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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE HARVEST FAILURE IN IRELAND.

FROM all parts of Ireland come the most alarming reports of the almost total failure of the potato and other crops, and notwithstanding the attempt of the Government to minimise the extent of the evil there can be no doubt whatever that the situation is most serious. Already the distress is most deep and widespread, and unless prompt steps are taken to avert the impending disaster, the unhappy people have nothing to look forward to but the dread certainty of an almost universal famine. So far the Government have made no move in the direction of giving any practical assistance, and the Dublin Castle authorities even go so far as to deny that there is any substantial distress at all. Earl Cadogan, the Viceroy of Ireland, directed that the following message be sent to one of the leading American journals:—"In reply to your telegram, the Lord Lieutenant desires me to say that the reports which you characterise as most alarming and the predictions of famine in Ireland you mention are, in his Excellency's opinion, unjustifiable.—DAVID HARREL, Under Secretary, Dublin Castle." Unfortunately for the suffering farmers the evidence on the other side is altogether too overwhelming. The Irish bishops, with one voice, declare that the situation is most grave. Archbishop Croke says:—"From all parts of the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly the harvest news is most disquieting. The crops had been everywhere abundant, and our hopes were high, but the terrible rains of last month have dashed those hopes. The potatoes are even now, to a very large extent, unfit for human food. They are rotting in the wet ground. The very early hay crop was saved fairly well, but in the later meadows, bearing most of the crop in this district, it was impossible to save the hay. The barley and oats are ruined by the wet. Much of this plentiful crop is unsaleable, and with a serious rise in the price of bread I have the gravest apprehensions for the coming winter." The Bishop of Galway says:—"The harvest prospects in this diocese are really disheartening. . . . On the whole I regard the outlook as very gloomy, and apprehend the advent of a famine in the diocese during the winter approaching." The Bishop of Clonfert declares:—"The prospects for the coming year are very bad. I have seen nothing worse in this diocese of Clonfert for the last thirteen years. Even the sound potatoes are small and soft. We are all very anxious about the winter months. We fear the worst may happen. I am unwilling to be an alarmist, but merely state what I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears from all the neighbours. Good weather even now would greatly help the crops, but much of the damage is irreparable." The Bishop of Ross thus tersely sums up the situation:—"The potato is worthless, the grain ruined, and the outlook dismal." Mr. William O'Brien, who lives in one of the most congested districts of Connaught, and whose knowledge of the country enables him to speak with certainty and authority, declares:—"It is impossible to exaggerate the danger of absolute famine in districts like this, already scourged by last year's potato failure, and sunk to the lips in debt to the shopkeepers and banks. If the landlords enforce full rents this winter the people's last resource for purchasing provisions will be gone. Nothing except immediate, widespread Government relief can avert starvation. The people are dazed with despair and disorganisation. The emergency is incontestably graver than in the Land League year of 1880, when it took the Land League revolution and a million and a half sterling of charitable funds to cope with the danger. This time nothing can save the people but a universal uprising against rack-rents and immediate measures for Government relief." So grave is the situation that the Irish leaders have felt themselves compelled to appeal to the Government for immediate assistance, and Messrs. T. Harrington and John Dillon are now obtaining signatures to the following memorial, which tells its own sad tale:—"To the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. We, the undersigned Members of the House of Commons, representing Irish constituencies, are

advised that, owing to the almost complete failure of the potato crop throughout the western half of Ireland, and the increasing price of other provisions, the small farmers and labourers of immense districts in the country will, in the coming winter, be visited with distress which will inevitably culminate in famine, if not met by prompt and adequate measures of relief by the Government. We are also aware that the injury to the grain crop caused by a season of almost incessant wet and cold, together with the depression of the cattle trade, and the unremunerative prices prevailing in almost all the other markets for Irish agricultural produce, have brought about a crisis in which the payment this winter of full rents in cases unaffected by the Land Act of 1886—comprising the enormous majority of Irish agricultural tenancies—would be followed by the ruin of large classes of the Irish tenantry and a renewed state of agitation and disturbance in the country. As a national emergency of so serious a character cannot be effectually dealt with without a timely resource to the authority of Parliament, we join in the urgent request that you, as leader of the House of Commons, will advise the immediate summoning of Parliament with a view of obtaining funds to institute relief works in the more impoverished districts, and passing such legislation as may be found necessary to alleviate the burdens of the general body of the Irish tenantry." According to the *Westminster Gazette* the Duchess of York intends to issue an appeal on behalf of the Irish peasantry on the lines of that issued by the Princess of Wales for the poor of London. This, however, is not what the Irish people want. What they want is justice from the British Government, not a private "charity fund," which will enable the Government to shirk its responsibility in the matter. If the English Government would do justice to Ireland and make restitution of a few of the millions of which they have been systematically robbing the country for the past twenty-five years, the people would not be subject to this dread of periodic famine, and there would be no need whatever for any "charity fund," Royal or otherwise.

A VETERAN MISSIONER GONE.

AMERICAN papers just to hand bring us news of the death of the Rev. Father Hennebery, the great missionary and apostle of temperance, whose name is a household word not only in the colonies but throughout the whole of the civilised world.

The illness which led to Father Hennebery's death was brought on by overwork. Though nearly seventy years of age he was an untiring worker, and the heavy labours of a series of missions which he had been giving in Nevada State brought on hemorrhage of the brain which ultimately ended in his death. During the first week of his illness he was cared for at the home of the Rev. Father Tubman, of Virginia City, but was afterwards removed to the hospital where everything that affection could suggest and skill could achieve was done to minister to his relief, but in vain. The hemorrhage was followed by paralysis and after a month's illness the veteran missionary passed quietly away on Sunday, September 19. The story of his life reads almost like a religious romance. He was a native of Kilkenny County, Ireland, and went over to America when 17 years of age. He was ordained about the year 1850, and on his ordination became a member of the Order of the Most Precious Blood. During the whole fifty years of his priesthood he carried on the work of preaching missions, and nearly every country under the sun was at one time or another the scene of his devoted labours. In Australia alone he held 126 missions and ministered to the spiritual needs of 40,000 people. In India he held a great many missions, and in Africa he visited every settlement that was at all accessible to a priest. As might be expected he had many thrilling adventures in the wilds of the Dark Continent and many a hair-breadth escape from wild animals and from the scarcely less savage natives. Fortunately the Reverend Father kept a diary of his life-work, which is now in the possession of the Rev. Father Tubman, and which will certainly furnish the material for a most thrilling and fascinating biography. As we have said Father Hennebery was one of the great pioneers in the work of temperance reform, and his earnest and eloquent appeals will be

still remembered by many of our readers throughout New Zealand. It is estimated that in Australia alone he obtained pledges of abstinence from 50,000 people. The funeral sermon of the great missionary was preached by the Rev. Father Tubman, who, we may mention, is a brother of the Rev. Father Tubman of Timaru. The *Evening Chronicle*, of Virginia City, gives the following account of the discourse:—At the conclusion of the Mass, which was an unusually interesting and impressive ceremony, Father Tubman, as orator, delivered one of the finest funeral sermons ever listened to on the Comstock. In his exordium he dwelt upon the vanity and futility of worldly efforts, achievements and advantage; instanced the cases of Alexander and Hannibal, and said that the deeds of men like Father Hennebery should shine immortal like the stars in the glowing firmament. In the course of his remarks he paid an elegant tribute to the Press of Virginia City. He rapidly but graphically reviewed the laborious life of the dead missionary, his travels and toils amid the jungles of Africa, the burning sands of Australia and the plague-stricken regions of India. He concluded with a peroration of extraordinary beauty, powerful eloquence and much pathos, during which many a moist eye might be observed in the church. The apostrophe of the spirit of the dead man was particularly fine. The funeral of the veteran missionary was a very large one, the cortege including the members of about a dozen different societies, in addition to large numbers of people who were not attached to any particular organisation. The great missionary is gone, but he will never be forgotten. He rests from his labours, but his works do follow him, and in many a home in both hemispheres the name of Father Hennebery will be mentioned with love and gratitude for many a year to come. May his soul rest in peace.

A TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH CONVENTS. The London *Standard* has sent a special correspondent over to Ireland to inquire into the extent of the distress caused by the almost total failure of the harvest, to which we have already referred, and his report is interesting both because of the sensible suggestions which he makes, and also because of the splendid tribute which he pays to the work carried on by the Irish convents. Government help is certainly needed, he says, to enable people to earn a living, and he is of opinion that it is in the "development of textile and other industries from convent centres and under convent supervision, and the labours of the Congested Districts Board in the direction of the enlargement of holdings, the improvement of stock, and the cultivation of proper methods of fishing" that the best method of meeting the distress will be found. The correspondent was present at the Textile Exhibition in Dublin, and had ample opportunity for examining the exhibits from the various convents, of which he speaks in terms of the highest praise. Speaking of such places as Foxford, Ballaghaderreen, and Slabbreen, he says that the girls there, taken from among the "very roughest and most helpless in all Ireland, have been turned into skilful workers, who produce articles that can hold their own with the best in the trade." And of the work done at the Providence Convent at Foxford, he gives the following full and interesting description: "Like the other similar institutions, this is an Elementary school, to begin with, and a thoroughly efficient school, as the Board's inspectors testify. But everything, from the kindergarten class upward, is directed to practical and technical ends. The smallest children are taught to use their eyes, their fingers, and their heads in a way that is unknown in the ordinary National schools, and when they grow a little they are, in consequence, very quick at learning the things that will be of real use to them in after life. There are classes for cooking, dairying, laundry work, carpentry; and these poor children, who, although living in the country, never saw a flower-garden in their lives till they came to the convent school, are taught that the front of a house can be used for other purposes than that of a manure heap. One of the results of this last matter alone is that in a circuit that includes some 800 cottage homes of the very poorest sort, the manure pits have been removed, and replaced by little plots of flowers. The nuns also, acting as agents for the Congested Districts Board, give the people shrubs for planting round their cabins, teach them that if grass-seed is sown with corn they will have a succeeding crop of hay instead of one of weeds, and lure them into consenting to have one corner of their potato patch sprayed free of expense, in the hope that the object lesson thus afforded will induce them to do it for themselves in after years. In the factory, where over 100 hands, who otherwise would be left in hopeless idleness, are employed, blankets, rugs, draggots, hosiery, stockings, and many other things are produced, the annual turnover amounting to some £8000. Napoleon is credited with the saying that what is wanted in war is not men, but a man. In this case it was a woman, and the six years' work of the Reverend Mother and her little band of Sisters in this poverty-stricken Mayo village is an achievement as notable in its way as the winning of a battle." This is a splendid tribute to the good nuns, but it is not one whit more than they deserve, and everyone who knows what they have done and are doing for the people, will agree with the correspondent's conclusion that "there is no nobler or more useful work being done in Ireland."

SISTER MARY HELEN ELLIS, one of the band of THE ANGELS OF THE SISTER OF Mercy who, under Miss Florence Nightingale, went to attend the British soldiers in THE BATTLE-FIELD the Crimean War, died at Walthamstow in England, on Saturday, September 18, in her 82nd year. The deceased Sister was one of the very few survivors of that devoted band whose noble work amid the horrors of the Crimea has never received the recognition and appreciation at the hands of the English people which it undoubtedly deserved. Miss Nightingale has earned—and justly earned—undying fame for her devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers, but the good nuns who were associated with her were not one whit behindhand in heroic devotion and were equally entitled to the public recognition and public honours which were so freely bestowed on Miss Nightingale. It is pleasant to know that no one more cheerfully or more warmly acknowledged the good work done by the Sisters than Miss Nightingale herself who, on the conclusion of peace, wrote as follows to the Rev. Mother: "You know that I shall do everything I can for the Sisters you have left me. I will care for them as if they were my own children. But it will not be like you. I do not presume to express praise or gratitude to you, Rev. Mother, because it would look as though I thought you had done this work, not unto God, but unto me. You were far above me in fitness for the general superintendency in worldly talent of administration, and far more in the spiritual qualifications which God values in a Superior; my being placed over you was my misfortune, not my fault. What you have done for the work no one can ever say, I do not presume to give you any other tribute but my tears. But I should be glad that the Bishop of Southwark should know, and Dr. Manning, that you were valued here as you deserve, and that the gratitude of the army is yours." It is gratifying to note also, that in spite of the efforts of unscrupulous bigots to have the nuns withdrawn from the hospitals, the authorities at the actual scene of action gave unqualified praise to the work done by the devoted Sisters. Before leaving for England, the Rev. Mother Bridgeman received from Sir John Hall, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, the following letter: "My dear Madame,—I cannot permit you and the Sisters under your direction, to leave the Crimea without an expression of the high opinion I entertain of your administration, and of the very important aid you have rendered to the sick under your care. I can most conscientiously assert, as I have on other occasions stated, that you have given me the most perfect satisfaction ever since you assumed the charge of the nursing department of the General Hospital of Balaklava, and I do most unfeignedly regret your departure. But, after what has occurred I would not, even with that feeling uppermost in my mind, urge you to stay. I enclose a letter from Sir William Codrington, Commander-in-Chief, expressive of the sense he entertains of your services and those of the Sisters, which, I trust, will be acceptable to your feelings; and I feel assured you must leave us with an approving conscience, as I know you do with the blessings of those you have aided in their hour of need. To Him who sees all our outward actions, and knows all our inward thoughts and wishes, I commend you. And may He have you and those with you in His holy keeping is the prayer of yours faithfully, JOHN HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals." The letter referred to, from Sir William Codrington, Commander-in-Chief, was in the following terms: "Sir,—I regret much to hear that circumstances have reduced Mrs. Bridgeman, Superior of the Roman Catholic Sisters, to quit the General Hospital, and proceed to England with the Sisters who have been associated with her. I request you to assure that lady of the high estimation in which her services and those of the Sisters are held by us all, founded as that opinion is on the experience of yourself, the medical officer of the hospitals, and of the many patients, both wounded and sick, who, during the fourteen or fifteen months past, have benefited by their care. I am quite sure that their unflinching kindness will have the reward which Mrs. Bridgeman values, viz., the remembrance and gratitude of those who have been the objects of such disinterested attention. Your obedient servant, W. CODRINGTON, General Commander." Two of the Sisters, Sister Elizabeth and Sister Winifred, died at their posts, the one from cholera and the other from typhus fever. Of the Irish Sisters who took part in the expedition there is now only one survivor, Sister Mary Aloysius of Gort, who a few months ago received from the Queen the distinction of the Royal Red Cross. It is safe to say that of all the multitude of Jubilee titles and honours, none was more fittingly or more deservedly bestowed than this.

A SHORT time ago we showed in these columns THE CHURCH AND PROGRESS. that the progress of events is furnishing a slow but most complete refutation of two of the most venerable among the many calumnies that are circulated about the Catholic Church. The calumnies referred to were that the Church loves to "keep the people in ignorance," and that she is the sworn foe of scientific progress and research. The splendid successes achieved by our Catholic schools, not only in Ireland but throughout the world, were instanced as supplying an

TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

answer to the one, and the recent International Scientific Congress at Fribourg, was referred to as furnishing a complete refutation of the other. We are glad to notice that the significance of the Fribourg Congress in this direction has been fully realised by some, at least, of the leading secular journals both at Home and in the colonies. The *Wellington Evening Post*, for example—to speak only of journals nearer home—in its issue of the 19th inst., has a very interesting article on "The Church and Progress," in which this aspect of the Fribourg Congress is frankly and fully recognised. The writer has evidently very much more sympathy with science than with theology, but this does not prevent him from being not only just, but even generous to the position of the Catholic Church. The article thus summarises the history of this periodic Congress:—

'Briefly, the facts laid bare to the eyes of the world are as follows: Nine years ago the late Monsignor D'Hulst, of Paris, summoned a congress of the representative thinkers of the Roman Catholic communion for an open declaration of their opinions and convictions on the great problems of science and politics, and Biblical criticism. That the effect was neither transitory nor shallow is clearly evidenced in the fact that the congress thus unostentatiously initiated has since been held triennially, and the last, held some weeks ago at Fribourg in Switzerland, emphatically shows, if unreserved audacity and boldness of utterance count for anything, that high-water mark has been touched, and that a movement is now in flood which will inevitably achieve results that it is impossible at present to measure in the polity of the Roman Catholic Church.' After referring to the well-known views of Dr. Zahn and other advanced thinkers the article continues: "Some of the members from France stood up and fought the dictum of universal suffrage, but they were hopelessly and ignominiously beaten by a large and demonstrative majority. 'In fact,' says the correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle*, 'the younger clergy of all nations, and the lay contingents from Belgium, Germany, and the English-speaking countries, were all of one mind that the anti-popular thunders of the French ecclesiastics, and their helpless fear of the people,' were not only absurd, but were a grave danger to the whole future of Catholicism.' It was accepted 'that the people themselves make the Government, and that all persons chosen for the time being to administer that Government derive all their power from the people, and are answerable to them.' And finally, it was declared that the two bases of the Catholic Church were freedom and authority, and that in the struggles of the present it would be the mission of the northern peoples to reconcile them, alike in science and in society." The writer concludes with the following tribute—written in a spirit of fairness which is only too rarely manifested in the columns of our colonial dailies—to the amazing vitality of the Catholic Church. "It will thus be seen what an amazing gulf there is between the halting opinions of the great sections of the Protestant Churches and the particular communion which now advances with banners unfurled to the front ranks of scientific and social and religious progress. We think it would be difficult to name a prelate or dignitary of the English Establishment who would dare to declare or accept the doctrine of scientific evolution without imperilling his ecclesiastical position, and we need only mention the persistent antagonism of the English bishops to every movement in the direction of extending popular rights as a sufficient contrast to the startling advance which now animates the minds of the great Roman Establishment. The history of this Church for more than a thousand years has been marked by a policy that has been as successful as it has been remarkable. Time after time she has seemed to sink almost to death under the fierce pressure of external circumstances, but time after time she has buoyantly risen into complete newness of life; and it may be that the development we have referred to is simply a later and stronger proof of her vitality and her ability to regain her ascendancy as the dominant spiritual influence and power in history. It would seem, however, that the famous dictum of Lord Macaulay that the Roman Church will still exist in undiminished vigour when the New Zealander shall sketch the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London Bridge was no mere literary flourish, and the phase she is now entering upon may help to confirm the historical vision of the great reviewer."

ODDS AND
ENDS.

IN a very interesting performance at Domrémy, the career of Joan of Arc is made the subject of a theatrical representation in the spirit of the old Mystery Plays, or of the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau. Acted by the neighbouring peasants in the open air, near the cottage where the Maid was born, and close to the fields and woods which were the scene of her visions, this simple rustic drama attracts visitors from all parts of France, and is called by the Paris press the popular national drama. The "Mystery of Joan of Arc," as it is entitled, written in very simple dialogue, and divided into eight scenes in which the principal events in the life of the heroine are portrayed, is performed by 300 peasant-actors with such earnestness and pathos as to hold the audience enthralled, and to charm even the critics who had come to scoff. The initiative in

organising the performance is due to the author of the drama, the Abbé Meignien, curé of the adjacent parish of Mesnil-en-Xantois, who has for 10 years been labouring to put his idea into execution, and to overcome the many obstacles thrown in its way. Failing to receive support from the curé of Domrémy he assembled the peasants of his own parish, narrated to them the story of the Maid, and drilled them in the parts they were to play in enacting it. Backed by the support of the Bishop of the diocese, he was able to raise the necessary funds, and finding on his arrival in Paris in the prosecution of his purpose that the play of "Joan of Arc" was being performed at the Ambigu, he persuaded the manager of that theatre to pay a visit to Mesnil to review his rustic actors. Their docility and intelligence made so great an impression on the Paris manager that he readily consented to provide the scenery and dresses, to supervise the preparation of the theatre, and to direct the performance.

The official lists of distinctions recently published in connection with the Intermediate Examinations (says the *Catholic Times*) show the excellent work done in the Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond street, Dublin. The brilliant success of these schools year after year has been truly remarkable, but the results this year have been such as not only to secure the first place among the educational establishments of the country but even to outstrip their hitherto unequalled record of last year with the splendid total of 94 distinctions. These include the gold medal for modern languages in the Junior Grade, 43 new Exhibitions, 9 Retained Exhibitions, 30 book prizes, 3 composition prizes, and 3 commercial prizes. In the Senior Grade, Richmond street has gained one £50 prize, one Retained Exhibition, and one book prize. Of the 34 Exhibitions awarded in Middle Grade eight go to pupils of these schools, five of these being amongst the first 19 students on the Exhibition list. They have also secured in Middle Grade eight Retained Exhibitions, seven book prizes, and two composition prizes in Greek and German. In Junior Grade these schools have carried off 22 Exhibitions, four of these being among the first 13 on the Exhibition list. The gold medal for modern languages was also carried off by a Richmond street pupil. In this grade they have also won three composition prizes in Celtic, German, and French, together with nine book prizes and three commercial prizes. In Preparatory Grade the pupils have gained 12 exhibitions, including first, second, and eighth places in all Ireland, the composition prizes in Celtic and French, and 13 book prizes. Besides the above, Richmond street obtained a very large number of high places in various subjects. In Middle Grade second place in book-keeping, second and fifth places in shorthand, third in German third and fourth in précis writing, and second place in drawing. In Junior Grade, first, second, and third places in German; second, fourth, and fifth in Euclid; third and fourth places in the mathematical group of subjects; fourth and fifth places in Celtic, and first in book-keeping. In Preparatory Grade first in Celtic, second in English, and third in French. The marked success of these schools in mathematics deserves special mention. No fewer than 16 of the students secured the maximum number of marks in these subjects—one in middle grade arithmetic, 10 in junior arithmetic, and five in preparatory algebra. It is also a very pleasing feature to notice how successful these schools have been in the commercial course of the Intermediate. Eight of the pupils obtained commercial certificates and three commercial prizes. Drawing also receives its due share of attention; we find that as many as 114 of the pupils of these schools passed the examination in the various grades in this most useful subject.

A few weeks ago (says the *Madras Catholic Watchman*) an Anglican Chaplain on the Madras Establishment was discussing with a Catholic layman the well-worn topic of Titzel's sale of indulgences. The layman endeavoured to make the Chaplain understand that, although sometimes an alms is one of the conditions of an indulgence, just as fees are one condition of a university degree, yet there are other conditions, such as sincere confession and a good communion; and an indulgence is not granted to every one who gives the alms, any more than a degree is given to every one who pays the fees. The Chaplain said, "But to this day indulgences are sold in the Church of Rome. Now, in Spain, you can buy an indulgence for sixpence in any tobacco-shop." The layman asked what authority he had for this statement and the Chaplain replied that travellers said so. The layman at once wrote to the rector of the Scottish College at Valladolid and asked if the statement were true. He has received the following reply: *Collegio de Escoceses Valladolid, August 27th 1897.* Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 20th July, I am instructed by the rector of this College, Very Rev. David MacDonald, to state that the assertion that indulgences are sold in Spain, openly or privately, in tobacco-shops or in any other place, is entirely false and has no foundation, except ignorance or malice. He has resided in Spain constantly for over thirty years and his word should have more authority than mere hearsay of travellers who neither do nor can specify any name or place where such things are done. I have lived in the heart of Spain for over ten years and I can assure you with the utmost

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certainly that the statement of the Anglican Chaplain, whatever spirit he may have made it in, is utterly groundless. I should have answered sooner but that the rector is at present in Scotland on holidays and your letter was forwarded to him there and afterwards came back again to me with orders to write this note and affix the College stamp. Yours very sincerely, WM. MACMASTER.

