

New Zealand Herald

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXV.—No. 28.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine in England was celebrated by the Catholics of England by a remarkable and altogether unique demonstration. The celebration commenced on Sunday, September 12. The Benedictine Monastery on the West Cliff at Ramsgate overlooks the traditional scene of the Saint's disembarkation and this was made the centre of preliminary proceedings. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, the Bishop of Southwark officiating, and a sermon on the life of St. Augustine was preached by the Abbot of the monastery. Cardinal Vaughan and a number of bishops journeyed to Ramsgate to take part in the celebration, amongst the visitors being his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch. The annual conference of the Catholic Truth Society was, by special arrangement, made to form a part of the Ramsgate celebration. The conference was presided over by Cardinal Vaughan, and a number of most interesting papers were read, including "The mission of St. Augustine," by the Right Rev. Monsignor Canon Moy's, D.D.; "Catholic literature since the Reformation," by the Rev. William Barry, D.D.; "Catholic education since the Reformation," by the Right Rev. Monsignor Ward; and "St. Augustine and the conversion of England," by Cardinal Vaughan. The conference was opened on Monday, and in addition to a very large number of clergy, the following distinguished members of the laity were also present:—Lady Mary Howard, Lady Margaret Howard, Lady Herbert of Lea, Mr. Britten, K.S.G., the Duke of Norfolk, the Dowager-Duchess of Newcastle, and the Countess Denbigh. On Tuesday the great feature of the celebration, the Mass in the tent, took place at Ebbsfleet. Ebbsfleet is about three miles from Ramsgate, on the shore of Pegwell Bay, and this was deemed the most fitting place in which to commemorate the arrival of St. Augustine thirteen centuries ago. A huge tent, flying the flags of England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, and France, with the Papal flag over the altar end, was erected in one of the fields. The tent was filled with a dense crowd, and large numbers had to be content with standing room outside the enclosure. The procession was a very beautiful and striking one. It was headed, says a contemporary, by a chaplain carrying the cross of the regular clergy, and attended by two acolytes. Then came a great body of monks, representatives of the English branch of their respective Orders, Fathers of the Institute of Charity, Marist Fathers, Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, Passionist Fathers of St. Paul of the Cross, Redemptorist Fathers, C.S.S.R., Fathers of the Society of Jesus, Servite Fathers, Carmelite Fathers, Fathers of the Order of St. Francis Capuchin, Fathers of the Order of St. Dominic, with their majestic white robes and dark cloak. The regular clergy in the robes of their different Orders formed a striking part of the procession. Following them came a chaplain carrying the cross of the Benedictines, and with him two acolytes. They headed a great train of Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, bearing in their midst a banner recalling the "Vexillum" which was borne by the brethren in 597 when advancing to meet King Ethelbert of Kent. Priors of the Order and heads of Benedictine monasteries in England, with the Very Rev. Prior of Monte Cassino, representing the Right Rev. Arch-abbot of the Order of St. Benedict, and two Fathers representing the rev. canons regular of the Lateran formed the rear of the procession of the religious Orders of priests. Next came a chaplain with the cross of the secular clergy, and with him also two acolytes, and then representatives of the Cathedral Chapters of England, a band who coming after the black-robed Benedictines, struck the eye with the vivid contrast of their blue and purple mozetas. Two only of these canons were in black cappas, being Benedictines from the Newport Chapter. After the prelates came a sub-deacon carrying the archiepiscopal cross the

sub-deacon of the Mass, Canon O'Halloran, Greenwich; the deacon, Canon Kearns, of Chelsea; the assistant priest, Canon Cahill, of Portsmouth; and then came his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster. He wore his jewelled mitre and was magnificently robed. The London *Tablet* gives the following description of the appearance of the procession:—"A little behind the Cardinal and his attendants followed another group, composed of clergy in black cassocks, and in their midst his Eminence the Cardinal-Bishop of Autun, in all the splendour of the red *cappa magna*, the brightest patch of colour in all the long line. Slowly the procession of seventy black monks, dignitaries and a double line of mitred heads, wound round the enclosure past the crowds who stood outside in reverent attention. The *Miserere* was soon finished, and then the monks took up the celebrated antiphon *Deprecamur*, which was chosen by St. Augustine for his procession on the same spot thirteen hundred years ago. The musical setting was taken from a twelfth century Mass, and there is every reason to believe that it is substantially the same chant sung by St. Augustine's monks at their memorable landing in England. It is chiefly cast in the form of the Second Mode, and its plaintive drawn-out phrases are admirably adapted to the sense of the words, which are an adaptation from the Book of Daniel and were in use liturgically in the ancient Celtic Church. They are given as follows by Venerable Bede (Ecclesiastical History, Bk. i., c. 25):—*Deprecamur te, Domine, in omni misericordia tua, ut auferatur furor tuus et irascas a civitate ista, et de domo sancta tua, quoniam peccavimus, Alleluia.* 'We beseech Thee, O Lord, in all Thy mercy that Thy fury and Thine anger may be taken away from this city and from Thy holy house, because we have sinned. Alleluia.' Then the Litany of the Saints was sung, the concluding versicles and prayers of which were chanted at the foot of the altar." High Mass was then celebrated in the tent. The singing was unaccompanied, and the chant was rendered throughout by a well-trained choir of monks. The Right Rev. Dr. Hadley, Bishop of Newport, preached an earnest and eloquent sermon, concluding with the following peroration:—"O country of our birth—England that we love—generous land that drawest thy sons together by cords and sympathies so many and so strong—would that Christ might give thee back that which Augustine brought! By all thy saints, by all thy martyrs, by that fragrant incense of the Mass that has hallowed thee through the centuries, by Mary, Mother of God, by St. Peter, by thy first Apostle, may God pardon our sins, answer our prayers, and lead thee by gentle might to perfect faith and Catholic unity." On Wednesday the pilgrims made their way to the "Protestant" Cathedral at Canterbury where they were received with every attention and very courteously shown over the building. The proceedings closed on Thursday when visits were made to various places in the district connected with St. Augustine's work in England. Altogether the celebration was a great success and it can hardly fail to have a lasting educational effect on a large section of the English people. It furnishes an interesting object lesson in true continuity, in striking contrast to the spurious continuity of the Anglican Church.

LEO XIII
AND
WORKING MEN.

THERE can be no doubt that Leo XIII. has fairly earned the honourable title of the "Workmen's Pope." He has always shown the warmest interest in the welfare of the toiling masses, and his great encyclical on the condition of Labour constitutes a splendid charter of the mutual rights and duties of Capital and Labour. It is characterised throughout by a spirit of warm sympathy with the workers. Where, for example, could be found a clearer vindication of the demand for 'a living wage' and of the principle of trade unionism than is contained in the following passage:—"We now approach a subject of very great importance, and one on which, if extremes are to be avoided, right ideas are absolutely necessary. Wages, we are told, are fixed by free consent; and therefore the employer, when he pays what was agreed upon, has done his part and is not called upon for anything further. . . . This mode of reasoning is by no means convincing to a fair-minded man, for there are important considerations

which it leaves out of view altogether. To labour is to exert oneself for the sake of procuring what is necessary for the purpose of life, and most of all for self-preservation. 'In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread.' Therefore a man's labour has two notes or characters. First of all, it is *personal*; for the exertion of individual power belongs to the individual who puts it forth, employing this power for that personal profit for which it was given. Secondly, man's labour is *necessary*; for without the results of labour a man cannot live; and self-conservation is a law of Nature, which it is wrong to disobey. Now, if we were to consider labour merely so far as it is *personal*, doubtless it would be within the workman's right to accept any rate of wages whatever; for in the same way as he is free to work or not, so he is free to accept a small remuneration or even none at all. But this a mere abstract supposition; the labour of the working-man is not only his personal attribute, but it is *necessary*; and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of each and all, and to fail therein is a crime. It follows that each one has a right to procure what is required in order to live; and the poor can procure it in no other way than by work and wages. Let it be granted, then, that, as a rule, workman and employer should make free agreements, and in particular should freely agree as to wages; nevertheless, there is a dictate of Nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain, between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil, the workman accepts harder conditions because an employer or a contractor will give him no better he is the victim of force and injustice. In these and similar questions, however—such as, for example, the hours of labour in different trades, the sanitary precautions to be observed in factories and workshops, etc.—in order to supersede undue interference on the part of the State, especially as circumstances, times, and localities differ so widely, it is advisable that recourse be had to Societies or Boards (Trades Unions) such as we shall mention presently, or to some other method of safe-guarding the interests of wage-earners; the State to be asked for approval and protection." The Holy Father has given a fresh proof of his affectionate interest in the working classes by the reception which he gave to the large body of French workmen who recently made a pilgrimage to Rome. This pilgrimage, which was promoted by M. Leon Harmel, was one of the most successful and enthusiastic of the whole series organised by that great leader of Christian democracy in France. M. Harmel, in an address to the Pope, intimated that the pilgrimage was to be renewed every year, and begged the Apostolic Benediction for the groups of the Christian democracy who were that day represented by the pilgrims to Rome. The Holy Father's reply showed how his heart warmed towards the toilers of the world. "It is with a lively tenderness," he said, "that we receive you, the representatives of the working classes, so worthy of our interest and of our fatherly solicitude;" and he proceeded to commend them for seeking the solution of the social problem on the lines laid down in the great encyclical, while at the same time he warned them against those dangerous men who seek the solution of that problem in the destruction of those inviolable laws by which society is held together. "Such men," he said, "will do nothing but foment unceasing strife, heap ruin on ruin, and make the state of the workers harder and less endurable than before." Finally, addressing the priests who participated in the pilgrimage, he said:—"It is sweet to us to express our satisfaction at beholding the splendid and numerous gathering of French priests, which we see around us, united with the workmen in this pilgrimage. Their presence is a source of pleasure to us, for we know that they are devoted in word and work to the promotion of the moral and material welfare of the workers, dispersing misconceptions, inculcating harmony, and spreading in all classes the rules of Christian life which are the most powerful means to solve the problem that engages their attention. We have the sweet confidence, that, under the wise direction of their bishops, they will continue that beautiful and noble mission, showing themselves more charitable and zealous for the poorest, the weakest, and the most suffering, who are the ones best loved by our Lord and by His Church, the heir of His Divine charity." These weighty words will infuse fresh courage and confidence into the party of Christian democracy—that party which is destined to play so important a part in the solution of the greatest problem of our time.

THE JEWS AND PALESTINE. At the Zionist Congress, or Jewish Conference, held recently at Basle, a proposal to purchase Palestine by the voluntary contributions of the Jews of the world for the purpose of reconstituting the Hebrew nation was carried by acclamation, and considerable public interest has been aroused both in England and on the Continent as to the probability or otherwise of the proposal being carried into effect. There appear to be two distinct parties among the Jews, one strongly in favour, the other as strongly opposed to the scheme. The attitude adopted by the

English Jews appears to be one of uncompromising hostility to the proposal. According to the London *Tablet* Dr. Adler, who is the Chief Rabbi of the United Orthodox Congregations of the British Empire, has denounced the Basle Congress as an egregious blunder, and regards the idea of establishing a Jewish State in Palestine as absolutely mischievous. "It is contrary to Jewish principles, the teaching of the prophets, and the traditions of Judaism. It is a movement that can be fraught with incalculable harm, which can be entirely perverted, and which might lead people to think that we Jews are not fired with ardent loyalty for the country in which it is our lot to be placed." Dr. Adler believes that in speaking thus he is only expressing the common opinion in the Anglo-Jewish community. Mr. Oswald Simon, who recently defended his co-religionists against the misrepresentations of the Lambeth Conference, takes the same view and declares that Dr. Herzl, the leader of the movement, is not an orthodox Jew at all, but an Agnostic. On the other hand there can be no doubt that there is a strong patriotic party among the Jews who long to return to the land of their fathers and to make it once again a "land flowing with milk and honey." Humanly speaking the scheme is quite possible. There are plenty of enormously wealthy Jews who could command almost unlimited capital and could easily make it worth the Sultan's while to part with that narrow strip of his dominions which comprises the Holy Land. The points which render the success of the scheme doubtful are:—(1) The doubt whether the wealthy Jews will be willing to risk their capital in such an enterprise; (2) The uncertainty whether a sufficient number of the Jews will be prepared to take advantage of the scheme; and (3) The entire absence of an agricultural class amongst the Jewish race. These difficulties, however, are not insuperable, and if any large section of the Jews are really bent on carrying out such an enterprise, there is, humanly speaking, very little to prevent them. Some imaginative anti-Catholic papers have managed to drag the Papacy into the question, and have taken advantage of the occasion to manufacture all sorts of rumours as to the proposed action of the Holy See. The following press telegram, for example, appears in a leading London daily paper of September 8:—"The Pope, being uneasy at the extent of the Zionist movement for the return of the Jews to Palestine, and the statement that promises have already been made in their favour by the Sultan, has called Mgr. Bonetti, Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople, to Rome, to devise means for opposing the Jewish plans, which are naturally regarded with horror by good Catholics. In fact, this project interferes with the Pope's own desire to collect the necessary money to redeem the Holy Land from the infidel. The Vatican has also made representations to France, which has the protection of Catholic interests in the East." The Catholic papers in Rome, and the Roman correspondents of English Catholic papers emphatically deny the truth of this telegram, and declare that the Pope has taken no action whatever in the matter. The Roman correspondent of the *Catholic Times*—a thoroughly well-informed and reliable authority—thus emphatically contradicts this rumour of a protest from the Pope:—"To this I am in a position to oppose a complete denial. The Vatican has not occupied itself in the least degree with this Jewish project, for it knows full well that in fulfilment of a prophecy of our Saviour there is not the least likelihood, for the present at least, of the Jewish nation reconstituting itself. Besides, the insinuation that the Catholic Church has a tendency to persecute the Israelite is absolutely false, as is patent to all who are acquainted with history."

THE Rev. W. J. Barry, D.D., one of the most brilliant and luminous of living Catholic writers, has an interesting article in a recent number of the *National Review* in which the great French pervert and the greatest convert of the century are compared and contrasted. At almost the very time when Newman was making his way to the Church Renan slipped his hold of the Catholic faith, and this circumstance has led Dr. Barry to draw out the points of similarity and difference between the two men. Both were perfect masters of literary style, and under this head Dr. Barry thus compares them:—"Newman has long been recognised as one of the crowned and sceptred kings of English prose literature, without a competitor save Ruskin; but as a spiritual teacher, a light in the world of spiritual development, he is by far the greatest that has risen up during our century. On the other hand, which among French writers has excelled Renan? I speak of the supreme French achievement, again of prose, not of poetry; and I call to mind Chateaubriand, George Sand, Victor Hugo—these are the highest modern names—but can we praise them beyond the choice, music-breathing and exquisite and endlessly cunning artist who, by a secret known to himself and none other, has combined the Celtic and the classic eloquence, stolen the hearts of friends and enemies, hidden the charm of his persuasiveness in words as simple as they are touching, and given to a phrase or an epithet power so strange that, once heard, it will never be forgotten? What a specious miracle is here, and how slight a value do we set on Hugo's chaotic

TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

splendours when this enchantment has taken hold of us! But such was Reuan. He has wrapped himself in the cloak of the wizard Prospero, borrowing for the nonce his staff and magic volume, not unsuccessfully. Now, if we should think of Newman as Ariel, a spirit most delicate, detached, and filled with heavenly light the terms of our comparison would not be wanting." Still more important is the contrast between the mental habits of the two men and the fundamental difference between them in this respect furnishes to some extent an explanation of the diametrically opposite conclusions to which their religious speculations led them. "One is intent," writes Dr. Barry, "upon the human element, busy about evidence which would tell in a court of law, lynx-eyed to seize upon discrepancies in detail, minute, punctilious, microscopic; and thus he is sure that the truth may be ascertained or not at all. To Oriental narratives, written with child-like good faith and unsuspecting simplicity, our critic, just because not critic enough to know the deepest principles of his art or science, applies a cast-iron rule which not even Western writers, though literal and exact, have always obeyed. If he takes into account the supernatural, it is only that by means of it he may dash the story in pieces; an inspired volume must be perfect as a dictionary of dates, or a biographical memoir, drawn up with a view to the requirements of Gibbon or Voltaire. The first and last question is not moral, religious, personal; nor has it any concern with conscience, except on the score of veracity. How much more in accordance with the laws of life is Newman's proceeding? He does not look for this perfect and obvious agreement in writers so variously endowed, so little dependent upon one another, whose minds were dazzled with the great illumination, and possessed and overcome by the recent memory, of their unparalleled Master. The tone of prophecy is abrupt; its words are dark sayings; it is a collection of sibylline leaves, not rhetoric unfolding a theme to our leisurely comprehension. And the plainest seeming tale or narrative in the Bible must, from the nature of the case, be prophetic: 'Thoughts beyond their thoughts to those high bards were given.' We are at Nazareth or Jerusalem, not on the Hill of Mars, or walking with Socrates on the road to the Piræus."

A FEW weeks ago a cable in the daily papers announced the excommunication of Senor Navarro-Reverter, the Spanish Minister of Finance, and his officials, by Monsignor Cernera, Bishop of Majorca, but no particulars were given as to the reason for the prelate's action. We learn from Home papers just to hand that the ground for the Bishop's proceeding was the attempt made by the Minister's accredited officials to seize and sell the property belonging to the monastic church and shrine of our Lady of Luch. It appears that the Minister's local delegate very foolishly presented himself at the monastery at the head of a *posse* of gendarmes on the feast day of our Lady of Luch, when several hundreds of people were assembled there. The Bishop denied the right of the Minister to make the seizure and appealed in support of his contention, to the Concordat and the Canon Law. His Lordship, in declaring the excommunication, is stated to have based his action on a passage in the eleventh section of the twentieth chapter of the decrees of the Council of Trent, and on the Bull *Apostolicæ Sedis*. Cardinal Sancha, Monsignor Cernera's metropolitan, with a view to preventing a conflict between the Church and State, wrote to his suffragan to withhold publication of the excommunication, but the letter had by that time been read in all the churches of the Balearic Isles. The effect of the excommunication will be to prevent Senor Navarro-Reverter from taking any part in the deliberations of the Cabinet. Since the publication of the excommunication the Bishop of Majorca has issued a reply to the misstatements that have been made in connection with the matter. He denies that the State is the administrator of the endowments of the Monastic Church and Shrine of our Lady of Luch, and declares that the Ordinance of May, 1855, quoted by the Minister, was superseded by the Concordat of 1859. It was the Minister's attempt, he says, to set aside the latter by a different order that gave rise to his excommunication. The Government admit that their colleague was not altogether free from blame, and as the result of a conference between the Premier, the excommunicated Minister, and the Minister of Justice, the affair has been referred to the Nuncio Apostolic, who will lay all the circumstances before the Pope, whose decision will be accepted by all parties.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE Catholic paper (says the *Mirror*) does not appeal to Catholics on the same grounds as does the daily paper. The daily paper is a civic and economic necessity, so that the poorest are compelled to take at least one. The Catholic paper is a necessity, but it is a necessity which is not felt so soon or urgently. It appeals for support, not on grounds of profit, politics or curiosity, but on grounds of principle only. It succeeds only when Catholics take an interest in the progress of the Church, and are therefore anxious to know the current history of the Church. It is read where Catholics take an interest in the doctrines of the Church, and are therefore desirous

to see these doctrines explained and defended. Experience shows that for this end a Catholic paper is an absolute necessity, for in the daily papers we will see only travesties of Church history and libels on Church teaching. There is another and a more cogent reason why the need of a Catholic paper should be felt by the Catholic people. Catholics have never tried to remain aloof from the non-Catholics of this country. They have not formed themselves into a people apart. They have striven to identify themselves with the various classes of citizens among whom they live, bearing the common burdens and sharing the common benefits. Yet it is true that the old prejudice against Catholics still exists. In a hundred ways the Catholic is made to feel that where religion is no difference to others his religion is a distinguished characteristic in him. Moreover, charges which would not be imagined concerning other denominations are gravely uttered against the Church. The rights of Catholics are considered the wrongs of non-Catholics, and we are looked upon with wonder if we are not supremely grateful that we are allowed to live. If we insist on our rights we are charged with incivism. The attitude urged upon us is the deferential attitude of the poor relation who has been invited to the great man's table.

We learn, says the Dublin *Freeman*, from a reliable source that in connection with the presentation of the address of the Orange Society to his Royal Highness the Duke of York the other day, a most remarkable incident transpired. The address, as it was originally drafted, contained a declaration that the Society was founded "for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty" in Ireland. It also contained an assertion that the members of the Society were staunch upholders of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. All the addresses had to be submitted for approval before presentation, and upon the return of the Orange address it was discovered that the approved draft contained neither the quasi-historical nor the political allusions above described. The address read at the Castle on Friday was merely an expression of welcome and loyalty. Commenting on this, the Tipperary *Nationalist* says:—"The refusal of the Duke of York to receive an address from the Orange Society proclaiming itself the defender of civil and religious liberty in Ireland and protesting its determination to maintain the Legislative Union is a significant new departure on the part of Royalty in connection with Irish politics. It proves that the advisers of the Crown no longer think it expedient to have the Sovereign and her representatives exploited in Ireland as the partisans of Orangism and Unionism, and that the time has gone by when party politics could be preached from the Throne Room in Dublin Castle. The Duke of York has now confirmed by his adoption the admirable precedent set by Lord Crewe, who refused to receive in his capacity as Viceroy addresses which were merely political fulminations directed against the same and statesmanlike policy of conciliation propounded by Mr. Gladstone. Lord Crewe was boycotted by the so-called 'loyalists' for his correct interpretation of the nature of his position. But now Royalty itself confirms Lord Crewe's action. The lesson will not be lost on the faction in Ireland that has persistently degraded the Monarchy by the association of it with the meanest and most indefensible tactics of party warfare."

In an article on the London *Times* signed "Ex-Attache," which appears in the *New York Tribune*, it is stated that the London *Times* is now no more or less than the personal organ of the Rothschilds, who use it to advance their own interests. Jay Gould, it will be remembered, got control of the *New York World* some years ago, and ran it on the same principle that the London *Times* is run at present. When it was known that Gould was the owner of the *New York World* the paper suffered to such an extent that the chief of the Wall street gamblers found it to his advantage to get rid of it as soon as possible. The Rothschilds have not as yet been compelled to imitate the example set them by Jay Gould, but the time will come when they will be glad to unload themselves of the London *Times*. How it came to be known that they were connected with the whilom "Thunderer" is thus told in the *Tribune* article:—"The legal proceedings between the late Mr. Parnell and the *Times* nine years ago laid bare the fact that the Walters, father and son, own but a sixteenth and a half of the stock of the paper. It is asserted, and generally believed in London, that the greater part of the remainder of the shares have passed into the possession of the great banking house of Rothschild. This in itself is calculated to destroy much of the influence of the paper, since, rightly or wrongly, the suspicion must always prevail that the great banking house, in securing control of the stock, naturally counted on being able to command the columns of the paper and to direct its policy."

