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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

Just What is Wanted.

A recent letter in the *Melbourne Advocate*, from its special correspondent, Mr Michael Davitt, contains an announcement that will be received with the deepest interest by all Irishmen and friends of Ireland throughout the colonies. It is to the effect that efforts are being made by the Irish Parliamentary Party to induce Mr T. P. O'Connor, M.P., to visit the colonies as a delegate of the Party and deliver lectures in all the larger centres on behalf of the Home Rule movement. It appears that Mr. O'Connor is himself personally anxious—if he can make the necessary arrangements—to make a tour of the colonies, and strong pressure is being brought to bear to persuade him to combine pleasure and duty in the manner indicated.

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Mr. O'Connor's exceptional literary and oratorical gifts make him very specially fitted for such a mission, and there can be no doubt that wherever he went he would command an enthusiastic reception and assured success. Speaking of his qualifications as a speaker Mr. Davitt says:—

Mr. O'Connor is, beyond doubt, the first platform speaker among the Irish leaders. He is scarcely second to the best orator of the House of Commons. In debating power and ability he is ranked very high by the best judges of Parliamentary speaking, with an unrivalled fund of anecdote, wit, and repartee, which combine the best style of eloquent Irish with the solid and practical method of English oratory in the making of an all-round powerful and persuasive public speech.

We earnestly hope that Mr. O'Connor will see his way to fall in with the proposal, for we are persuaded that he will do invaluable work in helping the Party, in making converts to the cause, and in giving a fresh stimulus to Home Rule sentiment and activity in the colonies. Speaking for New Zealand, we can promise him an enthusiastic welcome and the hearty co-operation of Irishmen from one end of the Island to the other.

'Souperism' in Rome.

For some time past all Catholics who read the Roman news in Catholic papers have been aware that an extensive and regularly organised system of 'souperism'—i.e., making converts by bribery—is being carried on by certain Protestant sects in Rome; but it is a very difficult matter to get Protestants who live outside of Italy to admit or believe this undoubted fact. A few weeks ago some discussion on the subject took place in the columns of the *London Spectator*, the editor of which urged, in reply to the charges of souperism, that 'this accusation is always brought against those who try to make converts,' and that in this instance 'the accused societies are not specified and the accusations brought against them are vague and unsubstantiated.' The Rome correspondent of the *London Tablet* has now taken the matter up and has published a reply, which, whatever else may be said about it, is certainly not open to the charge of 'vagueness.' The society, the victims, and the history of the transactions, are all described with the minutest detail, so that the *Spectator* or anyone else who is interested can easily investigate and verify for themselves.

The society which is specially pilloried by this writer is that of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, chosen by him partly because the body it represents is the most prominent of the Protestant sects in Rome, and partly because, as he says, the methods it adopts are models of fairness compared with those adopted by some of the other proselytising bodies in Rome. This society has a handsome conventicle and hall in the Via Venti Settembre, and both conventicle and hall are, as a tribute to Garibaldi, consecrated to and named after Venti Settembre. This society, it is alleged, is constantly guilty of bribing converts, and here is a modern instance in point. We will let the correspondent tell the story in his own words:

Roberto Palazzi is a native of Nemi, who came to Rome some time ago to find the work that was lacking in his own town. He was always a decent sort of a man, and attended his religious duties fairly regularly. His wife, Maria Todini of Rocca Priore, is an excellent Catholic, and their four children, Emilia aged sixteen, Ada fifteen, Livia twelve, and Guglielmo nine, are quite as pious as the average run of Roman children. Robert found after a while that Rome was not an El Dorado—nay, about a month ago he saw starvation for himself, his wife, and his children staring him in the face. So moody and depressed did he grow, that the neighbors began to ask him what was the matter, and to one of these he confided the real state of affairs, 'Go to the Metodisti of Venti Settembre,' said his friend, 'they will give you money and work—you have only to say that you will join them.' Hunger and despair are evil counsellors, and Roberto went. He explained his case—he was out of work, he was hungry, and he wanted to become a Methodist. Had he any family? Yes; a wife and four children. What about them? Roberto, having got over the difficulty of bolting Methodism for himself, had only slight qualms about throwing his wife and children into the balance against starvation. He promised that they would all become Methodists. After this he thought he had done all that was necessary to obtain the relief he needed so badly. He did not know the strict business principles on which the American Methodists conduct their establishment. Doubtless their experience has taught them that one Roman bird in the hand is worth any amount of them in the bush. Anyway poor Roberto was informed that he would have money and work provided for him—but only when he and his whole family had made their abjuration. The delay was not pleasant to a starving man, but Palazzi returned home with the intention of hurrying up the 'conversion' of his household. His wife was horrified. She went at once to the Superiores of a religious community, and put all the facts before her. The Superiores, in turn, communicated them to a member of the Society for the Preservation of the Faith, who thoroughly investigated them and found them to be quite true. This Society is poor, and could not hold out the rich promises of the American Methodists, but the unhappy Roberto only wished to be saved from starvation. Work of some kind will be found for him, and the Methodists will wait in vain for him and his family.

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There is certainly nothing 'vague' about that story and it is only one of many similar incidents which the *Tablet* correspondent is able to record. He shows further how organised attempts are made to obtain converts *en bloc* by offering 'free education' in various technical and higher subjects of knowledge. Thus, he says, the Methodist free night schools for modern languages, especially English, used to attract quite a number of young men and boys until the Irish Christian Brothers opened similar classes close at hand and completely supplanted the Methodists. But another Methodist institution—a day and boarding school for girls—is still flourishing and the *Tablet* writer gives clear and definite proof of the practice

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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NEW INDUSTRY.

in this institution of proselytising tactics that are neither fair nor honorable. All this constitutes an indictment which is neither 'vague' nor 'unsubstantiated,' and we will wait with interest to see what the *Spectator* will have to say in reply to charges of the truth of which such specific and apparently conclusive evidence has been adduced.

The Origin of Sunday Schools.

It is a universally accepted belief amongst Protestants that what are known as 'Sunday schools' date their existence from a period subsequent to the Reformation, and that they are entirely due to Protestant enlightenment and activity. The evidence and influence of this belief come out very strikingly in the following entertaining paragraph quoted by our contemporary, the *Sacred Heart Review*, from a recent number of the *Baptist Standard of Chicago*. The paragraph runs thus:—

'Roman Catholic progress in New York almost takes one's breath away. And it is not all material, either. It is in the line of Sunday schools. Protestant influence is nowhere greater than here. The youth are being taught in all Catholic parishes, save a few Jesuit ones, and even Sunday school rooms, after the Protestant pattern, are being constructed. The instruction is not, as might be expected, confined to the Church, its history and its saints, but is in large measure evangelical. Conduct of many of the schools is following Protestant methods, and even laymen and laywomen are brought in as teachers of classes.'

That voices quite accurately the common non-Catholic view of the Sunday school as an essentially Protestant institution. It is claimed that Robert Raikes, the English printer, who established his first Sunday school in Gloucester in 1780, was the original founder of the institution, and that before his time systematic instruction to the young on Sundays was unknown.

In his preface to *Spirago's Method of Christian Doctrine* the learned Bishop Messmer gives an interesting account of the origin and history of Sunday schools, and shows how utterly baseless is the idea that the institution owes its origin to Protestantism or is in any way a product or outcome of the Reformation. The honor of opening the first Sunday school, in the modern sense of the expression, belongs, it appears, to St. John La Salle, who opened his 'Ecole Dominicale' at Paris in 1669, over a hundred years before Raikes. Bishop Messmer gives the following full account of the institution:—

'Seeing that so many boys engaged at work all the week received no instruction, either religious or secular, La Salle resolved to gather them on Sundays, their only free day. With his brethren he taught those boys from 12 to 3 o'clock the various secular branches, among them geography, drawing, geometry and book-keeping, and always closed the class with religious instruction or the catechism. This was really the first Sunday school of this kind in Europe. Later on the secular instruction as a feature of the Sunday school disappeared, just as it happened with the Protestant system, and we now understand by Sunday school "a school for religious instruction on Sunday, more particularly the instruction of children and youth." Taken in this sense, the first notice of a formal school class in Christian doctrine on Sunday is the programme published in May, 1557, for the Jesuit College at Cologne, which orders the pupils of the higher classes to attend instruction on the larger catechism of Canisius every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, while the lower classes had to learn the smaller catechism of the same author every Saturday at 4 p.m.

'If by Sunday school is simply meant the special catechetical instruction given to children on Sundays and feast days, it is surprising indeed to hear from our latest encyclopaedias that Sunday schools began only with the Protestant Reformation. It betrays a stupendous ignorance of the history of Christian doctrine in the Catholic Church, when M'Clintock's Cyclopaedia says in regard to the Middle Ages that hundreds of years then went by without any general effort on the part of the Church for the religious instruction of children. Several synods of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in Hungary, France, and Italy ordain that on Sundays and feast days parents shall bring their children of from seven to fourteen years of age to church, in order to be instructed in the Catholic faith. A similar ignorance is shown by the same writer when he says of the times following the Reformation that, "although in numerous instances previous catechisation had been practised on the Lord's Day . . . yet nothing like a general system of teaching the young on Sundays, whether in secular or religious learning, was known prior to 1780." This in the face of the Council of Trent, St. Charles Borromeo, Popes Clement VIII., Benedict XIII. and XIV., and the numerous sodalities of Christian doctrine, and the many provincial councils east and west, who all repeated with one voice the old Catholic rule: "Teach the children the Christian doctrine on Sundays and feast days." The Sunday school as a school of religious instruction belongs, name and all, to the Catholic Church.'

The Next Presidential Election.

The election for President in the United States is still a long way off, but already party programmes are being formulated, and the names of probable candidates are being discussed. President Roosevelt has already intimated his intention of seeking nomination as the Republican candidate. It seems to be generally understood, though it has not been explicitly stated, that Mr. Bryan will not be a candidate on this occasion, and the likelihood is that Mr. Grover Cleveland, who was President prior to the first election of the late President McKinley, will receive the nomination of the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan is a man of great eloquence and of fascinating personality, but his refusal to modify the views which he holds on the Silver question has always handicapped him, and it is probable that Mr. Cleveland, who is certainly a less brilliant man, would, by reason of his adherence to the gold standard, command a more general support.

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So far as policy goes there are indications that the election will turn very largely on the attitude of the respective parties towards the Trusts system. The evil of this system is becoming daily more and more apparent and recent American papers are full of sketches and cartoons describing the tremendous hold which the various monopolies have on the trade and commerce of the country. The Democratic party are already in the field with a programme which pledges them to destroy the Trusts by removing the tariff provisions on which they depend. Here is the programme as formulated at a recent important meeting of the party: 'We are opposed, as the permanent policy of the Government, to the maintenance of dependent colonies to be governed outside the pale of the Constitution: We are agreed that the civil should always be superior to the military power. We all favor freedom of commerce and genuine reciprocity with foreign nations. We stand for free trade in all articles controlled by the Trusts. There is no justification of the exercise of the power of legislation to make millionaires of one class of people and paupers of another. The whole system of Government favoritism which has been used to build up one man's business at the expense of another's, by discriminating in favor of one industry as against another, is a vicious system which has long afflicted the country, and has grown more and more intolerable with years. Democracy will now stand for peace, free trade, and commerce, and honest friendliness with all nations, and entangling alliances with none.' The Republican party will probably reply with a platform in which regulation of the Trusts evil, which however is naturally fostered by the Republican policy of protection, will be a prominent plank. It is too soon to prophesy, but it is certain that in the present state of public feeling the party that is bold enough to declare 'war to the knife' on the Trusts system will command a very large measure of popular support.

The Cause of Prosperity.

PREACHING recently in the Catholic Church, Stroud Green, London, the Rev. Gilbert Higgins said that Englishmen had been told till they believed the tale that their material prosperity was a clear evidence that the Protestant religion was true and approved of by God. Yet the theory was an absurd one. If material prosperity was, as Protestants were told, a trustworthy sign of Divine sanction and of the truth of a religion, then it must follow that paganism was a true religion when Egypt, Greece and Rome were so mighty and so prosperous. 'Romanism' was a true religion 400 years ago when, as Dr. Horton told them, 'Spain, this great Catholic country was the leading power in Europe,' and Buddhism, the religion of our new allies, the clever, progressive, and prosperous Japanese must be a true religion and approved of by God. The prosperity theory had to face other problems and very disagreeable facts. If England is prosperous because she is Protestant, what makes our commercial rival, Catholic, priest-ridden Belgium so prosperous? If Italy languishes because she is Catholic, how is the decadence of Protestant Sweden to be explained? The conclusion they were compelled by reason, common sense, and facts to arrive at was stated by the *Spectator* years ago in the following words: 'We see little or no connection between national success and Christianity.' Sir Michael Hicks Beach hit the nail on the head when he said the other day that what made England prosperous was not the 'Reformation,' but her coal. If what he (Father Higgins) had said was not enough to dispel this unrea-onable fear of Rome which possessed so many ill-informed minds he would show in a few words taken from a book which he held in his hand, 'National Decay and Romanism,' by Mgr. John Vaughan, how little 'this England of ours' might suffer if she were 'handed back to the priest and the Pope.' England in her Catholic days was known throughout the world as 'Merrie England.' England when under the priests and the Pope saw rise: (1) Her glorious Constitution, (2) her representative form of government, (3) her two House of Parliament, (4) her trial by jury, (5) the Charter of her liberties, Magna Charta, (6) her noble universities, (7) her splendid cathedrals and churches! That is what England has received 'from Romanism,' which the Nonconformist champion, Dr. Clifford, dogmatically brands 'a paganised form of Christianity.'

Police Methods in Ireland.

SOME time ago we called attention to the revelations made in the case of Sergeant Sheridan, who was dismissed from the Irish police force for having, as was proved to the satisfaction of the authorities, committed several crimes for which innocent persons were later on convicted on his testimony. During the consideration in Parliament of the vote for the Royal Constabulary this affair again came up for discussion. In a leader the *Daily News* says:—

As Sir Robert Reid told the House of Commons on Thursday, there is not a blacker instance in the most despotic Courts of Europe of the frightful danger incurred when policemen are free from all popular control. Even the Chief Secretary for Ireland, while refusing to prosecute Sheridan, admits that 'his conduct has been dastardly and outrageous.' Mr T. W. Russell told the House that this was one of the most deplorable and saddest cases he remembers in connection with Irish politics.

So far only a few of the facts, and those of the barest, have reached the public. Some of the fuller details can now be disclosed. The first definite case against Sheridan as to his inventing crimes and then accusing other people of them, occurred at Hospital, in Limerick, where he was stationed as a constable. A man named Bray, of that place, was known to be on friendly terms with a Mrs Quinlan, who kept a small farm half a mile off. This man was discovered by Sheridan and another constable lying drunk in the lane one night. Sheridan took the man's cap and carried it to a spot near Mrs Quinlan's hayrick, and then set fire to the hay, returning in a few minutes to rouse the drunken Bray. With the aid of the other constable he led him to the barracks, where the stupefied man was charged with setting fire to the hayrick.

No opportunity was given to the prisoner to secure bail, but within six days he was put on trial—not in his own county, but in Cork—before a packed jury. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. After serving two years and three months Bray was discharged with his health so shattered that he died three months later.

Not long after Sheridan secured the conviction of another man for a crime he had himself committed. This time he was on patrol duty with a colleague named Anderson, and he arrested a laborer named Murphy, who was resting on a fence outside the village. Murphy asked what he was charged with, but could get no answer, either there or in the barracks. The man was afterwards charged with killing a donkey owned by a villager called Cragan. It is now admitted by the Government that they have evidence that Sheridan was himself the criminal, but others go further and say that he did not kill the animal until after he had seen Murphy safely locked in the cells. All the people in the locality say he arrested Murphy first, and did not commit the crime until later the same night. Murphy was so terrified at the sentence inflicted upon Bray that, to avoid a protracted trial, and in the hope that he would be treated leniently, he pleaded guilty the first time he was brought into court. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

All this time Sheridan was rising in favor in the constabulary, receiving rewards for these convictions, and fast making for promotion. He was removed from Limerick to Leitrim. There he got off the tails of several cows with a razor, and he and constable Reid charged a man named MacGoohan with the offence. The victim was hauled before a packed jury in Sligo, where he was tried by Judge Andrews. MacGoohan's solicitor advised him to plead guilty, but he declared he would sooner go to his grave than admit he committed so dastardly an outrage upon a neighbor's cattle.

On the first day of the trial two Roman Catholics were allowed on the jury, because the panel was exhausted, the judge declaring that absent jurors would be fined if they did not turn up in the morning. On the day following, when the jury was being empaneled, 60 Catholics were ordered to stand aside, and a packed jury settled the case. When MacGoohan in the dock heard Sheridan's evidence he turned to Reid and said, 'Now you tell the truth and let an innocent man go free.' The appeal disconcerted Reid, who broke down completely in his evidence. The judge then disparaged Reid to the jury, and said, 'If you acquit the prisoner it can only be by blackening the character of Sergeant Sheridan.'

MacGoohan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and Sheridan got £5 reward. A young farmer who knew the prisoner went about the fairs declaring openly that he believed the constable had committed the outrage himself. Sheridan then invited a friend of his own to organise a moonlighting expedition against the young farmer. When MacGoohan's time was up he went before a magistrate and swore as to his innocence.

That was the beginning of the discovery of Sergeant Sheridan's guilt. MacGoohan was compensated by the totally inadequate sum of £100. The aged mother of the man Bray is receiving 10s a week from the Government, and Murphy was asked whether he would be satisfied with £25, and took that paltry sum, against the advice of his friends.

The truth in these cases was only established after the constables called as witnesses at a private inquiry were given an indemnity. The affair, however, was found to be so bad that the Chief Secretary was forced to go back upon his word, that the witnesses should not suffer. In his own words, he had the position put to the four constables thus:—'You have given this information under promise of indemnity. You can have that indemnity; but it must be clear to you that you can be employed in no position of trust in the Royal Irish Constabulary in the future. If you care to lounge about in the depot doing nothing, drawing your regulation pay, you can do so, but my advice to you is to get out of the Royal Irish Constabulary and seek elsewhere to make good the grave offences of which you have been guilty.' Reid and Anderson thereupon elected to go.

Sheridan had been dismissed previously over a totally different case, and he has openly declared that the Government dare not prosecute him. He is known at present to be in America. But there is a growing feeling that the man ought to be placed on trial. Until he is the belief will grow that the Government is afraid that revelations of an equally black character would follow were the man to be arrested. It is stated emphatically that Sheridan's case is by no means an isolated one in the Irish constabulary. The Irish members are therefore pressing for a public inquiry, and the public is likely to agree with them that the time has arrived when the whole system of administering justice in Ireland needs the fullest revision.

The Church and Oxford University.

IN an address delivered to the Oxford Medical Graduate Club and published by the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. Ferguson, of Cheltenham, reviews the history of medicine and the history of Oxford, telling the modern world some plain facts as to how the Church helped learning in the Middle Ages. He points out how the monks of Osney and the Augustinian Canons of St. Frideswyde had founded schools, and how Vacarius, from Bologna, and Robert Pullen, from Paris, taught respectively Law and Divinity, and how the University then granted its first degree to Edward Rich, afterwards Archbishop and finally St. Edmund of Canterbury. We (*Catholic Times*) would add that the Robert Pullen here mentioned was practically the founder of the University, and was also the first English Cardinal. Strange to say, he is not well known, even among the Catholic body. He studied at the University of Paris in company with such men as Cardinal Stephen Langton, Cardinal Lothario (afterwards Pope Innocent III.), and Cardinal Robert Curzon, the real founder of the University of Paris. Cardinal Pullen returned to his native land and taught first at Exeter and later at Oxford, where he established the principle of Cardinal Curzon of bringing together the different branches of knowledge under the title of 'Universitas Litterarum.' So great was his reputation that Pope Innocent II. invited him to Rome, Pope Lucius II. made him Papal Chancellor, and Pope Celestine II. created him Cardinal-priest in 1142—the first English Cardinal.

Dr. Ferguson, in his address, says that he grudges the name of University to mediæval Bologna, and, in a measure, he is right. Bologna was a great school of law as Salerno was a school of medicine. Paris was undoubtedly the first University where the faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine could be studied at the same place. The new system was due to an English Cardinal, Robert Curzon, or, as the French histories of the University call him, 'Robert de Courçon, un Anglais.' This great man showed the French King Philip Augustus the advantages of concentrating the different schools of learning in one place, and prevailed on him to establish the faculties of Jurisprudence and Medicine alongside those of Divinity and Arts. This was a master stroke, and in a short time the University of Paris affiliated to itself no less than 63 colleges, and gained such widespread renown that the students who flocked to it from all parts of Christendom frequently outnumbered the regular citizens. In 1231 Pope Gregory IX., in the Bull 'Parens Scientiarum,' compared it to the city of letters mentioned in the fifteenth chapter of the Book of Joshua. Pope Innocent III. rewarded Robert Curzon by creating him Cardinal under the title of St. Stephen on the Coilsan Hill, and later sent him to England and also to France as Apostolic Delegate. Finally Cardinal Curzon represented the Pope in the Crusaders' Army, and he died far from his own land at Damietta by the mouth of the Nile.

Decoration of a Nun.

AT the request of the Commandant, General Maxwell, Mother Mary Teresa, Superioress at Mafeking, was presented with the Royal Red Cross during the month of June. It was (writes the Sydney *Freeman's* correspondent from Mafeking) the wish of the Commandant that the ceremony should take place at a parade of the Garrison in the Public Recreation Grounds, but as the Rev. Mother declined this honor, the Colonel came to the convent, having himself sent printed invitations to the ladies and gentlemen in town to be present. This they enthusiastically responded to, all the *élite* being in attendance.

