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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ALTHOUGH the Victorian Defence League has only been in existence for little over three months, it has already accomplished such results as to amply justify its existence. The first conference of delegates from the various branches was held recently in the Hibernian Hall, Melbourne, when there were about two hundred present from nearly every electoral district in the colony. There was no lack of earnestness and enthusiasm in the meeting, and the various speakers evidently voiced the feeling of all the members of the League when they, with one voice, declared their determination to put forth all their strength until complete success should crown their efforts. The report which was presented was devoted mainly to explaining and vindicating the platform of the League, and to urging on Catholics and on Protestant sympathisers the duty of still more extensive organisation. We quote the concluding passage:—"No room having been left to doubt the object of Orangeism, the League claims the right to cleanse all our public channels of the baneful influence of such a dangerous and scurrilous organisation. This right belongs to us under our constitution, and we are not only justified, but by duty called upon to avail ourselves of every constitutional means to redress such an evil. The only way that this can be accomplished is to organise. To many such a combination may appear undesirable, but when they consider that such a position is forced upon them through no fault of their own, but in self-defence and preservation only, we feel confident that all will fully endorse the objects of the League appearing as they do in our rules. Although we have only been in existence for some twelve weeks, the results attending our efforts have far exceeded our expectations, and that success in the future is within our grasp. It only requires the unanimous and conjoined action of all sympathisers." The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, made more detailed reference to the work done by the League, and considering the very short period during which it has been in existence the results achieved are most satisfactory. The League was started on the 8th of August last, and since that time 34 branches have been formed, some of which have already a membership of between two and three hundred. The time between the inception of the League and the general election was of course far too short to allow the organisation to get fairly into working order and to show what it could do when properly established. The League succeeded, nevertheless, in exercising a marked influence on the elections. One very practical result of its efforts was the return of 28 members, who are pledged to vote solid for a Royal Commission on Orangeism in the colony. Twelve others were returned who were in sympathy with the platform of the League. The result is that when the time comes for raising the question in the House there will be a party "ready to espouse the cause, and to demand that the existence of a sworn conspiracy against the civil and religious rights of colonists should no longer be allowed." Prior to the election the question of registration received the careful attention of the League, and fully 25 per cent. additional voters names were, through its exertions, placed on the electoral rolls. A practical illustration of the purely unsectarian character of the League was given at the general election, when, in some instances, Catholic candidates were asked to waive their claims in favour of non-Catholics whose chances at the polls were greater than those of their Catholic rivals. The Orange test prosecutions have not been lost sight of, steps having been already taken to prosecute certain individuals who took part in the illegal act, the intention being not to ask for any penalty, but simply to test the question of the legality of the processions. The details are in the hands of a committee outside the League, who have given ample proof of their determination to carry the matter through. Altogether the record of the work done by the League is most satisfactory. The results effected during the brief period of

its existence afford matter for sincere congratulation, and are a happy augury of the ultimate complete success of the organisation.

Jews
AND
CATHOLICS
IN THE
TRANSVAAL.

"A FELLOW-FEELING makes us wondrous kind," and the annoying and humiliating disabilities under which both Jews and Catholics labour in the Transvaal have drawn these two bodies together in bonds of close and active sympathy. Under the laws at present in force in the South African Republic both Jews and Catholics are debarred from holding the most subordinate office in the state; they are both denied a share in the Government grant for education; and both may be arrested on suspicion without warrant. Against these irritating and insulting disabilities both Jews and Catholics have made frequent, though so far ineffectual protest. According to a correspondent in the London *Tablet* the Jews are about to make one more determined effort to secure redress. A committee consisting of the most influential members of the Jewish persuasion have sent a letter to the Executive Council, setting forth the disabilities under which their co-religionists suffer, and asking that the ordinary rights of citizenship be extended to them. Mr. H. Solomon, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, and a large number of prominent Jews have taken great interest in the movement, and an influential deputation will shortly wait upon the Executive. Should the Jews succeed in obtaining the measure of justice they ask for from the Boer Government it is certain that the Catholics also, sooner or later, will reap the benefit of the concession. The *South African Catholic Magazine* has the following remarks on the movement thus initiated by the Jews of the republic:—"The Jews, who are both influential and numerous in the Transvaal, are beginning to agitate more actively for the removal of those disabilities to which they are there subject in common with ourselves. It is not the first time we have stood shoulder to shoulder with the Jews in such a contest. Of course it is only a question of time. Even Mrs. Partington kept the Atlantic off her doorstep for a while by vigorous plying of her mop; but the Atlantic always wins in the long run. We wish our Jewish fellow-citizens speedy success." It appears that there are other influences which tend to bring about a kindly feeling, and to establish the happiest possible relations between Jews and Catholics in the Transvaal. "There is another point," continues the writer we have just quoted, "in which it has been remarked that we are often drawn near to the Jews. I have seen the matter discussed in some papers quite recently. I refer to the number of Jewish children in our schools. One would say at first sight that the Jews ought to find least in common with the most uncompromising form of Christianity. The fact really is that what moves men is not paper-teaching, but the concrete expression of belief in real life. As so regarded, the Jews find they have more in common with us than with Protestants, and we on our side find their children often better Christians in deed than many who bear the name. The beautiful traditions of the best form of domestic life are common to them and to us by unbroken descent from the remotest antiquity. This is the salt that has saved Judaism; it is what we prize for ourselves, and what we admire in them. This is the real reason why so many, of their girls at least, are so willingly sent to our schools. They do not like the happy-go-lucky way in which many Protestant schools treat those virtues which require delicate and constant training. The new-woman army, with its aggressive eccentricities and unbalanced moral feeling, is not largely recruited from either Catholic or Jewish maidenhood. I think, too, that in our social atmosphere they feel a greater liberty. Catholics have a discipline which is strict enough for themselves, but part of this discipline is to allow the widest possible liberty to others. Puritanism is perpetually getting shocked or severely laying down laws for others to keep. A Catholic child in a Protestant school cannot do any of the most ordinary external religious acts without being made to suffer. Catholics, however, have sympathy with personal religion, whatever form it takes." There is much truth and sound sense in our contemporary's remarks, and we heartily endorse his statement that

Jewish children (and parents too) are often better Christians in deed than many who bear the name.

THE ANCIENT TRANSLATORS OF THE PROTESTANT BIBLE.

In an interesting article in the Sydney *Freeman* the Rev. Dr. Hallinan gives some striking examples of the corruption and mistranslation of the Sacred Scriptures which were practised by the early translators of the Protestant Bible. He maintains that for the most part they had no intention of translating the Bible in conformity with truth, but that their one object was to render the Sacred Scriptures as to make them declare the special doctrines of the translators. Everyone one is familiar, for example, with the audacious interpolation by which Luther succeeded in intruding his doctrine of justification by faith alone into the New Testament. In the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, c. i., v. 17, the Apostle, quoting Habacuc, c. ii., v. 4, says:—"The just man lives by faith." That this could not mean that a man is saved by faith alone is clear from the same Apostle's declaration in his Epistle to the Corinthians c. xiii. v. 2, "If I should have all faith so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing." Nevertheless the passage had to be made somehow to teach Luther's great doctrine, and he boldly added to the text the word "alone," so as to make the Scripture seem to declare the doctrine he had himself invented. According to Dr. Hallinan the word added by Luther remains to this present time in the German Bibles. In St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, c. ix., v. 5, we read: "Have we not power to lead about a woman, a sister, as well as the rest of the apostles." The Protestant translators give in the text the word *wife* instead of the word *woman*. The effect of this alteration is to make the passage seem to tell against the celibacy of the clergy, and we have ourselves frequently heard this verse appealed to to show that the Apostle claimed the right to have a wife and to take her about with him in his missionary work. The passage gives no room whatever for such an inference. The Greek word used, according to Dr. Hallinan, is "gunaika," the accusative case of "gune"; the Latin word is "mulierem"; both words signify *woman*, and give no intimation whatsoever whether she is married or single. The authorised Protestant version now gives the word *woman* in the margin. The ancient translators almost invariably rendered the word *ecclesia* by the word "congregation." Thus the well-known passage, "Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church," was translated, "Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my 'congregation,'" the intention being to negative the idea of the Church as a visible organised society with power and authority to teach the world. The early Protestant translators of the Bible also purposely expunged the name "priest" from the New Testament except where reference was made to the priests of the Jews and Gentiles, and especially where they were mentioned with reprobation, or when the term was used in a purely metaphorical sense. "Priest" suggested the idea of "sacrifice," and that the Reformers had altogether repudiated as having no part whatever in Christian worship. Accordingly for "priest" they substituted "elder"; for "bishop" they substituted "overseer," and for alar they substituted "temple." It is true that according to the roots, "overseer" is a proper translation of the Latin word *episcopus*, and "elder" a proper translation of the Greek word *presbiteros*; but, as Dr. Hallinan points out, the roots do not usually give us the proper meaning of words according to usage, and according to usage the idea of a priest has certainly always been a person who has the power of offering sacrifice. The Protestant translators did not believe in sacrifice at all, hence their recourse to the root meaning of the word. But perhaps the most daring liberty which the early translators took with the sacred text was in connection with the word used for "idol" in the New Testament, and on this point we will give Dr. Hallinan's own words, "Whosoever the words 'Eidolon' (Greek), 'Idolum' (Latin), are found in the Bible with reprobation, the ancient translators, instead of rendering them properly by the word 'idol,' mistranslated them by the word 'image.' The so-called Reformers taught the people from the corrupted Bible that every respect paid to images was idolatrous. They made the impression on the people that the possession of them was an evident sign of idolatry on the part of the possessor. By this teaching the people became furious, and demolished the beautiful images of Christ and His saints which decorated the cathedrals and other Catholic churches of which the Protestants robbed the Catholics, and which they retain to the present day. Illustrations—2nd Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, c. vi., v. 16, the Apostle says: "What agreement hath the temple of God with idols?" In the Latin Testament the word for idols is *idolis*. The Protestant Bible had:—"How agreeth the Temple of God with images?" This was a most wilful corruption of the sacred text. In the 1st Epistle of St. John, c. v., v. 21, the Apostle says: "Little children, keep yourselves from idols." For the word 'idols' we read 'images' in the ancient Protestant translations. St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Colossians, c. iii., v. 5, styles avarice 'the serving of idols.' The ancient Protestant trans-

lation styles it 'the worshipping of images.' Let the above serve as a specimen of the wilful corruption of the Sacred Scriptures by Protestant translators." Many of the more glaring corruptions and mistranslations in the early Protestant Bibles have been rectified in what is known as the Authorised Version, now commonly used by Protestants, but a considerable number still remain to be corrected.