Says the *Dublin Freeman* of September 25th—There was an Orange mummery at the Rotunda on Tuesday. It was the Black Chapter that met, and the object of the gathering was to celebrate the centenary of the Black Institution and the 102nd anniversary of the bloody massacre known as the Battle of the Diamond. Mr. Johnston, M.P., of Ballykilbeg, who was designated for the occasion by the title of Sir Knight William Johnston, presided, and opened the proceedings by declaring that the meeting was really in mourning in sympathy with Lord Farnham. This, however, did not prevent the proceedings winding up with a dance, nor, we should say, the subsequent liberal dispensation of refreshments. Sir Knight made an interesting statement about the Duke of York on the proposed Orange address. The idea was, it appears, that Dr. Kane should have presented the address at the head of 20,000 Orangemen, who possibly would have brought pictures of the slaughter of the Papists by the loyal brethren on the occasion of the battle of the Diamond, and various minor paving-stone and revolver engagements in the streets of Belfast. The Duke of York, however, would not have the address, and he refused to receive even the small address of the Rutland square branch until all the allusions of the sacred Union and such like matters had been struck out. However there is a good time coming. Though the Duke was apparently captured for the Pope on the occasion of his visit, there are still hopes that he may set up a royal residence at Ballykilbeg, which, since Sir Knight William Johnston has removed his residence to Dublin, requires some great personage to keep its loyalty up to the sticking point. Then doubtless his Royal Highness, who is already a Knight of St. Patrick—a saint who has rather a suspicious suggestion of Popery about him—will probably become a Knight of the Black Institution and an upholder of civil and religious liberty. Civil and religious liberty are surely grand things. With the Black Knights of the Black Chapter of the Black Institution they, however, mean that all Protestants shall rule, and have employments, and State-subsidised Churches, and all Papists shall starve and die and be refused the right to worship as they think fit. The Irish Papists are, however, a fairly hardy species. At the time of the events which were being celebrated last night a Catholic had no civil rights at all. He could not be a member of a profession, he had no vote, and he was persecuted in a religious sense in a most shameful way. But he has survived, however, and is not afraid of Dr. Kane's twenty thousand men, or Sir Knight William Johnston's fiery speeches and the subsequent quadrille party. Last year the Catholics successfully raided the Derry Corporation. They are raiding the Corporation of Mr. William Johnston's beloved Belfast at present. They have—Mr. Hume to the contrary notwithstanding—control of nine-tenths of the elective bodies of the country, and Home Rule is yet so dangerous that Mr. Balfour declares he will drive the landlords out of the control of county government next year, and that a Catholic University must come, notwithstanding Knight William's energetic request that it should be refused. The cant and hypocrisy of the miserable crew who assembled last night in the Rotunda cannot prevent real civil and religious liberty from marching on or the right of the people, irrespective of narrow creeds and bigotry, from asserting itself for the national advantage.

OPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD'S DISCOURSE.

AT the conclusion of the Magnificat and the Antiphons, at Pontifical Vespers, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, S.M. (Archbishop of Wellington, N.Z.), delivered the sermon.

"This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith."—(John v., 4).

The preacher said:—These inspired words of the Apostle St. John seem appropriate to this grand and unique celebration. Whenever the mind of man stands in the presence of some great event, some vast result, some splendid achievement, it is invariably led by its own nature to seek out an adequate cause for that event, result or achievement. Thus, in the presence of the sublime spectacle of the starry heavens the astronomer sought for centuries, with patient, untiring observation, study, and calculation, to discover the cause of the harmonious and majestic revolutions of the stars in their respective orbits, until at last he jubilantly found it in the world-wide and all-pervading force of gravitation. Comparing small things with greater, I, too, have asked myself what is the adequate and final cause of the erection of this noble pile—this splendid structure to the honour and glory of God? To my mind undoubtedly that cause is your faith. This great cathedral of St. Patrick, the architectural pride of Melbourne and Victoria, now brought to so advanced a stage of completion, stands a glorious and enduring monument of your faith. Accordingly my theme this evening shall be of Christian faith; but, at the outset, I must limit

and define my subject. I am addressing you, not on the nature and properties of faith, not on its necessity, not on its duties, but on its victories. "This the victory which overcometh the world—our faith." No doubt the truths believed by faith are sublime and beautiful, and admirably adapted to the needs of man; and I would fain have time to set before you in grand outline that gigantic structure of Catholic dogma, compared with which all the noblest creations of human genius on religious matters sink into insignificance. I have often compared the productions of unaided human reason in regard to our origin and destiny with the intellectual fabric reared by God, and the effect on my mind has invariably been this: I seemed to behold a vast field covered with sorry hovels, huts, ruins, unfinished and distorted structures, and in the midst of all a stately temple of marvellous proportions and incomparable beauty—Catholic dogma, the contents of our holy faith, rising proud and triumphant over the dreary waste of human systems; and, scanning it from foundation to summit, I have been compelled to exclaim, "It is divine, it is divine!" Faith with such a creed deserved to conquer. Its transcendent excellence was an earnest and a means of victory; but before that excellence could be known and appreciated by man's intellect, accepted by man's heart, and practiced by man's weakness, it met with fierce and widespread opposition from the pride, ignorance, and passions of men, both singly and in society. The magnitude of the victory was in keeping with the magnitude of the conflict. The gigantic task before it was the spiritual conquest of the world. It had been poured into the souls of the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, it had been photographed on their minds by the light of the Holy Ghost, typified by the parted tongues of fire on their foreheads, and at the command of Christ it went forth to discharge its grand commission: "Going therefore, teach ye all nations." To human weakness the task was utterly impossible. The Apostle St. John, perceiving the grandeur of the enterprise, and viewing with prophetic eye the establishment of God's kingdom upon earth, and already a witness of its first conquests, cried out in admiration at the cause, "This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith." Its first victory was its marvellously rapid spread throughout the then known world. It is an historical fact clearly and emphatically attested by every source of reliable information, both Christian and heathen, that the Christian faith was, in the space of a few years, propagated through the length and breadth of the Roman Empire, and that Christians were counted by thousands and millions in every land under the sun. Now, this fact, in the face of the countless difficulties and obstacles barring the way of its propagation, is a divine marvel and victory. Christian faith required its adherents to adore a crucified Jew, when no nation was so despised as the Jewish nation, no punishment or death so ignominious as that of the cross. It required belief in doctrines sublime indeed, but impervious to reason, and involving the most tremendous practical consequences. It assailed all the favourite vices and tastes of the day. It said to the avaricious, "Hoard not treasures upon earth." It said to the lewd, "He who soweth in the flesh, of the flesh shall reap corruption; but he who soweth in the spirit, shall reap of the spirit life everlasting." It said to the proud, "He that exalteth himself shall be humbled, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." It said to the vindictive, "If one strike thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other." It said to the quarrelsome, "Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you." It said to the superstitious, "The kingdom of heaven is within you." It said to the curious, "Seek not the things which are seen, but the things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." It said to all in general, "Love not the world nor the things which are in the world, because all that is in the world is the lust of the flesh, or the lust of the eyes, or the pride of life." It encountered the most deeply-rooted prejudices and the most inveterate idolatry and superstition. To the Jews, who expected a Messiah to come with great worldly pomp, splendour, majesty, and state—a second Solomon, but immeasurably superior as conqueror, sage, and king—it represented a crucified malefactor as the true Messiah, claiming their adoration, the renunciation of their cherished dreams and national glory, and the abolition of the Mosaic rites to which they clung with unparalleled tenacity. To the Roman, proud of his world-wide empire, his brilliant but utterly corrupt civilisation, it held up the folly of the cross, the acceptance of a religion sprung from a Jew, teeming with mysteries, contrary to his passions, condemnatory of the lust for bloodshed in the murderous games of the amphitheatre, and destructive of the worship of his gods, to whom he attributed the success of his conquest and the spread of his name. It met with the unrelenting opposition of the powerful and the wealthy, of the idolatrous heathen priesthood, of the philosophers, poets, orators, and, above all, of the despotic emperors who were the sacred embodiment of the idolatry, pride, and appalling vices of the age. To bring this more vividly home to your minds, allow me an illustration. Transport yourselves in fancy to the banks of the Tiber eighteen hundred years ago. See that fisherman of Galilee, just arrived at Ostia with a few Jewish companions on their way to Rome, and ascending the river in a boat suggestive of his former calling. Nothing in him strikes the eye save his pale visage, his curly beard, his wayworn garments, and poor sandals. On reaching the Porta Navalis, he sits for a moment on a milestone and describes the Capitol, that compendium of ancient Rome, and the golden palace, that gorgeous mansion of the power, pleasure, and crimes of the Caesars. A pagan approaches. "Stranger," he says, "may I ask what errand brings you to Rome?" "I come to announce the true God, and the true God is a crucified Jew." "Indeed! a God become Jew—well, that is a novelty. You belong, then, to that strange race which lives down along the Tiber, and which we have laughed at so long. What is your rank or station?" "I have neither gold, nor silver, nor eloquence, nor credit, and I come to teach men to despise, as I do, riches, philosophy, power, and death." "What a strange school! Surely the rich will scout you!" "I come to wean them from those treasures which rust and thieves destroy. The rich and the poor will alike believe me." "But the

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philosophers will jeer and mock you." "I come to bend their understanding to the yoke of mysteries, and teach them to quell their passions. The philosophers will be my docile disciples." "But Caesar will not suffer a change in the religion and morals of the empire." "I come to strip Caesar of the sovereign pontificate, and I will degrade his ancestors from the rank they have assumed among the gods. I will destroy the temples where, in the name of so many gods, you adore so many vices." "And you believe that Caesar will tamely bear your injuries?" "Caesar will put me to death, but another Caesar will embrace my religion." "What! you pretend to create a race and have successors?" "That race shall spread over the world, and my successors shall be enthroned in the Capitol." "And for many a day no doubt?" "For all ages." "The poor idiot!" exclaims the Roman, as he proudly walks away, "would any man have ever thought that folly could come to this? He sincerely believes what he says." That lowly, despised Galilean is St. Peter, the first Pope, and the message he brings to the world is Christian faith. And that faith has overcome the world, for "this is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith." Faith in the person of Peter and such as he, came to the foot of the Capitol. She accosted the slave, not with the sword of Spartacus, but with the gospel and the cross, saying to him—"Obey your masters." She met the ruthless slave-owner in the forum, and said to him—"Be just and humane to your slaves, for they are your own flesh and blood, and you have a master who hears their groans and will avenge their cruel treatment." She met the crowds issuing from the circus, and she preached charity to barbarous men and women, and boys and girls, who had just been gloating for hours on human bloodshed, and frantically applauding lions and tigers and panthers, gorged with the reeking flesh of gladiators. She preached purity to human brutes that the mere representation of vices was unable to satisfy, and that required to see them in action on the stage, ashamed of its own abominations. She approached the wealthy, whose morals, parties, banquets, spectacles, were the horror of Nature, and she announced to them that "it is harder for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle." She sat beneath the chair of the conceited philosophers—Roman, Greek, Oriental—who busied themselves in gathering into one eclectic system all the errors of the Old World—that is, the maxims of pride, pleasure, and selfish interest, and she said to them—"Cease your vain efforts; now you must believe what you cannot understand—the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Redemption—you must crucify your pampered flesh, and humbly bend your knee to a crucified Jew." She entered the very palace of the Caesars, trampled on their altars, degraded them from the rank of gods, and told them that they must soon die and be judged for weal or woe eternal by an all-holy and all-powerful Judge. With concentrated rage they answered—"No; thou shalt die, and all the base sectaries of thy vile superstition." "Die thou shalt," echoed the unanimous voice of slaves, masters, rich men, philosophers, and emperors. Mind and might were leagued against faith. Celsus and Porphyrius attacked it in the name of philosophy and criticism; Tacitus branded it in the name of history as the enemy of the human race; Pliny wielded the sword to slay it and the pen to defend his dealings with it in the eyes of his master, the Emperor Trajan. But as regards the faith, Trajan was a Nero. The current literature which stigmatised it was but the expression of society which condemned and scouted it. For three centuries the empire was deluged with Christian blood, and Rome put forth all her might, genius, wealth and craft to drown faith in a sea of blood. It was pursued in town and country and desert—it hid itself in the dreary gloom of the Catacombs. All the woes of the empire were laid to its charge. If an earthquake occurred, if the lightning smote a temple or a theatre, the cry was, "To the lions with the Christians!" and frightful tortures followed. Nay, Christians were commonly known by the name of the instruments of their torture—men called them "wretches of the rack, or the gibbet, or the pile" (Tertullian). Neither age, nor sex, nor rank, nor services rendered to the commonwealth, found mercy before the tyrants. Twelve million Christians are said, on the best authority, to have died martyrs for their faith during the 10 chief persecutions in the space of 300 years. At length in this tremendous struggle faith seemed conquered, and the triumph of heathenism secured. The Emperor Diocletian had medals struck, and pillars erected with the inscription, "Christiani nomine deleti." ("The Christian name abolished.") Vain illusion! Absurd flattery! Why, it was paganism which fell, while faith shouted victory. Ten years after Diocletian's miserable death, faith rose triumphant from the Catacombs, and, in the person of Constantine, sat crowned with victory—immortal victory—on the throne of the converted Caesars. "This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith." And what instruments did faith use for so glorious an achievement? Men such as I have described St. Peter, men without any adequate human means. Poor, weak, illiterate, meek, humble, despised men—"lambs among wolves," as their Master called them—rich in nothing but in faith, and in hope and charity which springs from faith, rich in a living faith which "worketh by charity," rich in faith able to work stupendous miracles, rich in faith which the Apostle calls "an admirable light," rich in charity which is strong unto martyrdom and death, they went forth, at their Master's command, to be "the light of the world" in the darkness of error, and the "salt of the earth" in its deepest corruption. There was no natural proportion between the work undertaken by faith and its immense result, and, therefore, the spread of Christianity, the victory of faith, was entirely Divine. Because, unless the Apostles had known for certain that God had sent them, their attempt at the conversion of the world would have been the height of folly, and, therefore, an impossible supposition; and because the conversion of the world could be determined by no other motive than the certain and evident apprehension of truth, since prejudice, custom, passion, interest, everything was against it. Evidence alone could induce assent, the evidence of miracles such as none could gainsay. And, finally, because God's grace supernaturally subdued and illumined the hearts of men; for even miracles do not

extort assent, and require for conversion the interior and efficacious prompting and assistance of the Holy Ghost; so that a miracle of the moral order was Divinely wrought in favour of faith. "This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith." The rapid spread of Christianity was one victory of faith; its preservation down to our day is another equally glorious. Catholic faith, as held by the one only Catholic Church, now spread throughout the world, perseveres morally the same for eighteen hundred years. This is shown positively, from the fact that in this same society of the Catholic Church, we go back from the present generation without interruption unto the Christian era and, negatively, because we have the unimpeachable historic record of the rise and founders of numerous sects, and the exact time of their separation from the Catholic Church, whereas there is not the shadow of a record to inform us of the Catholic Church having been ever separated from a more ancient Christianity. Now, such a preservation is a manifold miracle and a series of victories. First miracle and victory—Its preservation from destruction arising from its own duration and universality; for it is the natural condition of things human to fade and fall away with time, and to decay the more rapidly in proportion to the rapidity of their rise and extension. But the Catholic faith so quickly spread throughout the whole world, had no adequate external force to keep the members of its social body together. How, then, could it persevere intact and universal for so many ages? That was evidently the work of God's right hand, Who, holding all times and places in His all-powerful and provident sway, ordained (1) that the constitution of His religion should be perfectly accommodated to all times and places and conditions of mankind, and (2) that in every time and place He would subdue by His grace and assistance the minds and wills of men, although that religion always and everywhere runs counter to man's corrupt nature. Second miracle and victory—Its preservation from destruction, despite the want of those natural means whereby false religions are wont to subsist and continue. As a false religion cannot stand by the weight of its own motives, since falsehood is a weak and rotten foundation, or, rather, no foundation at all, and as it cannot claim or have the assistance of Divine protection, for the God of essential truth cannot favour error, its preservation for a more or less extensive duration must be ascribed only to human means, whether purely so or greatly assisted by unholy spirits. Accordingly it may pander to human passions, or its adherents may be confined to some out-of-the-way region, cut off from wholesome communication with other men; or it may be held by a stagnant race in which genius flags, the spirit of inquiry is extinct, and intellectual torpor prevails; or it may be propped up and fostered by State protection, or maintain its votaries by sheer force; or it may resort to dissimulation and adulteration, or decline controversy, or sophisticate and quibble, or fraudulently corrupt and deny historical facts; or, being devoid of solid arguments, may enforce silence by organised coercion. But no such charges can fairly be brought against the Catholic faith of religion. Surely, as everybody knows, it is no pander to human passions; its followers have free and open intercourse with all nations, exhibit a marvellous intellectual activity, and promote immensely the cultivation of science, arts, and literature; its means of propagation are persuasion alone, and over and over again it meets with no support, but direct persecution from the rulers of the State; it solves objections, not by dissembling its doctrines, not by bending them to complacently suit the whim of natural reason, but by a series of solid principles and invincible arguments; it courts honest inquiry and *bona fide* discussion, is always ready to give its opponents a reason for its claims, and dreads nothing so much as ignorance: neither does it impose silence on its contradictors by imperious coercion, but readily and patiently hears and weighs every reason of their doubts or misgivings, proving thereby that it is actuated by the pure and sincere love of truth, and has unbounded confidence in its own unfailing life and endurance. Could there be a greater contrast between it and any sect or religion which assails it? Third miracle and victory: Its preservation from destruction against the natural peril of its own constitution. Catholic faith, by the divine obscurity of its mysteries, offends the pride of many minds, and constantly affords occasion to the lovers of novelty to broach all sorts of opinions ending often in a swarm of heresies. Catholic faith, by the inflexible authority of its moral precepts, angers and exasperates the wills of men impatient of any yoke, and hence necessarily arises a multitude of scandals. Catholic faith admits the existence of numbers of Bishops equal among themselves and subject to the Roman Pontiff; it admits ecclesiastical dignities, which bring with them great honours and often considerable emoluments, and, moreover, are elective. Hence, as history relates, ambition and cupidity have before now engendered countless factions, intrigues, and rebellions. Again Catholic faith professes the Church to be a perfect society, independent in spirituals from all authority of civil rulers, and supreme in its own order. Hence a fruitful source of jealousy on the part of the powers that be; hence their frequent and stubborn endeavours to usurp the ecclesiastical power and combine it with the temporal; hence no end of storms and struggles, no end of schisms. And yet despite all these obstacles, the constitution of the Church, the embodiment of Catholic faith has remained substantially inviolate; nay, its rights and prerogatives have become more and more conspicuous; the spiritual power of the Roman Pontiff has been splendidly exalted, and to-day there exists a union between the Bishops and the faithful and the Pope more close and admirable than in any preceding century. Surely the hand of God is there. Fourth miracle and victory: The preservation of Catholic faith in all its integrity against the assaults of innumerable foes. Early in the first century many able and subtle adversaries strove to prevent it. Gnostics, Marcionites, Ebionites, Manicheans, etc. Posterior to the third century a cloud of heretics arose—Arians, Donatists, Nestorians, Pelagians, Eutychians, Monothelites, Iconoclasts, and others without number, to which, later on, succeeded the Albigenses, the Hussites, the Wickliffites, and especially the swarms of Protestant sects in the sixteenth century. Lastly, the Jansenists, Deists, Rationalists, Agnostics, Liberals, and Socialists, who have assailed the Catholic faith by speech and publication, by sophistry, by malignant calumnies and

endless scoffing, by corruption of Scripture and history, by scientific investigations, etc., etc. And yet, instead of the unity of faith being shaken by these indefinitely varied attacks, it has been afforded a happy occasion to set itself forth in a brighter light by clearer definitions and the victorious unravelling of sophistry to the complete refutation of error. And hence has arisen a marvellous display of unity of profession on the part of Catholics throughout the universe, despite their numbers, their dispersion, the vast variety of their genius, language, manners, and governments, and their position among heathens, heretics, and schismatics. Fifth miracle and victory: The stability of Catholic faith against every kind of persecution. I have already spoken of the ten persecutions of the first three centuries, but how many others has every part of the world endured in the succeeding ages? What did not Catholics suffer under Julian the Apostate, and from the Barbarian hordes, from Mahometans—nay, alas! from Catholic Kings and emperors! What in the last century from the sanguinary storm of the French Revolution? And who is not aware that, in our day, the foes of Catholic faith have formed nefarious societies bound by unhallowed oaths, to spare neither means, nor money, nor power, nor craft to utterly subvert the Catholic religion? This mystery of iniquity is ever on the forward march, and, with incredible skill, directs every political event of importance to that wicked purpose; but the great engine, everywhere employed, is State monopoly in education and consequent godless schools. And yet Catholic faith has triumphantly weathered all these storms and come out purer, brighter, and stronger than ever; it continues to spread more and more, and in many respects was never so flourishing as in our time, and, let me add, in our fair Australasian colonies. Nay, these tempests have caused the sanctity of the Church, the zeal and fortitude of the Pontiffs, the love of the faithful towards Christ and His members, the patience and longanimity of the saints to shine forth with additional splendour, while the lukewarmness of many has been shaken up, and, by the secession of apostates, pestiferous limbs have been advantageously lopped off, to the greater health, vigour, and strength of the social Catholic body. Sixth and final miracle and victory: The admirable ways in which Divine Providence has opportunely come to the assistance of Catholic faith in every variety of circumstance. Many furious onslaughts have, against all apparent hope, been suddenly arrested either by the death, or the downfall, or the conversion of the persecutors. God has invariably provided the needful and copious supply of learned doctors to refute error, of powerful and devout kings to protect religion, of religious Orders accommodated to the times and necessities of the faithful, of zealous pastors and saintly men and women whose efficacious example has vastly promoted faith and morals. When the barbarians invaded the Roman Empire, God Himself, to prevent the utter destruction of civilisation, prepared all the elements required to tame those rude and fierce tribes, gradually imbue them with the spirit of the Gospel, and so create Christian Europe. Like the ocean the Church repairs on the one side, her losses on the other. When she lost certain nations who were torn from her maternal bosom, like England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, she gained more numerous adherents elsewhere, and so never ceased to be numerically universal; and any attentive reader of history has no difficulty to perceive that Divine Providence, fulfilling the promise of Christ to be with His Church for ever, has always directed every event towards the reign of God upon earth, by the diffusion, preservation, and corroboration of Catholic faith. What a splendid array and series of victories, which are the forerunners of a many more unto the consummation of the world! It has no parallel in the history of mankind; it stands out with incomparable magnitude which they who run can see. This indeed is the "victory which overcometh the world—our faith." And now has not every Catholic good reason to be proud of his faith, and you, my brethren, more perhaps than any on this great day of your splendid celebration? Ah! you belong, most of you, to a race of faith, whose victories for and by faith form one of the brightest pages of Church History. No sooner was the Church established in Ireland than the report of its faith, like that of the Romans so praised by St. Paul, went out unto all the world. Wonderful was the introduction of the faith by St. Patrick, because it was watered by no martyr's blood; wonderful was its spread throughout Europe when Ireland became the famed island of saints and scholars, and Apostles of the faith; and the restoration of Christianity in Europe, after the fearful invasions of the barbarians, was largely the work of their missionary zeal and heroism. But still more wonderful has been the preservation of that faith amid trials unexampled in the course of history. You know the glorious story. Patrick's work was right well done. He left his children a touchstone to discern the false from the true. "As you are my children," he said, "so be ye children of Rome." When, therefore, a new-fangled worship came and preached to them hatred of Rome, they shrunk from it in abhorrence, as from the evil one. It is keenly painful for an honest Englishman to turn over the blood-stained pages of English History, which in regard to Ireland are the record of wrong and crime for 500 years. Yet stern impartial truth obliges me to say, with no excitement of thought or imagination, with no rhetorical exaggeration, that for centuries England treated her sister kingdom with unnatural barbarity. And why? For this simple reason: England had apostatised from the ancient faith, and she was resolved that Ireland should apostatise also. Accordingly, she framed the most sanguinary enactments for the destruction of that holy faith which for a thousand years had been the glory and salvation of the British Isles. These laws were directed with calm, quiet, well-pondered determination, to the extinction of Ireland's faith or the extermination of her people. They are without a parallel in any Christian land, and are matched only by the order of Nero and Diocletian. "Christians all! Christians all! Christians all! Throw the Christians to the lions, let Christians cease to be!" A striking phenomenon of this closing 18th century is the spread of the English tongue. Unfortunately, when the English language was forming, Protestantism made it its own peculiar possession. Hence the wonderful spread of the English tongue would naturally have meant the diffusion of Protestantism and a corres-