There seems to be a growing demand (says the *Missionary*) for the catechist, who, whether he be one of the laity or one consecrated in religion, can follow up the work of the missionary and attend to the practical details of instruction. A missionary's choicest work is, by careful exposition and attractive presentation,

to captivate the hearts and minds of his listeners. He forms into the inquiry class those who have been, as it were, half convinced that the Catholic Church is the Church of Christ. "Inquirers" have come to that state of mind in which they say "I want to know more of the teachings of the Church." To learn the doctrines of the Church thoroughly requires both time and attention. The missionary's call to other fields cuts short his time, and his multifarious duties prevent him from giving the attention to the inquiry class that it demands; and yet the work of the inquiry class is in a sense more important than platform preaching. Who is there, therefore, that will step into the breach and consecrate time and attention to this evangelical work? In the economy of all divine work the Holy Spirit provides the supply or the demand. May we not hope, then, that devoted souls who are fitted by their special knowledge and earnest zeal will be inspired to offer themselves for this work? A convert thoroughly instructed in his religion often makes the best catechist. Such a one is generally very intelligent, and he is one who has been over the road and knows the landmarks, and, therefore, can ordinarily answer the difficulties and meet the objections of his catechumens. The ancient discipline of the Church provides for a class of lay helpers that took on themselves these special duties. Why in our modern work should not this urgent need be supplied? We believe that it is only necessary to voice the want, and the ones adapted for this special want will volunteer for the service. Already we find a number of the very best young men and women giving their time in Sunday schools for the instruction of children. The art of the Sunday school teacher carried to a still greater perfection will make the competent catechist.

In the course of his paper on "The Masses, and the Future of Religion," at the young Men's Societies Conference, Glasgow, Mr. D. J. Quinn said that if such a subject were being treated at any but a Catholic conference, or by other than Catholics, the treatment would be objective. Catholics need not approach the subject that way. They cannot change their doctrines to suit the changing whim of the religious public. Temporising as a religious policy is foredoomed to failure. But though Catholics were precluded from considering the subject this way, there still remained the question which might be profitably discussed of how those outside the Catholic Church might be best disposed towards it. History gave a lesson on the subject, and current events also deserve cognisance. There was at the moment the great danger of the Catholic Church becoming an object of antipathy to the labouring class, commonly called the masses, because of the attitude of certain Catholics towards certain economic changes for which the masses were clamouring. Reformers who advocate many things permissible and some things not permissible were denounced indiscriminately, with the result that the masses regarded the authors of such denunciation as enemies of the worker. It would be well to have subjects of this kind thoroughly discussed at the Young Men's Society meetings where the chaplain would be present to reprehend any unwarranted advocacy. The course of events in France, on the other hand, had also their lesson. Catholics should be careful not to allow the Church to be regarded by non-Catholics as a mere appendage of any political system or any form of government. They should not allow it to be thought that the Catholic Church was or could become the creature of any class or nation. Preceding the paper discussed the prejudices of non-Catholics towards the Catholic Church and recommended that subjects like these should be studied by the Young Men's Society, and that the truth regarding them and the Church should be disseminated by members amongst those whom they daily come in contact with. The publications of the Catholic Truth Society in this connection were commended. Finally, the paper considered whether the masses had any decided antagonism to Catholicity as a ceremonial system of religion, and concluded that this was not so, instancing the ceremonial developments in the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches, which were regarded by the masses with no indifferent or unfriendly eye.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

THE present situation of Catholicism in the world, and the progress of its conquests during the past 20 years, may be summarised as follows, according to the *Vita Nuova*:-

Previously no Catholic hierarchy existed in the India, Japan, Scotland, or the Danubian principalities. Today the number of Catholics has increased, and the hierarchy has been established in these countries. The Catholic Church in these regions is in the most prosperous condition. Moreover, Leo XIII. has recently founded the hierarchy among the Copts.

In Africa apostolic men are penetrating farther and farther every day into the interior of the Continent. Loando, the Congo, and Zambesi are evangelised. Australia now reckons 24 bishoprics and 600,000 Catholics; formerly there were only a few missionaries. In South America and Oceania missionaries continue to display their zeal. In the United States, under the Pontificate of Leo XIII., 23 new dioceses have been created and 3000 churches built. Baltimore has had a national council, and Washington has become the seat of

a university canonically erected. We are witnesses of an increase in conversions, of the abolition of the Kultur Kampf in Germany, of the erection of a Catholic-spirited Government in Belgium, and of the nomination, for the first time, of a Russian representative of the Holy See.

The Catholic Church lives in a perpetual battle, in which every day she gains fresh victories. Many powerful influences may persecute her and combine for her destruction, but she comes forth more glorious from the conflict, and all persecutions serve but to make her more faithful.

According to an estimate unfavourable to the Catholic Church, since it was made by a German Protestant, her increase from century to century has been as follows:-

First century, 500,000 Catholics.
Second century, 2,000,000 Catholics.
Third century, 5,000,000 Catholics.
Fourth century, 10,000,000 Catholics.
Fifth century, 15,000,000 Catholics.
Sixth century, 20,000,000 Catholics.
Seventh century, 25,000,000 Catholics.
Eighth century, 40,000,000 Catholics.
Ninth century, 50,000,000 Catholics.
Tenth century 56,000,000 Catholics.
Eleventh century, 70,000,000 Catholics.
Twelfth century, 80,000,000 Catholics.
Thirteenth century, 85,000,000 Catholics.
Fourteenth century, 90,000,000 Catholics.
Fifteenth century, 100,000,000 Catholics.
Sixteenth century, 125,000,000 Catholics.
Seventeenth century, 175,000,000 Catholics.
Eighteenth century, 250,000,000 Catholics.
Nineteenth century (up to 1894), 280,000,000 Catholics.

The estimate admits, it must be observed, first, that the Catholic Church has made progress in every age, and, second, that in times of most violent persecution she has made most progress. Why should we be astonished at this? Is not God Himself the founder of the Catholic Church? God almighty, whom none can resist?

This estimate will show our readers how little importance is to be attached to the nonsense uttered every day by rationalists:-

"Catholicism is dying. The Catholic Church is an edifice which crumbles before modern civilisation. The Catholic's day is over, and now begins the era of progress!"

These doleful prophets, so ready to take part in the obsequies of the Catholic Church and to dig her grave, will be terribly disillusioned if they look this moribund Church in the face and see her as she is, more full of youth and more abounding in vitality every step she takes in the future.

Grave and Gay.

TRAVELLING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the current number of the *South African Catholic Magazine*, the Rev. Father F. C. Kolbe, gives the following entertaining incident of his travels in the Transvaal:- The title of these little sketches is "Through the Transvaal," which implies that I went a'so beyond it; and I did. I was most anxious to study the Portuguese aspect of Africa, and though one cannot do much in a day and a half, yet a single glimpse will often reveal a good deal, if you reflect upon it. Straws sometimes show the way the wind is blowing.

For example, I came across a station-master—not at Lourenço Marques—full of uniformed pomposity, swaggering about as if he were drum-major at the trooping of the colours, and ordering me about as if I were as black as himself. Well, I eventually persuaded him that I had the important business of taking my ticket, and that that train was not going or waiting for me, long as he had kept me and it waiting already. The price of the ticket was 33s 6d, but I handed him a document entitling me to the privilege of half-fare. The abstruse problem of dividing 33s 6d by 2 a pace took all the starch out of his uniform. He worked the problem about ten different times, apparently by a different method each time, with no satisfactory results. I thought of trying to explain to him my dodge of Skew-division, but the train was waiting. At last, to put him out of his agony, I suggested by way of a round sum that I had paid 17s when coming the other way. This solution at once restored his dignity. Affecting not to notice my meek suggestion, he tackled the difficulty once more, by a perfectly new method this time, and after two minutes further wrestling produced the following calculation:-

$$2 \mid 33 \cdot 6$$

17.

I did not dare even to smile, lest I might never be allowed to leave Portuguese territory. I saw that the man had determined to do that sum or die, and it I had shaken his confidence in myself, the whole proceeding would have begun again *de capo*.

MIXED METAPHORS

"Scrutator," in the *New Zealand Mail*, gives a couple of mixed metaphors, which are delightful. An insurance journal, speaking of the greed of his insurance company for new business, says, "This is the grain of mustard seed from which has grown the upas tree of robbery." The second one is even better. A Chicago paper reports a number of Congressmen to have failed in discussing the proposed tariff on wool. "You will keep on clipping the sheep that lays the golden eggs until you milk it dry." Alongside of which may be given the following, placed by the *Edinburg* to the credit of a New Zealand legislator some years ago: "The honourable gentleman let the cat out of the bag, and made it a stalking-horse, which he afterwards meekly cast overboard to lighten the ship."

CLOSE YOUR EYES

BLENDED TEAS.

to Quality and the world is full of Cheap Things. Low Prices get Customer, but it is Quality that keeps them. This is proved by the Enormous Sale of **TIGER** They are old in popularity, but ever young in memory. If you do not use them begin at once.

IT SET HIM THINKING.

A story told by a good-natured Anglican parson has the merit (says the *Lee Maria*), of injecting a little humor into the dreary dispute about Orders. He was riding one day in a jaunting-car near the Lakes of Killarney, whose famous echoes sometimes repeat a sound as many as eight times. Wishing to "take a rise out of the driver," the clergyman said: "Do you know, Pat, that there are none but Protestant echoes here?"—"No, sir, I niver hard it; and I don't believe it either," was the reply. "Well, you shall hear it very soon," said the Anglican. Arriving at a favorable spot, he called out softly, raising his voice to a loud pitch on the last word: "Do you believe in Pio Nono?" and the echo replied: "No, no! No, no! No, no!" Pat was delighted at the joke; and, rubbing his hands gleefully, said: "Behold, whin I drive one of the *raal* clargy here, won't I have the sport out of him!" And the parson began to reflect on the validity of his Orders.

THE EVOLUTION OF DONKEYS.

In a small town in North Wales the town clerk and the local auctioneer met in a public house at Christmas-tide. They were having a quiet chat, when the auctioneer espied Pat pass by.

Thinking he could have a joke at Pat's expense, he called him in and said:—

"They tell me, Pat, you are good at conundrums."

"Shure, I'll have a flop at one," said Pat.

"Can you tell me," said the auctioneer, "how there are so many more donkeys in Egypt than in Wales?"

"I can easily answer that," said Pat. "In Egypt they let them be donkeys for ever, while in Wales they make auctioneers of them."

Collapse of auctioneer.

Science Notes.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT ECLIPSE.

THE principal English astronomers have now mapped out their stations for the eclipse of January next along the line of totality crossing India in a south-westerly direction. It is desirable for the proper record of the phenomena, that the observations should be approximately continuous, so as to be reciprocally complementary. Sir J. Norman Lockyer and Mr. Fowler will establish themselves at Ratnagore on the west coast. The Astronomer Royal, Dr. Common, and Professor Turner will take up their position at a point where one of the two principal railways from Bombay to Poona is crossed by the shadow track, and Professor Newall will station himself at Wardha, where, with a large spectroscope, he will seek to estimate the rotation of the corona by the spectroscopic displacement of its lines.

THE BURNING TREE OF INDIA.

There has lately been added to the collection of plants at the botanic gardens at Madras, India, a specimen of a strange tree, writes an East Indian correspondent to London. It is in size scarcely more than a bush, but other individuals of its species are known to have attained, in their habitat in the Himalayas, Burmah and the Malacca Peninsula, the dimensions of a large tree, from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. The Madras specimen is surrounded by a strong railing which bears the sign: "Dangerous: all persons are forbidden to touch the leaves or branches of this tree." It is, therefore, a forbidden tree in the midst of the garden, but no one is tempted to touch it, for it is known to be a "burning tree." This name is a misnomer, for the tree stings rather than burns. Beneath the leaves there are stings comparable to those of nettles, which, when touched, pierce the skin and secrete a fluid which certainly has a burning effect. The sting leaves no outward sign, but the sensation of pain exists sometimes for months, and is especially keen on damp days, or when the place which has been wounded is plunged in water. The natives in the part of Burmah where this tree grows are in such terror of it that they fly when they perceive the peculiar odour which it exhales. If they happen to touch it, they fall on the ground and roll over and over on the earth with shrieks. Dogs touched by it yelp and run, biting and tearing the part of the body which has been touched. A horse which had been in contact with a burning tree ran like a mad thing, biting everything and everybody that it could reach. A missionary at Mandalay, who investigated a leaf of the plant with his forefinger, suffered agony for several weeks and for ten months felt occasional pains in his finger.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE AT LAST.

If the accounts in the New York *Tribune* of Dr. Emmens's success in converting silver into gold should be substantiated by further inquiry, the 19th century may boast, as its crowning achievement, of having realised the visions of medieval alchemy in its search for the philosopher's stone. The discoverer of the process, a trained chemist, has since April deposited in the Assay Office of New York seven ingots, weighing from seven to 17 ounces each, which have been examined and reported on by experts. They are declared to consist of a mixture of gold and silver, and to contain from two-thirds to three-fifths of the former, while Dr. Emmens avers that practically the only material used in their production was a quantity of Mexican dollars, containing an alloy of a tenth of copper, but no gold. This mixture he finds in some way to facilitate the process of conversion, the agent of which is enormous mechanical pressure. Of course until the process is conducted under the eyes of disinterested witnesses its genuineness cannot be accepted as proved, since as yet we have only the discoverer's *ipse dixit* to vouch for it, but it is, in any case, an interesting subject of speculation. A pressure of 250 tons to the square inch, which Dr. Emmens hopes to raise to 800, is exercised for 10 days or a week at a time, in what he calls a "force

engine." Faint flecks and streaks of yellow first appear in the white metal, until the former becomes the prevailing colour, and there is a stage of the process in which he considers it to form an intermediate substance which he calls argentaurum. When the final transmutation takes place this substance disappears, and the percentage that is not transformed into gold reverts to its original state of pure silver. Gold would thus be shown to be only a condensed form of silver, a supposition in which there is no inherent impossibility. The two substances are in one sense closely connected, and are placed by Professor Mendeleef in a class, comprising also sodium and copper, between the members of which a certain relationship is established by the ratio between the figures representing their atomic weights. There is, however, a gap in the series between gold and silver, and Dr. Emmens conjectures, although it remains to be experimentally investigated, that his intermediate metal, argentaurum, may supply the missing link in the chain. Up to the present he has only succeeded in transmuting five or six ounces of metal at a time, but with a greater number of machines of course the quantity treated could be increased. Another important point as to which we have no information, is the cost of the process. An essential distinction between the two metals is shown by the difference of their chemical affinities, or power of entering into combination with other substances.

For Our Young Readers.

LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY.

THE following is an old rhyme which has assisted many boys and girls to locate and remember the bones in the human body:

How many bones in the human face?
Fourteen when they're all in place.

How many bones in the human head?
Eight, my child, as I've often said.

How many bones in the human ear?
Four in each, and they help to hear.

How many bones in the human spine?
Twenty-four, like a climbing vine.

How many bones in the human chest?
Twenty-four ribs and two for the rest.

How many bones in the shoulders bind?
Two in each—one before, one behind.

How many bones in the human arm?
In each arm one: two in each forearm.

How many bones in the human wrist?
Eight in each if none are missed.

How many bones in the palm of the hand?
Five in each, with many a band.

How many bones in the fingers ten?
Twenty-eight, and by joints they bend.

How many bones in the human hip?
One in each, like a dish they dip.

How many bones in the human thigh?
One in each, and deep they lie.

How many bones in the human knees?
One in each—the kneecap, please.

How many bones in the leg from the knee?
Two in each, we can plainly see.

How many bones in the ankle strong?
Seven in each, but none is long.

How many bones in the ball of the foot?
Five in each, as the palms were put.

How many bones in the toes—half a score!
Twenty-eight, and there are no more.

And now altogether these many bones wait,
And they count in a body two hundred and eight.

And then we have in the human mouth,
Or upper and under, thirty-two teeth.

And now and then have a bone, you'd think,
That forms on a joint or to fill up a chink—

A sesamoid bone or a wormian we call,
And now we may rest, for we've told them all.

SELF-MADE MEN.

Columbus was a weaver. Franklin was a journeyman printer. Pope Sixtus V. was employed in keeping swine. Burns was a ploughman. Æsop was a slave. Homer was a beggar. Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler, while Virgil was the son of a baker. Ben Jonson was a bricklayer. Cæsar was a common soldier. Gifford and Bloomfield, poets, were shoemakers. Belzoni was the son of a barber. Blackstone

was the son of a linen-draper. Canova was the son of a stone-cutter. Captain Cook began his career as a cabin-boy. Falconer was the son of a barber. Haydn was the son of a poor wheelwright. Pizarro was never taught to read when young, but was sent to keep hogs. Kirke White was the son of a butcher. Shakespeare began his career as a menial.—*Ace Maria*.

DIAMONDS OF THE FIRST WATER.

The *Catholic Guardian* tells a pretty story about Princess Eugenie, sister of the King of Sweden. With royal generosity she had disposed of her diamonds in order to raise funds to complete a hospital, in which she took a deep interest. When visiting the institution on one occasion after its completion, a patient wept tears of gratitude as she stood by her side, which forced the Princess to exclaim: "Ah! now I see my diamonds again!"

For Our Lady Readers.

MAKE LIFE HAPPY.

How easy it is to spoil a day—

The thoughtless word of a cherished friend,
The selfish act of a child at play,
The strength of a will that will not bend,
The slight of a comrade, the scorn of a foe,
The smile that is full of bitter things—
They all can tarnish its golden glow,
And take the grace from its airy wings.

How easy it is to spoil a life—

And many are spoiled ere well begun—
In home-light darkened by sin and strife,
Or the downward course of a cherished one;
By toil that robs the form of its grace,
And undermines till the health gives way;
By the peevish temper, the frowning face,
The hopes that go and the cares that stay.

A day is too long to be spent in vain—

Some good should come as the hours go by;
Some tangled maze may be made more plain,
Some lowered glance may be raised on high;
And life is too short to be spoiled like this.
If only a prelude it may be sweet;
Let us bind together its threads of bliss,
And nourish the flowers around our feet.

TO DRESS WOUNDS.

Three useful things to have in the house as a provision in case of wound is a spool of adhesive plaster, iodoform gauze and a package of carbolated absorbent cotton. Cleanse and dry as nearly as may be the cut surface with a wad of the cotton, using moderate pressure and elevating the part if necessary to check the flow of blood. Do not apply any water. Bring the cut surface together as accurately as possible and retain them there with as few and as narrow strips of the plaster as will suffice, cutting them of a good length. Then cover the wound with a dozen or so thicknesses of the iodoform gauze, which should extend an inch beyond the wound. Over the gauze apply a liberal layer of the absorbent cotton, allowing it to extend beyond the gauze. The cotton may be kept in place by a bandage of cheese cloth, or a part of a leg of a stocking may be drawn over it. Moderate pressure, if evenly distributed, is helpful. The pressure of a string is hurtful.

THE COLOUR OF THE EYES.

"Which is the prettiest colour?" The colour of the eyes we love best. Here's what an authority says of the different colours.—Hazel-eyed people are rarely shallow, and you must be prepared for surprises when you have to deal with them.

Blue eyes take care of their friends, brown of their enemies, gray of their countries, black of their pleasures, and green of themselves.

The violet eye is a woman's eye, of which the main characteristics are affection and purity, chivalric belief and limited or deficient intellectuality.

Speaking popularly, it may be said that eyes are brown, blue, gray, hazel, green, or of no colour at all. The last three varieties, however, are based on misnomer.

Blue-gray eyes, radiated from within with brown and bronze streaks, are chiefly found among the mixed races, and especially the English and Americans. They always suggest a good deal of strength of character, generally a sense of mischief and trickiness, and sometimes that humorous cruelty which belongs to the Anglo-Saxon race.

The blue is certainly the type with the greatest number of varieties. It is a colour that illustrates pre-eminently the feminine qualities—tenderness, affection, a yielding to the wishes of others, a sympathy with small sufferings, that measure of vanity without which no woman can be entirely attractive.

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 [ADVT.]

NATURE SLOWLY MAKES READY.

You have probably never seen a volcano in eruption. It is a magnificent spectacle. Where do all those torrents of red-hot lava come from? Nobody can tell, except that they come from somewhere down deep in the earth. But one thing we know, namely, that eruptions of any one volcano are far apart. Between whiles Nature is getting ready for them; she is preparing for the tremendous demonstration.

Just so it is with all her processes. In the cold of winter she is arranging the forces which are to make the heat and the harvests of the following summer, and so on.

From May, 1890, to February 1892, is a period of twenty-one months. The two dates will long remain clear in the mind of Mrs. Martha Bowles, of 182, Llangyfelach Road, Morriston, near Swansea. For the first was the beginning, and the second the ending of an experience which was bad enough in itself, yet only the introduction to something vastly worse. It was like the time of getting ready for a great trouble to come.

Her first sense of this was indefinite and vague, like the low muttering of thunder below the horizon while the skies are yet clear. She expresses it thus, in the very words most of us use on similar occasions, "I felt that something was wrong with me—something hanging over me."

Ah! dear me. How often we think such feelings are a warning sent to the spirit, when in fact they are caused entirely by the condition of our bodies. She felt heavy, languid and tired, and mentally depressed. This was not only melancholy to her but new, as she had always been strong and healthy. Then came the discomforts which there could be no mistake about. They are common enough to be sure. Oh, yes. But isn't that all the more a reason why we should understand what they mean? "Certainly," you will say.

Well, then, there was that bad, offensive taste in the mouth, that so many of us have had; the failure of the appetite, the pain in the chest and sides after eating. The worst pain was in the right side, where it was very heavy. That pointed to the liver, which is located on that side; and when anything ails the liver it is as though the big water-wheel of a mill had got fixed so as not to turn round. For the liver does half a dozen kinds of work, and when it strikes work the rest of the organs take a sort of rainy holiday.

Presently her skin and the white of her eyes turned yellow as autumn leaves. That meant bile in the blood; the liver was off its duty; that is a sure sign. The kidney secretion was the colour of blood instead of a clear amber, which meant that the trouble had already reached those important organs. Then the stomach was upset and refused to take kindly to food—as though the miller sent your grain back, declining to grind it. She vomited a sour, bitter fluid, which was acid bile, away out of its proper track. On and on along this line, constantly getting further and further from the happy land of health; this was the history of those twenty-one months—all bad enough, yet all preparatory for worse ones.

"One day in February, 1892," she says in her letter of August 18th, 1893, "I began to have dreadful pain and cramp. It began in the right side, and extended across the stomach. For hours together I was in the greatest agony. What I suffered is past description. When the pain eased a little I was cold as death and shivered until the bed shook under me. I had hot iron plates applied to my feet, and held hot irons in my hands, but nothing gave much relief. My stomach was so irritable that I could keep no food on it. I was now confined to my bed, and the doctor attending me said I was passing gall stones. He wanted me to go to Swansea Hospital and be operated upon, but I was afraid I might not live through it."

"I next had two other doctors at Morriston and also three from Swansea, who all gave me medicines, and said nothing more could be done for me. For six months I lay in bed undergoing the greatest agony; never free from pain more than two or three hours at a time. During the whole of this time I was fit on nothing but milk and water. I had scarcely any life or strength left in me. All who saw me said I never could by any chance get better in this world."

"I lingered on like this until August, 1892, when my daughter brought me a book telling of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this book she read of a case like mine having been cured by this medicine. My husband got a bottle from Mr. Bevan, the chemist, and after taking a few doses I felt a little relief. I kept on with it and soon the pains left me, my appetite returned, and my food agreed with me. After taking the Syrup for three months I was a new creature and strong as ever. I can now eat anything, and nothing disagrees with me. After I was well our minister one day said: 'Mrs. Bowles, I never thought to see you alive.' I said, 'Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life.' You may publish my case, and I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) Martha Bowles."

This case—one of acute indigestion and dyspepsia, with liver and kidney complaints—is well known in the district. The lady's husband is a gardener, well known and respected.