MR. SEDDON has redeemed the promise made in THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION BILL, technical education in the colony, and has introduced the Technical Education Bill. It is an interesting and comprehensive measure. "Technical Instruction" under the act is defined to mean instruction in the principles of science and art applicable to industries, and in the application of specific branches of science and art to specific industries; and includes such instruction in the use of tools and appliances as is necessary to the full illustration of the application of any branch of science and art to any specific industry. It also includes instruction in such other branches of science or art, whether applicable to industries or not, as the Governor in Council from time to time specifies in that behalf. Any Education Board may order manual instruction to be given in classes in any specified public school under its control, and in such case manual instruction shall be deemed to be included in the list of subjects of instruction prescribed by subsection one of section 84 of the Education Act, and shall be given in classes during the ordinary school hours. In order to enable this to be done the Education Board may modify the general school system to such extent as it thinks fit, and may lighten the work in the other subjects of instruction in such manner, and to such extent as the Governor in Council prescribes by regulations under the Education Act. Any Education Board may also from time to time, in respect of any public school under its control, authorise any teacher or any other fit instructor to hold therein classes in the subjects of manual instruction or practical domestic economy at hours outside the ordinary school time. Education Boards may also, apart from the ordinary course of public instruction, establish and maintain out of their general funds continuation classes, or classes for manual instruction, for technical instruction, or for practical domestic economy. In any district where the Education Board omits to establish such classes, a license to establish them may be given to other authorities. Payment to the Education Board, or other authority conducting technical classes, is to be made according to the following scale:—In the case of manual instruction or practical domestic economy, where the instruction is given for two hours or upwards each week through a term of ten complete weeks, a payment in respect of each unit of the average attendance at the class during the term, at the rate of one shilling and ninepence multiplied by the number of hours' instruction given in each week of the term; and in the case of a continuation class, where the instruction is given for one hour or upwards each week through a term of ten complete weeks, a payment in respect of each such unit at the rate of one shilling computed in the manner and on the basis before-mentioned. Provision is made for increased payment in the case of any class conducted for practical work and also in the case of country classes. The Education Board or other authority may, subject to the consent of the Minister, fix and charge fees for attendance. Subsidies on voluntary contributions for the purpose of encouraging the formation or increasing the efficiency of classes established under the Act, shall be payable out of the Consolidated Fund at the rate of ten shillings for every pound of bequest and £ for £ of every other voluntary contribution. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for the purpose of defining the course of instruction under the Act, issuing certificates of competency or proficiency, inspecting and examining classes, and providing for the establishment of scholarships in any subjects of instruction under the Act. The question involved in the Bill is one of pressing importance, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will be fully discussed and dealt with this session.

CARDINAL MORAN AND THE 198 CELEBRATION.

THE following cablegram from Sydney appeared in the daily papers of Saturday last:—"A proposal is afoot to celebrate the centenary of the Irish Revolution of 1798. Speaking on the subject in an interview, Cardinal Moran said he would do everything in his power to oppose the celebration. He looked upon the 1798 movement as a terrible crime—a terrible blunder—and a crime on the part of the Government that forced on the Revolution, and a blunder on the part of every friend of Ireland who took part in it. To celebrate the centenary of what was a great crime and a blunder would be a crime and a blunder in itself. Of course, it meant that a crime was committed by the English Government. Their official statements themselves show that there was big picketing and other measures, and that the military forced the people of Ireland to take up arms, and all this preparatory to

TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

depriving the nation of its Parliament." The message bears on the face of it unmistakable signs of having been "hashed up" in transmission, but making all allowance for errors as to details it would seem to be clear that the Cardinal has decided to discountenance the proposed celebration in Sydney. Previous utterances made in public by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, secretary to Cardinal Moran, led us to believe that his Eminence gave at least a qualified approval to the celebration. Full details of the Cardinal's attitude, however, and of the reasons for it, will come in due time, and in the meantime it is safe to wait and not to swallow too readily the sweeping statements of the sensation-hunting "interviewer."

THE following beautiful tribute to the Angels of the battlefield is from a speech delivered not long ago by Captain Crawford, the Poet Scout:—"On all of God's green and beautiful earth there are no purer, no nobler, no more kind-hearted and self-sacrificing women than those who wear the sombre garb of Catholic Sisters. During the war I had many opportunities for observing their noble and heroic work, not only in the camp and the hospital, but in the death-swept field of battle. Right in the fiery front of dreadful war where bullets hissed in maddening glee, and shot and shell flew wildly by with demoniac shrieks, where dead and mangled forms lay with pale, blood-flecked faces, yet wearing the sowl of battle, I have seen the black-robed Sisters moving over the field, their solicitous faces wet with the tears of sympathy, administering to the wants of the wounded, and whispering words of comfort into the ears soon to be deafened by the cold, implacable hand of death. Now kneeling on the blood-bespattered sod to moisten with water the bloodless lips on which the icy kiss of the death angel left its pale imprint, now breathing words of hope of an immortality beyond the grave, into the ear of some mangled hero whose last shots in our glorious cause had been sent but a moment before; now holding the crucifix to receive the last kiss from somebody's darling boy, from whose breast the life blood was splashing, and who had offered his life as a willing sacrifice on the altar of his country; now with tender touch and tear-dimmed eyes binding gaping wounds from which most men would have shrunk in horror; now scraping together a pillow of forest leaves, upon which some pain-racked head might rest until the spirit took its flight to other realms—brave, fearless of danger, trusting implicitly in the Master Whose overshadowing eye was noting their every movement; standing as shielding, prayerful angels between the dying soldier and the horrors of death—their only recompense, the sweet, soul-soothing consciousness that they were doing their duty their only hope of reward, that peace and eternal happiness which awaited them beyond the star-embellished battlements above. Ah! it was a noble work. My friends, I am not a Catholic, but I stand ready at any and at all times to defend those noble women, even with my life, for I owe that life to them."

THE Klondyke boom has produced many strange inventions. The latest of these is the Klondyke bicycle, to exploit which a syndicate has just been formed in New York. The promoters of the scheme hope to make their fortunes by facilitating the carriage of provisions to the goldfields. They argue that every miner must take with him about 1000 lbs weight of supplies. He can only carry these on his back, and at present is obliged to take 200 lbs, carry it about five miles, then hide it and return for another load. To obviate this difficulty the syndicate has invented the Klondyke bicycle. It is specially designed to carry freight, and it is in reality a four-wheeled vehicle and a bicycle combined. It is built very strongly and weighs about 50 lbs. The tyres are of solid rubber, one and a half inches in diameter. The frame is the ordinary diamond shape, of steel tubing, built, however, more for strength than appearance, and wound with rawhide, shrunk so as to enable the miners to handle it with comfort in low temperatures. From each side of the top bar two arms of steel project, each arm carrying a smaller wheel, about 14 inches in diameter, which when not in use can be folded up inside the diamond frame. Devices for packing large quantities of material are attached to the handle bars and rear forks, and it is estimated the machine will carry 500 lbs. It is proposed that the enterprising miner should load up his bicycle with half his equipment and drag it on four wheels for ten miles or so. He would then convert his four-wheeled carriage into a bicycle and ride back for the rest of the load. The miner's sensations on this return trip are hardly to be envied. Riding a trench-pave road would be enjoyable in comparison.

Cardinal Newman's advice to the young writer—"First think, then write"—seems to be pretty thoroughly forgotten (says the *Ace Maria*) by the extremely young men who supply wisdom to the daily press at so much per chunk. The frantic outcry against Spain, against the unpleasantness in Cuba, was a disgrace to American journalism—a fact which our best newspapers are now shamefacedly recognising. The contrast between the boisterous meddlesomeness of our press and Congress and the dignified manner in which the people of Spain have borne with our dishonourable policy is not a

pleasing one for Americans to contemplate. The Spaniards are not understood by us. As ex-Minister Curry says in the *Review of Reviews*:—"In the public mind, among well-informed persons, there is much misapprehension or ignorance of Spain, her history, people, government, and institutions. These, if seen at all, are seen through a discoloured medium. A thorough study, after a residence in the country and a familiarity with the civil administration and the habits and opinions of the people, is requisite to an intelligent understanding. This is true of all foreign governments and people; and especially so, for manifest reasons, of the Iberian Peninsula." The "manifest reasons" are the intense loyalty of the Spanish people to the Church and to their monarchy. There are Americans who fancy that every Spaniard carries an Inquisition around in his vest pocket; while the truth is that in culture, refinement, civilization, conservative progress, and genuine religious devotion, Spain is to-day the peer of any nation in the world.

The solemn inauguration of the new Archconfraternity of Prayer and Good Works for the Return of England to the faith will take place (says the *London Tablet*) on Sunday, October 17, at St. Sulpice in Paris. It will be remembered that this Archconfraternity was recently founded by a Brief from Leo XIII., and placed under the direction of the Superior-General of the Sulpicians. There is a special fitness about the home which the Holy Father has chosen for this league of prayer. It is well known that M. Olier was specially attached to this country, and was ready to lay down his life for the conversion of souls in England. It was he, too, whose intercourse with Charles II. in Paris bore fruit in the King's conversion. On the occasion of the inauguration at St. Sulpice on Sunday week, the Cardinal Archbishop and the Bishop of Southwark will be present on their return from Arles. We understand that some of the greater colleges will send representatives, and that the Benedictines, Jesuits, Franciscans, Oratorians, and other religious bodies will send some of their members. The journey to Paris is now so easy that it is hoped a representative gathering of English Catholics will be there in recognition of Pope Leo's loving thought for England, and of the importance of this international movement. Such a visible proof given in the heart of Paris of the interest which the Catholic Church in England takes in this great Apostleship of Prayer, will be the best sort of encouragement to the Church of France to throw itself with zeal into this purely spiritual work of faith and charity.

An interesting ceremony took place at Arezzo on September 16, in the re-consecration of the Servite church of San Pier Piccolo, restored from the state of ruin and dilapidation to which it had been reduced, with money disgorged by the Treasury under compulsion of a judicial decree. The law of 1866 for the suppression of the religious orders had been interpreted by the authorities as legalizing the spoilation of the parish churches served by regular clergy of those Orders, though provided for by special funds set aside for the purpose, and these revenues had been for the last 28 years thus illegally expropriated. Several of the despoiled religious having appealed to the tribunals, the case was decided in their favour, and the judgment of the inferior court was confirmed both by the first Court of Appeal, and by the final Court of Cassation. The Treasury is condemned, not only to the future payment of an annual sum corresponding to the original endowment, but also to restitution of the arrears for the entire term during which it has been illegally sequestered. The re-opening of the church re-decorated and embellished with the sum thus refunded, was hailed with general rejoicing not only by the parishioners but by all the citizens of Arezzo.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE LEO XIII.

ROSARY SUNDAY, 1897.

[AUTHORISED TRANSLATION.]

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN, THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND OTHER LOCAL ORDINARIES HAVING PEACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE, LEO XIII., POPE.

VENERABLE Brethren, health and the Apostolic blessing.—Whoever considers the height of dignity and glory to which God has raised the most august Virgin Mary, will easily perceive how important it is, both for public and for private benefit, that devotion to her should be assiduously practised, and daily promoted more and more.

MARY'S PLACE IN THE INCARNATION AND REDEMPTION.

God predestined her from all eternity to be the mother of the Incarnate Word, and for that reason so highly distinguished her among all His most beautiful works in the triple order of nature, grace and glory, that the Church justly applies to her these words: "I came out of the mouth of the Most High, the first-born before all creatures" (Ecclesi. xxiv., 5). And when, in the first ages, the parents of mankind fell into sin, involving their posterity in the same ruin, she was set up as a pledge of the restoration of peace

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and salvation. The Only-begotten Son of God ever paid to His Most Holy Mother indubitable marks of honour. During His private life on earth He associated her with Himself in each of His first two miracles: the miracle of grace, when, at the salutation of Mary, the infant leaped in the womb of Elizabeth; the miracle of nature, when He turned water into wine at the marriage-feast of Cana. And, at the supreme moment of His public life, when sealing the New Testament in His precious blood, He committed her to his beloved Apostle in those sweet words, "Behold, thy Mother!" (John xix., 27).

WE MUST FOLLOW CHRIST'S EXAMPLE.

We, therefore, who, though unworthy, hold the place of Vicar of Christ upon earth, shall never cease to promote the glory of so great a Mother, as long as life endures. And since, as old age draws on apace, We feel that life cannot now last much longer, We are constrained to repeat to each and all of our beloved children in Christ those last words of His upon the cross, left to us as a testament, "Behold, thy Mother!" Greatly rewarded indeed shall We be, if Our exhortations succeed in making even one of the faithful hold nothing dearer than devotion to Mary; so that those words which St. John wrote about himself may be applied to each, "the disciple took her to his own" (*Ibid.*). As the month of October again approaches, Venerable Brethren, We would not willingly leave you without Our letters this year, also once more urging you with all possible earnestness to strive by the recitation of the Rosary to aid both yourselves individually, and the Church in her need. This form of prayer appears, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to have been wonderfully developed at the close of the century, for the purpose of stimulating the lagging piety of the faithful. This is witnessed by the splendid churches and much-frequented sanctuaries of the Mother of God. To this Divine Mother we have offered the flowers of the month of May; to her we should have also fruit-bearing October dedicated with especial tenderness of devotion. It is fitting that both parts of the year should be consecrated to her who said: "My flowers are the fruit of honour and riches" (Ecclus. xxiv., 23).