ponding decline of Catholicism. So sure of this were men 60 years ago that, when bigots were disturbed at Catholics building new chapels in England, Carlyle consoled them thus: "Popery can build new chapels—welcome to do so at all lengths. Popery cannot come back any more than paganism, which also lingers in some countries. But indeed it is with these things as with the ebbing of the sea; for minutes you cannot tell how it is going: look in half an hour, where is it?—look in half a century where your Popehood is!" Now, look how Providence has belied this inapt prophecy. As in the land of bondage, as in the temptation through the wilderness, as in the captivity of Babylon, God formed a people to be His witness in the ancient world, so now in the furnace of persecution God has tried and tempered a people to be His witness to the faith in the new world which is to be. Driven by misrule from their homes, the Irish race, the children of St. Patrick, have scattered over two hemispheres. They have poured into the large cities of England and Scotland, into South Africa, America, and Australasia. Whithersoever they go, their priests accompany them; wherever they settle the spire and the cross arise hard by the presbytery and the school, convent, and college. In their new homes, despite many drawbacks, God prospers them in behalf of the faith which persecution has knitted into their minds and hearts, and the best they have—God bless them!—is never too good for God. There is the explanation of this grand Cathedral. Carlyle, thou cynic, short-sighted scoffer, the half-century is over, and where is our Popehood now? Look around you, not to the old Catholic countries, nor to the old Catholic races—look to your own people and your own tongue. Never was the Papacy so strong as it is to-day; all honour to its loyal subjects of every nationality and their noble services to the Church in every clime; but certainly a large share of this magnificent result is due to the Irish. They have carried their loyalty to the See of Peter over the seven seas, and have won respect for it in the very gates of its enemies. Once more the words of St. Augustine have been verified:—"I hear them saying of the Church every day that she soon must die, and every day I see her bury them;" or, as our great English poet says: "She is doomed to death, but fated not to die." "This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith." Cast your eyes around and see the contrast. In our day false religions are being found out and are breaking up, dissolved more and more into fragments and dust; belief is vanishing and rank materialism is the creed of millions. "Let us eat and drink and be merry, for to-morrow we shall die." But God has his trusty witnesses in the midst of Babel confusion and hopeless chaos, and nowhere more so than in the Irish people, to which most of you belong either by birth or descent. You come to this fair land with your belief in the supernatural, and your hope in the future. You build your churches, and your churches remain; you build your schools, and they remain and prosper; you build your palatial colleges and convents, and they remain and flourish. And so you are here to-day, in your thousands, celebrating the completion of this grand monument—this magnificent act of faith. All honour to you! The work you have done is truly great, and you may and do feel legitimate pride in its completion. The rich with their wealth, the poor with their hard-earned wages, the widow with her mate—you have reared this splendid edifice, the pride and ornament of this beautiful city, to the glory and worship of God, for yourselves, for your children, and for many generations yet unborn. All honour to your faith and devotion! All honour to the noble Archbishop who presides with apostolic dignity, learning, virtues, and success over this great province! Your presence, my Lord Archbishop, forbids me to attempt elaborate eulogy; but this much I will say, you are proud of your people to-day and they are proud of you, and, with them, I congratulate you warmly on the achievement of the great object for which you have worked so long and so well. All honour to your saintly predecessor, Archbishop Guillel, the founder of this noble structure, whose faith was his prompter, and whose reliance on the generosity of his flock his hope and support in the arduous commencing of this vast undertaking. Doubtless to-day, from the throne of his glory and the seat of his rest, he sends a heavenly message of congratulation and love. And what shall I say of that worthy, unassuming priest, Father Fitzpatrick, whom you all remembered with mingled regret, reverence and affection, whose very life, for the third of a century, was identified with the erection of this magnificent cathedral? The event of this day must thrill his very ashes in the tomb where he reposes so near us, while his glorified soul has additional joy in Heaven at the triumphant result of his life-long exertions, untaught hope, and unconquerable perseverance. All honour to the excellent and devoted clergy of this Archdiocese—secular and regular—who have so nobly co-operated with their great leader to achieve this complete success. All honour to the clergy of the other dioceses of this ecclesiastical province, whose generosity deserves an almost equal meed of praise. All honour to the laity of Melbourne and Victoria, for without the laity what can the clergy do? All honour to the laity, old and young, rich and poor, male and female! You are the rank and file of the great Church militant, and to you, under your distinguished leadership, belongs especially the victory of this great day. Nor will I forget to thank and congratulate all those generous and liberal persons of other denominations who have helped to erect this imposing monument, and I am sure that God will bless them for contributing to build this house of prayer, this temple of God, this focus and centre of true Christian progress and civilisation. In fine, I congratulate all, without distinction, who have had any share in the conception, prosecution, and achievement of this great work—this glorious Cathedral of St. Patrick, whose faith it will perpetuate. And do thou, O blessed Patrick, who dost enter solemnly into thy full possession to-day, look down with complacency and love, and invoke upon it and its worshippers unto all time the choicest blessings of Heaven!

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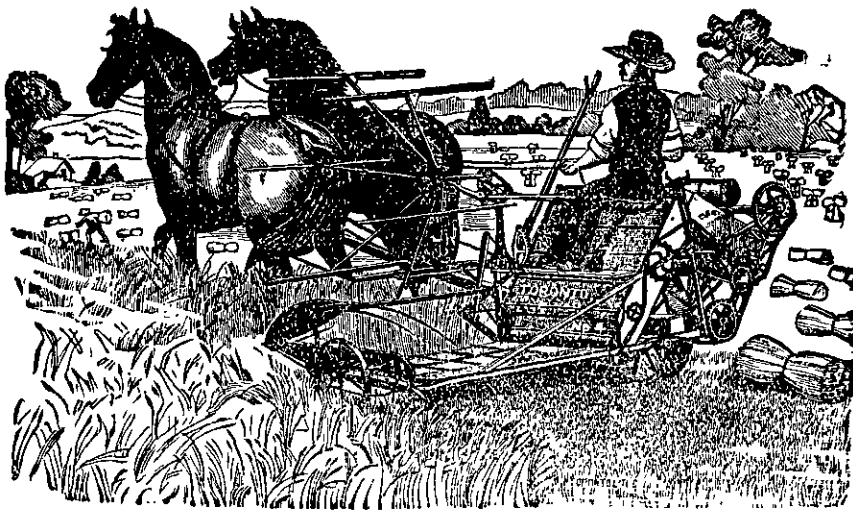
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Cost of Stooking ...	...	45 9 0	...	25 12 6
Cost of Stacking ...	...	112 12 0	...	72 10 1
Cost of Thatching ...	...	6 0 0	...	13 0 0
Cost of Twine and Oil ...	...	30 12 0	...	20 8 0
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REMARKS.—No time 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)

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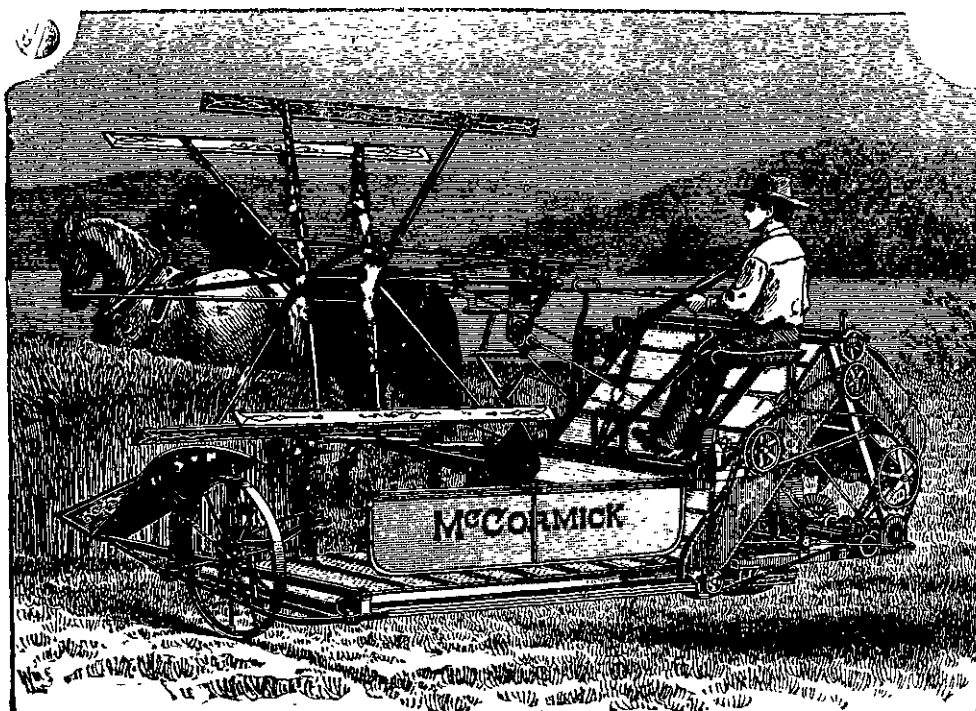
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Belfast Municipal Elections.—On Monday, September 20, a meeting of the supporters resident in St. Mary's Congregational District of the candidates selected by the Catholic Association for the Smithfield Ward of Belfast was held in St. Mary's Hall, under the Presidency of the Bishop of Down and Connor (the Most Rev. Dr. Henry). In the course of his speech, his lordship said: "I have no fear that the Catholics of Belfast, and I have no fear especially that the Catholics of this quarter of the city, will ever give countenance to the mischievous policy of denying the bishop and priests the right of intervening in municipal affairs. Had the bishop and priests not come forward in opposition to the Belfast Corporation Bill, I need hardly tell you that there would be no two wards for Catholics to quarrel about. There is no reason why the Catholics of Belfast should quarrel—there is every reason why they should unite, and especially unite in the selection of candidates for municipal honours. The Catholics fought the Town Council on Catholic and non-political lines. We fought and we won on non-political lines, and because we fought on non-political lines we were able to secure the co-operation and assistance and support of the Irish Parliamentary representatives of every section and shade, and it is a strong argument in favour of the wisdom of our policy that we secured by going on non-political lines the ablest advocacy of some of the brightest intellects of members of Parliament on the benches of the British House of Commons. As Catholics we obtained for the Catholics of Belfast exceptional legislation owing to the exceptional treatment as Catholics we had received from an exclusive Town Council. Now, I ask, are the Catholics of Belfast, numbering nearly 80,000, to rest satisfied with the delimitation of two wards, with a preponderating Catholic population, affording them an opportunity of squabbling amongst themselves? Is that the goal of the ambition of the Catholics of Belfast? Are there not other boards in the city—the Harbour Board, the Water Board, and the Poor Law Board, where the Catholic representation is nil or miserably inadequate? In our struggle for adequate Catholic representation on those Boards are we to discard the policy of union, which has been so far successful in obtaining our municipal rights? I will take the opportunity of saying that the gentlemen listening to me this evening from Smithfield Ward will be no party to the wreck and ruin of the Catholic cause. I am satisfied they will never give countenance to a wrong-headed policy of dissension and disunion among the Catholics of Belfast. Need I ask you to pay no attention to the false and reckless charges which are spread broadcast against me, and the gentlemen who, notwithstanding these charges, are standing by me to endeavour to obtain representation and employment for the Catholics of Belfast on the public boards of the city? The real issue is this: Are you going to put aside the advice and the guidance of the gentlemen, including your Bishop, who got for you the chance of representation in the Town Council, and are you going to put into their places a coterie of self-constituted guides, who, I may tell you, did all they possibly could to spoil and prevent your getting representation at all?"

CORK.—The Fermoy Guardians and the Sisters.—At the last meeting of the Fermoy Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne:—"I beg to make application to your Board for permission of two additional Sisters of Mercy to live in the Workhouse Convent under the following circumstances and conditions: (1) The Sisters will not and cannot be a source of any additional expense to the Guardians, as they seek for neither salary or board at the expense of the rates. I merely ask that they be allowed to live in the same house with the other Sisters of Mercy. No additional accommodation is necessary. (2) The circumstances which lead me to make this request are the following: There died recently in Fermoy a lady, Mrs. Eliza Barry, who left the residue of her property for the purpose of establishing a community of Sisters of Mercy or of a similar Order of nuns to visit the sick and poor of Fermoy. The property left for this purpose is only about £35 annually. Now this is insufficient to establish an independent house, and is only in part sufficient to support two nuns. Hence I ask you to allow them to live in the same house as their Sisters in religion in the workhouse, and so make it possible for me to secure their services for the poor and sick of Fermoy. I need not point out to you that the attendance of the nuns on the poor and sick in their homes will be a blessing to them, and be in some measure a relief to the rates." The request was unanimously acceded to, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board.

DONEGAL.—The tap of the Orange Drum.—His Eminence Cardinal Logue on Saturday, September 18, delivered in Donegal an address upon Irish political affairs, which dealt in an illustrative manner with the treatment of the present Government towards Ireland. His Eminence pointed out that the Government came into office to kill Home Rule with kindness, but Home Rule is neither killed by kindness nor by any other method. The "kindness" has been remarkable only for its absence. As Cardinal Logue, in a phrase destined to be heard again and again, puts it, the tap of the Orange drum really rules the present administration. "No matter," says the Cardinal, "what measure is proposed for the welfare of the people and the good of the country, and taken up even in good faith with the best intentions in the world by the Members of the present Ministry, one tap of the Orange drum is sufficient to have the measure put in the background." Municipal reform, university reform, and land reform all have disappeared before the tap of the Orange drum. Will the fear of his Eminence that local government may undergo the same fate be also realised? We certainly will not place much faith (says the *Dublin Freeman*) in the professions of the Government in the matter until, if ever we see the Bill passed into law. Even as the measure has been outlined it is burdened with a disgraceful proposal to bribe the Irish land-

lords. The Irish are asked to pay a big price for what Scotland and England have received gratis. The Irish people will not pay the price, however, unless they get something like value for their money. Meanwhile the course to be pursued throughout the country ought to be sufficiently clear to everyone. As his Eminence well said, we want to be united. We want some of the spirit which Cardinal Logue spoke of so highly as existing among the members of the National Federation in Donegal. We want the application throughout the country of the antidote to the Orange drum—namely, the tap of the Nationalist drum. When the drums of a united country commence to roll the Orange tap will have very feeble effect indeed. As long as we are split and divided we will get nothing. When we bind ourselves together we can force any reforms we please from such Government as may be in office. This lesson is taught us by bitter experience. It ought not be necessary to enforce it again. Time of great promise for the country is slipping away, and if we neglect our duty until it is too late it will be only our own fault if misfortune of a national kind follow.

DUBLIN.—Celebrating the Centenary.—The executive committee of the '98 centenary committee at a meeting in Dublin, has decided on the following, amongst other details:—(1) That deputations should wait on each trade, with the object of procuring their participation in the demonstration; to consult with them as to banners and bannerettes associated with '98 and free from sectional politics to be borne in the procession; to recommend that any bannerettes or banners which may be now ordered may be of Irish fabric and workmanship; and also, where practicable, they should form '98 committees, and to obtain from them their suggestions in reference to decorations of their club rooms and other street decorations. That deputations should also wait on branches of the G.A.A., the courts of the Irish National and Ancient Order of Foresters for the same purposes, and also on Dublin rural bodies to secure the organisation of '98 committees and to obtain their suggestions on the same subjects; and also on bands, to secure that, in addition to their co-operation, the music to be played by them should be music written to words incidental to '98, and that no foreign music be played under any circumstances in the demonstrations; also to ascertain from the occupiers of historic houses, such as those in which Wolfe Tone was born and where he resided, Oliver Bond's House in Bridge street, Hamilton Rowan's house, and such-like places, whether they could be suitably decorated.

The Rackrenter's Hope.—The landlords have got the opportunity they were clamouring for (says the *Dublin Freeman*). The Land Commission is their Commission. The precise scope of the inquiry has been settled between them and a friendly Government behind the backs of the tenants. The tribunal has been framed in accordance with their wishes. One of the members of this tribunal, in which the tenants are invited to show confidence, is an avowed and extreme but at the same time a most able partisan of the landlord class. The tenants, on the other hand, are absolutely without representation on the tribunal. Their case must be tried on the issues raised, and before the Court appointed by their opponents. It is fair to assume that it was at their instance, as it is manifestly in their interest, that in violation of the precedents of previous Royal Commissions, such as the Cowper and the Bessborough Commissions, counsel have been invited to take part in the deliberations. The landlords are well aware, despite the whining about poverty, that their length of purse in any such conflict gives them an enormous advantage over the tenants.

Reception of a Nun.—On the 14th September, at the Dominican Convent, St. Hill, Blackrock, Miss Annie M. Stone, B.A. (an Religion Sister Mary Peter Gonzales), eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Stone, ex-1st class supervisor of Inland Revenue, Dublin, and sister of Dr. H. E. Stone, of Bloxwich, England, made her solemn profession, having received the black veil of the Order of St. Dominic. The Right Rev. Mgr. Plunket, P.P., V.G., Booterstown, officiated in the absence of his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Walsh. The following clergymen were present: Very Rev. Father Healy, president University College, Blackrock; Very Rev. Father Hyland, O.S.B., rector Merchant's Quay; Rev. Father Colahan, C.C., Booterstown; Rev. Father Gossin, C.C., Blackrock; and Rev. Father O'Connell, C.C., Cork. After the impressive ceremony in the beautiful chapel of the convent, at which all the nuns, novices, postulants, boarders, and day-pupils attended, the clergy and relatives present were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Prioress and the good nuns, whose lovely grounds were afterwards thrown open to the visitors.

GALWAY.—The New Cathedral at Loughrea.—On Wednesday, September 8, work was commenced on the new cathedral in Loughrea. It has been in contemplation fully sixty years. But now, thanks to the energy of Most Rev. Dr. Healy, the work will undoubtedly continue to a successful issue. The site selected is in Barrack street, almost on the bank of the picturesque Lough Rea, and close by is one of the solid ivy-grown towers. A large, long, spacious house, remarkable for nothing save its superbly hewn stone, stands right in the centre of the site; this structure was the famous "Monahan's Hotel," immortalised by Lever in "Charles O'Malley." Few places could be found so well laid out for a cathedral, and the people are proud of the beauty of the site. The work will give employment. Mr. Glynn, Dublin, has the contract for the building, and his tender alone was £13,000. The foundation stone will be laid on October 2.

Failure of the Potato.—The vast extent of country between Clifden and Slyne Head, known as Errismore, which generally supplied the local market with potatoes, will not yield this season as much as will keep alive the people of the immediate locality. It is openly stated that the digging of a meal of potatoes any way good is an entire day's work.

KILDARE.—Fatal Accident to a Priest.—A sad accident, resulting in the death of the Rev. Patrick Jones, P.P., of Blackditch, County Wicklow, took place on Sunday, September 19.

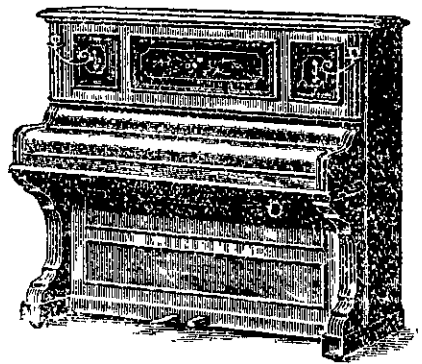
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Handsome Toilet Pair.—Dressing-table with drawer and w
jewel drawers on top, bevel glass and brass handles. Washstan
marble top, tiles in back—all well finished. The Pair, £4 17s 6d.

Toilet Chest, 1 drawers, brass handles, two jewel drawers, carved
brackets, bevel plate glass. £3 15s. Washstand to match, 12s 6d,
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OBJECTS—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland ; to
extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nation-
ality : to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed ; to help
the widows and orphans of deceased members.

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, 10s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s
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 incapa-
city. On the death of wife, £10 ; at his own death relatives
receive £20.

A Reduced Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribu-
tion of from 7d to 8d (graduated according to age), is entitled to
Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself immediately on join-
ing and 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 incapa-
city, under the same proviso as in the case of full benefit
members. On the death of a reduced benefit member his repre-
sentative 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.

Twenty-five branches of this excellent Institution are now
established in New Zealand, and every provident Catholic in the
Colony eligible for membership should join and, combining as it
does, the spiritual as well as the temporal, participate in its unsur-
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Full particulars may be had from branches and from

P. KEARNEY,

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steady progress towards improved accuracy of letter-formation, and
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Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

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Father Jones, in common with several other clergymen, attended the devotions in connection with the forty hours' adoration at Ballymore-Eustace Church, which is somewhat over four miles from his residence. He was returning home in a trap, accompanied by the Rev. Bernard Duffy, his curate, when the deplorable accident, which resulted in his death, occurred. About two miles from Ballymore-Eustace the trap was capsized. Father Jones was rendered unconscious, and Father Duffy was momentarily stunned. When returned consciousness led Father Duffy to seek his companion, he found to his horror that he was still insensible. Exerting himself as best he could amidst the surrounding gloom, he tenderly raised Father Jones' head, which he rested on his knees. Constable Madden, who arrived some time after, immediately set about procuring assistance. Leaving Father Duffy in care of Father Jones, he went to the residence of Mr. George Hornidge, J.P., close by, and procured a car. Father Jones was gently placed in Mr. Hornidge's car, and the sad journey towards his own residence began. About a quarter of a mile before it was reached he expired.

KILKENNY.—The Annual Show of the Iverk Society.

—The annual show of the Iverk Society was held in the demesne of the Earl of Bessborough on September 7. The weather was beautifully fine and the show successful. The number of exhibits was larger than in previous years, and their quality much better. Mr. William Richardson, secretary. Horses—Judges, Major Connellan, John Hutchison and John F. Corbett. For the best brood mare, calculated to produce weight-carrying hunters, with foal at foot—First prize, James McDonald, Baintlea, Mullinavat; second prize, William Prior Daniel, Raheenarrin, Kilmoganny; third prize, Michael Tennyson, Hobitstown, Hugginstown. For the best four-year-old mare or gelding, suitable for hunters or remounts—First prize, Michael Shea, Mullinbeg, Piltown; second prize, Michael Power, Garrygang, Piltown. For the best three-year-old colt or filly—First prize, John H. Power, Mount Richard, Carrick-on-Suir; second prize, Edward Conway, Barralely, Piltown. For the best two-year-old colt or filly—First prize, William Prior Daniel, Raheenarrin, Kilmoganny; second prize, James Dalton, Jamestown; third prize, James P. O'Bryne, Amber Hill, Kilmeadon. For the best yearling colt or filly—First prize, G. Murray Pbelan, Portland, County Waterford; second prize, William Prior Daniel, Raheenarrin, Kilmoganny; third prize, James Reid, Garrygang, Piltown. For the best working donkey—First prize, James O'Leary, Piltown;

order and formed an imposing spectacle. At the church, which was densely crowded, the ceremonies commenced by the singing of the "Benedictus" by the priests. His Lordship, ascending the pulpit, thanked the people in felicitous terms for the cordial and enthusiastic reception they had given the nuns, and hoped that they would love, cherish, and help them in the future. In the name of the people he said to them "*Ceud mile faillte*." The ceremonies were brought to a close by Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, his Lordship presiding in full pontificals.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The Weaving Industry at Stradbally.—The Sisters in charge of the weaving industries, Convent of Mercy, Stradbally, have received an order from her Royal Highness the Duchess of York for handsome linen towels for York House. Not only are all sorts of household linens, pocket handkerchiefs, etc., manufactured at Stradbally, but the convent has gained a reputation for woven coloured linens, in various art shades, used for decorative purposes as well as dresses. Countess Cadogan ordered one of the rooms at the Viceroyal Lodge to be hung with Stradbally linen. Another order which the Sisters have on hand is for 200 yards of white serge for the Cistercian Monks of Mount Melleray.

WEXFORD.—Street Preaching in Enniscorthy.—On Monday, September 20, at noon the Rev. Mr. Hallowes, Rector of Arklow; the Rev. Mr. Harrison, ex-law clerk and evangelist; and two lay readers took their stand at the entrance to the Abbey, Enniscorthy, and commenced their usual "preaching." It was fair day in town, and the unexpected appearance of the street "preachers" attracted a tremendous crowd. All the available police in and out of barrack were concentrated into a line of protection under the charge of District Inspector Flower. At 12.30 the Rev. Mr. Hallowes opened proceedings. Much hostility was manifested to the "Evangelists," and ultimately a flock of cattle was driven in upon the scene. The "preachers" were forced to the brink of the water. At the commencement of the psalm singing the crowd struck up the "Boys of Wexford" with unusual zest. On the ministers realising the unsympathetic disposition of their hearers they retired from the edge of the bridge and proceeded along Slaney street to the Market square, guarded all the while by a posse of police. Here another halt was made, but the sentiment of the people were so unfavourably asserted that there was no

THE MASSIVE PLATE

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INSPECTION INVITED.