Do we need to point out the moral of this wonderful cure? No. You can see it for yourself.

Advice to Gold-seekers.—To the young man who wants to know how to fit himself for going to the Klondyke:—Acquire habits of industry and self-control, be prepared to meet with firmness whatever discouragements may arise, scrape together two or three times as much money for the journey as the best estimates render necessary, —and don't go.

The way in which journalists and others drop in upon Dr. Ibsen in Norway with the object of interviewing him is very amusing. The grim old playwright must laugh a little at his sleeve sometimes at the way in which he nonplusses would-be interviewers by his adroit manoeuvres. One of his methods is to find out what language or languages his enemy is versed in and then avow himself unable to speak it to them.

"BLUE BELL" OATMEAL

Is again in the Market, and may be obtained from all Grocers.

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J. H. HANCOCK & CO'S (Late Hood & Davidson) CALEDONIAN MILLS DUNEDIN

MASSEY-HARRIS

MACHINES

Need no puffing, they speak for themselves.



Harvesting Return, "ACTON ESTATE," for year ending 31st March, 1897.
Acerage under Wheat, 900 ; Oats, 600.

		Wheat.		Oats.
Cost of Cutting and Binding ...	...	£52 1 2	...	£37 16 6
Cost of Stooking ...	...	45 9 0	...	25 12 6
Cost of Stacking ...	...	112 12 0	...	72 10 1
Cost of Thatching ...	...	6 0 0	...	13 0 0
Cost of Twine and Oil ...	...	30 12 0	...	20 8 0
Station Horse Labour at 1s. per horse per day				
Cutting and Carting ...	...	21 14 0	...	1 14 0
		£268 8 2	...	£171 1 1

For 1500 acres makes an Average cost of 5s. 10d. per acre.

REMARKS.—No time was lost during Harvest, the weather being good, and this, coupled with the NEW MASSEY-HARRIS MACHINES, which worked Admirably, accounts for the Low Cost of Harvesting.

(Signed)

WILLIAM L. ALLAN,

Manager New Zealand and Australian Land Co., Ltd.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
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R.

LAND AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT

AUCKLAND.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

For application for Cash, for occupation with Right to Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.

First and Second-Class Surveyed Land.

27 sections: Tutamoe, Waipona, Waioeka, Matata, Rangaunu, and other districts; 2797 acres. Cash price from 7s 6d to 15s per acre.

15 sections: Takahue, Mangamuka, Russell, Tangihua, Ruarangi, Makarau, Herekino, and Waoku Districts; 844 acres. Cash price from 7s 6d to £1 10s per acre.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

For Sale by Public Auction.

Kaori Timber in Mangakahia Survey District: 452 green trees, containing 2,127,834 sup. ft.; 66 scorched trees, containing 212,043 sub. ft. Upset price £1143 8s.

139 green trees, containing 439,238 sup. ft. Upset price, £219 12s.

45 green trees, containing 71,259 sup. ft. Upset price, £35 13s.

HAWKE'S BAY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

6 sections: Elsthorpe Settlement, from 10 acres to 593 acres. Annual rental from 4s to 17s 6d per acre.

WELLINGTON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

For Lease by Public Tender.

23 sections: Town of Pipiriki, from 1 rood to 23 acres. Terms of lease, 21 years. Upset rental from £1 to £2 14s.

Paparangi Settlement, 313 acres, about February next, rent, about 18s per acre.

Paparangi is situated at Johnsonville, about a quarter of a mile from the Johnsonville Railway Station. The land will be divided into sections of from 5 to 10 acres.

MARLBOROUGH.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

2 small grazing runs, Hundalee district. 1265 and 4110 acres. Rental, 63d and 43d per acre per annum.

These lands are situated in the Kaikoura County, distant 10 and 13 miles from Kaikoura.

CANTERBURY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

4 sections in Rosebrook, Kareta, and Epworth Settlements, Pareora and Arowhenna Districts, from 9 acres to 53 acres. Annual rental from 10s 3d to 15s 2d per acre.

SOUTHLAND.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

3 sections: Otaka Settlement, Waiau S.D., from 69 acres to 640 acres. Annual rent from 6s 1d to 2s 4d per acre.

The Land for Settlements Board is negotiating for the purchase of Large Estates both in the North Island and Middle Island.

Full details will be advertised a month before the day of receiving applications, and inquiries will be answered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the District or by the Surveyor-General, Wellington.

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
9 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

Where do you get your Boots and Shoes?"
Said Mrs. Smith one day,
Unto her neighbour Mrs. Jones,
Just in a friendly way.

They last as long again as mine,
And always look so neat;
They seem to fit you like a glove,
So nice they suit your feet."

I always buy from Loft and Co,"
Mrs. Jones did then reply.
There as on that I buy from them
I now will tell you why.

You see they understand their trade
And buy for ready cash
Just nothing but the best of goods,
And never worthless trash.

I used to buy from other shops,
But found it did not pay;
The soles too quickly did wear out,
Or else the tops gave way."

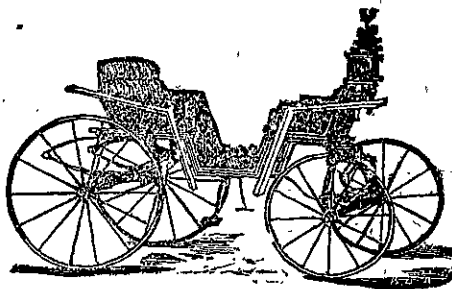
So if you want good Boots and Shoes,
That give good honest wear;
Just go direct to Loft and Co.,
And you will get them there.

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s.

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY

Princes street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITE



Have now on hand
Single and Double
Buggies, Station
Waggons, Waggon-
ettes, Spring
Carts, etc First
award for Carriages
at New Zealand and
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Irish News.

(From contemporaries.)

ANTIRIM.—Belfast Municipal Elections.—A public meeting of ratepayers to further the interests of the nominees of the Belfast Catholic Association for seats in the Belfast City Council, as representatives of the Falls and Smithfield wards, was held in St. Paul's Hall, Springfield road, on Monday, September 6. There was a crowded attendance. The Most Rev. Dr. Henry, the Bishop of Down and Connor, presided. Speaking on behalf of the nominees of the Association, his Lordship said:—"A good deal has already been done to remove the misunderstanding regarding the lines and objects of the Association of which these gentlemen are the nominees and standard-bearers. I am confident that a fuller understanding of the aims and objects and advantages of the Catholic Association is all that is needed to rally to their standard the electors of these two wards who are able to think and reason for themselves. I have great faith in the good sense and shrewdness and Catholic instincts of the people of these districts. Unless I am far mistaken they are not likely to allow themselves to be divided and defeated on account of mere sentiment. On the contrary, I believe you are all anxious for union in our ranks. Now, union against the forces of bigotry and intolerance, no matter from what quarter, is the watchword of the candidates of the Catholic Association. In closing our ranks, and advocating, as we should, united action among ourselves, I hope no one will be betrayed into saying anything calculated to embitter our opponents. It is not by violent or uncharitable methods, but by mutual forbearance, by argument and meekness under misrepresentation, you must show you are in the right, and conciliate those who may differ from you for a time in matters of detail, though on fundamental questions they are one with you in conviction and at heart. I have reason to believe that the candidates who are here to-night will be able to show to the electors that they are the right men in the right place. I am sure you are all anxious to hear them, and I will not stand between you and them any longer. They are like yourselves—good Catholics and good Nationalists. They are too well and favourably known to need recommendation from me. When their views are made known and their principles thoroughly understood, I hope and believe there will be unanimity and no division amongst us."

CLARE.—Killed by a Bull.—Mr. Coroner Cullinan, Ennis, on Monday, September 6, held an inquest at Lickeen, between Kilkennora and Ennistymon, on the remains of Tom Leary, of Lickeen, one of the best-known residents in the barony, whose body was found under shocking circumstances on Saturday. It appears that Leary went out on the lands on Friday evening at five. He did not return that night but his sister and brother did not feel any uneasiness, fancying he had gone to a neighbour's house for the night. Not returning a search was made, and his body was found lying across a small stream at the end of a paddock where a young bull was kept by deceased. He was quite dead, and from the appearance of the place it would seem as if he had been attacked by the bull and rolled or butted a considerable distance by the animal before being finally flung down a declivity some ten feet where the body was found. There were three ribs broken. The jury found that the deceased was killed by the bull. According to what was elicited in the evidence Leary was one of the five men who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in connection with the memorable moonlight attack on the house of farmer Sexton at Ballycastle, Lisdoonvarna, in which Head Constable Wuehen, Ennis, lost his life. He was only released from gaol two years ago after eight years' confinement. Leary was a man of magnificent physique.

CORK.—Youghal Presentation Convent Lace Industry.—A meeting has been held in the schoolroom of the Presentation Convent, Youghal, for the purpose of forming a co-operative society in connection with the lace-making hitherto carried on under the guidance of the Presentation Nuns. Besides an attendance of influential clergy and laity, the Rev. Superioress, a number of the community, and about fifty lace-workers were also present. Archdeacon Keller, in introducing Father Finlay, S.J., said it had occurred to him that if the lace-workers formed themselves into a co-operative society it would be a great stimulus to the industry, and a means of increasing their income. They had there the means of forming such a society, and Father Finlay had attended for the purpose of explaining to them the means and object of the establishment of a co-operative society, and of showing them the advantages to be derived. He trusted that when the society was formed they would throw themselves with renewed energy and earnestness into the work. Father Finlay said the lace-workers of Youghal and the industrials of Ireland as a whole owed a very deep debt to the nuns of the Presentation Order. The industry of lace-making, for which Youghal has become so famous, not only in Ireland, but in the markets of London, Paris, and Vienna, had long ago made its name. It was created by the nuns of that community and by the interest they took in the condition of the poor of Youghal. They started it first immediately after the famine years to supply remunerative employment to the poorer classes. First learning the secrets of the industry themselves they afterwards taught the people and then secured a market for the produce of their skill. It was a sort of final completion of the system of education maintained there. The Presentation Convent was one of those places in which the interesting and important problem of practical education was really solved. Most of those who had carefully studied the question of practical education would agree with him that it did not matter much what the children were taught unless some means was afterwards provided to exercise the skill acquired at school. The nuns of the Youghal Presentation Convent wisely

combined two things—they taught the children the use of their fingers, and afterwards provided them with an industry in which their skill was employed. And, more important still, they procured a market for the sale of the results of their labour. But he would undertake to say that the final and crowning benefit to the lace-workers would be conferred on them when the industry, so laboriously created by the good nuns, would be entrusted entirely to themselves, to be the absolute owners. Father Finlay, having given a detailed history of the rise of the co-operative system and of its advantages, said the good results achieved in Ireland were mainly due to the influence of the clergy of the different localities, who had as a rule recommended the system, and been its best friends and supporters. The priests of Ireland understood, as no one else did, the hardships of their own people, and there was no class of philanthropists so keenly in sympathy with the hardships of the people as their spiritual directors. It was for them in Youghal a matter for congratulation that they had amongst them a man enlightened enough to see the drift and aims of that movement and sympathising so keenly with the wants and necessities of his parishoners, that he was prepared to take upon himself the worry of seeing it applied and successfully carried out. The industry was already created, and they had only to take it over in a finished and highly-developed state. He hoped it would bring a large return of wealth to the industry, and that they would become thriving and prosperous workers.

DUBLIN.—The Wolfe Tone Memorial.—There seems to be some peculiar mix up with regard to the '98 centenary and the Tone statue. Mr. Clancy proposed a resolution at the Dublin Corporation to grant a site to the Executive Committee for the memorial. The Executive Committee having in advance repudiated Mr. Clancy's proposal the resolution was rejected. It appears that Mr. Clancy was acting on behalf of what is called the Irish National Alliance, which the Sub-Sheriff with an expansiveness quite American in its way translates as "the Irish race in America." The idea of the Alliance in America suggesting to Mr. Clancy to offer a site to a committee in Dublin which does not want it is so complex (says the *Dublin Freeman*) that we despair of understanding it. If the '98 centenary celebration movement were on a broader and more representative basis perhaps all these difficulties and complications might be avoided. There is, we fear, a tendency on certain National occasions for a few people to think that they alone have the true deposit of patriotic faith, and the result is usually a fizzle. No one can have failed to have observed that the Parliamentary representatives of the people are more or less excluded from this movement. These, we feel sure, however, will not finally prevent a spontaneous National celebration when the time comes, and when the people in their desire to honour the men of '98 will ignore all sectional engineering and machinery and show that the spirit of '98 still lives and flourishes.

Convents and Textile Exhibition.—Says a writer in the *Freeman's Journal*:—"The exhibitors, owing to the variety of some of their manufactures, were represented by 257 exhibits, of which 71 were from convent schools, 61 from manufacturing firms, 57 private individuals, and 27 other schools or co-operative organisations, the remainder being merchants or agents. Three-fourths of the private exhibitors were from ex-pupils of the convents. Therefore the magnificent total of 128 exhibits out of 257 in the exhibition, or practically one-half, must be credited to the teaching work of the convent schools."

The '93 Centenary Committee.—An important resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the '93 Centenary Committee. After a long discussion it was decided to increase the membership of the Executive Council by several additions, including the president and secretary of the Amnesty Association, the presidents and secretaries of the Trades Councils of Ireland, two of the principal officers of the Irish National Foresters and the Ancient Order of Foresters, and the president and secretary of the Gaelic Athletic Association. The meeting also came to an agreement as to the representation upon the committees of counties which up to the present have not taken part in the movement for the celebration of the '93 centenary. In the provinces the celebration has been taken up with great interest, and a project for the erection of a suitable memorial in Kilrush has won the practical sympathy and co-operation of Claremen at both sides of the Atlantic.

GALWAY.—The Cottage Industries.—In 1891 the Sisters of Mercy at Clontarf, Co. Galway, attempted to revive cottage industries. They had no capital, no experience in commerce. Yet they have admirably succeeded. This year they have carried out an order for richly coloured vestments of purple linen for the Bishop of the diocese. A marriage gift of handkerchiefs sent to England the other day held its own at the show of presents, and was much appreciated. About 30 girls are now employed in the convent workrooms. The Sisters have shown that Galway fingers can work as deftly and as diligently as the long-trained fingers of Belfast or Limerick. But the want they feel is that of capital. Lovers of Ireland may wish to give a helping hand to the brave Sisters who have already done so much to increase and popularise Irish industries.

A New Cathedral Church for Loughrea.—An important meeting in connection with the scheme for providing the ancient parish and town of Loughrea with a new church was held at Portlanna, under the presidency of the Bishop of Clonfert. The contract of £13,000, pre-ented by Mr. P. Glynn, has been accepted. The total cost is estimated at about £17,000. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid last month. The priests and people of the parish have fulfilled a noble and strikingly generous mission in raising amongst themselves the sum of over £10,000 towards the building expenses.

LIMERICK.—The Artisans' Dwellings Scheme in Limerick.—At a meeting of the Limerick Corporation the Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, attended, and referred to the progress

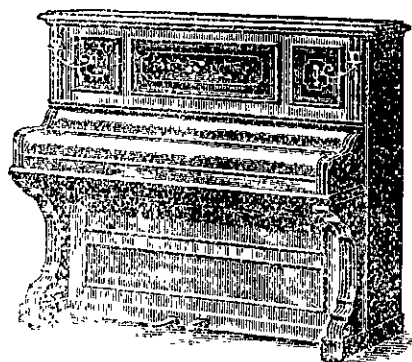
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A FULL Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 1s to 1s 3d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself and family (children to be under the age of 18 years) immediately on joining. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a further period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness, and should there be a continuance of illness, 5s per week is allowed during incapacity as superannuation, provided he has been a member of the Society for 7 years previous to the commencement of such incapacity. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20.

A Reduced Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 7d to 8d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself immediately on joining a d a Sick Allowance of 10s per week for 26 weeks, 5s per week for the succeeding 13 weeks, when, if he be still unable to follow any employment, he shall be entitled to 2s 6d per week for another 13 weeks, and in case of additional illness, 2s 6d during incapacity, under the same proviso as in the case of full benefit members. On the death of a reduced benefit member his representative is entitled to the sum of £10.

Members of female branches contribute weekly (graduated according to age) from 7d to 9d, and receive benefits as follows:—Medical Attendance and Medicine immediately on joining, in case of sickness 10s per week for 26 weeks, 7s 6d for the succeeding 13 weeks, and 5s per week for another 13 weeks, if still unable to follow any employment. On the death of a female benefit member her representative is entitled (if single) to £20, (if married) on the death of her husband she is entitled to £10. Should she die before him her representative is entitled to £20. Provided in all cases the Rules of the Society and the requirements of the Friendly Societies Act are adhered to.

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made in the schemes for the new artisans' dwellings. They now came to the critical stage of the project. In this connection, however, promises have been given to him of generous support from prominent citizens. The firm of Messrs. Bannatyne had promised £1000, in addition to which Mr. James Bannatyne had promised £3000 from himself. He (the Bishop) had also been speaking to Mr. Shaw, who would subscribe £1000. Lord Iveagh had promised £1000 on condition that the remaining £9000 would be subscribed. Messrs. Denny had promised a subscription, but they had not yet stated the precise amount. There was little doubt that the whole capital required would be forthcoming on condition that the Town Council did its work thoroughly. In other cities one of the great defects of these projects was the exorbitant compensation given the owners of houses. In many instances several times the value was paid, with the result of an addition to the burden of the ratepayers, often as poor and hard pressed by taxation as those for whom the houses are intended. They would have to guard against this, and for himself he would say that on the first trace of any unfair or unjust dealing he would wash his hands out of it. Let them give the full value—the full outside value—let them compensate everyone to the last farthing. The Corporation had only to clear the spaces and prepare the way, and would not incur any responsibility further. His Lordship then entered into a detailed statement as to the best methods of having the work carried out.

MEATH.—New Church at Bohermeen.—A new church at Bohermeen, Co. Meath, was opened on Sunday, September 5. For many years the need of a new church has been much felt, the old edifice being ill-suited to its sacred purposes. About three years ago, a year after his appointment to the pastoral charge of the parish, the Rev. Patrick O'Reilly set himself to the task of collecting funds, and as soon as he found himself in a position to justify the step he entered on the work of erecting the church. The preparation of the designs was entrusted to Mr. William Hague, architect, Dublin. The new church is erected on the site of the old one. It is in the Gothic style, and consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, lighted by lancet windows of graceful outline. The church is built of native stone, with cut-stone coigns, dressings, and string courses, and the walls are strengthened by buttresses with cut-stone weatherings. The building was commenced during the first week of last April. Much yet remains before the church will be finished according to the design. It will be necessary to add 20ft to its

Coffee from the Tips as first whip and kennel-huntsman, and Pat Allen from the disbanded Funchion Vale Harriers as second whip.

WATERFORD.—A Training College for Irish Teachers.—The Ursulines of Waterford, hearing of the advantages which the Cambridge University Syndicate offers for the training of teachers of secondary schools, decided to adopt the system of training, both theoretical and practical, already described in these columns. Three members of the community, under competent direction, entered on the prescribed course of studies in their own convent, with the result that, at the syndicate examinations held recently, they succeeded not only in gaining the teachers' diploma, but also in earning for themselves, by their brilliant answering, the warm praise of the authorities of the University training College. A fourth Sister possesses one of the two certificates which constitute the diploma. As a further result of this success the community immediately decided to open a training college next September (1898) at Waterford, where Irish teachers, religious as well as lay, will be trained in the course marked out by the University Syndicate and enabled to gain its diploma.

WESTMEATH.—The Mother of "Leo" Casey on Outdoor Relief.—The Athlone correspondent of the *Freeman* says:—"The aged mother of "Leo" Casey is at present living in a state of great destitution at Ballymahon, County Westmeath, and a recipient of outdoor relief. The poor old lady is now upwards of 88 years of age. Very often she says she has been forgotten, and that if her condition were only known she would not be long without receiving assistance from the friends of her son. She is at present subsisting on half-a-crown a week allowance, one shilling of which is paid for the room she occupies in a lodging house."

GENERAL.

The Intermediate Examinations.—The official prize-lists of the intermediate examinations, published recently, show that the Catholic schools and colleges of Ireland have improved even on former most remarkable successes of recent years. An analysis of the figures gives eloquent testimony of the way in which the Catholic students have out-distanced other competitors. Seventy-eight per cent. of the total prizes awarded have been carried off by Catholic boys, the prizes in question representing a sum of £7,635

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length, to build the front and tower. The building as it now stands has cost £1510. Of this £1180 has been collected, leaving a considerable debt, and it is estimated that an additional sum of £470 will be required to complete the sacred edifice. Sunday's ceremonies commenced with High Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. C. Murray, St. Finian's Seminary, Navan. After Mass, Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given by Mgr. Gaffney, who had preached the sermon.

TIPPERARY.—The Galtee Hounds.—We are likely to have a very busy time of it in this locality for the coming season (writes "Larky Grigg" in the *Tipperary Nationalist*, September 8), and the latest additions to the local pack are those set up by Mr. Abel Buckley, junr., at Galtee Castle, which will be henceforth known as "The Galtee Hounds"—a most appropriate appellation to them, too, as Mr. Buckley proposes hunting foxes in all that country that surrounds the historic Galtees on the southern slopes of which his magnificent and palatial home—is located. Mr. Buckley will hunt all that fine expanse of country between the Galtees and the Knockmealdown Mountains, down to the Duhallow County near Kildorrey, and thence along to Kilfinaue into Kilmallock, the Limerick sportsmen having ceded to him all of their country east of the G. S. and W. railway into Limerick junction. The Galtee country then comes on to join Mr. Burke's country at Cahir, and forms a vast expanse. But there is a great deal of mountain in it, with some beautiful stretches of grass. It is a country that actually requires to be made, as not less than five-and-twenty new covers require to be put down. However, where there's a will there's a way. Mr. Buckley is a thorough sportsman, as we saw by his plucky horseman-ship at the late Clonmel show, and being a big millionaire he has ample means to do all and everything. There are plenty of foxes on the hills, and especially round his own place at Galtee Castle. And then there are some fine demesnes through his country, such as Moorefort, Shanbally, Ballinacorney, Cordargan, and Kilbane, where I am sure he will be made welcome. A few years hence will, I am certain, see the Galtee hounds newly, if not quite, as famous as our gallant Tips. Mr. Buckley built a new set of kennels down at the extreme southern end of the demesne, and into these all modern improvements have been introduced. They are now tenanted by thirty-two couple of hounds, procured from various sources. Mr. Buckley, who is a nice lightweight, a thorough horseman, and with any amount of pluck, will carry the horn himself, with Jem

out of a total of £2,832. As we have already pointed out, the Christian schools, Richmond street, are at the top of the tree, and next in order as to the number of distinctions gained come Rockwell College, the Christian Brothers, Cork; Clongowes, and Blackrook. Counting exhibitions alone, the Richmond street schools are still first and the Christian Brothers, Cork, are second, and the other establishments of that Order occupy notable positions in the prize list. Of the colleges Clongowes Wood comes out best in the highest grade, and has secured three out of five gold medals awarded, besides other distinctions. Rockwell makes a splendid score, the Presentation College, Cork, captures two gold medals for modern languages, and noteworthy results are also achieved by the Sacred Heart College, Limerick; St. Colman's, Fermoy; St. Columba's, Derry, and others. Catholic girl students have, we are glad to say, achieved their share of successes. A St. Mary's University College student, Miss Eileen O'Byrne, wins first place in the senior grade, and secures top score in mathematics. The achievements of the Loretto Convent, Stephen's Green; the Dominican Convent, Eccles street; the Loretto Convent, Navan; St. Louis' Convent, Monaghan; and the Ursuline Convent all bear full testimony to the efficiency of the intermediate training imparted at the convent schools. No better proof could be desired of the excellence of their educational standard than the fact that year by year in open competition their pupils prove themselves qualified to carry off the most valuable prizes of the intermediate system.

