled by more than 100 families. The settlers almost to a man are well satisfied with their land, and are steadily improving their homes. The land varies greatly in quality, that near the Waitaki being well adapted for sheep, and the portions near the Waihao being more suitable for growing heavy crops of wheat and oats. The Government has been very fortunate in finding a good class of tenants, and, as time goes on, this district should become one of the most prosperous in South Canterbury.'

Visitors to Dunedin should not fail to visit Braithwaite's Book Arcade where they will have the opportunity, without being asked to purchase, of inspecting a splendid stock of current literature at prices which will more than compare favorably with any establishment in the Colony. In addition to an immense stock of books, magazines, and music the firm has a splendid assortment of fancy goods, stationery, glassware, perfumery, cutlery, plated goods, jewellery, etc. Our readers in Otago and Southland will find there also a fine collection of Catholic prayer books at prices to suit everyone. There are school books in great variety, and special terms are given to convent and Catholic schools...

## EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

Subscribers desiring to have obituary notices inserted in this paper should either communicate with the editor or send copy of local paper containing particulars. Unless they do this they must not be disappointed if notices of recent deaths do not appear in our columns.

## THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Provinces of New Zealand.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the College Gown, as well as Surplices for assistance in Choir.

The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th December and ends the 15th February.

The Seminary is under the Patronage and Direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin, who will act as Rector.

For further Particulars apply to the Vice-Rector, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

### NOTICE.

## ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

Will RE-OPEN for the Second Half Term on THURSDAY, JULY 17th.

Classes will be resumed on MONDAY, JULY 21st.

## RESULT OF GRAND FEDERAL ART UNION

Drawn at St. Brigid's School Hall, Illawarra Road, MARRICKVILLE, on Jun: 24th.

|        |         |        |         |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Prize. |         | Prize. |         |
| 1st    | N—23686 | 10th   | U—19728 |
| 2nd    | C—1614  | 11th   | V—14691 |
| 3rd    | Y—16216 | 12th   | E—4632  |
| 4th    | S—3771  | 13th   | U—16210 |
| 5th    | F—22704 | 14th   | V—15853 |
| 6th    | P—3285  | 15th   | R—14572 |
| 7th    | L—4037  | 16th   | B—13456 |
| 8th    | K—24190 | 17th   | G—6295  |
| 9th    | B—13865 |        |         |

### MARRIAGE.

FENNESSY—MALONE—On the 7th of July, at Roxburgh, by the Rev. Father Geary, John Fennessy, second son of Michael Fennessy, Naseby, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Edward Malone, Roxburgh.

### DEATH.

MURPHY.—At Cronterolough, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Thomas, the beloved son of Fliza and Henry Murphy, and brother of James and William Murphy, Dunedin, in his 23rd year. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.

## THE HOME-RULE OUTLOOK.



HERE is something not only encouraging but positively exhilarating and inspiring in the present position of the great national movement in Ireland. As he sees the splendid unity, the glowing enthusiasm, the immense ability, and the 'unconquered and unconquerable' courage with which the movement is now being directed, the lover of Ireland feels himself strangely stirred. His first emotion is a feeling of thankfulness that is almost too deep for words; then long pent-up hopes break forth, and he feels his blood move faster and his heart beat quicker at the prospect—the by no means remote prospect—of success at last for the grand old cause. For never since the death of PARNELL has the outlook for Ireland been so hopeful as it is to-day. Under the magic unifying influence of the United Irish League—the happy inspiration of Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN—the deplorable divisions of the past have been healed, the party are able to present in the Parliamentary battles a solid and united front, and they are now being led by Mr. REDMOND with a skill and masterfulness that have exceeded the anticipations of even his most sanguine friends. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the old national spirit—which slumbered indeed, but was never really dead—has been quickened into fresh life, and a great wave of sympathy and enthusiasm is sweeping over every country under the sun where the sea-divided Gael has made his home. In America, in answer to the impassioned appeals of Messrs. W. REDMOND and DEVLIN, the whole country is ablaze, and the abullition evoked by their mission is without a parallel even in the early days of the Land League. In Australia the Irishmen have, as usual, risen to the occasion, and the meetings which have been already held in Sydney and Melbourne give evidence of unbounded enthusiasm. In New Zealand, too, the hearts of Irishmen beat high with hope and joy, and though the geographical circumstances of the Colony render a grand united demonstration impracticable, the Irish organisations in the various centres will assuredly join in the great colonial protest against the Coercion curse, and will do their part to help the cause in every possible and practical way.

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In addition to the added strength and influence gained by the long-desired restoration of unity amongst the Irish Party, there are other special circumstances which have contributed to make the Irish question assume a position of more than usual importance, and which make a general colonial expression of opinion specially valuable and appropriate at the present time. The first of these is the course which events have taken in South Africa from the beginning to the end of the late war. It is admitted on all hands that in that struggle the Irish soldiers behaved with a dash and gallantry that were simply brilliant, and the part they played and the sacrifices they made give Ireland a special claim to a just, to say nothing of a generous, treatment at

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.



England's hands. Then the demands made by the Boers and the terms actually conceded to them give a very special point to Ireland's claim and make it indeed irresistible. As one speaker after another at the recent Sydney meeting aptly put it: 'What we have in Australia, what they have in Canada, what we are giving the Boers should be Ireland's too.' It is a point which must appeal to every fair-minded man, whether Liberal or Conservative, and Mr. REDMOND and his colleagues can be safely trusted to make the most effective use of it.

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Another indirect factor in the improved position of Home Rule is the position which the colonies have attained in relation to the Mother Country arising out of this same South African war. It is now notorious that but for the splendid mounted troops supplied so freely by Canada, Australasia, and New Zealand the war would either have still been dragging wearily on, or if it were ended at all it would only have ended by complete and lasting disaster to the British arms. Naturally, therefore, England is in a mood to be particularly civil to the colonies just now. The Colonial Premiers have all been invited to take part in an Imperial Conference, which is now sitting, and though it does not appear likely to have any immediate practical result, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has intimated that if the Colonies desire it the Mother Country will gladly admit them to direct representation in the Councils of the Empire. There is nothing like striking while the iron is hot, and this then is the time when Colonial Irishmen can most opportunely and most usefully make their voices heard on the great question that is nearest to their hearts. As Senator O'CONNOR eloquently put it at the Sydney meeting:— 'Now when the end of the strain and stress of a great war leaves the English Parliament free to consider other affairs—now is the time when we in Australia, whose voice has been heard, and whose aid has been sought and felt in the building up of the Empire, should be heard and felt when we seek to remove one of the plague-spots in the internal administration of the Empire.'

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To the foregoing considerations must be added the fact that the ordinary chronic grievances of Ireland have been accentuated and aggravated lately in a manner that very forcibly brings out, by way of contrast with the peaceful self-government of the Colonies, the shameful injustice done to Irishmen in their own land. The infamous and outrageous Coercion policy—a policy which is unrelieved by one single justifying or redeeming feature—is being week by week more and more widely and fiercely applied. Only the other day nine fresh districts were declared 'proclaimed,' and, as our Irish readers know, throughout the whole of 'proclaimed' Ireland new crimes are manufactured, public meetings—meetings that would be entirely lawful in any other part of the Empire—are suppressed at the mere nod of a police officer, and trial by jury—the great palladium of our liberties—is abolished. Not content with this, the Government are, by the prosecutions directed against Mr P. McILROY and the editor of the Dublin *Freeman*, making a direct attack on the liberty of the press, while late cables indicate that Dublin Castle, by means of what are known as the DE FREYNE trials, is engaged in a determined attempt to cripple and ultimately destroy the greatest constitutional weapon the Irish people now have for the redress of their grievances, viz., the United Irish League. All this is done too in a country that is admittedly absolutely free from serious crime and in which, as Mr WILLIAM O'BRIEN happily expressed it, 'white gloves are falling like snowflakes' on the judges of the County Courts. Tyranny of this kind is, as Mr O'BRIEN has truly said, an exhibition of weakness and meanness rather than of strength, and its only effect is to crystallise Irish feeling and to weld Irishmen together into one absolutely solid and united body, more determined than ever to carry on the fight until victory is won.

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It is apparent then that recent events have all conspired to solidify the Irish forces and to bring out prominently before the world the glaring injustice which Ireland has so long suffered under, and, as we have said, the outlook for Irish emancipation is most hopeful. With the restoration of Irish unity the cloud that has so long hung over unhappy

Ireland is fast disappearing, and the dawn of a brighter and better day is near at hand. Only let that union be maintained, let Irishmen stand shoulder to shoulder in the old fight, and there is every reason to hope that before many years are over her claim will be allowed and Ireland will have at last obtained the measure of justice and freedom for which she has so long and so nobly struggled.

## Notes

### Pastoral Letter on Education.

Several of the American Catholic journals published in its entirety the Pastoral Letter on the Education Question issued a few months ago by the Hierarchy of New Zealand. The *New York Freeman's Journal* writes as follows:— 'A magnificent document on Christian Education, the best and ablest we have ever seen, is the Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, given on our first page.'

### A Royal Declaration.

The opinion of the average Anglo-Saxon about Spain is that it is a benighted, decadent nation, badly governed, and likely at any moment to become a complete derelict. The people, we are told, are superstitious and narrow-minded, yet what a beautiful contrast we see in the oath taken by the youthful Alfonso XIII, and the declaration made by King Edward VII. The oath taken by the young King of Spain on his accession and coronation was in these words: 'I swear by God, upon those holy relics, to keep the constitution and laws. If I do so, may God reward me. If I fail, may He hold me to account.' Here there is no insult to any person's religion; his advisers do not make him say that some of his subjects are heretics or idolators. If he were to make use of any such offensive terms the whole of the non-Catholic Press of the United Kingdom would ring with denunciation of his bigotry.