Lieutenant-colonel Vyvyan, who was deputed to perform the ceremony, said: 'It is my pleasant task this afternoon to carry out the instructions of General Maxwell, my superior officer commanding this district, and to convey to you, Mother Teresa, this Royal Red Cross as a mark of favor from her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. The Order of the Royal Red Cross is one given to ladies who have done good service in nursing and caring for the wounded soldiers. You, Mother Teresa, were the head of the little band of ladies who did such noble work during the siege. Her late Majesty presented this decoration to three of these ladies—Miss Crawford, who received hers at Pretoria, from the hands of Lord Kitchener; Miss Hill (now Mrs Wimble), to whom the presentation was made last week by Colonel Garstin; and it affords me great pleasure to present this to one of my personal friends, Mother Teresa, than whom there is no more worthy recipient. I am sure all will rejoice, as I do, that the good work done by the ladies of the convent has been appreciated. The motto on their cross is "Faith, hope, and charity," three words forming the insignia under which the Sisters of this convent live and act. I will now, in the name of the late Queen, and behalf of General Maxwell, the officer commanding this district, pin this Order of the Royal Red Cross on you, Mother Teresa, a reward you so well deserve; and allow me to congratulate you upon receiving it.'

Dr. T. P. Hayes, on behalf of the Rev. Mother, thanked Colonel Vyvyan for coming to make the presentation. He paid eloquent testimony to the good work achieved by the Mafeking Sisters, and wound up by saying all would appreciate this recognition of their devotedness and usefulness. Cheers were then given for Colonel Vyvyan, after which the company dispersed.

Jesuit Scientists in Manila.

It would be very hard to properly define a Jesuit according to the popular non-Catholic conception. According to many the object of his existence is to make mankind subservient to him, not as we always find him rendering immense services to humanity in the mission field, in the domain of literature, and in the scientific world. The Order has been established for many years in the Philippines, where apparently it had, under Spanish rule, a wide field for putting into practice those attributes with which it is credited by its maligners. Yet in that out-of-the-way part of the world it has been engaged in the cultivation of science—especially astronomy and meteorology—and conducting one of the finest observatories in the world. A writer in the San Francisco *Monitor* paid a visit recently to the Manila Observatory, of which he gives the following account:—

On entering the gateway a black-robed priest greets you pleasantly, ushers you to an upper office and introduces you to a genial smiling man, also wearing the robe of his Order. This is the famous Father Algue, one of the most noted astronomers and meteorologists in the world, admired by scientists of every government. So far is his word taken as law, that during the late war, when Dewey cut the cable, the Chinese and Japanese ship owners would not allow their vessels to be put to sea until communication in regard to the existence of typhoons could be had from him.

Ascending to the roof of the meteorological building, you stand amid a cluster of wind vanes that, connected with instruments in a room below, register the time, direction, and velocity of the slightest zephyr; another machine causes the sun to register his passage by burning his course on a paper beneath, and, should a cloud intervene, an unmolested gap connects the charred track of the periods of sunshine, marking the time to a second; yawning hoppers catch the rain and register the fall in time and inches; delicate bulbs register the amount of evaporation that has transpired; and numerous other instruments advise on all the traits of the elements.

Paramount to all, however, is the complicated system connected with the delicate mechanism of

The Noted Universal Meteorograph,

invented by Father Secci, one of this famous Jesuit fraternity. This is a marvellous instrument, and one of the wonders of the scientific world.

It registers, every half minute for a week, the movement of the wind in regard to direction and velocity, the deviation and fall of the rain, the state of the barometer and thermometer, and the amount of moisture carried in the air. There are a number of instruments in the bureau for the same separate purposes and requiring hourly attention, but this wonderful piece of mechanism, by day and night, in sunshine and rain, calm or storm, keeps up its clockwork movement and its slender wire fingers trace indelibly on duplicate sheets of cardboard all the variations of the elements, with no need of attention save the weekly winding and change of cards.

The huge time ball is another centre of attraction. Its method of operation is systematised to a nicety. Five minutes before noon three of the assistants station themselves in the observer's room at the mechanism connected with the ball on the tower above. The ball itself is about four feet in diameter and is dropped from the top of a pole about 40 feet in height by means of a lever operated by one of the assistants who, with eyes on the chronometer, awaits the exact moment. Another stands ready to press the electric button that fires a gun at Fort Santiago, near the mouth of the Pasig, two miles away. The third stands at the window, glass in hand, and watches for the flash of the gun, to report any failure in the discharge. But it is in regard to

The Dread Typhoon

that the word of Father Algue is most respected, and many a ship and steamer that now plies the sea owes the continuance of its vocation to the priests in the observatory. Scattered along the coast of the islands, from furthest north to the extreme south, are systems of sub-stations connected with the observatory. A typhoon forms in the Caroline Islands, hundreds of miles to the south, and swings its relentless course towards the Philippines. The alert southern observer signals the approach and all other stations take up the word. Nearer and nearer comes the dread scourge of the sea, but still hundreds of miles from Manila.

On the observatory roof stand Father Algue and his brother priests figuring from the reports the course of the destroyer. They decide that it will pass near Manila. The wires hum the intelligence and on hundreds of ships all is confusion. Steam is raised, sails are set, the small craft run up the Pasig for shelter, and officers and crews stand waiting further intelligence. Still there is not a ripple on Manila Bay; no cloud mars the peaceful blue of the sky; and nothing disturbs the lazy tropical day.

The Jesuits group in closer conference and again the word is flashed, this time that Manila will be in the vortex of the storm. Instantly the sails swell out on the ships; the water is churned by the propellers of the steamers; and the bay is dotted with a frantic fleet scurrying for safe anchorage at Cavite.

Finally all is again calm. The fleet rides peacefully in its new position, and naught remains of the confusion of an hour before. The sun still beats relentlessly on a sea of glass.

Suddenly, out of a clear sky, bursts the awful fury of the typhoon. The heavens are darkened and the peaceful bay trembles

with the fury of the waves; the wind howls along the shore, uprooting tree after tree in its terrible course; and the thunder and lightning lend awful accompaniment to the shriek of the storm. The wrath of the elements is wasted. Thanks to the timely warning of the priests, the shipping rides easily at safe anchorage.

The system of

Recording Earthquakes

is another marvel of science. A huge granite shaft extends from deep down in the volcanic rock to the top of the building, yet entirely free from any contact with the floors. Affixed to its sides are delicate instruments that record the slightest tremor of the earth. One of these dainty mechanisms, on the approach of an earthquake, rings a warning bell in the observer's room and indicates the direction from which the shock is to be expected. This instrument is the invention of Father Sanderia.

So familiar are the priests with the volcanic centres of the islands that they can tell exactly the spot from which the tremor starts, and by listening through a receiver let down into the earth, re-enforced by a sound magnifier, the rumblings of volcanic disturbances can be detected and notice given of the approach of an earthquake. Another of these wonderful instruments is so delicately set that it records the tremor of the earth caused by the beating of storm waves on Norther Luzon, 300 miles distant.

Crossing from the meteorological building, the observatory proper furnishes food for wonderment. Here are manufactured the famous typhoon barometers, the invention of Father Algue. Busy natives print and lithograph the maps of the bureau bulletins in a room equipped for that purpose; assistant observers take observations on solar machines of all descriptions; and high in the dome swings the huge twenty-inch telescope, obedient to the slightest touch. This instrument weighs three tons and the dome through which it peers, about 20 tons, yet so delicately is each balanced that a slight turn of a wheel moves both heavy masses at the will of the operator. Observations are regularly taken and the telescope has been a prominent factor in the astronomical world.

In a separate building the magnetic department holds sway, and all the magnetic vibrations of the earth, electrical and atmospheric storms, are carefully recorded.

The garden is another source of attraction. Four hundred varieties of tropical plants and fruits are nourished and tended by Father Solar, who combines botany with meteorology. The collection embraces oranges, cinnamon, tamarind, mango, bread fruit, banana, bamboo, betel nut, fig and every other variety of fruit bearing trees.

And thus labor from year to year the other fraternity of Jesuits; day by day they are at their posts working ceaselessly for the welfare of science. Month after month they faithfully serve the nation that reposes the utmost confidence in their knowledge. Year in and out witnesses the untiring efforts of the noble Father Algue and his assistants, men who are great among fellowmen; who are an honor to the country in whose interests they labor; and who are an enduring credit to the great Church of which they are the most humble disciples.

Are Strikes Lawful?

MGR. BONOMELLI, Bishop of Cremona, has recently issued some important instructions to his clergy on the labor question in Italy. The document, weighty in itself, has attracted universal attention on account of the personality of its venerable author, who is one of the most prominent members of the Italian episcopate. In his circular on the labor question, of which the Rome correspondent of the *Tablet* gives a summary, he writes mainly about strikes and the conditions under which they are lawful.

'Is a strike lawful?' the Bishop asks, and he answers in the affirmative. The workman's labor is his own, even more than the house, or field, or produce is the property of the master. As the master may refuse to sell at a certain price, or under certain conditions, so may the workman too. And what one workman may do a thousand can do together. But if the workman has already undertaken to labor either in the factory or in the fields for a definite period of time, he cannot strike work before that time has expired without committing an act of injustice, and he is responsible to his master for the consequent damages. 'Yet many of you workmen whom I now wish particularly to address,' says the Bishop, 'have struck work when you were already bound by previous contracts made and accepted. You have done ill; you have acted unjustly. But you will say to me, "The contracts were too onerous and unjust, we were constrained to make them, and, therefore, we had the right to break them."'

The Bishop allows their right to break them if they were unjust in the first instance. But he points out that nobody is a judge of his own case, and they should have had recourse to prudent men of influence, to the parish priests, or syndics, or magistrates, who would see that justice was done them. Even when the injustice is patent, and their right to strike incontestable, he recommends them strongly to try every means of mediation before striking. Strike is the last arm of defence; it is war, and like war, it brings danger and loss in its train. Families have to suffer while the strike continues, and the rise in wages rarely compensates for the preceding loss.

He inveighs against many forms of unjust treatment that are found in his own diocese and against the prevalent absenteeism. 'It is folly,' the circular concludes, 'to think that the actual labor movement can be checked by force. For the force is in the people, who know the power of their numbers in voting and in the efficacy of organization. It is an illusion to suppose that armies can restrain the proletariat, which is an army in itself and furnishes the army of the nation with its recruits. No other remedy remains but the spirit of the Gospel and that equality of charity which may be transfused into the most varied forms of labor that meets with a just retribution.'

RISE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Diocesan News

OPUNAKE,

(From an occasional correspondent.)

For some months the ladies of this growing district had been working and canvassing for a 'Coronation Fair' in aid of the new convent school and presbytery fund, On August 9th, at 8 p.m. (Coronation Day), a very important gathering took place in the Opunake Town Hall to witness the opening of the event. The Rev. Father Cognet, S.M., explained why the Member for Taranaki and also the chairman of the Town Board were absent. The function he said, was, from the first, meant to be a coronation fair, and it happened that the coincidence had been made perfect. The auspicious coincidences should cause them all to rejoice; and as Catholics they heartily joined with their countrymen in paying homage to the new King and Queen of England, who were crowned that day in Westminster Abbey. They could follow the example of our Holy Father the Pope, who sent his deputies to the celebrations with his message: 'Go and take my sympathy and my blessings to good King Edward.' Having referred to the liberal spirit with which other appeals had been favored by the Opunake public, and also to the tempting display of goods exhibited the Rev. Father concluded by declaring the fair open and inviting the band to play 'God save the King,' after which three cheers were called for the King and Queen, and responded to in real British style.

The display consisted of two treble-stalls, tastefully decorated with coronation red, nikau palms, and pampas grass, and laden with paintings, mirrors, fire-screens, plush-chairs, settees, rattan-tables, flower-stands, drapes, cushions, lamps, silver tea and coffee services, what-nots, lounge-chairs, carved trays, tray-cloths, epergnes, hall-stands, wedding-cakes, etc. The stalls were in charge of (1) Mesdames M. J. Brennan and M. Fraser, assisted by Mesdames J. McHardy and Des Forges, and Misses Brennan (3), Hickey (4), McSweeney, Lynham, O'Connor, Barlow (2), Jeffries, Clegg, Duggan, Callander, Barkley, Prosser (2), Tidd, Peat and Duffill; (2) Mesdames O'Brien and Tindle, assisted by Mesdames McDavitt, Scott, Fowler, O'Meara, Woods, Hodgson, Barron, and Misses Haughey, Flynn, Higgins, Daly, Ryan, McNamara, A. Hearn, Gilligan, Dempsey, McMenamin, Simpson, Vickery, Clemoe, Preston, Parkes Morris (3), L. Dudley and Wagstaff. The refreshment table was managed by Mrs Higgins, assisted by Mrs A. Fraser, Mrs J. M. Hickey, and Mrs O. Cummins.

Amongst the various amusements provided for the public were Maypole dancing, under the supervision of Mrs O'Meara, Irish and Highland reels danced in costume by a few school boys, a Highland sword-dance executed by Master T. Fowler, and a Highland fling danced in character by Master A. Brennan. A bevy of little girls in sailors' dresses looked charming in the hornpipe. All these items were performed in a very creditable manner, and were vociferously applauded and encored. Miss K. Flynn played the music for the Maypole, and M. M. Fowler and J. Hickey for the other dances. The public could not help passing a high eulogium on the merit of the able teachers who prepared and trained the children for these graceful dances, and especially Mr D. Ross, so favorably known in the district. Besides all these attractions, the Opunake Brass Band put the Catholics of the district under a debt of gratitude by giving voluntarily their much-valued services every night.

On Friday evening the following programme was gone through:—Song, 'Ashore,' Mr McDavitt; song, 'Island of Dreams,' Mrs O'Meara (encored); song, 'A soldier and a man,' Mr E. Lusk; song, 'Soldiers in the park,' Miss K. Flynn (encored); Highland fling, Master Allan Brennan; song, 'Queen of the earth,' Mr Garry; song, 'In the shade of the palm,' Mr Hirst; duet, 'Life's dream is o'er,' Mrs O'Meara and Miss K. Flynn (encored). A number of little girls danced a hornpipe. On Saturday evening business was very brisk, and it became evident that our anticipations of a financial success would be surpassed. By 11 p.m. all goods left on the stalls were cleared and sold by public auction, many of the articles realising good prices.

As a wind-up to a very good week, a social was held in the hall on Monday, 18th August, and was well patronised. Miss K. Flynn and Messrs Fowler, Humphries, Lusk and Hirst supplied the music, and Mr Martin carried out the duties of M.C. Before closing the proceedings the Rev. Father Cognet announced that the sum of £362 17s 4d had been handed in, and that nearly £30 were still expected from various sources. This gratifying result places the parish account in a most satisfactory condition, and will enable the committee to carry out the desires of our community. On behalf of the committee, Mr M. J. Brennan thanked all promoters, assistants, and also the public, and brought the fair to a close with a few humorous and opportune remarks.

During the progress of the fair on Wednesday afternoon a very sad occurrence took place. While all its occupiers were away at the bazaar, St. John's Presbytery was found to be on fire. The firebell soon sounded the alarm, and in a moment the whole population reached the building. Willing hands exerted themselves to save the furniture, about two-thirds of which was removed. The fire brigade managed to put out the fire, but not before great damage was done. The building is now a mere charred wreck. It was insured in the Phoenix for £120, and the furniture in the Northern Queensland for £80. Much sympathy was shown to the sufferers, who within two hours were provided with a new dwelling. Unfortunately there are in every presbytery many valuable articles, books especially, which cannot be replaced easily.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 1.

Mr P. Pender and family are now settled on a property purchased at Redcliffe, near Sumner, and we are all particularly pleased to welcome them again in our midst.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Foley and Rev. Father Hyland, was at Oxford on Sunday last. An episcopal visitation to Leeston and Southbridge will be made next Sunday, September 7.

Whilst at Rangiora on last Sunday week, the customary ceremonies of an episcopal visitation to a parish were carried out by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, and the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to about 20 young persons, who had been prepared by the Rev. Father Hyland. After Mass the Bishop urged the claims of the Cathedral upon the congregation and a collection was made on behalf of the fund. In the afternoon his Lordship visited Loburn where again Confirmation was administered and donations received towards the Cathedral. The Bishop preached at Rangiora in the evening to a large congregation and announced that the collections during the day amounted to over £60.

Dr. George Deamer is leaving Christchurch to take up the practice of his profession at Featherston in the North Island. The Doctor and Mrs Deamer will be missed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in this city. During a long residence in Christchurch Mrs Deamer has devoted much time and energy to works in connection with the Church. As an organiser of entertainments of a high-class and artistic character in aid of many deserving objects Mrs Deamer has won for herself the enduring gratitude of clergy and people alike. Being a parishioner of St. Mary's, Manchester street, the greater portion of her devoted labors were there abundantly manifested and not likely to be soon forgotten. The Altar Society, St Vincent de Paul Society, and other organisations have all enjoyed a share of her self-sacrificing attention. Sincere good wishes will accompany Dr. and Mrs Deamer for their future welfare and success.

At Rangiora on Friday evening last the children of the parish schools gave a most meritorious concert in honor of the Bishop. His Lordship was welcomed in 'prose and verse,' and presented by the children with their own savings, and the proceeds of the concert as their contribution towards the Cathedral Building Fund. In thanking and congratulating them and their teachers (the Sisters of the Missions) on their brilliant success, he expressed his appreciation of the vocal and instrumental treat afforded. The Bishop alluded to the sacrifices their parents so generously made in common with the Catholics generally of New Zealand to impart to their dear children something more than a godless instruction. Referring to the spasmodic efforts made by certain sections of the community to have Bible reading and short prayers in the State schools, the Bishop said he could not fail to see and deplore the evil of a system which they owe to their own supineness and unwillingness to unite with their fellow Catholic colonists in securing the advantages of denominational education.

At the meeting held last week in the interests of the Children's Aid Society some of the speakers, amongst whom was the Anglican Bishop Dr. Julius, championing the 'boarding-out' system, spoke somewhat disparagingly of the institutions where children were congregated together. The Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, who was present as one of the selected speakers, felt it his duty (and most effectively performed it) to take up the cudgels in defence of the noble band of self-sacrificing religious who so ungrudgingly devoted their lives for the welfare of so many of our poor and helpless children. His Lordship added that he could speak from personal experience (which it is very evident few if any other of those present could) and assure them that in this Colony and elsewhere he had seen numbers of poor little children, lovingly fed, fostered, and trained in our (Catholic) institutions as if they were in the best boarding schools, and he knew of numbers who, thanks to the good, solid religious and secular education they had received therein, became excellent members of society. The publication of our Bishop's opportune remarks and the subject leading to their utterance, were studiously avoided by the local press.

HOKITIKA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

August 28.

A very pleasing function took place at St. Columbkille's convent, Hokitika, last Sunday, when Mrs R. W. Wade, who has for a very long time held the office of president of the Holy Family Sodality, and who has also been one of the most energetic members of St. Mary's Altar Society ever since its establishment, was made the recipient of a purse of sovereigns and a neat little address as a small token of the esteem in which that lady is held by the members of the various societies in Hokitika.

The Very Rev. Dean Martin S.M., who presided, expressed his deep regret at Mrs Wade's approaching departure for South Africa, and in a feeling manner referred to the zeal and energy she had displayed on all occasions, making special mention of the valuable services she had for years rendered to St. Mary's choir. He wished her all happiness and prosperity in her new home, where he trusted she would be for many years spared to continue the good work so long carried on by her in Hokitika. He concluded by expressing a hope that her example of practical interest in Church matters would be followed by the other members of the societies.

The Rev. Father Malone, who replied on behalf of Mrs Wade, also made mention of her devotedness to the sodalities.

All joined in wishing Mr and Mrs Wade a pleasant voyage, and every happiness and prosperity in South Africa.

The following is the address:—

Dear Mrs Wade,—We have not gathered here to extol your virtues or applaud your merits. No! But on this the eve of your departure from amongst us we desire to express our appreciation of the edifying and unvarying attention you have bestowed on the confraternities of the Holy Family and Children of Mary since their inception. The practical interest you have at all times taken in everything connected with our Holy Church has been a bright and shining example which we shall long remember. As a mark of our esteem and good will we beg your acceptance of the accompanying little souvenir. Whilst deploring the void your departure is leaving in the Society of the Holy Family, and indeed in the Catholic community at large, we heartily wish you and Mr. Wade every blessing in the land to which your gaze now turns. Dear Mrs. Wade we subscribe ourselves with much esteem, 'The confraternities of the Holy Family and Children of Mary.'

DIocese of AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 28.

The Boer boy to whom I have already referred is named Charles Patrick Crowley, the father being an Irishman, the mother a Boer. He continues to attract much attention in the city.

His Lordship the Bishop proceeded to the Orphanage, Lake Takapuna, last Saturday evening, where he celebrated Mass on Sunday, and stayed until Monday morning, when he returned to town.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society will approach the Holy Table in a body at the 9 o'clock Mass next Sunday morning at St. Patrick's. The officers will provide a breakfast after Mass for the members in St. Patrick's Hall.

The half-yearly meeting of the N.Z. District (No. 3) of the H.A.C.B. Society took place last evening in the Hibernian Hall. The district President, Bro. B. Stead, presided. As the business had not concluded at 10.30, it was decided to adjourn the meeting until Friday evening.

'The Romish Church' is the term applied by a local editor to the Church when writing this week of the school trouble in France. One would think that such opprobrious language was reserved solely for 'pious, glorious and immortal' gatherings, and not to editorial columns of a daily journal.

Mr Leslie, the new Registrar of Friendly Societies, has returned several names of officers of the H.A.C.B. Society to the District Secretary, Bro W. Kane, stating that he refused to recognise them because they were not guaranteed according to law. This should act as a salutary warning to branches.