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J. M'KAY

second prize, Philip Walsh, Owing. Horse jumping competition—silver cup offered by Mr. Martin J. Murphy, J.P., for the best performer, four years old and upward, carrying not less than twelve stone, over ditch, hurdle, and stone wall—First, William Perry, Woodrooff, Clonmel; second, the Marquis of Waterford. A silver cup, presented by Mr. John R. Anthony, Piltown, for the best performer, four years old and under, carrying not less than ten stone; two second prizes were given.

LIMERICK.—Serious Outbreak of Fever.—A serious outbreak of fever is announced from the County Limerick. At the last meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians the Local Government Board Inspector reported that numerous cases of typhoid had broken out in two villages, and that in one instance all the members of a family, numbering twelve, were suffering from the disease. In several cases milk had been sent to a local creamery from the farms of men, members of whose families were stricken down with fever. The closing of the creamery in question, for a time at all events, was the only practical preventive measure that could be suggested, and in the interest of the locality its adoption is to be hoped for.

MAYO.—The New Convent, Kiltimagh.—A Claremorris correspondent writes:—The arrival of nuns to inhabit the new convent of Kiltimagh was celebrated by the inhabitants of the rising Mayo town with great popular rejoicings. The Sisters, numbering six, arrived from St. Louis' Convent, Monaghan, by the evening train from Sligo. They were met at Cooloney junction by the Rev. Denis O'Hara, P.P., the esteemed pastor of Kiltimagh, to whose energy is due the credit of many laudable projects for the welfare of his parishioners. For a considerable time previous to the arrival of the train an immense crowd, including the children of the local schools, neatly attired in white, had assembled at the railway station, and when it came to a standstill there was a great expression of joy and greeting, the children clapping merrily, while the general public were no less enthusiastic in their endeavour to extend as cordial an ovation as possible. On alighting from the train the Sisters were met by the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, accompanied by all the priests of the deanery. After being the recipients of a hearty *ceud mile faillte* from his lordship and the clergy, the Sisters entered the Bishop's carriage which was in waiting, and drove to the church preceded by the children, who marched in processional

attempt made at oratory, and a move was immediately made towards the railway station, from which the "preachers" took their departure *en route* for Arklow. Their progress to the station was marked by scenes of excitement. The Protestants of the town felt utterly indignant at the intrusion.

GENERAL.

Reducing the Constabulary: 900 Men to Go.—The reduction of the Royal Irish Constabulary by 900 men (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*), and the consequent cessation of recruiting for practically two years, ought to bring into the army a fair proportion of the most desirable class of recruits procurable in Ireland. Every legitimate inducement has been held out to the men to leave the force, the most tempting bait being the offer of a permanent pension after fifteen years' service. Five hundred men have up to the present date gone into retirement, and it is expected that by the end of the financial year the whole 900 will have disappeared. The pride of the force, the mounted branch, is doomed to extinction—only 32 remain. These, and possibly further reductions next year, present to the Recruiting Staff in Ireland opportunities that they should not be slow in making the most of. The writer of "Garrison Gossip" in the *Dublin Freeman*, September 18, writes:—"I question, however, whether the splendid young fellows who compose the R.I.C. will take service in the British Army under any circumstances while such fine opportunities of seeing life and adventure are open to them in corps like the Cape Mounted Rifles (now advertising in Ireland for men), and the various South African and other Colonial police forces."

The Celt in America.—The Hon. P. A. Collins, ex-Consul-General to England from the United States, has returned to his legal business in Boston. In an interview with a representative of the *Boston Herald* he said, speaking of the progress of the Celt in America and Europe: "While the Celtic element of our population largely governs our cities I do not think its political activities end there. When I was in Congress a few years ago Members of the House of Representatives of Irish birth or descent formed a club to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, and nearly one quarter of the Members joined. In the chair was Andrew G. Curtin, War Governor of Pennsylvania, and ex-minister to Russia, and the sixty or eighty others present were at least as able, prominent and distinguished as any equal number of men in the House, taken as they passed in and

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1897-98.

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—The near approach of another Wool Season induces us to again tender you our services as Brokers for the sale of your Clip in this market, or for shipment thereof to our London agents, making Liberal Cash Advances thereon, if required.

Our Wool Exchange is now being cleared and prepared for the reception of the ensuing Clip, and being commodious, brilliantly lighted, and specially designed and arranged for the best display of the wool, it offers unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available, there is room for the fullest display of sample bales, and in the case of small lots, the entire Clip is shown.

As our Exchange is connected by private siding to rail and wharves, we are enabled to give buyers special facilities in getting their purchases rapidly cleared and shipped, and trucks containing growers' consignments are delivered direct into store without unloading.

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's 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:—

First Sale, Tuesday, 21st December, 1897.

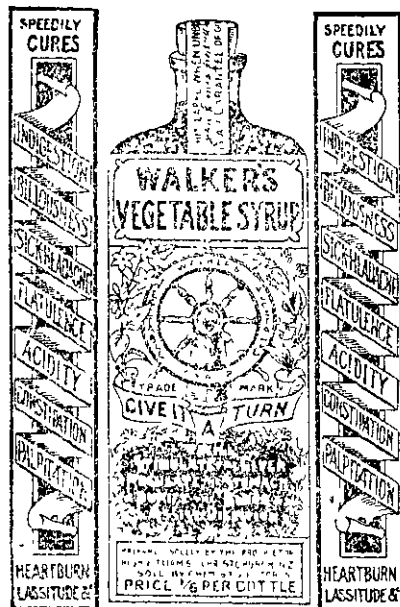
Second Sale, Monday, 10th January, 1898.

Third Sale, Friday, 4th February, 1898.

Fourth Sale, Thursday, 24th February, 1898.

DONALD REID AND CO.

YOURS HEALTHFULLY



A WONDERFUL HEALER



"It rubs them all out"

Specific for Sore Eyes, Ulcers, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Ringworm, Cracked Hands, Chilblains, Eczema, Skin Disease, etc.

Price, One Shilling per Pot.

N.B.—Should your chemist or store not stock these Medicines, send direct to the Proprietor—

J. J. F. WALKER,

HIGH AND TUAM STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

And they will be sent to you by mail, securely packed, postage paid, on receipt of stamps or P.O. order.

VICTORIA IRON WORKS

RATRAY STREET WHARF,
DUNEDIN.

JOSEPH SPARROW,
Engineer, Boilermaker, Shipsmith, etc.

Wrought Iron Plumbing and all kinds of Mining Plant manufactured by Special Machinery. Agent for Hadfield's Manganese Steel (a large quantity always on hand); special for Dredge Pins, Bushes and Lips.

A Variety of Machinery always on hand.

Repairs Done by Experienced Workmen.

Sole Maker of Donald's Patent Rabbit-Poison Mixing Machines.

Pickering Governors, Simple Boiler Injector.

Sole Agent for
Wormald's Non-conducting Boiler Composition.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. T. CARTER,

IRONMONGER, CROCKERY AND

GLASSWARE MERCHANT,

45 GEORGE STREET (late Little Dust Pan).

The Proprietor has pleasure in announcing that he has opened this day (Saturday) with a well-assorted stock of the above goods.

As Mr. A. B. DAVIE has full charge of the Crockery Department, the public may rest assured that they will receive every courtesy and prompt attention.

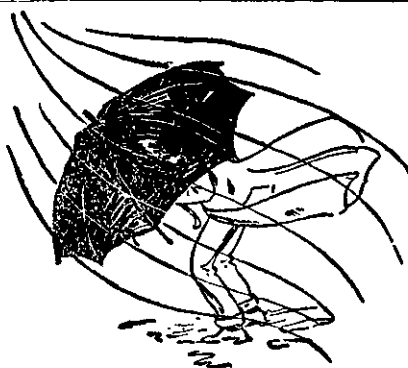
MONUMENTAL WORKS,

STAFFORD ST., TIMARU.

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.



In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

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.

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

NEURANODYNE cures most virulent Neuralgia or Faceache. 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
KEMPSON, 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 here with 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. FOUHY, 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 your 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.

out. These were Irish Celts, but there were other Celts in the House, and at their head was John Griffin Carlisle, the Speaker. Nearly all the Scotch and Welsh, as well as a large percentage of the French and English, are Celtic. Jefferson was of the race, and thousands of our most distinguished public men, down to McKinley, the President, and Bryan his competitor, both Celts; Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, and Chester A. Arthur were not only Irish Celts, but their ancestors all belonged to the same county in Ireland.

London Irishmen and '98.—A largely-attended and representative meeting of Irishmen residing in Drury lane and neighbourhood was held on September 20 at the Catholic schools, Macklin street. The following resolution was passed:—"That as the time for the celebration of the '98 centenary is rapidly approaching, it is the opinion of this meeting that a committee in connection with the executive of Great Britain and France be formed in this district, and that all Irishmen who revere the memory of the '98 patriots, and who desire to take part in the commemoration should join forthwith." It was arranged that the next meeting should be for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Convention of '98 committee to be held at Manchester on October 3, and for the transaction of business dealing with the organisation of the district. All Irishmen resident in the neighbourhood were urged to take advantage of this opportunity to revisit the old land in common with their fellow-countrymen the world over.

Commercial.

REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 23.

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

Wheat.—The market is somewhat inactive, very few sales effected of any sort. Quotations for prime northern Tuscan and velvet, 4s 5d to 4s 7d; medium to good and best red wheat, 4s to 4s 3d; inferior to medium, 3s to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks in, terms).

Oats.—This market shows a firmer tendency, there being a very considerable improvement in the demand, quotations, however, remain the same, say for best milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; best bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; inferior, 1s 1d to 1s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley.—No sales. Quotations nominal.

Grass Seeds meantime, have no attention to speak of, quotations are merely nominal, say for best machine-dressed ryegrass seed, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; extra primo, 4s to 4s 3d; coarse grown, 2s to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot: Best dressed, 4d to 5d; medium, 3d to 4d per lb (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Chaff.—The supply being sufficient, prices show no improvement, best fetching L3 5s to L3 10s; extra prime L3 12s 6d; medium to good, L2 10s to L2 17s 6d per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes.—The market being over supplied, sales are difficult to effect, best northern fetching from 25s to 30s; medium, 20s to 22s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Sheepskins.—These are freely competed for at auction, prices for good to best dry crossbreds ranging from 4d to 5d; medium, 2d to 3d; dry merinos, 2d to 4d; best green crossbreds, 4s 3d to 5s 3d; extra heavy, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium, 3s 6d to 4s each.

Rabbitskins have excellent demand, prime winter grey mixed fetching 1s 1d to 1s 2d; selected does, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; medium, 10d to 11d; summer and off-season, 3d to 8d; suckers and inferior, 1d to 2d; best winter black, 1s 1d to 1s 4d; inferior to medium, 4d to 9d per lb.

Hides.—Market firm. Extra heavy, 71 to 100 lbs, 3d to 4d; 61 to 70 lbs, 3d to 3d; 56 to 60 lbs, 2d; 45 to 56 lbs, 2d; 33 to 45 lbs, 2d; 30 to 33 lbs, 2d; inferior, 1d to 1d per lb.

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

MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:

Fat Cattle.—Only 100 head yarded, but owing to the absence of some of the principal butchers prices ruled slightly lower than last week. Best bullocks sold at L8 15s to L9 17s 6d; medium to good, L7 to L8 10s; light, L5 to L6 17s 6d; best cows, L6 to L7 12s 6d; medium, L4 10s to L5 15s; others, L2 10s to L4.

Fat Sheep.—1913 penned, prices showing a rise of fully 1s a head compared with those ruling last week. Best crossbred wethers sold at 15s 6d to 17s 3d; medium, 14s to 15s 3d; shorn do, 9s to 12s 3d; best ewes, 12s 3d to 13s 9d; medium, 11s to 12s; shorn ewes, 8s to 10s 9d.

Lambs.—252 penned, all meeting with a brisk demand at prices considerably higher than those ruling last week. Best Lambs sold at 11s to 13s; medium, 9s to 10s 6d; others, 7s to 8s 9d.

Pigs.—Only 16 forward, for which there was very keen competition. There is considerable inquiry for all classes of pigs at present and any coming forward is sure to meet with a good demand.

Rabbitskins.—Catalogues on Monday were very large and prices for all except prime skins were a shade easier. Quotations: Prime winter does, 15d to 16d; do mixed, 14d to 15d; medium, 11d to 13d; spring, 7d to 10d; summers, 3d to 5d; blacks, to 10d per lb.

Horsehair. 15d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue yesterday when bidding was brisk and prices about equal to those ruling lately. Best dry crossbreds are worth 5d per lb; do merino, 4d; medium, 3d to 4d per lb. Best green crossbreds, 4s 9d to 5s 9d; medium, 4s to 4s 6d; do merinos, 3s to 4s; lambskins, 6d to 1s.

Hides.—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 3d to 3d 1; medium to good, 2d to 3d; light and inferior, 1d to 2d per lb.

Tallow.—The market is very dull and consignments difficult to place except at reduced rates. Best rendered, 13s to 14s; medium, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; rough fat, 8s to 10s per cwt.

Wheat.—No demand except for prime milling and fowl wheat. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; medium, 4s to 4s 4d; do Tuscan and red sort, 4s 3d to 1s 6d; medium, 4s to 4s 2d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 8d; broken do, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks in, terms).

Oats.—There has been a little more inquiry during the week but prices show no improvement. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 11d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley.—Market unchanged. Quotations: Prime malting, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; medium, 3s 9d to 4s 2d; feed and milling, 2s 9d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—There has been a fair quantity coming forward during the week, and prices remain unaltered. Prime eaten sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; medium to good, L2 10s to L3 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes.—New potatoes are now in the market, and prices for Derwents have gone still lower, best only realising 25s to 30 per ton (bags in).

Wool.—The first sale of the season takes place on 21st December.

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

Oats.—We submitted a small catalogue suitable to local trade requirements, but in the absence of demand the bulk was passed in. Lines of good sparrow bills suitable for shipment have to-day received more attention from buyers. We quote prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 11d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling is unchanged, only choice samples being in request. Fowl wheat was readily sold to-day at for good whole wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; broken, 2s 6d to 3s per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes.—The market is now being supplied with early sorts and Derwents have gone quite out of favour, being sold to-day at 20s to 30s per ton.

Chaff.—We offered about 30 tons, which met good competition and sold at for best eaten sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; medium to good, L2 15s to L3 10s per ton (bags extra).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND Co. report as follows for Saturday, November 20:—

There was a miserable display of horses at this week's sale. The supply consisted of a couple of fair draught geldings, half a dozen aged and inferior draughts, and some twelve or fifteen light horses of very nondescript character. In consequence of the unsuitability of the horses forward, a very meagre amount of business was transacted, and scarcely any of the buyers, of whom there were quite a number in the yard, were able to supply their requirements. A score of good draught mares and geldings, young and staunch, could readily have been placed at quotations, and there were buyers present for as many useful light harness horses. Powerful upstanding waggonette and carriage horses are also wanted. We have



THE FIRST SIGN
OF A COLD
SHOULD remind you that the best time to
commence taking something is at the begin-
ning. 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 con-
tents 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 there on a tour, and had tried a dozen
different cures with very little good. BEN-
JAMIN GUM, I am glad to say, has succeeded
where all the others failed. Several mem-
bers of our Company have been very much
benefited by its use, as it dispels hoarseness
and hoarseness very quickly. Thanking you,
am, faithfully yours,
W. O'SULLIVAN,
Treasurer Pollard's Opera Company,

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 atten-
tion 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 possi-
bility of a DOUBT
that we have the
ONLY genuine
Electric Belts,
which will cure all
NERVOUS WEAK-
NESSES 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 re-
turn the full amount paid. We mean
exactly what we say, and do precisely what
we promise.

Address :—
GERMAN ELECTRIC APPLIANCE
AGENCY,
33, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Before purchasing we prefer
that you send for our ELECTRIC ERA and
Price List (post free), giving illustrations of
different appliances for BOTH SEXES, also
TESTIMONY which will convince the most
sceptical.

HOTELS FOR SALE.

- Hotel, Wellington; trade, £70; cash re-
quired, £750. Free house.
- Hotel, Marton District; cash required, £600.
- Hotel, Rangitiki; trade, £10 per week;
price, £1000.
- Hotel, Country. 50 acres of land; price,
£175.
- Hotel, Suburbs; price, £350.

Also Hotels in different parts of the
country. Persons short of the necessary
amount of cash assisted.

DWAN BROS.,
WILLIS STREET,
WELLINGTON.

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—			
Waihora	Wed., Dec. 1	2.30 p.m.	trn
Wakatipu	Thurs., Dec. 2	2.30 p.m.	trn
Flora	Frid., Dec. 3	3 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—			
Waihora	Wed., Dec. 1	2.30 p.m.	trn
Flora	Frid., Dec. 3	3 p.m.	D'din
Te Anau	Frid., Dec. 10	3 p.m.	D'din
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—			
Wakatipu	Thurs., Dec. 2	2.30 p.m.	trn
Monowai	Thurs., Dec. 9	3 p.m.	D'din
SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—			
Waihora	Wed., Dec. 1	2.30 p.m.	trn
Mararoa	Tues., Dec. 14	2.30 p.m.	trn
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—			
Waikare	Mon., Nov. 29	3.35 p.m.	trn
Talane	Mon., Dec. 6	3.35 p.m.	trn
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON WELLINGTON. PICTON and NELSON—			
Corinna	Frid., Dec. 3	5 p.m.	D'din
Brunner	Thurs., Dec. 9	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., Dec. 1	5 p.m.	D'din
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—			
Tavinui	Wed., Dec. 15	From Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Hauroto	Wed., Dec. 1	From Auckland	
TAHITI and BAROTONGA—			
Upolu	Wed., Jan. 19	From Auckland	

NEW ZEALAND ELECTRO-PLATING
WORKS.

DUNEDIN 126 GEORGE STREET
Telephone 898.
R. LAING - MANAGER.



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

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
RIVERTON, SOUTHLAND.

DONALD MCLEOD ... Proprietor.

Superior Accommodation for Families
and Visitors.
GOOD STABLING.
Large and Light Sample Rooms for
Commercial Travellers

F. POBAR AND SON (from Cashel street,
Christchurch), Umbrella Manufac-
turers, have opened a Branch Shop, 113
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN. Numerous de-
signs in Handles and Fittings. All work
guaranteed. Pobars Price List: Strong
Italian Cloth from 2s 6d; Satin de Chene
(Italian). 4s 6d; Levantine from 5s 6d; best
Twill Silk, 6s 6d; Sticks from 1s; Scissors
ground and set, 3d.

SUTTON'S

SEEDS,

TOTHILL, WATSON AND CO.,
CRAWFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN,
SOLE AGENTS.

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

customers just now for two pairs of this description. Two special sales will be held during show week, the one on Friday morning, the 26th inst., at 9.30 o'clock, at our saleyards, when will be offered, on account of the Hon. George McLean, the annual draft of the Warrington thoroughbred yearlings, by St. Clair from such mares as Ledgerdmain, Mistral and Indolence; following these will be sold, on account of Mr. Twentyman Hodgson (of Papanui), 20 useful draught mares and geldings and light harness horses. The second special sale will be held on Saturday morning, at the same hour and place, when will be offered a large number of draught mares and geldings and light harness horses. The attention of our country friends is particularly directed to these two special sales. We quote: First-class 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 8d; milling, 1s 10d to 2s; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; milling, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; chaff L2 17s 6d to L3 10s. Rye-grass, hay, L2 10s to L3. Straw 24s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes, L1 to L1 10s per ton. Flour: Roller, L12 to L12 10s; Oatmeal: L11 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 5d to 8d; factory, 10d. Eggs, 8d; Bran, L3. Pollard L3 15s. Onions, 'Frisco, L16 per ton.

Correspondence.

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

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—“A Christchurch correspondent” when forwarding you some few weeks ago, what seemed to him a short epistle, had no idea that it contained so large an order. You do him the honour of quoting this letter in your spirited, able, and most exhaustive leader on “Government Inspection of Catholic schools” which appears in the N.Z. TABLET of the 19th inst. Whilst he cannot refrain from expressing his personal regret for having occupied so much of your valuable time, in addition to having put you to considerable trouble and not a little expense, nevertheless he feels thankful for having sent the letter. The information contained in the leader referred to, is so complete, and the Catholic cause and rights so ably stated, defended and upheld, that he feels satisfied every reader of the TABLET, especially of last week's issue, will feel indebted to you. You may rest assured he will endeavour to put into practice everything recommended to be done by you, as far as he is able, and as early as possible, and he will feel thankful should you see that six copies of the TABLET are posted at once to the enclosed address for distribution amongst Protestants. For, thank God, the members of that sect are not all so bigoted as those comprising the North Canterbury Board of Education.—I am, etc.

“A CHRISTCHURCH CORRESPONDENT.”

Christchurch, November 22, 1897.

'98.

TO THE EDITOR NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—Your excellent and appreciative leader on '98 deserves the thanks and commendation of every Irishman in New Zealand. It was opportune, very much to the point, and has called forth nothing but approbation all round. Naturally, whenever any important movement is in contemplation, we look to you for guidance and support, and I am happy to say that on the present occasion we have not been disappointed. Clear and forcible, and only too true, is the synopsis you have given of the history of that infamous time, and just is the tribute you pay to the memory of the patriot dead. Thank God, there is no fear of dear old Ireland being forgotten by her children or their children in this country as long as we have such able and sympathetic exponents of her wrongs and our duty as Irishmen as yourself. The perpetuation of the honour of Ireland in the remembrance and appropriate observance of the achievements of her people is a sacred obligation that rests upon Irishmen and women all the world over; and at no time in the history of our race can I recall an event that deserves to be more affectionately held in remembrance than that of '98. Ay, cold-blooded and callous indeed is the Irishman who would not enter with a heart of love into any movement rendering honour to the brave men who shed their blood and surrendered their lives in that glorious struggle. Englishmen are proud of their country's greatness, Scotchmen glory in the achievements of their ancestors, and shall we Irishmen then be false to the traditions of the past and blush for that love of liberty—a thousandfold stronger than death—which filled the hearts and nerved the arms of our forefathers? No! God in heaven forbid it! Now that the TABLET has spoken, the last lingering doubt of the forthcoming centenary commemoration, if any such should have existed, is happily dispelled, and for ever. You sir, have right nobly done your part, and it now remains for us, the Irishmen of New Zealand, to do ours.—I am, etc.,

IRISHMAN.

Visitors from the country who are in want of new and serviceable boots or shoes should pay a visit to Messrs. Simon Bros' shops in Princes street and George street. The number of years Messrs. Simon Bros. have held the premier position in the boot trade is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their goods.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

THE *Sydney Herald* estimates the colony's wheat crop at 9,340,000 bushels; the average being about 10 bushels to the acre. Russia will expend 24 millions of roubles in building new warships. The Antwerp wool sales opened to a quiet market; the prices were about the same as those on September 1st. The Pope has forbidden Roman Catholic children attending the National schools in Manitoba, Canada. South Australia beat Victoria by 10 wickets in the inter-colonial cricket match. The Waitekauri Mine, Auckland, crushed 1976 tons of stone yielding gold valued at £4077. Clements, the man who murdered his wife in Dunedin last week, and who attempted to commit suicide, is making satisfactory progress at the hospital.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is 2,370,000 quarters, and for the Continent 1,270,000 quarters. France has not as yet replied to Lord Salisbury's request to withdraw from the British positions on Lower Niger, West Africa. The German squadron landed at Kloo-Chan Bay, China, for the purpose of demanding redress for the murder of missionaries, consist of two second class cruisers, and the battleship Kaiser; the number of men being 1642. The Maoris have again started ploughing up the land about New Plymouth; five were promptly arrested. Sergeant Slattery, for many years in charge of different police stations in the South Island, died yesterday at Hawera. The Waihi Mine, Auckland, crushed for four weeks ending November 13 stone valued at £11,353, or an average of £2 8s 9d per ton; the total won from the mine to date is £618,408. The Department of Agriculture has received the following cable from the Agent-General:—“Ruahine arrived; mutton good condition; butter, 102s; market rising. Cheese, 43s; market dull.”