Gloomy Harvest Prospects.—Irish farmers are face to face with the almost total failure of the harvest. The potato crop, upon which so many cottiers, especially in the South and West of Ireland, depend for subsistence, is a dismal failure. Since 1817 no such calamity has fallen upon the tenant farmers of the country. The almost continual rain for a fortnight has destroyed any hope that might have been entertained of even a moderate harvest. Hay and corn are rotting on the ground, while the potato blight is in full swing. Colonel Spaight, ex-Local Government Board inspector, who has had long experience, has just issued the following warning in the Press: "I hope you will not take me for an alarmist; but the long continuance of this dreadfully inclement and unreasonable weather has led me to believe that we are on the eve of a very severe trial for this country, and that portion of the people, who I may say almost entirely depend on the crops, and those who are able to give them labour and support. I have had some years' experience amongst the people in the counties of Mayo, Donegal, Sligo, Per-

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The Dunedin Market is now fully accredited as the best selling centre. There is a strong force of Local and Provincial Buyers, and also a large number of buyers from England, the Continent, and America, who regularly attend our Sales, and in addition to the healthy competition thus secured, the yearly increasing requirements of our local Woollen Factories, which have to be supplied here, have an important effect in regulating and maintaining values at our Dunedin Sales. We can, therefore, strongly recommend growers to submit their wools at our Dunedin Sales, as we feel convinced it will be to their advantage to do so. The yearly increasing quantity sold here proves that this is the best selling market, and we feel assured that if a comparison were made, it would be found that better results have been secured by selling here than by shipping to London.

Our Sales will be held as usual at the auction rooms of the Wool Broker Association, where (as large catalogues will be offered) a full attendance of buyers, and the best competition will be assured. The Sales have been fixed to be held as follows:—

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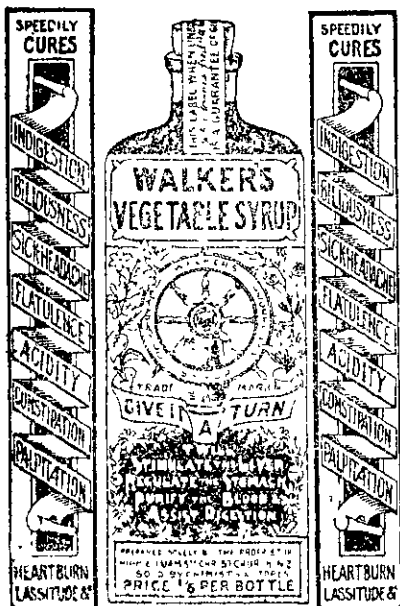
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Third Sale, Friday, 4th February, 1898.

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For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's

Cherry

Pectoral.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

ONTALGIC Extract gives instant relief from Toothache. 1s bottle.

NEURANODYNE cures most virulent Neuralgia or Faciache. 2s 6d per bottle. Kempson, Chemist, 99 George street.

SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT.

FOUND.—Worth its weight in gold for healing everything it touches. "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT." Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures cracked or sore nipples and broken breasts; 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Irritating eruptions, sunburns, chapped hands and chilblains by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s. Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures sore legs, sore eyes, old wounds; only 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Burns, bruises, boils, cuts and smarting rashes, by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s everywhere.

FOUND.—The great Twin Remedies; used by all in search of health: "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT AND PILLS."

Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers

ONLY 6^d AND 1^s

Storekeepers and Chemists Order from
KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO.,
Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and
Auckland.

JEAN PROVOST & CO.,

CIDER AND WINE MANUFACTURERS,
FRUIT PRESERVERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS,
ARAMAHO, WANGANUI.

We are now ready to supply SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER similar to that which obtained us First Prize against All Australasia in May, 1896, at Wellington Exhibition. We have over 12,000 gallons Good Matured Cider, and it is all in Prime Condition. We sell this Wholesome, Invigorating and Refreshing Beverage at such Low Prices, which must bring it in every home.

Amongst the hundreds of Testimonials we take the following:—

"Your letter of the 25th ult., enclosing account for cider, is here this morning. I am sending you herewith cheque for full amount. I am 'Greatly Pleased' and 'so is my good Archbishop' with your Cider. It appears to us to be a 'Wholesome, Pleasant Drink.' I think if it were generally known here, it would be sure to command considerable sale."

(Signed) REV. D. FOULY, Secretary to Archbishop of Brisbane.

"The sample of Wanganui Cider you kindly sent me was tried by 'Several Medical Gentlemen,' who all expressed themselves as 'Highly Satisfied' with it. I consider it to 'Be a Genuine Article,' and very suitable as a Summer Drink."

(Signed) T. C. MOORE, M.D., Napier.

"Herewith I beg to send you cheque, being amount of the Cider just to hand. If they are all like the one I tasted at Mr. Provost's I am sure 'Everyone will like it,' etc."

(Signed) J. J. GRIMES, Bishop of Christchurch.

"I enclose you Post Office Order in your favour for amount of enclosed account for Cider. It arrived at Nelson all safe and sound, and I have 'Duly Sampled' it and 'Find it Excellent,' etc."

(Signed) COL. PITT, Nelson.

"I have much pleasure in testifying 'To the Excellence' of the Cider forwarded to Auckland some time ago, and I have presented some to well-known members of the Clubs here, 'Who speak in High Terms of it' as a pleasing beverage. I think that if you established an Agency in Auckland there would be a great demand for your Cider during the warm weather." Wishing your Company every success, etc.

(Signed) GEO. M. LENIHAN, Bishop of Auckland.

managh, Leitrim, Roscommon, Cork, and Kerry, and I would earnestly advise those who have to deal with the wants and necessities of the poorer classes to be prepared for what I firmly believe will be one of the worst winters since 1847. The potatoes are in all the poor and mountainous districts hopelessly gone. I know districts where there are absolutely none. The corn and the hay are rotting on the ground; turf has been most difficult to be saved, and cannot now be drawn out of the bogs and mountains. I trust a word of warning may not be misplaced."

Etiquette of the Jaunting-Car.—Writes Labouchere, M.P., in *London Truth*:—"I did well to be cautious last week in venturing a reply to a query on the etiquette of the jaunting-car. I innocently suggested that when a lady and gentleman sit beside each other on this vehicle, the gentleman should take the back seat so as to be the better able to put his arm around the lady's waist if she felt nervous. It seems I was wrong, and thanks are due to a number of fair correspondents from Ireland for putting me right. With one accord they assure me that the lady's place is the seat at the end of the car furthest from the horse. In the first place it is the most comfortable seat; secondly, by sitting in front the gentleman shields the lady from wind and rain, and, thirdly, if the horse falls, as often happens, the gentleman is thrown out in front, and the lady then has something soft to fall upon. The last argument is alone sufficient to settle this important question thoroughly. If another were needed, it might be found in the further statement, which I have on excellent authority, that the gentleman can encircle the lady's waist with his arm quite as conveniently from the one seat as the other."

Commercial.

REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 9.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED, report as follows:—

Wheat—Owing doubtless to the small quantity offering sales are not numerous. Prime milling, however, is readily placed at quotations, but medium is still neglected. Prime milling northern velvet is worth 4s 6d to 4s 8½d; do Tuscan, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; best red wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; medium, nominally, 3s 8d to 4s; fowls' wheat, 2s 9d to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks in, net).

Oats—The market is still void of animation, best milling only fetching 1s 10d to 1s 11d; best bright short feed, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—No sales of any consequence effected. Quotations nominal.

Grass Seeds—Only a retail business being done, best dressed ryegrass seed fetching 3s 3d to 3s 9d; extra prime, 1s to 1s 3d; coarse grown, 2s to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cock-foot: Best dressed retail lots, 4½d to 5½d; medium, 4d to 4½d per lb (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Chaff—Supplies being sufficient prices are easier, best fetching L3 2s 6d to L3 7s 6d; extra prime, L3 10s; medium, L2 10s to L2 17s 6d per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes—The market shows no improvement, best northern Derwents only fetching L1 15s to L1 17s 6d; extra prime, L2; medium, L1 5s to L1 10s per ton (ex store, sacks in, net).

Sheepskins—All sorts meet with a good demand, best dry crossbreds fetching 4d to 5½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; dry merinos, 2½d to 4½d; best green crossbreds, 4s 3d to 5s 3d; extra, 5s 6d; medium, 3s 6d to 4s.

Rabbitskins—Prime winter grey (mixed), fetch 1s 1½d to 1s 2½d; selected does, 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d; medium, 10d to 1s 1d; suckers and inferior, 1d to 2½d; prime winter black, 1s 1d to 1s 5d; inferior to medium, 4d to 9d per lb.

Hides—In good demand. Extra heavy, 71lb to 100lb, 3½d to 4d; 61 to 70, 3d to 3½d; 56 to 60, 2½d; 45 to 56, 2½d; 38 to 45, 2½d; 30 to 38, 2d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Market quiet. Best country rendered fetches 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 11s 6d to 13s; rough fat, best mutton cawl, 9s 6d to 10s; medium, 8s 9d to 9s 3d; inferior, 8s to 8s 6d per cwt (ex store, net).

MESSRS DONALD REID, AND Co. report that prices ruled as under at their auction sale on Monday:—

Oats—Competition was weak and nearly all prime feed lots were passed in. Medium to good sold at 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—We submitted several lots of fowl wheat, which were well competed for, and sold at for whole wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; broken, 2s 3d to 3s 1½d per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes—The supply forward is quite out of proportion to the demand, and even at the reduced prices current, sales are difficult to effect. Best Derwents sold at 3s to 40s; medium to good, 2s to 30s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—The demand is confined to prime quality, and even for this class the inquiry is limited. Best oaten sheaf sold at L3 5s to L3 10s; medium to good, L2 15s to L3 per ton (bags extra).

MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:

Fat Cattle—240 forward. The demand was fairly brisk, but prices were 20s to 25s a head lower than last week. Best bullocks fetched L8 5s to L10 5s; a few show cattle, L11 5s; medium to good, L6 5s to L8; best cows, L7 2s 6d to L8 5s; medium to good, L5 2s 6d to L6 15s; light and aged, L2 15s to L4 15s.

Fat Sheep—232 penned. There was a fair demand, but prices were barely equal to those ruling last week. Best crossbred wethers fetched 15s to 16s; extra heavy, 16s 10d; medium to good, 12s to 14s 6d; best ewes, 13s 3d to 14s 3d; medium, 11s 6d to 13s; light, 9s to 11s 3d.

Lambs—180 forward, prices being a little better than last week. Best lambs fetched 11s to 12s; good, 8s 6d to 10s 9d; others, 6s to 8s 6d.

Pigs—181 penned, all sorts selling well under keen competition. Suckers sold at 9s to 12s 6d; slips, 13s to 15s; stores, 16s 6d to 24s; porkers, 27s to 38s; baconers, 4s to 59s; heavy pigs, 60s to 70s.

Rabbitskins—Very small cutd ones were offered on Monday and prices realised were fully up to late quotations.

Sheepskins—No sales this week owing to holiday.

Hides—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 3½d to 3½d; medium to good, 2½d to 3d; light and inferior, 1½d to 2½d per lb.

Tallow—There is very little offering and prices remain unaltered. Best rendered mutton, 13s to 14s; medium, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; rough fat, 8s to 10s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—There is a good demand for all sorts and the market shows a hurling tendency. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 8½d; medium, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; prime Tuscan and red sorts, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s 2d to 4s 3½d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 8d per bushel (sacks in).

Oats—The demand is very dull at present and prices are if anything lower. Quotations: Best milling, 1s 11d to 2s; good to best feed, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley—No change to report. Prime malting, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; extra prime, 4s 7d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 4s 2d; feed and milling, 2s 9d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff—Market unchanged. Best oaten sheaf, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; medium to good, L2 15s to L3 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes—Demand very dull. Best Derwents, L1 15s to L2; medium to good, 25s to 32s 6d per ton (bags in).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND Co. report as follows for Saturday, November 6:—

For Saturday's sale there was a fair muster of horses, chiefly draughts, the majority of them very old, but including three or four first-class young mares and geldings. The young horses found purchasers at from L30 to L35, but for the aged ones there was very little demand, and only a few of them changed hands at from L18 to L22. Powerful cart geldings suitable for heavy waggons, lorries, and carts, are much wanted by the town carriers and others, and a first-class draught mare can always be sold at full value. Consignments of aged and inferior draughts we cannot recommend for this market. The number of light harness horses forward was small, but those that were young and of good stamp sold readily at quotations. There is plenty of inquiry at the present time for the following classes of light horses—viz, strong upstanding spring van, spring cart and tramway horses (if young and sound), for first-class buggy horses and for well-bred weight-carrying hacks for lady's hacks. Consignments of any of these classes can be disposed of to advantage in the Dunedin market just now. We quote as follows: First-class



THE FIRST SIGN OF A COLD

SHOULD remind you that the best time to commence taking something is at the beginning. It should also remind you that the best remedy to head off a spell of sneezing, coughing and general unpleasantness is

Benjamin Gum.



Men start at my statements about
BENJAMIN GUM!

Thousands of bottles have been sold, and universal praise of its curative qualities is the result.

Note the Name:

SPENCER VINCENT'S Great
BENJAMIN GUM EXTRACT.

PRICE 1s 6d.

Take no other Remedy, but insist on having

BENJAMIN GUM.

DON'T TAKE "JUST AS GOOD."

TESTIMONIALS.

Woolston, August 10, 1897.

To SPENCER VINCENT, Christchurch.

Dear Sir.—For some time past I have been suffering from a most painful cough. I had quite given up hope of its ever leaving me, at least for the remainder of the winter, and feared that it had become chronic, seeing that other remedies failed to give me relief, much less cure. The pain became so intense that I was afraid of injuring my throat and head, especially the latter. I procured one bottle of your BENJAMIN GUM, and I may say that I hadn't an atom of faith in its curative properties, but felt that I must take something to ease the pain. I drank contents of first bottle very freely, and am thankful to say in less than twelve hours I was wholly free from cough.

E. W. SEARS.

28th April, 1897.

Mr. SPENCER VINCENT.

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Cough Cure with the strange name BENJAMIN GUM. I caught a very severe cold in Wellington whilst we were the one on a tour, and had tried a dozen different cures with very little good. BENJAMIN GUM, I am glad to say, has succeeded where all the others failed. Several members of our Company have been very much benefited by its use, as it dispels hoarseness and harkness very quickly. Thanking you, am, faithfully yours,

W. O'SULLIVAN,
Treasurer, Pollard's Opera Company.

SUTTONS' SEEDS.

Shipments just to Hand.
Clovers, Grasses and other Farm Seeds of the Very Best Quality.

FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS IN
SIXPENNY PACKETS.

Send for Catalogue.

Colonial Grasses and Clovers on Hand.
Correspondence Invited.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL RIVERTON, SOUTHLAND.

DONALD MCLEOD ... Proprietor.

Superior Accommodation for Families
and Visitors.

GOOD STABLING.

Large and Light Sample Rooms for
Commercial Travellers

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.

PRINCES STREET, JETTY STREET,
and BOND STREET.

FOR Cricket Material, Splendid Assortment
by Best Makers.

FOR Lawn Tennis Racquets and Balls,
Croquet Sets.

FOR Ironmongery. Large stocks of newest
goods at Low Prices.

FOR Enamelled Ware, Silver Ware, Lamps,
Grates, Tiles, Fenders, Bedsteads.

FOR Cement, Roofing Iron, Bar Iron, Iron
and Steel Sheets and Plates, Pipes, Lead,
Oils, Colours, etc., etc.

FOR Gold Dredging Plant, Ropes, Oils
Belting, Waste, all high grade and
Priced Low. We pay great attention
to dredge requirements and select
our makers at Home very carefully.

FOR Standards (net weight only charged).
Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, and all
farm requirements.

FOR TEA. FOR

We guarantee every pound, and as
Arthur Briscoe and Co's. guarantee is
acknowledged to be beyond question, we
confidently request you to ask your Grocer
for our Blends.

Silver Crest, Golden Crest, Avondale

and
Sirisanda.

No mixing of old bonded shipments. Our
Teas are Fresh, Pure, and Reliable.

ARTHUR BRISCOE AND CO.,

DUNEDIN INVERCARGILL, WELLINGTON
SYDNEY MELBOURNE, LONDON



10 YEARS!

With an increasing demand PROVES beyond the possibility of a DOUBT that we have the ONLY genuine Electric Belts, which will cure all NERVOUS WEAKNESSES in all stages, however caused, and restore the wearer to ROBUST HEALTH.

Our Marvellous Electric Belts give a steady soothing current that can be felt by the wearer through all WEAK PARTS. REMEMBER, we give a written guarantee with each Electric Belt that it will permanently cure you. If it does not we will promptly return the full amount paid. We mean exactly what we say, and do precisely what we promise.

Address:—

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AGENCY,
63, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES
IN FORCE BY ALL STEAMERS
OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S
LINES.

Steamers will be despatched as under:

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Mararoa	Tues., Nov. 16	2.30 p.m.	trn
Talune	Thurs., Nov. 18	2.30 p.m.	trn
Flora	Frid., Nov. 19	3 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—			
Mararoa	Tues., Nov. 16	2.30 p.m.	train
Flora	Frid., Nov. 19	3 p.m.	D'din
Waihora	Wed., Dec. 1	2.30 p.m.	trn
SYDNEY via WELLINGTON—			
Talune	Thurs., Nov. 18	2.30 p.m.	trn
Tarawera	Thurs., Nov. 25	3 p.m.	D'din
SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—			
Mararoa	Tues., Nov. 16	2.30 p.m.	trn
Waihora	Wed., Dec. 1	2.30 p.m.	trn
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—			
Wakatipu	Mon., Nov. 15	4 p.m.	D'din
Monowai	Mon., Nov. 22	2 p.m.	D'din
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, PICTON and NELSON—			
Corinna	Frid., Nov. 19	5 p.m.	D'din
Brunner *	Thurs., Nov. 25	5 p.m.	D'din

Tranship Wellington for Picton and Nelson
* Calls New Plymouth and Greymouth.

GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NEW PLYMOUTH—

Herald Wed., Nov. 17 5 p.m. D'din
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Ovalau Wed., Nov. 17 From Auckland

FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Haurangi Wed., Dec. 1 From Auckland

TAHITI and BAROTONGA—

Upolu Wed., Nov. 24 From Auckland

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A single article Plated with Silver, Gold, or
Nickel at Wholesale Price, and made
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Piano Brackets, Fenders and Irons, Chan-
deliers, etc., Relacquered or Rebronzed.

RICHARDT'S * HOTEL QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU, Otago, New Zealand.

This Hotel is situated on the margin of
Queenstown Bay, and commands views of
Grand and Magnificent Lake Scenery.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
TOURISTS and FAMILIES.

Porter meets every Steamer on arrival at
the Wharf.

CHART and CO'S COACHES
Leave this Hotel for Dunedin Thrice Weekly
First-class Stabling. Horses and Buggies
for Hire, and ready at a moment's notice
Drivers provided. Specials to Mount Cook.

Reasonable Arrangements can be made for
the Accommodation of Families, as well as
for Accommodation during the Winter Season

JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS PIANOFORTES

Are the Perfection of Tone, Touch and
Durability, and possess features which
give to them distinct advantages
over all others, viz. —

Perfect Construction, Perfect Adjustment,
Perfect Inventions, Perfect Finish,
Perfect Materials, Perfect Action,
Perfect Sensibility of Touch and Tone,
Legion of Honour.

Numerous Gold Medals Etc.

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WANGAI and NEW PLYMOUTH,
New Zealand.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,
Auctioneers, Commission, House and
Land Agents, Valuers,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

young draught mares and geldings, L35 to L40 good do, L28 to L33; medium draught mares and geldings L20 to L25; aged do, L12 to L18; first-class hack and light-harness horses, L18 to L25; good do, L12 to L17; medium do, L7 to L10; aged and inferior, L2 to L5.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Quiet; feed, medium to good, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; milling, 2s to 2s 2d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; milling, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; chaff L2 17s 6d to L3 10s. Ryegrass, hay, L2 10s to L3. Straw 24s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes, L1 10s to L2 per ton. Flour: Roller, L12 to L12 10s; Oatmeal: L11 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 10d. Eggs, 7d; Bran, L3. Pollard L3 15s. Onions L15 local, 'Frisco, L17 per ton.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

IN the municipal election just completed in London, the Liberals gained 68 and the Conservatives 31 seats. Chief Justice A. Van Wyk, the Tamany Hall candidate, has been elected to the mayoralty of Greater New York, defeating Seth Low, the Citizens' Union candidate, who was second, and Henry George (son of the late Henry George). A force of Egyptians numbering 2000, and a battery of artillery will occupy Kassala, recently ceded by Italy. President Kruger's five years term as President of the Transvaal Republic expires in April 1898; he intends to seek re-election. The casualties on the side of the expedition on the Indian Frontier during fighting against the tribesmen up to October 29 were, British 247 killed, 843 wounded; Natives 370 killed, 595 wounded. The convention entered into between Russia, America, and Japan, by which pelagic sealing is to be suspended will be signed on Friday.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

MR. T. J. BYRNES, Attorney-General of Queensland, visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden; the ex-Premier, in the course of the interview, said that the progress of Australia under Home Rule was the strongest argument in favour of his policy with regard to Ireland. A steamer reports having passed the German squadron engaged in surveying Tongtong, 30 miles from Fuchan, China. At the Australasian Axemen's Carnival in Melbourne, Mitchell, of New Zealand, won the £100 handicap for under-hand chopping. Professor Koch, who was invited to visit Queensland to experiment with the tick pest, declined, owing to his services being retained by the German Government. Harvesting prospects in Victoria and South Australia are not so good as they were some time ago, owing to the continual dry weather, and in some parts the failure of the wheat crop is admitted; in the Goulburn Valley and Murray districts the outlook is more promising. Owing to danger of the introduction of the rinderpest into New Zealand, the importation of stock from Java and adjacent islands is absolutely prohibited to-night.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Out of a total of 1800 cases of typhoid at Maidstone 125 have resulted fatally. The French Government have given orders for the immediate supply of 200 torpedoes from the Fiume (in Croatia) manufacturing depot. One hundred and twelve Anarchists who were arrested in connection with the throwing of a bomb in the cathedral at Barcelona in June last, when six persons were killed have been released. It is expected that half a million Americans will rush the Yukon goldfields early in the spring, the White Pass route to the fields is abandoned, being strewn with dead horses, 3200 having perished. The Orient line intend to make Marseilles a port of call for outward and inward steamers from the 26th inst. Alluvial gold has been struck at two feet sinking near Mount Robinson, West Australia. At a special sitting of the Invercargill District Court, held by Judge Ward, in bankruptcy, the Hon. J. G. Ward applied for his final discharge, which was granted.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington is conferring with Mr. Sherman, secretary of State, with a view to re-opening the question of an Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. There are still rumours of war between Spain and the United States over the Cuban difficulty. The French forces have evacuated Saki, in the Niger company's territory in West Africa, which they recently took possession of. Sir Alfred Milner (Governor of Cape Colony) opened the railway to Bulawayo, South Africa, there being a large assemblage present. Matters are looking quieter on the Indian Frontier and the British troops are going into winter quarters. The Victorian branch of the Engineers' Association have up to date forwarded £2000 to the English engineers' strike. Stoddart's cricket team commenced their match against Victoria on Saturday at Melbourne, over 17,000 people were present, when the stumps were drawn for the day Victoria had scored 273 for six wickets, Bruce, 88, and McLeod 64, being the highest scorers. At Greymouth it has rained almost continuously for the last five weeks. Professor Parker of Otago University died yesterday. This year's carnival week in Christchurch promises to eclipse all former ones and large numbers of people are arriving there from all parts of the Colony. During his two years visit to England, McDonald McIntosh, the champion Victorian pigeon shot (now on his return to Melbourne) won money and trophies to the value of £3750. The Premier has given notice to add the name of the Hon. J. G. Ward to the Public Accounts Committee in place of one of the Government supporters previously proposed.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Prince of Wales Birthday. The shipment of produce from Victoria to the Transvaal proved a failure; the goods yielded no profit. Two motor cars have been ordered in Wellington, and are expected to arrive shortly. A sealing treaty has been formed between America, Russia, and Japan. Mr. Barnes, secretary of Engineers