### The Young King of Spain.

The young Alfonso XIII. comes to the throne of Spain armed with every educational advantage that can grace his royal station. He attained his constitutional majority at sixteen years of age on May 17, and he has been most carefully taught and trained even from infancy. Though he has the slender frame and delicate appearance so frequent among princes of the House of Hapsburg, yet he is not so delicate as he appears to be, and has so far shown no signs of the disease that carried off his father at the early age of twenty-eight. The youthful King succeeds to a heavy load of national troubles. The Carlist movement, the disastrous war in Cuba, and the spread of Republicanism have weakened Spain of late years, and troubles in the succession must arise unless a direct heir is born to the throne. For many years Alfonso XIII. must realise how uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. Yet Spain is far from dead. Though vanquished with ease by the United States, she still plays an important part in the royal game of diplomacy. The importance comes from her position on the Mediterranean. And, strange to say, it is the intrinsically insignificant country of Morocco that is the key of the position. So long as Morocco is independent, no first class Power can establish fortifications along the Mediterranean, and so menace Spain. On this point the interests of Britain and Spain are identical, for such an eventuality would weaken the importance of Gibraltar. Considerable uneasiness has recently been displayed by the Spanish Government with regard to the growing friendliness between Britain and Portugal, which in turn throws some light on our remarks last week touching on Mr Seddon's economiculations about Delagoa Bay. As a matter of fact, the diplomatic relations of the Powers are nearly always as fragile as a house of cards, which a breath may wreck. Into this arena the young King has come. He has capable advisers, and the country is showing signs of the possession of unsuspected resources. Under wise government Spain may yet regain a position worthy of her history.

### Old Age Pensions.

There seems, unfortunately, much reason to believe that a number of persons are drawing old age pensions without possessing the necessary qualification of poverty. It is very evident that the Department feels some uneasiness on the subject, for it is understood that a large number of cases are under unsuspected observation, and that some prosecutions may follow. No doubt this was to be expected. The magistrates, as well as the public, were much impressed by the novelty of the sight of the old men and women hobbling up for examination as to their means, and probably in the first blush of enthusiastic beneficence inquiries were not too scrupulously pushed home. But it is evident that on its

present basis the Old Age Pensions Act cannot survive unless its provisions be adhered to. It was intended for the benefit of poor people, and not for those whose friends become convenient holders of their property for the time being. It would be very much better, from a moral point of view, to grant an old-age pension to all persons in the Colony over 65 years of age, regardless of their means. In this at least there would be no deception, and the Act would be saved from the danger brought about by an annually increasing cost, which is certain to excite, first, discontent, and then open opposition. Up to the present few have been hardy enough to condemn the Act. On the contrary, it has been the fashion to commend it, and to recommend it for imitation elsewhere. The fear now is that on the next 'roar for retrenchment,' which cannot be far distant, the old-age pensioners may suffer. And this may perhaps be avoided if the expenditure is kept within fair bounds, and strictly limited to those who are actually in want.

### Newspaper Art.

The Buenos Ayres newspapers are not very complimentary to the artistic work which appears in some of their number. The *Southern Cross* says: 'We are now "in full illustration," to use a Spanish phrase applicable to illustrated journalism. Possibly some of the illustrations are better than nothing, but it ought to be a fearful quarter of an hour for an Argentine public man of note when he looks forward beyond the grave and contemplates the horrible blurs which the papers of his native land will call his portrait. The illustration of our daily press is, however, advancing. formerly it was done with a spade, now it is done with a whitewash brush. Great is progress.' The reference here is evidently to the efforts made in the direction of art by daily newspapers. This is itself a noteworthy illustration of the enterprise, journalistic as well as mercantile, now manifested in South America. A daily illustrated press is still a thing of the future, and will remain so until some quicker and cheaper process comes to light. Modern methods of newspaper printing lend themselves more easily to rapidity of production than to artistic effect. So long as a picture must be stereotyped for reproduction, so long is the attainment of artistic effect impossible. It may serve well enough for a diagram, or even for the outlines of a building, a scene, or a face. But it is impossible to reproduce tones, and the most trifling misadventure produces a truculent portrait, or a blurred scene that causes the printer to despair and the cynic to scoff. Nevertheless, the illustrated daily newspaper will come; it is the lineal descendant of the 'snippet' journal and the accredited ambassador of a literature that demands no thought.

### Savings Bank Returns.

If the industrial malcontents who condemned Mr Seddon's glowing pictures of New Zealand's prosperity had studied the returns of the Post Office Savings Bank they might have been less vociferous in their denunciation. The Post Office Savings Bank is the barometer of the Colony's industrial condition. Though it is extensively used by numbers who are in a small way of business, and who require to make periodical payments, it is the resort of great numbers of persons of small means, who are saving their earnings. Though it is somewhat difficult to reconcile this fact with the magnitude of the average deposit, which for last year was £12 2s 2d, yet the small average amount to credit (£29 17s 10d) confirms it. It is also a satisfactory indication of prosperity to note that while 35,018 accounts were closed during the year, 50,046 were opened. The total amount to the credit of depositors is £6,350,013 which includes interest accrued during the year to the amount of £159,198. The bank is managed with a startling degree of economy for the reason that postmasters perform the duties without any charge for their services. Hence it comes about that the cost of turning over the large sum of £4,230,193, which was the amount paid out during the year, and £1,611,456, which was the sum paid in, was only £11,500, or 439d per transaction. As indicating the fluidity of the accounts it will be noted that while at the end of the year there remained £6,350,013 to the credit of depositors, the amount paid out was £4,230,193, which proves that almost the entire savings are turned over in a year. No doubt the Post Office bank has benefited to some extent by the charge recently instituted by the commercial banks for keeping their customers' accounts, but for the saving class of persons with limited means the former will always be a favorite medium because it allows interest on current balances. It may be added that the command of upwards of six millions of money at a low rate of interest is an appreciable advantage to the Colony. The Post Office Savings Bank, and the nature of the business done by it, are features in which New Zealanders must be congratulated.

Parents and guardians are reminded that St. Patrick's College, Wellington, re-opens on the 17th inst...

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

On Friday evening an entertainment will be given in St. Joseph's Hall in aid of the hall funds. An excellent programme has been prepared, and as the hall has supplied a very necessary want the object is one that should appeal to every Catholic in the parish and meet with general support.

The choir of St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, has made steady progress since Mr Eagar took charge, and a few days ago the members, as a mark of their recognition of the painstaking services rendered by the choirmaster, made him a very nice and appropriate presentation. Several of the members spoke in very eulogistic terms regarding Mr Eagar's zeal and ability, and referred to the high state of efficiency attained by the choir under his conductorship.

The St. Joseph Ladies' Club held their annual social in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday of last week, and the evening passed off very successfully. After numerous forms of enjoyment had been indulged in, refreshments were handed round by lady members of the club. The success which attended the evening's entertainment was mainly due to the efforts of the lady president of the club, assisted by the secretary and some of the members. The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G. (of Wellington), and Rev. Fathers Murphy and O'Donnell were present during the evening.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament took place at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday from the last Mass until Vespers. During the day the members of the Confraternity of Perpetual Adoration attended in large numbers, the church being all the time well filled with devout worshippers. After Vespers there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the children of the convent and Christian Brothers' schools and the members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart (men's branch) took part.

At the usual weekly meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary and Social Institute, South Dunedin, on Monday night, Mr J. B. Callan delivered a very interesting lecture on Shakespeare. The Rev. Father Coffey presided, and there was a large attendance of members. The lecture was a literary treat, and highly appreciated by the audience. On the motion of the Rev. Father Delany, seconded by Mr Marlow, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Callan, who, in the course of his reply, said he would be happy at some future time to deliver another lecture, an intimation which was received with applause.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 7.

At the third monthly meeting of the collectors for the Cathedral building fund the very satisfactory sum of £41 was handed in, representing sixpence a week subscriptions.

The choir of St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, intend giving a concert on Thursday, July 17, in the Town Hall, Leeston, in aid of the local Catholic schools. A feature of the entertainment will be Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion,' which the choir will give with orchestral accompaniment.

The annual examination of the Sacred Heart day school, conducted by the Sisters of the Missions, at Addington, was recently held by the Government Inspector, Mr Baldwin. The results are such as cannot, so far as the teachers are concerned, be deemed other than satisfactory. The attendance of children at this school has quite grown out of all proportion to the accommodation afforded, so much so that an extra teacher is necessary to cope with the work, and a new school building is urgently required, there being now 95 children on the register. In view of the latter need a meeting was held on Sunday afternoon presided over by the Vicar-General to arrange about the matter.

The inspector's report of his examination of the Boys' School, conducted by the Marist Brothers, which took place towards the end of June, is just to hand. In a general summary Mr Baldwin says:—The school has passed a very satisfactory examination this year. The lower standards have done well, and certain standards (which he specifies) have produced remarkably good results, and their work compares very favorably with that of the large town schools. After criticising in detail the various subjects and standards, the inspector goes on to say that 'the general behaviour of the children during the examination was very good, and the great improvement in the discipline was especially noticeable.'

In St. Mary's Schoolroom, Manchester street, on Wednesday evening last a social was given by the Rev. Father Marnane to those who had assisted at the late carnival. There was a large gathering. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Kennedy (Ashburton) and Rev. Father Gallais. A most enjoyable evening was filled in with ping-pong and other games, musical items, etc. The balance-sheet of the carnival was read, showing results as already reported. An opportunity was taken during the evening by the Rev. Father Marnane, on behalf of the executive committee, to present Mr W. H. Corrigan, who so ably filled the position of secretary, with a handsome set of pipes. On the motion of Mr W. Hayward, jun., prefaced by an appropriate speech, a vote of thanks was accorded the Rev. Rector for the exceptionally pleasant entertainment.

According to their usual custom, Messrs Brown, Ewing and Co., the well-known drapers of Dunedin, are making a clearance of their surplus stock, and in order to make room for new shipments they have cut down prices to a very considerable extent in all departments. Those who cannot find it convenient to call and see the bargains should write at once for a catalogue, which will be sent post free....

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

MR SEDDON, with the King's permission, visited the Frogmore Mausoleum, and placed a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb.

It is reported that the following will probably contest Bruce with Mr Allen at the next election:—Messrs C. R. Coapman (Dunedin), J. A. Scott (Milton), and J. Edie (Heriot).

THE Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Association has paid during the last 20 years no less a sum than £23,329 in dividends, and in bonuses £16,302—a total of £39,631.

QUEENSTOWN was lit up by electricity on Tuesday evening of last week. The experiment, in which a considerable amount of interest was taken, was highly successful.