MODERN TENDENCY TO ASSOCIATION.

The natural tendency of man to association has never been stronger, or more earnestly and generally followed, than in our own age. This is not at all to be reprehended, unless when so excellent a natural tendency is perverted to evil purposes, and wicked men, banding together in various forms of societies, conspire "against the Lord and against His Christ" (Ps. ii., 2). It is, however, most gratifying to observe that pious associations are becoming more and more popular among Catholics also. They are frequently formed; indeed, all Catholics are so closely drawn together and united by the bonds of charity, as members of one household, that they both may be and are truly styled brethren. But if the charity of Christ be absent, none may glory in the name and fellowship of brethren. So wrote Tertullian long ago in pungent words: "We are your brethren by right of a common mother, nature, yet are ye less than men, because unnatural brothers. How much more justly are they called and esteemed as brethren who acknowledge one and the same Father, God; who have drunk in one and the same spirit of charity; who have been born from one and the same womb of ignorance into the one light of truth?" (Apolog. c. xxxix.)

USEFULNESS OF CATHOLIC ASSOCIATIONS.

There are many reasons for Catholics joining useful associations of this kind. We include in these clubs, popular savings-banks, recreative classes, associations for the care of youth, sodalities and many other organisations for excellent purposes. All these, though from their name, constitution, and special ends, apparently of modern invention, are in reality of great antiquity. Traces of societies of this kind are to be found even in the earliest ages of Christianity. In later ages they were legally approved, distinguished by special emblems, enriched with privileges, associated with divine worship in the Churches, or devoted to works of spiritual or corporal mercy, and at different epochs known under different names. Their numbers increased to such an extent, especially in Italy, that no city or town, nay scarcely any parish, was without one or more of them.

THE ROSARY SODALITY: ITS EXCELLENCE.

We do not hesitate to assign a pre-eminent place among these societies to that known as the Society of the holy Rosary. If we regard its origin, we find it distinguished by its antiquity, for St. Dominic himself is said to have been its founder. If we estimate its privileges, we see it enriched with a vast number of them granted by the munificence of our predecessors. The form of the association, its very soul, is the Rosary of Our Lady, of the excellence of which We have elsewhere spoken at length. Still the virtue and efficacy of the Rosary appear all the greater when considered as the special office of the sodality which bears its name. Everyone knows how necessary prayer is for all men; not that God's decrees can be changed, but, as St. Gregory says, "that men by asking may merit to receive what Almighty God hath decreed from eternity to grant them" (*Dialog.*, lib. i., c. 8). And St. Augustine says, "He who knoweth how to pray aright, knoweth how to live aright" (*In Ps. cxviii.*). But prayers acquire their greatest efficacy in obtaining God's assistance when offered publicly, by large numbers, constantly, and unanimously, so as to form, as it were, a single chorus of supplication; as those words of the Acts of the Apostles clearly declare, wherein the disciples of Christ, awaiting the coming of the Holy Ghost, are said to have been "persevering with one mind in prayers" (Acts i., 14). Those who practise this manner of prayer will never fail to obtain certain fruit. Such is certainly the case with members of the Rosary Sodality. Just as by the recitation of the Divine Office, priests offer a public, constant, and most efficacious supplication; so the supplication offered by the members of this Sodality in the recitation of the Rosary, or "Psalter of Our Lady," as it has been styled by some of the Popes, is also in a way public, constant, and universal.

SPECIAL EFFICACY OF PUBLIC PRAYER.

Since, as We have said, public prayers are much more excellent and more efficacious than private ones, so ecclesiastical writers have given to the Rosary Sodality the title of "the army of prayer," enrolled by St. Dominic, under the banner of the Mother of God, of her, whom sacred literature and the history of the Church saluted as the conqueror of the Evil One and of all errors. The Rosary unites together all who join the Sodality in a common bond of paternal or military comradeship; so that a mighty host is thereby formed, duly marshalled and arrayed, to repel the assaults of the enemy, both from within and without. Wherefore may the members of this pious society take to themselves the words of St. Cyprian: "Our prayer is public and in common; and when we pray, we pray not for one, but for the whole people, for we, the entire people, are one" (*De Orat. Domin.*). The history of the Church bears testimony to the power and efficacy of this form of prayer, recording as it does the route of the Turkish forces at the naval battle of Lepanto, and the victories gained over the same in the last century at Temesvar in Hungary and in the Island of Corfu. Our predecessor, Gregory XIII., in order to perpetuate the memory of the first-named victory, established the feast of Our Lady of Victories, which later on Clement XI. distinguished by the title of Rosary Sunday and commanded to be celebrated throughout the universal Church.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRAYER TO GOD AND TO THE SAINTS: AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

From the fact that this warfare of prayer is "enrolled under the name of the Mother of God," fresh efficacy and fresh honour are thereby added to it. Hence the frequent repetition in the Rosary of the "Hail Mary" after each "Our Father." So far from this derogating in any way from the honour due to God, as though it indicated that we placed greater confidence in Mary's patronage than in God's power, it is rather this which especially moves God, and wins His mercy for us. We are taught by the Catholic faith that we may pray not only to God Himself, but also to the Blessed in heaven (*Conc. Trid. Sess. xxv.*), though in a different manner; because we ask from God as from the Source of all good, but from the saints as from intercessors. "Prayer," says St. Thomas, "is offered to a person in two ways—one as though to be granted by himself, another, as to be obtained through him. In the first way we pray to God alone, because all our prayers ought to be directed to obtaining grace and glory, which God alone gives, according to those words of Psalm lxxxiii., 12, "The Lord will give grace and glory." But in the second way we pray to holy angels and men, not that God may learn our petition through them, but that by their prayers and merits our prayers may be efficacious. Wherefore, it is said in the Apocalypse (viii., 4): "The smoke of the incense of the prayers of the saints ascended up before God from the hand of the angel" (*Summa Theol.*, 2a 2ae, q. lxxxiii. a. iv.). Now, of all the blessed in heaven, who can compare with the august Mother of God in obtaining grace? Who seeth more clearly in the Eternal Word what troubles oppress us, what are our needs? Who is allowed more power in moving God? Who can compare with her in maternal affection? We do not pray to the blessed in the same way as to God; for we ask the Holy Trinity to have mercy on us, but we ask all the saints to pray for us (*Ibid.*). Yet our manner of praying to the Blessed Virgin has something in common with our worship of God, so that the Church even addresses to her the words with which we pray to God: "Have mercy on sinners." The members of the Rosary Sodality, therefore, do exceedingly well in weaving together, as in a crown, so many salutations and prayers to Mary. For, so great is her dignity, so great her favour before God, that whoever in his need will not have recourse to her is trying to fly without wings.

UNION OF PRAYER AND WORK WITH THE ANGELS.

We must not omit to mention another excellence of this Sodality. As often as, in reciting the rosary, we meditate upon the mysteries of our redemption, so often do we in a manner emulate the sacred duties once committed to the angelic hosts. The angels revealed each of these mysteries in its due time; they played a great part in them; they were constantly present at them; with countenances indicative now of joy, now of sorrow, now of triumphant exultation. Gabriel was sent to announce the incarnation of the Eternal Word to the Virgin. In the cave of Bethlehem, angels sang the glory of the new-born Saviour. The angel gave Joseph command to fly with the Child into Egypt. An angel consoled, with his loving words, Jesus in His bloody sweat in the garden. Angels announced His resurrection, after He had triumphed over death, to the women. Angels carried Him up into heaven; and foretold His second coming, surrounded by angelic hosts, unto whom He will associate the souls of the elect, and carry them aloft with him to the heavenly choirs, "above whom the holy Mother of God is exalted." To those, therefore, who make use of the pious prayers of the rosary in this Sodality, may be well applied the words with which St. Paul addressed the new Christians: "You are come to Mount Zion, and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to the company of many thousands of angels" (Heb. xii., 22). What more divine, what more delightful, than to meditate and pray with the angels? With what confidence may we not hope that those who on earth have united with the angels in this ministry will one day enjoy their blessed company in heaven?

THE POPE AND THE ROSARY SODALITY.

For these reasons the Roman Pontiffs have ever given the highest praise to this Sodality of Our Lady. Innocent VIII. calls it "a most devout confraternity" (*Sententia Patris Glorie*, Feb. 26, 1491). Pius V. declares that by its virtue "Christians began suddenly to be transformed into other men, the darkness of heresy to be dispelled, and the light of Catholic faith to shine forth" (*Consueverunt Romani Pontifices*, September 17, 1569). Sixtus V., noting how fruitful for religion this Sodality was, professed himself most devoted to it. Many others, too, enriched it with numerous and very special indulgences, or took it under their

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BLEND TEAS.

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particular patronage, enrolling themselves in it and giving it many testimonies of their goodwill.

CONCLUDING EXHORTATION.

We also, Venerable Brethren, moved by the example of Our predecessors, earnestly exhort and conjure you, as We have so often done, to devote special care to this sacred warfare, so that by your efforts fresh forces may be daily enrolled on every side. Through you and those of your clergy who have care of souls, let the people know and duly appreciate the efficacy of this Sodality and its usefulness for man's salvation. This We beg all the more earnestly as of late that beautiful devotion to our Blessed Mother, called "the Living Rosary," has once more become popular. We have gladly blessed this devotion, and We earnestly desire that you would sedulously and strenuously encourage its growth. We cherish the strongest hope that these prayers and praises, rising incessantly from the lips and hearts of so great a multitude, will be most efficacious. Alternately rising by night and by day, throughout the different countries of the earth, they combine a harmony of vocal prayer with meditation upon the divine mysteries. In ages long past this perennial stream of praise and prayer was foretold in those inspired words with which Ozias in his song addressed Judith: "Blessed art thou, O daughter, by the Lord, the Most High God, above all women upon the earth . . . because He hath so magnified thy name this day that thy praise shall not depart out of the mouth of man." And all the people of Israel acclaimed him in these words: "So be it, so be it!" (Judith xiii., 23, 24, 26).

Meanwhile, as a pledge of heavenly blessings, and a testimony of Our paternal affection, We lovingly impart to You, in the name of the Lord, Venerable Brethren, and to all the clergy and people committed to your faithful care, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, on the 12th day of September, 1897, in the 20th year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII. POPE.

For Our Young Readers.

TIMMY TOP NOTCH

YOUNG Tim was as clever as clever could be;
No boy, to his mind, was as skilful as he.
He claimed the first place 'mid the girls and the boys;
He bragged of his work and his play and his toys,
Till his playmates grew weary of hearing him cry
That they were so low and that he was so high,
That *his* work was perfect, and *theirs* was a botch—
So they gave him the nickname of "Timmy Top-notch."
For whatever *he* did,
And whatever *he* said,
And whatever *he* had—was best.

His fish were the biggest a boy ever caught;
His fights were the bravest a boy ever fought;
His batting was surest to score a home run;
His catches no other but he could have done;
His jokes were the funniest cracked in the town;
His pony the safest for uphill and down;
His rifle was better; his aim was more true;
He could shoot on the wing as no other could do;
His skates were the brightest and smoothest to glide;
His sled was the swiftest that skimmed the hillside;
His bicycle-wheels were more round than the rest;
His clothes were cut better and fitted the best,
For whatever *he* did,
And whatever *he* said,
And whatever *he* had—was best.