Jean Gerardy, the famous Belgian cello player, rendered two solos at St. Patrick's last Sunday morning. They were an 'Ave Maria' by Bach and an 'Ave Maria' by Gounod, both of which were performed with a skill and devotion that shall ever remain in the memories of those who listened to them. Herr Gottfried Galston accompanied on the organ, and such a combination has rarely been heard here.

Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Reefton, has written to the District Executive of the H.A.C.B. Society to the effect that the conditions are favorable for the inauguration of a branch of the society there. The officers are to attend to the matter at once. This will make four branches of the society on the West Coast. The Rev. Father Ahern, of Pukekohe, Auckland provincial district, who attended the last meeting of the Auckland branch, also thought a branch could be formed, with every prospect of success, in his extensive parish. This is good news, because we cannot have too many branches in the Colony of this excellent Catholic society.

A copy of the following letter has been sent to the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., St. Patrick's, and to the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P.:—Dear Rev. Father,—I take this opportunity of thanking your Reverence most heartily in the name of all the Austrian residents of the Colony for the beautiful sermon delivered at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday last on the occasion of the birthday celebration of his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Francis Joseph I.—I have the honor to be your Reverence's most obedient servant, F. LANGGUTH, Austro-Hungarian Consul.

A single trial of MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy.—*.*

Those of our readers in need of the articles specified would do well to peruse the following lines. The best value is promised. Particular attention is drawn to the first-class stock of numerous sets of stations of the cross (size 17 x 13)—per set 7s 6d, posted 8s; large assortment of nickel statues in different styles and sizes, from 6s to 15s; marble fonts with brass crucifix attached, beautifully finished, from 1s to 3s 6d; medals (Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin) at all prices; crosses in mother of pearl and gold from 2s to 15s; rosary beads in mother of pearl, 2s to 2s 6d; others 6d to 1s; crucifixes (wall and standing), 1s to 5s; framed religious (photo) pictures on imitation marble, all sizes, 2s to 4s; ordinary, 6d to 2s; unframed pictures, 1d to 1s; large-sized pictures of St. Patrick, 1s; others, 6d to 1s; plated nickel (bronze-colored) glass stands, different shapes and sizes, 6s to 15s; worked silk pictures of Our Lord, etc., encased in oval-shaped glass frames, 1s to 3s 6d; scapulars, etc. Where not specified all articles post free. Orders promptly executed and carefully packed. Note the address—H. Koorey, Fancy Goods Depot, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.*.*

Palatines in Limerick.

A WRITER in the New York *Sun* declares it to be a well-known historical fact that about the time when the great tide of Palatine (German) emigration set in toward the colony of New York, and more especially to Pennsylvania, about 4000 of this people were sent over to Ireland upon the request of the then Lieutenant-Governor, and were settled mainly in the County Limerick. These were of the same people who so largely populated Pennsylvania, the descendants of whom still speak a German dialect, commonly called 'Pennsylvania Dutch'; many of the same people settled in the valley of the Mohawk, in the county of Schoharie, and along the Hudson in the State of New York.

The *Sun's* correspondent further says that many descendants of this people are still to be found in the County Limerick, preserving their German names, habits, customs, and, in religion, their Protestant belief.

At the outskirts of Rathkeale is a hamlet called Court Matrix, which is the centre of them in that locality. Here the writer met a number of them. Mr Samuel Shier, a very intelligent farmer, seems to be a sort of 'king bee' among them. 'I met his sons and daughters,' the correspondent writes, 'all educated and well informed. Other German names one meets here are such as Medler, Muller, Bovenger, Becker, Switzer, Mueller, Reinhart, Heck, and many others. The number of families in this neighborhood is about 200, and in the County of Limerick the number of Palatine families is estimated at about 2000. They centre about Adare, Ballingarry, Arbela, and Court Matrix, the latter being the parent colony. Of course, many of these people emigrated to America during the century just passed, and others will, no doubt, follow, as America is the goal to which every inhabitant of Ireland looks forward.

'Until about a generation and a half ago these Palatines spoke the Pfälzisch dialect, which is still spoken in Pennsylvania by a million of people. Mr Shier informed me that his father, who died some 20 years ago at the age of 80 years, was still conversant with the dialect of his father, and the generations before that spoke the dialect pretty generally, but at this day it has died out.'

The Cost of Living Four Centuries

AgO

A BELGIAN priest, who devotes some of his time to rummaging among the archives and manuscripts of his native Flanders (writes a Louvain correspondent), has unearthed documents which give a splendid idea of the economical conditions prevailing in his fatherland 300 or 400 years ago. Some items culled from the documents published by Father Annaert I find interesting enough to be given a little space for the edification of my readers:

Every Flemish village had in the sixteenth century its relief society, which was generally managed by two laymen voted for by the villagers. These two administrators had to give a yearly report of their doings to the parish priest and the town councilmen. From one of these reports it appears that in the village of Stekene the revenues of the relief society amounted in 1599 to 56 dollars in American money. One would naturally think that the poor relieved with said wealth were very few and far between. Not so, however, for, according to the records of the disbursements made by the society, 56 dollars made really a round sum in those days. Judge for yourself:

Every deserving poor person received weekly a loaf of bread weighing eight pounds, that made for the year an expense of 89 cents per capita.

The society paid also house rent; and a year's rent for a poor widow's house cut a swath in the revenues of 36 cents.

It furnished wearing apparel, and paid for the cloth at the rate of from 11 to 13 cents a yard, whilst the shoes it settled for cost from seven to nine cents a pair—the price of a good cigar.

No mention is made of the accounts of coal; but items for turf furnished, entailing an expense of 16 cents per waggonload, recur quite frequently.

Doctor's fees and surgeon's fees fitted in with the above figure; for the same accounts refer to sums varying from five to 11 cents for medical attendance upon sick parishioners. For the operation of lithotomy the surgeon received in 1578 the munificent fee of 43 cents. At sight of such a bill there was no occasion for the patient to die, as was the case recently in Brussels, where, after a successful operation—operations are always successful when they are not spoiled by complications—the patient, on being handed the surgeon's bill for £1600, suffered one of these complications from which he never recovered.

In summing up his enquiry Father Annaert makes a comparison between the annual budget of a family, composed of father, mother, and five children, in the sixteenth century, and the budget of a like household in the twentieth century.

Considering the value of money in Belgium to-day, this sixteenth-century budget would represent now a sum of 210 dollars. Whence the compiler draws the inference that the conditions of the laborer in the sixteenth century, when wages averaged from seven to 13 cents a day, was not as wretched as modernists would have us believe.

You can protect yourself from any serious after-effects arising from a bad cold by taking TUSSICURA.—*.*

The very worst Cough or Cold succumbs to Tussicura. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—*.*

INTERCOLONIAL.

It is found that the regulations made in Queensland recently providing for religious instruction in the State schools are ultra vires.

The Rev. Father Olier, Provincial of the Marist Order in Australia, is at present in the New Hebrides. He will return to Sydney in October.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Bathurst, was recently presented with an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns on behalf of the laity of the Wellington parish.

That talented young violinist, Miss Maud McCarthy, daughter of Dr. McCarthy, of Sydney, has accepted her first professional engagement in America, which will be entered upon in November next.

It has been suggested that the surpluses in connection with the Bulli Fund (£10,000), Patriotic Fund (£15,000), and Flood Relief Fund (£500), should be handed over to the newly-formed Public Disaster Fund.

His Lordship Bishop Doyle ordained Rev. J. Durkin priest at St. Carthage's Pro-Cathedral a few Sundays ago. Crowds came from all parts of the district to witness the beautiful ceremony. The newly-ordained priest has been appointed to the Lismore parish.

The organising committee of the Sydney Executive of the Home Rule movement has received cable advice from Mr John Redmond, M.P., to the effect that a delegation from the Irish party will probably come to Australia about the beginning of the year.

An impressive ceremony was performed in the new church adjoining St. Vincent's Convent, Sydney, on the Feast of the Assumption, when, in the presence of a large gathering of ex-pupils, two windows erected by them to the memory of their late beloved teacher, Mother M. Ursula Bruton, were solemnly blessed by the Rev. Father Cregan.

Dr. Thomas Patrick M'Inerney, M.A., LL.D., has been elected Warden of the Melbourne University (for the fourth term unopposed) on the motion of Mr Robert Morrison, M.A., seconded by Rev. Edward H. Syden, M.A., B., B.Sc. Dr. M'Inerney is a brother of the Rev. J. M'Inerney, S.J., and of Major M'Inerney, at present in South Africa.

As a reward of thirteen and a half years of earnest and fruitful work in the parish of Clifton Hill, the Rev. R. Collins was recently made P.P. of SS. Peter and Paul's, South Melbourne, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Graber. Last week the people of Clifton Hill presented Father Collins with £110, sets of valuable books, and a handsomely-framed address.

The people of Albury have taken in hand with much earnestness the promotion of a memorial to the late Father Dunne and Mother Ignatius, who placed the coping-stone of a life of religion and charity by their devotion to welfare of the little ones of the Newtown (Albury) Orphanage.

At a meeting of the Council of the Women's Progressive Association of New South Wales, held immediately after the second reading of the Woman's Franchise Bill, a special vote of thanks was accorded to Sir John See 'for his earnest and successful efforts in causing the bill to pass into law.' A movement was immediately inaugurated for the presentation of a testimonial to the Premier. As the nucleus of a fund five guineas were collected in the room, and subscriptions are invited from all women in accord with the new political order.

The Victorian railway employees who recently threatened to strike have abandoned the idea, but have declared their opposition to the percentage reductions, which they will constitutionally oppose. In announcing the withdrawal of the strike threats, Mr Best, Minister of Railways, said: 'The men have lifted a heavy weight of woe. They have raised the dark cloud that threatened to settle over the business of the State. There is now a neutral understanding between the Government and the men. We claim no victory; neither do they.'

The work of completing the internal decoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral is proceeding apace (writes a Melbourne correspondent). The artists are now engaged in the work of decorating the roof and the upper walls of the sanctuary. No expense is being spared to make this, the pivot of devotion in ever Catholic temple, worthy of its exalted office. There have just been placed in position in the Sacred Heart Chapel three magnificent stained-glass windows from the Birmingham firm of Hardman. As works of art they have been pronounced veritable triumphs of the glass-stainer's craft. The total cost was £400. The chapels which are yet to be fitted with stained glass, are St. Thomas's, St. Brigid's, and St. Joseph's.

An ex-Sydney journalist, Mr. Donald Murray (says the *Argus*) who is now in London, has invented a telegraphic system which is reputed to be the fastest in existence. Instead of the messages being ticked out and read by ear or punched on paper, they are clearly typewritten by the instrument at the receiving station, and, what is more, the inventor claims that the mechanism he employs could set type equally as well as type-write. A set of Murray system instruments is now being worked between Chicago and New York, a distance of 1000 miles, and messages are being transmitted at a speed of 80 words a minute. When it is remembered that an expert operator can only receive on an average at the rate of 30 words in ordinary traffic, the expedition of which the invention is capable will be realised.

In cases of attacks of Colic, Cramp or Spasms, Evans' WITCH'S OIL will be found invaluable.—*.*

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 7, Sunday.—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Eugenius III., Pope and Confessor.
- " 8, Monday.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
- " 9, Tuesday.—St. Kieran, Abbot.
- " 10, Wednesday.—St. Hilary, Pope and Confessor.
- " 11, Thursday.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.
- " 12, Friday.—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.
- " 13, Saturday.—St. Sergius I., Pope and Confessor.

ST. EUGENIUS III., POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Eugenius III. was Pope from 1145 to 1153. Owing to the disturbed state of Rome, Eugenius III. was consecrated in the monastery of Farfa, and took up his temporary abode at Viterbo. He excommunicated the patrician Jordanes, and finally succeeded in re-establishing his authority at Rome. This Pope commissioned St. Bernard to preach the Second Crusade. It was to Pope Eugenius III. that St. Bernard addressed his *De Consideratione*, in which he stated without disguise what were the duties of chief pastor, and urged the necessities of reform.

NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

The Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary is celebrated on September 8. This festival was appointed by Pope Innocent XI., that the faithful may be called upon in a particular manner to recommend to God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, the necessities of His Church, and to return to Him thanks for His gracious protection and numberless mercies. What gave occasion to the institution of this feast was a solemn thanksgiving for the relief of Vienna when it was besieged by the Turks in 1683.

ST. HILARY, POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Hilary, the successor of St. Leo, was born in Sardinia, and was Pope from 461 to 467. He was the defender of Bishop Flavian against the Eutychians in the Second Council of Ephesus in 449.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA, VIRGIN.

St. Rose, who was a religious of Third Order of St. Dominic, was born at Lima, Peru, South America. She is the patron saint of her native city, and was the first saint of South America.

ST. SERGIUS I., POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Sergius was Pope from 637 to 701. He refused to sanction the Trullan Synod, which assembled in 692 at the summons of the Emperor Justinian II. Irritated by this refusal, the haughty Emperor sent orders for the apprehension and transportation of the Pope to Constantinople. But the Romans, and even the Imperial soldiery, rushed to the defence of the Pope, and only for the intervention of St. Sergius they would have torn Zacharias, the Imperial officer, to pieces.

News was recently received (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*) of the death of Mrs. Michael Crofts, of Camden street, Dublin, only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Tierney, Ennistymon, County Clare. The deceased lady, whose remains were followed to Glasnevin cemetery by a large body of clerical and lay mourners, was a sister of the Rev. D. Tierney, C.S.S.R. (Limerick), and of Mr. Peter Tierney (Lieutenant-Colonel, Church street Catholic Boys, Brigade), aunt of Sister M. Thomasine (Crofts), Dominican Convent, Invercargill (N.Z.), and sister-in-law of Mr. J. J. Crofts, a gentleman well-known in this State.

Bigotry has received a check in Bendigo, where, of late, it has been more than usually aggressive and rampant, says a local paper. The sub-committee appointed to inquire into the charges brought by Canon Watson, of All Saints' Anglican Church, against clergymen and nuns of the Catholic Church—that they did not confine their ministrations to the patients of their own denomination, but made proselytes from members of other churches—reported the result of their investigations to the Hospital Committee recently. The sub-committee—Messrs A. Mackay (president), Hoskins, Green, and Dr. Gaffney—met on July 31, when Canon Watson and Father Shanahan called witnesses and addressed the committee at the conclusion of the evidence. Evidence was given that a patient named Wilson, who stated that he was a member of the Church of England and was entered as such in the hospital records, was some weeks after admission admitted as a member of the Catholic Church, and died four hours after the ceremony. The evidence of the patient's wife, three sisters, a friend, Wardsman King, and four nurses was taken, and statements by the nuns and Father Shanahan were read. The following decision was recorded:—'After due and careful inquiry into the case of the late William Wilson, we beg to report that he was admitted to the hospital on February 7, 1902. With his own approval he was entered as a member of the Church of England, and he was visited by a clergyman of that denomination. Just prior to his death, however, he was, at the solicitation of his wife, admitted into the Catholic Church, apparently in keeping with a previous promise made to her. There is no evidence to show that any undue influence was used by any Catholic priest or nun to cause him to change his faith. Canon Watson, not having cited any other case, our inquiries were confined to the one above mentioned.'

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A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 35 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at Gefle this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Alnarp, as above mentioned, when the

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)
Was awarded to **ALPHA-LAVALS** only.

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

At the Hand Separator Trials held at Christiana (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—The Largest Steamer.

The White Star liner *Oedric* has been launched in Belfast. She is the largest steamer in the world, being 700ft long, 20,970 tons gross, and accommodates 3000 passengers.

ARMAGH.—Bigotry Again.

For unadulterated religious bigotry (writes a Dublin correspondent) it would be difficult to match the Protestant members of the Armagh Poor Law Board. At their last meeting the election of a nurse for the fever hospital was again under consideration. The voting lay between a Protestant lady who was unknown to them and a Catholic who for three months during a virulent outbreak of fever did temporary duty in the hospital, and did it so efficiently that on the recommendation of the medical officer the Guardians passed a special resolution complimenting her. Notwithstanding this, every Protestant Guardian present voted against her, and the other applicant was elected.

Visit of Cardinal Moran.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, accompanied by his secretary, Very Rev. Dean O'Haran, arrived at Armagh on July 11, and proceeded to Ara Coeli, where they remained as guests of his Eminence Cardinal Logue for a few days.

DUBLIN.—Anti-Treating League

Speaking at Swords recently his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin said the Anti-Treating League was one of the most promising organisations ever established in Ireland for the eradication of the evils of intemperance.

Catholic Insurance Company.

The capital of the Irish Catholic Church Property Insurance Co., Limited, amounting to £100,000, has been fully allotted by the directors. The number of shares applied for was greatly in excess of the capital.

LIMERICK.—Death of a Priest.

The death is announced of the Rev. Timothy Bourke, Kiltely, Limerick. Father Bourke was in his 52nd year, and had labored zealously as a priest for more than 25 years. Educated at St. Patrick's College, Thurles, he was ordained by the late Archbishop Croke in 1877. His first years in the sacred ministry were spent in the diocese of Salford, and when called to his native archdiocese he was appointed curate, first to Gurtmahoe, then to Killenalea, and for the last four years he labored faithfully in the parish of Kiltely.

Charitable Bequests.

The late Mr Henry M. Daly, of Woodfield, Dromcollogher, bequeathed a field of his property beside the Catholic Church as a site for a convent, £500 to the building fund, and £100 a year in perpetuity to the nuns, chargeable on his landed property at Boherbee, in the County Cork. He also bequeathed the rent of five houses and some freehold land to the poor of Dromcollogher, and for the propagation of the faith.

ROSCOMMON.—

The death has occurred at Roscommon, at the age of 107 years, of an army pensioner named John O'Neill, who served under three crowned heads and drew a pension from the fourth. He was present at the taking of Sebastopol, and fought in a great many of the battles in which he distinguished himself, as he was the possessor of several medals. Deceased was hale and hearty up to recently, when his health gave way, and he was obliged to seek admission to the local union hospital, where he died a few weeks since. Of late years he was connected with the local fife and drum band, which, under his capable tutorship, was brought to a state of great perfection, he being a most skillful musician.

SLIGO.—Compulsory Land Sale.

The United Irish League has scored a striking victory in Sligo, where the large estate of Lord Lucan is about to come into the hands of peasant proprietors. At the

weekly meeting of the Westport Guardians and District Council recently Mr Michael O'Boyle proposed the following resolution: 'Resolved—That we, the Westport Board of Guardians and District Council, have learned with pleasure that the Congested Districts Board have at length been successful in completing negotiations regarding the purchase of the Lucan estate, whereby hundreds of families will be afforded an opportunity of becoming peasant proprietors of the land made fertile by the sweat of their fathers.' The chairman said the action of the Congested Districts Board in purchasing those lands was a great victory, particularly for the members of the organisation which was the means of compelling the Government and the Congested Districts Board to do so. They were all aware of the clearances that were effected in '46 on the Lucan estate, the most horrible that were ever made in Ireland; and from that up to the time the U.I.L. was started in the district there was not a single move made by any person to relieve the poor people who had been exiled, some of them out of the country, some of them into the workhouse to die in batches there. They should all feel that it was a great victory, and it would have been accomplished four or five years ago only for a certain number of graziers living in the district. These men came in from other districts, and took up the lands that belonged to the people. He hoped there would be a strong agitation to compel the Congested Districts Board to give these men the same terms as they had got from the landlord—namely, to put them out as eleven months' tenants, when their term was up, without any compensation. He hoped the Congested Districts Board would do this, and not saddle the incoming tenant with unnecessary purchase money. Those men never expended a penny on the land since they went into it, but took all the good out of it.

GENERAL.

Agricultural Society.

The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society held its annual meeting at Cork recently, under the presidency of a distinguished nobleman, Lord Monteaigle. Mr Horace Plunkett made a long speech, and so did Father Finlay, S.J. Count Moore also took part in the proceedings. The Society called on the railway companies to give greater facilities and lower rates for the transit of cream and dairy produce. Mr Plunkett, in a speech, gave some particulars of the industrial development carried out in Ireland, and attempted to traverse certain statements of Mr John Dillon in which Mr Dillon asserted that much of the energy and enthusiasm of the Agricultural Organisation Society and of similar enterprises was due to a desire on the part of the Press to draw a red herring across the trail of Home Rule.

Ex-New Zealander in the West.

Some time ago we were informed by cable that Mr J. Cathcart Wason, the Unionist Member of Parliament for the Orkney and Shetland Islands, had withdrawn his support from the Government and joined the Liberals. We wonder if what he saw of the Land Question during a recent visit to the West of Ireland had anything to do with his change of politics? About the middle of July, accompanied by Mr Cullinan, M.P., he paid a visit to the De Freyne and Dillon estates, and interviewed many of the tenants and inspected their cabins. He also visited the scene of the evictions, and expressed much sympathy with the poor people, whom he was surprised to see in such good cheer. Throughout the journey police on cars and bicycles, with a Government note-taker, accompanied the party. Mr Wason expressed the feeling that there was no justification for delaying the settlement of the system which he witnessed, and said he would do all in his power to attain that end.

Compelled to Pay Up.

The action brought by the Secretary of State for War against Major E. W. Studdert and others for alleged fraudulent breach of contract in connection with the purchase of horses for Yeomanry serving in South

Africa was settled before the Vice-Chancellor. After an adjournment, at the close of the evidence for the plaintiff, the Solicitor General said a settlement had been arrived at on the terms that all further proceedings should terminate, judgment to be given for the plaintiff against Major Studdert, John Studdert, and Thomas Studdert in the sum of £2000 in respect of that portion of the statement of claim under which the plaintiff claimed relief against Major Studdert as agent and trustee, and in lieu of all accounts thereunder, judgment against the same three defendants for costs, agreed at £1000 over the costs awarded by the House of Lords, the action to be dismissed against the defendants Gregg and Fletcher, without costs. The consent was made a rule of Court.