A MOVEMENT is being strongly supported in Wellington to erect a memorial to mark the first landing place in the Colony of Captain Cook, and steps are being taken to secure support from other parts of the Colony.

CONSTABLE DAN RYAN was on Wednesday night presented by the Mayor of Hawera, on behalf of Mrs Watson and members of the Ada Delroy Company, with an illuminated address and gold medal in recognition of the bravery displayed by him on the occasion of the Oriental Hotel fire at Wellington at the end of last year.

THE Christchurch Painters' Union, at a meeting a few nights ago, unanimously resolved that it had entire confidence in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and that the statements made respecting the act in other parts of the Colony were uncalled for and unjustified.

ANOTHER satisfactory trial (says the *Press*) made on Saturday morning with a railway motor car built by the Sheffield Car Company, on the north line. The run from Christchurch to Kaiapoi was made in 43 minutes, and part of the time the speed was 50 miles an hour. The car was driven by a gasoline engine, and ran very smoothly.

THE collectors for the memorial to the fallen troopers (writes the *Oamaru Mail*) have made an excellent beginning. On Saturday in half an hour they obtained in 19 donations no less than £137 7s. There cannot be any doubt as to the complete success of the proposal, and we have no hesitation in saying that the monument to be erected will be one that will redound to the credit of North Otago.

At a meeting of the Palmerston North Borough Council it was decided to adopt a scheme of sewage, estimated to cost £35,000. It is not proposed to spend the whole of this sum at first, but the immediate works will probably necessitate the expenditure of £26,000. Subsequent extensions will be made as required.

A DEATH occurred in the Isolation Hospital, Auckland, on Thursday, and the case has been reported by the acting-district health officer (Dr. Frangley) to the department in Wellington as plague. The patient was Edward Walker, a lumper on the wharf. The case had been under observation for some days.

REV. FATHER AINSWORTH, S.M., opened a mission in the Sacred Heart Church, Reefton, on Sunday, June 29. He delivered a powerful discourse to a crowded congregation, the church being packed to the doors. The mission (says the *Irangahua Times*) will continue throughout the week. Rev. Father Ainsworth is assisted in his missionary duties by Rev. Father Clancy, S.M., and Rev. Father Moloney, S.M.

In concluding a leading article on the balance sheet of the Bank of New Zealand just presented to Parliament, the *Otago Daily Times* says:—It has recovered its position in a remarkable fashion, and when Parliament again has occasion to discuss its affairs—and that must be at an early date, for in 1904 the institution has to make provision for calling in and cancelling its guaranteed stock, which only has a currency of 10 years—it will have to be admitted that the Colony acted wisely when it decided in 1894 to assist the bank.

THE shipment of American flour by the *Sierra*, from San Francisco, was 380 tons for Auckland, 20 tons for Wellington, 55 tons for Napier, and 25 tons for Dunedin. She had no wheat on board. There is only one other shipment of American flour expected to be imported to New Zealand, the advances in American prices during the past two months having stopped orders from New Zealand. The shipment, which is due at the end of the present month, was ordered before the advance in the English and American markets.

A CABLE message states that Mr Seddon had a great reception at St. Helens, Lancashire. The borough was decorated, and the freedom of the town presented to him in the Town Hall. In the course of his speech, in response to the welcome extended to him, he said that the universal sympathy expressed on behalf of the King during his illness had gone far to remove any international ill-feeling. If, as a result of that illness, they had a clean slate, all would be well. He asked the people to suspend their judgment regarding the Imperial Conference until the members had been heard.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society Mr. Seal (president) occupied the chair. The programme for the evening (says the *Mail*) was 'A night with British Statesmen.' Two very important motions came up for discussion. The first was moved by Mr J. Moison, and brought forth spirited opposition, and caused a real debate, so much so that the president had to call for a division, which resulted in favor of the motion on the casting vote of the president. The other motion was brought forward by Mr A. J. Muller, which also occasioned much discussion, and was carried by a big majority. The two motions took up the whole evening, and the programme had to be postponed, but a pleasant evening was spent notwithstanding.

MR HARRY HISCOCKS, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, has just published a coronation march, which he has dedicated to his Excellency the Earl of Ranfurly. The coronation march is a very creditable production, and the youthful composer may well feel proud of the many encomiums which have been passed on his work by musical critics. Mr Hiscocks has not, we understand, yet attained his twentieth year, so that he has made a good start early in life, and judging from this composition he has a brilliant future before him.

THE first of a series of winter socials was held in St. Mary's Hall, on Wednesday evening (says the *Nelson Colonist*). There was a large attendance. Owing to a number of those who had promised to assist suffering from indisposition, the musical programme was somewhat curtailed, a fact for which the Rev. George Mahony, who presided, apologised. At the same time the rev. gentleman took opportunity to thank those ladies and gentlemen who had assisted, and, furthermore, had done their best to fill the gaps made. The programme commenced with the overture 'Tosca', Miss Duff (piano) and Mr Chas. Trussell (cornet). The singers were Miss K. Scott, 'Remember or Forget' (encored); Mr J. Scott, 'The Carnival'; Mr Jones, 'Flight of age'; and 'Bid me to love' as an encore song; Mr Chas. Trussell, 'The heart bowed down,' with 'The pilot' as an encore song. Mr. Trussell also contributed a cornet solo. After the concert refreshments, which were provided on a liberal scale, were handed round, and the remainder of the evening was enjoyably spent with dancing, Miss Fowler supplying the music.

## WEDDING BELLS.

FENNESSY—MALONE.

On Monday morning, July 7, a wedding which excited a good deal of local interest was celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Roxburgh, the contracting parties being Miss M. Malone, youngest daughter of Mr E. Malone, Roxburgh, and Mr J. Fennessy, second son of Mr. M. Fennessy, Naseby. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Geary, who also celebrated a Nuptial Mass. The bride-maids were Miss Laloli and Miss Moran, and Mr Frank Laloli was best man. The bride looked charming in a costume of sea green silk, and wore the customary wreath and veil. The bridegroom's gifts to the bride were a gold watch and chain, and to each of the bridesmaids a gold band ring and brooch. After the ceremony a large number of guests assembled at the residence of Mr E. Malone where the wedding breakfast was laid. Several toasts were proposed, and speeches expressive of the high esteem in which the newly-wedded couple was held were delivered. The wedding presents were valuable, and useful, and their number and variety showed the respect in which the recipients were held by their many friends. Later in the day Mr and Mrs Fennessy left for Lawrence on their way to Dunedin where the honeymoon was to be spent, taking with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

## Obituary.

MRS. NOLAN, MARSHALSTOWN, KILDARE.

We (Leinster *Times*) regret to announce the death of Mrs Mary Anne Nolan, Marshalstown, who passed away on May 14. Though expected, as her health had been failing for some time, the announcement came as a painful shock to the people of the district, by whom she was greatly beloved, as during her long life she never omitted a duty to her neighbors, and her door was ever open to the poor, and her hand ever ready to relieve the wants of the necessitous. The funeral took place on May 16, the place of interment being the family burial ground at Moone. A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was said on the morning of the funeral, of which the Rev. Father J. Maher (Monasterevan) was celebrant; Rev. Father Doyle (Athy), deacon; Rev. Father O'Driscoll (Castledermot), sub-deacon; and Rev. Father Duggan (Athy), master of ceremonies. The following clergy were also present:—Rev. M. Walsh (Castledermot), Very Rev. Mgr Burke, D.D., V.F. (Bagnalstown), Rev. W. Maher (Mysshall), Rev. James Nolan (Dublin), Rev. Father O'Sullivan and Cretty (Athy), Rev. Father Byrne (Moone), Rev. Father Rowan (Athy). The funeral procession was a very large one, the chief mourners being Mr John P. Nolan (son), Rev. J. Maher, Rev. W. Maher, and Mr P. Maher (nephews), Messrs P. J. and E. Nolan (grandsons), Rev. James Nolan, Messrs Francis Nolan and W. F. Nolan (cousins). The Rev. F. Dukay, pastor of Moone, and the Rev. M. Walsh, pastor of Castledermot, conducted the funeral service at the graveside. The deceased lady leaves a daughter (Mrs O'Loole, Talle) and two sons in New Zealand to mourn their loss.

## The King's Health.

A BULLETIN issued at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, stated that the King's progress was all that could be desired.

A remark made by the Right Hon. Akers Douglas in the House of Commons is interpreted to mean that the date of the Coronation is not remote. The *Daily Telegraph* mentions that it will be early in August. An official announcement will be made on Friday.

The *Daily News* states that the authorities are considering the third week in August as the date of the Coronation.

A list of the winning numbers in the grand Federal art union, drawn at St. Brigid's Hall, Matrickeville, on June 24, appears elsewhere in this issue.

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## Home-Rule Meetings in Australia.

THE Irishmen of Australia are determined not to let the question of Home-Rule for Ireland rest in abeyance, as they feel that now, as Senator O'Connor said at a preliminary meeting in Sydney a few weeks ago, 'at a time when the strain and stress of a great war leaves the British Parliament free to consider other affairs—now is the time when we in Australia, whose voice has been heard and whose aid has been sought and felt in the building up of the Empire, should be heard and felt when we seek to remove one of the plug-spots in the internal administration of the Empire.' As a result of the preliminary meeting held in the early part of last month, a great demonstration was held in the Town Hall, Sydney, on Monday night, at which the Mayor, Alderman Haches presided. The brief cable message states that many public men were present, and the object of the gathering was to take practical action towards assisting the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons. The meeting adopted by acclamation a resolution of deep sympathy with the King, and then carried resolutions in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, condemning the revival of coercion in that country, and asking Mr. John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader in Parliament, to send a delegation to Australia. A Home Rule fund was started, £650 being subscribed at the meeting. It is understood that meetings with the same object will be held in other centres in New South Wales.

A Home Rule meeting was held last week in Melbourne at which resolutions were passed strongly condemning the policy of coercion, and urging the compulsory sale of land by landlords.

The time has arrived when the Irishmen of New Zealand and the friends of liberty and justice should unite and make their voices heard, not alone in favor of self-government for Ireland, but in vigorous protest against the reign of tyranny which has been recently inaugurated by the Government at the suggestion of some rack-renting landlords.