But Tim made a visit outside his own town,
Where the girls and the boys made his swagger come down;
For Bessie Brown beat him with cycle and bow,
And Gertie Green gave him some points how to row;
Maud Milner outshot him at birds on the wing—
'Twas a shame to be beaten by that little thing!
He dared Rosie Russell to skate him on ice;
Before he was half across, Rosie crossed twice!
Lilly Loon "spelled him down" at the school-spelling bee;
And Billy Boone taught him to shin up a tree.
He wrestled Sam Summers, and went down ker flop!—
Brave Timmy was under and Sam was on top.
Peter Powers had a rifle that charmed Timmy's eyes;
Timmy shot against Peter and Pete won the prize!
Barney Burns caught a pickerel as big as Tim's nine—
Tim said that they "coaxed it away" from *his* line.
He went to the bat and he always struck out,
And he wondered what all the boys giggled about.
When John Jones swam farther and stayed longer down.
Then Timmy got lonesome and cried to go home,
Where whatever *he* did,
And whatever *he* said,
And whatever *he* had—was best.

—REV. F. J. O'NEILL, in *St. Nicholas*

LET THE GIRLS ROMP.

Most mothers have a dread of romps, so they lecture the girls daily on the proprieties, and exhort them to be little ladies. They like to see them very quiet and gentle, and as prim as possible. The lot of such children is rather pitiable, for they are deprived of the fun and frolic which they are entitled to. Children—boys and girls—must have exercise to keep them healthy. Deprive them of it, and they will fade away like flowers without sunshine. Running, racing, skipping, climbing—these are the things that strengthen the

muscles, expand the chest, and build up the nerves. The mild dose of exercise taken in the nursery, with calisthenics or gymnastics, will not invigorate the system like a good romp in the open air. Mothers, therefore, who counsel their little girls to play very quietly make a mistake. Better the laughing, rosy-cheeked, romping girl, than the pale, lily-faced one who is called every inch a lady. The latter rarely breaks anything or tears her dresses, or tires her mother's patience as the former does; but, after all, what do the tearing and breaking amount to? It is not a wise policy to put an old head on young shoulders. Childhood is the time for childish pranks and plays. The girls will grow into womanhood soon enough. Let them be children as long as possible, and also give them plenty of fresh air and sunlight.

A SMART YOUTH.

A contemporary tells a good story of a celebrated actor, who, when he was a young man, called on a well-known manager to seek an engagement, and he was received with scant courtesy by that official, who was very busy, and paid no attention to the young actor's plea that he did not know what he should do to earn his bread were employment refused him.

Sadly and silently the youth turned away, and paused at the door in deep dejection, as if he hoped the manager might reconsider his decision; but the manager made no sign, and, with a melancholy sigh, the youth who was a very clever acrobat, and inimitable in such parts as required agility and suppleness, languidly scratched his ear with his foot, as if in perplexity what to do next.

The manager burst into uncontrollable laughter at this unexpected action, and our friend was engaged at once.

YE WORKERS WITH MUSCLE AND BRAIN.

Ye workers with muscle and brain,
Ye builders of nations—yea, ye
Who glean and who garner the grain
For others, oh, when will you see
The might that is yours to command?
The strength that is yours to despoil
The robber whose ravishing hand
Has stolen the fruit of your toil?

Ye workers with muscle and brain,
The millions your labours create,
Aye leave you in want and in pain
And fly to the greedy and great.
What matters the wolf at your door,
The absence of corn and of wine,
My lord needs a bountiful store,
And Mammon must sumptuously dine.

Ye workers with muscle and brain,
Ye masses so sorely in need,
Who weep for your millions of slain
By poverty, hunger and greed;
Why stand ye submissive and tame
The prey of the tyrant and knave,
Whose honour is won by your shame,
Whose glory, alas, is your grave?

Ye workers with muscle and brain,
Your burden of sighs and of tears,
Your masters imploreth in vain
To brighten your lot through the years.
In vain your incessant appeal,
Your prayer and petition for bread;
No touch of compassion they feel,
No care for you living or dead.

Ye workers with muscle and brain,
God's justice did never decree
The scourge and the lash and the chain
For ever your portion should be.
He gave you the thought to aspire,
He gave you the might to ascend.
He gave you the noble desire,
To stimulate, prompt and befriend.

Ye workers with muscle and brain,
Of nations the sinew and bone,
If yours be the blight and the bane
The fault is entirely your own.
You're blind to the power you command,
The strength that is yours to despoil
The robber whose ravishing hand
Still gathers the fruit of your toil.

South Dunedin.

P. E. NOLAN.

Big Sister: "Dick, I think it is time little folks were in bed."
Little Dick (on Mr. Nicefellow's knee): "Oh, it's all right. Mamma said I was to stay here until she came downstairs."

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Diocese of Auckland.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 23, 1897.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan is expected in Auckland to-morrow from Australia in the outward 'Frisco mail boat Moana.

Father Ginaty commenced his fourth arduous week of missionary work in the city last Sunday evening at St. Patrick's, before an exceedingly large and attentive congregation. From early morning until late at night the Rev. Father pursues his trying task. At St. Benedict's, Sacred Heart, and Parnell the very best results have accrued from the mission.

Rev. Father Mulvihill was the recipient of several beautiful and useful presents from the children of St. Patrick's Convent schools last Friday. The gifts were the spontaneous offerings of those for whom the Rev. Father had done so much while in charge of the cathedral parish. In the high school a nicely-arranged programme of vocal and instrumental music was provided, as well as an address, recitation, and dialogue. It is expected that Father Mulvihill will leave next week for Gisborne, over which parish he is to have charge.

Father Ginaty, in speaking at the cathedral last Sunday night, said that he had been told that St. Patrick's choir was the best in New Zealand.

Monday, November 15, was the first anniversary of the consecration of our present Bishop, and a special commemorative service was held in St. Patrick's on that day.

The ex-students of the Marist Brothers gave a most successful and highly-interesting entertainment in the Catholic Institute. It consisted of vocal and instrumental music, athletic exercises of various forms. The maze drill by the present pupils was most enjoyable and excited general admiration. Rev. Dr. Egan, Fathers Mulvihill and Buckley, and Rev. Brother Henry (Superior), together with a large and appreciative audience, witnessed the excellent programme.

Mr. Robert Hayward, of Christchurch, the popular past president of the Hibernian Society there, was in Auckland during this week on a business visit. His brother Hibernians of the northern city were delighted to welcome him, and extended to him every attention in return for the princely way they were treated last March in Christchurch.

It is with the deepest regret I have to chronicle the death of Mr. Patrick Smith, which took place after a long and painful illness on Friday, November 26. He had been for years a member of the Hibernian Society, of which body his son, Mr. James Smith, is now past district president. He was a genial, kindly old gentleman, and his death is deeply regretted. The Hibernian Society attended the funeral, and the remains were interred at Otahuhu. Father Brodie conducted the burial services. May God in his infinite goodness have mercy on his soul.

Sunday desecration, more particularly during the summer months, in this city and suburbs, assumes wide proportions. It is quite a common thing to see droves of young men, amongst whom unfortunately may be seen numbers of Catholics, shouldering fowling pieces, and surrounded by packs of attenuated dogs, hieing themselves off to the country in quest of pleasure and excitement. These worldlings direct no thought to the Source whence alone was secured to them the Day of Rest. They forcibly remind one of the quadrupeds which gobble up the fruit on the ground, and with a grant retire caring naught about the tree whence they filled their maws.

A case has been brought to notice, regrettable because not solitary, where a young man denied and subsequently put aside the grand old Irish name of Patrick. What a miserable spirit with which to be endowed. Ashamed of the name of Patrick! In the days of the Caesars the proudest boast of their subjects was "I am a Roman citizen"; in like manner our proudest boast should ever be "I am an Irishman." It is a proud heritage, and he who disdains it is a poltroon.

The Auckland Conciliation Board has done right good work during the last week in amicably settling, let us hope for some time, the rate of wages to the local tailoresses. One or two arrogant employers strode the high horse, and refused to submit to what they called union bossism. That era has passed away. The craftsman who assiduously applies his craft, but adds to his concern capital in another and equally indispensable form, and this is now taken into account when adjusting industrial disputes.

A monthly journal issued by a local wholesale drug company has, to relieve the monotony of too much shop, printed a villainous diatribe against the Popes, and in particular against Pope Clement VII. That a firm like the one in question could have permitted such a loathsome compilation to appear is inexplicable. Clement it was who made short work of the licentious Henry. Is the explanation here? Steps have been taken by one of the city priests to overtake this lie, but a stern chase is a long one.

The Wesleyan Conference wrestled, and with torrid eloquence, with the question of itinerancy. Opponents to the system adduced arguments pre-eminently and characteristically Protestant. Said one of the reverend gentlemen, "In these removals the wishes of a clergyman and his wife and family, home ties, and love of country should certainly be taken into account." To this level has the Reformation (!) landed them.

An Indian Rajah passed through the city last week, and on pursuing his ordinary avocations in the streets, he was surrounded by a concourse of sight-seeing citizens. If the Prince entered a shop a policeman had all he could do to keep the pathway open for traffic. Secreted beneath a blatant democracy shoddy dearly loves a lord.

The Hon. J. A. Tole very ably defended Inspector Emerson from the charges brought against him through the agency of the Prohibition League. Upon this organisation Mr. Tole was particularly

severe, and dubbed its chief witness by the unwelcome title of informer.

Australian politics are not wanting in the curriculum of the Wesleyan parsons. It was quite refreshing to hear the merits and demerits of the conflicting tariffs on the border banks of the Murray described to Press interviewers. Intricate social and political problems were apparently more congenial than polemics.

An antiquated cannon mounted in the Albert Park, and said to have been captured from the French at Waterloo, has furnished a bellicose theme in the morning paper for the author of "Deeds that won the Empire." Mr. Fitchett has a plenary store of striking metaphor, and he has striven to immortalise our grim old death-dealer.

Keast, the supposed Evangelist, concerning whom I wrote in a recent letter, and who, when the religious game was played out, fulfilled the onerous position of greaser on the Terranora, was this week by Judge Connolly awarded unremunerative Government employment for four years. In sentencing the "preacher" his Honour said: "No doubt your whole career was that of a dishonest, immoral man, who professed to do all that under the cloak of religion. I have no doubt but that it was owing to your professions of religion that you have imposed upon numbers of people." Precisely so; but to the goody-goodyies this advice and example are thrown away. Any fraud who comes the way will work the oracle just as easily as the scoundrel now incarcerated in Mount Eden Gaol.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., writing to a friend in Auckland from Dublin, under date October 13, said: "This will be a year of widespread distress. We are endeavouring to force the Government to do their duty, and not to leave the people to the devilish agency of relief committees. If the Government robs the country by over-taxation the least we may expect is that they will provide against the distress which is the direct outcome of the misgovernment under which we live." To satisfy the gnawing hunger of the poor Irish people the benign English Government proposes as a remedy the erection in Ireland of a royal residence. What a degrading position for Irishmen to be obliged to go cap in hand to beg a portion of their own two and three quarter millions annually and unjustly extorted from them in order to keep together body and soul. Royal pleasures and record reign festivities are to the Cinderella of the empire but phantoms.

The precocity of the colonial youth was exemplified this week when a constable arrested a youngster of eight years for stealing flowers from a grave. Defiantly facing the man of law and order the young thief said: "You can't summons me until I am sixteen years of age." We are travelling fast, messieurs.

Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 27.

THE devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was begun at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last, and was conducted by the Fathers of St. Patrick's College. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, who also preached in the evening, the subject of his discourse being "Faith." On Monday evening the Rev. Father Mahoney preached an eloquent sermon on the text, "The Lord thy God thou shalt adore, and Him only shalt thou serve." The devotion ended on Tuesday. There were very large congregations at all the services, and numbers went to confession and received holy communion.

Mr. Wardell, the architect of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, is brother of Mr. H. S. Wardell, the well-known stipendiary magistrate, and Wairarapa station holder.