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

President Kruger has permitted mining companies to import their own dynamite to the Transvaal. The Victoria wheat crop is estimated at 7,053,000 bushels, over two-thirds of the wheat area the estimated yield averages not more than 2½ bushels to the acre. Good gold has been discovered at Mamban, New Guinea; the yield is 5oz. to the dish. Desperate fighting is still going on on the Indian Frontier, and several British officers and privates have been killed. The Philippine rebels have submitted to Spanish authority. Mr. Barnes, secretary of the Engineer's Society, states that the existing difficulty will be settled within a fortnight. The opening of the season's wool sales was held yesterday in Wellington; only 1200 bales were offered, the bulk was of medium quality; good, well-grown and bright crossbreds sold readily at 7½d per lb; only a few merinos were catalogued, and these sold at last season's rates. Mr. A. Keogh, who for three years has managed the Mataura Paper Mill, being about to return to England, was presented with a purse of sovereigns at Mataura last night.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The Turkish Government, under pressure have allowed Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, to distribute relief to starving Armenians. The probate duty on the late Sir William Clarke's will will benefit the Victorian Treasury by £60,000. Two prospectors found a 62oz. nugget three miles from Coolgardie; the ground has been rushed. A big fire in London destroyed property to the extent of £2,000,000. Melbourne was also the scene of an immense conflagration; the scene of the fire was Flinders street, and warehouses and other large business places were totally destroyed; the loss to insurance companies is estimated at £750,000. The match Newcastle v. Stoddart's team was drawn greatly in favour of the visitors. A large number of visitors are arriving in town for the races and show to be held this week; given good weather a record attendance may be anticipated.

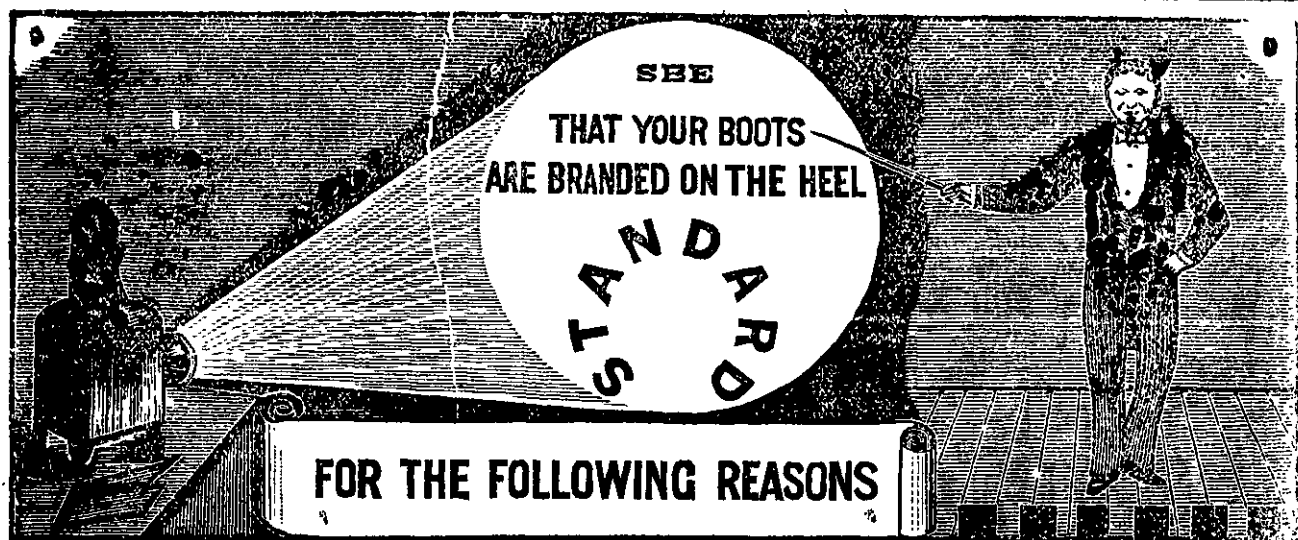
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

News from Lagos, West Africa, states that the French have recruited their force by 1000 men. Canterbury mutton is quoted at 3½d; Dunedin and Southland 2½d. A Maori woman was found murdered at Parihaka yesterday; her husband has been arrested on suspicion. Westport's coal export for the week was 5032 tons. Mr. Gilruth, chief veterinarian of the agricultural department, leaves Auckland for Otago to try experiments with chicken cholera for the destruction of rabbits. A severe cyclone swept over the vicinity of Melbourne on last Friday; several buildings were levelled and the township of Nehill was almost swept away; the damage is estimated at £50,000.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a Mansion House Fund for the relief of a large number of persons thrown out of employment by the fire. The *Daily News* says the Powers are prepared to blockade the Dardanelles unless the autonomy of Crete is accepted by Turkey. Stoddart's eleven defeated Glen Innis eleven, Sydney, by an innings and 117 runs. Arrowroot has been successfully cultivated at Cole, near Windsor (N.S.W.), and will in future be extensively grown there. Farmers in Hawke's Bay are complaining of the drought, while those in the Wairarapa and Forty Mile Bush districts are having too much rain. Mayoral election to-day in Dunedin. A large number of visitors have arrived in town for the races and show, and the town presents a very lively appearance. The weather to-day is beautifully fine.

For stylish boots and shoes the City Boot Palace, George street, is hard to beat. A new stock has just been landed from Home, comprising the latest and most fashionable designs. Prices are always very moderate, and a good, serviceable article can be depended on.



FIRST.
Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.

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On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.

THIRD.
Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.

FOURTH.
Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.

FIFTH.
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ONLY.	CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.	FITTED.

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WHOLESOME, REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

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LOVELY AKAROA.—Spend your Holidays at Akaroa! It cannot be equalled for Boating, Flinging, etc.

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Extract from Letter of Most Rev. Dr. Kirby :

"ROME, 17th August, 1889.—His Holiness gave most graciously his Apostolic Blessing to all who will devoutly use St. Joseph's Prayer Book,—† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc."

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BOOKS FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Devotion Holy Rosary (Muller), 4s; per post, 4s 4d. The Rosary—Its History, etc. (Lescher, O. P.), 3d; per post, 4d; Little Rosary Sacred Heart, 1s; per post, 1s 1d. Life St. Francis Assisi (Challippe), 6s; per post, 6s 6d. History St. Francis Assisi (L'Abbe Monnier), 16s; per post, 17s. Divine Redeemer and His Church (Douglas), 2s 6d; per post, 3s. Month October, dedicated St. Francis, 3s; per post, 3s 4d. Help Poor Souls in Purgatory, 1s 6d; per post, 1s 8d. Life St. Stanislaus (E. H. Thompson), 5s; per post, 5s 5d. Story St. Stanislaus (Goldie, S. J.), 4s 6d; per post, 4s 11d. Life and Revelations St. Gertrude, 7s 6d; per post, 8s 2d. Exercises St. Gertrude, 1s; per post, 1s 2d. Spirit St. Gertrude, 1s; per post, 1 2d. Prayers St. Gertrude (cloth), 1s; per post, 1s 2d. Prayers St. Gertrude (morocco), 4s 6d; per post, 4s 8d. Life St. Cecilia (Gueranger), 4s; per post, 4s 6d. Life and Martyrdom St. Cecilia (Bowden), 1s; per post, 1s 2d. Life St. Catherine Sienna, by her confessor, 4s; per post, 4s 6d. Maxims and Counsels of St. Catherine of Sienna, 1s; per post 1s 1d.

Catholic Home Annual for 1897, with many fine full page and 75 smaller illustrations, post free 1s.

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APPLE TREES, PEAR TREES,

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THE LAST EPISODE
Of

THE TEMUKA TOURNAMENT.

A REPLY TO
"PROTESTANTISM VERSUS ROMANISM"
(No. 3).

By the REV. J. DICKSON, M.A.,
Presbyterian Minister, Temuka.

—By the—

VERY REV. THEOPHILUS LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S.M.

Canterbury Orders to be sent to the author, Temuka.

Orders from other parts of the Colony may be had from—
J. J. CONNOR,
TABLET OFFICE.

NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and 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 that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

CITY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1897.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
MUSICAL, DRAMATIC AND GYMNASTIC,

By the Pupils of the
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.

The Programme will include

TWO SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE'S "JULIUS CÆSAR."

"The Burglary at Mrs. Maylie's (Oliver Twist).

Solo. Duet, Concerted Pieces by a Specially-Trained Singing Class.

Gymna-stic Exercises, including Musical Drill, Dumb-bells, Wands, Clubs, Parallel Bars, and Tableaux.

ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of John Griffin, who died 22nd November.
—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

THE COLONIES AND THE REFERENDUM.



HERE is every indication that before many years are past the provision for a poll of the people on political questions, which is known as the Referendum, will be adopted as part of their legislative machinery by almost the whole of the Australasian colonies. During the last parliamentary year no less than five of the colonial Parliaments were occupied in discussing Referendum Bills, and in four of them these Bills were Government measures. In New Zealand the Bill was at first fathered by a private member (Mr. O'REGAN), but it has now been taken under the patronage of the Government. Though, owing to the lateness of the session and the amount of absolutely necessary work which yet remains to be got through, the measure may be shelved for this year, it is bound sooner or later to be adopted by the Legislature. The Bill, as introduced in previous sessions, was entitled "An Act to refer to the Electors of the Colony certain Motions or Bills for their decision," and provided not only for a referendum when the two Houses should disagree, but also that both Houses might by a resolution submit any motion or Bill to the vote of the electors. If a measure should have twice passed the Lower House and should have been twice rejected by the Upper House, or should have been amended in such a way as to amount to a virtual rejection, or if the other House should fail to pass or reject the Bill within a certain time, then it was open to the Lower House to pass a resolution submitting the measure to the referendum. It was also provided that, if a Bill be negatived at the polls, the question shall not be brought up again for three years, "unless 10,000 citizens should demand it." It was further provided that both Houses might decide to refer a question to the people, in which case the people were only to be consulted on a general motion or resolution, not on an Act of Parliament. Should the answer be an affirmative one, the duty of at once preparing a Bill to give effect to such proposal devolves upon the Colonial Secretary, and the Bill must be brought in within ten days of the opening of the next session of Parliament. No new machinery is needed in order to apply the referendum, that already existing being amply sufficient for the purpose. It is the duty of the Governor, on being notified that a measure is to be submitted to the referendum, to publish the law in the *Gazette* and to fix a date for the popular vote to be taken. The vote is taken in precisely the same way as in the case of a general election. There are the same writs, returning officers, polling places and penalties. The ballot papers contain the name of the Bill or the terms of the motion and the words "For" and "Against." If the voter wishes to support the Bill he strikes out the word "Against"; if he wishes to oppose it, the word "For" is struck out. Should a majority vote in favour of the Bill it is to become law on a date to be named by the Governor by proclamation, and in the New Zealand Bill there is no provision requiring the Governor's assent to the measure.

The Referendum is essentially, and in the best sense of the expression, a democratic measure, and as both parties in the country now profess to "trust the people," the measure should receive hearty support from both sides of the House. The advantages attaching to this poll of the people are sufficiently obvious. In the first place it is a valuable check on hasty and class legislation. As we know by painful experience the representatives of the people may be deceived or corrupted, and may thus entirely misrepresent or betray their constituents. Moreover, they may be really mistaken as to the wishes of their constituents, or

important legislation may be introduced during the session as to which the constituencies have not had an opportunity of expressing their mind. In such a case it would be easily possible to carry a bill which might be entirely opposed to the wishes of the people, and the Referendum, which enables not only either House but also 10,000 ordinary citizens to demand that a poll be taken, supplies an effectual remedy against such an over-riding of the popular will. In the second place, the Referendum furnishes a means of effectually settling the difficulties so often experienced in connection with the Upper House. Whether or not it will ultimately lead to the abolition of the second chamber is a question which it is not necessary now to discuss. It is sufficient to note that the Referendum would prevent even the possibility of a deadlock between the two Houses, and the provision in the New Zealand Bill will make it absolutely impossible also for the Upper House to continually and persistently thwart the plainly expressed will of the popular chamber. Finally, the Referendum is in entire harmony with the genius of our constitution and with the democratic spirit of the age. Already, if important legislation, on which the constituencies have never had an opportunity of expressing their opinion, be introduced during any session, it is recognised as being entirely within the province of the Upper House to withhold its assent until an appeal shall have been made to the country on the question. This is in reality a roundabout and clumsy form of referendum, and the adoption of a direct poll of the people is merely the application of the same principle in a more simple and effective way. The truth is that there must exist in every constitution some authority which has the power to impose a final veto, and to which the ultimate appeal must be made, and what can be more fitting in a democracy than that that power should be placed, as it is by means of the Referendum, directly in the hands of the great mass of the people.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Verdon completed his visitation of the Gore district on Tuesday and returned to town by the evening express. Full particulars of the visitation will appear in next week's issue.

IN order to find room for arrears of correspondence we have been compelled to hold over our usual story and some general reading matter. The bulk of the correspondence which was held over from last week appears on pages 24 and 25.

TWO young ladies attending the High School, Convent of Mercy, Colombo street, passed the recent Canterbury College examination of music—Miss Florrie Hunt, intermediate grade; Miss Alice Scott, junior grade.

DURING the week we have received parcels of stamps for Father Kreyenborg's mission from the following: Miss Sarah McCormick, Dillman's Road, Kumara, and two parcels (names of senders not being given) from Waiata.

WE publish elsewhere the full text of the sermon delivered by Archbishop Redwood at Pontifical Vespers on the occasion of the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne. The correspondent of the Sydney *Tribune*, referring to the discourse, says:—"The eloquent and gifted pulpit orator rivetted the attention of a congregation which exceeded, if anything, the vast concourse of the morning service."

THE entertainment to be given by the pupils of the Christian Brothers' School on Friday of next week, promises to be a rare treat. A mere glance at the comprehensive programme to be presented shows how entirely abreast of the times the Brothers are in the department of what may be called school accomplishments, as well as in the sphere of ordinary every-day school work. In addition to the usual musical items, consisting of solos, duets, and concerted pieces by a specially-trained singing class, there is to be a varied and interesting programme of gymnastic exercises, including musical drill, dumb-bells, wands, clubs, parallel bars, and tableaux. The dramatic portion of the entertainment comprises, amongst other items, two scenes from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," and though this is a somewhat ambitious effort, we are quite sure that the boys will give a performance that will be creditable to themselves and worthy of the high reputation of their teachers. Apart from the undoubted claim which the devoted Brothers have on the generous support of the Catholic people, the programme presented is in itself sufficiently attractive to draw a bumper house, and all who visit the City Hall on Friday night can rely upon witnessing a thoroughly enjoyable and thoroughly up-to-date entertainment.

Says the *Melbourne Advertiser* of Nov. 13:—"Last week we gave a list of the donations received at the opening of the Cathedral,

which reached £7000. This week we are informed that since Sunday week no less a sum than £1300 has come to hand, making the offering to the Cathedral £8300. Much credit is due to the Rev. J. McCarthy (Archbishop's secretary), Messrs. T. P. Carney, M. Morane, Dr. A. L. Kenny, K.G.C., and other members of the building committee, for the successful manner in which the arrangements connected with the opening of the Cathedral were carried out.

The remains of the late Mr. John Russell (says the *Taranaki Herald*) were buried in the Ahaura cemetery on Monday, the Rev. Father Servajean officiating at the grave. There was a very numerous attendance at the funeral testifying to the respect in which he was held both in town and in the country. He arrived in the colony from Australia about 28 or 30 years ago; worked at his trade both at Nelson and Reefton, and was for some time with the late Mr. John Reid before he started in business for himself at Ahaura. Owing to failing health during the last two or three years he had to dispose of his property. Mr. Russell leaves no relatives in the colony, but a brother resides at Ararat, one brother at Draper's Town, Ireland, and two brothers in the United States, all of them being blacksmiths.

A WEST COAST exchange gives the following extracts from the Government Inspector's reports of the Greymouth and Brunner Catholic schools. Both schools are under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, Greymouth, and the report tells its own tale as to the efficiency with which they are conducted:—"The Brunner Catholic school was examined last week. The Inspector reports that the result of the examination is very satisfactory, there being only four failures. Sixty-one children were presented. St. Patrick's and St. Mary's Convent schools were examined on Thursday and Friday last. The Inspector reports that the discipline of the schools and the manners of the pupils are excellent, that the progressive character of the work is most satisfactory, no subject showing such weakness as to call for special comment, and that he is much pleased at the continued success of the pupils. 141 children were present at the examination, all of whom passed but six, which gives nearly 100 per cent of passes."

LAST evening (says a Wellington exchange), after the meeting of the Wellington branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, a presentation took place at Mr. Dealy's Railway Hotel. The branch presented Mr. and Mrs. Dealy with a handsome clock, and Mr. Stephen Dealy with a case of silver-mounted pipes and cigar-holders, as a token of regard for the kindness extended to the branch whilst holding its meetings at the hotel; it having been decided to hold future meetings in a room at the railway station. The presentation was made by the chairman, Mr. W. Austin, who reminded the members that the first meeting of the Wellington branch was held in the Railway Hotel. Mr. James Dealy responded, thanking the branch on behalf of his wife, himself and brother, and wishing the branch every success in the future.

A NUMBER of Alexandra gentlemen assembled at the Bendigo Hotel, Alexandra, on Tuesday evening, to welcome Mr. McAllen the new proprietor; and at the same time present him with a gold watch, the gift of the residents of Lawrence. Amongst those present were Messrs. Theyers, Gards, Rivers, White, Murray, Kolman, Butler, Grunstone, Nieper, Ryan, Mill, Roberts, Hutton, McCallum, Beck, Riechy; and amongst the visitors were Messrs. Hazlett, Johnstone, and Purvis (of Dunedin), and Mr. H. Hart (of Lawrence). Mr. Jos. Rivers, J.P., was voted to the chair, and on behalf of the subscribers presented Mr. McAllen with a gold watch as a small token of the esteem he was held in throughout the Lawrence district. Mr. McAllen, in a neat speech, thanked those present for their hearty welcome, and expressed his sincere gratitude to the Lawrence people for their valuable gift. The watch and good wishes he would always treasure as a memento of the five happy years he had spent among the people of Lawrence.

Says the New Plymouth *Daily News*:—"Mr. Lawrence Milmo, of Hawera, kindly gave the lady boarders of the Convent an outing on Tuesday, driving them in a four-in-hand to the breakwater where they visited the s.s. Mahinapua. They were then driven round the town and suburbs, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly."

THE entertainment in aid of St. Joseph's building fund, in Tanner's Hall on Monday night (says the *Wahiti Miner* of the 13th inst.), was largely patronised by the public, who always anticipate with justice a first class fare when the Catholics are the providers. Mr. H. L. Hinks took the chair and made a few appropriate introductory remarks, and then called on Miss Power for the overture, a pianoforte solo, rendered with great skill and expression. "Ould Ireland" gained Miss Hackett an ovation, which was followed by "He hasn't been well since," a most amusing production, in which Mr. Montague showed elocutionary powers far above what we are used to. Our ever popular "Katie Fitzpatrick" could not fail to

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bring down the house with "The carnival," but refused the inevitable encore. Mr. Stanley then gave "The warrior bold" in fine voice, and gave in response to an encore, "Home, boys, home." A most promising debutante is Miss Mary Nolan, whose "Castle garden" proved her the possessor of an exquisitely sweet voice; as an encore she repeated the last verse. Miss Fitzpatrick's "Soldier's letter," was also encored, and she responded with "Kitty Muldoon." Mr. Montague's "Whistler" was really capital, and Miss Playdal sang "Ever of thee" excellently. Next came an amusing sketch, entitled "My turn next"; the ladies and gentlemen taking part in this proved far above the usual capacity of amateurs and brought a most successful entertainment to an appropriate close. Mr. Hinks, on behalf of Father Hackett, thanked all who had assisted, particularly the visiting contingent.

THEY seem to go in for enjoying themselves up Thames way. We learn from the local *Star* that a novel and very interesting function by way of a "cake and bakes" social eventuated in the Public Hall, Panmure, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Monsignor McDonald, and was numerously attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The spacious hall with its beautifully got up baskets, and sundry other adornments, looked everything that could be desired. The baskets with their very tempting contents were auctioned by an experienced officer, and the bidding was spirited in the extreme, some fetching the handsome figure of 7s 6d. This part of the evening's proceedings caused very great amusement. The string band led by Mr. P. Quinlan contributed largely to the pleasure of the evening, and the kind artistes did full justice to their respective numbers on the well-selected programme as follows:—Trio, Mr. and Misses Quinlan; song, Miss Kay; song, comic, Mr. Skerrit; song, Miss Swan; piano-forte solo, Miss Badley; song, Miss McCormick; song, comic, Mr. Skerrit; song, Miss Swan; vocal duet, Misses Badley. Another issue of the same paper contains the following:—A very enjoyable concert was given on Friday evening in Cairn's Hall, Ellerslie, under the patronage and presence of Monsignor McDonald. The hall was tastefully decorated with greeneries, lilies, etc., which gave it a most cheerful appearance, and the large audience failed not to accord well merited praise to the accomplished artistes who so kindly gave their valuable services on the occasion. The programme was a varied one and well rendered.

Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

At the 31st exhibition of the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Show, which took place on Friday week, the Association have reason to be satisfied both with the number and quality of the exhibits, and with the manner in which the Show was patronised. The treasurer's figures make it clear that the takings at the gates are little, if anything, below that of last year, which formed a record for the Association. The coveted £1000 has not yet been reached at the gates, but including the entrance fees of those who paid at the railway, £980 was taken, and last year the sum was £992. It is, however, reckoned that there were more people on the ground this year, as the free tickets had increased to nearly 1000, and there were about 250 members' tickets. Altogether 19000 persons paid for admission, and with those who were admitted free, the actual number present could not have been much short of 21000. The weather was very fine, and the crowds of people were remarkably orderly. The writer of a leader in a local paper seems, however, not satisfied with some matters in connection with the show. He says "It has been so much the fashion among the people of this favoured part of the colony to speak of their annual show as the greatest thing of the kind in the Southern Hemisphere, that they will probably resent any suggestion that there is still room for improvement. We are satisfied, however, that the time has arrived when the best friends and promoters of the exhibition should abandon the old style of extravagant eulogy, and frankly admit that the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association has not kept pace with some other bodies of a similar character, either in the provision of popular attractions or in the encouragement of practical agriculture. The local Association has many advantages. It is the premier institution of the sort in the colony, and therefore, it is not surprising that its growth is associated with all that is best in the development of the province, and that its annual exhibition draws a larger crowd than any other event in the year. But with all this the indisputable fact remains, we presume, that the original intention of the founders of the association has been largely supplanted by a desire to obtain 'record' attendances and to secure a bold advertisement for a few prominent stock-breeders and a number of enterprising manufacturers. The public, without knowing exactly why, continue to flock to the show, and the breeders and manufacturers obtain all the publicity their hearts can desire. But if we take last week's exhibition as a sample of a dozen that have gone before it we may well wonder whether the average visitor was fairly repaid for all his trouble in going to the ground. There was certainly the unusual sight of a new Governor, who spoke at the official luncheon and afterwards did his best to emulate a still more exalted personage, described by one of the Victorian poets:—

'With all his court and councillors the good old monarch went,
The morning that my tale begins through every booth and tent;

He praised each well-made implement with 'Come, that's very nice.'
And sometimes he asked the use of it and sometimes asked the price.'

There were admirable displays of sheep and implements, but there can be no doubt that a little encouragement given to small farmers and even to cottagers in the way of special classes for home manufactured articles, as well as for stock and produce would be well repaid. Shearing, shoeing and driving competitions, the reinstatement of classes of poultry and the institution of a farmer's flower show, and indeed scores of other things are worthy of considering. Then the grand parade of stock, which, if properly conducted, would give visitors a glimpse of the animals exhibited, was less than an apology for what the parade should be. It is not pleasant to have to find fault, but now is the time to read the lessons that may be drawn from Friday week's gathering—which are emphasised, by the way, by a slight falling off in the receipts at the gates—and if the management is wise in its generation it will not neglect the obvious duties pointed out. The annual luncheon took place in the afternoon in the luncheon room at the show grounds. The room was beleeked for the occasion with wreaths and foliage, and the tables were effectively decorated with pot plants. Mr. P. Burke, as usual, provided an excellent luncheon. In reply to the toast "The Governor of New Zealand," his Excellency Lord Ranfurly, who on rising was received with hearty and prolonged applause, said:—Mr. President and gentlemen,—I thank you for the very cordial way in which you have welcomed me and drunk my health. I can only say that my reception in Christchurch has been one that I never could have expected, and I hope on several occasions to come among you again. As regards coming to future meetings of this association, I shall look forward to them with pleasure—as such shows as yours are, besides being of great interest and value to the Colony, of great interest to myself. Such associations, especially in, comparatively speaking, a new country, are of the most benefit to all those who earn their livelihood in any manner from the soil. In these days, when patent follows on the heels of patent, it is necessary for all those who require implements and are desirous of investing their money to advantage to come to some place where they can practically see the various patents, the various tools, and not to judge by possibly a specious advertisement. Your papers in this Colony are very well patronised by advertisers, especially in the patent medicine line, and "that lady who went to a ball" seems to meet me three or four times a day at different places. With respect to live stock, the show is also of the greatest advantage to the pastoralist for if he be so fortunate as to take a prize, it will add greatly in value to the whole of his stock. Should his breed meet the fancy of connoisseurs, even should he not be so successful as to catch the judge's eye, he may reap considerable benefits from the sale. The show enables individuals who live many miles from each other to meet and talk over farming matters in general, and, I hope, in many cases, of old days in the Old Country. It enables them to see what each other is doing, and to try to emulate each other in making a success of the particular branch of industry they have undertaken. Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me to again thank you for your extremely cordial reception, which I shall not forget.—(Prolonged applause.)