## Catholics in the British Empire.

We speak and write of the British Empire as a Protestant Power (says an American Catholic exchange), and since the days of Elizabeth it has been so, indeed; but we must not forget that this world-embracing Empire upon whose dominions the sun never sets, has at work within it a leaven of Catholicity which increases as the years go by and whose influence is bound to affect Great Britain's imperial destiny.

The present King of Great Britain rules over a territory 11,043,692 miles in area, and his name is the symbol of civil authority to more than 380,000,000 of people—something like one-fourth the estimated present population of the globe. Of this number millions and millions are heathens and pagans, Buddhists, Mahomedans, Confucians, Parsees, etc. These far outnumber the Protestants of this Protestant empire. But it is the Catholics of whom we wish to speak particularly.

The Catholic subjects of King Edward VII. number, it is estimated, about 10,500,000—pretty nearly the same figures as those given by some authorities as representing the number of Catholics in the United States. These Catholics are distributed throughout the British Empire as follows. In the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland) there are about 5,250,000—namely, in England and Wales 1,500,000, in Scotland 433,000, and in Ireland 3,310,000. British America contains 2,600,000 Catholics and Australia, India, and the other wide-spread possessions of Britain contain the remainder.

The number of Catholic peers in Great Britain is 11; of Catholic baronets 51; of Catholic lords who are not peers, but bear courtesy titles, 16; of Catholic members of the King's Privy Council 9 (including those of Ireland 12); of Catholic members of the House of Lords 33; of Catholic members of the House of Commons 4 (including those of Ireland 77).

The ancient hierarchy of England ended with Thomas Goldwell, Bishop of St. Asaph's, who died in Rome in 1585, soon after the death in prison of Thomas Watson, Bishop of Lincocn. In 1598 the Catholics of England were placed under arch-priests, of whom there were several, until, in 1623, Pope Gregory XV appointed a Vicar-Apostolic. From that date English Catholics were governed, in spiritual matters, by Vicars-Apostolic until 1850, when the hierarchy was restored by Pius IX. Many Catholics yet living can remember the storm of opposition which this step evoked from Protestants not only in England, but throughout the world. Happily this storm did not last long, and Catholics, though they may be called idolaters by the King, in his declaration, enjoy in England at present freedom and peace, and their increase is viewed with alarm only in extreme Protestant quarters.

The hierarchy of England now consists of one archbishop and 16 bishops; of Scotland, two archbishops and five bishops. The number of priests in Great Britain is 3500 (3018 in England and Wales, and 482 in Scotland). Churches, chapels, and stations in Great Britain number 1926—1572 in England and Wales, and 354 in Scotland.

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## A Memorable Anniversary.

SIXTY-TWO years on Friday last—on the 4th of July, 1840—the little wooden paddle-wheel steamer *Britannia* (says the *Melbourne Advocate*) left Liverpool for Boston, which she safely reached a fortnight later. She was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and she was the first of that great Cunard line which for more than a generation was able to make the proud boast that it had never lost a passenger's life. What manner of boat she was is amusingly described by Charles Dickens in the first chapter of his 'American Notes.' He stated on the 3rd January, 1842, and he tells his readers: 'I shall never forget the amazement with which I opened the door of the state-room on board the *Britannia* packet, 1200 tons burden—reserved, as I saw by the card, for Charles Dickens and lady.' He hits off in a very few words the fittings of this 'preposterous box,' as he calls it, 'the thin mattress' on 'an inaccessible shelf,' and the door that would not have admitted their two portmanteaux even if there had been anywhere to put them when they were inside. Steadily and swiftly the Cunard line crept on, now leading the way with the best and biggest passenger ships afloat, now stimulating rival companies to out-do its latest achievement, but always holding its own eminent station, until now it calmly faces the great Pierpont Morgan combination, with which it will have no connection whatever. An earnest of the class of competition to which it will subject that organisation, it has contracted for the building of two more Atlantic liners, which will be equipped with turbine engines of 47,000 and 50,000 horse-power, and made 24 knots an hour contract time. As the speed of the *Britannia* was 8½ knots per hour, as nearly as possible ten English miles, and her engines only indicated 74 horse-power, the advance made by the pioneer company is easily estimated. The Cunard Steamship Company has long had notable competitors. The White Star Line, the Hamburg-American, and the North German Lloyd's dispute with her for pre-eminence in size of ships, in the number of passengers accommodated, and in the speed with which passages are made. The traveller who is kept a week on shipboard in the Atlantic now considers himself ill-used; and no wonder, since a few hours over five days has come to be recognised as the correct thing. The length of the vessels employed has increased from the 215 feet of the *Britannia* to the 706 feet of the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, the tonnage has risen to 18,000 tons, and the number of passengers accommodated from the 90 carried by the 'packet' that took Charles Dickens and 'young Lord Mulgrave'—afterwards the Marquis of Normandy—among them to the 2859 which the *Celtic* of the White Star Line accommodates. But the growth of the traffic is not greater after all than the growth of the population it serves. In 1810 the United Kingdom contained about 28 millions of people, the United States less, and all Germany not so many. Now Germany has 58 millions, the United States 76 millions, and Great Britain 40 still left, after sending away vast populations to America, Canada, and Australia. And partly because of that increase in population, and partly by the development of the instinct of travel which has followed upon its progress in speed and in safety, people think less of a journey between London and Boston or New York than they formerly did of a trip to the north or Edinburgh. Indeed when it is recollected that while the British coasting trade was still dependent upon sailing vessels, a fortnight's detention in Yarmouth roads was not an infrequent concomitant of a sea journey from London to Leith, the wonder is that anyone ever tried to travel at all, and certainly a great deal of courage and endurance were required of the voyager.

## Varieties of Stealing.

If there is one of God's commandments of which Catholics of ordinary uprightness and honor are apt to think themselves particularly observant, it is the seventh—Thou shalt not steal. In examining his conscience preparatory to going to confession, the average penitent (says the *Are Maria*) probably spends very few minutes in reflecting upon his possible transgressions of the elementary law of justice, and practically skips that portion of the 'table of sins' which deals with the various methods in which the commandment may be, and very frequently is, violated.

It is quite possible, nevertheless, that his gratitude is premature, that his self-conceit is deceiving him somewhat; and that, as an undoubted matter of fact, he has been guilty more than once of actual stealing. He has not, perhaps, committed theft in its technical sense—the secret purloining of another man's goods contrary to the rational will of their owner; but technical theft is not the only way in which the Seventh Commandment may be broken. What concerns the penitent is the theological definition of stealing, and that is: 'The unjust taking or keeping of the goods of another against his will, when he rightly wishes not to be deprived of them.'

The non-payment of legitimate debts is obviously a kind of stealing, and is unfortunately all too common even among the class known as good practical Christians. Not many of these, perhaps, delude themselves as to the degree of sinfulness involved in refusing to pay their servants, work people, or tradesmen; but very many contract debts about the timely payment of which they are the reverse of scrupulous. Their doctor's bill, for instance, is a burden that in no way inconveniences them; its liquidation is cheerfully postponed to an indefinitely remote by-and-by. Their dues to the Church, their debts to their pastor, to whose support they are in strict justice bound to contribute, are allowed to accumulate for months, even years, without perceptibly disturbing the serenity of their conscience. And as for subscriptions to papers or magazines—

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P. J. HELEAN.

# The Storyteller

SEXTON MAGINNIS.

Sister Margaret's rosy face looked more rosy as the fresh, frosty air struck her cheeks. The convent habit—supposed by the romancers to represent a pensive soul dead to all human interests—had no member of special detachment in her case, it fitted very well with the air of bustle that pervaded the city landscape. Every negro for miles around was shoveling snow from the pavements, and Sister Margaret, who was of an energetic turn, clasped her hands in despair within her spotless sleeves as she viewed the movements of two black 'boys' of 40 and 60 on the pavement of the convent. Pompey and Caesar turned their spades with the graceful languor of waves of fans in the summer.

'It's me—it's I,' she said, correcting herself, for, although Sister Margaret was not a teaching Sister, she was a grammatical purist—it's I that would like to tuck up my habit and get down amongst them. Sure one Kerry man would do more in half an hour with his hands than all of them with their wooden spades.'

There had been a ring at the convent door-bell, and Sister Margaret had, in the temporary absence of the portress, opened it, but no one was in sight.

Sister Margaret, from her position on the high steps, looked about sharply. A young girl with dancing blue eyes, a sprightly step, and high bows in her hat as blue as her eyes, went by smiling and nodding at the good Sister.

'Mary Ann Magee,' she said to herself, 'and it's Mary Ann Magee here and Mary Ann Magee there with her blue bows and her gay ways, and the foolish young men paying her attention, and her old mother working away at the wash-tub. 'Tis the way with Irish mothers—they're foolish and tender with their children. Mrs. Magee is a Tipperary woman, and Tipperary isn't Kerry. And what do you want?'

Sister Margaret was accustomed to tramps. The convent was by no means rich, and the prioress, Mother Juliet, had some economic notions about the treatment of the poor who could work, but, nevertheless, and in spite of Sister Margaret's cool and deliberate gaze, which pierced through the excuses of men, the weary if not always worthy wanderer found the convent alms plain but bounteous.

The man who had suddenly bobbed up from under the iron steps had a gray kitten in his hand. His red-uncut hair had made its way under the battered crown of his hat. His upper garment, buttoned close to the chin, was a coat of the kind called Prince Albert glossy worn, and it had evidently been made for a much shorter person and this red-haired man was very tall. His shoes were tied with rope, and his pink, frost-bitten wrists shone below the frayed sleeves of the glossy coat.

'Another drinking man, I suppose,' thought Sister Margaret discontentedly.

One look at the clear complexion, marred by several week's growth of sandy-colored hair, un deceived her. She knew her world well, and tramps were as much of her world as the innocent little boys who beseeched her for molasses and bread between school hours. There was an honest look in the helpless brown eyes of the man that to her experienced gaze showed that he was not of the vicious class.