A result of the Very Rev. Father McKenna's visit to Australia was that he has made arrangements for placing the parochial schools at Masterton under the care of a staff of Sisters of the Order of St. Brigid. The Sisters, of whom there will be six, are to come over about the end of next year, so as to be in a position to commence work in the beginning of 1899. Besides attending to the primary school, so successfully carried on there for a number of years, it is their intention also to have a high school, which, it is needless to observe, will be a great boon to the Catholics of the district. The Order, although not very long established in the colonies, has a reputation as teachers and have been very successful wherever established, so that the popular pastor of the Wairarapa parish may well be congratulated on having secured the services of the Sisters of St. Brigid.

A few weeks ago I mentioned that the number of students at present at St. Patrick's College was larger than at any time since its foundation, and that even some had entered during the last quarter of this year. In view of the large increase of students it has been found necessary to augment the professorial staff, and with this object the Rev. Francis Hills, S.M., who has had considerable experience in teaching in the Catholic university school, Dublin, and also in St. Mary's College, Dundalk, is on his way out and will be here about the beginning of the year. Father Hills is an old friend of Dr. Watters and many of the staff.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood and the Very Rev. Father Devoy arrived from Sydney early on Wednesday afternoon, so early, in fact, that very few were aware the Waikare had been sighted before she had been made fast to the wharf. The Waikare made the run in a shade less than four days, the average time being about four and a-half. The early arrival of the steamer prevented the presence of many on the wharf as they were expecting her late in the afternoon. Among those to meet the Archbishop and Father Devoy were the Very Rev. Father Dawson, the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, the Rev. Fathers Ainsworth, O'Shea, O'Sullivan, Bro. Mark, Dr. Martin, Mr. T. Davis, etc.

The annual entertainment and distribution of prizes at St. Patrick's College, will take place on Tuesday evening the 7th prox. His Excellency the Governor has intimated his intention of being present, and will distribute the prizes.

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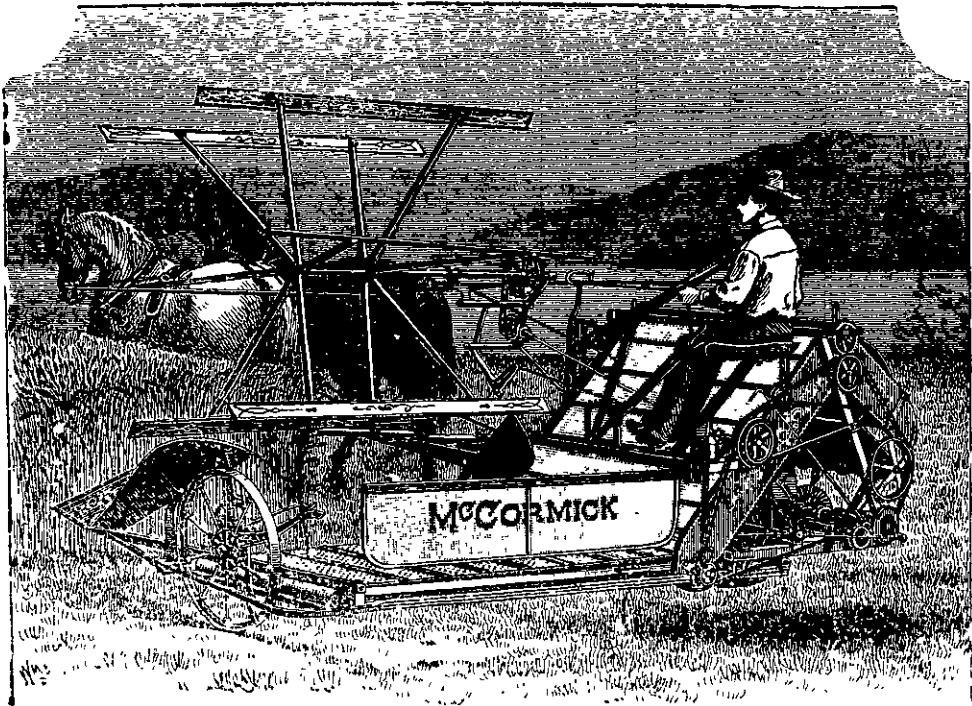
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CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, AND ASHBURTON

Irish News.

CARLOW.—Street Preaching in Carlow.—The Rev. Mr. Hallows, Rector of Arklow, with four others, commenced a "mission" in Carlow on Thursday, September 31. The visit was timed for the fair day, as was the case recently in Enniscorthy, but the attraction was not sufficient to collect a crowd. A feature of this incursion was its unexpectedness, as no one was prepared for their appearance when they took their stand at Court place, where the County Courthouse is situate, and where Dublin street and Athy and Dublin roads converge. The "evangelists" who accompanied the rector delivered a preliminary address, then sang a hymn, and afterwards made a second discourse. There were very few present when the performance commenced, but subsequently some curious folks arrived on the scene, some of whom were very persistent in their interruptions and not over courteous in their references. After less than an hour's experience of Carlow the "evangelists" withdrew.

CORK.—The New National Schools at Blarney.—Recently, in the presence of a large and fashionable company, the inscription stone of the Blarney new national schools was laid by Lady Colthurst. The building is of brick and masonry, being 120 feet long by 40 broad, and contains four school rooms, two male and two female, to accommodate 250 boys and the same number of girls. For the ceremony of placing in the inscription stone the walls of the building were decorated with bunting, and besides the visitors, all the school children, whose attire and neatness were striking and most creditable, were in attendance. On the stone was inscribed the words "Blarney, Colthurst National Schools, 1897." The schools will be completed in a short period, and, with its new church and new schools, Blarney will hardly be excelled in its educational and religious equipment by any place of its size and population. Present were: Father Lynch, Sir George and Lady Colthurst, Master Colthurst, Miss Parkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mahony, Master Mahony, Mr. Arthur Mahony, Mr. R. U. F. Townsend, Mr. G. W. F. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Dr. J. Forde, Harvard College, Massachusetts; Miss Donovan, Dublin; Miss Hayes, Dublin; Mr. D. Forde, builder; Mr. and Mrs. E. Cotter, Mrs. Nunan, Mr. George Smyth, Mr. R. B. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ahern, Mr. R. Forest, Mr. J. Corcoran, Miss Hayes, Blarney; Mr. J. Forde, Mrs. D. Harrington, Mr. R. Casey, clerk of works; Mrs. Casey, Mr. J. Wiseman and others. Father Lynch expressed his pleasure and gratification to see Lady Colthurst among them. He referred eulogistically to the Colthurst family, and hoped the name would last as long as the inscription stone. Mr. Forde, builder, presented Lady Colthurst with a silver trowel, having a picture of Blarney Castle, the handle prettily carved in maple wood taken from the Colthurst *demesne*, and, in doing so, gave expression to the satisfaction it afforded him to perform such a duty. It would be useless for him to speak of the character of the Colthurst family for it was well known. Lady Colthurst acknowledged the kind expressions towards her family, and then laid the inscription stone.

DONEGAL.—Annual Show.—Under distinguished and popular patronage the third annual show in connection with the Agricultural and Industrial Society was held in Donegal the other week. There was a large public attendance, and taken all around the display in the various departments showed a marked improvement on previous exhibitions. The entries in the agricultural department embraced horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and samples from root crops, and the competition was decidedly keen. Mr. J. E. B. Bevan, secretary of the show, started a pure-bred poultry farm, with the result that many farmers in the neighbourhood have secured useful strains of poultry. Horse-breeding is also beneficially affected during the past three years by the society. In connection with the show there were horse jumping, riding and driving competitions. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, takes a special interest in the promotion of the knowledge of the Irish language in this country, and this was manifested when it was seen that a special prize was offered by his Lordship for the best Gaelic poem on temperance. The prize was awarded to Mr. Ward, of Killybegs by the judge in the home industries section, where the poem was on view. The Right Rev. Mgr. McFadden, Donegal, offered a prize for the best Gaelic essay on the method of making homespun, and the Donegal Gaelic class also offered a prize for the same. These two prizes were won by Mr. Bonner, Donegal, and Mr. Cornelius Boyle, Inniskeeragh.

Cardinal Logue on Home Rule.—Speaking at Rosses in Donegal Cardinal Logue took occasion to notice a rumour that he was indifferent to the cause of Home Rule, and to the dissensions in the Nationalist party. "I have been told it has been said—I need not specify the place where, but it is a leading place—that I am delighted to have these divisions in the country which we have at present. I was told by a bishop that he heard I am delighted to keep them up. That is a calumny. I have tried as much as any person could to put an end to these disgraceful dissensions. I believe what was said was I didn't care about dissensions—all I wanted was a University Bill, and I didn't care whether the country went to ruin. We are all deeply interested in the University Bill, for this reason. Our young men having splendid talents are shut out from all opportunity of getting a proper career in their country for want of higher education. Hence the bishops, priests, and laity of Ireland—such of the laity as have the least intelligence—are anxious that there should be a way open to our young men by which they can secure those positions to which their talents entitle them. That is the interest we have in the matter of higher education, but it is an interest that concerns only a few. We are not all geniuses. We all have not talents of a high order, but we have talents that are lost and are going to waste. Through the injustice that is maintained in Ireland our young men are not able to afford this higher education without peril to something that they prize

more than temporal interests—without peril to their faith. That is the extent to which I am interested in the University question, which, according to some of my friends, overshadows and outweighs all other matters in my estimation, but, as I said, that is a matter that concerns only a few. They are a minority of the population, but I assure you when a bishop's heart is touched it is not by a few merely, but by the whole people. Anyone who would say of me, or my venerable colleagues of the Episcopate, that we would sacrifice the good of the whole country to any one measure, no matter how important, has simply uttered a calumny. Another thing some of the priests told me is that it was said by some that I didn't want Home Rule. Whatever shadow of excuse or justification there might be for the other assertion there is certainly none for this, because, though I never took an active part in political matters, though I never took a leading part, yet up to the present, whenever there was a call on the part of the country, and a call especially to promote self-government in Ireland, that call never found me deaf. It is the greatest calumny of all, and if there were any other reason for me wishing that the destinies of the country should be placed in the hands of the people it is the one I mentioned the other day at Donegal. We are simply serfs now, not attached to the mistress of the State or to her Ministers. We are serfs trodden down by the heel of a few individuals in Ireland who arrogate to themselves the monopoly of loyalty here; and, whether it be true or not that they have any right to that monopoly of loyalty, there is one thing certain, they secure themselves a monopoly of every good thing in the country, and we are mere serfs like prisoners tied to their chariot wheels. What can remedy that state of things? Put the destinies of Ireland in the hands of the Irish people, and there will be fair play for all. That is the reason I am anxious for Home Rule, because it is the only thing that will put us on a footing of equality with our fellow-countrymen. We Catholics have been treated—have for generations, centuries, been treated—as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, and as we were treated in the past we are being treated at the present day. For instance, the other day I saw a list of new resident magistrates in the newspapers, and I could not detect a Catholic name. Some time before I saw a list of Assistant Land Commissioners, and of that long list there were only one or two names I was doubtful of, and not one I could be sure of. Then, there are 26 lunatic asylums in Ireland, but at the head of these there are only six Catholic doctors. I believe a statesman—a very respectable statesman that I don't wish to find fault with—alleged lately as a reason why he is anxious for a Catholic University for Ireland, that when he has offices to fill he cannot find Catholics qualified to fill those offices. He cannot say this about Catholic doctors, for they are as plentiful as blackberries on the brambles. That is one of the professions left to us. Through all the time of persecution the poor Catholics were allowed to cure each other when they were sick. I do not think you would find in the whole world a more distinguished body of men than you have amongst the Catholic doctors of Ireland. Their medical school, though not endowed or aided by the State, takes the lead in the country, and if the competition were extended, no doubt it would hold its own. Yet the young gentlemen attending this school are shut out from positions that are in the gift of the country. I mention this to show that until we get Home Rule we shall not have any justice. If I make any mistakes they are to be attributed to want of knowledge or want of prudence or some other cause, but they should never be attributed to carelessness or to any want of interest in the higher temporal welfare of the country that gave me birth."