With much regret I record the death, at the comparatively early age of 55 years, of Mrs. Alice Commons, wife of Mr. Joseph Commons, of River road, Opawa. The deceased lady, who died on Saturday morning last, November 13, at about half-past nine o'clock, was the third daughter of Mr. Michael Hennessey, of Balllanders County Limerick, Ireland, where she was born, and where she spent the early portion of her life. In company with her husband and their young family she came to Canterbury about 24 years ago in the ship *Albatross*, which was commanded by Captain Rose, and settled in the neighbourhood of Christchurch, where she lived up to the time of her demise. Mrs. Commons, who was a fervent Catholic, and whose memory is held in great esteem, had been in delicate health for some considerable time back. In her last illness she was attended by the Rev. Father Galerne, from whom she received with marked devotion all the consolatory rites of her holy faith. The Sisters of our Lady of Missions frequently visited her, and the Vicar-General attended her before his absence at the time for a few days from the parish. She leaves a husband and a grown up family of four sons and four daughters to mourn her loss. All her children were near her at the time of her demise, and two of her elder daughters are inmates of the Convent in Barbadoes street of the Sisters of our Lady of Missions, and are known in religion as Sister St. Agnes and Sister Mary of Loretto. Early on the Monday following her death her remains were brought from her late residence at Opawa to the Precathedral, where the Rev. Father Galerne, who also officiated at the grave, said a *Requiem Mass* for the repose of her soul. With the same intention the Sisters in the adjoining convent recited offices and prayers for the dead. At two p.m. the funeral cortege, which was a large one, was formed, and proceeded from the sacred edifice to the Catholic portion of the Linwood public cemetery, where the deceased was interred.—R.A.P.

Messrs Brown, Ewing and Co. have just opened up a choice selection of ladies' blouses or the very latest styles and the most fashionable patterns. A feature of the new stock is that they are all made with detachable collars and cuffs.

The Austral Cycle Agency, George street, have just landed a new stock of ladies' and gents' bicycles of very latest makes and with the most modern improvements. They are offering exceptionally easy terms to purchasers. Catalogues will be sent free on application.

Messrs Dwan Brothers, Wellington, hotel brokers, advertise in this issue several desirable hotels for sale. Anyone in search of hotel property should consult this firm, as from their long experience in the business, they can always fix up purchasers in a satisfactory manner.

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Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 20, 1897.

THE Very Rev. Father J. McKenna (Masterton) and the Rev. Father Lewis (Timaru), who accompanied the Very Rev. Father Devoy to Melbourne to assist at the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, returned to New Zealand by the Monowai, which arrived here early on Wednesday.

When Lady Ranfurly visited St. Patrick's College she asked for a holiday for the students, a request, needless to say, which could not be refused. Thursday last, the "People's Day" at the Agricultural Society's Show, was selected, and so the students, or at least any of them that way inclined, were able to visit the grounds at Petone and see what was to be seen.

The City Council has granted the Hibernian Society the use of the Basin Reserve for holding their sports on St. Patrick's Day.

At a meeting of the Irish National Federation held during the week it was resolved to take steps to celebrate the centenary of '98 in a suitable manner. It was pointed out by some of the speakers that Irishmen of all creeds could join in the commemoration of that eventful period in Ireland's history. Of course it is recognised now by logical-minded men that the time for redressing the grievances of the people of any section of the British Empire by revolutionary methods is passed and gone. Yet we must remember that these were days in which the people had practically no voice in the making of laws. The franchise was restricted, so that only the wealthy classes were the electors, and consequently the House of Commons was a reflex of the opinions of the minority, who also had the privilege of being directly represented by their own nominees, who were appointed for pocket boroughs. There were undoubtedly able and patriotic men in the Irish Parliament, towards the end of last century, who were conscious of the duty which they owed to the Irish people and to humanity, but it was not to be expected that nobility of character could be the preponderating influence there, under the system by which the representatives were elected. Consequently it is not logical or fair to blame these brave men of '98 for taking up arms so as to enforce the rights of the people, especially as no constitutional course was open to them. Many of them sacrificed everything—social position, wealth, even their very lives—for the cause, and it would ill become posterity, with the many privileges which it now enjoys, if it did not recognise the nobility of character, and the great sacrifices made by such men.

GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A LARGE number of the fair sex assembled at St. Patrick's Church on the 4th inst., to witness the marriage of Miss Eleanor Shanahan, daughter of Mr. John Shanahan of the Union Hotel, to Mr. King of the s.s. Rossmore. At the wedding breakfast that followed at the hotel, the Rev. Father Carew spoke in felicitous terms of the bride. He regretted he was losing a parishioner whom he had known so long and who was so deservedly popular, and he was sure he voiced the feelings of all present in wishing Mr. and Mrs. King all possible happiness. Another gentleman present humorously bewail'd the rarity of marriages in Greymouth, which he said was bad alike for the clergy and others. Speaking more seriously, he often wondered why the colonials were so backward in leaving the parental nest and striking out for themselves. This was becoming a serious problem. Certainly the colonial Irish were fast losing that love or desire for a fire-side of their own, which was such a marked characteristic of the Irish people—a trait that even the direst poverty, with all its attendant hardships, could not eliminate from their character. A dance followed in the evening, at which young and old enjoyed themselves. Mr. and Mrs. King, who were the recipients of many useful presents, left by the following morning's coach for their home in Lyttelton.

The old settlers are passing away. Mrs. Mitchell, of Nelson Creek, died recently. The good nature of the deceased was proverbial. Many a poor wayfarer has received food and shelter from Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. John Russell, blacksmith, Ahaura, also died recently, after a lingering illness. Deceased was a sterling man and died as he had lived, a good Catholic. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Father Servagean and both were largely attended. The friends of Mr. Dowling, of Paroa, were also recently notified to attend the funeral of his late son Joseph, aged 22 years, who had been ailing for a considerable period.

Another young lady, Miss McDonnell, has left Greymouth to join the convent at Singleton, N.S.W. It is worthy of note that this is the fifth daughter of this widely esteemed family who has chosen "the better part." A brother of the young lady, Rev. Father McDonnell, is to be ordained at Melrose, about the time this will be in print. One priest and five nuns from one family is a striking proof that the old missionary spirit of the inhabitants of the Western Isles bids fair to be revived by their descendants in this western part of New Zealand. This family comes of a good stock so that their religious fervour is not surprising. The late lamented Mr. McDonnell was a man of sterling worth, an ideal Catholic father, and as patriotic an Irishman as could be found. By his decease the church of Greymouth and the good nuns lost an old and trusted friend. Mrs. McDonnell is actuated by the same sentiment that animated her late respected husband, hence the vocations for a religious life that have in such an extraordinary degree become manifest in her family. Burdened with the cares of a large family and the worries of a complicated business Mrs. McDonnell has since the death of her husband managed all with wonderful tact. She is now about to reap a portion of her reward in witnessing the ordination of her son at Melrose.

On the eve of the Feast of All Saints the Rev. Father Malone preached on "Devotion to the Holy Souls." In an admirable dis-

course the rev. gentleman pointed out the charitable nature of this pious devotion and gave many striking instances of its efficacy. On the following Sunday the Rev. Father Carew preached on the "Saints." Speaking of the Irish people the rev. preacher referred to their struggles and trials for the faith. "Indeed it was only their undying attachment to their religion and their unconquerable spirit that enabled them to emerge triumphantly from the persecutions of the double-dyed hypocrite Cromwell, the heinous tortures of the penal times, and the horrors of the famine. The rev. gentleman detailed many extraordinary instances of the devotion of the poor peasantry—those "hidden saints" as he truly called them—to their religion. The recital of those affecting anecdotes made one feel proud at being an humble member of a Church that could instil into the hearts of its adherents, in the face of the greatest temptation, such devotion to its precepts. Yet, as the rev. preacher said, it was a manifest design of God that the Irish people should be driven from their homes in order that they might carry the light of faith to the uttermost ends of the earth. Surely they were tried and not "found wanting." This instructive discourse brought to mind the attitude of the London *Times* and many of the English statesmen during the famine days. Joyfully they fancied they saw in what appeared at that time to be the inevitable destruction of the Irish race by famine and fever, an end to what they termed "the Irish difficulty," which they had created by misgovernment, robbery and cruelty in their worst forms. But a mighty race has sprung from those poor outcasts—particularly in the West—who were driven like cattle to the fever-stricken ships, with derisive cries, by their bigoted and wealthy oppressors. In their unfeeling exultation these modern Neros had evidently forgotten what with truth can be applied to the Irish race—the eloquently-worded and memorable dispatch of Tertullian, who, writing to the Roman Emperor of further persecuting the early Christians, said: "The more they are mown down the faster they spring up, for the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church."

INVERCARGILL.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

A VERY pretty and interesting event took place at St. Mary's, Clyde street, on the 9th inst., when the Misses Mary and Annie Dalton (sisters) were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, the former to Mr. Charles Bowlker, of Invercargill, and the latter to Mr. W. H. Sherlock, of the Bluff. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father McGrath in a very impressive manner, who, previous to their becoming united, gave them some good advice on the duties and responsibilities of married life.

The brides were given away by their father, Mr. James Dalton. They both looked charming, Miss Mary in electric blue and hat to match, and Miss Annie in cream nun's veiling and picture hat, and the conventional orange-blossoms. They were attended, as bridesmaids, the former by Miss Elsie Burke, of Invercargill, and the latter by the Misses Murie and Alice K.ancy, of Mātaura, who wore cream dresses and hats to match, with silver name brooches, the gift of Mr. Sherlock. After the ceremony an adjournment was made to the residence of the parents, where a sumptuous breakfast was laid. It was partaken of by a large number of guests, who drank the health and future prosperity of the newly married couples ere they departed for your city by the express for the purpose of spending their honeymoon. As both young ladies were born at Invercargill and were well known there, there was a great display of enthusiasm at their wedding, and presents were in profusion, too much for your space and my time to enumerate. Suffice it to say they came from Christchurch, Mosgiel, Dunedin, Bluff, Mātaura, Gore, etc., and consisted of crockery, silver ware, cutlery, chairs, feather pillows, oil paintings, clocks, drapery, bed quilts, and one donor made quite a few departure in presenting the future Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock with a twelve months issue of the TABLET. As the lady in question had been a member of the Invercargill congregation and latterly had been residing at Mātaura, the Church there will lose an energetic member; but as she is going to reside at the Bluff, that small congregation will find devoted workers in the person of herself and her husband, who, I may add, is the very latest (in these parts) seceder from Anglicanism, and who was received into the Church by the Very Rev. Dean Burke a short time ago.

BOOK NOTICES.

Another China. By the Right Rev. Mgr. Reynaud, C.M., Vicar Apostolic of the district of Tehe Kiang. Edited by M. T. Kelly. London: Barnes and Oates, Limited. Dublin: Brown and Nolan, Limited.

This little volume gives a simple but most interesting and graphic account of the works undertaken by Catholic missions in distant China. The Chinese language and institutions are very fully described, and unlike most writers on China, Mgr. Reynaud has much to say of the virtues of the Chinese, especially as shown in the work of the native Catholic body. Protestant and Catholic missions are candidly but carefully compared, and the full and admirable treatment of this subject is a leading feature of the work. Abundant evidence is also given to show the great harvest which awaits the Catholic Church if only more workers could be obtained to labour in this distant field. The work is written in a very clear and interesting style, and is adorned with a number of very pretty illustrations. It owes its publication in English to the zeal of an English Catholic whose daughter is spending her life in Tehe-Kiang as a Sister of Charity, and all who generously purchase a copy of the work will have the satisfaction of knowing that the money is to be solely devoted to the education of St. Joseph's young priests for China. The work, which is sold at the modest price of one-and-sixpence, may be obtained from the publishers, or from the secretary, St. Joseph's Sheaf, Kew College, S.J., Melbourne.

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Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 13, 1897.

It was intended to hold the postponed items of the St. Patrick's sports on the Basin Reserve on Wednesday last, but the weather was so unpropitious that another adjournment was necessary.

The Very Rev. Dr. Watters continued his former lecture on his recent visit to the South Sea Islands. The lecture was profusely illustrated by maps and curios, and was most interesting, as it dealt with the habits and customs of a people of whom we know but little. The College Minstrels contributed a number of items which were much appreciated. Dr. Martin, who accompanied the Very Rev. Dr. Watters in his trip, was to have supplemented the Rector's lecture, but was unavoidably absent in Dunedin. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the students who had contributed the entertainment concluded a very enjoyable evening.

The Prince of Wales' Birthday was held here in true holiday fashion, the majority of city people taking the opportunity of going into the country. Perhaps one of the most enjoyable of the day's outings was that held by St. Mary's Band at Mrs. Ross' Gardens at the Lower Hutt. Active preparations for this picnic had been going on for a long time under the direction of a committee, of which the Rev. Father Ainsworth was chairman and Mr. H. Houldsworth, secretary. Happily the weather was on its best behaviour, which is an exception, not the rule, in Wellington, consequently the attendance was large, upwards of a thousand persons going out to the pretty suburb by rail. The gardens are now looking at their best, therefore those who did not care about sports and games could enjoy themselves in looking at the beautiful flowers and the many and varied kinds of trees and shrubs, which have been brought there from all parts of the globe. Young and old had sports suited to their years. A tug-of-war contest between married and single men resulted in favour of the former, whilst the race for members of the band fell to Mr. H. Holcroft, Mr. M. Hodern being second, and Mr. C. Holcroft third. Messrs. Hynes and Ward superintended the sports, and much satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which they discharged their duties. It is needless to say that Mrs. Ross and family helped in every way to make the picnic an enjoyable outing.

The Rev. Father Yardin, of Meance, is at present in Wellington, being the guest of the clergy at the presbytery, Boulcott street. He will remain in the Empire City for a couple of weeks.

The solemnity of the Forty Hours' Adoration was commenced at the cathedral on Sunday morning last, and during the time it lasted the attendance at the various services was very large.

Quarant Ore will commence at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, to-morrow, and will be conducted entirely by the Fathers of St. Patrick's College.

A cable message received from Father Devoy during the week intimates that he, accompanied by his Grace Archbishop Redwood, was about to pay a visit to Brisbane, and that he intended to leave for Wellington by the Waikare, sailing from Sydney on the 29th inst., so that he should reach here by the 24th or 25th inst.

The Very Rev. Father McKenna and the Rev. Father Lewis, of Timaru, who were present at the ceremonies in connection with St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, are returning by the Mouowai, which is due from Sydney on Wednesday next.

The Hibernian Society intend to celebrate St. Patrick's Day with a sports gathering, an art-union, and a national concert in the evening. A strong committee has been set up to make the necessary arrangements.

Parliament has spent the best part of the week in discussing—or rather wrangling over—the Estimates. It is evident from the discussion which took place that the old skinflint party is not dead, or if so that it has worthy heirs and successors. The expenses in connection with the Right Hon. J. J. Seddon's trip to the Premier's Conference was the subject of much adverse criticism, indeed one Member so far forgot him-self, and showed his want of good taste—that is if he ever had any—by saying that he thought the Premier's bank balance had been considerably increased by the amount set down for this visit. Such a charge if made outside the House would be the means of bringing the accuser before the Supreme Court. Unfortunately there is such a thing as Parliamentary privilege which permits a Member to make accusations that are often groundless. It is pleasing to note that when the member who made this charge had time to collect his ideas and look at matters in a more dispassionate manner, he apologised for the warmth of his language, and the apology being accepted the matter ended. When the item relating to the expenses incurred by the Premier during his visit to England to attend the jubilee celebrations was reached the new skinflint party were again to the fore. The amount was too large, and they wanted details. Had these been given at first we would probably have the spectacle of the committee of the whole House going over it item by item. Objection would probably have been taken to the Premier travelling saloon to England, when he would have got there just as soon if he took a second cabin passage. Then tipping the stewards would be protested against as demoralising, and have a tendency to cause these useful members of a ship's company to underrate the importance of Members of the House who, when travelling, are seized with conscientious scruples against giving gratuities. Then again the idea of the Premier of a truly democratic Colony putting up at first-class American hotels, frequented by millionaire pork packers, and laying himself open to the danger of being tempted to have a bottle of wine for dinner, just for appearance sake, whilst he could have stayed at a temperance boarding house, with texts on the walls and hash on the table, and have been edified and instructed by the conversation of his fellow-lodgers. The Premier should have had no expenses whilst in London; was he not maintained in a royal manner by the Imperial authorities at the Hotel Cecil? He ought to have got a

commission from the manager of the establishment out of the princely sum received from the Imperial Government for lodging and feeding the New Zealand representative. Surely it seemed absurd to some Members that such a large tip should be given to the imposing flunkey who kept watch over our representative. Then why should a rupee be charged for taking the Premier to see the sights at Colombo, when he might have done the whole on foot and thus saved the pocket of the New Zealand taxpayer. However, through the obstancy of the Premier we were saved such a discussion, and the political economists of the New Zealand Parliament were denied the privilege of putting their ideas on the most economical method of travelling in the pages of *Hansard*. The next time we send a representative to foreign parts it will be necessary to arrange a programme beforehand, so that he shall know how much he can spend in tips, what class of boarding house he is to patronise, and whether he is to hire cabs or travel by omnibus or tram.

Diocese of Auckland.

(From our own correspondent.)

Thursday, November 11, 1897.

THE Very Rev. Dr. Egan, D.D., on Sunday, October 31, completed his one score and two years in the priesthood. He was ordained at Subiaco on the 31st October, 1875, by Cardinal Monaco. On the same day and place Father O'Gara, well known in Auckland but now on the mission at Teignmouth, Devonshire, was also ordained. Another remarkable fact is that on October 31 Dr. Egan completed his 29th year as a monk. In the year after his ordination, August, 1876, he obtained his degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in December of the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Music. He then proceeded to his home in Dublin and after a short stay there he was appointed to the charge of the Benedictine college at Ramsgate, staying there eight years. He was afterwards summoned to Rome to perform the high and important office in the Benedictine college of professor of theology. Very soon, however, the Italian Government seized the college amongst other disreputable acts of spoliation of Church property, about which period the late lamented Dr. Luck made application to the head of his Order and secured the services of Dr. Egan for the Auckland diocese, in which he has since laboured. It is interesting to state that his youngest brother, Thomas, in religion Rev. Father Erkenswald, at present occupies the position of rector at Ramsgate, a position previously held by his distinguished brother. This brother is also on the Central Board of Education in England, over which Cardinal Vaughan is the head. Dr. Egan's mother is still living at Ramsgate near to her youngest son. The members of St. Benedict's choir, after Vespers on Sunday evening, October 31, entertained Dr. Egan in a befitting manner in the presbytery.

The Very Rev. Father Ginaty is prosecuting his good and most arduous labour of the mission in the city. He gave a week to Ponsonby, and last Sunday evening he commenced at St. Benedict's. On Sunday next he commences in Parnell and the following Sunday he starts in the cathedral parish. The rev. manager of the Magdala possesses unbounded zeal and enthusiasm for his work.

At St. Patrick's on All Souls' Day the mortal remains of Mr. Michael Hughes, late of Reefron, were laid out in front of the altar rails. The presence of the dead on such a day could not but have brought home vividly to their minds, "into dust thou shalt return." This awful fact cannot be too often impressed upon us.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration Executive Committee met on Sunday afternoon last in the Marist Brothers' School and decided to at once take steps for the due honouring of the national festival of 1898. They again meet in St. Patrick's Hall to-morrow evening.

Rev. Father Croke and his assistant lay collectors are making remarkable and successful efforts in gathering money in St. Patrick's parish towards the presbytery debt fund.

The Sisters of Mercy on last Monday opened in the Catholic Institute a Kindergarten school, which is under the charge of Sister Columba. In this undertaking the good Sisters are deserving of the greatest assistance and commendation, because like institutions in other hands have been freely used amongst our children for proselytising purposes.

Last Monday and Tuesday evenings a bazaar in aid of the convent schools at Devonport took place at that Marine suburb, and last night a concert to conclude the round of amusement was held. The whole was a great success and reflected credit upon the ladies and gentlemen of the shore for their untiring exertions during the last five months. Good work has been accomplished by the Sisters, and assistance was well deserved.

Rev. Father Mulvihill, who has now recovered from his recent illness, is still at the Bishop's palace, but will, on his Lordship's return proceed to Gisborne, over which parish he is to preside. Very fortunate indeed are the Gisbornites in securing so worthy and exemplary a priest.

Hon. E. Blake, Q.C., M.P., writing from Toronto under date December 22 last to the Hon. J. A. Tole, President, and Mr. M. J. Sheehan, hon. sec. Irish National Federation, Auckland branch, said: "Dear sirs, I have to thank you for your letter of 7th August, conveying to me the resolution of the Auckland branch of the Irish National Federation passed on 22nd July. The great warmth and cordiality of my reception by the Federation at Auckland made on me a deep and lasting impression, and enhances the value to me of this resolution, for which I wish to convey to the branch my very hearty thanks. Allow me to thank you also, individually, for your kind words, and to assure you that my son and I often think and talk of the good friends we made in Auckland." The resolution referred to was passed and sent to the eminent member for Longford in recognition of the great effort made by him in the Imperial Parliament last March in stating Ireland's just claim for financial reform.

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Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

A. GRAY, well known in musical circles and
for a number of years Piper to the Dunedin
Burns Club, Proprietor.

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

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

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard
Tables

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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Arcade Painting and Paper-hanging
Establishment, Ashburton.

A Splendid Stock of the latest designs in
Wall Papers, also Mixed Paints, Window
Glass, Scrim, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Var-
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Artists' Materials a Speciality.

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J. and W. GRANT,

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

J. and W. G., in thanking the public for
their support in the past, beg to solicit a
continuance of the same. As we have now
a very complete stock for carrying on our
several branches, and having secured the
services of one of the best painters in the
Colony, we have now a very strong staff of
men in their different lines.

Shoeing, as usual, a speciality.

HUGH GOURLEY

desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as for-
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Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy.

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EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

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

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

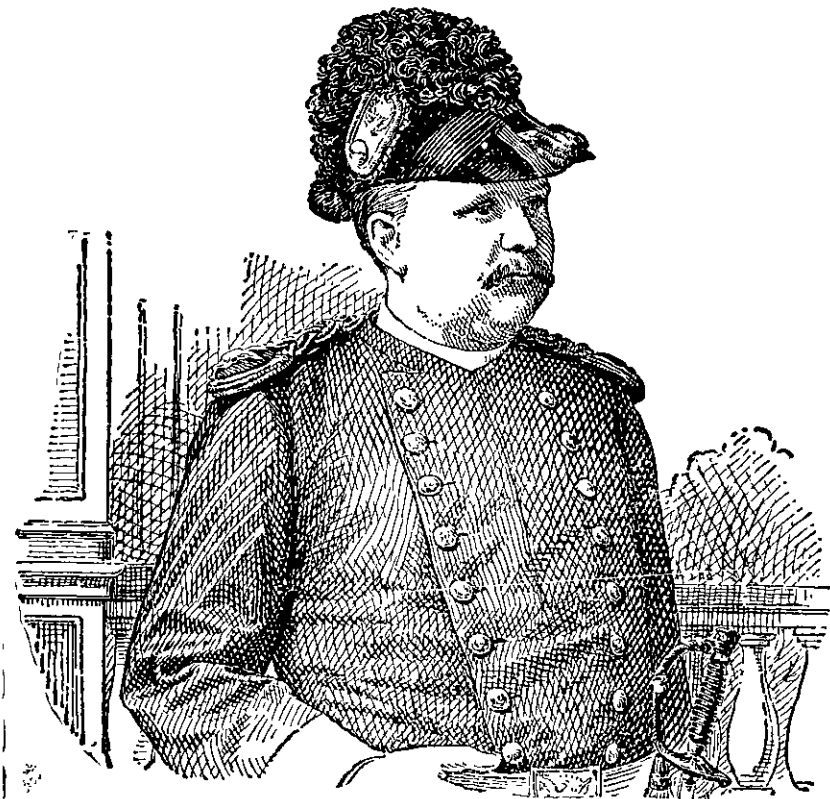
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BLOOD PURIFIED. WEIGHT INCREASED. Health Completely Restored.