'It's some woman to manage him—poor creature!—he needs. It's the way with half the men—their mothers don't live long enough, and the wives most of them get are without gumption at all. Well, what is it, my good man?' she asked in her professional tone.

'I'm sorry to keep you waitin' Sister,' said the man, with a rich brogue, 'but I just jumped down to pick up this poor omadhaun of a little cat, that got itself almost frozen.'

The Sister examined the stiff ball of gray fur.

'I'll take it. Sure, if Sister Rosalie can't bring it to life by the kitchen fire it must be dead entirely.'

'Is there any work for me, Sister?'

'That brogue—the brogue of her place in Kerry—went to Sister Margaret's heart. She knew that Mother Juliet's economic theories would not be softened by the fact that a tramp had a Kerry brogue, for the poor prioress, with all her learning, scarcely knew the brogue when she heard it. She was well aware, too, that the helplessness of any man would never appeal sufficiently to Mother Juliet to cause her to make work for him when the resources of the convent were taxed to pay the retainers absolutely needed for the care of the heating apparatus and other details which Sister Margaret's capable hands could not touch.

Something to eat and perhaps a note of appeal for him to some kind priest were all Sister Margaret saw, in her mind's eye for the pathetic Kerry man. Still Mother Juliet had one weakness, and this was for souls. She would go far for a strayed sheep, and if this man's soul were in danger, he might be taken on to suit the ashes and to help with the boiler until his spiritual health should be restored. With fear and trembling and the sound of the old homely reflection in her ears, Sister Margaret asked the question—

'Do you go regularly to Mass, my good man?'

The man hung his head, and even the wisp of hair that struggled beneath his hat seemed to grow redder. Sister Margaret's face was illumined with a beautiful and hopeful smile.

'Tell the truth now, as you're an honest man,' she said.

To tell the truth as an honest man, replied the applicant with lead on his voice. 'I've been neglectful. I've been to Mass off and on the year but not regular.'

And have you gone to your duties?' continued Sister Margaret, knowing well that her hopes for her competitor depended largely on his having not done nearly everything he ought to have done. The man blushed and hesitated. Sister Margaret tried to assume a professional manner as portress.

'I've not been regular, he said. 'If I were near the holy Sisters and workin' for them maybe God would give me the grace—'

'Have you been away from your duties for more than a year?' asked Sister Margaret with apprehension.

'Oh, it's me that's ashamed to confess it,' said the man. 'It's me that's ashamed Sister, to say three years and more, come Pas-thur.'

'Thanks be to God,' said Sister Margaret involuntarily. 'You're in mortal sin man! Go back to the kitchen gate and I'll tell mother Juliet.'

Mother Juliet had just come into the old-fashioned parlor through the great mahogany doors of Henry Clay's time when Sister Margaret entered. She held Street Economics for Young Minds, and the chapter on 'Money' was marked by a lace-edged picture of St. Stephen with a large arrow in his side. Her most important class was over, and as she had put her whole heart in it,

she was tired and absent-minded. Sister Margaret loved and revered her, but as she was a convert and not from Kerry, Sister Margaret often felt that she needed unusual management.

'Well, my dear Sister?' asked the prioress, looking, in her white robe, like a very tired and well-bred statue.

'It's a soul, reverend mother, that's waiting nourishment and work at the back gate,' said Sister Margaret—a soul—'

'Yes, yes,' said the prioress. 'Well, Sister, you know what to do. There are tickets for the Charitable Association on the mantel-piece in the kitchen. Although, of course, I agree with what the Holy Father says in his very latest encyclical as to almsgiving, yet I cannot help thinking that the sanest way in which to treat our fellow-creatures must be based on scientific principles. The Holy Father—'

'Ah, since I heard Father Dudley's sermon on 'The Husks of Science,' it's little I care for it, reverend mother. There's a poor soul at the gate mother, that hasn't been to his duty for three years, and the number of times he has missed Mass I can't—'

'Dear, dear! You don't tell me so, Sister Margaret!'

'And it's little good the tickets of the Charitable Association will do a poor man in a state of sin.'

'Give him a good cup of coffee, and send him with a note to Father Dudley. He will touch the poor man's heart and lead him to confession. Sister Margaret I notice that the window panes in the laundry are not so clear—'

'It's little you know of the heart of man, reverend mother,' said Sister Margaret. 'Little you know! It's not the higher education that will help you there. If you were brought up with the farming-folk in the old country, things would be different. The heart of man—'

A smile hovered about the edges of the prioress' lips. She understood the heart of woman well enough to see dimly into Sister Margaret's plan.

'Well,' she said, with the impatience of these details caused by absorption of her thoughts of her own teaching—'well, do what you can, but remember, we are poorer than even our vow of poverty requires, Sister Margaret. You, in your great kindness, forget that our resources are not what they once were. Give him something for doing the laundry windows.'

'I can't forget, reverend mother,' said Sister Margaret 'that there's a soul to be saved.'

'Set him to work, then,' answered the prioress, growing graver at once, 'and I will go,' she added rather timidly 'and read something spiritual to him. There are some beautiful passages in St. Francis de Sales, and he may be an intelligent man.'

'Little she knows, God help her!' thought Sister Margaret. 'Sure a good talk of old Kerry days will be better for the boy than all the spiritual reading in the world.'

The prioress was relieved by the look of hesitancy on Sister Margaret's face.

'You know better, Sister, how to deal with the case, but get the poor man off to Father Dudley at once, just as soon as you see him softening a little.'

'It's strange,' thought the prioress, with a gentle perception of the situation, 'that all Sister Margaret's distressed souls are Irish.'

In a few minutes Lewis Maginnis was at work, on a ladder in the laundry, battling with that small amount of matter that seldom gets out of place in a convent. His story was plain. He had drifted from a Kerry farm to New York. It was evident that he was simple, good-natured rather soft in temperament, and at the beck of circumstances. He had worked when he could find

work for his unskilled hands; when the winter came on he had drifted again—southward this time.

In the course of a long and busy life Sister Margaret had never enjoyed herself so much as on the afternoon of her meeting with Lewis Maginnis. Here was material made for her moulding hand, clay ready for the potter; here was an opportunity of furthering the progress, spiritual and material, of a soul from her part of Ireland, and of having her own way in a good cause.

Sister Rosalie, who ruled the kitchen, was urged to unusual efforts in the way of coffee and waffles by a graphic description of Lewis Maginnis' aptitude for fetching and carrying, for this serving Sister had reason to regard the colored masculine aids as trifling.

Maginnis himself was delightfully docile and sufficiently respectful. In the twenty-five years of his life he had never done anything but what circumstances compelled him to do. It was cordial indeed to find circumstances impersonated by such a kindly and motherly force as Sister Margaret.

When he had finished the laundry windows, refreshed himself with unlimited waffles and coffee, and sifted the ashes, Sister Margaret sent him over to the Widow Magee's to enter there as a lodger until her inventive mind could discover some new means of employment for him.

'He has the making of a decent man in him,' Sister Margaret thought, as she watched him cross the wide street. 'Heaven knows how he's to pay for his lodging at the end of the week; but God is good. It wouldn't be safe to send him over there with Mary Ann about if I knew she wouldn't try to make a fool of him—at least, till he has a new suit of clothes—the creature.'

Still, Sister Margaret had her doubts. She respected the Widow Magee's virtues, and she helped her in many ways, but she felt that, once out of her sight, the widow was the abject slave of her frivolous daughter with the aggressive blue bows.

Lewis Maginnis was provided with a warm room for the present, and Sister Margaret, at the sound of one of the many bells which are as the voice of God, dismissed him from her mind. He appeared on the next morning early, very much improved by a bath and a razor, and with a hat a little too large, which had once belonged to the late lamented Magee.

Mother Juliet, absorbed as she was, could not help observing that Maginnis seemed to be gradually replacing all the other intermittent 'help.' The colored 'boys' disappeared, Pompey—whose soul had been saved several times, and who had spiritual relapses whenever he wanted unusual attention—going last.

'Maginnis seems to be a hard worker,' Mother Juliet said one day as she examined the crystal-clear laundry windows.

'He is that, reverend mother,' answered Sister Margaret, with a just pride; 'and Father Dudley has him to serve his Mass nearly every day, and sometimes he blows the organ when there's a funeral in the chapel.'

'I trust he will not neglect our work,' said the prioress, in alarm.

'You can depend on that, reverend mother,' answered Sister Margaret. 'Such a conscientious worker with the ashes I never saw.'

Mother Juliet looked pleased. To have a man at peace with his Creator and capable of looking after the boiler and the ashes was an unusual thing.

Sister Margaret's plans for the advancement of Lewis Maginnis were more and more successful, and Mrs. Magee, who now received a modest stipend from her lodger, seconded them warmly. Maginnis of April 30 was no longer Maginnis of Feb-

ruary 3. A transformation had taken place. He was erect, respectably clad, alert, well shaven on Wednesdays and Sundays, and still the very symbol of docility. If Sister Margaret had been devoid of artistic feeling, she would have left the result of her work alone; but one of the retainers of the church retired from active service, and Sister Margaret at once suggested her protegee to Father Dudley.

One of the colored 'boys'—Pompey—was recalled to make up the lapses in convent attendance. Mother Juliet was alarmed; there was a noticeable difference in the laundry windows.

'It's for the good of his soul that he should be as near Father Dudley as possible, reverend mother,' spoke Sister Margaret.

Mother Juliet had nothing to say to this, but she could not help hoping that Sister Margaret's next treasure would have a less sensitive soul.

Maginnis rose more and more in favor with the Fathers at the church. This Sister Margaret noticed with pleasure. The artist was strong within her, and already she had forgotten the interests of the convent in the vision of Lewis Maginnis as sexton of the big church.

'A Kerry boy, too,' she said to herself; 'and he'll soon be with a button-hole bouquet in his coat, showing the Sisters to their pew of a Sunday.'

Pompey was at work for good—or for bad—and Caesar had returned; Maginnis came only with messages from the church, or to give counsel when something went wrong with the boiler. Mother Juliet missed him, but she was silent; she had become rather tired of his soul.