DUBLIN.—Death of Mr. E. J. Kennedy, J.P., of Dalkey—We (Dublin *Freeman*, September 18) have to announce the death of Mr. Edward J. Kennedy, which occurred at his late residence, Abbeyview, Dalkey. He had been ailing for some time, but hopes were entertained almost to the last that an improvement would set in. Yet it was not to be, and on Thursday the end came peacefully. Mr. Kennedy was one of the best known of our Dublin citizens. He was head of the old and famous firm of J. and E. Kennedy, tobacco manufacturers, of Amiens street and Cavan. He was a large and generous employer of labour, was most popular with his employees, and was respected by all with whom he came into business relations for his integrity and sterling qualities. He was formerly a member for Sligo, and in 1885 was High Sheriff for the City of Dublin. In 1890 he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the Corporation, and filled the Mayoral chair with dignity, ability, and credit to the city. Recently he represented the North Dock Ward in the Corporation. Mr. Kennedy was married to a daughter of the late Alderman John O'Connor. To his widow and family we tender the expression of our sympathy, which will be shared in by every citizen of Dublin.

Mr. William O'Brien and the Centenary Committee.—In a letter to the secretary of the '98 Centenary Committee (says the Dublin *Freeman*) Mr. William O'Brien makes a very fair and temperate protest against the peculiar composition of that body. Without any previous knowledge on his part he had been elected treasurer for the committee, a post which he felt himself compelled to decline for reasons which will, we think, secure the approval of the great body of Irish Nationalist opinion. While the elected representatives of the people are treated as *hostes humani generis*—whether it be by accident or design—the '98 committee can hardly be said to be representative of all National opinion. It may not, however, be yet too late to give effect to the suggestions contained in Mr. O'Brien's letter, and by embodying in the Centenary organization "the Parliamentary, municipal, poor law, and other representatives of the people" help to secure a patriotic celebration entirely worthy of the men of '98.

GALWAY.—A Popular Landlord.—The charming town of Spiddal was on Tuesday September 29 *en fete* to honour the home-coming of Captain and the honorable Mrs. Graham Wynne. A handsome arch, "*ceud mile failte*," spanned the entrance to the town, and decorations lined the main street leading to the summer residence of Lord and Lady Morris. The whole place presented a

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

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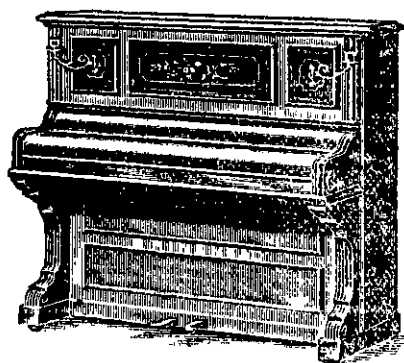
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83 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
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MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS

All our goods noted for high-class finish, design and durability
and at lowest prices. We can supply :

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, 4 drawers, brass handles, two jewel drawers, carved
brackets, bevel plate glass. £3 15s. Washstand to match, 12s 6d,
25s and £2.

All goods packed free of charge ; cases only charged for.

N.B.—Photo. frames, tables, brackets, etc., for ladies' wood
carving always in stock.



H. A. C. B. SOCIETY

Established 1871.

Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act

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, 15s 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 incap-
acity. 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 in-
capacity, under the same proviso as in the case of full benefit
members. On the death of a reduced benefit member his represen-
tative is entitled to the sum of £10.

Members of female branches contribute weekly (graduated
according to age) from 7d to 9½d, 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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ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS,
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Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic
Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator
Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, etc., etc., Dredge Tumblers
Buckets, Links, Windmills, Waterwheels, Turbines, Brick and Drain
Pipe Making and Wood-working Machinery, Horse Powers, Chaff
Cutters, Turnip Pulpers, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Repairs and Every Description of Engineering and
Blacksmith Work Promptly Executed.

NEW GRAPHIC COPY BOOKS.
(Civil Service style.)

Made of the celebrated Smooth Ivory Paper, 32 pages instead of 24.

This entirely new series of Writing Copies consists of Thirteen
Numbers, containing Text, Half-Text and Small-Hand. Of the
Small-Hand, introduced in No. 6, there are four sizes, decreasing by
almost imperceptible degrees, the smallest size being one-eighth of
an inch, a size large enough to render uniformity of good penman-
ship possible in higher classes, while the repetition of Text and
Half-Text at intervals in the Small-Hand Copies aids in securing
steady progress towards improved accuracy of letter-formation, and
thus contributes towards the same result.

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FAMILY BUTCHER,
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MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.
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Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts, and Vehicles of every
description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding
Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

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lively scene; the streets bright as day from the gleaming house fronts; the happy throng admiring the illuminations or trooping towards the boudoir, where the merry strains of a fiddle and the cheery ring of busy feet mingled with joyous laughter, and the commendations urging the dancers to renewed efforts. Lady Morris, the Hon. Mr. Wynne, the Hon. Misses Morris, Capt. Wynne, and the Hon. Martin Morris and his younger brothers mingled freely in the crowd, and danced to their heart's content, Lady Morris more than holding her own against the best of them. Before separating after a most enjoyable evening loud and hearty cheers rang out again and again for Lord and Lady Morris and family and for Capt. Wynne and his happy bride. The parish priest of Spiddal and a deputation representing the people presented an address. Lord Morris during his life never evicted a tenant, and so happy relations exist between landlord and his people.

KILKENNY.—Preserving the Old Tongue.—His Eminence Cardinal Logue recently answered an address presented to him in Irish, and touched upon the advantages certain to accrue from the preservation of our native tongue. In Kilkenny on Sunday evening (says the *Nation*, September 25), at the ceremonies held in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Archconfraternity of the Holy Family, Father McNamara advised the congregation to cultivate the Irish mode of salutation, and generally lend their aid to keeping the language alive in our midst. If the Intermediate and National Education Boards gave the Irish language that exceptional favour which is in reality its due, a generation of Irishmen would arise more or less conversant with the language. Such general acquaintance with it would pave the way for the establishment of a system calculated to ensure the existence of Irish as a living tongue. At present Irish modes of salutation are, we regret to say, unfashionable. But that might very easily be changed. English manners and customs are good enough in their proper place, which is at the other side of the Channel, but unfortunately they are finding their way into even our rural districts.

Extraordinary Longevity.—There is at present living in the village of Clough, Castlecomer, an old woman named Mary Whalan, who was born in the year 1788, and who was, consequently, ten years old at the time of the rebellion, and is to-day 109 years of age. Mary's maiden name was McDonald, and her father was Alick McDonald, a blacksmith from Crutt. Alick made pikes for the

likely to assume much graver developments than at present, as the greater part of the potato crops is a failure, and it forms one of the principal articles of food with all classes, more especially the poorer in country districts. So far no deaths are reported, although many of the patients suffered from virulent forms of the disease.

WEXFORD.—Death of Canon Murphy, Tintern.—A New Ross correspondent writes:—It is with the utmost feelings of regret that I announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon Joseph Murphy, P.P., Tintern. In him the people of Tintern have lost one of the best and most patriotic pastors that ever came amongst them to guide their temporal and spiritual bark. And not only is the death of Canon Murphy an irreparable loss to Tintern, and particularly the evicted tenants of that parish, but it is a distinct loss to the diocese of Ferns.

GENERAL.

The Land Commission.—Mr. Bodkin, in opening the case for the tenants, proceeded on broad lines (says the *Weekly Freeman*). The great and overwhelming fact that stands out above all landlord complaints is the steady fall in the value of Irish agricultural produce. By this we mean not prices alone, for these, taken by themselves, are not an efficient standard though they were absurdly adopted as such against the protest of Judge O'Hagan, during the temporary variation of rents under the Act of 1887. The true standard by which the rent-paying capacity of Irish land is to be measured is the prices considered side by side with the yield of crops. Judged by this standard the reduction in the value of the produce, as compared with the reduction in the rents, has been enormous. This fact rests on no mere assertion. From the close of 1886, for instance, until the close of 1891 alone the reduction in the value of the agricultural yield in Ireland has been £5,747,000 per annum—and these figures are those of the Registrar-General. The total reduction of rent in 15 years has been £1,319,707. The reduction in the earnings of the farmer in one-third of the first judicial period has therefore been nearly five times as much as the total reduction of judicial rents in the whole period of 15 years. Against this formidable fact the landlords must always contend in vain when they say that rents are too low.

The Distress in the Country.—Mr. William O'Malley, M.P., bears testimony to the distress which has personally investigated in his constituency, which includes Connemara, and he endorses the

THE MASSIVE PLATE

Glass Windows of the City Boot Palace, with their stylish samples of "Up-to-date" Footwear, give a fair idea of the immense assortment to be found inside the establishment.

Some of the prettiest designs that could be wished for are now shown for inspection, and the stock is sufficiently large to meet the wants of all intending purchasers. Prices always right.

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CITY BOOT PALACE.

CORNER GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW STREETS. J. M'KAY

rebels, and was informed on and arrested. He was put up to be hanged three times between Foley's gate and Cloneen bridge for refusing to tell the names of any men for whom he made the pikes. He used to be working for Mr. Dan Brennan, Chatsworth, and on the last time he was put up to be hanged his life was saved by a Protestant man, named John Betts, from Crutt, who came on the scene and cut the rope from around his neck. Mary remembers going into Castlecomer with a lot of the Crutt people, and carried a bundle of pike handles. She is at present in receipt of out-door relief from the Castlecomer Board of Guardians, and is confined to bed. The out-door relief is her only means of subsistence.

Two Ladies Injured.—Lady Dease, wife of Colonel Sir Gerald Dease, of Celbridge, accompanied by her daughter, were recently seriously hurt through a car accident in Kilkenny. At the railway station a car driver named George Bray was employed to drive them to St. Patrick's Convent, where they remained until half-past four o'clock, it being their intention to return home by the five o'clock p.m. train. While driving through the Ormonde road one of the wheels of the car crushed an old tin vessel which lay on the road, the noise frightening the animal Bray drove and causing it to run off. Near the corner of Patrick street the side car collided with a cart which was standing near the footpath, and the driver Bray either fell from his seat or was thrown off, and received some nasty cuts about the head. Continuing its wild career, the animal rushed down Patrick street, at the end of which it got on the footpath, but turning out sharply again, the side of the car on which Miss Dease sat came in violent contact with the corner of Mr. Willoughby's jewellery establishment, the result being that the car and harness were broken and both ladies flung on the road.

KING'S COUNTY.—Outbreak of English Cholera.—A Tullamore correspondent writes:—Intelligence has reached here that during the past few weeks an epidemic of English cholera has raged in the Geashill and Ballycommon districts of King's County. As a result of inquiries made in the places mentioned, your correspondent has had the report confirmed by those well acquainted with the localities, and who are responsible for the public health. Large numbers of people have been attacked by the dangerous malady—in many instances whole families being prostrated at the same time. The patients were nearly all attended by Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Clonegowan, and Dr. David J. Ryan, J.P. Philipstown, and I learn that both medical men attribute the epidemic to the use of bad potatoes by the people. Should this be the case the epidemic is

demand of Mr. Harrington and Mr. Dillon for an immediate assembling of Parliament. Mr. Healy, while also joining in the demand, regards it as bad policy. However, we cannot see where the bad policy comes in (says the *Freeman*). If large grants are needed they must be supplied by Parliament. If the Government, in the meantime, can get a supply they are bound to do so. It seems that, after all, they will do something. Mr. Gerald Balfour is, it is stated, not now so certain there is not distress after all, and intends to make personal investigations in the west of Ireland. The sooner he does so, and sets about discharging his duty, the better.