Col. Jas. H. Carmichael, a Distinguished member of the Staff of the
Governor of Massachusetts, and whose portrait is here reproduced,
heartily recommends Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla with markedly beneficial results.
When I began using it I was very much out of health, and had lost a good
deal in weight. My blood was in an unhealthful condition, which was made
manifest in several unpleasant ways. Soon after commencing the use of
the Sarsaparilla I began to improve, my weight increased, and before very
long my health was completely restored. I heartily recommend AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA."

The above testimonial from the gallant Colonel, and the many thousands
of others received from all parts of the world, are incontrovertible evidence
of the wonderful efficacy of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as a blood purifier
and health restorer.

"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." There are many worthless
imitations seeking to profit by the world-wide reputation of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

See that the name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is on the wrapper, and blown
in the glass of each bottle. Accept no other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Auckland has once again asserted her commercial supremacy in this colony. The Government returns for the quarter ending September 30 show the customs contributions from the four chief centres to be: Auckland, £588,395; Wellington, £480,827; Dunedin, £398,589; Christchurch, £356,945. In the gold export value Auckland also heads the list, and the same applies to the excise returns.

"Has the dog a soul?" was the delectable subject to elucidate which the gifted "Colonus" devoted two columns in the *Herald*. Even those of undoubted brain-power have "lucid intervals." Bow-wow's intelligence and sagacity is undisputed, but to connect these endowments to the possession of a soul would be like trying to stand the pyramid upon its apex.

The local Anglican clergy have forwarded a petition to the New Zealand Parliament, now in session asking that no further facilities be granted to those seeking divorce. Better late than never. To prevaricate is to err, and for three hundred years the prevarication and erring have gone on increasing until "old Harry's handiwork has become in the hands of his successors unmanageable hence the application for the brake. This is the result of man's tinkering with the laws of God.

Mr. Peter Dignan has been again nominated for the position of Mayor of Auckland. Right well has he fulfilled the duties, for the half term to which he was suddenly called, owing to the untimely death of his predecessor in office. His Worship is decidedly a man of action, and to him garrulosity is entirely foreign.

Last Sunday evening the "tap of the Orange drum" as Cardinal Logue puts it in Ireland, was heard in Ponsonby. A body, about the strength of a corporal's guard, wended their way, decked in gaudy and meaningless paraphernalia, to listen to a minister of the Gospel of peace in his conventicle distorting the pages of history in regard to Guy Fawke's attempt to send sky high the Parliamentary buildings at Westminster. It would be as untrue to charge the Catholic Church with keeping from Nansen the North Pole as to charge it with the concoction of the local political design known as the gunpowder plot.

Two or more attempts to arouse sympathy for the engineers on strike in England have ended in failure. This is deplorable, because this body is making a noble stand in defence of a noble principle, and to treat the great struggle as a parochial one is suicidal policy on the part of the workers. Eight hours a day is sufficient exercise for the human frame, and in the long run will assuredly pan out better for all concerned.

The city has a somewhat sombre look about it in consequence of the array of black cloth to be seen in the street in the persons of the Australasian Wesleyan parsons who have assembled to hold a conference. Amongst them are the Rev. Fitchett, the versatile writer of the *Review of Reviews*, and the Rev. Dr. Brown, who, to his sorrow, fell across the path of Cardinal Moran by extolling in exaggerated terms the Protestant missionary efforts. The Cardinal showed the Sydney public the reverse side of the picture.

Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

ON Sunday last the "Devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration" was celebrated with great solemnity at the Pro-Cathedral. The Pro-Cathedral was crowded at all the services and a great number of the faithful approached Holy Communion. At the High Mass Haydn's No 2 Mass was rendered with full orchestral accompaniment. The Vicar-General, who also preached on the occasion, was celebrant, and the Rev. Fathers Huault and Rafferty were deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The music by Mr. Bland Holt's orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Percy Kehoe, was admirably interpreted throughout, and the Vicar-General, previous to his discourse, suitably expressed his thanks and the thanks of the congregation to the musicians for their great services during the devotion. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament also took place, and while the Holy Eucharist was borne around the sacred edifice, the orchestra played in splendid style "Rienzi's prayer," which is the usual offertory piece at the Papal Chapel in Rome. The choir was strengthened by the inclusion of Mrs. J. P. Kelly, Miss A. Hayward and Mr. G. Cronin, to whom the various solos were allotted. Miss Funston played all the organ accompaniments. The evening devotion was of a special nature suited to the occasion, and the Vicar-General preached a splendid sermon on the Holy Eucharist. The altar was beautifully decorated, thanks to Miss Rose White, Miss Kearney and Mr. Mulvihill, who, under the supervision of the Rev. Father Galerne, performed this task in an excellent manner.

On Friday last his Excellency the Governor and Lady Ranfurly, accompanied by Captains Alexander and Ward and the Hon. C. Hill Trevor, paid a visit to the asylum conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Magdala. They arrived at 11 a.m., and were received by the Very Rev. Father Cummings V.G., and the Lady Superior. The Very Rev. Father Ginaty, whose name is intimately associated with the asylum, is absent on its business in Auckland. Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Marnane, Rafferty and Huault, and Sir George Clifford, the Hon. W. C. Walker, the Mayor of Christchurch, Messrs. E. O'Connor, W. Clifford, H. B. Kirk, J. C. Maddison, W. B. Scott and Dr. Hacon, and a number of ladies, including Lady Clifford. The vice-regal party was conducted to the schoolroom, outside the entrance to which were two tasteful arches of foliage and flowers, one bearing the words "Welcome, our Governor." In the schoolroom, where the Sisters and the children, or penitents were assembled, there were displayed in green leaves the mottoes, "*Cœd mille faillite*," and "Welcome, Lady Ranfurly." A dais had been prepared for the reception of the visitors, and as they entered the National Anthem was sung, and three of the youngest children presented Lady Ranfurly with a beautiful bouquet of white flowers. Sir George Clifford then read an address, which, after reciting His Excellency's titles, proceeded thus:—"May it

please your Excellency—In conformity with the teaching of our religion, which inculcates loyalty to our rulers, we, the Catholics of the diocese of Christchurch, Bishop, priests, and people, wish to express our heartiest congratulations on your having been entrusted by Her Majesty with the government of this colony. We also desire to extend to your Excellency and Lady Ranfurly, on this your first visit to Christchurch, "*Cœd mille faillite*." We would also ask your Excellency to accept the expression of our deepest loyalty and attachment to our Most Gracious Queen, whose representative you are, and our gratitude at the fact that Her Majesty has been spared to complete her record reign of 60 years. We trust that the sojourn of your Excellency and Lady Ranfurly amongst us may be a pleasant and enjoyable one, and that your administration of this young and vigorous colony will, under the protection and blessing of God, be for the welfare of the people of New Zealand. Signed on behalf of the clergy and laity—Stephen Cummings, Vicar-General and Diocesan administrator; George Clifford, baronet; H. H. Loughlan, and E. O'Connor, secretary." His Excellency, in replying, said:—"Gentlemen, I have pleasure in receiving your address, and it gives me satisfaction to hear you state that your religion teaches loyalty to rulers. I beg to thank you for the welcome you give me and Lady Ranfurly on this, our first visit to Christchurch. I gladly accept the expression of your deepest loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and I note your gratitude that she has been spared to complete her 60 years of rule. I sincerely hope she may long continue in health and strength to reign over us, and to see those immense dominions, so called her colonies, ever progressing in welfare and prosperity, and their inhabitants looking up with veneration, love, and esteem to that Sovereign who has, in her long and glorious reign, seen the flag of England extend its protection and power over an area almost large enough to double the dominions she inherited on her accession, and whose every action and every thought has been devoted to the lasting good of her people. I earnestly join with you in the hope that my sojourn in this country may not only be a pleasant one, but may in the first instance be of use and of benefit to the people of New Zealand. The Vicar-General said that, on behalf of the Lady Superior, the nuns and the 130 children, he wished to express the deepest thanks to His Excellency and Lady Ranfurly for the kindly interest they had shown by going there, and their fervent prayer would be that they might have full enjoyment of life. He was sure that the hope his Excellency had expressed, that his career here might be a useful one, would be fulfilled. He hoped that they would sometimes think of the children under the protection of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and he could assure them that the earnest prayer of Sisters and penitents would be for their welfare. His Excellency, in reply, said that on behalf of Lady Ranfurly and himself he begged to thank the Rev. Mother, Sisters, and children for their kindly expressions of welcome. It had been to Lady Ranfurly, as well as himself, a very pleasant thing to find themselves welcomed to every institution that they had been able to visit in this country, and he could only say that both Lady Ranfurly and himself took the deepest interest in movements and institutions of this nature, and trusted that their work would ever be for the amelioration of the population of New Zealand. The vice-regal party and the other visitors were conducted through the institution, the inmates of which were seen at their usual work. They were then entertained with light refreshments and took their departure. Before leaving, the Governor expressed himself much pleased with the institution, and his surprise at its extent. Lady Ranfurly also said that she had been much touched with her reception and with the demeanour of the children. The address presented on behalf of the Bishop, clergy, and laity was beautifully illuminated in vellum, and mounted on pale silk adorned with knots of white ribbon and surmounted with Lord Ranfurly's coat-of-arms. The text was surrounded by a scroll border of the twelfth century monastic designs in a most artistic and tasteful combination of colours, and believed to be probably the only one of its kind in the Colony. The illuminations and other adornments of the address were done by the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions at the convent in Barbadoes street.

On Sunday afternoon last Mr. F. Cooper took several photos of the members of St. Mary's Church choir, who, not only for numbers but also for efficiency now rank among the best choirs in the diocese. All the members were present, and they were grouped near St. Mary's school Hall, which made an excellent background for the portraits. Amongst them were no fewer than eight of the pupils of the able and painstaking choir-master, Mr. Rossiter, who by various means succeeds in keeping the choir together and in a flourishing condition. The day was very fine and favourable for photography, and it is expected that in a few days Mr. Cooper will produce some excellent photos of the group of musicians. Before the sketches were taken the choir met for about half-an-hour's practice. They are now engaged with Gounod's *Messe Solennelle*, which they intend to render with full orchestral accompaniment at the coming Christmas solemnities. On that occasion there is a great musical treat in store for the faithful in St. Mary's, judging from the ability of many members of the choir, and from the great attention that Mr. Rossiter is devoting to the Mass. On Sunday next, the devotion, known as the "Forty Hours' Adoration," will commence immediately after High Mass at St. Mary's.

On Sunday last it was announced that the Redemptorist Fathers, who are coming from Australia, will arrive in about a week hence in this city and will open a Mission in the Pro-Cathedral on the first Sunday in Advent. A census of the Catholic people in the city has already been made in order to facilitate the work of the mission.

"Yes," said the editor, "here are a number of directions from outsiders as to the way of conducting a paper. See that they are all carried out." And the subordinates, gathering them into a large basket, did so.

"GET ON THE SOIL, YOUNG MAN; GET ON THE SOIL."

P. LUNDON, PHENIX CHAMBERS, AVENUE, WANGANUI. Land, Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent, Valuator, General Commission Agent, Labour Bureau, Hotel Broker, Cook's Tourist Agent.

LAND AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT. CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT

AUCKLAND.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.
For Sale by Public Auction.
Kauri Timber in Mangakahia Survey District: 452 green trees, containing 2,127,834 sup. ft.; 66 scorched trees, containing 212,043 sup. 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.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22.
For application for Cash, for occupation with Right to Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.
First and Second-Class Surveyed Land.
32 sections: Tauhara, Marereu, Oruawharo, Wharehine, Waitoa, Mangakahia, Waoku, Watatau, Hukerenui Districts; 6076 acres. Cash price from 7s 6d to £1 per acre.
16 sections: Ohewhero District, Raglan County; 5720 acres. Cash price, 11s per acre.

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 5d per acre.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22.
For application for Cash, for occupation with Right to Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.
3 sections: Norsewood, Waipawa County; 579 acres. Cash price, 10s and £1 per acre.

WELLINGTON
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
For Lease by Public Tender.
28 sections: Town of Pipiriki, from 1 rood to 23 acres. Terms of lease, 21 years. Upset rental from £1 to £2 14s.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22.
Village Homestead Allotments for Lease in Perpetuity.
8 sections: Rewa, Pongaroa and Rakaunui Village Settlements; from 9 acres to 100 acres each. Annual rental from 1s to 3s 2d per acre.
PAPARANGI SETTLEMENT, 313 acres, about February next.
Rent, about 13s 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 1 to 10 acres.

MARLBOROUGH.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.
2 small grazing runs, Hundalee district, 1265 and 4410 acres. Rental, 6½d and 4½d per acre per annum.
These lands are situated in the Kaikoura County, distant 10 and 13 miles from Kaikoura.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.
For Sale by Public Auction.
2 sections on Titirangi Run, Gore, S.D.; 187 and 217 acres. Upset prices, £66 15s and £81 7s 6d, with cost of survey, £22 5s and £25.

CANTERBURY.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.
For Lease in Perpetuity.
12 sections: Highbank Settlement, Ashburton County, ranging from 1 acre to 50 acres each. Annual rental from 6s 5d to 10s per acre.
For Sale by Public Auction at Timaru.
2 sections: Rangitata, Ashburton County; 20 acres and 32 acres. Upset price, £35 and £56 17s 6d. These sections are situated on Main South Road, two miles from Ealing Railway Station.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22.
For application for Cash, for occupation with Right to Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.
1 section: Geraldine; 935 acres. Cash price, 12s 6d per acre.
1 section: Shepherd's Bush District, Ashburton; 1650 acres. Cash price, £1 10s per acre.

OTAGO.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.
For application for Cash, for occupation with Right to Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.
41 sections in Tuapeka, Lake, Vincent, Maniototo and Clutha Counties; areas from 8 acres to 527 acres. Cash prices from 5s to £2 15s per acre.
For Lease in Perpetuity.
1 section: Ardgowan Estate, Oamaru; 12 acres. Annual rent, 15s 6d per acre.
2 sections: Maerewhenua Estate; 7 acres and 11 acres. Annual rent, 7s 9d and 8s per acre.

SOUTHLAND.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 13.
For Lease in Perpetuity.
1 section: Merrivale Estate, Waiau, S.D.; 314 acres. Annual rent, 9s 6d per acre. This section is about 15 miles from Otautau.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22
Village Homestead Allotments for Lease in Perpetuity.
5 sections: Waianiwa Village, New River Hundred; 5 acres and 8 acres each. Annual rent, 3s 2d per acre. These sections are 3 miles from Waianiwa Railway Station.
The Land for Settlements Board is negotiating for the purchase 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.

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

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 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."

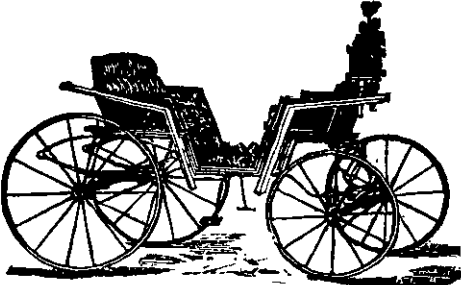
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Mrs. Jones did then reply.
There as on that I buy from them
I now will tell you why.

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And you will get them there.

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The Catholic World.

FRANCE.—The Alleged Visions at Tilly: Directions to a Bishop.—The Congregation of the Holy Office, having examined the documents forwarded by the Bishop of Bayeux regarding the visions which were reported to have taken place at Tilly-sur-Teulles, has published the following decree:—"The bishop must endeavour to avoid all that may seem a direct or even indirect approval of the visions or the pilgrimages, etc. He must further inform the faithful, through some Catholic newspaper, that it is for the ecclesiastical authority alone to give judgment in this matter, and that there is a vigorous obligation of conforming to that judgment when it is pronounced. Meanwhile he is to prohibit clerics from entering into any investigation in the matter. With regard to the withdrawal of the statue, he must decide in his prudence if that step is opportune, and at what moment it may be suitable to take it.—(Signed) L.M. Card. PAROCHET."

The "Te Deum" in the Churches.—Every Church has had its "Te Deum" in thanksgiving for the Franco-Russian alliance. Remote country places have not been behind the capital. But while the different churches of Paris have each celebrated the thanksgiving service after its own manner, the ceremonies ordered by the Cardinal-Archbishop took place at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmatre. This roused the ire of the Radical Press, and the curious spectacle was seen of prominent Radicals and Freethinkers, who dislike churches in general, taking up arms for the Cathedral of Notre Dame on the ground that the ceremony should have taken place there. At the same time they took the opportunity of calling the Basilica of Montmatre "the bazaar of the Fathers of the Assumption." The answer to this was that the so-called "Bazaar of the Assumption," or, in other words, the magnificent Church of the National Vow, represents in a religious sense the whole French nation, and not a town or a parish. Accordingly the thanksgiving service was celebrated there with *ecclat*. These religious manifestations have extended over a fortnight. The "Te Deum" ceremony at the parish church at Lourdes was the occasion of an interesting demonstration in memory of the Abbé Peyramall, curé of Lourdes, at the time of Bernadette Soubirons. The procession, starting from the church and including the Mayor and Municipal Council, went to the tomb of the Abbé Peyramall in the crypt of the new church. There the "De Profundis" was sung and the people were called upon to contribute to the completion of the church in memory of their revered pastor. "We will! We will!" was heard on all sides. The Abbé Peyramall's memory is not only held in veneration by the people of Lourdes, but the man himself is looked upon as a saint. It may be remembered that he was Bernadette's protector at the beginning of her mission, when she was hardly believed in, and when the civil authorities threatened to harass her family. "They shall walk over my body," he said, "before they enter the Soubirons' house." He had said also: "Little one, if you are deceiving us, you will never see the Blessed Virgin in Heaven." This was said half playfully and to test the child, for in reality he had believed in Bernadette from the first without waiting for the last word of the celestial message, "I am the Immaculate Conception."

ITALY.—In the cause of Religious Freedom.—The anti-clerical newspapers of Italy have one after the other published the information that, pressure having been brought to bear on the Marquis di Rudini to prohibit all Catholic assemblies and processions on the ground that they tend only to ferment party spirit, the Premier is at present considering the means of carrying out this project. The Catholic Press, however, shows itself but little concerned with these rumours. It is absurd to say that the exercise of religion is a party display, and, besides, the Catholics have proved themselves so determined of late in vindicating their right to the open display of their sentiments that no Government that did not positively court trouble would now think of attempting coercive measures against them. In accordance with the present law the priests are obliged to give the police authorities notice of their intention of holding a procession some time before the day fixed for it. To give evidence of their resolution and their spirit of union a large number of the parish priests have now decided to send in all their announcements at the beginning of the year.

ROME.—The Promise of a Consistory.—Although nothing authoritative or certain has been given out, there is no great improbability in the revived rumour of the nearness of a Consistory. It is stated that the French Cardinals created in the spring of the year will receive the hat before its close, most probably in November. The new creations announced in the same way as the Consistory itself refer to a new Spanish Cardinal in succession to the late Cardinal Monescillo, and to two new French Cardinals, or at least to one. This creation would make a Cardinal resident in Curia, and in connection with it the same names are mentioned as on past occasions, those of Père Eschbach, the Superior of the French Seminary; M. Captier, Superior-General of St. Sulpice; and Mgr. Mourey, Auditor of the Rota for France. It is also stated, and this time with particular likelihood, that a new Cardinal will be made in the Roman Curia. The prelates nearest to this dignity and most mentioned in the connection are Mgr. Ciasca, O.S.A., Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda; Mgr. Genuari, Assessor of the Holy Office; and Mgr. Della Volpe, Majordomo.

Copt Visitors.—Amongst those who were recently granted the favour of an audience with the Pope were some nuns from the Copt Church in Egypt. The Mother Superior with her assistant and the Rev. Mothers of the different English and Egyptian communities were present. These zealous nuns have laboured very energetically in spreading the faith amongst the Copts. Two young girls have already joined their schools, and several others are preparing to follow. The Holy Father gave the nuns a most cordial welcome. On the same day, Ramsis Gress Bey, a noble Copt, was received in

audience. He told the Pope a painful story of the struggle the zealous missionaries have to make against want and penury of every sort. The missionaries had themselves not complained and the true difficulties of their condition were consequently unknown to the Pope. On hearing of them for the first time, the Holy Father promised to take immediate steps to aid, as far as money advances are useful, the action of the priests who are spending their lives to recall the Copts to union with their legitimate head, the Vicar of Christ.

HOKITIKA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

November 13, 1897.

It is always a source of great pleasure to those professing the least spark of Catholicity to see the names of our Catholic children standing forth so prominently in the numerous public examinations held at various times throughout the Colony. The results of these public examinations, which are the tests of ability of all the children (regardless of creed), should prove ample refutation to the arguments of those sceptics who deride the soundness of secular education imparted in Catholic schools. Blinded by their bigotry these worldly-wise mortals consider that when a knowledge of the Creator of all things enters into the education of youth, secular knowledge, which is their all in all, is impossible, or, at most, of a very superficial kind. The struggle so long and so persistently continued by our Catholic communities to provide our children with a good secular and religious education, which will fit them for the battle of life and prepare them for the enjoyments of the life to come, will, I hope, soon have its effect on the Government of the country, and cause them to rectify the wrongs and oppression we have so long laboured under in this "free and liberal" country. To bring this to an early issue all that is necessary is the co-operation of our wavering brothers, who, in spite of all warnings and exhortations, persist in sending their children to godless schools, to the danger of both their own and children's immortal souls. Seeing as they must that our Catholic schools compare most favourably with State-aided schools, let me once more urge those Catholic parents who have been lax in the past, to send their children to their own schools, and thus relieve themselves of grave responsibilities. When a public examination is on the tapis our little town is on the *qui vive*, and the good Sisters of Mercy, who have the care of both boys and girls, deserve the highest commendation for their devoted and tireless attention bestowed in imparting the requisite knowledge. The following results of the drawing examinations, held at Hokitika on September 1st in connection with the School of Arts, Wellington, obtained by the local convent schools and the branch houses at Kanieri and Kumara, reflect great credit on the teachers and pupils, as it is the first time anything of the kind has been attempted by them.

FREEHAND.

Edgar McDonald, St. Mary's School, Hokitika, good; Walter Smith, St. Mary's School, Hokitika, pass; Leo J. Daly, St. Mary's School, Hokitika, pass; F. Sellars, St. Mary's School Hokitika, pass; Robert Ross, St. Mary's School, Hokitika, pass; Christina Hayes, St. Mary's School, Hokitika, pass; Katie O'Connor, St. Mary's School, Hokitika, pass; John Burns, St. Joseph's School, Kanieri, pass; Mary O'Donnell, St. Joseph's School, Kanieri, pass; Jane Bourke, St. Mary's High School, Hokitika, pass; Maggie Dee, St. Mary's High School, Hokitika, pass; Mary Ann Dee, St. Mary's High School, Hokitika, pass; Ruby Burns, St. Mary's High School, Hokitika, pass.

SCALE.

Maimie Moynihan, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, good; George Gilbert, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass; Thomas Gilbert, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass; Michael Murphy, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass; Maggie Coll, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass; Mary McCormick, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass; Edmund Galligan, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass; W. Hassall, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass.

GEOMETRICAL.