Association, states that the men will not surrender until the battle for eight hours has been won; the prospects of victory are getting rosier every day.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

The Prussian Government propose to spend 100,000,000 marks in buying out Polish landowners and substituting Germans in their stead. The Victorians' first innings closed for 306; Stoddart's Team have nine wickets down for 242 runs; Worrall 83, made the highest score for the Englishmen. Waiuku won the New Zealand Cup yesterday; the attendance at the Christchurch races yesterday was a record one. Three tons of whitebait arrived in Nelson from Mohioka last week.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

SUNDAY last in Hobart, Tasmania (says the Sydney *Freeman* of the 30th ult.) was the anniversary of the Archbishop's Episcopal Golden Jubilee celebration. Dr. Murphy, although 83 years have passed over his head, is still happily in good health. The actual Jubilee date of the Archbishop's Consecration was October 11, 1896, but the festival was kept on a later day so as to secure the presence of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney and the other distinguished prelates who were anxious to join personally in the rejoicings. The Cardinal was accompanied from Sydney by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Grafton; his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Coadjutor-Bishop of Goulburn; the Venerable Archbishop Sheehy, and the Venerable Archdeacon D'Arcy, of Wellington. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne; his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria; and his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale, Victoria, were accompanied from Victoria by Dean Hegarty, the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Hea, and Father J. Kennedy S.J., Richmond. Nearly all were the guests of his Excellency the Governor, Lord Gormanston, who, as a Catholic and an old friend of Archbishop Murphy, took a special delight in celebrating the happy event. One thousand pounds was contributed to the cathedral tower fund, the tower selected as the most suitable "memorial" of the occasion. The Cardinal, as the spokesman of the whole Hierarchy of Australasia, presented a richly-illuminated congratulatory address, and also, on behalf of the hierarchy, handed Archbishop Murphy a purse of gold, which is to go to the cathedral tower fund. His Eminence explained that it was the intention of the archbishops and bishops of Australasia to make a Jubilee gift in the shape of a gold chalice. "In the altered form of the tribute," said his Eminence, "your brother bishops believe they have done the most fitting thing in helping on the work which is dearest to your heart—the completion of your beautiful cathedral." The prelates who could not leave their dioceses signed the address, and contributed to the "golden opinions" accompanying it. Dr. Murphy was born on the 18th of June, 1815, at Belmont, a few miles from Macroom, in the County of Cork, the very day on which the victory of the allied armies at Waterloo restored tranquility to Europe. He was educated for the Church at Maynooth, and was promoted to the priesthood in 1838. India was the young priest's first missionary field. At the request of the Vicar-Apostolic, Right Rev. John Fennelly, the missionary was chosen by Pope Gregory XVI., in 1845, to be Coadjutor-Bishop, retaining at the same time the special charge of the Hyderabad district. It was on St. Patrick's Day, in 1846, that the Briefs of his appointment were handed to him. The 11th of October, 1846 will long be memorable in the annals of Kinsale, that picturesque township in the County of Cork, where the newly-appointed Vicar-Apostolic's brother was then parish priest. On that day the Right Rev. Dr. John Murphy, Bishop of Cork, assisted by the Bishops of Limerick and Kerry, imposed hands with solemn rite on the Right Rev. Daniel Murphy. After many years, Tasmania became the field of Dr. Murphy's zeal. Towards the close of April, 1866, he landed at Hobart, and during the 30 years he has watched over the interests of religion amongst the Catholics of Tasmania he has proved himself a true Angel of Peace.

The Rev. Brother Stanislaus, of the Marist Order, is at present in Adelaide arranging for the establishment of a branch house at Port Adelaide. As in the case of the proposed introduction of the Dominican Fathers at North Adelaide, this will be the first branch of the Order established in South Australia. In the other colonies the Brothers have extensive schools, the College at Hunter's Hill, New South Wales, being the headquarters of the community in Australia. Victoria has two thriving communities at Bendigo and Melbourne.

INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE usual weekly meeting of the recently formed Catholic Literary Society was held on Monday evening, 1st November. Brother Dunstan occupied the chair in the absence of the president the Very Rev. Dean Burke (who, by the way, is attending the opening of the Cathedral in Melbourne). A large number of members were present, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed and other general business gone through, recitations were given by Messrs T. Gillooly, W. Shepherd, and R. McCarthy, and a parliamentary speech by Mr. J. Shepherd. All of these gentlemen acquitted themselves very creditably indeed.

Although the Society has been but a short period in existence the membership is strong, and it is hoped by next session to have it a thoroughly established society. A vote of thanks to Brother Dunstan brought a very enjoyable meeting to a close.

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per post, 1s 2d. Prayers St. Gertrude (cloth), 1s; per post, 1s 2d.
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Cecilia (Bowden), 1s; per post, 1s 2d. Life St. Catherine Sienna, by
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Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

All communications connected with the literary department, reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., should
be addressed to the Editor.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind
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communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday
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CROWN LANDS SALE

ARDGOWAN AND MAEREWHENUA ESTATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Allotments on the Ardgowan and Maerewhenua Estates will be open for selection on the Lease in Perpetuity System under "The Land for Settlement Act," on

WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1897.

Allotments 86, Ardgowan Estate; area, 12 acres; half-yearly rental, £1 13s; valuation for improvements, £8 13s.

Allotments 4 and 6 (grouped), Maerewhenua Estate; area, 18 acres 28 poles; half-yearly rental, £3 11s 10d; valuation for improvements, £82 1s.

Applications must be accompanied with a deposit equal to the sum of the half-yearly rental and Lease and Registration fee (£1 1s). Valuations for improvements must be paid immediately the result of the ballot is declared.

Full information can be obtained at this Office.

J. P. MAITLAND,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office, Dunedin, 25th October, 1897.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

'98.



It is little wonder that the proposal to celebrate the events of '98 should have been taken up with such spontaneous enthusiasm by the sea-divided Gael in every quarter of the globe. It is true that the movement of '98 was a rebellion, and what is perhaps worse, it was an unsuccessful rebellion. But it was a movement of which no one with a spark of patriotism in him could be ashamed, and no Irishman, worthy of the name, would "fear to speak" of that gallant though ineffectual struggle for justice and freedom. As has been well shown by correspondents in our columns the provocation by which the unhappy people were goaded into rebellion surpasses in sheer, deliberate, fiendish brutality anything to be found in the blackest pages of pagan history. Let the half-hearted, jelly-fish Irishman—if there be any such—who is ashamed of this movement refresh his memory by a short study of the history of that infamous time. Let him read the story of his country's wrongs, of the plunder and wanton destruction of house and home, of the systematic infliction of the most excruciating tortures, of the wholesale murder of old and young, however helpless and however innocent, of the unspeakable outrages on women, let him read of these and all the maddening atrocities which finally drove the people out of their homes to sell their lives upon the hillsides, and if he does not feel his pulse quicken and the hot blood of righteous indignation against the tyrants surge within him then he is no man but the veriest craven. The men of '98 need scarcely to be excused for not meeting this infamous system of terror, persecution, rapine and murder with a kid-glove policy. Practically there were only two alternatives open to them, slavery or rebellion, and the United Irishmen chose the latter. The cause they fought for was lost for the time, but they did not fight in vain.

"They never fall who die

In a great cause; the block may seek their gore,
Their heads may sadden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls,
But still their spirits walk abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
That overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

These words apply, in a very special sense, to the men of '98. The same spirit which moved these martyr-heroes to sacrifice their lives on the altar of liberty still lives in their descendants, and it is that spirit which has led the true-

hearted sons of Ireland all over the world to unite to do fitting honour to the memory of their patriot dead.

Two objections are urged against holding any celebration in commemoration of the '98 movement. It is urged, in the first place, that such a celebration will be taken as expressing approval and endorsement of the revolutionary, as opposed to the constitutional method of seeking redress for Ireland's wrongs. There is not the slightest reason why it should be so taken. Irishmen sincerely desire a peaceful solution of their difficulties with England, and no Irish leader would now dream of counselling a return to the physical-force method of bringing about reform. The celebration is intended to honour not the method but the motive and the patriotic spirit which animated the heroes of '98, and we do not believe that anyone whose opinion is at all worth considering is in the least likely to misunderstand the significance of the demonstration. The other objection brought forward is that a commemoration of '98 is calculated to give offence to our English fellow-colonists. We do not in the least believe it. The recent commemoration in Scotland of the six-hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Stirling, at which commemoration ex-Premier Lord Roseberry delivered an eloquent panegyric on the Scottish "rebel," Wallace, shows that English statesmen can admire heroism even if it be revolutionary heroism, and we feel sure the result of the '98 celebration will be to show that broad-minded colonists of every nationality can do the same. Even if it were otherwise, the matter is one which solely concerns the Irish race, and we do not see that Irishmen, in what is purely an Irish question, are called upon to show any very scrupulous regard for the feelings of those who are in no way interested in the matter.

As to the particular form which the celebration should take, it is much to be regretted that, for geographical reasons, it is practically impossible for this Colony to have one grand central demonstration. Failing that, we think it is best and safest to leave each centre to settle for itself the lines on which its own particular celebration shall be carried out. So far as Dunedin is concerned, we heartily approve of the course decided upon by the Hibernian Society. It is most desirable that Irishmen of all shades of political and religious belief should have an opportunity of taking part in the demonstration, and the plan of holding a public meeting is by far the most open, safe, and honourable way of inaugurating the great undertaking. It only remains for all concerned to throw themselves heart and soul into the good work and bend all their energies to make the celebration the grand success which so great an occasion demands.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Verdon was expected to arrive by the Waikare, which will reach Dunedin on Thursday, but his name does not appear on the passenger list as telegraphed to Dunedin.

THE mission conducted by the Very Rev. Father Ginaty in the Catholic Church, Panmure (says the local paper of a recent date), was of a most successful character. The very large number that assisted at the various exercises must have been most gratifying to the zealous missionary as well as to Monsignor McDonald, their devoted pastor. The mission concluded on Sunday after the eleven o'clock mass, which was celebrated by the Monsignor, when the Papal Benediction was imparted by Father Ginaty in the presence of a crowded congregation. It may be stated that a very feeling address (accompanied by a money purse) was read by Miss Nelly Gavin to the missionary on behalf of the school children.

DURING the week we have received parcels of stamps for Father Kreymborg's mission from M. Downes, Mrs. J. B. Callan's children, and Miss Mary Elmonds, Dunedin.

THE *Catholic Press* (Sydney) of the 30th ult. has the following:—In honour of the distinguished prelates who recently arrived from New Zealand and who have been the guests of the Marist Fathers, a Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's church last Sunday. The celebrant was the Very Reverend Father Devoy, S.M., Vicar-General of Wellington, New Zealand; deacon, Father Louis, S.M.; sub-deacon, Father Ginisty. Weber's beautiful Mass in G was rendered by the choir in a very efficient manner. Mons. Weigand presided at the grand organ with his usual ability. The offertory piece was an organ solo, "Ave Maris Stella," which was composed by the organist and executed in a devotional manner. Mr. Murray sang an Ave Maria, by E. de Beupuis, with good effect. A very good and practical sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Lenthall, Bishop of Auckland on the duties of parents towards

their children. At the evening devotions the pulpit was occupied by Archbishop Redwood, who gave a powerful discourse on "The Reward of Heaven," which was listened to with great attention by the large congregation present. After the sermon Mr. Richards sang with devotion "In Verdure Clad." Solemn Benediction was then given by Bishop Lenihan, assisted by Father Devoy and Father Louis. During exposition, Mr. Murray rendered in fine style "Sacra Convivium," by Abbé Lambouit. At the conclusion of the service, the congregation sang with good effect that beautiful hymn, "O Sacred Heart," composed by the gifted organist Mons. Weigand. The high altar was chastely illuminated for exposition. There was a large attendance at both services.

OWING to pressure on our space an account of an interesting London wedding and correspondence from Wanganui are unavoidably held over.

Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 6, 1897.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE thirteenth annual sports gathering of St. Patrick's College was held on the Hutt Racecourse on Wednesday. Shortly before nine o'clock the students, accompanied by the professors, and headed by the College Band, paraded the principal streets of the city on their way to the railway station. Everything augured well for the day's programme, but once again the treacherous nature of the Wellington climate was shown, when shortly after mid-day the rain came down at first in a drizzle, but later on a regular downpour set in, necessitating the adjournment of a number of items. When the adjournment took place the students and their friends took refuge in the grandstand, where the weary time of waiting for the return train was whiled away by an impromptu concert. It is a coincidence that it rained last year also on the afternoon when the College sports were held, when it was deemed advisable to adjourn a few of the items, whilst the students contributed to the pleasure of the visitors with music and songs. In future it would be well, judging from past experience, if a programme of vocal and instrumental music were rehearsed beforehand in case of a similar contingency.

The results of the events decided were as follows:—

St. Patrick's College Grand Handicap.—First distance, 100yds: First heat—C. L. Ryan, scr., 1; R. Park, 6yds., 2; J. McParland, 6yds., 3. Time, 11sec. Second heat—T. O'Connell, 6yds., 1; I. O'Boyle, 4yds., 2; J. Eccleton, 7yds., 3. Time, 11 1-5sec. Third heat—P. Walsh, 4yds., 1; E. Lahman, 6yds., 2; W. O'Connor, 6yds., 3. Time, 11 1-5sec. Final heat—C. L. Ryan, scr., 1; P. Walsh, 4yds., 2; T. O'Connell, 6yds., 3. Time, 11 1-5sec.

100yds. (under 12).—P. Dwyer, scr., 1; J. Henry, 2yds., 2; F. Du Moulin, 3yds., 3. Time, 14sec.

St. Patrick's College Grand Handicap.—Second distance, 220yds: First heat—T. O'Connell, 12yds., 1; R. Park, 12yds., 2; C. L. Ryan, scr., 3. Time, 26 1-5sec. Second heat—P. Walsh, 8yds., 1; I. O'Boyle, 12yds., 2; J. McParland, 10yds., 3. Time, 26 1-5sec. Final heat—P. Walsh, 8yds., 1; C. L. Ryan, scr., 2; I. O'Boyle, 12yds., 3. Time, 25 1-5sec.

100yds. (under 14). First heat—N. Ewart, scr., 1; A. Garvey, scr., 2; D. Henderson, 3yds., 3. Time, 13sec. Second heat—B. Gudgeon, 5yds., 1; D. Sullivan, 3yds., 2; C. Brebner, 5yds., 3. Time, 13sec. Final heat—N. Ewart, scr., 1; S. Garvey, scr., 2; B. Gudgeon, 5yds., 3. Time, 13sec.

100yds. (under 16).—First heat—B. Ahlfield, 6yds., 1; T. Lawlor, 8yds., 2; C. Gamble, scr., 3. Time, 12 1-5sec. Second heat—M. O'Connor, scr., 1; S. Organ, 6yds., 2; B. Brebner, 5yds., 3. Time, 12 1-5sec. Third heat—J. McGee, 6yds., 1; N. Ewart, 3yds., 2; B. Gudgeon, 7yds., 3. Time, 12 3-5sec. Final heat—M. O'Connor, scr., 1; J. McGee, 6yds., 2; B. Ahlfield, 6yds., 3. Time, 12 2-5sec.

The Countess of Ranfurly, accompanied by Lady Constance Knox and the Hon. Hill Trevor (private secretary), paid her first visit to St. Patrick's College on Tuesday afternoon. Her Ladyship was received by the Very Rev. Dr. Walters and the college faculty and shown over the institution, with which she was highly pleased. In fact she expressed astonishment at the completeness of the college and the up-to-date style of everything in the institution. After a thorough survey of the dormitories, class-rooms, etc., the party was conducted to the study-hall, where the college band and orchestra performed selections. It is needless to observe that Lady Ranfurly received a very enthusiastic reception from the students. Her Ladyship asked for a holiday for the boys, which was granted, and after refreshments had been partaken of, the vice-regal party left, evidently highly pleased at what they had seen and the reception accorded them.

The celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the formation of the City Rifles Volunteer corps on Monday evening was taken advantage of to make a presentation to Colour-Sergeant T. J. Davis of an illuminated address to commemorate his long connection with the company. Captain Duthie, in making the presentation, said that Colour-Sergeant Davis had joined the company as bugler on its formation and was now one of the oldest members. Ever since that period, with the exception of a break of four years, he had thrown all his energy into the work of the company. During the past seventeen years he had held the position of Colour-Sergeant, besides acting as secretary, and it was needless for him to tell the company that he had discharged these duties with benefit to the corps, with credit to himself—in fact with conspicuous success. The address set forth the recipient's services to the corps—in shooting, drilling, and from a social point of view. Mr.

Davis is to be congratulated on the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow-volunteers, as well as for the unassuming manner in which he has invariably performed his duties, preferring to remain in the ranks rather than accept a commission, which he had been several times pressed to accept. It is not alone in volunteering that Mr. Davis has displayed his energy and whole-heartedness, for in every movement for the welfare of the Church he is ever foremost, always ready to do more than his share in every good work.

The meeting called on Tuesday evening to arrange for a suitable reception to the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., on his return from Australia was not as large as was expected, as the weather was very unpropitious. Mr. R. O'Connor was voted to the chair, and Mr. Doherty was appointed hon. secretary. The chairman said it was not necessary for him to take up the time of those present by explaining the reason for which they were called together. They all knew the worth of the Very Rev. Father Devoy, and anything which he could say would not add to the very high estimation in which the Vicar-General was held, not alone by his own flock but by all denominations. He knew that Father Devoy was averse to any great demonstration so he (the chairman) considered that the testimonial to be presented should consist of a purse of sovereigns (applause). Dr. Mackin and Messrs Davis, Naughton and Devlin supported this view. It was decided to appoint a committee to make arrangements for collecting and to look after the necessary details of the reception. Mr. Davis suggested that the amount of subscriptions should be limited so that all might take part in it. He believed that Father Devoy would be better pleased to know that the presentation was the spontaneous offering of 2000 people than 200. A committee, consisting of the chairman and Messrs. L. Dwan, T. J. Davis and Naughton was appointed to carry out the necessary details. At a meeting of the committee held during the week the parish was mapped out into 10 districts for the purpose of canvassing, and it was decided to call a meeting on Sunday evening for the purpose of appointing collectors. A substantial amount has been already promised, including five guineas each from Mr. R. O'Connor and Dr. Mackin and a guinea from Mr. J. O'Dea.

The ordinations at the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Meancey will take place on the 29th inst.

The annual social of the League of the Cross took place in Thomas Hall on Wednesday evening, when there was a very large gathering of members and their friends. There were upwards of 500 persons present, among whom were the local clergy and Mr. Gilfedder, M.H.R.

The large increase of population in the Newton district has a corresponding influence on the attendance at the local church, which is crowded on Sundays. If the ratio of increase of the past year continues the question of providing increased accommodation will have to engage the attention of the Vicar-General in the near future.

Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

ON Friday evening last at a large gathering which took place in St. Mary's School Hall, a jumble sale was held and was presided over by the ladies of the parish. A cake and scene competition also took place, and the winners were Miss F. Ives and Miss Fitzgerald. An Irish jig competition, accompanied by the bagpipes, played by Mr. Davidson, was won by Mr. H. Donnelly. During the evening songs were sung by Misses Grady and McLaughlin, and Mr. A. O'Brien, and instrumental selections were given by Misses Oakes, Messrs. Oakes (2), Tankard, H. Donnelly. Mr. H. Rossiter presided over one part of the programme, and Mr. Oakes, senr., over the other.

Bishop Grimes, it seems, from a recent letter from the London correspondent of a local paper, after taking part in the celebrations at Bilsfleet in honour of the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine, was one of the party shown over Canterbury Cathedral by Dean Farrar. In the evening of that day he addressed the members of the Catholic Truth Society at Ramsgate. The following day he paid a visit to Mother St. John at Hastings, a nun who had been over thirty years in Christchurch. On Sunday, September 12, he pontificated and preached in the beautiful church of the Marist Fathers, London. It was at this church that ten years ago last July, Bishop Grimes was consecrated first Catholic Bishop of Christchurch, and where, in 1874, Archbishop Redwood was consecrated Bishop of Wellington. Last Sunday Bishop Grimes spent at the charming residence of Mr. E. Granville Ward, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. In the morning he sang Pontifical High Mass in the grand Gothic church on the estate, and in the evening Vespers, and preached to a large congregation. Last week Bishop Grimes was staying in his old home in Paignton, Devonshire, one of the most lovely spots in England, and preached last Sunday at the Church of St. Mary's which was built on St. Mary's Hill, Paignton, in 1884. This week he has been staying with Dr. Brownlow, and will shortly be the guest of the Hon. Mr. Herbert, of Lanover, Wales. As I mentioned before, Bishop Grimes will again visit Ireland, and he has undertaken to preach a series of sermons there during the months of October and November. He returns to England early in December, and then goes to France and Italy.

Mr. Gawne, of Dunedin (says the *Southland Times* of April 13, 1891), has just been on a visit to Invercargill to push business a little. Not that it wants much canvassing, for since he commenced the manufacture of his Worcestershire Sauce, the demand has kept pace with his capacity to supply it. He makes a really good thing, indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's, which he places upon one's table at a much lower price, and trusts to that to secure a steadily growing trade. Those who have not yet tried the colonial article should put their prejudice aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two.—ADVT.

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AUCKLAND.

THE LATE MRS. ANNA M. BRADLEY.

THE late Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, whose loss we mourn, arrived in this Colony from Ireland in 1860, landing at Auckland, where she resided until the time of her death, on the 29th October, 1897.

She was a true and faithful daughter of the land of saints, loving God above all and her neighbour as herself. Her exemplary life—without ostentation—made her the beloved of all who knew her. Her thoughts were ever heavenward. She was a firm believer in religious education, and in the early days to encourage such, always offered some small prizes to the children attending the Catholic schools at examination time, such as prayer books, rosary beads, or medals for the good and dutiful. One of her little prizes—a prayer book—was awarded to a child, now a priest—Rev. Father Moloney—who appreciates that little prize, not for its intrinsic value, but for something far better.

She always advocated Catholic newspapers for children and for the grown-up, stating that no Catholic family should be without one, and declaring that fathers and mothers of families should insist on such being read. Her constant enquiry during her illness was asking if the TABLET had arrived yet.