On Easter Sunday Sister Margaret's dream was realised. Beaming with pride, his red hair shining above his black coat, which held a large red rosebud, stood Lewis Maginnis beside the church door, waiting for the Sisters to arrive. They came, and, as Maginnis led the way to their pew, Sister Margaret felt all the justifiable pride of a sculptor whose statue has been bought by a really appreciative patron.

In the afternoon Maginnis came to the convent—by the front door, as he had at first come. He asked for Sister Margaret, and laid his glossy silk hat on the big volume of Butler's 'Lives of the Saints' that graced the table.

'Well, Lewis Maginnis,' said Sister Margaret, entering with Sister Rosalie, 'tis a happy man you ought to be.'

'And I am, Sister—thanks be to God and you.'

'It is I had little to do with it, Maginnis,' said Sister Margaret, with much humility.

Maginnis blushed.

'If it wasn't for you Sister, I'd never have met her.'

There was a pause. A light flashed upon Sister Margaret.

'And so you're going to settle down—and it's well,' said Sister Margaret, nodding as one who knows the heart of man. 'There's no better woman living than Mrs. Magee. And I hope you'll both keep that Mary Ann in order.'

'It was Mrs. Magee I thought of first,' said Maginnis, with simplicity, but she thought I'd better take Mary Ann, as it would steady her; and Magee in his grave only ten months would set the neighbors talking.'

Sister Margaret did not speak. A vision of the high blue bows obscured the ruddy smile of Lewis Maginnis. When she spoke it was as if to a far-distant man.

She had assisted him successfully in his evolution. Spiritually, he was in a state of grace, physically he was as the dragon-fly to the tadpole; artistically, he was what she had conceived he ought to be. He looked as he stood in the parlor, with a rosebud in his lapel, the ideal sexton. And yet—'Sacred Heart Review.'

## Catholic World

### CHINA.—Requiem Mass.

Bishop Favier on May 15 officiated at a Requiem Mass in Pekin Cathedral for the victims of the Martinique disaster. Many members of the diplomatic body were present.

### ENGLAND.—Catholic Chaplains.

It is confidently felt that the action of the jury at the Mars inquest (says a Home paper), in urging on the Admiralty the advisability of having at least one Catholic chaplain attached to each squadron will have effect. The recent disaster on the Mars affords striking proof of the unfair treatment accorded to Catholic seamen. When the barbette was cleared of its dead and dying seamen on the occasion referred to they were all taken to the sick bay, where those who were not dead were lying for hours in agony. There was a Protestant clergyman on board, and he was zealous on behalf of the injured of his persuasion, but the unfortunate Catholic seamen who were amongst the injured were not able to get the much-looked-for assistance of a priest. There were a large number of ships forming the Channel fleet in close proximity at the time, and several thousand men distributed over the various ships. The most of those ships had a Protestant chaplain on board, but there was no Catholic clergyman on any of them, although there was a big percentage of Catholics among the men. Treatment of this kind cannot be considered fair, and the Admiralty should realise how unfair it is. One witness at the Mars inquest said that if there had been a whole charge instead half a charge in the gun at the time of the explosion the whole ship's company might have been in danger, and in the event of such a lamentable occurrence the Catholic seamen on board would have been placed in a cruel position.

### Commemoration Service.

A religious service in commemoration of the accession of King Alfonso XIII., was held in the Carmelite Church, Kensington, London, on May 21. In front of the altar the flags of England and Spain were displayed. The Rev. Joseph Dominic Ostend celebrated Mass, which was followed by a solemn 'Te Deum.'

### The Salesian Order.

Father C. B. Macey, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, West Battersea, has just been appointed Provincial of the Salesian Order in England and the colonies.

### A Benefactor.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bourne, Catholic Bishop of Southwark, has received a communication from an anonymous benefactor, placing at the disposal of his Lordship a sum sufficient to erect three Catholic churches in South London. Of these one is in South Bermondsey, one in Stockwell, and one in South Croydon.

### Law Costs.

It is proposed to pay by public subscription the legal expenses of the three Jesuits recently selected for attack in the Law Courts by the Protestant Alliance.

### Catholic Progress.

Preaching at Tottenham, England, last month the Rev. M. Brannigan dwelt at length on the Divine power of the Church and the revival of Catholicity in England. He asked: 'What was the history of the Church in this country during the last hundred years but a history of wonderful development and expansion? They had but to look at the number of churches, and not only the number of churches but the number of schools which studded the face of this land, to see the real progress the Church had made. They had practically the whole land covered





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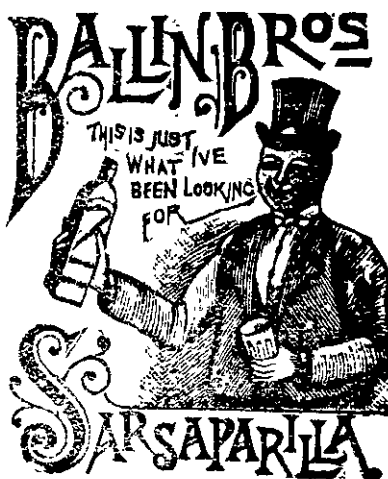
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Yet think what it is to be a woman. No sooner has her early girlhood passed than the full burden of her sex presses upon her, and her daily life becomes heavy with pain and weariness. Too often does she become round in health, and deprived of happiness through the burden proving greater than she can bear. A little timely help would no doubt have enabled her to blossom into the full perfection of womanhood, but for want of the necessary assistance the seeds of life long ill health may have been sown.

The purpose of this article is to point out the desirability of relying for aid at this and all other critical stages, upon the medicine that has proved of benefit to millions of women throughout the world. A woman's advice to women is the best of all, and we therefore quote the following letter from Mrs. R. L. Head, of Vine Cottage, Second Street, Port Pirie, S.A., written on 4th October, 1901:—"It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you my testimony as to the great and lasting benefit I have derived from the use of Warner's Safe Cure, as I fully believe that but for this medicine I should now be in my grave. I had been suffering for a long time from a complaint common to women of my age. I was losing flesh at an alarming rate, and was very weak and in great pain. The doctor could do nothing for me. At the eleventh hour I commenced to take Warner's Safe Cure. Greatly to the surprise of my friends and of myself I began to improve from the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, gaining health and strength every day, and in a few weeks I was up and about my household work. I am now quite strong and in good health."

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with Catholic schools, where the children imbibed from their earliest years a love for and knowledge of their faith. Look at that, and think that but one hundred years ago none of those schools existed. Could they not see the finger of God there?

**FRANCE.—All the Difference.**

The Prime Minister of the French Government has not allowed his circular about clerical interference in the late elections to remain a dead-letter. Already a curate and a chaplain have been stricken. That the Catholic clergy had to expect such a reckoning need not be dwelt on. But why should a Catholic priest be punished and a Protestant parson be excused, though both are guilty of the same act—be it an offence or not? Yet such is the case. A Protestant minister, M. le Coat, of Tremel, openly professed his adherence to the Republican party. He spread his views in the form of a catechism for electors, filled with the usual historical lies, and full of abuse for the Catholic clergy. He attended the banquet of the Ministerial candidate, and no one denies that he, a clergyman, did all in his power to secure the return of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's supporter. Yet no action is taken against him, while two Catholic priests are made amenable to the Government's laws. How would it have gone with M. le Coat had he opposed the Ministerial candidate? We ('Catholic Times') see in this instance, as in so many others, how under the French Republic one man may not look over a hedge, while another may steal a horse.

**ROME.**

The Pope has contributed 20,000 lire to the funds for the relief of the sufferers from the Martinique catastrophe.

**Pilgrims.**

Amongst the pilgrims received by the Holy Father recently were a negro and an Arab in native costume from Carthage.

**English Pilgrims.**

The members of the English Catholic Association Pilgrimage to Rome were received in audience by the Pope on Wednesday, May 14, in the Sala Clementine. An address was presented, and an offering of Peter's Pence was made. The Pope, who was in excellent health, received the pilgrims most graciously and expressed his joy at seeing so many of his children coming to Rome to show their devotion to the Holy See.

**RUSSIA.—Sent into Exile.**

Mgr. Zwierowicz, Bishop of Wilna, is the fourth occupant of that see within a period of forty years, who has had to tread the dreary path of exile. The offence by which his Lordship has brought down upon himself this heavy penalty from the Russian Government is nothing more than a strict fulfilment of his pastoral charge to watch over the little children confided to his care. Schools are being multiplied in Poland, in which the influence of the Russian

Pope is supreme, and which are used as places of proselytism for robbing the Polish children of their Catholic faith. With this danger before him, his Lordship could scarcely remain silent, and he accordingly published a mandate to his clergy commanding them to do all they could to keep their Catholic children from the schismatical schools. On the morrow of the publication of this circular, the Bishop was cited before the Governor of Wilna, who required him, in the name of the Russian authorities, to yield upon four points. To authorise the burial of members of Orthodox Church in Catholic cemeteries, to recall his prohibition against the Orthodox schools, to add readings from the Bible in Slav to the lessons in Catechism, and relax his opposition to mixed marriages. The result of his refusal to give way upon these points was a summons to St. Petersburg, where he was called upon to resign his bishopric. To this demand the courageous Bishop replied that the Holy See alone could sever the bond that united him to his flock. As a consequence his Lordship left St. Petersburg for Tver. His exile was stated to be for an indefinite period, a euphemism with the Russian Government for a life sentence.

**SCOTLAND.—Golden Jubilee.**

The golden jubilee of Franciscan nuns was celebrated with great rejoicing on May 3 at the Charlotte street Convent, Glasgow. The two members of the community who were thus privileged were Rev. Mother Clare and Sister Agatha, who, each in her own respective sphere of activity and usefulness, have done much for religion and education in Scotland. Mother Clare has been sacristan of the Order for over 40 years.

**A Memorial.**

It is proposed in the archdiocese of Glasgow that next year shall be devoted to the raising of funds to erect a suitable memorial to the late Archbishop Eyre. This memorial will take the form of the building of three industrial schools at Bishopbriggs, together with a chapel for the same, the whole to be known as the 'Eyre Memorial Industrial Schools'. The sum of £10,000 is in the trustees' hands.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

We learn that Durban, the principal seaport town of Natal, includes in its population over 3000 Catholics, 2000 of whom are whites and the rest Hindus, Kaffirs, and Creoles. Recently, by the sale of old Church property, nearly £12,000 was raised, and this sum is to be devoted to the erection of a grand Catholic cathedral which will make Durban the chief Catholic city in the colony.