The Irish-American Visit to Ireland.—Preparations have been made on an extensive scale for the visit to Ireland next year of the Irish-Americans of Boston. Two of the gentlemen closely identified with the project—Mr. W. J. Walsh and Dr. W. F. Couch—landed in Queenstown on October 1, for the purpose of making arrangements in connection with the proposed pilgrimage. From Boston alone, it is stated that a party of seven hundred will come to Ireland in the May of '98, and a Cunard liner has been specially chartered for the voyage.

THE ARMS OF "EIGHTY-TWO."

By M. J. BARRY.

They rose to guard their fatherland—
In stern resolve they rose,
In bearing firm, in purpose grand,
To meet the world as foes.
They rose, as brave men ever do,
And, flashing bright,
They bore to light,
The Arms of "Eighty-two!"

O! 'twas a proud and solemn sight,
To mark that broad array
Come forth to claim a nation's right
'Gainst all who dared guisay;
And despots shrunk, appalled to view
The men who bore,
From shore to shore,
The Arms of "Eighty-two!"

They won her right—they passed away—
Within the tomb they rest—

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 in 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

RATTRAY STREET WHARF,
DUNEDIN.

JOSEPH SPARROW,
Engineer, Boilermaker, Shipsmith, etc.

Wrought Iron Fluming 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
Wornald'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 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.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's . . . Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

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
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.,
Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland.

JEAN PROVOST & CO.,

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

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

Amongst the hundreds of Testimonials we take the following:—

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

(Signed) REV. D. 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. MOJRE, M.D., Napier.

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

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

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

(Signed) COL. PITT, Nelson.

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

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

And coldly lies the mournful clay
Above each manly breast;
But Ireland still may proudly view
What that great host
Had cherished most—
The Arms of "Eighty-two!"

Time-honoured comrades of the brave—
Fond relics of their fame!
Does Ireland hold one coward slave
Would yield you up to shame?
One dastard who would tamely view
The alien's hand,
Insulting, brand
The Arms of "Eighty-two?"

Commercial.

REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 30.

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

Wheat—The demand for milling is confined to best northern, and the business done in that is not extensive. Medium quality is entirely neglected. Best northern Tuscan and velvet fetches 4s 5d to 4s 7d; medium to good, best red wheat, 4s to 4s 3d; inferior to medium, 3s to 3s 6d (ex-store, sacks weighed in, terms).

Oats—There is a very much better tone now existing in the market, and though prices show no improvement at present the prospect is more hopeful. Quotations—For prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; best bright short feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior, 1s 5d to 1s 6d (ex-store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—No stocks in first hands; quotations nominal.

Grass Seeds—Beyond a few retail lots there is no business passing, and quotations nominal, say, for best dressed prime ryegrass seed, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; extra do, 4s to 4s 6d; coarse grown, 2s to 2s 6d (ex-store, sacks extra, net). **Cocksfoot**—Best dressed, 4d to 5d; medium, 4d to 4d per lb (net, ex-store, sacks extra).

Chaff—Prices remain steady, best fetching L3 to L3 10s; extra do, L3 2s 6d; medium to good, L2 17s 6d to L2 15s per ton (ex-truck, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes—These are difficult to place at any price; best northern lately picked only fetching, 20s to 25s; others, 15s to 17s 6d per ton (ex-store, sacks weighed in, net).

Sheepskins—Prices are without quotable change. Good to best dry crossbreds are fetching, 4d to 5d; medium, 2d to 3d; dry merinos, 2d to 4d per lb; best green cross-breds, 4s 3d to 5s 3d; extra heavy, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium, 3s 6d to 4s each.

Rabbitskins are in good demand. Prime winter does are fetching 1s 1d to 1s 2d; selected does, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; medium, 10d to 1s 1d; summer and off season, 3d to 8d; suckers and inferior, 1d to 2d per lb.

Hides—Market unchanged. Extra heavy, 70lb to 100lb, 3d to 4d; 61 to 70, 3d to 3d; 56 to 60, 2d; 45 to 56, 2d; 30 to 45, 2d; 30 to 38, 2d; inferior, 1d to 1d per lb.

Tallow and fat—Best country rendered, 13s 6d to 13s; medium, 10s 6d to 13s; rough fat (best mutton caul), 9s 6d to 10s 6d; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 3d; inferior, 8s to 8s 6d per cwt (ex-store net).

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

Oats—We submitted a moderate catalogue of fair feed. Bidding was slack, and the bulk of those offered were passed in. A good demand exists for shipping lines of sparrow-bills, and in there a considerable business has been done during the past few days. 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—Milling quality unchanged. Fowl wheat—whole, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; broken, 2s 6d to 3s per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes—The demand for Derwents is now over, and those offered to-day received little attention from buyers. Best Derwents sold at 20s to 25s; others, 10s to 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—Prime quality maintains its value, and is readily placed. Medium and inferior quality is not wanted. Best eaten sheaf sold at L3 6s to L3 10s; medium, L2 15s to L3 10s per ton (bags extra).

MESSERS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:

Fat cattle—100 forward, prices being about equal to those ruling last week. Best bullocks fetched L3 15s to L3 17s 6d; medium weights, L7 5s to L8 10s; light, L5 to L6 17s 6d; best cows and heifers, L6 to L7 12s 6d; medium, L4 10s to L5 15s; light and aged, L2 to L3 17s 6d.

Fat Sheep—1913 penned, prices being 1s to 1s 6d higher than those ruling last week. Best crossbred wethers fetched 15s 6d to 17s 3d; medium, 14s to 15s 3d; shorn do, 9s to 12s 3d; best ewes, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; medium, 11s to 12s 3d; shorn do, 8s to 10s 9d.

Lambs—252 penned, prices showing a considerable advance. Best lambs fetched, 10s 9d to 13s; medium, 8s 6d to 9s 9d; others, 7s to 8s 3d.

Pigs—Only 16 penned, these selling under keen competition at 11s 6d for suckers, and 15s for slips.

Rabbitskins—We offered a fair catalogue on Monday, when competition was very keen and late prices well maintained. Quotations—Prime winter does, 15d to 16d; mixed, 14d to 16d; medium, 11d to 13d; winter blacks, 17d; spring's, 7d to 10d; summer's, 3d to 5d.

Horsehair—15d per lb.

Sheepskins—No sale this week owing to Tuesday being a holiday.

Wool—We are now receiving a few clips for the first sale, which takes place on Tuesday, 21st December. All oddments offering at present meet with good competition.

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

Tallow—Market dull. Best rendered mutton, 13s to 14s; medium, 11s to 12s 6d; rough fat, 8s to 10s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—There is very little demand at present and prices remain unaltered. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; medium, 4s 5d to 4s 3d; prime Tuscan, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 8d per bushel (sacks in).

Oats—There has been a fair inquiry during the week, but prices show no improvement. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

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

Chaff—The market remains firm and prices are unchanged. Best eaten sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; medium, L2 15s to L3 per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes—No demand. Best Derwents, 20s to 25s per ton (bags in).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSERS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND Co. report as follows for Saturday, November 27:—

Our usual sale commenced at 9.30 o'clock, when consignments of draught and light harness horses from Oamaru, Invercargill and other districts were offered. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and for any lots showing quality and breeding competition was keen. Unfortunately none of the draughts offered were really first-class sorts, consequently the business done among this class was small. There were several buyers present for heavy young draught horses, suitable for town carrier's work, and had horses of good quality been forthcoming they would, we are sure, have found new owners at satisfactory prices. Among strong light harness sorts a fair number of sales were made, there being some really good horses, suitable for bus and tram work, offered, and all those which changed hands found new owners at full prices. We quote: First-class young draught mares and geldings, £35 to £40; good do, £28 to £33; medium draught mares and geldings, £20 to £25; aged do, £12 to £18; first-class hack and light-harness horses, £18 to £25; good do, £12 to £17; medium do, £7 to £10; aged and inferior, £2 to £5.

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; fowl's wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; milling, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; chaff, L2 12s 6d to L3 10s. Ryegrass, hay, L2 10s to L3. Straw 24s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes, 15s to L1 7s 6d per ton. Flour: Roller, L12 to L12 10s; Oatmeal: L11 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 5d to 8d; factory, 1d. Eggs, 8d; Bran, L3, Pollard L3 15s. Onions, Frisco, L1 1s per ton.



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

Benjamin Gum.



Men start at my statements about **BENJAMIN GUM!**
 Thousands of bottles have been sold, and universal praise of its curative qualities is the result.
 Note the Name: **SPENCER VINCENT'S Great BENJAMIN GUM EXTRACT.**
 PRICE 1s 6d.
 Take no other Remedy, but insist on having **BENJAMIN GUM.**
 DON'T TAKE "JUST AS GOOD."

TESTIMONIALS.

Woolston, August 10, 1897.
 To **SPENCER VINCENT, Christchurch.**
 Dear Sir,—For some time past I have been suffering from a most painful cough. I had quite given up hope of its ever leaving me, at least for the remainder of the winter, and feared that it had become chronic, seeing that other remedies failed to give me relief, much less cure. The pain became so intense that I was afraid of injuring my throat and head, especially the latter. I procured one bottle of your **BENJAMIN GUM**, and I may say that I hadn't an atom of faith in its curative properties, but felt that I must take something to ease the pain. I drank contents of first bottle very freely, and am thankful to say in less than twelve hours I was wholly free from cough.

E. W. SEARS.
 28th April, 1897.

MR. SPENCER VINCENT.
 Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Cough Cure with the strange name **BENJAMIN GUM**. I caught a very severe cold in Wellington whilst we were there on a tour, and had tried a dozen different cures with very little good. **BENJAMIN GUM**, I am glad to say, has succeeded where all the others failed. Several members of our Company have been very much benefited by its use, as it dispels hoarseness and huskiness 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 attention to dredge requirements and select our makers at Home very carefully.
FOR Standards (net weight only charged), Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, and all farm requirements.

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

Silver Crest, Golden Crest, Avondale

and **Sirisanda.**

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

ARTHUR BRISCOE AND CO.,
 DUNEDIN INVERCARGILL, WELLINGTON
 SYDNEY MELBOURNE, LONDON



10 YEARS!
 With an increasing demand **PROVES** beyond the possibility of a **DOUBT** that we have the **ONLY** genuine Electric Belts, which will cure all **NERVOUS WEAKNESSES** in all stages, however caused, and restore the wearer to **ROBUST HEALTH.**
 Our Marvellous Electric Belts give a steady soothing current that can be felt by the wearer through all **WEAK PARTS. REMEMBER,** we give a written guarantee with each Electric Belt that it will permanently cure you. If it does not we will promptly return the full amount paid. We mean exactly what we say, and do precisely what we promise.

Address:—
GERMAN ELECTRIC APPLIANCE AGENCY,
 63, 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; rent, after sublets, £4; cash required, £1000.
 Hotel, freehold, country: trade averages £90 weekly. Free House. Cash required, £2500. Splendid property.
 Hotel, country district: income, £250; trade averages £31 weekly. Rent, £5 per week.
 Hotel, country: rent, £2; trade averages £20; cash required, £250.
 Hotel, Napier district: rent, after sublets, £2 2s 6d; trade, £30 to £40; cash required, £600.
 Also hotels in different parts of the district. Easy terms.
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—
 Monowai Thurs., Dec. 9 3 p.m. D'din
 Te Anau Frid., Dec. 10 3 p.m. D'din
 Mararoa Tues., Dec. 14 2.30 p.m. trn
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
 Te Anau Frid., Dec. 10 3 p.m. D'din
 Mararoa Tues., Dec. 14 2.30 p.m. trn
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
 Monowai Thurs., Dec. 9 3 p.m. D'din
 Waikare Wed., Dec. 15 2.30 p.m. trn
SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
 Mararoa Tues., Dec. 14 2.30 p.m. trn
 Waihora Tues., Dec. 28 2.30 p.m. trn
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
 Talune Mon., Dec. 6 3.35 p.m. trn
 Tarawera Mon., Dec. 13 2.30 p.m. trn
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, PICTON and NELSON—
 Brunner * Thurs., Dec. 9 5 p.m. D'din
 Corinna Frid., Dec. 17 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. 15 5 p.m. D'din
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—
 Taviniui Wed., Dec. 15 From Auckland
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—
 Hauroto Wed., Dec. 29 From Auckland
TAHITI and RAROTONGA—
 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, Chandeliers, etc., Relacquered or Rebronzed.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL RIVERTON, SOUTH LAND.