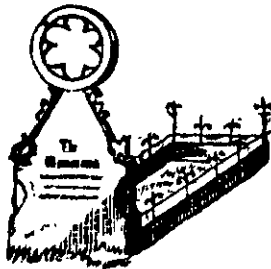
George Gilbert, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, excellent; Thomas Gilbert, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, excellent; Michael Murphy, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, excellent; Arthur Burger, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, good; Ernest McDonald, St. Mary's School, Hokitika, good; Monica Hartnett, St. Mary's High School, Hokitika, good; Maggie Brooks, St. Mary's High School, Hokitika, good; John Burns, St. Joseph's School, Kanieri, good; Janie Burke, St. Mary's High School, Hokitika, pass; Michael Daly, St. Joseph's School, Kanieri, good; Ruby Burns, St. Mary's High School, Hokitika, pass; Eugene McCormick, St. Joseph's School, Kanieri, pass; Sophia Caldwell, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass; Maggie Coll, St. Patrick's School, Kumara, pass.

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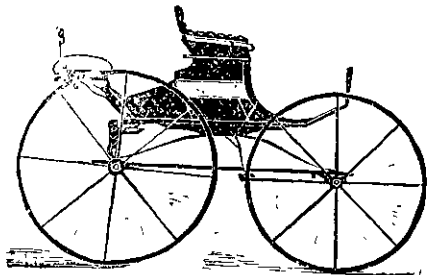
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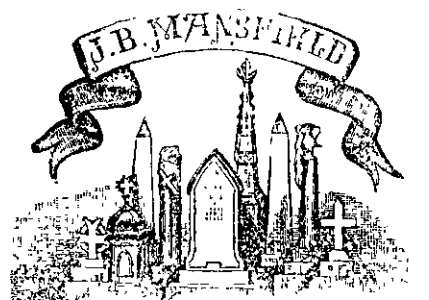
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PALMERSTON NORTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE 40 hours devotion took place in Palmerston North on October 24, and was a great success. Nearly the whole parish received on Tuesday morning. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Smyth, of Hastings, who gave an eloquent and very practical discourse on the love of the Sacred Heart. There was a full congregation, and all were most attentive during the sermon, which lasted about 40 minutes; and all were highly delighted with the manner the preacher treated his subject. There was solemn High Mass on Tuesday morning, Very Rev. Father Smyth, celebrant; Rev. Father Power, deacon; Rev. Father Melu, sub-deacon; and Rev. Father McKenna master of ceremonies. The procession of the children both on Sunday and Tuesday was perfect. Eleven children made their first holy communion on the Sunday morning, the opening of the 40 hours. The music was under the conductorship of Father Patterson. Palestrina's Masses were sung by a full and efficient choir. During the 40 hours all the music was rendered in a very creditable manner, and for power and expression the Palmerston North choir make a very fair display. The voices are good and well balanced. The parts were sustained by Misses Brandon, Rush, Brophy (2), Scanlon, Stephenson, and Messrs. Gamble, Adams, Brophy (2), Rogers, Hanley, and Scanlon. Mr. Gamble acted as conductor on the Sunday, and Miss Oakley as organist. There was a nice orchestra assisting on the Sunday under the leadership of Mr. W. Brophy. Rev. Father Patterson thanked the clergy for their attendance, and the choir and instrumentalists, and complimented all upon their endeavours to make the 40 hours such a perfect success.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AT KERRYTOWN.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE annual entertainment given by the pupils attending St. Joseph's Convent School, Kerrytown, was held earlier this year than in previous ones—on November 8. The evening's programme eclipsed all previous ones, while the attendance may fairly be similarly designated. The Sisters of St. Joseph spared no trouble in having the staging rendered most effective, and the fitting up of the scenery was allocated to Messrs. C. Bates and Co., Temuka, who made the most of it.

The first part of the programme was opened with an overture, "Mattei's waltz," by Misses Scannell and Brosnan, who fairly sustained the reputation of their teachers. In the full chorus, "O'Donnell Aboo," patient and careful training was evident, and nothing was left to be desired. "Taming a Tiger" (a farce) was somewhat an object lesson, and Masters O'Driscoll, Fitzgerald and Sullivan represented the parts allotted to them intelligently. Miss Brosnan pleasantly rendered the solo "Some day I'll wander back again," as did also the infant children the action song, "The little cooks" in a clockwork-like manner. "The Abyssinian expedition" (piano duet) was artistically executed by Masters O'Driscoll and Sullivan. The story of the ever-popular duet "The crookit bawbee" (in costume) was faithfully told in most melodious voice by Master Brosnan and Miss Julia Hoare, which brought the programme to a very pleasing item—a solo by Miss Sullivan, "Has sorrow thy young days shaded." Too much praise cannot be given to the simple, yet feeling, way in which this item was rendered. The drama "The Unappreciated Genius" was played in more than "amateur" style, and the parts were well balanced. The cast was:—Mrs. Brown (lady who writes to the newspapers), Miss Lucy O'Driscoll; Mr. Brown (her husband), Master Eugene Breen; servant, Miss Hannah Stack; children, Masters Day, Sullivan, Scannell and J. Stack. The duet, "Pulaski's banner" was feelingly rendered by the Misses Coughlan, and a musical treat followed, the cantata "The White Garland." The characters were:—The Queen, Miss Julia Hoare; Perseverance, Miss Lynch; Punctuality, Miss Coughlan; Generosity, Miss G. Hoare; Quarrelsome Scholar, Master O'Driscoll; Selfish Scholar, Master Sullivan; Tardy Scholar, Master Brosnan. An unlimited amount of care must have been bestowed in the teaching of this somewhat difficult piece, and certainly it would have been difficult to improve upon it.

The second part was ushered in by an overture entitled "Irish airs," in which Master and Miss Fitzgerald were deservedly encored. Miss Coughlan, in her simple and unpretentious style, sang "Heather hills." One of the pleasant things about this young lady's singing is that she puts on no "airs"—so detrimental to many who are much less entitled to them than the person mentioned. The junior singing class was successful in the action song "The fisher girls" (in costume). A farce, which created no small amount of amusement, was "Scene from the beach school," sustained by Masters J. Scannell, Sullivan, S. Scannell, J. Leonard, J. Breen, J. Connell, J. Stack, Patrick Brosnan, M. O'Driscoll, and Joseph Kelly. The pathetic solo, "The fisherman and his child," was softly and sweetly sung by Miss J. Coughlan, and the infant children were again pleasing in the tambourine drill. Miss Brosnan was heard to advantage in the solo "The rowan tree," and Misses O'Driscoll gave a vivacious and creditable rendering of the piano duet "Qui Vive." Misses Julia Hoare and M. Lynch made a hit in the burlesque vocal duet, "You shan't play in our yard," and then followed the drama, "Alls Well That Ends Well," and considered from all points it ended well. The cast was: Mrs. Annersly, Miss Hoare; Julia Annersly, Miss L. Gosling; Mrs. Mantford, Miss Brosnan; Mrs. Raymond, Miss M. Hoare; Miss Nicely, Miss M. Coughlan; Miss Chatter, Miss Julia Hoare; Miss Fry, Miss A. Brosnan; Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss Connell; Argery, Miss E. Stack. Each performer did first-class, and much acclamation was bestowed by the audience upon the production. Master Brosnan had to respond to an encore in his comic song, "Paddy, the rascal," singing "Kitty of Coolgardie." The action song, "The flower bells," by the senior pupils, brought the pro-

gramme to the last item, full chorus "Christmas chimes," which blended in perfect harmony. The accompaniments were played by Misses Hoare, Scannell, and Coughlan.

When it is remembered that the Sisters had to prepare their pupils for the annual inspector's examination, when, by the way, all save, I think, two passed, one cannot help marvelling at the efficiency of the whole of the performers. As I have referred to the examination, a paragraph from the inspector's report on the school may not be out of place. He says: "This school has passed a highly satisfactory examination, and is a credit to the staff."

The dramatic pieces, the musical selections, and the singing were really excellent, and all that can be done is to congratulate the Sisters not only on the treat they prepared for the evening in question, but on the splendid results of their past year's teaching.

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 fed 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.



CITIZENS' LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Largest Industrial Life Office in Australasia.

REGISTERED CAPITAL, £200,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £177,493. CLAIMS PAID, OVER £100,000.

Security Lodged with Australasian Governments, including New Zealand.

Ordinary and Industrial Assurance and Yearly Bonuses Ordinary Branch.

Head Office: Castlereagh street, Sydney.
Head Office for New Zealand.

CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON.
DUNEDIN OFFICE:

2 & 3 ROSS' BUILDINGS, THE OCTAGON
J. J. COTTER, Superintendent.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.
JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at a 1/6 hours for travellers.

Free Stabling.

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA

COAL for every purpose is so universally recognised by all HOUSEHOLDERS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the Middle Island now, that it would be superfluous for the Company to detail the special features of its superiority over all other coals in every notice like this. The present, therefore, is only to assure the Public generally that the Coal maintains its excellence, and is sold by all Merchants in the trade.

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual next month

W. P. WATSON,
General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin.
12th November, 1896.

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

COUGHLAN BROTHERS

Beg to notify that they have taken this Hotel, and will be glad to MEET their OLD CUSTOMERS and FRIENDS. The Hotel will be run on the same lines as heretofore, and no effort will be spared to please customers.

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

THOMAS JOHNSTONE, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Assistant of the Apothecaries Hall (Dublin), etc., etc.,

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Young, growing girls suffer a good deal from poverty of the blood, or anæmia, characterised by a pale, waxy complexion, and accompanied with pain in the side, dyspepsia, difficulty of breathing, especially when mounting a hill, and general want of tone. The best treatment recommended by the leading doctors is a course of Bland's Iron Pills, of which I hold large supplies, and sell in boxes at 2s 6d and 3s 6d each, post free. Write for pamphlet of household remedies. Medicines delivered free of postage when cash accompanies order.

THE FAVOURITE

KITCHEN RANGE

IS

SHACKLOCK'S "ORION."

It burns Lignite, Coal, or Wood. REQUIRES NO SETTING.



Most Economical and Durable Range made.

Supplied with High or Low Pressure Boiler.

Prices and Advice given for all kinds of Cooking and Heating Apparatus.

Tomb Railing, Fretwork, & General Castings Repairs Effected.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

Foundry: Crawford street, Dunedin.

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.

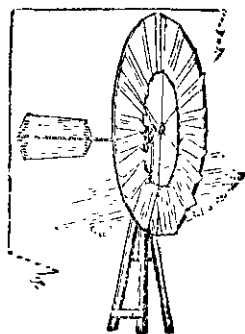
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

Porter meets every Steamer on arrival at the Wharf.

CRAIG 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



WINDMILLS, SEED AND GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY.

JOHN MARSHALL

(Late of Springston)

Has removed to 201 St Asaph street, Christchurch, and is Manufacturing WINDMILLS of the Most Simple, Strong, and Durable Make. None but the very best iron and steel is used in their manufacture.

Derricks supplied of either Wood or Iron.

Windmills from £5 upwards; Derricks from £1 10s upwards.

I have had a large experience amongst Harvesting Machinery, and all work entrusted to me will have my most careful attention.

JOHN MARSHALL,

Agricultural Engineer,

204 ST ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.



TOWNEND'S

CELEBRATED

CINNAMON CURE

For

CONSUMPTION AND OTHER CHEST DISEASES.

The most valuable discovery in Medical Science.

Destroys the morbid deposits of the Lungs.

Overcomes the raking cough and spitting of blood.

READ the following extract from *The Weekly Press*:

"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 affected during the coming winter by this latest application of modern medical science."

PRICE - - 2s 6d.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sole Wholesale Agents:

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER AND CO'S
NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO., LTD.

Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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.

SCOTT AND WILSON

MANUFACTURERS OF
BLINDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Venetian Blinds, Self-coiling Shutters with our own patented improvements.

Our Stock of Ladder Web unequalled for Quality, Durability, and Variety.

FACTORY AND SHOWROOMS,
ST. ANDREW STREET, DUNEDIN.

PATERSON, BURK AND CO

VENETIAN BLIND MAKERS,
STUART STREET, DUNEDIN

(Opposite St. Paul's).

We have just received a supply of Patent Improved Venetian Blind Tape, very durable New and Old Blinds fitted with it without extra charge. To be had only from us.

Every description of Calico and Festoon Blinds at Moderate Prices.

TELEPHONE NO. 458.

CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE
193 TUAM STREET.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

(From our own correspondent.)

The College sports, which had been interrupted by bad weather on Wednesday, were concluded in the Basin Reserve on Friday afternoon. The College Grand Handicap was won by Walsh, who scored eight points, and is now entitled to have his name inscribed on the College Challenge Shield, besides which he receives a gold medal. Ryan with seven points, O'Boyle with six, and McEvedy with five were next in order. The following are the results:—

St. Patrick's College Grand Handicap.—Third distance, 440yds.—P. McEvedy, 18yds, 1; I. O'Royle, 20yds, 2; C. Ryan, ser., 3. Time, 58sec.

250yds, under 16.—Final heat—C. Gamble, 5yds, 1; J. McGee, 15yds, 2; M. O'Connor, ser., 3. Time, 35sec.

Sack Race, 100yds.—Final heat—D. Henderson, 1; R. Park, 2; H. Hodgins, 3.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—J. Eccleton, 87yds 1ft 10in, 1; P. Quinn, 2; W. Mikaera, 3.

Band Race, 150yds (handicap).—E. Watson, 20yds, 1; J. Higgins, 12yds, 2; T. O'Connell, 6yds, 3. Time, 17sec.

440yds, under 16.—S. Organ, 30yds, 1; C. Gamble 10yds, 2; D. O'Malley, 15yds, 3. Time, 1min 3 2-5sec.

Potato Race.—Final heat—P. Quinn, 1; I. O'Royle, 2; C. Ryan, 3.

5 Mile Race.—J. Finlay, 80yds, 1; H. Watson, ser., 2; J. Driscoll, 35yds, 3. Time, 5min 18 3-5sec.

Half-mile.—H. Watson, 15yds, 1; J. McEvedy, 30yds, 2. Time, 2min 13sec.

MASTERTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 13, 1897.

ARRANGEMENTS are now almost complete for the grand reception concert and social to be tendered the Rev. Father McKenna on his return from Australia on the 25th inst. Members of every denomination in town are co-operating to accord our popular *soggarth* a fitting welcome. Not the least gratifying announcement to be made to the worthy Father on his return will be that of the fact that his horse took first prize at the Carterton show last week in the class for which he was entered, and his Irish terriers, "Dick" and "Jack," first and second prizes respectively in their department.

The Rev. Father Power intends examining our school on the 23rd inst.

The Rev. Father Long and the Rev. Father T. McKenna were amongst the visitors to Carterton on show day.

Mr. Robert Darroch, a prominent member of the Carterton congregation and second assistant at the local State school, is to be congratulated on the success of his scholarship candidates. The three scholarships available in the Wellington district, and open to all schools under the Board, were won by his pupils—an unprecedented result in educational circles here.

At the first examination held at St. Patrick's school in connection with the Wellington Technical Education Department the following pupils were successful in passing in geometrical drawing:—Cissy Hourigan, Antony Brzoska and Hugh Richards. The result, compared with the average percentage, is highly successful, and the more creditable from the fact that the subject had only been taken in hand four months previous to the examination.

The following extracts are taken from the *Wairarapa Star* of October 21st and November 4th respectively. They have reference to Mr. B. J. Dolan, head-master of St. Patrick's School:—

The friends of Miss Alexandra Brown, daughter of Mr. R. Brown, of Masterton, will be pleased to hear that she received a telegram on Friday from Dunedin, intimating that she had passed in all subjects in the first section of the B.A. degree at the University examination. Miss Brown is a pupil of Mr. B. J. Dolan.

One of the most interesting classes at the Masterton Technical School is the agricultural chemistry class, which is in charge of Mr. Dolan. Our representative visited the class on Wednesday evening and found the instructor with a large collection of phials, retorts, chemicals, etc., for purposes of experiments. The experiments made were decidedly interesting, and were executed in such a manner as to give the pupils a clear idea of how to test the quality of soil. The instruction imparted through this class is sure to be of great value to the district.

George Giffen's action in standing out of the Australian team to meet Stoddart's, on the ground as he says that he needs a long rest, on the ground, as Major Wardill says, that he wants too long a price for his services, is disgusting men who love cricket as a sport. It has not yet been forgotten that Giffen would have wrecked a previous Australian team visiting England had he not had his way, which was to "load" the team with brother Walter.

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 temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. Administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those in extraction of a tooth. Read [ADVT.]

ANÆMIA EATS UP VITALITY.

WHY SHOULD GIRLS RENOUNCE THE PLEASURES AND COMFORTS OF LIFE?

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE WILL CURE YOU.

(From the *Tarrangower Times*, Victoria.)

"My daughter had been strong and healthy until almost two years ago," said Mrs. Bowe, of North Maldron, Victoria, to our reporter, "when she grew very pale and thin. She became weak and low-spirited, lost her appetite, her sleep was troubled and restless, and the least exertion fatigued her—in fact, she had to take her sister's arm for support when out walking. She was of a wonderfully active and cheerful disposition before this change took place, and the alteration, therefore caused us great concern, and medical aid was sought. But no good resulted. Several medicines were tried, but she became weaker and more listless every day. The doctor said she was suffering from anæmia, or poorness of blood. We then became seriously alarmed, and consulted different medical men, who prescribed, and told Miss May to take as much exercise as possible. She being fond of flowers, naturally turned her attention to the garden, but had to abandon the work, as the least exertion exhausted her. Often, when I thought she was out taking exercise in the fresh air, I have found her in the drawing-room with her head resting in her hands, and in a somnolent state. Then, when disturbed, she would steal quietly to her room, and remain for hours at a time. At this stage we became extremely anxious concerning her health, and again sought medical advice, as we thought she was going into a decline. It was of no use though; nothing did her any good. She was then so thin and weak that the slightest exertion tired her. She also suffered from severe cramps in the legs.

"Friends then recommended patent medicines, and two or three kinds were tried, unsuccessfully.

"At last I decided to take her away to the country for a change, but just as I was about to do so I saw in the *Tarrangower Times* an advertisement about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and noticing that people with symptoms similar to those of my daughter had been cured, I determined to give them a trial.

"After using half a box a great improvement was noticeable, and after using three boxes she regained her appetite, was able to sleep with comfort, and was so strong and well that we considered there was no necessity for her continuing to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. So she discontinued them. I honestly believe my daughter's recovery was due to this great remedy. She is now as well as ever she was in her life. She has a fine colour, and is able to eat and sleep well, and can take any amount of outdoor exercise without feeling fatigued. I feel very grateful to Dr. Williams for my daughter's recovery, and would like to have the case made known, as it may induce others who suffer as my daughter did to try this remedy to their benefit, and thus perhaps bring sunshine and happiness to their homes."

Great satisfaction has been expressed by Miss Bowe's large circle of friends that she is again enjoying good health, and able to take her accustomed place at local social gatherings.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or an impairment of the nervous system, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effects of la grippe, influenza, and severe colds, diseases depending on humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink). They are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud, and should be avoided.

These pills are not a purgative. They are genuine only with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and are sold by all chemists and by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, N.Z., who will forward (post paid), on receipt of stamps or post order, one box for 3s., or half-dozen for 15s. 9d. They are unrivalled as a tonic for both sexes.

The *Pittsburg Dispatch* says the more devout of the parishioners of St. Mary's Catholic Church, 46th street, Lawrenceville, who attended Vespers on Sunday evening, had a special musical treat. As the organ began to play one of the vespertal psalms, a strange quartet responded, not in the solemn strains of the Gregorian chant, but "Mew! mew! mew!" The choir were dumbfounded. There were no feline musicians in sight, still the mewing kept time to the organ. In a few minutes a large cat crawled out from beneath the pedals. After vespers a search was made under the direction of Father Tobin. Deep in the bowels of the organ were found four little kittens about two hours old. The mother was allowed to return to her young, who were not disturbed, as they were very comfortably quartered in the new £4,500 organ.

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.

TWO WELLERS TOBACCO

Made from Extra Choice MATURED SUN-CURED LEAF.
Gives a pleasant, cool smoke. Try it and it will give you satisfaction.

NOONDAY OIL
BRIGHT, CLEAR, STEADY LIGHT.
Insist upon having NOONDAY.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN

COBB AND CO
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES

Leave SPRINGFIELD for HOKITIKA, KUMARA and GREY-
MOUTH on the arrival of First Train from Christchurch,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CASSIDY AND CO.,
Proprietors.

AGENT.—W. F. WARNER,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CHRISTCHURCH.

SHAG POINT COAL,
USE ONLY
The Premier Otago Coal.
IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED
For

HOUSEHOLD AND STEAM PURPOSES.

PRICE: 22s 6d delivered in Dunedin and Suburbs.

ALL ORDERS for TOWN delivery or for Trucks for
COUNTRY STATION should be Addressed to

THE SHAG POINT COAL COMPANY,

VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN. TELEPHONE, No. 602.

GEO. R. CHEESEMAN, MANAGER.

STEAM ARTESIAN WELL SINKER

House and Sanitary Plumber. Hot and Cold Water
Services. Founder and General Engineer. Maker of
the Celebrated Tital Steel Windmill. Creamery and
Butter Factory Machinery. Contractor to the Central
Dairy Company. Pumps, Pipes, Rams, Gasfittings, etc.,
etc., fixed at Lowest Rates. Estimates and Plans on
Application.

THOMAS DANKS,

Providence Works, Lichfield street, Christchurch, N.Z.

REID AND GRAY

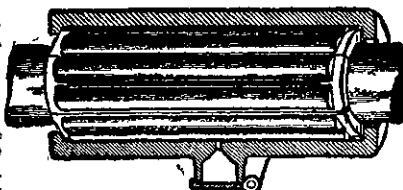
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LIGHTEST DRAUGHT BINDER IN THE WORLD.

BALL & ROLLER
BEARINGS.

DEERING introduced the First Twine
Binder to New Zealand
Deering introduced to
the world the Lightest
Draught Binder, viz.,
the "PONY." Two
horses draw it easily.
The coming harvest is
the Seventh Year of
Deering's.



BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.

BALL & ROLLER
BEARINGS.

BALL & ROLLER
BEARINGS FITTED
TO ALL THEIR MA-
CHINES. Imitators are
now starting to copy
Deering's Ball and Rol-
ler Bearings, and are
therefore SEVEN YEARS
BEHIND DEERING'S—
consequently,

"DEERING BINDERS SURPASS ALL OTHERS."

The "DEERING" BINDER will go on any hillside that can be ploughed with a Double
furrow Plough.

Sole Agents for the World-famed.

RUDGE-WHITWORTH BICYCLES.
THE STANDARD MACHINES OF ENGLAND.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

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

DR. ROBINSON, Surgeon Dentist, Arti-
ficial Teeth, full sets, £10.

REMOVED to Corner of George and St.
Andrew streets (over Irvine and
Stevenson's).

GEORGE STREET. The regulation of
Children's Teeth a speciality. All
fees moderate.

NOTE the Address: Dr Robinson, Georg
street (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

TO TOURISTS, COMMERCIAL MEN, AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the
Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

Caterer to the Canterbury Saleyards' Co
Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry; Agri-
cultural and Pastoral Association.

BURKE'S HOTEL
Corner of High and Manchester streets,
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The best
accommodation in Christchurch on the Most
Reasonable Terms. Special Arrangements
made with Theatrical Companies, Associa-
tions, and others, on application to P.
BURKE, Proprietor. All communications
promptly attended to.
P.O. BOX, 364. TELEPHONE 428

POWLEY AND KEAST

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

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—

Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold
Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.

Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver
Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout

Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver
Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling
Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644

Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

Have you seen our Men's Working Boots?

All prices, from 10s 6d.

Have you seen our Ladies' Boots and Shoes?

All prices, from 4s 6d.

Have you seen our Boys' and Girls' School
Boots? From 7s 6d upwards.

Have you seen our Gents' Boots?

From 12s 6d

Have you given our goods a trial? We
confidently recommend them for Fit,
Quality and Style and for Price
we cannot be beaten.

All classes of goods made to order on shortest
notice. A trial solicited. Our address is:

W. HARRIS,
Imperial Boot Depot, near Octagon, Dunedin.

EMPIRE HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN LOUGHLIN ... Proprietor

Having purchased the lease and goodwill
of the above centrally-situated and well-
known hotel, J. L. hopes, by careful atten-
tion to the wants of his patrons, to receive a
fair share of public patronage.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

The Very Best Brands of Wines, Ales
and Spirits kept in stock.

A Night Porter in Attendance

TERMS MODERATE.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TA-
BLETING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (L-
td) by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered
Office Octagon, Dunedin, this 26th day
ber, 1897.