**SPAIN.—Religious Orders.**

The young King of Spain's first work (says an exchange) will prove trying to him. He seats himself on his throne to face a Ministerial crisis. Six months ago, Senor Sagasta

undertook what may be described as a mild persecution of the religious Orders, which the anti-clericals in the Radical party considered to possess no legal standing in the country. All religious Associations in the country were ordered to seek authorisation, and a period of six months was allowed them in which to conform with the Ministerial decree. No doubt the main object of this order was to prevent the settlement on Spanish soil of any of the refugee communities from France. At all events, the Spanish Congregations took that view of it, and did not ask for authorisation within the specified time. The Holy See, through its Nuncio, was anxious to safeguard the position of the Orders, and somehow or other, its counsels, when communicated to the Congregations concerned, were made public, with the result that the Minister of the Interior considers that the Cabinet has not kept faith with him, and determines to resign as soon as the Coronation festivities are over. This will precipitate a Ministerial crisis, and it is far from unlikely that the King will feel compelled to lean for support on the Radical party.

**UNITED STATES.**

The following cable despatch, expressing the sympathy of the Pope, was received in New York after Archbishop Corrigan's death from Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontifical Secretary of State: 'The Holy Father with the greatest sorrow learns that the eminent Archbishop whom he hoped to see in Rome very soon has been snatched from among the living. His Holiness, who appreciated very highly the illustrious merits of the dead Archbishop, expresses his sympathy from the depths of his heart for the Church of New York, and he prays God earnestly to give to that well-deserving soul of the Most Reverend Archbishop Corrigan the repose and reward of the just.' A message of condolence was also received from Cardinal Vaughan.

**GENERAL.**

**The Holy Shroud.**

His Eminence Cardinal Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin, has expressed his belief in the authenticity of the relic known as the Holy Shroud,

**Klondike.**

At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Klondike, sermons are preached weekly in three languages. The Mayor of Dawson City is an Irish Catholic.

**Catholics in the East.**

The Rome correspondent of an English secular paper states that the Sultan has issued an irade recognising the right of Italy and Germany to protect their Catholic subjects in the East. This is the end of a prolonged contest, France, in virtue of old tradition, claiming the exclusive right to this protectorate. The refusal of the Sultan to recognise the French claims in this respect is a serious blow to France.

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(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL GORE,  
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,  
OAMARU, AUCKLAND, & HAWERA.GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,  
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING  
AGENTS.PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of  
the World.FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our  
own men throughout New Zealand.ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET.  
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

**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  
astringency to remind one that there are heal-  
ing 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.Get a hold of this  
**FACT.**The Very Best Display of Goods suitable for  
Christmas presents is to be found at  
ALEX. SLIGO'S.Christmas and New Year Cards in endless  
variety.

Purses, Pocket Books, Albums, Dressing,

Writing, Music, and Card Cases of the best

Toy and Picture Books, Novels, Prayer  
Books, etc., by the Thousands.Note the address  
ALEX. SLIGO,  
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ETC.,  
42 George St., Dunedin.**SHAMROCK HOTEL**  
DUNEDIN.

W. J. COUGHLAN PROPRIETOR



**MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP**

Your indigestion means a starved body, a dull brain, shattered nerves, an aching head, tired limbs, torturing pains, restless nights, a broken constitution, and premature old age unless you root it out at once with Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This great herbal remedy exerts a unique curative and invigorating influence upon the organs of digestion, and has brought health and vigour to countless thousands of half-dead dyspeptics. It did all this for Miss C. HALTON, and it can do the same for you. She suffered agonies for quite three years from indigestion and anæmia, and found a perfect cure in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Writing from New St., Brighton, Victoria, she says: "When I first started taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I was a living skeleton, pallid as a ghost, and weak as an infant. Now I have a hearty appetite, and can go through a day's work with any woman in Victoria." Such testimony affords conclusive proof that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup

**CURES INDIGESTION.**

**GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!**

SEASON 1902.

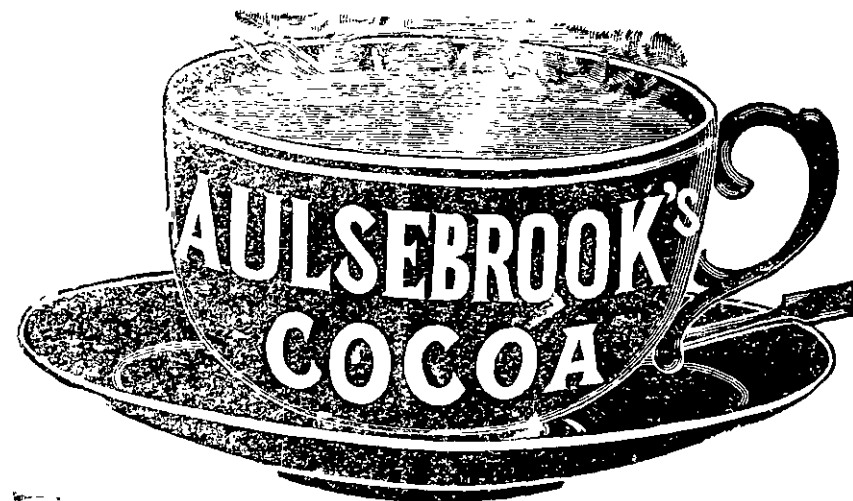
OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

**To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.****A**NOTHER GRAIN SEASON being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our many clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon if required.**SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, Etc.**—We would remind producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce.**WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.**—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.**PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.**—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

**CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, Etc.**—We have made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous clients.**ADVANTAGES.**—We offer producers the advantage of large storage and unequalled show room accommodation.

Sample Bags, Way Bills, and Labels sent on application.

**DONALD REID & CO., LTD.****Build up your Constitution by taking****Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.****PRICE & BULLIED,**  
TAY ST., INVERCARGILLBUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, & SHOE  
WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE  
STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED

**The Inevitable Irishman.**

The Church of Santa Maria in Ara Coeli (writes the Home correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') has been presented with a splendid new organ, the gift of the Rieger house of Jagendorf to Father Hartmann, the Franciscan composer, and to his Order. The new organ has been tried under the auspices of a Kerry man, Father David Fleming, the Vicar-General and—let us hope—the future Superior-General of the Order of St. Francis. A Highland priest of my acquaintance, who looks like an Irishman always replies to the inquiry, 'Father, you are Irish, are you not?' with a brogue, and 'Sure, is not the Church one, holy, Roman, Apostolic and Irish!' Another friend of mine, who was travelling in the dominions of the Sultan in 1898, got into contact a bright Pasha. In the course of conversation the Turkish dignitary said quite rebelliously: 'Why, I am an Irishman, and I've just got permission to go home and take part in the celebrations of '98.' Some members of the present Polish pilgrimage were visiting San Pietro, in Montorio one day recently. The Guardian of the Irish Franciscan Convent of Saint Isidore de Urbe, Fr. Bonaventure Ahearn, was there with a friend of mine, Mr. O'Connor, of San Francisco—and Dublin. The Irish visitors were looking at the tombs of the princely exiles of the time of Queen Elizabeth, O'Donnell and O'Neill. They showed the monuments to the Poles, and explained that they covered the remains of two tombs of the princely exiles of the fatherland and the representatives of persecuted Catholic Poland all knelt in veneration around the priest and received his blessing with deep emotion and then rendered their homage of tears and prayers at the memorials of the heroic chieftains.

**Blind Fishes.**

Fishes, said an old fisherman, are especially liable to injury to the eyes. Among the fishes taken in nets there are always some that have suffered some injury to the eye, and the number in some cases would be large. The reason for this is very simple. The fishes travel in schools, many fishes together, and closely herded. Moving thus they are likely to jostle and rub against one another. If they are frightened, then the danger from this source is greatly increased. Take, for instance, a school of menhaden chased by bluefish. In their fright and their eagerness to escape they rush off wildly, crowding and smashing together, and sometimes actually pushing, in their wild rush, up out of the water on to the beach. Bluefish rush off in the same wild manner when sharks smash into a school of them, and begin biting and destroying right and left. All fishes are peculiarly sensitive to the motion of the water about them, they feel the impulse given by the slightest movement of it anywhere near them. They keep within the circle of the movement made by the school. They don't stray away, they stay with the crowd, and if the crowd gets anything to eat they get at least some of the fragments.

**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.—\*\*\*

**Boys Who Make Great Men.**

A Swedish boy fell out of a window and was badly hurt, but with clinched lips he kept back the cry of pain. The King Gustavus Adolphus, who saw the boy fall, prophesied that the boy would make a man for an emergency. He did, for he became the famous General Bauer.

A boy used to crush the flowers, to get their color, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in the Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist, Titian.

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, case and stool, and said: 'That boy will beat me one day.' He did, for he was Michael Angelo.

A German boy was reading a blood and thunder novel right in the midst of it he said to himself: 'Now this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here goes!' And he flung the book out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

**Generalship of a Cat.**

The mastery of herself which a cat can show, when, having been caught in a position from which there is no escape, she calmly sits down to face out the threats of a dog, is a marvellous thing (says a writer in the 'Boston Transcript'). Everybody has seen a kitten on a street doorstep attacked by a dog 10 times her size, as apparently self-possessed as if she were in her mistress's lap. If she turns tail and runs down the street she is lost; the dog will have a sure advantage of her. Even as it is, if he could get up courage enough to seize her on the spot he would be able to make short work of her. 'You dare not touch me, and you know it' is what her position tells the dog. But she is intensely on her guard in spite of the air of perfect content. Her legs, concealed under her fur, are ready for a spring. Her claws are unsheathed. Her eyes never move for an instant from the dog. As he bounds wildly from side to side, barking with comical fury, those glittering eyes of her follow him with the keenest scrutiny. If he plucks up his courage she is ready, she will sell her life dearly. She is watching her chance, and she does not miss it. The dog tries Fabian tactics and withdraws a few feet, settling down on his fore-paws. Just then the sound of a dog's bark in the next street attracts his eyes and ears for a moment, and when he looks back the kitten is gone! He looks down the street and starts wildly in that direction and reaches a high board fence just as a cat's tail—a monstrous tail for such a little cat—is vanishing over the top of it. He is beaten. The cat showed not only more courage than he had, but a great deal more generalship.