Police Shadowing.

Whilst the vote for the Royal Irish Constabulary was under consideration recently by the House of Commons, Mr T. W. Russell brought under the notice of members the 'shadowing' to which visitors to the West of Ireland were subjected. He said that four or five weeks previously he visited the West of Ireland, accompanied by the hon. members for West Lanark and Oldham, Mr Douglas and Mr Alfred Immott. If he had gone alone he could have understood that some little attention would have been paid to him, for he was visiting one of the most dangerous parts of Ireland; but, accompanied as he was by gentlemen of such spotless reputations as his companions, there could have been no suspicion with regard to the party. But what happened? He should like the Committee to understand what kind of thing life was in Ireland. In this case there were three members of the Imperial Parliament, as loyal and just as peaceable as the right hon. gentleman or any Minister on the Treasury Bench. They did not go to hold any meetings; they did not go to stir up agitation—but simply for the purpose of seeing for themselves, of getting at the facts, and hearing what the people and the landlord himself had to say. What happened? From the moment that they landed on the De Freyne Estate, and during the three days that they were there until they left by train at Castlereagh, they were constantly shadowed by three or four policemen. Wherever they went on cars the police were after them on bicycles; wherever they stopped, they stopped immediately behind them. If they went out into the streets to speak to friends, the police were on the spot eavesdropping. He wanted to know why these gentlemen, going to that part of the country on perfectly lawful and legitimate business, should be subjected to this surveillance by the Irish police in that manner? The right hon. member for Dewsbury had rather more attention paid to him than even he (Mr Russell) had. He asked for no explanation for himself. He should not expect any other treatment.

Nothing Like Him.

The London 'Observer,' Unionist organ though it is, is getting sick of the Orange lodges. It says: 'One wonders how this curious spirit of Orangism manages to keep alive in the face of present-day views with regard to religion. The Catholic is no less pious than he was a couple of centuries ago, but he is abundantly tolerant. The same may be said, in a sense, for the Presbyterian, and it may be said also for the Protestant; but the Orangeman, whether he happens to be a Presbyterian or a Protestant, is an extraordinary exception to all rules. He has lived through the nineteenth century in vain—in fact, he lives in the penal days, and would, if he could, very probably re-enact the penal laws. Neither Englishmen nor Scotchmen can understand him, for there is nothing like him either in England or Scotland.'

The De Freyne Estate.

In connection with the cable news received last week that an eviction campaign had been commenced on the De Freyne estate, the following report of a visit to the district by Mr T. W. Russell and two English Members of Parliament will be of interest. Mr Russell tells us of a call he and his friends made on one of the tenants:— 'The moderate Irish landlord, of course, has

a political economy all his own. Economists such as Moses, Ricardo, and Mill count for nothing in his eyes. Rent is the first charge on the land, so far as he is concerned, whether the tenant makes the rent out of the soil or gets it in New York or Chicago matters not. All that is detail with which he has no concern. This was the second case we investigated. The tenant held eight Irish acres. The 1881 rent was £9; the judicial rent was £6 10s. He had just finished a barn and loft outside the house, and his live stock consisted of two cows, two calves and a donkey. Asked if Lord De Freyne had assisted in any way with timber, slates, or otherwise, the question caused some amusement. Such a thing was never heard of on the estate. The function of the landlord was confined solely and entirely to the collection of the rent twice a year. Everything else was left to the wretched peasants. Asked how he made the rent and kept himself and his family, the answer came at once. He was too old now to go to England to work. That was the invariable rule with the younger men. But he had six children—four at home and two girls in America. "Do you hear regularly from the girls?" I asked. "We do, sir," was the prompt reply. "And perhaps they send you help?" I queried. "Indeed, they do: God bless them. I got as much as £20 in one year from them." "And this is the way the rent is paid?" I suggested. "How else could it be paid?" was the reply. I said nothing at the time. I desired that the facts should sink in the minds of my two Parliamentary colleagues, who were face to face with these things for the first time, I had seen and heard it all before. To me it was an oft-told tale. But I could not help thinking that the district was swarming with police, that the elementary rights of the Constitution were suspended, that some of the principal men of the country were in gaol—and all this in order that Lord De Freyne should get rent which the soil did not produce.

The Constabulary Vote.

When the vote for the Royal Irish Constabulary was under discussion in the House of Commons Mr John Dillon moved that the amount—£1,369,185—be reduced by £500,000. In the course of a scathing indictment of Dublin Castle methods Mr Dillon said the vote showed a net increase over the expenditure of the previous year on a total force of 11,191 men. At the outset he desired to say a few words by way of protest against the constitution of what was a military force maintained at a monstrous cost out of the National Exchequer. It was an armed force not for the purpose of detecting or discovering crime. It was upheld mainly as a political force, and at an expense far in excess of any police force proper. It was a force that was maintained in the interests of the Irish landlords, and a larger sum than £100,000 was not necessary to maintain a police force in a country like Ireland, with its reduced population and crimeless character of the people. If the Government were to pass a Compulsory Sale Land Act a very small police force indeed would be necessary, whereas Ireland had the most costly and useless and insufficient force in Europe. This question had been brought before the House in August, 1880, and on that occasion Mr John Bright stated that the protest they made against the maintenance of such a large force was justified so long as the Irish constabulary were maintained on a basis so foreign to that upon which the police were supported and used in England and Wales and in Scotland. Twenty years had passed since then, and the Irish police had been increased in numbers and in cost since 1859-60. The cost of the Irish police was placed upon the Exchequer, because then the Irish landlords paid the rates. The cost of the police was then £400,000. Now it was £1,300,000, while the population had since been reduced from 6,000,000 to 4,100,000, and yet the cost of the force had about doubled since 1859-60, when Sir Robert Peel put the cost upon the taxation of the country. They found that in Ireland, of all civilized countries, the cost of the police was increasing proportionately to the decrease of population. He wanted to impress this upon the House as strongly as he could. What was the explanation of that? The explanation was that the business of the Irish police during the last

40 or 50 years had been the extermination of the Irish people, and the work upon which they were engaged had, of course, made the whole system of law so unpopular in Ireland that the Government felt it necessary to maintain this gigantic force in the country. The population of Ireland had decreased during the last 60 years by one-half, and the cost of the Irish constabulary had doubled in that time. The cost per head of the police in Ireland this year and for many years past had been, roughly speaking, excluding Dublin, 7s per head of the population, while the cost in England, including the boroughs—which was not a fair basis of comparison with Ireland considering the fact that Ireland had mainly a rural population—the cost was something like 2s 4d per head of the population and let that be borne in mind that crime in England was incomparably larger than in Ireland. The population of England, moreover, was largely urban and manufacturing, and would thus require a much larger police force than a rural population such as Ireland contained. He would also point out that whereas rural, peaceful, crimeless Ireland had to pay 7s per head for their police force, Scotland had only to pay 2s 2d per head, in Great Britain, not taking the Metropolis, he found that there was one policeman to every 1,200 inhabitants, but in Ireland, outside Dublin, there was one policeman to every 250 of the population. In other words, there were five times as many policemen per head in Ireland as there were in Great Britain.

People

The Right Rev. Bishop MacSherry has arrived in London from South Africa.

The Rev. Dr. Barry, whose learning is as well known as is the magic of his style, has put the last touches to his history of the Papal Monarchy.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, the Duke of Austria, and the Crown Prince of Portugal have been appointed Knights of the Garter by King Edward.

Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian Envoy, who was recently touring in Scotland, is a Catholic, as, indeed, are all his countrymen, Ethiope having received the faith direct from the Apostles and kept it ever since.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is retiring from the Chancellorship of the British Exchequer, is 65, a year younger than Mr Chamberlain. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1874 to 1878, and again in 1896-7.

Catholics interested in higher education (says an English exchange) will be pleased to see among the recent successes at Oxford University the name of Miss M. M. C. Lingard (Sister Mary Campion) of St. Ursula's Convent, Oxford, and Miss E. M. M. Hynes, pupil of the same convent, who have now completed the usual B.A. course of that university.

Mr Mark O'Connor, who was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, and who is now sub-editor of the 'Blomfontein Post,' was awarded a silver medal and a diploma at the International Press and Printing Exhibition, held recently at the City Hall, for the Christmas number of the 'Bulwayo Chronicle,' which he edited. Another Liverpool man, Mr W. Yates, contributed to it.

General Jacob H. Smith, tried by court-martial at Manila on account of orders issued to Major Waller, was found guilty of the charges by the court and sentenced to be admonished by the reviewing authority, and the President has so admonished General Smith and retired him under the law which provides that officers having reached the age of 62 years may be retired at will by the President.

Lord Edmund Talbot, D.S.O., M.P., who becomes heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Norfolk through the death of the afflicted Earl of Arundel, is the Conservative member for Chichester Division of Sussex, a seat which he obtained, after two pre-

viously unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, in 1894. He assumed the name of Talbot, in place of his family name of Howard, by Royal license in 1876, and in 1879 married Mary Caroline Bertie, the daughter of the seventh Earl of Abingdon.

The courtesy title Earl of Arundel is said to date from the reign of King Stephen. It is believed to be the solitary instance surviving in England of an earldom held, not by patent, but by the possession of a castle—namely, Arundel. The earldom of Arundel was held in the middle ages by the Fitz-Alans. An heiress of the Fitz-Alans married Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and an heiress of the Mowbrays married Sir Robert Howard, father of the first Duke of Norfolk, Richard III.'s supporter. The descent of the earldom was further regulated by statute in the sixteenth century. It passed to heirs general, and not merely to heirs male.

Belgium is to have its 'prix de vertu' like France. A rich gentleman named Bastin, who died last year, left a sum of £6900 in 3 per cent. rentes, to supply a yearly prize of £204 to be awarded alternately to a young woman and a young man 'whose life have been distinguished by special devotion towards their needy parents or brothers and sisters, and shall also have led an otherwise exemplary life.' The first will be awarded to a young woman; next year it will be the turn of the men. The candidates must not be over 25 years of age, and must earn his or her daily bread by labor. Five working girls have been proposed for the prize to the Burgomaster of Brussels, who has nominated a committee to examine into and decide upon the claims.

Sir F. C. Burnand, editor of 'Punch,' holds the record in the matter of writing a stage piece in a short space of time. His famous burlesque of 'Diplomacy,' which he entitled 'Diplunacy,' was written between 11.30 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. He went to the first night of 'Diplomacy' with no intention whatever of burlesquing it. On his walk home to Bloomsbury, 'after the show,' it occurred to him that the play he had witnessed lent itself admirably to comic treatment. So he settled down to work in his study thirty minutes before 'the witching hour of night,' and at four hours and a half past that fearsome period 'Diplunacy' was a completed work—so far, at least, as the author was concerned. At nine in the morning the chef d'orchestre of the Strand was fixing it up with music, and in a few nights the burlesque was being played.

Sir Joseph Little, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, died on July 14. Sir Joseph, the son of Cornelius Little, a merchant of Dublin, was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The late Chief Justice Little was a man of sterling qualities, a devout Catholic, an earnest and conscientious worker, a noble patriot, and was a leader in all things pertaining to the welfare of Church and State. He was of the good old Irish stock, remarkable for that undying love for Faith and Fatherland. In 1859 the Chief Justice entered the law profession, and was head for many years of the leading Irish Catholic firm of Little and Kent. In 1891 he was knighted, and five years later he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland. He was a member of the oldest Irish society in North America, the Benevolent Irish Society of St. John's, Newfoundland, and was president of that body for some time. He was also one of the governors of the leading Catholic college of the Island St. Bonaventure's. He was administrator on several occasions during the absence and interregnum of different governors. In this capacity, as well as fulfilling the duties of his office as Chief Justice, he gave unbounded satisfaction to all classes and creeds. At the time of his death he was in his 67th year, and was, with the exception of a short time before his death, always in good health. In the death of Joseph Ignatius Little Newfoundland loses a model citizen, a devout Christian, and a true gentleman. His memory will be cherished by a grateful and loving people.

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**TERMINUS HOTEL,**  
 DUNEDIN.

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

TARIFF MODERATE.  
 THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

**E. F. LAWRENCE**  
 BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

Families waited upon daily for orders.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH  
 Near Railway Station,  
 CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

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

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

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

J. STAPLES AND CO.  
 (Limited),

MOLDSWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS;  
 WELLINGTON.

**ST. GEORGE JAMS**

POTTED AND - - -

- - - PRESERVED MEATS

Are Delicious. Try Them.

**LILY IS THE BEST STARCH.**

USE NO OTHER.

Procurable from all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colony.



## News from Christchurch.

Strange & Company's Great Annual Stock-Taking Sale.

If unable to attend the Sale in person, you should order what you require by Post. Sale Catalogues forwarded Post Free on application to

The Firm's Principal Sale of the year **IS NOW ON**

**DURING** the Next Thirty Days nearly everything "STRANGE'S" make and sell will be offered at **Temporarily Reduced Sale Prices.** The Reductions will extend to **Furniture of all Kinds—Strange's Own Make**—and include Attractive Suites and Single Articles of Furniture at **Extraordinarily Low Prices.**

**STRANGE & COMPANY,**  
CHRISTCHURCH.



**Full satisfaction.**

OBTAINED BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES IN  
**WATCHES CLOCKS, JEWELLERY.**

ETC., ETC ETC.,

FROM

**JOHN HISLOP,**

74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Oldest Established House in New Zealand

OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.

**H OWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,**  
NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN, DUNEDIN,  
SUPPLY EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.  
Bush Fruits, etc.—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small quantities.  
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.  
Roses, the best novelties—Teas, H.P.'s, and Climbing.  
Rhododendrons, a splendid collection.  
Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.  
Chrysanthemums. We desire to call attention to our fine up-to-date collection. We offer the very finest and newest introductions. List on application. R.H.S. Medal.  
Camellias. We have a fine lot of plants in first-class condition. 3s 6d to 10s 6d each.  
Liliums. We catalogue all the best varieties for outside culture. 'Montauk' is the most effective blight specific for scale and woolly aphid. In tins, 1s, 2s, 6s.

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

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

**L OUIS G I L L E A N D C O**

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

300 AND 302 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.

**... CHURCH MUSIC ...**

BATTMAN'S MASS—Two Equal Voices, in C or G ... 2/-; per post 2/2  
" " " " E Flat or F ... 2/6 " 2/8  
BORDESE'S " " " " G or F ... 3/3 " 3/6  
" " " " No. 4 " " F ... 2/6 " 2/8  
" " " " No. 5 " " G Minor ... 2/- " 2/2  
" " " " No. 6. Union " " C Minor ... 1/8 " 1/10

WEIGAND'S MASS OF THE SACRED HEART. Four Voices ... 3/- " 3/4

Also—Gounod's, Concone's, Webbe's, Perosi, Zingarelli, and Various Other Composers.

HYMNS—Plain Chant and Modern (Burge) ... 1/6; per post 1/9

We keep the Largest Stock of **Catholic Church Music** in Australasia. Complete Catalogues on application.

## TRUST MONEY TO LEND

on Freehold Security,

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

**CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,**

SOLICITORS,

Corner of WATER & VOGEL STS., DUNEDIN.

(Next U. S. S. Co's Offices).

## F I S H A N D P O U L T R Y

MRS. FRANK HEWITT begs to announce that the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Bilson, George street, WILL BE OPENED by her THIS DAY (MONDAY), 2nd September, and trusts by Promptitude, Civility, Cleanliness, and Large Supply and Variety of Fish to merit the patronage of the public.

Telephone, 880

Post Office Box, 168,

A HAPPY MEETING

**CRITERION HOTEL**

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN

TARIFF 5/- PER DAY

J. J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

**Branson's Hotel,**

Corner of KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

**MR CHARLES BRANSON,** who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire. **Tariff—4/6 per day, 25/- per week. Permanent Boarders by arrangement.**

**Commercial**

(For week ending August 27.)

**PRODUCE.**

London, August 29.—The wheat markets are quiet. The bad weather is hardening the Continental market. Cargoes are firm. No Australian is offering.

London, August 31.—Frozen Meat—Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 3½d; Dunedin and Southland, 3½d; North Island, 3 11-16d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 4½d; fair average (including Dunedin Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4 11-16d; River Plate, unchanged. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb), fair average quality: ox fores, 4d, ox hinds, 4½d.—The above prices for meat are official quotations furnished by the Frozen Meat Trade Association. The basis of quotations is sales of not less than 100 carcasses of mutton or lamb, or 25 quarters of beef. All quotations for mutton are for fair average quality. Quotations for New Zealand lamb do not include sales of small lambs or heavies of inferior quality.

Wellington, September 1.—The Agent-General cables under date London, August 30.—Mutton.—Market weak; no alteration since last week. Lamb.—Quiet; further drop in prices seems imminent, owing to supplies of home-grown. Heavy lowering of prices for New Zealand Canterbury lambs, 4½d; other brands, 4½d. Beef: Steady. New Zealand hinds, 4½d; fores, 4d. Hemp, steady. Good fair Wellington, spot, £33; September-November shipment, £31. Choicest butter.—Prospects for next season are encouraging. A considerable quantity is now arriving, and is being placed in the cold stores.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 2d to 2s 6d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £3 15s to £4. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4 10s. Straw: Pressed, £2; loose, £2. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s; 50lb, £12 5s; 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal: 25lb, £14 5s. Butter: Dairy, 9d to 1s; factory, 1s 3d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 6½d. Eggs, 9d. Onions: Christchurch, £5 10s.

**SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.**

There is practically no change to record in the oat market. Sales are restricted to small parcels for Australia. Present prices equal 2s 3d on trucks (sacks extra, up country) or 2s 8½d f.o.b.

Invercargill prices current—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 9d; butter (factory), bulk, 1s 3d; pats 1s 3d cash, 1s 3½d booked; eggs, 7d per dozen; cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon

farm, 6d; do, rolled, farm, 7d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £3 10s per ton, bags weighed in; barley, 2s to 2s 6d chaff, £4; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal, £13 10s to £14; bran, £6; pollard, £6. Retail.—Fresh butter, 11d, 1s; butter (factory), pats, 1s 5d; bulk, 1s 5d. Eggs, 9d per doz. Cheese, 7d. Bacon (rolled), 9d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, £4 10s per ton; 5s cwt. Flour, 200lb, 2s; 50lb, 2s 3d. Oatmeal, 50lb, 8s; 25lb, 4s. Pollard, 10s per bag. bran, 7s; chaff, 2s 3d.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a full catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. There was fair competition for most of the lines on offer, and late values were well maintained throughout.

Oats.—The demand for shipment is confined for the most part to oats of sound quality, bright lines being preferred. Medium and discolored lots do not receive the same attention, and are not so readily quoted. Prime milling and seed lines are in fair demand. We quote. Seed lines, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; prime milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; good to best feed, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d; inferior and medium, 2s to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling quality continues to meet with most demand from millers, and the tone of the market for all classes of wheat is slightly improved. Medium quality has had rather more demand, and fowl wheat is somewhat scarce, and was well inquired for on Monday. We quote: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 4d; medium to good, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Fair sales have been made during the week, and local stocks are much reduced. Buyers have been also operating freely in the northern districts, and this has tended to keep the market very firm. We quote: Prime Derwents, £3 17s 6d to £4 2s 6d, medium, £3 10s to £3 15s; other sorts, £2 10s to £3 10s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—There is still a fair supply of medium quality offering, but the market is barely supplied with prime oaten sheaf. For this class there is a good demand, and all coming forward is sure of ready sale at satisfactory prices. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £4 5s to £4 10s; choice, to £4 15s; medium to good, £3 5s to £4; inferior and straw chaff, £2 to £2 15s.

Turnips.—Best swedes sold at 17s to 18s per ton, loose, ex truck.

**WOOL.**

London, August 27.—At the tallow auctions 1100 casks were offered and 525 sold. Mutton: Fine, 35s; medium, 31s. Beef: Fine, 34s 9d; medium, 32s.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.**

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

There was a fair entry of horses for Saturday's sale. In draughts the offerings were limited to a few useful, fairly fresh, but aged horses. There were lots of buyers even for this class, and lots of them changed hands at very good prices. Of strong harness horses there was a good display, consignments including nine really serviceable horses from Messrs. Tonkin and Co's rabbit collecting depots up country. This consignment elicited keen competition, and was sold as follows:—Bay mare, £33; gray gelding, £23; gray gelding, £22 10s; bay mare, £20 10s; roan gelding, £17 10s; chestnut gelding, £11 10s; black gelding, £11 10s; black gelding,

£11; Three useful upstanding harness horses from Clydevale were sold at £20, £19, and £17 respectively. Other sales were effected at equally satisfactory rates. The demand for good harness horses is brisk. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £45 to £50; extra good, prize horses, £52 to £56; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £42; aged do, £20 to £28; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £60 to £80; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order cart horses, £20 to £27; tram horses, £14 to £20; light hacks, £8 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

**STOCK SALES**

Sydney, August 28.—At the Home-bush stock sales all descriptions of sheep were in the best request, and prices showed a decided rise. New Zealand fetched 25s to 36s.

Sydney, September 1.—The stock sales included about 3000 New Zealand crossbreds. Prices ranged from 24s to 35s. A pen of 15 Coates' extra prime brought 50s. The balance of Coates' consignment realised 34s to 42s 6d. New Zealand bullocks ranged up to £28; cows, £18 10s, averaging £18.

An Auckland telegram says that the Talune, which sailed for Sydney on Monday afternoon, took 1206 sheep and 116 cattle.