The Little Sisters of the Poor, since their arrival amongst us, she praised and loved. The words of our Lord were ever upon her lips, "Blessed is the peace-maker," and she always acted up to them.

She died a happy death, fortified by the rites of holy Church, full of grace, going to her reward with resignation to the will of our Heavenly Father. We hope and believe she has found favour before God, and that her name is registered in heaven amongst the uncanonised saints of the Catholic Church to which dear Ireland has contributed so many.

The deceased lady was a sister of Mr. James Flynn, a gentleman well known in connection with the Hibernian Society in this Colony, and in every good work in relation to faith and fatherland. She leaves one son, Mr. James Bradley, an engineer, who holds an important office in a private firm in Wellington. The late Mrs. Bradley was well known at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where she devoutly attended for a number of years. Her loss is irreparable, especially to her devoted brother, with whom, during her life time, she had lived.—May her soul rest in peace.

GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

ON a recent Sunday Rev. Father Carew preached on the evil results following the irreligious and careless habits of some Catholic parents. The conduct of families is not to be wondered at when the example of such parents is considered. This carelessness of parents is to be seen in various ways. For instance, they subscribe to or allow the scurrilous *Bulletin* to be read in their homes, the *Refugee* is pondered over to learn the weights and pedigrees of the "favourites." In fact all sorts of light literature are encouraged to enter the home, but to subscribe one sixpence weekly to the TABLET, a paper which it is the bounden duty of every Catholic worthy of the name to support, perish the thought! Indeed the folly of some Catholic parents in this respect, passes comprehension. All who have travelled and have observed know perfectly well, what harm is being done to our Catholic youths by so-called light literature, and how important it is that families should have access to a good Catholic paper such as the TABLET now undoubtedly is. It is instructive and interesting and is moreover the able and only public defender of our religion. Were it not for the TABLET many bitter attacks on our religion, on our priests and nuns, many lies of history would pass unchallenged. How many Catholics outside, were it not for the TABLET, would have read the able replies of the Rev. Father Grogan to his hardened antagonist, Mr. Colenso? Parents need not wonder at the carelessness of their children in religious matters when, instead of encouraging, they exclude from their homes the very journal which for the reasons advanced it should be our special aim and duty to support.

Considering the wretched weather we are experiencing good progress is being made with the building of the new church at Ahaura. Mr. Eissenhardt being the architect is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be carried out in a substantial manner. This gentleman will have nothing to do with work of the cheap and nasty kind, but frames his designs so that the work when finished will be pleasing to the eye and will also stand the test of time. It speaks well for the estimation in which Father Servajan is held by all classes throughout the district that, in such a short space of time, he should be able to raise sufficient funds to enable him to accept a tender for the work. Few indeed could accomplish, at such short notice, what was considered to be at present a hopeless task. The popularity of the reverend gentleman was further proved by the large numbers who travelled to Ahaura to attend a concert there in aid of the church funds. The hall was packed, and the concert, which has been reported in your columns, was most enjoyable and was financially and otherwise the "record" concert of Ahaura. The success attending Father Servajan's efforts shows what can be accomplished by one earnest worker. During his seven years residence in this district, the reverend gentleman has worthily upheld the reputation long since gained by his countrymen, the valiant missionaries of France, as zealous, self-denying, and practical workers in the cause of Christianity.

The prayers of the congregation were asked last Sunday for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Fraser, a devout Catholic, who died recently, after a prolonged illness, and also for Mr. Dillon of the South Beach lately deceased.

A Mr. Allison, Church of England minister, has been holding a mission here at the local English Church. On last Sunday evening he delivered a discourse on "Evolution not being opposed to

Biblical teaching." According to the local papers the rev. gentleman told his hearers that all mankind were descended from monkeys and quoted freely from Darwin and the Bible to prove that the earth was peopled by a peculiar race prior to Adam's time and trotted out the old stock text of unbelievers *re* the mystery of the ancestry of Cain's wife. But we know that "the devil can cite Scripture for his own purpose." This is another and striking proof of the divisions existing amongst the churches that separated from the Catholic Church, the mother of Christianity. It is also a proof of the wisdom of the Catholic Church in discouraging private interpretation of the Scriptures. Here we have a minister of the Gospel publicly commending Darwin's work, a book that has done and is still doing so much to unsettle the minds of those who read it. Of course, according to the local papers Mr. Allison is a man of conspicuous ability, a paragon of learning. But it was ever thus. Let even a prominent Catholic deviate a point from the teachings of the Church or publicly dispute with the Church authorities and he is at once patted on the back by the Press of the world and hailed as a leading light of knowledge, a second Erasmus. All these attacks on and picking of holes in the Scriptures—and which in reality is a form of Atheism, which it is lamentable to see is so widely spreading, and is encouraged by the Press—are enjoyed by the knowing ones who now aver that the Scriptures are stale story books, out of date. What can be expected when their own ministers cast doubt on the genuineness of the Scriptures which they profess to teach. The existence of God at all will next be publicly doubted in so-called Christian churches by those professed teachers of Godliness who are so very learned. "But the poor Indian, with untutored mind, sees God in clouds and hears him in the wind."

PORT CHALMERS AND PROGRESS.

(Contributed.)

SINCE the arrival of Rev. Father McMullan to take charge of the parish of Port Chalmers a very marked advance has been made in matters ecclesiastical. Scarcely has he rested from the onerous work of pushing his art-union to a phenomenal success, when he takes in hand a concert which proves a pronounced hit. The 5th of November was selected by our modern Guy Fawkes to spring a mine upon the unsuspecting denizens of the Port in the shape of a very *recherché* musical treat. The plans were well laid, the advertisements inside and outside the printed programme being of a most taking character, with the result that when the clock struck the fated hour of eight the Forester's Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. There were twenty-two items on the programme, and, as encores were the order of the evening, that number came very near being doubled. Misses K. Moloney and Mary Parker opened the entertainment with Gantz's "Qui Vive," which was played in brilliant style. Miss K. Blaney sang in her sweet and captivating manner "Fiddle and I." Mr. H. McCormack recited "Eugene Aram's dream," a rather lengthy piece and a heavy tax on the memory. Mr. Eager was heard to advantage in "Come into the garden, Maud," his clear tenor notes resounding with fine effect through the hall. Miss Lucy Connor is making rapid strides as a vocalist and was well rewarded by the audience for her rendering of "The carnival," her encore number being the "Kerry dance." Mr. James Jago was in powerful form in the "Ship's fiddler." Mr. D. Taylor, an old Port resident, gave "Come back to Erin" in a manner that did full justice to that beautiful old favourite. The humorous element was supplied by Mr. John Deaker who created endless merriment by his grimaces and contortions in "The scientific man." "The miller of Sheen" was next given by Mr. W. F. Young, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that the audience got a genuine treat, he being in first rate voice. Mr. P. Carolin did ample justice to "The low back car," and Mr. Fotherill scored in the old song "Jack Crawford." This was succeeded by a duet "The Gipsy Countess," by Miss K. Blaney and Mr. James Jago, in which the shyness of the gentleman was excusable under the circumstances. Miss Catherine Geerin gave "Our sailors on the sea" in a style which brought down the house, the applause would have been disconcerting to a less experienced amateur. Mr. Young again appeared in "Bill the bo'sun" and gave as an encore the perennially evergreen "Father O'Flynn." A violin solo by Miss Mary Blaney was very well received, after which Mr. Jago essayed "Off to Philadelphia," in that inimitable way he has of rendering Irish songs, which could not possibly give offence to non-Celtic auditors. As an encore number he did "J.J. Brown," this item being remarkable for a total absence of vulgar swagger and caddishness. Mr. Carolin sang "The star of Bethlehem" very effectively, and Miss K. Blaney delighted the house with her impassioned rendition of "Daddy." As an encore she gave the festive and merry "Arrah go on." Mr. John Deaker's "Water" was well dramatised, and the inevitable encore followed. The hour being late and the performers eager to get on the road home, Mr. Eager dropped his solo and joined in the final quartette with Misses Blaney and Connor and Mr. Jago, after which the Rev. Father McMullan, in stentorian tones, called a halt to the retreating audience, and in a very neat and judicious speech thanked them and the performers. Miss K. Moloney played the accompaniments during the evening.

BRANCH of the LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE, on the ground and first floor of the Government Life Insurance Buildings—revolutionising dentistry. Sets from three guineas are supplied. First prize gold medal teeth at half the usual cost, guaranteed ten years; money refunded if work not satisfactory; a nurse in attendance for ladies; the latest appliances. The re-riding principal studied under Dr Tatton, of the Great Northern Hospital, London University, and has the highest qualifications.—[ADVT]

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Correspondence.

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

'98.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I agree with Mr. O'Connor that to call a public meeting is the proper course to adopt. I can assure that gentleman there was nothing further from my thoughts than the idea of giving the commemoration a religious aspect. Any attempt in this direction would be highly impolitic, as well as historically wrong. The '98 struggle was no religious uprising—it was the noble effort of Catholic and Protestant alike to throw off the yoke that for centuries had entailed degradation and misery upon their country. My object in approaching the Hibernian Society was not to confer honour on that body—I have none to confer—but simply to suggest to it the desirability of arranging in good time for a public meeting to be held, not necessarily under its auspices. Active patriotism and enthusiastic resolve are auxiliaries indispensable to the inception and success of a movement of this kind, and where, on the present occasion, can we hope to find in their entirety these two excellent qualities if not in the ranks of the Hibernians? However, I gather from the tone of Mr. O'Connor's letter that there is no danger of the centenary passing over in Dunedin without fitting recognition, and as this is the end and aim of my interest and ambition in the matter I am perfectly satisfied.—I am, etc..

South Dunedin.

P. E. NOLAN.

TO THE HON. J. G. WARD.

I KNOW thee not, perchance will never know,
But wronged, maligned, and strictured as thou art,
I give thee greeting from my inmost heart,
Friend of the people and their cause. Although
Designing knaves have aimed the coward blow
And hurled at thee their hate's envenomed dart.
Not theirs to filch the honour of thy part
Or work thy rising glory's overthrow.
To-day before the world, absolved and free,
Thou standest forth without reproach or blame,
The Nemesis of those who fain would see
Their own dishonour honoured in thy shame,
While Demos holds the strong right hand to thee,
And outraged Justice vindicates thy name.

South Dunedin.

P. E. NOLAN.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Orange Society. By Rev. H. W. Cleary. Melbourne: Bernard King and Sons.

The best proof of the excellence of this work is the phenomenal success which has attended its publication. Though only issued in March last, it has already run through nine editions, and this extraordinary demand for the work continues unabated. The exceptional merits of Father Cleary's work amply justify its success. Perhaps the most striking feature of the volume is its wonderful completeness. It is a veritable cyclopaedia of information on the subject with which it deals. The origin and history of the Society, the "enlightened" principles on which it is based, the Inner Circle and its ways, how the Brethren "make their influence felt," the various exposures which the organisation has received at the hands of Royal Commission and Parliamentary Committees, right up to the latest development of the movement in the colony of Victoria, are all most fully and faithfully described. There is not a single point that could be of any possible interest in connection with the movement, with which the author does not thoroughly and exhaustively deal. The work is written in a very trenchant and vigorous style, but the author never descends to mere abuse, and every charge he makes (and he certainly does not mince matters in his indictment of the Society) is proved to the hilt, either from the reports of Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissions, or from the works of eminent Protestant writers, or from the utterances of the Orange Press and platform and the official documents of the Society itself. We wish we had space to give the mere headings of the various chapters, which are themselves sufficient to show the intensely interesting character of the work. We can only recommend our readers to get the book for themselves and they will find themselves possessed of a work that is as interesting as any novel, and that at the same time supplies a perfect mine of information on a subject of the most practical interest to every Catholic. We should add that Father Cleary gives, in an appendix, the ritual of introduction to the Orange degree, together with the rules of the Loyal Orange Institution of Victoria. There is also added an index of authorities and a very copious and valuable general index. The work, which contains over four hundred pages of reading matter, is published, in paper cover, at the phenomenally low price of one shilling, and the address of the publishers is Bernard King and Sons, 300 Lonsdale street, Melbourne.

The German Electric Appliance Agency, Sydney, announce that they supply the only genuine electric belts. Full particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

S.M.S.—IN MEMORIAM.

[The following poem was written in memory of Sister Mary Stanislaus, known as a writer under the *nom de plume* of S.M.S. She was the daughter of Denis Florence McCarthy, and by her recent death at Dublin the Dominican Order was robbed of one of its brightest ornaments. The last poem written by S.M.S. was "Roses: White Crimson and Gold."]

Gather ye roses, white, crimson and gold,
Weave and entwine them to deck a dear brow
Whiter than marble—as lifeless and cold;
Love can effect no more loving work now!

"White roses of joy"—yea, joyous our tears!
For the innocent life and the virginal years
Passed in the cloister, serving our Lord
In prayer, and in thought, in work, and in word.
So humble, so thoughtful, so simple, so kind!
Such large-hearted goodness, such greatness of mind!

"Crimson roses of sorrow," ah! deep is our grief,
For death hath appeared in the night, like a thief;
Our treasure was taken when all seemed secure—
A mist dims our eyes, and our light is obscure,
Sorrow hath bound us, our hearts are oppress;
Thy will, Lord, be done, Thou knowest what's best.

"Golden roses of glory." No vain-gloried pride,
But the glory surrounding the life of Christ's bride.
Of intellect brilliant, and quick to impart
To others true glory of head and of heart.
"Sweetest of singers thy song shall remain
To add to the glory that circles thy name." *

Gather ye roses, white, crimson, and gold,
Bind ye this wreath, and encircle and fold
Each memory of glory, and sorrow, and joy,
With love which admits of no selfish alloy.
Such love is all earnest, all powerful in prayer,
And succours the dead left by God in our care!

Daughter of Dominic! We place on thy brow
This rosary love-gift, all sanctified now
By prayer and in indulgence; and trust God has given
To thee ere we ask it, thy bright crown in heaven.
Pray that we too when the battle is done
May find as thou foundest—the victory won.

C. OWEN ELLIS in the *Irish Rosary*.

Cork, August 12th, 1897.

* D. F. McCarthy.

FATHER ZEGLEN'S JACKET.

We take the following from the *New York Herald* of September 12.—

Father Casimir Zeglen, the Redemptorist priest who recently acted as a target for a bullet-proof cloth of his own invention, arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by several priests of his Order. He is now on his way to Europe at the invitation of representatives of foreign Governments.

England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia and Spain, it is said, have made overtures to the inventor, and he has agreed to give exhibitions before the rulers of those countries.

Father Zeglen and his companions have arranged to give the United States military and naval officials a test of the priest's invention at Governor's Island during the present week. General Merritt will have charge of the exhibition, and many prominent men will be present. After the exhibition at Governor's Island the priest will be shot at in private at the British embassy at Washington.

At the Governor's Island test the bodies of live animals will first be used for targets. The regulation army rifle is to be used, and after a series of experiments on the animals Father Zeglen will stand up to be shot at by one of Uncle Sam's crack marksmen. Bullet after bullet will be fired direct at the heart of the priest until ten rounds have been exhausted. Father Zeglen will stand within fifty feet of the marksmen.

Father Zeglen is a dark featured, retiring man. His solution of a problem that has been studied from ancient times by soldiers and humanitarians was brought about through the death by assassination of Mayor Carter H. Harrison in Chicago four years ago, when he set his mind to work upon the problem of a bullet-proof jacket.

"I made the silk and web in my invention by hand," said Father Zeglen. "I then subjected it to a secret chemical process to make it impervious to the most severe and most powerful bullet."

Lady Marjorie Gordon, daughter of Lord Aberdeen, is the editor of *Wre Willow Winkles*, a juvenile magazine, and has just received from Mr. Kipling the following skit for her publication:—

There was once a small boy of Quebec,
Who was buried in snow to the neck.
When asked: "Are you friz?"
He replied: "Y'es, I is,
But we don't call this cold in Quebec."

From which it would appear that the outcry in Canada concerning "Our Lady of the Snows" has no effect on Mr. Kipling.

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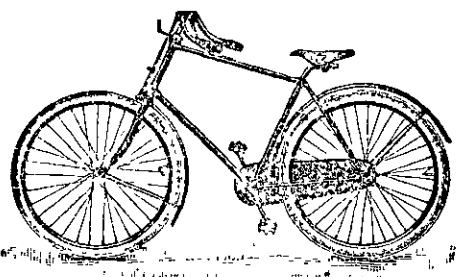
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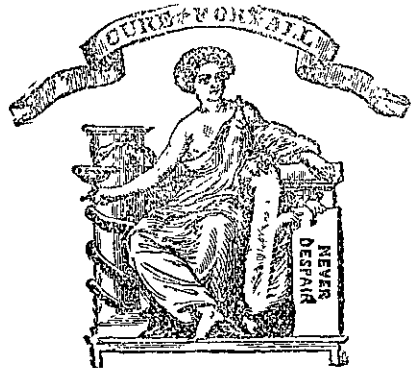


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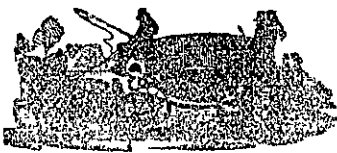
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The Storyteller.

BOTH TO BLAME.

(By CLARA MULHOLLAND in *Are Maria*).

It was a dark, cheerless afternoon in November. The air was keen, the wind bitterly cold. From early morning a thick fog had enveloped London like a pall; and the streets in the West End were dreary and deserted, few people caring to leave their homes on such a day unless driven thence by business or duty.

In the dining-room of a house near Russell Square the firelight danced and flickered upon the green painted walls and old family portraits; upon the big, clumsy sofa and high-backed velvet chairs; upon the thick Turkey carpet, crimson tablecloths, and large stands of ferns and evergreens in the window. The furniture was all good and solid, the room high-ceilinged and well-proportioned; yet there was a dingy, gloomy look about it that harmonised with the general dreariness of this most depressing afternoon.

In an arm-chair by the fire sat a tall, slight girl of five or six and twenty. She had fair hair, well-cut, regular features, and a small, prettily shaped mouth. Her eyes were a clear blue, but their expression was somewhat hard; and her whole attitude spoke of weariness and dejection.

"Life is dull!" she murmured, stretching her feet toward the fire and folding her hands upon her lap. "I often envy Lucinda. She got out into the world, away from this dreary stagnation. Sometimes I feel as if it would kill me. And yet I am well dressed, well fed, comfortably housed; but"—she rose to her feet and walked restlessly up and down—"my soul, my heart, is starved—dead almost within me. I am withering away for want of something to care for. And how different was the life I had planned for myself!"

The door opened and the servant entered the room.

"If you please, Miss," she said, "there's a poor woman wishes to see you."

"What does she want, Mary? Is she begging?"

"She did not say, Miss. She looks ill and is wretchedly dressed. She said she was your maid once."

"Show her in."

Mary hurried to light the gas, introduced the stranger, and withdrew.

Evodia looked at the small, fragile figure, the pale, wasted face, and the trembling hands.

"Oh, how ungrateful I am!" flashed through her mind. "I grumble, and think my sorrows unbearable, forgetting the poverty and misery some people endure."

"Miss Mayne, don't you know—don't you remember me?" inquired the poor, scantily dressed creature.

"Laura! Is it possible?"

"Ab, yes, Miss! I am poor, wretched—starving."

"You ought not to be out on such a day. It is not safe."

"I had to come. My little ones are without bread to—"

"Your children!" Evodia made her sit down upon the sofa beside her.

"Yes; my sweet darling. O Miss, you are well off, I hear! You will help us!"

"But your husband—what of him?"

"He is dead,—drank himself to death."

"My poor Laura! Why did you never come to me before?" asked Evodia.

"I thought you were married, and did not dare to face the master."

Evodia cringed.

"He would have helped you. But who told you I—was not married?"

"Dr. Edgar Bruce."

Evodia started round, white as death.

"Who?"

"Dr. Bruce, Miss. I saw the master's death in an old paper yesterday, and I said I wished you were still at home. He told me you were, and that I ought to go to you."

"He—he said that?"

"Yes; and he praised you so, Miss."

"Indeed!" (coldly). "That was very kind of him. But he knows little about me; it is years since we met. Is he"—getting up and walking over to the fireplace—married yet?"

"No. They—that is, his housekeeper says that he'll never marry. He hates women, never goes any place where he'd see a lady, and just lives for his profession. But he's a good man and only for him me and mine would be dead long ago."

"I—I am glad to hear you have such a friend. And now, Laura, go down and get some tea."

She rang the bell.

"Mary"—as the servant appeared—take Mrs. Sawyer to the kitchen and give her a good meal. You need not be afraid, Laura," she said gently, pressing the poor woman's hand. "Your children shall now have everything they require."

"Oh, thank you! God bless you," cried Laura, with emotion; "and give you your heart's desire." And she followed Mary out of the room.

"My heart's desire? If it were possible! If he," her eyes shone, a smile softened and beautified her face—"he hates women! Thank God! for, at that rate, he will never, never marry. But why need I care?" And her hand trembled as she raised her handkerchief to her eyes to wipe away the tears that kept gathering there. But at last she let them fall freely, and sobbed as though her heart would break. "Bitterly do I repent my folly!" she cried. "But, alas! it is too late—too late!"

Some seven years before Lucinda and Evodia Mayne were extremely bright, pretty girls, full of fun, and bent on getting

as much amusement as possible out of life. At the end of her first season Lucinda succumbed to the charms of a gay young captain in the artillery, married him and accompanied him to India. But Evodia, the most unmitigated little flirt ever born, was hard to please, apparently, and refused to marry any of her various suitors. Then, to the surprise of everyone and the great annoyance of her parents, she engaged herself to Edgar Bruce, a struggling young doctor, to whom marriage, for the time being, was an absolute impossibility. Her father fumed and scolded; her mother implored. But Evodia was firm. She loved Edgar and would marry no one else. So much against their will, her parents consented, and the engagement was announced. For some months the lovers were supremely happy. Edgar began to get on his profession, and their mutual every prospect of their being able to marry in a much shorter time than had been at first expected.

But Evodia went out a great deal; and, Edgar declared, flirted a great deal. This she did not attempt to deny; but, saying gaily, that she must have some occupation, laughed at his jealous fears. Bruce did his best to feel content, but he suffered keenly. The wilful girl's lightness and frivolity caused him many a pang. This state of affairs went on for some time; and then one day things reached a climax, and their brief happiness was at an end.

Amongst their acquaintances was a Captain Dean, a man of rather doubtful character, for whom Bruce had an intense dislike. He admired Evodia, and made no secret of his admiration. This maddened her lover, and he implored her to keep him at a distance. She promised to do so; and, foolish though she thought such a request, was determined to be true to her word. But she had no idea how difficult this would be.

A couple of weeks later a friend of the Maynes gave a picnic on the river. Bruce was detained in town by business. Much rejoiced at his absence, Captain Dean kept close to the girl all day; and, in spite of her cold looks and distant manner, paid her most marked attention.

In the evening Bruce ran down to Maidenhead to join the party at dinner; and as he stood in the garden of the hotel, watching the boats approach, he looked out eagerly for Evodia. But suddenly he flushed hotly, and his heart throbbed with indignation. In the second boat, a little apart from their companions, sat Captain Dean and Evodia Mayne. Her head was bent, and he was whispering in her ear.

Bruce stamped his foot, and an oath escaped his lips.