Morrow, Bassett and Co. have been appointed sole agents in New Zealand for the Cochshutt Plough Company's famous 'Excelsior' farm implements. Champions all over the globe. Send for catalogue.—\*\*\*

You can make no mistake in buying an 'Excelsior' plough. Price: double furrow, £11 10s; three furrow, £16 10s. Any trial given. Morrow, Bassett and Co sole agents in New Zealand.—\*\*\*

**WHY PAY**

From 1s 10d to 3s per lb for Tea? when we can supply you with the Finest the world can produce at

**1s 9d per lb.**

No Higher Price.

Other Prices ... 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d.

RIDLEY AND SON,

Tea Growers and Importers,

CHRISTCHURCH

(Opposite Clock Tower).

Established 1889.

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**

**CROXFORD AND SONS,**  
Plumbers, Gas-fitters, and Bell-hangers,  
No 12 Frederick street.

We take this opportunity of THANKING our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC generally for past favors, and notifying them that we have REMOVED to more commodious Premises at No. 12 FREDERICK STREET (opposite Mollison and Co's), lately occupied by Hitchcock Bros, cabinetmakers. We have in stock a great variety of Incandescent Pendants, Hall Lamps, Chandelier and Gas Brackets, also Globes in endless variety. Baths, Lavatory Basins, and Sanitary Goods of every description.

Note the Address: Croxford and Sons, Plumbers and Gasfitters, No. 12 Frederick street (opposite Mollison's).

Telephone No. 576.

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
FRANCIS STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

CHARLES NIEPER, Proprietor.

This popular and centrally-situated Hotel has been renovated from floor to ceiling and refurnished throughout with the newest and most up-to-date furniture. Tourists, travellers, and boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms for families Charges strictly moderate.

A Special Feature—is LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

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

A Night Porter in attendance.

CHARLES NIEPER, Proprietor.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

**FOR SALE**—The Campbell Gas, Oil, and Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps Hydraulic Machinery, Jacks Pulleys, Blocks etc.

**FOR SALE**—Centrifugal, also Duplex Pumps; on water 500gal to 4000gal dumps.

**QUOTATIONS** given and Indents executed for all classes of Tangye's and other Machinery.

R. B. DENNISTON & CO,  
Stuart street.

**NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.**

THE

**WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.**

Hereby Notify Householders and Others that they are now keeping in stock a large quantity

of  
**UNSCREENED COALBROOKDALE COAL,**

Which can be obtained from all Coal Merchants at

**35/ PER TON DELIVERED.**

This Coal can be highly recommenden to those desirous of obtaining a good household coal at a low rate.

## CITY HOTEL.

Under entirely New Management, and thoroughly renovated from floor to ceiling.  
Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.  
The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

J. A. TURNER ... .. PROPRIETOR.  
TELEPHONE 603. P.O. BOX 212.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. GARSIDE, Bath street, begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally that he has REMOVED to More Commodious Premises in CASTLE STREET (between Stuart and St. Andrew streets).  
J. GARSIDE thanks his Patrons, and hopes to receive a continuance of their past favours.

J. GARSIDE,  
ENGINEER, BRASSFOUNDER, ELECTROPLATER, ETC.,  
33 and 35 CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

## ALBION HOTEL,

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

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

## HAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW

IS THAT

## R WAGHORN,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: STUART ST., DUNE

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE NO. 69

## BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,  
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakanui Road and Ca streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

## WATERLOO HOTEL,

CORNER OF DAVID ST. & CARGILL ROAD  
CAVERSHAM.

J. RYAN (late of Ranfurly), Proprietor.

Having taken the above well-known and centrally situated hotel the proprietor hopes by keeping none but the best brands of liquors obtain fair share of support.

First-Class Accommodation for Travellers.  
TERMS MODERATE.

## A. J. PARK

Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

## A. J. PARK

REGISTERED PATENT AGENT.

Authorised by  
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26 SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND.

## A. J. PARK

Head Office: DUNEDIN.

## A. J. PARK

## PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION  
ETC.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,  
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s  
Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

## JAMES SAMSON AND CO

Auctioneers, Commission, House and  
Land Agents, Valuers,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN

## MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL,

TOTARA FLAT.

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Cree  
Proprietor.

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

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

## HUNTER AND CO.,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo street and South Belt,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

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

## EXCELSIOR HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

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

## A. SMITH

Dentist

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL  
(Over Macalister and Steans).

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free  
Telephone, 114.

Private Residence Don street.

## PROVINCIAL HOTEL

PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - Proprietor.

MR. GEO. NEILL (late of Dunedin), 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. Letter and telegrams promptly attended to.

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

THOS. S. PATERSON ANDREW PATERSON  
(Member Dunedin  
Stock Exchange).

## PATERSON BROS.,

SHAREBROKERS, MINING AND  
FINANCIAL AGENTS,  
Colonial Bank Buildings,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## GLADSTONE HOTEL

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

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

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

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

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

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied. CHARGES MODERATE.  
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Table  
JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

**J A M E S K E E N E Y**

Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,  
WELLINGTON,

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.

**JAMES KEENEY** - Proprietor.  
Telephone 1193.

**FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,**

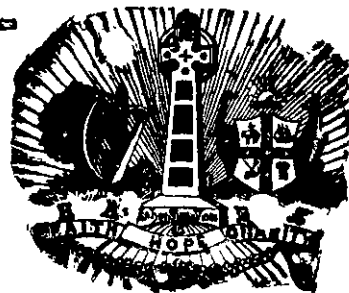
WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES :

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,  
CHRISTCHURCH.



**HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,**  
NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £1, according to age at time of Admission.

Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' Standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 5s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the d sion of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct from the District Secretary.

The District Officers are anxious to open New Branches, and will give all possible assistance and information to applicants Branches being established in the various centres throughout the Colonies an invaluable measure of reciprocity obtains.

**W. KANE,**  
District Secretary,  
Auckland

**TE ARO HOTEL,**  
UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

**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.

**WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE**

**T. TWOMEY** ... .. Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

**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

PKYKE'S

**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
CUBA STREET,  
WELLINGTON.



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.

**F O R S A L E**

Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £ weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required; Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly, moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc, freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease Hotel Tauaaki, 9 years' lease, £2,500.

**DWAN BROS,** Willis street, Wellington.

**SILVERINE**

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

**SILVERINE**

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

**SILVERINE**

Has given Immense Satisfaction thousands of Purchasers.

**SILVERINE**

Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices:  
Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

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|                          | 5s doz  |
| Dessert Spoons and Forks | 10s doz |
| Table Spoons and Forks   | 15s doz |

SOLE AGENTS

**EDWARD REECE & SONS**

FURNISHING AND GENERAL IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

P.O. Box 90. TELEPHONE 42

**ALBION CLUB HOTEL**  
GLADSTONE ROAD, GISBORNE.

(Adjacent to Wharf, and opposite Post Office.)

**T. STEELE** - - - Proprietor

First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.

**BILLIARD SALOON**

Containing Two First-class Tables.

**COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS**

are now available for Commercial Travellers and every care and attention guaranteed.

Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch 1 p.m. Dinner 6 p.m. Dinner 1 p.m. on

**SATURDAYS,** as a convenience for Country Visitors.

Speight's Beer always on Draught

ESTABLISHED 1824.

**MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY**ALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.  
LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.**MESSRS J. G. WARD & CO.**Beg to announce that they have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS  
and ATTORNEYS of this old and wealthy Company for Otago and  
Southland.

OFFICES: No. 10 RATTRAY STREET (opposite Triangle). Telephone 87.

Local Manager, JAMES RICHARDSON.

DRINK... **PURDIE & CO.'S****AERATED WATERS**HIGHEST AWARD FOR FIRST QUALITY AERATED  
WATERS AT CANTERBURY JUBILEE EXHIBITION, 1900-1

REGISTERED MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED . . .

- - **FIZOLA** - -

COPIED BUT NOT EQUALLED.

**A. J. S. HEADLAND**

HAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Importer of all kinds of Ironmongery, Glass and Chinaware,  
Groceries, Wines and Spirits, Bamboo Curtain Rods,  
Japanese Baskets, and all kinds of goods for  
House and Farm use.**SHIP HOTEL**

TIMARU.

B. J. MCKENNA . . . Proprietor

B. J. MCKENNA has taken over the above centrally situated  
hotel, three minutes from Railway Station and Post Office, and will  
pare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible. The  
Hotel has been Re-furnished and Renovated.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

**PIER HOTEL,**

Corner of

CRAWFORD &amp; JETTY STREETS, DUNEDIN

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (1 of the  
Police Force, Dunedin and  
Ashburton), Proprietor.Having leased the above well-known and  
popular Hotel, which has undergone a  
thorough renovation, Mr O'Halloran is now  
prepared to offer first-class accommodation to  
families, boarders, and the general public.The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits  
applied.**NEW BUTCHERY.**

JOHN MCINTOSH

(For many years salesman to City Co.),

Opposite Phoenix Company,  
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible  
prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

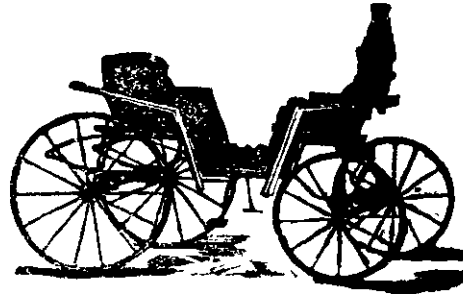
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

By  Appointment**W. S. E. Y.,**

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL  
PAPERS107 COLOMBO STREET,  
CHRISTCHURCH.**DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY**

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

**HORDERN & WHITE**Have now on hand  
Single and Double  
Buggies, Station  
Waggons, Waggon-  
ettes, Spring, Carte-  
ttes, etc. First award  
for Carriages at  
New Zealand and  
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