**YOUR ATTENTION** is directed to the following **SPECIAL** and **USEFUL WORKS** just added to our Library:—The forming a practical, reliable, and comprehensive manual—easily consulted and readily understood—of the structure and composition of the human body; the natural causes and treatment of the disease to which it is subject; its maintenance in health and strength; and the prolongation of life, with special direction respecting the various ailments and disorders of childhood and womanhood. Edited by George Black, M.B., Edinburgh, and appropriately illustrated. The **Amateur Carpenter and Builder**—a complete guide in every description of construction and decorative work. A self-aid cyclopaedia for self-taught students, with 752 illustrations and diagrams, comprising—Elementary Carpentry and Joinery, Ornamental Carpentry and Construction, General Building Art and Practice, the Unrivalled Atlas of Modern Geography, for schools and families, containing 40 maps with index to 22,000 names contained in the atlas. Each of the above is **GIVEN AWAY** with 10lb **BOOK GIFT TEA**. Be sure and order them from your grocer. Agents in every Town\*\*\*

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

**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.—\*\*\*

**What Can Tussicura Do?**—If you are suffering from a bad cold, accompanied by a distressing cough, a single dose will relieve the phlegm which gathers in the bronchial tubes, thus rendering expectoration more easy. TUSSICURA will likewise strengthen the organs effected and fortify them against the inroads of such dangerous diseases as Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Consumption. There is absolutely no remedy to equal it, and its wonderful qualities are admitted by all who have given it a trial. Price, 2/6 per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.

**Make No Mistake!**—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptoms of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everyone who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for Complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having that and nothing else.

**Physicians Agree** that every disease with which suffering humanity is afflicted is certainly due to the neglect of some trivial trouble, which could have been easily cured if a remedy had been applied in time. Most complaints make their early appearance in the shape of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and what is required in the initial stage is a preparation that will arrest the development of serious trouble. TUSSICURA has proved its efficacy in this respect in thousands of cases throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and for this reason its reputation is widespread and daily increasing. Price, 2s 6d per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.

#### A NOTED HOUSE.

### THE SHADES

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 - 1845.

### 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**  
BOTTLEERS OF  
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES  
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT  
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL  
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—  
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.  
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout  
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 614  
Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,

Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin

## EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

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.

## MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

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

#### TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the

Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

## GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

## THE BEST CEMENT

EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

## DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,  
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

## SANITARY PIPE

AND STONWARE FACTORY  
KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

## UNION STEAMSHIP

COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND  
LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—  
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

|         |                  |                |
|---------|------------------|----------------|
| Moura   | Fri., Sep. 5     | 3 p.m. D'din   |
| Mokoia  | Thurs., Sept. 11 | 2 30 p.m. tr'n |
| Te Anau | Fri., Sept. 12   | 3 p.m. D'din   |

|         |                |              |
|---------|----------------|--------------|
| Moura   | Fri., Sep. 5   | 3 p.m. D'din |
| Te Anau | Fri., Sept. 12 | 3 p.m. D'din |

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and

COOK STRAIT—

|         |                |                |
|---------|----------------|----------------|
| Mokoia  | Thurs. Sep. 11 | 2 30 p.m. tr'n |
| Monowai | Thur. Sept. 18 | 3 p.m. D'din   |

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

|         |                 |              |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| Waikare | Tues., Sept. 16 | 2 p.m. D'din |
| Mararoa | Tues., Sept. 30 | 2 p.m. D'din |

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

|          |             |                |
|----------|-------------|----------------|
| Waihora  | September 7 | 2 30 p.m. tr'n |
| Warrimoo | Sept. 14    | 2 30 p.m. tr'n |

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

|       |              |              |
|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Upolu | Mon., Sep. 8 | 2 p.m. D'din |
|-------|--------------|--------------|

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

|              |             |              |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Janet Nicoll | Wed. Sep. 3 | 2 p.m. D'din |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland early (connects at Suva with Moana for America and Europe.

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

|         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| Hauroto | Wednesday, Sept 24 |
|---------|--------------------|

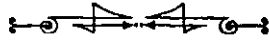
KARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovaiaiu leaves Auckland, Tues., Sept. 9

# American Sheeting.



WE have just received a Large Shipment of this excellent **SHEETING**, made of Best American Cotton, and absolutely free from dress. 80in. wide, 1/3 yard; well worth 1/9.



## BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

### NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

After the transaction of formal business by the House on Tuesday afternoon a debate took place on the recommendations of the Mines Committee to strike out of the Coal Mines Bill the proviso that the eight hours to be worked shall be from bank to bank. On the motion of Mr Guinness, who urged that the hours to be worked should be lessened and fixed by Act of Parliament, the report was referred back to the committee.

The greater part of the evening sitting was taken up with the Railways Superannuation Fund Bill in Committee. In answer to some objections the Acting-Premier said that the measure as a whole met with the approval of all branches of the railway service. On the motion of Sir J. G. Ward the following new proviso was added to clause 16:—'If any contributor is dismissed or his services otherwise dispensed with for misconduct he shall be entitled to a refund of the whole amount actually contributed by him to the fund, but without interest.'

The Land and Income Tax Bill, which was introduced on Wednesday afternoon, reduces the mortgage tax from one penny to three farthings, which represents a rebate of £25,000.

The whole of the evening sitting was devoted to consideration of the East Coast Native Trust Lands Bill which provided for the postponement of the sale by the mortgagees (the Bank of New Zealand) of certain lands held in trust for the Natives, and to make other provision relating thereto and to other lands held in trust for Natives upon the East Coast of the North Island. Sir J. G. Ward asked the House to treat the bill as one of urgency. It referred to matters that had been the subject of litigation for some time past, and under the order of the Supreme Court the sale of these lands had been fixed to take place on Friday, and it was necessary to pass the Bill before that date, or the sale would have to proceed.

The measure was passed through all its stages.

The business in the House on Thursday was confined principally to the consideration of local measures, a number of which were put through their final stages.

In the Council on Friday the Factories Act Amendment and the Destitute Persons Act Amendment Bills were passed, and the Local Authorities Indemnity and Second-Hand Dealers Bills were read a second time.

In the House on the motion of Mr Witheford a resolution was passed expressing regret at the death of New Zealanders who had fallen in South Africa, or had died at a subsequent date, and sympathy with their relatives and friends. The greater part of the sitting was taken up with consideration of the State Coal Mine Act Amendment Bill and the Mining Act Amendment Bill.

#### LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

There are at present 6105 permanent employees in the service of the Railway Department, and 2208 casual employees.

Some interesting figures as to expenditure up to March 31, 1901, in the North and the South Island are given in a return laid before Parliament. For construction of roads and bridges the North Island has spent £3,432,066 and the South Islands £2,168,768; for the construction of railways (including purchase of land)—North Island £7,636,629, South Island £9,531,337; acreage of land acquired under the Land for Settlements Act and the total cost to the Crown in settling people upon these lands—North Island 39,602 acres (cost £426,888), South Island 282,542 acres (cost £1,356,599).

The past year had been a record one for the Public Trust Office, the profits amounting to £8706. There were no losses in investments. The office charges have been reduced and simplified, and many of the fees have been altogether abolished. The capital funds have now reached the large sum of £1,723,450. Five years ago they were £847,974. There are over 3000 estates, representing a value of £2,467,614, in the office.

In the most obstinate cases of coughs and colds TUSSICURA can be relied upon to afford immediate and permanent relief.—\*.\*

### Fast Railway Travelling.

THOSE of our readers who are accustomed to the deliberate style of progress made by railway trains in certain parts of New Zealand will hold their breath on reading the following account of a 'run' on one of the American lines:—

By a run of 481 miles in 460 minutes, the '20th Century Limited,' on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, broke all records on July 12 for fast running on that system, and verified official assertions that a 16-hour schedule could, if necessary, be maintained between Chicago and New York. Forty-five miles west of Buffalo the train was two hours and 28 minutes behind its schedule, and then it was that the engineers were given a clear track and ordered to make their best time over the various divisions. The 134 miles between Brockton and Cleveland were covered in 131 minutes. From Cleveland to Toledo the engineer pushed along over the 113 miles at some points at a speed reaching 90 miles an hour, covering the distance in 103 minutes. The run to Elkhart, Ind., 133 miles was made in 115 minutes. The run into Chicago from Elkhart was slower, owing to the necessity of slowing down while passing through three towns, where the speed of trains is limited by ordinance. Slow-downs were also necessary for the 14 grade railroad crossings in Chicago. Despite these delays, the 101 miles were covered in 111 minutes, and the train, which was due in the city at 9.45 a.m., arrived at the Grand Central passenger station only 28 minutes late.

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

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, a single dose of TUSSICUBA will be sufficient to cure you.—\*.\*

### S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE. WELLINGTON.

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The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves.

Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

Students not preparing for the learned Professions have the advantage of a Special Commercial Course, under efficient management, where they are taught all that will be of use in mercantile pursuits.

Special attention is also paid to the teaching of Physical Science, for which purpose the College possesses a large Laboratory and Demonstration Hall. Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, and all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

Physical culture is attended to by a competent Drill Instructor, who trains the students three times a week in Drill, Rifle Practice, and Gymnastics. A large and well-equipped Gymnasium is attached to the College.

The religious and moral training of the pupils is an object of special care, and particular attention is bestowed on the teaching of Christian Doctrine.

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR.

## RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

## 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 1890 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 Province 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 Surplice 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.

### IN MEMORIAM,

SCANNELL.—In sad and loving memory of our dearly-beloved father, John Scannell, who died on September 1, 1901, at his home in Ireland. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

'Twas hard to part with one so dear,  
We little thought his time was near,  
Farewell, dear father, thy life is past  
Our love for you till the end will last.

'Tis sinful, we know, to wish you were here,  
But life is so lonely without one so dear,  
One so truthful, so loving, forgiving and kind,  
'Tis not often permitted on this earth to find.

Inserted by his loving children.

QUINN.—In loving memory of our dear little Katie, who departed this life September 13, 1901, at Sacred Heart Convent, Wanganui.—R.I.P.

Thy gentle voice now is hushed,  
Thy warm, true heart is still,  
And on thy young and innocent brow  
Is resting death's cold chill.  
Thy hands are closed upon thy breast,  
We kissed thy lovely brow;  
And in our aching hearts we know  
We miss our dear one now.

Inserted by Mrs. A. Quinn and family, Sydney, N.S.W.

### MARRIAGE.

M'CARTNEY—BRADY.—On August 11, at St. Mary's Church Wanganui, John Joseph M'Cartney, of Castlecliff, to Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Harry Brady, Esq., Toome Bridge, County Antrim, Ireland.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

## THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.



WE had hoped that the campaign of slander against the friars in the Philippines had pretty well come to an end, and for some time past there has been manifest a gratifying disposition on the part of higher-class Protestant journal to do something like justice to the religious Orders for the heroic up-hill work they have performed in reclaiming, educating, and civilising the Filipinos. It was, therefore, with a feeling of pained surprise that we read the coarse and clumsy attack which disfigured the columns of the Dunedin *Evening Star* on Saturday last. The attack was contained in an article or letter quoted by the *Star* as having been written by the New York correspondent of the *Argus*. Apart altogether from the false statements with regard to the friars, the letter is a very muddled and inaccurate production, while the clumsy way in which the calumnies against the Orders are dragged in, apropos of nothing at all in connection with the present state of the question, shows unmistakably the animus and malice of the writer. Regarding his statements, or rather surmises, as to the course of the negotiations between the American Government and the Vatican we have nothing to say, the final agreement announced in later cables disposing entirely of his obviously manufactured version of the facts; but we have a few remarks to make with reference to the aspersions which he has so wantonly and maliciously published on the character of the friars.

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And first we would draw attention to the evidence furnished by the letter itself of the writer's absolute unreliability as a witness, and of his palpable bias against the Church. Of the false statements with which his letter is plentifully besprinkled we select two, as being particularly glaring and inexcusable and as being sufficient in themselves to stamp the writer at once as a descendant of ANANIAS. 'The leading Catholic prelates in the United States,' he asserts, 'have been in sympathy with our Government in their desire to get rid of the Spanish friars.' And further on he says: 'The protests of American Catholics may cause the Vatican to yield within the coming few days,' the obvious suggestion being that not only the Catholic prelates of America, but the Catholic laity also are in sympathy with the proposal to banish the friars. Both statements are absolutely and irredeemably false. As far as the Catholic prelates are concerned, they have carefully abstained from expressing any opinion whatever, on the ground that, the matter having been placed in the hands of brother prelates for settlement, it would be unbecoming and would savor of dictation if they were to make public their views, however strongly they might personally feel upon the question. As for the laity, so far from sympathising with or acquiescing in the proposal to expel the friars, they have made the country ring with their protests against it. We receive amongst our exchanges every Catholic paper of any note published in the United States, and for weeks past they

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have all been filled with articles and letters denouncing the expulsion proposal, as well as with the records of official protests against it sent to President ROOSEVELT from Catholic Young Men's Societies, Catholic Federated Societies, and various other bodies of representative laymen. Numbers of these expressions of Catholic lay opinion must have come under the notice of this New York correspondent, so that when he alleges that the Catholic laity of America sympathise with the demand for the expulsion of the friars he makes a statement that is wilfully, deliberately, maliciously false.

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Two brief quotations must also suffice to illustrate the animus and palpable anti-Catholic bias of this representative of the Yellow Press. And, first, we will take his statement as to the reasons for the hostility shown to the friars. 'The friars became obnoxious,' he says, 'because of their greed and their tyrannical rule, as well as by reason of their immorality.' The charge of greed has been refuted over and over again in American papers, while as to immorality the correspondent has already asked us to believe, on the strength of the evidence he quotes, that any immorality that existed made the friars popular rather than unpopular. The true cause of the unpopularity of the friars has been clearly stated by Governor TAFT on more than one occasion. In an article on civil government in the Philippines contributed to *The Outlook* of May 31, he says: 'The feeling of the people against the friars was wholly political.' And in a Note delivered to the Vatican in the course of the negotiations about which the correspondent professes to know so much, Governor TAFT expressed the same idea, with probably more strength than was called for, in these words: 'They have become detested by the Filipinos on account of their solidarity with the Spanish Government in all the revolutions which have taken place in the country.' The suggestion that it was the greed or immorality of the friars which brought about their unpopularity has never once been made by any official representative of the United States, yet the New York writer rejects the official statement and prefers the insulting and degrading explanation which is based on wholesale charges of greed and immorality. Precisely the same animus is shown in the explanation put forward for the alleged failure of the Vatican to fall in with Governor TAFT's proposals. 'The failure of the Vatican,' he says, 'or of the Committee of Cardinals to take the course he desired is due partly to Papal politics, the power of the four Orders being very considerable, and their hostility being dreaded by certain candidates for the Papal succession who took part in the negotiations.' The simple truth is that in this matter the Pope was in a very obvious dilemma. If he refused to accept the TAFT proposals, the enemies of the Church would say that the Pope was hostile to America and opposed to American institutions; if, on the other hand, he unconditionally agreed to the demand for the expulsion of the Orders, the whole world would regard his action as justifying and endorsing the foulest of the foul charges against the friars. This explanation of the Pope's hesitancy was published in American Catholic journals, and we ourselves saw it in the New York journals; but this correspondent had to burrow deeper for some more sinister motive, and so alighted on his theory of 'Papal politics' and 'Papal succession'—an explanation which is manifestly absurd, seeing that the Pope himself was the supreme authority in all the negotiations, and he need have no fear of anybody's influence in the matter of 'Papal succession.'

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This writer's disregard for the truth and his strong anti-Catholic proclivities being thus clear and evident, it is scarcely necessary to add that the one bit of evidence which he does adduce in support of the vile charges of immorality against the friars becomes also strongly 'suspect.' It is taken from a volume which he admits has not yet been discussed by the American public, but which this privileged correspondent in some mysterious way is amongst the first to get access to. It is a purely one-sided statement, and a statement in which the most damning evidence is given by one man, who, more likely than not, has a 'history' and a special reason for his evident grudge against the priests. At any rate, common sense and fair play alike suggest the wisdom of receiving these statements with extreme caution, and we ask our readers and the public generally to hold their judgments entirely in suspense on these accusations

until the accused have had a fair opportunity to reply. In the meantime, we quote one or two absolutely impartial and disinterested testimonies as to the work and worth of these much-maligned men.

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The correspondent of the *Washington Post*—one of the most influential of American dailies—after describing the friars' devotion to the sick and pointing out that statistics of the periodical cholera epidemics show that the Orders generally lose more than 30 per cent. of their own number, remarks:—'While the slanderers of the priests are journeying about the world for their own recreation, those same friars are at their posts, visiting their plague-stricken people and following them through the grave into eternity.' Governor TAFT himself, in the article already quoted, bears emphatic testimony to the great educational and religious work they have performed. 'Great credit,' he says, 'is due to the religious Orders for the work which they did in Christianising the archipelago and in bringing about the civilisation which to-day exists in them.' While the following testimony of the Rev. John A. STAUNTON, a Protestant missionary in the islands for many months is particularly to the point, showing as it does the high standard of piety and devotion instilled into the people by the much-abused friars. The excerpt is taken from *The Living Church*, the leading organ of the Protestant Episcopal denomination in America:—'Again and again I have watched children and adults at devotions which are both simple and earnest, and undoubtedly sincere. Often I have passed native houses after nightfall and stopped to listen to the family prayer in which all the members of the household were engaged, or to a child's voice asking the Santo Nino (the Holy Child JESUS) to "bless father and mother and brother and make me good." Day after day the churches are filled up before day-break with reverent worshippers attending Mass or receiving Holy Communion. Is not all this religion; and good religion, too? What would be the most likely effect of our attacking this system—more religion, or less? To ask the question is to answer it. If one should ask me, what is the value of the prevailing religion from a moral standpoint, I would say that I believe the Americans who are here should be the last to ask this question. If it comes to a comparison of the effect of religion upon life in these Philippine Islands, the native need not fear the result.' As a contemporary well remarks: 'Whatever offence the landed proprietorship of the powerful religious Orders may have occasioned, the general body of the clergy must be good, zealous men, or their parishioners would not deserve this missionary's praise.'

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'Is there no truth at all, then,' it may be asked, 'in these charges of immorality. Are there no scandals in the Philippines?' We cannot give a better reply to these questions than the answer made by a Spanish-American Bishop to a similar query addressed to him when on a visit to the United States. We quote his words as given in the *Ave Maria*: 'Always be slow in giving credence to the evil reports that reach you concerning the faithful of other lands. In many cases these reports originate in ignorance or malice, and are spread in the same way. And one falsehood may be made to do service for fifty years. . . . Our priests, whatever may be said to the contrary, compare favorably with the clergy in other parts of the world. Yes, I know how they are regarded in the United States. We have occasional scandals, of course, as you have here. "It must be that scandals come." But let me tell you something else. Whenever a priest gives scandal he is required to do exemplary penance; and is invariably put on probation before being restored—if ever—to the exercise of priestly functions. There is a way of nullifying a scandal, you see, and it may be increased—made tenfold worse.' That is, no doubt, as true a statement of the extent of the alleged scandals as it is of the spirit in which these evil charges should be received. 'Occasional scandals' yes, in the Philippines as in other places, but this universal corruption which it is sought to thrust down our throats we can never believe except on overwhelming proof. The work which the Philippine friars have accomplished speaks for itself and is their best defence. A body of men with the record which they have for patient, self-sacrificing, up-hill work in reclaiming, educating, civilising and Christianising ignorant natives can never be lightly condemned.

## Notes

### Saving the Maoris.

The most interesting part of the second annual report, which has just been issued by the Health Department, is that in which Dr. Pomare, health officer to the Maoris, describes the work he has done in the attempt to lead his fellow-countrymen to a more careful observance of the elementary laws of health. The doctor is himself a living proof that the Maoris are susceptible of a high degree of culture, and he has entered upon his task of carrying the evangel of health to the Maoris with contagious zeal. That he thoroughly appreciates the difficulties which lie in his way is evident:—The deeply-rooted superstitions of ages, the strongholds of tohungaism, the binding laws of tapu, the habits and practices of centuries, the mistrust of the pakeha, these were the Goliaths in the way of sanitary progress among the Maoris. For what did all this mean? It meant the dissolution of time-honored customs, the tearing down of ancestral habits and teachings, the alteration of Maori thought and idea; in fact, a complete change to their socialistic, communistic, and private life. . . . But the change must come; it will come; it has come. The Maori will yet bloom with the fairest of the Anglo-Saxon; and why not? The Maori violates the laws of health with cheerful ignorance. He allows pigs, dogs, and poultry to roam unchecked about the *pas*. He never thinks of drainage. He may build a house after the European fashion, but he loves to pass the evening in the *Ranta*, or kitchen, which is a detached building, if it may be called such, at the rear. The door is low. There is a fire in the middle of the earthen floor. The place is filled with acrid smoke, the beds are on the humid ground. Every one, male and female, smokes. Some of the inmates have deep coughs, some are asthmatic, some on the verge of tuberculosis—some have it, and some will have it. The food is rotten corn, rotten potatoes, and putrid shark. European clothing is worn without knowing how it should be worn. Bad homes, neglect of hygiene, smoking, bad clothing, irregular meals, bad nourishment, exposure, manual labor, too early marriages, and other cases not specified, are assigned by Dr. Pomare as the cause of the large amount of sterility among Maori women. The doctor notes with jubilation that the Maori 'medicine man,' or tohunga, is almost extinct, and he advocates the use of the lock-up to complete his extirpation. The general belief is that the Maoris are addicted to intemperance, but Dr. Pomare asserts confidently that drunkenness is at low tide with them. The physical bane of the Maori is phthisis and skin diseases, and as these arise from causes now recognisable by the natives themselves, Dr. Pomare's sanguine prophecies may be fulfilled. It was evidently a capital idea to send an educated Maori on such an errand. A pakeha would have been received with distrust. A man of their own race is believed, and the Maori councils have taken up the work with such earnestness as to lead to the hope that the true method of saving the Maoris from extinction has been found at last.