"This must end, or—"

"Why, Edgar, how angry you look!" said Evodia, springing lightly onto the grass, and lying her hand upon his arm.

"You have disobeyed me!" he cried. "Evodia, I—"

"Pray be calm! It was not my fault."

"Not your fault? I can not believe—"

"Then don't!" she flashed out. "And allow me to say, Dr. Bruce, that I will not be spoken to in such a manner. You do not seem pleased with me of late. But I—well, all things considered, I think we had better end our engagement."

"Evodia, do you mean it?"

"Certainly." She was hurt and angry, and did not weigh her words. "You are tyrannical, jealous. I—"

"Say no more!" He gave her one long look. "I will not trouble you; you are free. Good-bye, Miss Mayne!"

"Good-bye!" she replied; and, scarcely knowing what she did, she took Captain Dean's arm and quickly passed into the dining-room.

Edgar gazed after her in silent consideration; then, with a groan of anguish, turned away and strode out of the garden.

Evodia spent a miserable evening. Emboldened by what he had seen and heard, Captain Dean asked the girl to become his wife. But she refused him indignantly; and, with a storm of tears, accused him of having wrecked her happiness; and, with an angry scene they parted never to meet again.

As soon as she could, Evodia hurried home, half hoping to find Edgar waiting to forgive her; but he was not—had not been there. Then she thought she would write to him. But her pride stopped in and she could not bring herself to do so. He would surely come next day or in the evening, and very soon everything would be explained and forgiven. The day passed over, however; evening came and the night wore on. Another day broke, and another, and another; but Edgar neither came nor wrote.

The girl was distracted. He had taken her at her word. Their engagement was at an end; all was over between them. It was cruel, unfair; he ought not to have concerned himself with the worst of her so readily. And yet his appearances had been against her. It was not surprising he was angry. Once she wrote a long letter telling him this; then she tore it up. He must make the first advance; it was not right that she should do so.

All this happened in June, and in August Evodia went abroad with her father and mother. She told them quietly that she had broken off her engagement, and they were not sorry. They were ambitious for their pretty daughter, and hoped that she would soon marry some one more eligible than Edgar Bruce.

The following winter was a severe one, and Mrs. Mayne, never very strong, became a confirmed invalid. Evodia, subdued and saddened, devoted her heart and soul to her mother; and the gay world, of which she had been so brilliant an ornament, saw her no more.

She now led a dull, anxious life; but she never complained. Her parents often wondered at the change in her, but they never guessed what she suffered. Her heart ached and her mind was full of one great yearning. If only she could see Edgar and tell him of her sorrow and beg his forgiveness. For long hours of the day she would sit with her mother, sewing or reading; and all the time she was thinking of Edgar—hoping, watching, waiting. But he never came. He dropped completely out of her life; and at last she became convinced that he had ceased to care and had forgotten her.

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After a long and tedious illness her mother died; and Evodia would gladly have lain down beside her and stifled the aching pain at her heart forever. But her time had not come; she had still her lonely old father to console and care for. This she did bravely; and for four years they led a peaceful life together, going out a little, seeing a few intimate friends in a quiet, unpretentious fashion, and spending months at a time touring in Italy or wintering in the south of France.

Deeply grateful to his daughter for her love and devotion, Mr. Mayne was, nevertheless, most anxious that she should marry, and frequently urged her to do so.

"When I am gone you will be lonely and desolate, Evodia."

"You are not going yet, dearest," she would reply, smiling.

"You are hale and hearty; and—and I am happier as I am."

But life, alas! is uncertain, and when she least expected it, he was taken from her. His last illness was short; his death sudden, and it was long before the girl could realise that he was gone.

Mr. Mayne had now been dead three weeks; and truly, as he had said, Evodia was desolate. All her old sorrows seemed renewed a hundredfold. There was no one now to consider, no necessity to keep cheerful or speak brightly; and she broke down completely. The very life seemed taken out of her, and she would sit for hours brooding over the past—weeping, sighing, lamenting for the happiness that she had lost.

The doctor who had attended Mr. Mayne in his last moments, alarmed at the girl's morbid grief and prostration, urged her to see her friends, and seek change of air and scene. But she only smiled sadly, and shut herself up the more. Then, as she sat absorbed and miserable, poor Laura came to her, and the story she told roused and interested her. Upon hearing that Edgar had spoken well of her, and had advised this woman to seek her help, she shed many tears. Then all at once her heart grew lighter; a feeling of hope—an almost nameless expectation—took possession of her.

"It may be that God has heard my prayers at last! And, oh, how I have prayed! We may never meet. But, if it is the will of God, I trust we may," she cried. "And he shall not be disappointed in me: I will help Laura. If he never sees me, he shall at least hear good of me. And—who knows?—our Blessed Lady may have sent this good woman and her children to me. God loves the poor and the fatherless. To help them will comfort me, make me forget myself."

So Laura was sent off with a hamper of good things for her little ones, and the next morning Evodia climbed up the narrow stair to the dismal garret in which they lived. Horrified at the size and closeness of the room, she insisted upon removing to a lodging in a better and more airy situation. Laura was a fair dress-maker; so Evodia bought her a sewing-machine and helped her to get work, and very soon the little family was in a flourishing condition.

But all this time, though she heard of him frequently, Evodia never came across Edgar Bruce.

"He cannot forgive; he avoids me," she would say, with a sigh. "Well, I was foolish to expect anything else."

Then Laura's youngest child fell ill; and Evodia, who had come to love the little fellow dearly, spent many hours of the day beside his bed. And Edgar Bruce visited and looked after the boy, she knew; yet, whether by design or accident, he never came to the sick-room when Evodia was there.

But one afternoon, as she went up the stairs carrying some jelly to the little invalid, a man came down, reading a letter. The girl did not look at him till he was close beside her, and then she recognised him with a start. She stopped short, gazed at him, but was unable to articulate a word. He stood aside to let her pass, and as he raised his head their eyes met. He took a quick step forward, just touched her hand and then let it drop.

"Miss Mayne, I hope you are well!"

He spoke slowly and without emotion. His voice was cold and indifferent.

"Yes, thank you!" she replied quietly. "I hope our patient is doing well?"

"Splendidly. Good-day!" And, raising his hat slightly, he passed on.

Evodia leant heavily against the wall. Her heart was beating to suffocation; she trembled in every limb.

"Oh!" she murmured. "Oh, how cold, how indifferent! But what else could I expect? It is natural." And she continued her way upstairs.

After this they often met—in the sick-room or on the stairs. But never for long; and beyond a hurried remark about the little patient or the weather, not a word passed between them. Evodia's manner was cold and dignified; his, distant and rigidly polite.

"How changed he is! How old and stiff and unpleasant!" she would cry, pacing her room with rapid footsteps. "I am sorry we met again; and yet no" (blushing deeply); "it is a joy to see—to speak to him—even for a moment."

On Christmas Eve Jackie was better, and was able to join his brothers and some little friends, for whom Evodia had prepared a good tea and a beautiful Christmas-tree in his mother's sitting-room. The party was a lively and a noisy one; and as Evodia stood upon a chair, cutting off the toys from the tree, and distributing them to a number of wildly excited, clamorous boys and girls, the door opened and Edgar Bruce walked in.

"May I help you?" he asked. "These young people are too much for you."

"Thanks! I shall be glad if you will," she said; then bent low, as with heightened colour and trembling fingers, she cut a pretty doll from a bunch.

The tree stripped of its treasures, and tea disposed of, dancing began. Evodia had hired a piano and a lady to play it, and the children were in high delight. Waltzes, polkas, and games followed one another in quick succession, and Edgar Bruce took part in them all. He and Evodia marshalled the children, joined hands in "Oranges and lemons," and curtsied and danced up and down the room together, to the cheerful strains of "Sir Roger de Coverly."

But when at last all was over, and even the little Sawyers had been carried off to bed by their mother Evodia turned to thank him for his kindness; he merely bowed coldly and hurried away.

With a heavy sigh the girl sank upon the sofa.

"I must say a word to Laura before I go," she murmured, wearily; then lay back and closed her eyes.

As she lay thus the door opened, and Edgar Bruce entered and stole quietly across the floor. As he reached the sofa Evodia started up. A bright blush crimsoned her pale cheeks; then faded, leaving her paler than before.

"You are tired," he said, gently.

"Oh, no! It was only for a moment," she answered, walking over and leaning her elbow on the mantelpiece. "I have quite enjoyed it all."

"You are so good to these people."

"It is a pleasure to me. You see, I want something to do."

"Indeed? You used to have a great deal to occupy you in the old days."

"Yes." Tears rose to her eyes and her colour deepened. "But—but I have lost everyone—I loved."

"I know; and, believe me, I was truly sorry for your trouble. Your father and mother were very dear to me."

Evodia clasped her hands tightly together. A sob rose in her throat; she choked it back with an effort and tried to speak. But her lips trembled, and she turned quickly away.

"Evodia,"—he came close to her side—"do you ever think of those happy days long ago?"

"Think of them?" and she sighed. "They are never out of my thoughts."

"Then,"—he grew white and his voice shook with emotion—"then you *did* care, after all?"

"Care! O God, if you only knew! But, Edgar," she cried, impulsively, "I behaved badly; it was all my fault. Yet I have longed to tell you so—to—"

"And you cared nothing for Captain Dean? They spoke falsely who told me you were going to marry him?"

"I cared nothing for him, and I have never seen him or spoken to him since that fatal day upon the river."

"My God, what a fool I was! But I was mad with jealousy; I lost control over my temper. Can you ever forgive me, Evodia?"

"Yes, freely. But we were both to blame," she said, softly.

"When I left you that night at Maidenhead"—he caught her hand—"I was wild with grief. The next day I was very ill; and when I slowly recovered I was sent abroad. Then I heard you were engaged, soon to be married to Dean; and I believed it. After that I asked no more. I was wretched—miserable; but I threw myself into my work, and—and struggled on. I never saw you, never met you, till—and then, too late, I learned that you were free."

"Not too—late," she whispered, "if—"

"Evodia!"—he drew her toward him. "Is it possible I—may I—dare I hope that you could still love me, be my wife?"

The girl raised her head and looked straight into his eyes.

"You may hope if—"

He bent and pressed her hand.

"If what, sweetheart? O my love—my only love—don't make the cold tears too hard!"

"I—only meant if you love me as I love you," she whispered. Then, trembling and blushing, she turned away, covering her face with her hands.

The Catholic World.

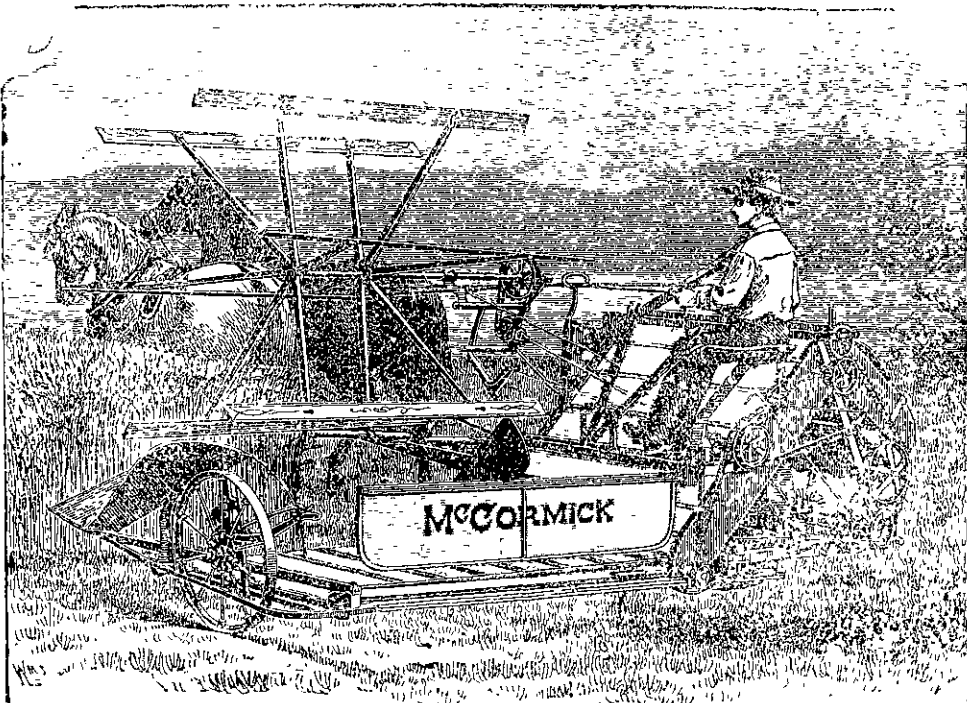
BELGIUM.—Louise Lateau.—Less than twenty years ago the little village of Bois d'Haine, in the diocese of Tournai, was familiar to very many Catholics as the home of Louise Lateau, the saintly maiden in whose person was repeated the miracle of the sacred stigmata, with its accompanying marvellous phenomena. She died on the 25th August, 1881, at the age of thirty-three, and since then on the anniversary of her death a solemn *Requiem* service is celebrated in her parish church. Her memory is held in veneration in all the country round, and large numbers flock to attend the anniversary Mass. On the 25th October the customary service was held, and as usual the church was densely crowded. Louise Lateau is buried behind the choir of the church, and at the conclusion of the sacred function all who were present paid a visit to the tomb where her remains repose. Her modest monument is encircled with some fifty wreaths, of which one of the most beautiful is that offered by the well-known Pere Delcourt on the 25th August, 1886.

ENGLAND.—Cardinal Vaughan and Trades Unionists.—A representative of the *Birmingham Daily Mail* waited on Cardinal Vaughan at St. Mary's College, Oscott, on Tuesday, September 7, and his Eminence then communicated the following message to the Trades Congress now sitting in Birmingham:—"It is necessary that individuals should unite together so as to bring forward in an influential and powerful manner those matters which pertain to their rights and to their interests. Thus reason and common-sense ought to prevail over their deliberations. When men depart from reason and common-sense—well, of course, license, and tyranny, perhaps, take place, when there is power to back them. God has given to all men reason, and practical common-sense is especially a gift of Englishmen; so one naturally hopes that bodies of practical men in England will be guided by the dictates of reason and common-sense—in fact, that is prudence. Of course, the danger is that two or three men can carry away a whole multitude—so much depends upon the leaders; and these men very often think they must be very extreme in order to win the confidence of the multitude. These leaders, above all, require reason and common-sense and prudence and tact."

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FRANCE.—Mary Magdalen's Tomb.—Tradition, local history, and the faith of the whole population of Provence point to the spot where Mary Magdalen died. It was at Saint-Maximin, near Aix. Her tomb, according to Lacordaire, in his "Vie de Sainte Marie Madeleine," is the one third in importance in the world, coming immediately after that of our Lord at Jerusalem and that of St. Peter at Rome. At first a crypt and afterwards a splendid basilica, it has towered through the centuries inviting the attention of kings, including St. Louis and Louis XIV. For thirteen hundred years it was watched without intermission by a bodyguard of religious. It may possibly invite the attention of English who are interested in the Church of St. Trophime at Arles because of its connection with St. Augustine, the Apostle of England. The voice of faith and tradition to which we have alluded says that St. Trophime was one of those who came over from Palestine with Mary Magdalen and that he became first Bishop of Arles. Near the tomb of Saint Maximin is the grotto on the mountain of Saint Baume where Mary Magdalen is said to have passed the last thirty years of her life. So dear were the tomb and the grotto to Lacordaire that he prayed that he might write his last line and draw his last breath in the locality.

FRANCE.—A Rich Frenchwoman's Generous Bequests.—The will of the late Madame Louise Maria Roederer, widow of M. Charles E. Roederer, who carried on business as a champagne maker at Rheims in partnership with his brother, is one more example to show how devoted is a French woman to her works of charity. Madame Roederer died on Feb. 6 last, and the administrator of her estate is her brother, M. Félix Boisseaux, of Rheims. Her will begins in the old Catholic fashion, *Ad maiorem Dei gloriam*, and she bequeaths to the Little Sisters of the Poor £1800, and to the Society of Charity to Mothers £1000, and to the hospitals of Rheims £2000, to the Grand Seminary (Catholic) £800, to the Convent of the Good Shepherd £800, to the House of Retreats £800, to the Little Seminary (Catholic) £800, to the Benevolent Institute (Catholic) £800, to the Sisters of Charity in the parish of St. Genevieve, Rheims, £11,000. The income of this last bequest is to be specially appropriated for maintaining and promoting the works of instruction, education, and apprenticeship of the children, and the remuneration of the chaplain of the orphanage is to be paid out of this income. Madame Roederer gives in trust to her brother, Félix Boisseaux, and to Mr. Charles Heidsieck, jointly, two large pieces of land near Rheims, and the sum of £10,000, and as to the disposition of these she writes: "My brother and Charles Heidsieck know the charitable work and the institutions which I have founded and patronised, and I feel sure they will do their best to found and patronise those which I should have so much liked to have founded during my lifetime, concerning which I have already spoken to them. I have every confidence in them, and in expressing this wish, I am guided by my conscience, because I owe it to God and to the memory of my husband, in recognition of the great benefits which Providence has beneficently vouchsafed to us, as well as the remainder of our family."

ITALY.—Anti-Clerical Contention by a Municipal Council.—Some commotion has been excited in Naples over a quarrel that has arisen in the midst of the Municipal Council. At one of their recent sittings a project was being discussed for the reorganization of the police force, and amongst the minor proposals advanced in this connection was one laying down that the guardians of the peace should salute in military fashion the Holy Sacrament when carried as Viaticum by a priest and to the Archbishop of the diocese. There was nothing unusual in this proposal, for the law of the land ordains that even the soldiers shall salute the Blessed Sacrament. But, contrary to expectation, violent resistance was offered by the anti-clerical members of the Council to the passage of the article. The Syndic or Mayor voted for it himself, but such was the opposition that the votes were equally divided, and after a very stormy sitting, the Council adjourned its deliberations. This fact, however, need cause no apprehension regarding the general progress of the cause of religion in Italy. Naples, the largest city in the kingdom, is also one of the most fervently Catholic, and it is here that the anti-religious section is vainly endeavouring to strike a blow. But the Catholics of the country are waking up, and before many years are elapsed, a large part of the present bigotry and ill-feeling is sure to have passed away.

JAPAN.—Catholic Progress in Japan.—The Church is making advances in Japan. The *Illustrated Catholic Missions* prints these statistics of the Nagasaki mission. "The total population of the Japanese Islands which constitute the Nagasaki mission is 6,377,080; of these 33,701 are Catholics. The work is carried on by one bishop, twenty-six European and seventeen native priests; thirteen native clerics; fifty catechists for the conversion of infidels, 150 for the religious instruction of Christians, seven Brothers of Mary, thirteen nuns of the Child Jesus, and six native nuns, with four novices. There are eighteen districts, with thirty-five stations, 110 Christian settlements, fifty-eight churches and chapels, forty-four oratories, a seminary with forty-two native students, a catechists school with twelve, nine elementary schools with 737 pupils; ten native communities of women (sick nurses, teachers, etc) with 180 members; six farms and workshops, with 306 persons; eight orphanages, with 316 children, and five dispensaries. The fruits of a year are: Baptisms, 1,882 (adults, 400; vagant children, 260; Christian infants, 1,222); confirmations, 1,046; Easter communions, 18,332; marriages, 318." These figures are gratifying proofs of progress in the dominion of the Mikado.

ROME.—Pontifical Documents.—There is a rumour in well-informed ecclesiastical circles that the Holy Father, having just terminated an Encyclical on the Holy Rosary, to be published on the approach of the month of October, is now preparing a document in connection with the centenary festivities in commemoration of the landing of St. Augustine in England. It will probably have the form of an Apostolic Letter, and will deal incidentally with the question of the reunion of the Churches. The Pontiff

has had himself fully and accurately informed regarding the Conference of the Anglican bishops at Lambeth.

SWITZERLAND.—Catholic Delegates at the Labour Congress.—One hundred and seven Catholic delegates attended the late Labour Congress at Zurich. The French *Temps* instances this fact as a revolution in Catholic thought and says: "Only lately the representatives of the Church troubled themselves about the inevitableness of trial." Everyone admits to-day, however, that the burdens of the toiling classes can be lightened, and that it is the duty of every Christian, whether priest or layman, to do all that he can to lighten them.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A New Church at Buenos Ayres.—Our Buenos Ayres correspondent (says the *Catholic Times* of September 10) telegraphs that the Church of the Passionist Fathers in that city was solemnly consecrated on Friday last. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres (Most Rev. Dr. Vladislao Castellano), assisted by the Titular-Bishop of Tiberiopolis (Most Rev. Dr. Mariano Antonio Espinosa), and the the Salesian Bishop of Patagonia (Most Rev. Dr. Juan Cagliero). After the church was consecrated his Grace proceeded to consecrate the High Altar. The altar of St. Patrick was consecrated by the Titular-Bishop of Tiberiopolis as a testimony of his affection and esteem for the Irish residents, and Bishop Cagliero consecrated the altar of St. Paul of the Cross. The octave is being observed with great solemnity, the various religious Communities of the city taking part in the ceremonies. On the Feast of our Lady's Nativity the Franciscan Fathers officiated, and yesterday (Thursday) the services were conducted by the Redemptorists. To-day (Friday) the Lazarist Fathers will officiate, and to-morrow the Salesian Fathers will have charge of the services. The octave will conclude on Sunday with Pontifical High Mass by the Most Rev. Dr. Espinosa, and the Rev. Father Antillac, S.J., will preach on the occasion.

UNITED STATES.—The Washington Catholic University.—Colonel Patrick B. O'Brien of New Orleans, has left by will £30,000 to found three chairs. The chairs selected by the university authorities are those of physics, chemistry and Roman law. As the gallant Colonel had espoused the cause of the South in the great Civil War, his gift is evidence of the thoroughly universal character of the Church in the United States. Altogether he bequeathed some £80,000 in charities, of which £4,000 went to the seminary for the education of priests in Louisiana, £2,000 for the education of Jesuits, and vast sums to orphanages and homes for the infirm and aged and outcast. This is a disposition of earthly goods that may well be chronicled in our columns (says the *Catholic Times*), as well as for the purpose of asking the suffrages of the faithful for the soul of the benefactor, as of pointing out his princely benefactions for the imitation of rich men in our own country. There is no need of the Catholic body so crying as that of higher education for the clergy, in which duty the bishops are crippled for want of funds. It may be, as is often said, that wealthy laymen are not likely to subsidise colleges or seminaries until, as is the case in some American colleges, they are more widely opened to the public eye—and there may be good reasons why this is not already done—but there can be no question that help, financial help, would largely tend to improve the conditions which we are all agreed to deplore. The foundation of chairs is a good and holy work for God, and is one of the best ways of creating such a body of professors as are shedding lustre on the young university in the capital of the United States. Our own bishops will do the work when the faithful enable them to do it.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CARDINAL MANNING.

(By AUBREY DE VERE, in the *Age Maria*).

(Continued.)