### The Isthmian Canal.

The construction of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama has considerable interest for New Zealanders, for when the Atlantic and Pacific are thus united the voyage between Britain and this Colony will lie almost in a straight line on the map. It will be of far greater importance to the United States, because the great distance to be travelled round Cape Horn practically isolates the Western Coast, and it has been a considerable factor in hindering the development of a maritime trade. With every advantage that nature can bestow, notwithstanding shipping laws designed to shut out foreign traders from the coastal-carrying business, the maritime trade of the United States is insignificant compared with the magnitude of the country in many respects. Cargo between American (using American in its conventional sense as meaning the United States) ports can be carried only by vessels under the flag, and yet all the vessels in those waters are not American. Communication has been gained between the different parts by a vast system of railways, but when the canal is opened many articles of merchandise will be conveyed between East and West much more cheaply by sea than by rail. Then may revive the fallen naval glory of the States, wrested from them when iron superseded wood in the structure of ships. That revolution in shipbuilding exerted a marked influence on the naval history of America. Up to that period American vessels competed in the carrying trade of the world, and were especially distinguished in the Chinese tea trade. History records some of the triumphs won by American seamanship in the annual race to bring the first tea of the season to the British market, but the use of, first, steam and then iron ousted them from the pride of place, which they have not yet regained. The development of a coastal trade may do much to stimulate American shipbuilding, and will make the United States still more self-contained than they are at present. The international aspect of the new canal

is not without significance, but the Americans are far too 'cute' to permit Britain to obtain the ascendancy as Disraeli did with respect to the Suez Canal. The construction of the canal will realise the dream of De Lesseps, though its consummation will bring neither honor nor profit to France, which, alas, in the Panama Canal, has left only a shocking example of misdirected energy and blundering combined with something worse.

### Concerning Eggs.

The egg is usually associated with the breakfast table, where, with the usual concomitants, it fills an agreeable but hitherto not exalted position. The value of an egg is generally measured by its freshness, the superlative degree being found when the oval delicacy has been rescued from the nest without having had time to cool. Of recent years science has created an abomination in the shape of preserved eggs, which, as a rule, are to the genuine new-laid article as a satyr to Hyperion, and the method has given rise to the well known quizzical grammatical comparison: positive, eggs; comparative, fresh eggs; superlative, new laid eggs. From the humble but useful position of a breakfast delicacy (tempered with bacon) the egg has advanced at a single bound to an important article of commerce. Operations in eggs convulse markets, and form the subject of combinations and counter combinations, operating with characteristic disregard of the producers (or rather their owners) and the consumers. The cackling of geese once saved Rome; the exultant cackle of the hen, as she announces the advent of another egg, has an important mercantile significance. No longer is the egg the perquisite of the rural housewife. It has now become worthy of the attention of superior man, who has discovered that there is as much money in hens as perhaps in sheep. We have to go to the United States to learn that the egg industry is capable of development to a degree of magnitude which is almost appalling. In 1900 there were in the States 284,000,000 fowls, and from these were put on the world's market 10,000,524,384 eggs, to say nothing of those consumed, and not sold. The value was more than the expenses of the War Department amounted to, and far exceeded the postal revenue. The probable weight of this mass of eggs was about 653,000 tons, as any one can calculate, on the basis that the average egg weighs about two ounces. Minorca eggs are the heaviest, being about five to the pound, while Wyandotte and Brahma eggs run (seven or eight to the pound. The influence of the American hen on the world's egg market may be surmised from the fact that in 1900 there were exported 72,000,000. This trade has grown entirely within ten years, for in 1890 there were imported to the States, chiefly from Mexico and Canada, 94,500,000. Lastly, it may be noted, in connection with the disturbance in the egg trade in New Zealand, that the lowest price in 1900 for American eggs was 8d per dozen for export. As six million dozen were exported, the return for them was £200,000. That left a balance worth upwards of 27 million pounds sterling for home consumption, so that the American capacity for egg eating is not to be despised. All these considerations are calculated to make poultry-raisers ponder. It is providential that the hens do not understand human speech, or they would assuredly follow the fashion and form a combination among themselves for better terms.

### The New Method of Treating Sewage.

The annual report of the Department of Health, to which reference is made in a previous note, fairly bristles with interesting information, and one paragraph in particular should be brought under the notice of every settler in the Colony. This is the paragraph referred to:—As the result of an article written at the request of one of the leading newspapers in the Colony, we have had hundreds of applications for information on the subject [the septic tank system]. A sketch plan of an installation suitable for a house of about 10 people was issued by the Department, and has been made great use of. All over the Colony I have inspected tanks that have been put down, and most of them are working excellently. Apart altogether from its suitability for use by municipalities, this system has undoubtedly settled one of the most difficult problems in rural sanitation. With a small tank and aerating bed a resident in the country can dispose of all his sewage cheaply, and without risk of creating a nuisance. Masterton has installed a system. Palmerston North has the question under consideration, and so has Nelson. It may be added that since the compilation of the report Nelson has adopted the septic tank system. It is already in use in several large institutions in the Colony, apparently with satisfaction. Briefly, the septic tank system provides for the destruction by a natural process of the solid parts of sewage. The offensive matter is run into a tank, which is closed. The bacteria then get to work, and speedily destroy all solid matter, leaving as an effluent only clear water. While this is being accomplished another tank is being made ready by exposure, and so the process of alternation goes on practically without expense, for nature does

the work. The subject of drainage is of the utmost importance to country settlers, who have a difficulty in disposing of the offensive matter that emanates from the house and out-offices. Bad drains bring zymotic diseases, such as typhoid and scarlatina, and people sometimes wonder how such disease can arise in the country, where all the surroundings seem healthful. Two or three contiguous householders may combine to construct a septic tank for common use, and the Health Department is at all times only too happy to furnish particulars that will enable any workman to instal the system, which costs but little at the beginning and nothing but the smallest amount of personal attention thenceforward.

## ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

FOR some years before the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Moran the condition of St. Joseph's Cathedral was a cause of much anxiety to his Lordship, as it was noticed that the towers flanking the main entrance were subsiding and cracks had appeared on both the north and south walls of the sacred edifice. At first it was thought the towers would eventually settle down and that the outward movement would cease. This was, however, not the case, and about two years ago the subsidence became so pronounced that it was found necessary to take immediate steps to remedy the defect. At a general meeting of the parishioners it was decided to obtain expert advice as to the cause of the subsidence, and also to carry out the necessary work in accordance with the recommendations of the experts selected. For this purpose a sub-committee, consisting of his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Messrs Callan, Carroll, Woods, and McEwen, was appointed. Messrs Hay (civil engineer) and Lawson (architect) were asked to report on the building, and on their recommendations the work of strengthening the foundations of the towers was proceeded with. The work was of such a character as to require the highest possible care and technical skill, and it is most gratifying to know that it has been carried out in a very successful manner, and that in the opinion of the architect the Cathedral is now perfectly safe.

On Sunday morning it was announced that his Lordship the Bishop would after Vespers give an account of what had been done, and also that a collection would be initiated for the purpose of defraying the cost of the work. There was a large congregation present in the evening, when his Lordship spoke on the subject. He said that they had a very important matter to deal with that evening—namely, the condition of their Cathedral. The Cathedral was a building which interested the Catholics of the whole diocese, but in an especial manner the parishioners who looked upon it as their own church. They were all very proud of their Cathedral, and that was only right, as it was one of the most beautiful churches in the colonies and was greatly admired by visitors. In the time of their late Bishop it was noticed that the towers were subsiding and that the walls were injured. When this first attracted attention it was hoped the movement would eventually cease, but this was not the case, as it was found a few years ago that the subsidences and cracks were increasing, and it became necessary to take immediate action so as to prevent serious damage being done. About two years ago a public meeting was held in St. Joseph's Hall, at which there was a large attendance of parishioners. It was then decided to secure the services of two experts to report on the state of the building. The matter was referred to a sub-committee, who selected Messrs Hay and Lawson. On the recommendation of these gentlemen it was decided to carry out certain works which were referred to in detail in the reports to be read later on. The work, which was put in hand at once, was done in the best possible manner and to the entire satisfaction of the sub-committee. Mr Lawson visited the building constantly during the progress of the work, and Mr Hay, after he had completed his inspection and made his recommendations, left the matter in the hands of Mr Lawson, as he felt that his presence would only lead to unnecessary expense. It was a very difficult undertaking, and the men engaged in it and Mr Kirk, who directed the work, performed their task in a very satisfactory manner. It was a very serious matter, and it was pleasing to find that the cost was not greater. The building is now thoroughly secure, and there is no further danger. The only matter now which needs attending to is the roof, which requires some repairs. To meet the expenditure it would be necessary to raise money, and as the charity of the congregation was well known, he had no doubt but that they would contribute with their usual generosity on this occasion.

His Lordship then read two reports from Mr Lawson, in the first of which the architect explained the cause of the damage to the sacred edifice and the works required to make the towers secure, and which were absolutely necessary for the preservation of the building. The second report was received a few weeks ago by his Lordship the Bishop, and is as follows:—

'On July 6, 1901, we reported as to remedial works which had been done at the Cathedral, namely, that three shafts had been sunk on to solid rock bottom in each instance at the points considered most suitable under the towers of the building, and the manner of filling in same with concrete of the best description, securely bedded on the rock foundation, bonded with the existing piers and carried up so as to secure firm bearing under the buttresses of towers. At the same date we also reported that the work done had proved effective in arresting the settlement so far as we then could discover, and expressed our opinion that it would remain effective. Several months were allowed to elapse and measurements were taken from time to time, and when it was found that all motion had been arrested, all fractures in the walls were carefully grouted in with liquid cement, tracery of windows made good, arch and

moulding stones taken out and replaced where necessary, and all jobbing work done so as to place the walls, and work generally in workmanlike condition, the whole of the jobbing work being completed in January last. We have now the further satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship that having again visited and inspected the Cathedral externally and internally, so far as the remedial work referred to is concerned, we find that since this was done, now over 12 months ago, no further motion has taken place, so that our opinion as expressed in report of July 6, 1901, has been verified.'

His Lordship continuing said that the total cost of the work was £880. He trusted that with their usual generosity they would assist in meeting this sum, and in conclusion said that it was a great consolation to know that there was no further danger and the building was now perfectly secure.

A collection was then taken up with the result that a sum of £150 in promises and cash was received. At a meeting of the general committee held later it was decided to make collections at the door of the Cathedral at all the Masses on the next and following Sundays, and several gentlemen were appointed as collectors for the purpose.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

FARMERS in many parts of the Ashburton County complain of the scarcity of feed.

THE Government intend to erect a monument to the memory of returned troopers who have died and been buried in Wellington.

THE Wellington Trades and Labor Council object to gaols in centres of population, and consider they should be located in the country where the prisoners could be put to some productive employment.

THE flaxmills on the Manawatu line are working at great pressure at present, some of them turning out five tons of fibre per stripper daily. The different mills find lucrative employment for a large number of hands.

THE trial bore for hot water in the Rotorua Sanatorium grounds was completed a few days ago, and it was found that an unlimited supply could be obtained at a depth of 26ft, with a temperature of 180deg. Though the water on the surface is of an acid nature, at the lower level it was found to be strongly alkaline.

THE Peninsula and Orient, the New Zealand, the Shaw, Savill, the Messageries Maritimes, the North German Shipping Companies, and the Canadian Pacific Railway have arranged to considerably reduce fares round the world via Australia and China.

THE Bluff Harbor Board have decided to charge only on inward and outward pilotage on foreign-going steamers that visit the port more than once on the same voyage; to reduce the pilotage from 3s 1d per ton to 2s 6d per ton each way; and fixed the maximum charges for the total pilotage, port charges, and berthage at £150. The changes on last year's business means a rebate of about £1300.

THE crops over South Canterbury are now showing well above the ground, and the genial weather that has prevailed of late has promoted a healthy growth. The area under wheat and oats this year is (says the *Press*) extensive, and, given a good season, a bountiful harvest will be the result.

AT the weekly meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society last week a letter was received from the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, who is now residing at Akaroa, and much regret was expressed by members at the loss of Dr. Kennedy, who had been an enthusiastic member of the Society. The debate for the evening was on a local subject. Messrs D. McDonnell and J. Moison took the affirmative and negative sides respectively, and an interesting discussion ensued, after which a vote was taken, which resulted in favor of Mr Moison's side by a small majority.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Timaru Herald* complaining of the scarcity of labor in South Canterbury. On many farms, he says, ploughing is at a standstill, for the simple reason that no labor can be obtained. There is a considerable amount of grain still in stack, waiting to be threshed, but some of the mill-owners who lately essayed to get through some of their threshing have been compelled to return home for want of hands.

THE annual report of the Wellington Woollen Company shows that the year's profits amount to £10,723 13s, which, with the amount brought forward (£1553 14s 8d), gives £12,277 7s 8d for allocation. An interim dividend for the six months to 31st January last, absorbing £2247 9s 1d, had been paid; £2500 had been written off for depreciation of plant and buildings; and £200 and £1000 transferred to reserve and the employers' liability reserve funds respectively. The directors recommended the payment of a further dividend of 4½ per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year, leaving £1640 6s 11d to be carried forward.

MR. W. WOOD, president of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting urged the necessity for a direct line to South Africa, but said steamers should not call at Australia, which was New Zealand's rival. He suggested that arrangements be made with the Union Steamship Company to take a cargo to South Africa. In regard to the frozen meat trade, he said it was in a satisfactory position, but might be improved by the appointment of an association or individuals to look after its interests in London. The Chamber passed a motion urging on the Government the importance of early arrangements being made for a steam service to South Africa, and suggested that the New Zealand Shipping Company, Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company, Union Company, and the Tyser lines be given an opportunity to tender for the service.

CHRISTCHURCH *Truth* pays the following compliment to the characteristic energy of his Lordship Bishop Grimes and the

generosity of the Catholics of his diocese: 'Bishop Grimes continues to garner in the needful for his new cathedral, which is going ahead very fast. We have not heard any reports of similar successes among the Anglicans of the province in their efforts to complete their fine building. Either less energy has been exhibited by the Cathedral Chapter than by Bishop Grimes, or else the Anglicans' pockets are not so open as the Roman Catholics.' Our opinion is that the Chapter is not hustling half enough. It should take a leaf out of Dr. Grimes' admirable book, and canvas the Anglicans of Canterbury and Westland with the enthusiasm displayed by the head of the Roman Catholic diocese.'

THE Nelson Education Board at its last meeting refused to allow its inspectors to examine the Catholic schools at Reefton. The application was refused by a majority of one. It is interesting to note the reasons which actuated the majority in declining to accede to the request. One saw in it the thin end of the wedge of denominationalism; another recognised in it some danger to the national system of education, although he expressed himself warmly in favor of Bible-reading in the State schools; and a third contended that the object of the application was to obtain the inspectors' certificates, which were necessary for obtaining positions in the public service. Two members contended that private schools were to some extent relieving the Government, and, furthermore, that it was the duty of the Board to see that all the children in the district were receiving a suitable education. These arguments did not weigh with the majority, and the request was declined.

THE transfer of some of the sub-inspectors of the police force is notified. Among those affected is Sub-Inspector Dwyer, of Dunedin, who goes to Christchurch. Mr Dwyer has been stationed in Dunedin for only a period of five months, but during that time the public have come to recognise in him a capable and energetic officer, who has discharged his duties with thorough impartiality and with commendable firmness. To say that general regret has been experienced at his departure would be hardly correct as he has not been here long enough for the public to fully appreciate his abilities, but those who have had an opportunity of seeing the conscientious manner in which he has discharged his duties will feel that we have lost the services of a very capable officer.

THE Right Hon. R. J. Seddon and Mrs Seddon have been on tour in Ireland. They were the guests of the Duke of Abercorn at Tyrone, and also of Viscount Charlemont, the father of Lady Banbury. Whilst in the North they paid a visit to Belfast. According to latest accounts they were in the South, and were entertained in Cork by the Lord Mayor. From there they went to Killarney. The *Lyttelton Times* says with reference to Mr Seddon's visit to Ireland:—'The Premier should be able to supply the supporters of Mr T. W. Russell's compulsory purchase scheme with some telling facts; and if, on his own side, he reads the lesson aright, he will surely return to New Zealand more firmly convinced than ever that the aggregation of huge estates is a menace to the peace of a country. It was the memory of the lot of the unfortunate crofters that made Sir John M'Kenzie a land reformer, and we shall be surprised if the sufferings of the Irish peasants do not appeal forcibly to the sympathies of a democrat like Mr Seddon. We may be counting too much on the Premier's visit to Ireland, but New Zealand will be the gainer if that country sends him back with a renewed determination to push on the cutting up of the large estates and the close settlement of the land.'

A PLEASANT family reunion took place at the residence of Mr J. J. Marlow, Musselburgh, Dunedin, recently, the occasion being the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr and Mrs D. Harris, of Parakanui, who had the happiness of meeting their five children and fifteen grandchildren. The gathering also included Mr J. J. Connor (brother of Mrs Harris), Mrs Connor and family, Mrs Nelson (a sister) and family, Mr D. Lefevre (son-in-law), Rev. Father Coffey, and a number of old friends. Others who could not attend sent messages of congratulations. Mr Harris arrived in Melbourne in 1852, being part owner of a vessel which flew the American flag. Being smitten with the gold fever Mr Harris and his partner sold the vessel and cargo and engaged in the carrying business to Castlemaine, Bendigo, etc. Soon after Mr Harris was married to Miss W. Connor, in St. Francis', the first Catholic Church erected in Victoria. In 1862 Mr Harris came to Dunedin bringing with him a shipment of horses, and having disposed of these to advantage, he acquired a fleet of lighters and engaged in carrying cargo from Port Chalmers to Dunedin. Later on he purchased several sections in the Lower Harbor district, and built a homestead thereon, where he has resided for the last 37 years. On their return to their home after the celebrations of the golden wedding in Dunedin Mr and Mrs Harris were entertained by a number of their neighbors, and presented with an address and a purse of sovereigns.

## Obituary.

MISS M. O'LEARY, WAIMATE.

It is with sincere regret (writes our Waimate correspondent) I have to record the death of Miss Ettie O'Leary, eldest daughter of Mr J. O'Leary, of Bankfield, Otaito, and late of Waimate. The deceased died of consumption on Monday, August 25, at the early age of fifteen. The funeral took place on Wednesday and was largely attended. The children of St. Patrick's School followed the remains of their late schoolmate to their last resting place. The Rev. Father Regnault officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 30.

Rev. Father Ainsworth has been appointed pastor at Newtown. He will shortly take up his residence at the southern end of the city.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy entertained the visiting and local priests at dinner at the presbytery, Boulcott street, on Tuesday last in honour of his silver jubilee. On Wednesday the visitors were the guests of the Very Rev. Father Keogh, Rector of St. Patrick's College, and on Wednesday evening Archdeacon Devoy entertained at supper the altar boys of St. Mary of the Angels' and St. Joseph's Churches.

The many friends of Mr E. Daly will regret to hear of his death which took place at his residence, Edinburgh Terrace, on Wednesday last. Mr Daly was well known and respected by a very large circle, and had been a resident of Wellington for 20 years. His remains were taken to Blenheim for interment, several members of the Hibernian Society accompanying the cortege to the Queen's Wharf. Much sympathy is expressed for his widow and family.—R.I.P.

The marriage of Miss J. Monaghan, of the Telephone Exchange, third daughter of Mr C. Monaghan, of the Government Printing Office, to Mr J. McKittrick, of the Permanent Artillery, was celebrated on Tuesday last at the Church of the Sacred Heart. Rev. Father Holley performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss M. Monaghan, of Karori, as bridesmaid, and Mr C. Monaghan, the bride's brother, was best man. Many valuable and useful presents were received.

A theological conference was held at the residence of his Grace the Archbishop on Tuesday last under the presidency of Very Rev. Dean McKenna, of Masterton, when the following priests were present:—Rev. Father T. McKenna (Pahiatua), Cahill (Oarterton), Melu (Otaki), Maples (Lower Hutt), and also the local clergy of both parishes. An able paper was read by Rev. Father Mahony. Rev. Father Holley was elected to act as secretary to the conferences which are to take place four times a year at different centres in the Deanery. The next meeting will be held at the Lower Hutt.

The eighth half-yearly meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held at St. Patrick's Hall on Friday last when a large attendance of members was present. Rev. Father O'Shea presided. The report and balance sheet were read, and adopted. The active membership totals 121, and the assets showed a satisfactory balance of £24. The committee think that more suitable and larger rooms are a necessity. It was decided that the rooms be opened from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m. in the evenings. The election of office bearers for the ensuing half year resulted as follows:—Patron, Archbishop Redwood; president, the Rev. Father O'Shea; vice-presidents, Messrs C. P. Skerrett, J. Gamble, J. Devine, M. Kennedy, W. Missen, Dr. Cahill, L. Dwan, W. O'Connor, Drs. Grace, Mackin, P. Garvey, and the Rev. Fathers of Wellington; committee, Messrs Twohill, Eiler, O'Reilly, Callaghan, O'Leary, Guthrie, Leydon, McDonald and Sievers; treasurer, Mr P. J. McGovern; secretary, Mr H. McKeowen; auditors, Messrs P. J. Kelleher and J. Gamble.

At St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy on the occasion of his silver jubilee. Rev. Father Galerne was deacon, Rev. Father Mahony sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Herbert master of ceremonies. The Archdeacon preached, taking for his text, 'The Lord hath sworn and He shall not repent, Thou art a priest according to the order of Melchisedech.' Speaking at some length on the dignity of the priesthood the Archdeacon said he had the happiness of being ordained priest that day 25 years ago at Dundalk on the feast of St. Bartholomew by the late Most Rev. Dr. M'Gottigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. Twenty-two years of his religious profession he had spent in New Zealand, six in the Canterbury diocese, six as Procurator of St. Patrick's College, and the remaining years in charge of Te Aro parish. His promotion to the offices of Vicar-General, Archdeacon, and Provincial of the Marist Order took place during his term of office in Te Aro. Some sixteen months ago he attended the Chapter at Lyons, in France, and also visited his birthplace in Ireland. Of five *confreres* ordained on the same day as he, two had long since departed this life—the Rev. Father Didier had been drowned while pursuing his missionary labours in the South Sea Islands, and Rev. Father Muncaster had succumbed to that dreadful disease, the yellow fever, while voluntarily attending stricken patients at Jefferson, New Orleans. The remaining three—the Very Rev. Father Le Rennetel, the Rev. Father Friesse, of New Caledonia, and the third a professor at one of the Marist Colleges at Barcelona, Spain—were still carrying on their religious duties. In concluding his discourse the Archdeacon said that during his time, aided by zealous *confreres* and devoted people, he had worked for the advancement of the Church and schools, and hoped that the congregation would pray that Almighty God would give him the grace to still continue his work, so that when the end came he might be able to say with St. Paul: 'I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. As to the rest, there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the just Judge, will render to me in that day.'

Mr Charles Branson, who is well known to patrons of the Grand Hotel, has assumed charge of that old-established hostelry at the corner of King and St. Andrew streets, Dunedin, and for the future to be known as Branson's Hotel. Former patrons would scarcely recognise the building now, as it has been reconstructed and enlarged, so that in point of accommodation and convenience it will bear favorable comparison with any other hotel in the city. The furnishing has been carried out on a lavish scale, and everything that will tend to the comfort of boarders and the travelling public has been provided for.

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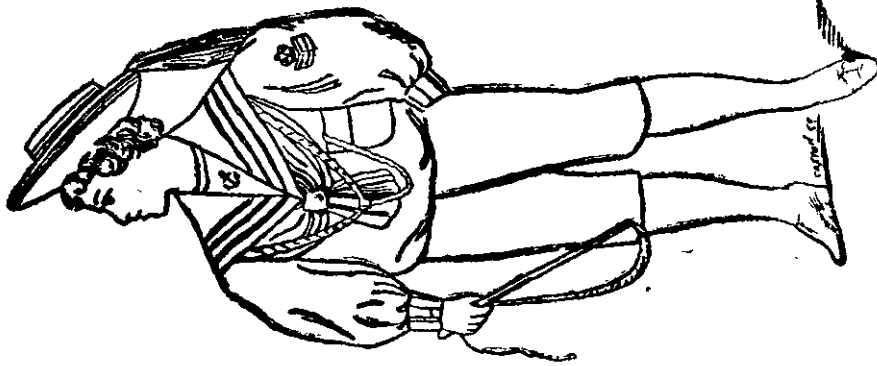
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Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

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TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

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Hoping you will favor me with a Call when I will do my utmost to secure and retain your Custom and kind recommendation by giving best personal attention to all Orders, as well as the Lowest Possible Prices.—I am, yours respectfully

P. J. HELEAN

# The Storyteller

## MRS. ATWOOD'S COSTUME.

'How much will a new suit cost, Jo?' Mr. Atwood held his fingers reflectively on the rubber band of his pocketbook as he asked the question, and glanced as he did so at the round brunette face of his wife, which had suddenly become all flush and sparkle.

'Oh Edward!'

'Well!'

'You oughtn't to give me the money for it now—you really oughtn't. There are so many calls on you at this season of the year, I don't see how we can meet them as it is. The second quarter of Josephine's music lessons begins next month, and the dancing-school bill comes in, too—besides the coal. Everything just piles in before Christmas. I meant to have saved the money for a coat, at any rate, this summer, out of my allowance, but I was obliged to fit Josephine out from head to foot, she grows so fast; she takes as much for a dress as I do. But it doesn't make any difference. I can do very well for a while with what I have—really!'

'How about the Washington trip with me next month? I thought you said you couldn't go anywhere without a new suit?'

'Well, I can't, but—'

'That settles it.'

Mr Atwood pulled off the rubber band from the pocket book, and laid it on the table before him, as he extracted a roll of bills and began to count them. It was a shabby article, worn brown at the edges, but it had been made of handsome leather to begin on, and still held together in spite of many years of service. Mrs Atwood would hardly have known her husband without that pocketbook. It represented in its way the heart of a kind and generous man, always ready to do his utmost in help of the family needs, without complaint or caviling.

His wife always experienced mingled feelings when the leather receptacle appeared—a quick and blessed relief and a sharp wince, as if it were really his heart's blood that she was taking. Her fervent imagination was perennially ready to picture unknown depths of stress.

He paid no attention now to her inarticulate murmur of protest; but asked in a business-like way:—

'How much will it take?'

'I could get the material for a dollar a yard'—Mrs Atwood sat with her hands clasped, and her eyes looking off into space, feeling the words wrung from her—'I could get it for a dollar a yard; but I suppose it ought to be heavier weight for the winter.'

'Have it warm enough, whatever else you do,' interrupted her husband.

'It would take seven yards or I might get along with six and a half; it depends on the width. It's the linings that make it mount up to so much, and the making. You can get a suit made for six dollars—Cynthia Callender did, and hers looks well, but Mrs Nicholas went to the same place, and—'

'Will 30 dollars be enough?' asked Mr Atwood with masculine directness, seeking for some tangible fact.

'Oh, yes, I'm sure it will be; I—'

'Then here's 50,' said Mr Atwood. He counted out five tens and pushed them over to her. 'Get a good suit while you are about it, Jo.'

'Oh, Edward! I don't want—'

'Make her take it,' said a girl of 16, rising from the corner where she had been sitting with a book in her hand, a very tall and thin and pretty girl, brunette like her mother, with a long, black braid that hung down her back. She came forward and threw her arms around her mother's neck, b-nding protectively over her.

'Make her take it, papa. She buys everything for me and the boys, and goes without herself, so that I'm ashamed to walk out in the street with her; it makes me look so horrid to be all dressed up when she wears that old spring jacket. When it's cold she puts a cape over it. I wish you'd see that

cape! She's had it since the year one. She doesn't dare wear it when she goes out with you; she just shivers.'

'Hush, hush, Josephine,' said her mother, embarrassed, yet laughing, as her husband lifted his shaggy eyebrows at her in mock severity. 'You needn't say any more, either of you. I'll take the money.' She paused impressively, and then gently pushed the girl aside and went over and kissed her husband.

'If I were only as good a manager as some people! I don't know what is the matter with me. I try, and I try, but—'

'Yes, yes, I know,' said the husband. 'All I ask now is that you spend the money on yourself.'

'Yes, I will,' said Mrs Atwood, with the guilty thrill of the perjured at the very moment of her promise. She knew very well that some of it would have to be spent for other needs. She had but 50 cents left of her allowance to last her until the end of the month, five long days away. No one but the mother of a family on moderate means realises what the demand for pads, pencils, shoe-strings, lunches, postage-stamps, hair ribbons, medicines, mended shoes, and such like can amount to in that short time. She had meant to ask Edward to advance her a little more on the next month's allowance—already largely anticipated—but she had not the face to, after his generosity to her now. A couple of dollars out of the fifty would make very little difference, and she did not need it all, anyway. She almost wept as she thought of Josephine's championship of her and her husband's thoughtfulness.

Mrs Atwood adored her husband and her three children. She firmly believed them to be superior in every way to all other mortals; sacrificing service for them was her joy of joys, her keenest affliction the fear that she did not appreciate them half enough. It is certain that the children, truthful, loving and obedient as they had been trained to be, would have been spoilt beyond tolerance if it were not that the very strength of her admiration made it innocuous. They were so used to being told that they were the loveliest and dearest things on earth that the words were not even heard. As they grew older the extravagance of her devotion was beginning to rouse the protective element in them, to her wonder and humility.

Mrs Atwood, at twenty, the time of her marriage, had been a warm-hearted, fervent, loquacious, impulsive child. At thirty-eight she was still in many ways the girl her husband had married, even to her looks, while he appeared much older than his real age, in reality but a couple years ahead of hers. She was always longing to be a silent, noble, and finely-balanced character, quite oblivious of the fact that she suited him, a humorous but self-contained man, exactly as she was, and that he would have been very lonesome with anything more perfect. Perhaps, after all, there are few things that are better to bring into a household than an uncalculated and abounding love, even if the manifestations of it are not always of the wisest. The extra money cast a rich glow over Mrs Atwood's horizon. In the effulgence of it she received a bill for twelve dollars presented to her just after breakfast the next morning by the waitress, with the word that the man waiting outside the door had already brought it once before, when they were out of town. Could Mrs Atwood pay it now? He needed the money.

'Why, certainly,' said Mrs Atwood, with affluent promptness. The bill was for work on the lawn during the summer, something her husband always paid for; but it seemed a pity to have the man go away again when the money was there at hand. She would not in the least mind asking Edward to refund it to her. But she felt the well-known drop into her usual condition of calculating economy.

Her husband came home that night with a bad headache, and, the night after, she had another bill waiting for him for repairs on the furnace. It was unexpectedly and villainously large, and Mrs Atwood was constitutionally incapable of adding another straw to his burden, while she stood by consenting sympathetically unto his righteous wrath. A day later, when she spoke of going to town to buy the material for her new costume, with outward buoyancy, but inward panic at the rapid shrinkage of her funds, Sam, a boy of twelve, announced the fact that he must have a new suit of clothes at once. As it was Saturday he would accompany her.

'What is the matter with those you have on? They are not in the least worn out,' said his mother.

'Mamma, they're so thin that I'm freezing all the time I'm in school. You ought to have heard me coughing yesterday.'

'You have the old blue suit. I'm sure that's thick enough.'

'The blue suit! Yes, and it hurts me; it's so tight I can hardly walk in it, I can't sit down in it at all. It makes ridges all round my legs.'

Mrs Atwood looked at her son with rare exasperation. It was well known that when Sam took a dislike to his clothes for any reason, they always hurt him. His coats, his trousers, his caps, his shoes, even his neckties, developed hitherto unsuspected attributes of torture. And there was always a haunting feeling with the outraged dispenser of these articles that it might be true.

A penetrative and scornful remark from the passing Josephine at once emphasised this view of the case to the anxious mother, remorseful already at her own lack of sympathy.

'I'm astonished at you Josephine. If the clothes hurt him—' but the girl had disappeared beyond hearing.

Sam came from town that evening jubilant in warm and roomy jacket and trousers, and, O weakness of woman! with a new football besides. Mrs Atwood carried with her a box of lead soldiers for Eddy, and a sweet little fluffy thing in neckwear for Josephine, such as she saw other girls displaying. After all, what was her own dress in comparison with the darling children's happiness? She would get some cheap stuff and make it up herself. No one would know the difference.

'How about your suit, Jo?' asked her husband one evening as the sat round the fire. 'Is it almost finished?'

'Not—exactly,' said Mrs Atwood.

'The Club goes to Washington on the 15th of the month; it was decided to-day. Nearly all the men are going to take their wives with them. I'm looking forward to showing off mine.'

'My mamma will look prettier than any one of them,' said Eddy, belligerently.

'And lots younger,' added Sam.

'Have you ordered the suit yet?' asked the voice of Josephine. Oh, how her mother dreaded it.

'No, I haven't—yet,' she felt herself forced into saying.

'I don't believe there is any money left for it,' pursued the pitiless one. 'She spends it for other things, papa. She pays bills and doesn't tell, because she hates to bother you. And she buys things for us. And she paid a subscription to the Orphans' Home yesterday, and she got a new wash-boiler for Katy. And—'

'Hush, hush, Josephine,' said her father, severely. 'I found that receipted bill of Patrik's lying around the other day, Jo. I should have paid you back at once. How much money have you left?'

'Oh, Edward, I'm so foolish, I—'

'Have you thirty dollars?'

'I—I don't think so.'

'Have you twenty?'

'I haven't more than that.' She had, as she well knew, the sum of nine dollars and sixty-seven cents in the purse in her dressing table drawer.

'Will this help you out?' His tone had the business-like quality in it as natural as breathing to a man when he speaks of money matters, and which a woman feels almost as a personal condemnation, in its chill removal from sentiment.

'Oh, Edward, please don't. It makes me feel so—' She tried not to be too abject. 'But nearly all of it has gone for necessary things, truly.'

'That's all right,' he added with a touch of severity. 'Don't let there be any mistake about it this time, Jo,' and she murmured contritely:

'No, no, indeed.'

With her allowance money, too, how could there be?

Mrs Atwood now set herself seriously to the work of getting appalled. She read advertisements, and she went to town two days in succession, bringing home samples of cloth for family approval; she sought the advice of her young sister-in-law, Mrs Callender, and of her friend, Mrs Nicholas, with the result that she finally sat down one morning immediately after breakfast, and wrote a letter to a New York firm ordering a jacket and skirt made like one in a catalogue issued by them, and setting down her measurements according to its directions. Just before she finished the maid brought her up word that Mrs Martindale was below.

'Mrs Martindale, at this time in the morning!'

Mrs Martindale was her cousin, and lived over the other side of the track, some distance away. Mrs Atwood hurried down with a premonition of evil, to find her visitor, a pretty woman, elegantly but hastily gowned, sitting on the edge of a chair, as if ready for instant flight. There was a wild expression in her eye.

She began at once taking no notice of Mrs Atwood's greeting.

'I suppose you think I'm crazy to come here in this way. I didn't sleep a wink last night. I didn't know what to do. We're in such a state!'

'Is it the business?'

'Oh, it's the estate and the business and everything. Mr Bellew's death has just brought the whole thing to a standstill. All the money is tied up in some dreadful way—don't ask me. Of course it will be all right in three or four weeks, Dick says, and we have credit everywhere. It's just to tide over this time. But we haven't a penny of ready money, not a penny. It would be ridiculous if it wasn't horrible. Dick gave me all he could scrape together last week, and told me to try and make it last, but it's all gone—I couldn't help it. And the washerwoman comes to-day. If you could let me have ten dollars, Jo—I couldn't bear to let Dick know.'

'Why, certainly,' said Mrs Atwood, with loving alacrity. 'Don't say another word, if she felt a pang she scoured it.'

'You don't know how many calls there are on me,' murmured the other, sinking back with the relief.

Mrs Atwood thought she did, but she only said, 'You poor thing,' and rushed upstairs to get one of her crisp ten-dollar bills. She could not use the house money for this. She passed Josephine in the hall afterward on her way to school, and held the bill behind her, but she felt sure the girl's keen eyes had spied it.

'I'm so glad I had it. Are you sure this will be enough?' she asked as the other kissed her fervently. What were clothes for herself in comparison with poor Bertha's need? She would look over the catalogue again to-morrow when she had time, and order a cheaper suit, or buy one ready-made.

After all, she did neither. Her money—but why chronicle further the diminution of her forces? Delay made it as inevitable as the thaw after snow. Her entire downfall was completed the day she had unexpected and honorable company to dinner, and sent Sam out to the nearest shops instead of those at which she usually dealt, to 'break a bill'—heartrending process!—in the purchase of fruit and sweets for their consumption. No one has ever satisfactorily explained why the change from five dollars never amounts to more than two dollars sixteen cents. Poor Mrs Atwood could never get quite used to the fact that if she spent money it was gone. She cherished an underlying hope that she could get it back somehow. As the time approached for the Washington trip she did not dare to meet her Edward's eye, and replied but feebly to his unusually jolly anticipations

of 'this time next week.' She had hoped that she might have some excuse to remain at home, much as he had longed for this trip along with her husband, but there seemed to be no loophole of escape.

She tried to freshen up her heaviest skirt, and took the spring jacket she was wearing and made a thick lining to it, planning to disguise it further with a piece of fur at the neck. She felt horribly guilty when Josephine came in and caught her at it. The tall girl with her red cheeks just out of the wintry air looked at her mother with an inscrutable expression, but she merely said:

'I suppose that's to save your new suit. You'll never be able to get into it if you put so much wadding in,' and went off again. The mother felt relieved, yet a little hurt, too, in some mysterious way.

Many a time she tried to screw her courage up to confessing that she had no outer raiment; that, after all the money and all her promises, she had nothing to show in exchange. The fatal moment had to come, but she put it off. She had done it so many times! For herself she did not mind; she could have confessed joyfully to all the crimes in the Decalogue if it would have benefited her dear ones, but to wound their idea of her, to pain them by showing how unworthy she was, how unfit to be trusted that came hard. She prayed a great deal about it on her knees by the bed in the dusk of her own room when she came upstairs after dinner, on the pretext of 'getting something.'

She wondered if, perhaps, it might not be better if she were dead, she was such a poor manager, and set such a bad example to the children. Josephine had that clear common sense that she lacked. The girl was getting to be so companionable to her father, too. She had the sacrificial pleasure of the victim when she heard them laughing and talking downstairs together.

'Well, Jo, has your suit come home yet?'

It was three nights before the fateful Thursday, and the family were grouped in the library, as was their wont in the evening immediately after dinner. Eddy was lying on the fur rug playing with the cat in the warmth of the wood fire, and Mr Atwood in a big chair, with his wife leaning on the arm of it, sat watching the little boy. The two older children were studying, by the table in the back of the room, in front of a shaded lamp with a pile of books before them.

Mr Atwood, although his hair and mustache were grizzled, and his face prematurely lined, had a curious facility of suddenly looking like a boy, under some pleasurable emotion; anticipation of his holiday now made him young for the moment. His wife thought him beautiful.

'Did you say it had not come home yet? You must be sure to have it on time. Take all your party clothes along, too.'

'Oh, yes, I'm going to,' said Mrs Atwood. She was on sure ground here. The gown she had made for a wedding in the spring was crying to be worn again.

'What color did you decide on?'

'I—I decided on—brown,' said Mrs Atwood, with fixed eyes. Her respite was gone.

'Brown—yes, I always liked you in brown. Have you heard your mother talk much about her new clothes, Josephine?'

'No,' said Josephine, 'I haven't.'

'Didn't you wear brown when we went on our wedding trip? It seems to me that I remember that I know you had red berries in your hat, for I knocked some of them out.'

'Were you married in a brown dress?' called Sam.

'No,' answered the father for her, 'your mother was married in white—some kind of white mosquito-netting. What makes you look so unhappy, Jo? Aren't you glad to go off with me—in a new suit?'

'Edward!' said Mrs Atwood. She rose and stood in front of him, her large eyes unnaturally large, the color coming and going in her rounded olive cheek. Her red lips trembling. Here before the loved and dreaded domestic tribunal she would be driven at last. Her children should know just what she was like. 'Edward, I have something to tell you.'

'There's the door-bell,' said her husband with an arresting hand, as he listened for the outer sounds.

'A package, sir. Twenty-five cents.'

'Have you the change, Jo? It's some clothes I ordered myself for the Washington trip; I wanted to do you credit. Oh, don't go upstairs for it.'

'I don't mind,' said Mrs Atwood. Change! She had nothing but change. Clothes! How easy it was for him to get them. Do her credit, in his glossy newness, while she was in that old black skirt, grown skimp and askew with wear, and that tight, impossible jacket? She charged up and down stairs in the vehemence of her emotion, filled with anger at her folly, and paid the man herself before re-entering the library.

Her husband was untying the cords of the long pasteboard box with slow and patient fingers. He was a man who had never cut a string in his life. The children were standing by in what seemed unnecessary excitement, their faces all turned to her. Edward had lifted the cover of the box.

'What color are your clothes, Edward?' asked his wife. It was the first time he had ever bought anything without consulting her.

'What color? Oh—brown,' said Mr Atwood. He swooped her into a front place in the circle with his long arm. 'Here, look and tell me what you think of this.'

'Edward!'

'Lined throughout with taffets, gores on every frill. Why, Jo! Bring your mother a chair, Josephine.'

Before the eyes of Mrs Atwood lay the rich folds of a cloth skirt, surmounted by a jacket trimmed with fur.

She lay back in the armchair, her family clustered around her, their tongues loosened.

'We knew all about it.' 'We promised not to tell.' 'We wanted to see you get it.' 'There won't be anyone as pretty as you, mamma.' 'You left out that letter of measurements, and papa and I took it to Aunt Cynthia'—this from Josephine—'and she helped us. She says you're disgracefully unselfish.' The girl emphasized her remark with a sudden and strangling hug. 'There isn't anybody in the world as good as you are. I was watching you all last week. I knew you wouldn't buy a thing. But it was papa who thought of doing it when I told him. Feel the stuff; isn't it lovely? so thick and soft. He and Aunt Cynthia said you should have the best. She can spend money! And you're to go up to town to-morrow with me to buy a hat with red in it, and if the suit needs altering it can be done then. Don't you like it, mamma?'

'It's perfectly beautiful,' said the mother, her hands clasping those of her three darlings; but her eyes sought her husband's.

He alone said nothing, but stood regarding her with twinkling eyes through a suspicion of moisture. What did she see in them? The love and kindness that clothed her not only with silk and wool, but with honor; that made of this new raiment a vesture wherein she entered that special and exquisite heaven of the woman whose husband and children rise up and call her blessed.