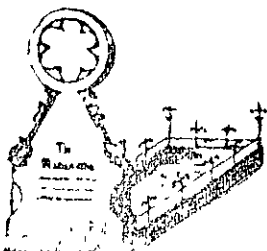
Looking back on the career of an old friend at his departure, after the question as to how far that career was a noble one, there comes another—namely, how far it was a happy one. Cardinal Manning's was, as far as I can judge, a singularly happy one; not in the sense of having had manifold enjoyments, or of having escaped severe afflictions, but in a higher sense of the word happiness. His life had not, I think, brought in many joys from many sources; yet it had conferred on him much joy from a few, but these the highest. His happiness was almost wholly of a spiritual order, either directly or indirectly. He had a deepless faith, and one that so penetrated all his faculties that it brought the whole of his life in a unity. Some would have said that his nature was not as wide as it was high. It was not as wide in the sense of being, like that of a great dramatist, in strong sympathy with many things of a very contrasted character, some high and some low; but it was wide in the sense of seeing the same clear light reflected from many remote objects; and for him it was not true that only "the low sun makes the colour." He had, like Cardinal Newman, a keen sense of the humorous; though the general character of his mind was a severe seriousness. He had a great love of music, though in church he could tolerate only a-sectic music. The other arts gave him a deep delight also; but only in those austere forms of them in which their highest as well as their earliest specimens had bravely challenged the human heart, and but slightly the mere senses; and when, in early Christian days, the canvas of Cimabue and Giotto seemed to have caught the sacred shadows flung from the ensanguined walls and vaulted roofs of the catacombs, and to have glorified them. When we visited together the Italian galleries he passed by, as if he did not see them, the pictures of the later schools, round which the larger groups collected, and gazed long upon a

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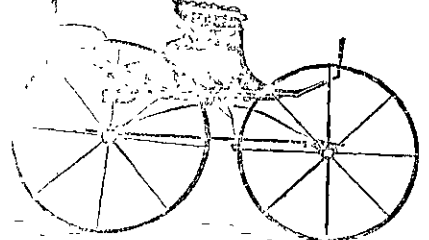
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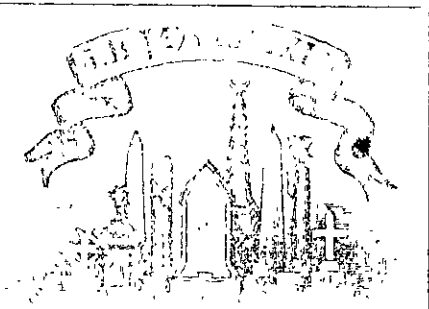
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Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

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Fra Angelico with a gaze that reminded me of Leigh Hunt's fine remark, "A good picture is a window. Through it we look beyond it—far down long vistas of thought." His friends scolded him for this exclusiveness; they did not know that we see many things only through blindness to many things.

The love of literature was in Manning as strong as the love of art, while to many it seemed to restrict itself within as narrow limits in one sense, but wide in another. His intellect was a sternly consistent one; and therefore whatever was opposed, not in form only, but in spirit also, to his strongest convictions or to his deepest sympathies found in him no acceptance. The lesser merits seemed to him only to wage war on the greater. On the other hand in what he admired he found more to admire than ordinary admirers find in their wider range. In the case of pagan writers he could make large allowance for the mode in which the subjects they created must have presented themselves from the pagan point of view. He did not believe that religion required that every book should be didactic; but, again, he could not forgive those who, in Christian ages and Christian lands, wrote in a strain such as the nobler writers of pagan days would have regarded as a sin, not only against decorum but against letters. Among our later poets I think that the two whom he admired most were Alfred Tennyson and Henry Taylor. Of my father's "Mary Tudor" he wrote thus, several years after its publication:—"It is work of a mind high, large and good: conception and continuity and intellectual purpose throughout. As to beauty, it is less the beauty of the eye and ear—though there is much of that also—than of the ideal and the spiritual world. And in this its beauty is very great. This is the result of one hasty reading; but I shall not only read it again, but I feel that I have one more book that I can read again and again, as I can 'The Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury.' Perhaps my feeling may be tinged by sympathy and the *Idola Ecclesiastica*. But Gladstone's is not; and we agree in considering 'Mary Tudor' the finest drama since Shakespeare's time. It is to me one more evidence of the injustice or the incapacity of readers and critics that it should be unknown."

No one can read Manning's numerous volumes, especially those of his later years, without perceiving from the style alone—which, as an Anglican bishop, Dr. Charles Harris, once remarked to me, had "edges as keen as the edges of a knife,"—that style must have been with him a careful study. To that study I heard him allude only once, and then in terms very characteristic: "In my youth, and when beginning to write, I took great pains with my style. I am ashamed of this it was unworthy." Walter Savage Landor would not have approved that opinion. He took greater pains himself and might have replied: "Your humility tramples on the pride of Plato with a greater pride." Or he might have answered: "You are wrong. Bacon, when he published his great work, prefixed to it the words: 'These were the thoughts of Francis Bacon, of which that posterity should become possessed he deemed to be their advantage. High thoughts are a trust for the benefit of others, whose attention, in the absence of a befitting garb for them, they do not adequately challenge.'"

Landor was proud not only of his style, but of the pains which he took with it. "That one," he said, "should be only in part concealed; light touches of the chisel should remain on the marble." Newman also wrote with extraordinary care, but his only care was to be plain.

I do not think that beautiful scenery contributed much to the enjoyment either of Manning or Newman; and both of them, I feel sure, would have agreed with Sir Henry Taylor in preferring the wide plains and rich valleys of Italy, bordered by majestic mountains with graceful outlines—mountains that knew how to keep their distance—to the Alpine peaks and precipices. I took him once to Monk Coniston, the exquisite abode of Mr. and Mrs. Garth Marshall, and one of the loveliest regions in England's lake country. But he seemed to look on its mountains, and those about Windermere, as he looked on their poet, Wordsworth—that is, with respect, entire approval, and a reasonably warm regard, rather than with enthusiasm. These scenes he most enjoyed were those in which he could most effectually labour for his fellow-men, and especially for their moral interests. In such labours he was indefatigable; nay, they seemed rather to sustain his strength than exhaust it. He had a wonderful gift for administration, systematising all his duties, never being in a hurry; finding out the aptitudes of those about him and using them to the best advantage. When he had toiled all day, to preach in the evening was a rest to him; it meant simply thinking aloud, often an easier thing than thinking in silence.

He was as much a spiritual utilitarian as if he had been a Jesuit. When a gentleman of great munificence once promised to build a cathedral for him at the cost of £300,000, I can imagine his replying, carelessly, "All right"; but he raised, after arduous efforts, £20,000 to provide Catholic schools in place of secular schools for the children of his diocese.

Manning was not an enthusiastic man, and it was not from imaginative excitements that his religious happiness was drawn. Neither did it come to him chiefly because submission to authentic authority had led him out of the "strife of tongues"; for he was neither an indolent nor a nervous man. Soon after he became a Catholic I heard that one of his old Anglican friends had written to him asking what he had found in Catholicism more than he had previously possessed; and that he had answered: "Rest and security," or some words to the same effect. That answer was sharply commented upon. I wrote to him, a king whether he had used those words. His reply was that his words were "Certainty and reality." In another letter he said: "I had expected to find in the Church the inextinguishable candle of faith; but I have found in it no less the home of love." So it remained. Religion was the root of that peace which belonged to more than the last forty years of his life.

It was not all who made the same friendly estimate of Cardinal Manning as was made by Julius Hare, his brother archdeacon in their Anglican diocese, at a clerical meeting held soon after Man-

ning's submission to Rome: "Alas! we shall hear that Divine eloquence no more at our meetings." Not long after that submission I remember hearing three successive reports about him circulated among parties who had a quick ear for whatever illustrated what was called "the deterioration of converts." The first was that he had been seen walking in the Corso at Rome with a hunting-whip in his hand, and in a shooting-jacket opprobriously with large horn buttons; the second was that he had taken an Italian farm; and the third was that he had already manifested such a spirit of insubordination that the Pope had been obliged to send him to prison. In his later life, rumour, which had come in as a lion, went out as a lamb, and limited itself to assertions that his "liberal" opinions in politics had only been assumed as the best way of playing a Catholic game in England. This assumption was a mistake. His political opinions were more "liberal" than mine had ever been; for I had ever clung to those convictions which I had learned in my youth from Edmund Burke. But, such as they were, he had expressed them no less in his Anglican than in his Catholic days—opposed in that respect to Newman and Pusey. He might, perhaps have echoed an expression attributed to Lacordaire on his death-bed: "I die a penitent Catholic and an impenitent Liberal." All prejudices against him, as against Cardinal Newman, had died away many years before his death. Manning had, I believe, no resentments. Certainly he never confounded the men with the doctrine; and, therefore, while uncompromising as regards the doctrine, he was never uncharitable to the individual. No one was more zealously a believer in what is sometimes called "invincible ignorance," but ought to be called "involuntary ignorance," of certain great truths; but he might have also remarked that in our spiritual as in our material heritage, poverty need be no more a sin than wealth is, provided that it is honestly come by. Such a comment upon the poet's "honest doubt" would seem to mean no more than that God alone knows the heart. I remember Manning's saying to me, "We must always remember that no man is lost whom Infinite Power, Infinite Wisdom, and Infinite Love can save." He had sympathy with those to whom he appeared very severe. Thus, writing in 1890 of the Salvation Army, he said:—"If General Booth can gather under human influence and guidance those whom all other agencies for good have not yet reached, who shall forbid him?" He was for friendly co-operation where it was practicable; and once he remarked: "It was the Quakers who had originated the Anti-slavery Society." The charge against him that he was a cold-hearted man certainly was not sanctioned by his known love for children, and his exclamation on one occasion, "A child's needless tear is a blood-blot on this earth."

The most remarkable characteristic of Cardinal Manning's intellect appeared to me to be its pellucid clearness—a clearness by most men attained through effort, but his naturally and inevitably. It was apparently the result of an intensely keen logical faculty; but one not exercised in the common syllogistic form, but after a more transcendental fashion. It is this unconscious form of logic which enables a man to arrange as if by intuition the whole subject-matter of his thought as it flows a height, and thus to form a right judgment upon it. Another characteristic of his intellect was its unusual combination of this scientific faculty with imagination.

WESTPORT.

WEDDING BELLS.

St. CANICE'S Church was crowded about 9 o'clock this morning (says the *Westport Times*) the occasion being the marriage of Mr. J. P. O'Gorman, of the Telegraph Office, to Miss Kate McMahon, only daughter of our respected townsfolk Mr. and Mrs. Michael McMahon. Yesterday the bridegroom's colleagues in the Post Office took the opportunity of acknowledging the happy event by presenting him with a handsome silver teapot, suitably engraved. Mr. Sheath, Chief Postmaster, who acted as spokesman, alluded to Mr. O'Gorman's good qualities, and conveyed the customary good wishes. Mr. O'Gorman suitably replied.

The large attendance in the church this morning testified to the general esteem in which both bride and bridegroom are held, and was a tribute of respect to their relatives. The ceremony was conducted by the Very Rev. Father Wallace, and the bridal group formed a pretty picture in the interior of the sacred edifice.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a dress of cream satin trimmed with chiffon; court train, the usual orange blossoms, and tulle veil. She carried a handsome bouquet, and wore a curb bangle and dress ring, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were Miss O'Brien (cousin of the bride), in cream nun's veiling trimmed with buttercup ribbons, and cream hat, also trimmed with large buttercup ribbons; Miss O'Malley of Boston, in cream silk lustre trimmed with chiffon, picture hat with ostrich plume; Miss Annie O'Gorman (sister of the bridegroom), cream silk dress trimmed with lace and broadened ribbon, cream hat with roses and ribbons. The bridesmaids all carried bouquets of rosebuds and mignonette, and wore pretty gold wishbone brooches set in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mr. McCormack acted as best man. Members of the choir rendered an appropriate hymn during the service, and as the party left the church Miss Pam played the Wedding March.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McMahon entertained a large party of guests, and the happy couple left by the Corinna this morning *en route* for Christchurch, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of Trilby tulle, trimmed with silk; cream hat with unmounted roses and tips. The wedding presents were extensive both in number and variety, and included several cheques.

We offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. O'Gorman, and trust that their future will be a full measure of felicity.



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Free Stabling.

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General Manager

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Best Brands of all Liquors only kept.
The old Moderate Tariff will be maintained

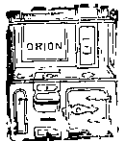
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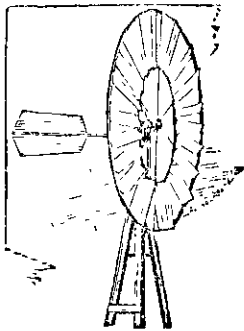
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W. H. CAIN, having purchased the old-established business of the late James Jones, is prepared to execute in First-Class Style all work entrusted to him at very greatly reduced rates and guarantees satisfaction.

All Kinds of Cemetery Railings and Kerbing Supplied, and Inscriptions cut in Cemeteries.

The Finest Stock in South Canterbury to select from. Designs and Estimates forwarded on application.



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Derricks supplied of either Wood or Iron.

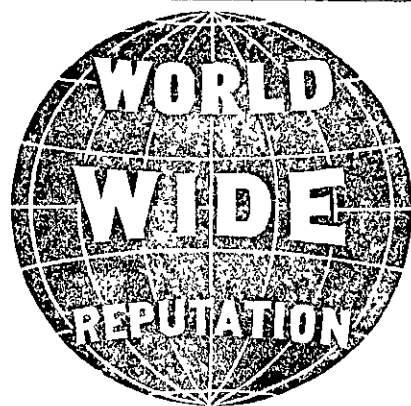
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Overcomes the raking cough and spitting of blood.

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"It has been clearly demonstrated that this new remedy is not only highly efficacious in the treatment of the more formidable disease of consumption, but that in all cases of coughs and colds, whatever may be their cause, it cures with astonishing rapidity. It acts against these lesser maladies as quinine acts against intermittent fever. It is equally efficacious in bronchitis and catarrh, and all inflammatory states of the respiratory organs. Expectoration and cough disappear like magic, and there can be no doubt that thousands of cures will be effected during the coming winter by this latest application of modern medical science."

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MR. R. H. FRASER, Artist in Stained Glass, Lead Light Manufacturer, etc., begs to intimate to his friends and customers that he has REMOVED to 37 PRINCES STREET (next the Dresden), where he purposes conducting the general trade of Painter, Paperhanger and Decorator in addition to his present business. A large assortment of Highly Artistic Paperhangings kept in stock, along with all Painters' Requisites. Prices quoted for Decorating Private Houses in the most artistic manner.

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Sports and Pastimes.

DR. BARRY, OF CORK: THE CHAMPION AMATEUR HAMMER-THROWER.

THE Victorian amateurs (says the *Sydney Freeman*, of October 30) had a "carnival" at the St. Kilda Cricket Ground on Saturday last. The promoting bodies—the Victorian Amateur Athletic Association and the Victorian Amateur Cyclists' Union—had drawn up a splendid programme, and the couple of thousand people who turned out were treated to an exhibition of athletic excellence gratifying in the extreme.

The programme divided itself into two parts, one of general athletics, and the other of cycling. In the first all the best of the local champions took part, but they were overshadowed by the appearance of Dr. W. J. M. Barry, of the London Athletic Club, the world's champion at hammer-throwing. The doctor is a graduate of Queen's College, Cork, and is at present touring the world. He stands 6ft 4in in height, weighs 17st, and is magnificently proportioned. In hammer and shot throwing he has few rivals, and only one, and that a countryman. John Flanagan, of Tipperary, who can extend him. The doctor divided the shot championship of England in 1889 with R. A. Green, putting the shot 39ft 8in. In 1891 he won with 40ft 8in, and in 1892 with 42ft 10in. He won the hammer championship in 1885 with 108ft 10in, in 1889 with 130ft, in 1892 with 133ft 3in, in 1894 with 126ft 8in, and in 1895 with 132ft 11in. In 1892 he put up the world's record with 137ft, and again recently, when winning the Northern Counties Championship, he made new world's figures with 138ft 10in. On Saturday he had no difficulty in winning the hammer championship, with 119ft 9in, T. R. West (unattached) was next with 86ft, and D. J. D. Bevan (M.H. and H.) third with 85ft 6in. Dr. Barry's figures constitute a Victorian record, the previous best being 93ft 8in, by W. J. Doonan, at Melbourne, in November 1896. In the putting-the-weight championship Dr. Barry was also victorious, though he did not beat the Victorian record. He put up 36ft 4in, against D. J. D. Bevan's 33ft 9in. T. O'Connor holds the Victorian record with 38ft 4in. Dr. Barry did not make any serious attempt to beat the record in this competition, preferring to wait till he had been longer off ship-board.

John Flanagan, champion hammer-thrower of the world, throws the 16lb hammer in the latest and most approved style. This partly accounts for the ease with which he broke James Sarsfield Mitchell's long-standing record of 145ft. 4in. at the games of the N.L.A.C. in New York last Memorial Day. In throwing the hammer, Flanagan first places the head of the implement behind him on the ground, it is started swinging with a swift rotary movement around his head—up, down, around, with almost inconceivable velocity twice. Flanagan himself is turning now. He wheels on his toes, keeping ahead of the hammer, pulling it after him for two entire revolutions. Then he suddenly gives a heave, and the missile is flying far out over the field, not high, but with great speed. Flanagan finishes high on his toes, with his back towards the throw. He balances for a moment and then gradually recovers, and walks out at the back of the ring. This style of turning twice in the seven-foot ring has been introduced only two years ago. Its advantage lies in the added momentum acquired before the implement is released. Flanagan has always been a first-class athlete, but has been in record-breaking only two years. The other big hammer throwers of the world, Mitchell, Kiely, and Barry, are Irishmen.

GENERAL NEWS.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, Premier of Canada, waxed eloquent on the subject of the Pope's vitality and intellectual powers. He says:—"His Holiness filled me with wonderment as to how so much vigour and keen intellect could be housed in such an emaciated body. The Pope is bent double, and appears to be in the frailest health, though he is not troubled with any bodily ailment, and his whole mental machinery is marvellous. I was amazed at the profundity of his knowledge of Canadian affairs, was charmed with his exquisite gentleness and sympathy, and I was moved deeply at the supreme elevation of his Christian aims."

On the occasion of the recurrence of the feast of his patron, St. Joachim, the Holy Father dispensed through his almoner, Mgr. Constantini, the sum of 16,000 francs in beneficent works. Twelve thousand francs were utilised for the poor of the different parishes, being distributed in the form of monetary aid and of articles of primary necessity, such as beds and wearing apparel; and 4,000 francs went to the poor clergy of the district.

An English High Church organ culls the following from the *Indian Churchman*:—"A Mr. Messmore, writing in the *Indian Witness* of July 3, makes some astonishing revelations about the proceedings of the Salvation Army. In the month of May, he says, the Salvation Army officer at Moradabad distributed 40 rupees weekly to those who attended religious services three times each Sunday. The rule was, and still is, that each adult attending received half a rupee on Monday morning. Be he heathen or Christian the money was paid. Be the man or woman destitute or in good circumstances it made no difference, the half-rupee was given. Christians of the Methodist Episcopal Church found it very profitable to attend the Salvation Army services. In their own church they received nothing, but were asked and expected to give their mite in the collection; at the other place they had to give nothing, and on Monday morning there was half a rupee for them. For the sake of being definite, I mention the name of Deya Ram, who went twice during the month of May, and received one rupee. He would have gone oftener, but his Christian friends talked to him until he was ashamed to go. The same policy was followed with

the schools, where children just beginning to attend were given an anna a day, and old scholars more, and these sums are of course, by no means insignificant in comparison with the average wages of lower class natives. The money was not only wasted, but a power of evil too." There is a great deal of such evil work in other parts of the world as well as India. How many old women would attend "mother's meetings" if they received nothing but religious help?

The Archdiocese of New York has a population of about a million Catholics. It has a Cathedral built of marble, which rivals in splendour some of the oldest shrines of Europe: it has besides some 210 other churches, parochial and conventual. It has over 20 homes for destitute children; it is well supplied with schools and colleges and teaching Orders, whilst the spiritual wants of the people are ministered to by 500 priests.

The Bishop of Durham has expressed a wish that groups of students might be formed among us who would patiently consider the conditions of labour and of living among those engaged in our great industries with a view to just improvements. England has brought the problem upon us, and England must solve it. One simple duty is laid upon all of us. We can practically acknowledge our responsibility as purchasers for the conditions under which the goods we buy are produced, and resolutely avoid the purchase of cheap bargains, which too often represent sweated labour." These words (says the *Catholic Times*) do honour to Dr. Westcott, and are worthy of everyone's attention.

"MY BLESSING IS WITH THE PROPRIETORS."

THE HEARTFELT REMARK OF A LADY CURED OF RHEUMATISM OF FOURTEEN YEARS STANDING BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

(From the *National Advocate*, Bathurst.)

MRS. KENNY, a lady now 62 years of age, resides with her son at the corner of Russel and William streets, Bathurst. Having heard that a marvellous cure had, through the medium of the world-renowned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, recently been effected in her own case, a reporter from the *National Advocate* was hastily despatched to elicit details. Her story is an interesting one, and Mrs. Kenny was quite anxious to give it publicly, so that sufferers might benefit by her experience. We will give the case exactly as stated:—

"My name is Amelia Kenny. I am a widow, and live with my two sons here. For the last 14 years I have been a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, and the pains I have suffered defy description. I first contracted this frightfully painful disease through living in a damp house. I was living in Sydney until 18 months ago, when I came to Bathurst, and the torture I endured in both cities drove me to the verge of madness. The pains, though they came on gradually at first, in a few months became terrible; they lodged in my body and legs, and also attacked my right shoulder and arm. It seemed as if mad dogs were tearing the flesh off my bones. After a time I became so deplorably run down that I could neither walk, sleep, eat, nor do anything else but lie in a comatose state. I tried doctor after doctor, and spent a mint of money on medicines of all sorts (Mrs. Kenny's son here showed the reporter the stock of empty bottles, and they would have nearly filled a chemist's shop). I could not get even temporary relief from anything I took; in fact, some of the stuff I used made me worse, and occasioned me excruciating pain. All my neighbours here can tell you what I have suffered. I used to be screaming out during all the long hours of many a night, and the police were on several occasions attracted by my cries; but I could not help myself, and, in fact, I wished I could have died then and there.

About this time I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had tried so many reputed remedies that one more would not seem amiss, so I decided to give them a trial. And I'm glad I did so, for I have taken them with the greatest possible benefit. Thanks to them, I am a different woman now from what I was a little time ago, and feel well, happy, and have plenty of energy."

"They certainly have done you a great deal of good then," Mrs. Kenny.

"My word they have, replied that lady." They are a splendid remedy; in fact, I believe them the best on earth, and my blessing is with the proprietors. They are truly wonderful; there is nothing to come near them."

"Then you can recommend them to all people suffering as you have done?"

"I would recommend them to the many sufferers in this world."

Mrs. Kenny's son then said that his mother had not been able to walk at all without a crutch, which she had always had to keep with her, but since taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People she has been walking without any assistance whatever. She now requires neither crutch, stick, nor anything else.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from all leading chemists or from Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Wellington, N.Z., who will forward (post paid), on receipt of stamps, or post order, one box for 3s. or half a dozen for 15s. 9d.

They positively cure rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, and influenza's evil after effects, and are a specific for all diseases of women, such as anæmia, poor and watery blood, female irregularities, nervous headache, and hysteria. They are not a purgative medicine, but brace up and permanently strengthen the whole system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, but are a thoroughly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study on the part of an eminent Edinburgh University physician, and they were successfully used by him in his everyday practice for years before being offered for general sale.

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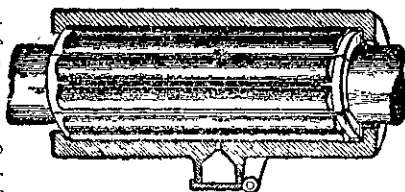
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