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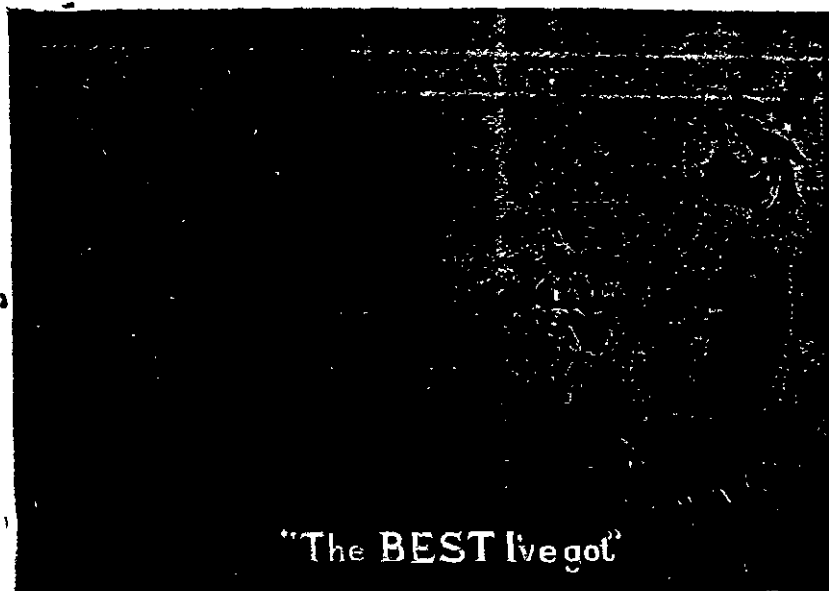
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### ONLY A WOMAN.

How often does one hear somebody carelessly remark, "Oh! she's only a woman." Only a woman! Ye gods! The embodiment and type of all the best of life's blessings to be described as "only a woman!" Beauty, love, self-sacrifice, home. Can you ever think of any of these without the image of a woman instantly presenting itself to your inward vision? Even angels are pictured to look like women.

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 ruined 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 middle 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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# Catholic World

## ENGLAND.

The Alexian Brothers have acquired possession of Ivyford Abbey, Ealing, and intend to convert it into a convalescent home and a retreat for aged gentlemen.

### The Late Earl of Arundel.

His Holiness the Pope sent an affectionate letter to the Duke of Norfolk condoling with his Grace on the loss of his son, the Earl of Arundel. His Holiness also said Requiem Mass for the Dead.

### A Danger to Voluntary Schools.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan in a letter to the London 'Times' objects to any amendment in the Education Bill which enables Nonconformists to harass and weaken Voluntary schools, or place the representatives of the religion in which parents desire their children educated 'in a helpless minority' on the Board of Management. 'Better remain as we are, poor but free, than put our heads into such a noose,' concludes his Eminence.

### The Dominican Order.

Father Procter, O.P., who quite recently resigned the post of Provincial of the Dominican Order in England, which he had held for eight years, has just received from the Holy See the honorary degree of Master in Theology. The interesting event was celebrated at the Priory, Haverstock Hill, London, when, in the presence of all the chief members of the province, Father Procter was formally invested with the cap and ring indicative of his new rank. Father Procter is a native of Cheetham.

### The Church in Uganda.

In the early part of July Apollo Kagwa, Katikiro (prime minister) of Uganda, paid a visit to Bishop Hanlon at Mill Hill College, London. He was accompanied by Ham Mukassa, chief of the Sesse Islands (Victoria Nyanza), and the Rev. Ernest Miller, of the Church Missionary Society. The Bishop met the party at mid-day at the Great Northern Station, and conducted them first to St. Mary's Abbey, where he introduced the six nuns (Franciscan Sisters) who are to go out shortly to Uganda for educational purposes. The Katikiro, addressing the Lady Abbess and community, expressed his satisfaction that English-speaking Sisters were going out to Uganda to teach the women and children and to nurse the sick. He hoped the first contingent would soon be reinforced by a second party. The children of the convent school assembled on the lawn then sang a song of welcome to the African visitor, and also 'God save the King.' The Katikiro said he would be delighted if the children in Uganda could be taught to sing like that. The party then proceeded to St. Joseph's Missionary College. The chiefs, in passing through the corridors, seemed greatly pleased to recognise the photographs of many of the missionaries they knew personally in Uganda. Having been shown all over the buildings, and partaken of luncheon, the visitors then met all the students assembled in the library. Here the Katikiro Apollo addressed a brief speech to the students, Bishop Hanlon acting as interpreter. He expressed his gratification at the presence of missionaries of that society in Uganda, and spoke very well of those at present working in the country, and of the work being done and yet to be accomplished. He said the youth of Uganda were most anxious to learn English, and all else that could be taught them. He added that the three Regents—himself, the Katikiro, Stanislaus Mugwanya, and Zakaria Kangao—were all very desirous of building their houses and other edifices on improved plans. He concluded by expressing the hope that many of the students he was now addressing would one day go out to Uganda. The party then visited the beautiful grounds of the College, and under a shady group of trees permitted themselves to be photographed by some of the students.

### FRANCE.—The Church Abroad.

A trial was concluded a few weeks ago in Jerusalem which proves that while France

is persecuting Catholics at home she is losing the influence they brought her by their missionary labours abroad. Last November, in one of the recurring disturbances at the Holy Sepulchre between Latins and Greeks, a number of French, Italian, and German monks were the victims of outrage and disorder. As Russia is France's ally, the latter country let the cause of her monastic citizens in Jerusalem go by default. Not so Italy and Germany. These two Powers saw in the question an opportunity of ousting France from her traditional position as defender of Christians in the East. They demanded and obtained from the Sultan the recognition of their right—a right which everyone must confess to be just—to protect their own subjects from the fanatical violence of Russian monks. Accordingly, the Sultan's Government brought the disturbers to trial, with the result that some thirty of them, of whom twelve were Greek priests, have received varying sentences of imprisonment for their crimes. The incident is important as marking the end of the French claim to jurisdiction over Eastern Christians under Turkish rule. Not many will lament that a term has been put to a claim which was antiquated in modern Europe. Every country has the right and the duty to look after the interests of its own citizens during their sojourn abroad. And it seems almost irony to claim for France the possession of a privilege abroad which she continuously flouts and outrages at home.

### ITALY.—Collapse of a Campanile.

A few weeks ago a cable message announced the collapse of the celebrated Campanile of St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice. An exchange, referring to the fall, says:—'All travellers are lovers of Venice, and will, therefore, sympathise with the Venetians and the people of Italy in the great loss they have sustained by the sudden collapse of the Campanile or bell-tower of the noble Duomo of San Marco. As is well known, the great buildings of Venice rest on piles driven into the mud, and it is hardly to be wondered at that the foundations of such a vast structure as the Campanile gave way. From the top of the tower a magnificent sight could be obtained. The eye traced the configuration of the strange city amidst the lagoons and picturesque scenes in the Adriatic Gulf, the sea appearing to the east and the Alps in the distance. Fortunately, the Campanile in its fall caused no loss of life and did no damage to St. Mark's or the Doge's Palace. The Venetians are inconsolable over the ruin of this precious monument of their ancient city. Women have been weeping freely in the streets, and an hour after hour passes and the bells are no longer heard, the sense of regret for what has happened becomes keener. Proposals have been made for the reconstruction of the Campanile, and an international subscription has been suggested. But even if funds be quickly secured, years must pass before the tower can be rebuilt.'

### ROME.—Late King of Saxony.

In the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican on July 10 a Requiem Mass for the late King of Saxony took place, in the presence of the Cardinals, the Diplomatic Corps, and several invited persons. The Holy Father, who appeared to be in excellent health, pronounced the Absolution.

### The Maronites.

A seminary in Rome for Maronite Syrians, founded by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1584 and revived by Leo XIII. in 1895, has prospered so greatly that a new college church has been found necessary. Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli laid the foundation-stone of the new structure a few weeks ago.

### The Philippines Question.

Various rumors (writes the Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Times' under date July 12) have been current of late as to the course of the negotiations between the Taft mission and the Holy See regarding the Philippines. Bishop O'Gorman, ecclesiastical adviser to the mission, on whom I have called, does not confirm these reports, but refuses for obvious reasons to make any statement as to how the negotiations are going on. It is stated that the Commission of Cardinals have drawn up a contract comprising twelve articles, which, it is

proposed, should be signed by both parties. The first is that the Philippine Government shall buy the land belonging to the religious Orders, the Holy See acting as intermediary. The second describes what agricultural lands shall be bought, and the third provides that if some are possessed by corporations the Friars are to sell their shares. The fourth establishes a tribunal of arbitrators composed of five members, two to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine Government, and the fifth by the other four, or, in case of disagreement, he shall be chosen by the common accord of the Pope and President Roosevelt. Article 10 proposes arbitration regarding the indemnity which America is to pay for the ecclesiastical buildings used during the war. The twelfth lays down that the Holy See, in the sphere of action which is within its competence, shall use all its influence towards the pacification of the islands, and in favour of their adhesion to the established Governments, and shall prevent all political opposition on the part of the clergy, both regular and secular.

### SCOTLAND.

A Catholic Penny Savings Bank has been successfully started in connection with the Sacred Heart Mission, Edinburgh. Sums from a penny up to £5 are received on deposit. The patrons are his Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh and the Very Rev. Joseph Bader, S.J., Rector of the Lauriston Mission. The trustees are Messrs Matthew McCabe, Tom Fraser, Stanislaus Moore, Lawrence Jackson, and Dr. R. J. Johnston.

### Proposed Memorial.

The Caledonian Catholic Association have under their consideration the proposal for the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Bishop Hay. Not only Glasgow, but Edinburgh, and indeed the whole of Scotland in its Catholic element, are deeply indebted to the late Bishop Hay for many of the civil and religious liberties now enjoyed by them. He it was who broke the stubborn back of the last remnant of the Penal Laws, and made it possible for his worthy successors to build up the Catholic Church in Scotland to its present position to-day.

### UNITED STATES.

Of 261 Catholic American journals and magazines, 85 are in foreign languages—German, French, Polish, Spanish, Italian, Slavonic, Bohemian, Dutch, and Indian.

### GENERAL.

#### A Catholic Colony.

A Russian Catholic priest who is a professor in the Ecclesiastical Academy of St. Petersburg, in the course of a missionary journey in Siberia, discovered an unknown German Catholic colony in the Altai Mountains. The exiles called their village 'Marienburg,' and were delighted to have Mass said daily during the visitor's stay.

#### The Church in Denmark.

Gratifying news is received from time to time of the growth of Catholicity in the Scandinavian Kingdoms. It is announced that the Redemptorist Fathers from Austria have taken parochial charge of the Island of Amager, which forms the southern suburb of Copenhagen. On June 22 the Vicar-Apostolic of Denmark, Bishop Euch, had the happiness of laying the foundation stone of their new church dedicated to St. Anne, and which is to cost \$6000. On one side of the church will be the Redemptorist convent, and on the other the parochial school and teacher's house, the schoolmaster being a converted Protestant preacher, Mr Niels Hansen.

#### Catholics and Toleration.

We ('Catholic Times') recently gave some figures from which it was evident that in Ireland the Catholics allow Protestants to occupy a remarkably undue proportion of the remunerative positions within their gift. The same spirit—tolerant to such an extent that tolerance ceases to be a virtue—prevails in Bavaria, another Catholic country. By recent statistics we find that though more than two-thirds of the population are Catholics, the non-Catholic University professors considerably outnumber the Catholic professors. Apart from the faculty of theology,

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Best Made in New Zealand.**SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-**  
**SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND**  
**PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,**  
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you will not be disappointed in quality  
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**AGENTS.****PARCELS FORWARDED** to any part of  
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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 Ballamy'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.**PRAYER BOOKS.****GARDEN OF THE SOUL.**  
**CATHOLIC PIETY.**  
**KEY OF HEAVEN.**

IF YOU WANT . . .

A Nice PRAYER BOOK, you  
Cannot do better than send to**ALEX. SLIGO,**  
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ZEALANDIA.Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal.  
**VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.**  
Catalogues on Application.**BARNINGHAM & CO.,**  
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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

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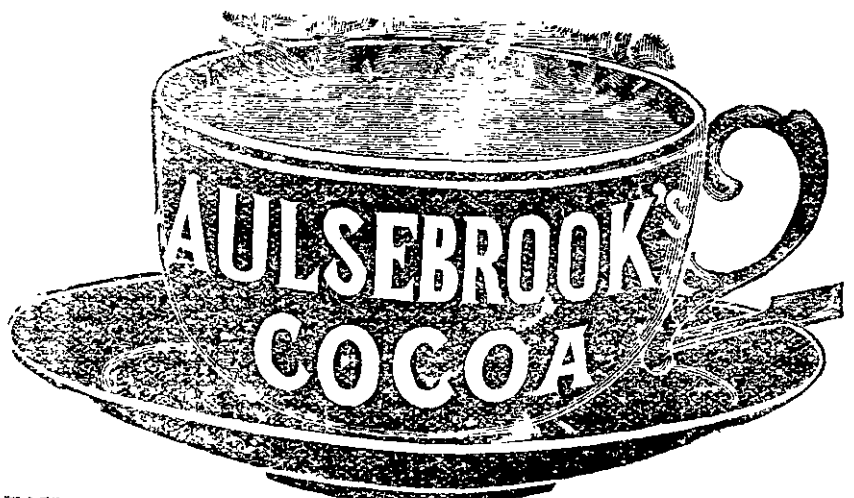
OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

**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**

the professors ordinary and extraordinary at the other three faculties number 220. Of this number only 85 are Catholics, 135 are Protestants, 3 Old Catholics, and 8 Jews. Munich contain 29 ordinary Catholic professors, 31 Protestants, and 3 Old Catholics; Erlangen—9 Catholics, 20 Protestants, and 2 Jews; Würzburg—12 Catholics and 26 Protestants. At the three Universities there are 35 extraordinary Catholic professors and 53 who are non-Catholic. Protestant controversialists are continually accusing Catholics of intolerance. The truth is that where Catholics are in the majority they are often far too easy-going, and not only give ample freedom to non-Catholics, but allow them to occupy most of the positions of authority.

### A Ruinous Legacy.

At the end of 1873 the town of Geneva inherited from the Duke of Brunswick after payment of all charges and dues, a legacy amounting to £752,629. It might have been anticipated that such an event would have very largely improved the financial status of the town. The contrary was the case. The town, it is true, had the wisdom to pay its debt, which amounted to £264,000, but felt morally compelled to hand over to the State a sum of £96,000, and £20,000 to a legal charity establishment. The most unfortunate part of the matter was that, under pressure of public opinion, blinded by such an unexpected windfall, the municipality sank almost all that remained of the inheritance in new enterprises, while they placed their various other existing departments on a higher footing as regards expenditure. This was the case to such an extent that, after a few years, a sum of £60,000, in deposit in two banks, alone remained of the Brunswick inheritance. The municipality had a fresh debt of over £240,000, and had acquired spending habits that would not have been dreamed of had it not been for this fantastic windfall. During the four years from 1870 to 1873, the annual deficit had never exceeded an average of £340; it reached an average of £13,920 during the 1874-1882 periods. Moreover, the municipality was threatened at the same time with the removal of the town dues, which produced a net income of about £22,000; this was carried into effect somewhat later. By virtue of the concession granted them in 1882, the municipality had secured the means to ensure finally, on their own territory, the independence of their water distribution, and their electric light distribution. They might perhaps have had sufficient energy left at their source of energy to distribute also power to private concerns. In their own district they would have done better to stand at that. By undertaking the distribution of power on a large scale, and by extending their operations outside the limits of their jurisdiction, they have been led to those magnificent developments the disadvantages attached to which they are now able to ascertain. It would be unjust, however, to cast too much blame upon the administrators. They were compelled to take into account the general circumstances which had given rise to the concession of 1882. Their greatest ambition was to endow the town with new resources, the necessity of which had a three-fold origin—The spending habits due to the Brunswick legacy, the removal of the town dues by the confederation; and, lastly, the exaggerated and ever-increasing charges laid upon the town by the State for public instruction, the benefit of which does not return exclusively, to the urban population.

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, send to your chemist for TUSSICURA. You will receive instant relief.\*\*\*

### A Princely Gift.

The sum of \$4,000,000, to be held in trust for the relief of worthy persons who are temporarily unable to support themselves, is the princely gift of John M. Burke, a retired millionaire merchant of New York city. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, William Hubbard White, Edward M. Sheahard, and John M. Burke met by agreement recently in New York, and in the presence of the rest, Mr. Burke conveyed to a corporation composed of the four and of Frank K. Stungis, property to the value of \$4,000,000 for the purpose mentioned.

The corporation he has formed with this object in view he has named the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, after his mother, who died thirty years ago. Desiring to see the project started in his lifetime, he has conveyed the property to the corporation. The income, however, less the current expenses of administration, is reserved to him for his lifetime. After his death the whole income will be devoted to the purposes of the foundation.

Mr. Burke, as his name indicates, is of Irish descent—his father having been born in the Emerald Isle. He is a devout Catholic. He is in his 81st year and in the evening of a useful and well-spent life. Mr. Burke was born in the house which formerly stood at No. 1 William street. He inherited a fortune from his father, who was an Irishman, who emigrated to the United States about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and who prospered with the growing business of the city. The future philanthropist made his great wealth in the West Indian trade, and by careful and judicious investments in New York real estate and in stocks and bonds that paid well. He never married and is to-day without a near relative in the world.

Until recently Mr. Burke has been quite active for a man of his age, although he lived a very retired life and has been scarcely heard of publicly since he entirely withdrew from business twenty years ago. His principal pleasures have been his meetings with his old friends and his religious devotions, which took him often to St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth Avenue. Although he is a devout Catholic, Mr. Burke's benevolence will be open to all worthy applicants irrespective of creed.

### Upper Egypt.

Concerning the religious situation in Upper Egypt, the Rev. Father Nourit, S.J., who has returned after an absence of four years at Minieh, a place about 150 miles south of Cairo, has written a long letter. The following is an extract—

Finally, the effect of Catholic works and institutions has been enormous. Of these last I must make a hasty review.

Until the year 1887, excepting the Catholic Copt clergy and eight parishes of Franciscan Fathers, 'Recollets,' there were none of these religious institutions in Upper Egypt, which already flourished in Lower Egypt, such as missions, Christian Brothers, etc. There was also wanting a strong organisation of the Catholic Copt clergy. The whole force, I repeat, consisted of eight residences of Franciscan Fathers, officiating in harmony with some Coptic priests among the four or five thousand Catholic Copts of Upper Egypt. And it pleased God to bless the zeal of the devoted Franciscan Fathers and preserve it intact. The Christian families of the different Catholic centres at the moment when the Holy Father, Leo

XIII., in 1878, confided to the Jesuit Fathers the care of the erection of an exclusively Coptic seminary, furnished numerous candidates who, first at Cairo and then at Beyrouth, ran through the entire course of literary and sacred studies, and commenced finally in 1890 to furnish these generations of priests, possessed for the most part of the double title of Doctor of Philosophy and Theology. With these elements the Pope reconstituted the Catholic Coptic Hierarchy, and after having named one Bishop, shortly after established three, who, under the direction of the Patriarch, administered the Catholic Copt Church.

From that time the Coptic rite was firmly established, the stronghold had thrown up all its defences, and was safe from any surprise. Added to this the clergy were young and active, and certainly did not intend to act merely on the defensive. Valuable reinforcements, namely that of the Jesuit Fathers established at Minieh in 1887, of the native Sisters called Mariamettes, and of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, had all arrived on the scene. The Jesuits, besides the missions they were continually giving more or less all over the country, set about founding a number of schools. The native Sisters, recruited from the place itself thanks to a novitiate at Minieh, after the founding of the mother house, opened houses also at Tahta and Mallaoni, and are preparing to found more in other places.

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.—\*\*\*

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MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

We have landing a COMPLETE STOCK of SPECTACLES in all the Later Varieties—Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Nickel, and Steel.

Mr Haslett (Fellow in Optics, Illinois College) has had 20 years' experience in Auckland in the manufacture and fitting of Spectacles, and has a thorough knowledge of this branch of the firm's business.

Orders sent by post will have our immediate and careful attention.

JOHNSTONE & HASLETT, Manse Street, Dunedin.

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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 recommended 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.  
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 33 and 35 CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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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.

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 Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.  
 FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.  
 Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

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**MR. H. ERICKSON** (late of Orwell Creek) 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 to travellers and persons interested in Mining

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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.

## HUNTER AND CO.,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
 Corner Colombo street and South Belt,  
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 Present Stock is now being offered at a Great Reduction on former prices.  
 Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any design.  
 Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

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**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

## WHY PAY

From 1s 10d to 3s per lb for Tea? when we can supply you with the Finest the world can produce at  
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 No Higher Price.  
 Other Prices ... 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d.  
**RIDLEY AND SON**,  
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 (Opposite Clock Tower).  
 Established 1889.

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 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 able. Hot and cold shower baths. Letter and telegrams promptly attended to.  
**GEO. NEILL**, Proprietor.

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**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—1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.  
 The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied. CHARGES MODERATE.  
 Accommodation for over 100 guests.  
 One of Alcock's Billiard Table  
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Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

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

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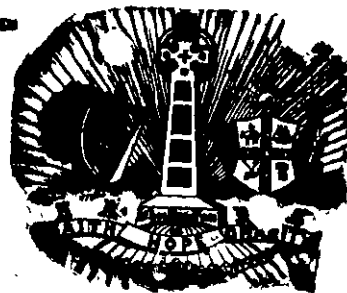
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Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' Standing previous to the commencement of such illness will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

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In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the d sion of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and hat 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.

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District Secretary,  
Auckland

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UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

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**WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE**

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

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CUBA STREET,

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**"KUKOS" TEA**

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**SILVERINE**

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

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Tea, After noon and Egg Spoons

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First-class Accommodation for Traveller and Visitors.

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**COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS**

are now available for Commercial Traveller 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

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Speight's Beer always on Draught

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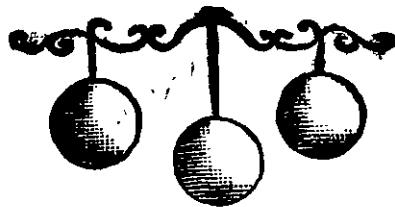
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