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 Manufacturers, have opened a Branch Shop, 113 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN. Numerous designs in Handles and Fittings. All work guaranteed. Polar's 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.

Diocese of Dunedin.

BISHOP VERDON AT RIVERSDALE.

OPENING OF NEW CHURCH.

(From the *Mataura Ensign*, November 29.)

THE ceremony of opening and solemnly blessing the new Catholic Church was performed on Sunday by his Lordship Bishop Verdon.

The festal proceedings of the day commenced with a service at 8 a.m. The ceremony proper was performed at 11 o'clock. Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father O'Donnell (Gore), after which the Bishop, according to the impressive and beautiful formula provided, dedicated and solemnly blessed the edifice for its sacred purpose. Dr. Verdon thereafter preached a scholarly sermon on "The General Judgment." During the progress of the dedication service the choir (under Mr. Fendall), assisted by members of the Gore Catholic choir and friends, rendered the "Kyrie," "Credo" and "Sanctus" from Concone's Mass; the "Gloria," from Farmer's Mass; and the "Agnus Dei," from Weber's Mass, the soloists being Miss Matheson (soprano), Miss Black (contralto), Mr. Cookson (tenor), and Mr. Fendall (bass). All these items were splendidly given. Miss Matheson also sang "Ave Maria" (Gounod) in a highly artistic manner. Miss Hoffman supplied the organ music.

During the afternoon the Bishop administered the rite of Confirmation to over 60 candidates, and gave an address specially applicable to the young people. At the evening service the Bishop preached another eloquent sermon on "The Love of God."

The congregations throughout the day were very large, visitors attending from Balfour, Waikaia, Chatton, Gore and Mataura. Over £100 was collected during the day, towards wiping off the debt on the new building. Those of the Roman Catholic communion are to be congratulated upon having erected such a handsome edifice. The church is a most commodious one, costing £340 to build, and is a decided ornament to the district.

WYNDHAM.

HIS LORDSHIP'S FIRST VISIT.

(From the *Wyndham Farmer*, November 19.)

Wednesday last was an important day to the members of the Wyndham Catholic congregation, it being the occasion of the first visit to this part of his diocese by Most Rev. Michael Verdon, D.D., Bishop of Otago and Southland. His Lordship arrived in Wyndham by the morning train from Gore, where he had conducted service on the Sunday, and proceeded shortly afterwards to the local chapel, where a large congregation awaited him. Service began at ten o'clock, when Rev. Father O'Donnell, senior parish priest, celebrated Mass, and about eleven o'clock his Lordship entered the chapel.

Dr. Verdon is essentially a man of dignified appearance. Tall, of fine physical proportions, with clearly-cut intellectual forehead, finely-chiselled mouth and expressive eye, he stood at the altar before the faithful every inch a prelate. A feature of his preaching was his particularly clear enunciation and easy delivery. He gave his message on spiritual things in language so plain that not even a child could have doubts as to its import and reality.

On Dr. Verdon ascending to the altar, Father O'Donnell presented to him seventeen young persons—nine males and eight females—as candidates for the rite of confirmation. The candidates were presented in pairs, and solemnly blessed by his Lordship, by the imposing of hands.

Dr. Verdon then proceeded to address the congregation, his remarks more particularly being addressed to the young communicants. After explaining the nature of the different sacraments, and especially of that which they had just received, his Lordship charged them to avoid scandal, bad company, and impure reading. If they did all these things well, God would always watch over and bless them, and give them an abundance of grace; they would then advance easily in virtue, and after death God would receive them into His kingdom.

HERIOT.

(From the *Tapanui Courier*, November 24.)

Friday was an eventful day for the Catholics of Heriot and district, the occasion being the first visit of Bishop Verdon to this part of the diocese to hold a Confirmation service. The church was comfortably filled to witness the sacrament being administered to about fifty children and adults. Mass was celebrated at 9 a.m., after which the Bishop preached on "Man's love to God and his neighbour, which is necessary if he wished to attain to everlasting happiness." After the Confirmation and after a few words of advice from the Bishop to those who were confirmed, Mr. C. Cassidy read an illuminated address, to which Bishop Verdon replied that it gave him much pleasure to meet his people that day, and congratulated them on their neat church, and especially on the fact of the building being free from debt. The following is the address:—

"To his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin.—We, your faithful children of the district of Heriot, express our heartfelt delight at seeing you in our midst. We have heard of your many excellent qualities—of your paternal solicitude everywhere throughout your diocese; of how you have endeared yourself to the hearts of all those with whom you came in personal contact; and therefore we anxiously looked forward to the time when you would pay our district an episcopal visitation. Owing to ill health we were precluded that privilege from your ever beloved predecessor, Dr. Moran, whose memory we ever cherish and hold dear. It was during his lamented illness that our church was erected, and thank God we can now announce to your Lordship that your visit finds us entirely free of debt, brought

about by the zeal of our priests, and the loyal co-operation of their devoted flock. Expressing our grateful thanks for your first visit, and wishing your Lordship may be spared many years to carry on the work of the diocese, and especially the glorious work of erecting the Catholic Orphanage which you have now in hand, and which, under God's blessing, will be a secure shelter and home for the fatherless of your flock.—We remain, your loyal and obedient children, (Signed) Timothy Wilkins, Thomas J. Collins, Charles Todd, Charles Cassidy, on behalf of the Catholics of Heriot, November, 1897."

ST. VITUS' DANCE CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

A LADY WHOSE SUFFERINGS WERE TERRIBLE TO WITNESS.

IRREFUTABLE TESTIMONY OF A MISSIONARY'S WIFE.

"Lake Cordah,
October 11, 1897.

"The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Sydney.

SIRS,—

I have much pleasure in stating that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured a bad case of St. Vitus' Dance on our station.

"Willie Lovett, a lad 17 years of age, was attacked with the disease in question about two and a-half years ago. He was prescribed for by several doctors, but grew steadily worse. The whole of the right side, from the head down to the feet, was affected. He could neither dress nor feed himself, and his limbs and face were constantly twitching in a manner distressing to see, both night and day. He could get no proper rest. The pockets of his suits were all torn down the right side, owing to the involuntary convulsive movements made by his hand when he put it into them. The last doctor who attended him told his friends they would have to be very careful that the lad should not get a fright, or be hastily spoken to, as if that happened he might fall down dead, his brain was in such a bad state. Seeing accounts of several cases of cure of St. Vitus' Dance in your little pamphlet which was sent to me, I wrote to Sydney for six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the lad commenced taking them according to directions.

"By the time he had taken three boxes he was so much improved as to be able to feed himself, to wash and dress himself, and even to lace his own boots, a thing he had not done for a very long time before. When he finished the six boxes he was perfectly cured, and looked quite a different boy.

For over four months he has been out in all sorts of weather rabbit-trapping with his father, can use his pen, and chop wood, carry heavy buckets of water, and, in fact, do any kind of rough work. Just at present he is away from here working as a wool-picker in a large shed in the Western District, where his father is engaged as a shearer.

"I give you this unsolicited testimony, not for the purpose of extending the sale of Pink Pills, but in order that other sufferers from the same disease, of whom there are doubtless many in the colony, may, perhaps, try them, and receive similar benefit to what this lad has got through their use.

"I am quite willing to reply to any enquiries as to the genuineness of this case, and you are at liberty to make what use you please of my testimony.—I am, Sirs, yours truly,

M. STAHL.

"To the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Sydney—

SIRS,—I have asked Mrs. Stahl, our Missionary's wife, to inform you of the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done our son, "Willie." Every word of what this lady has so kindly written is perfectly true, and I can assure you I am thankful to God for curing my boy through their means, for we were afraid he would never get better, as all other medicines seemed to give him no relief at all. He was suffering for over two years.—I am, Sirs, yours gratefully,

(Mrs.) HANNAH LOVETT."

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On Sunday, the 19th September, Mass was said at the top of the Zugspitze, the highest mountain of Germany (10,000 feet), by the parish priest of Garmisch, on the occasion of the opening of the new refuge-hut, or hospice, between the east and west peaks. About 200 members of the Alpine Club were present. The altar was beautifully decorated with Alpine roses and edelweiss, and the anthem "O Sanctissima Virgo" was sung. The seven o'clock Mass at the high altar of Garmisch Church was said during the curé's absence by his Grace Archbishop O'Callaghan.



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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
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DEATHS.

MARLOW.—On the 29th inst., at her residence, Stafford street, South Dunedin, Eliza, the beloved relict of Christopher George Marlow; aged 64 years. Fortified by the rites of the Church.—*Requiescat in pace.*

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

A KERRY MAN.—Some of the verses are extremely good, but the others are not quite up to publication standard.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1897.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.



MEMBERS of the House, and especially those on the Opposition side of it, are hardly to be congratulated on the way in which they have treated the Premier's Old Age Pension Bill. Almost everyone admits that some sort of scheme is eminently desirable, and that there is an obligation on the State to do something for the hard-working colonist who has reached sixty-five, and begins to feel his physical powers exhausted. The cases in which these veterans of labour have saved enough money to support themselves are extremely rare, and in the great majority of instances they have nothing to look forward to but an appeal to the tender mercies of the various organisations for distributing charitable aid. It is further admitted, by all who have given any thought at all to the subject, that the framing of anything approaching a practical workable scheme is beset with difficulty. The subject has received the attention of the Governments not only of England and of nearly all English-speaking countries, but also of Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, etc., yet no scheme has so far been devised to which some exception cannot be taken. This being the case, it is clear that we are not likely to get any scheme at all adopted unless our legislators approach the question in a sympathetic spirit and with a genuine desire to make the best solution possible of what is admittedly a most complicated and knotty problem. This is precisely what our legislators have not done. Honourable Members, and particularly Opposition Members, have, we might almost say, conspired to heap amendment upon amendment to the Bill, and while some of their proposals are reasonable enough, others are obviously intended to wreck the measure by making it unworkable. Neither is there any real obscurity or confusion in the framing of the Bill to justify this multiplication of "amendments." Mr. SCOBIE MCKENZIE's comment that "no man in the heaven above or in the earth beneath can understand it," is simply one of that honourable gentleman's little epigrammatic exaggerations which contains even less than half a truth. The main provisions of the Bill are clear and simple, and if Mr. SCOBIE MCKENZIE says in all seriousness that he cannot understand them he only writes an indictment on his own intelligence. One of the points which usually furnish a serious obstacle in the way of old-age pension schemes is the question of finance. So far as the scheme now under discussion is concerned the Colonial Treasurer is able to give a satisfactory assurance as to his ability to find the necessary funds, so that all immediate difficulty on that score is removed. The question as to whether or not the pensions should be universal then remains as the real *crux* of the proposals. In this case neither proposal is free from difficulty. If the pensions be limited (as proposed in the Bill) to persons whose annual income does not exceed a certain sum, the persons who apply under those circumstances for a pension are necessarily placed under more or less of a stigma. If, on the other hand, the pensions are made payable to all who are over sixty-five years of age and have resided for a certain number of years in the Colony the expense would be greater than the country could afford. In our view the ideal scheme is undoubtedly the one in which the pensions are universal and every man can

claim it as of right, so that no injury is done to his independence and self-respect. If, however, as Mr. SEDDON says, the country could not possibly afford the sum necessary for that purpose, and if the choice is between the partial pension and none at all there should be no hesitation in cheerfully accepting and making the best of what the country can afford to do. It is at least a beginning and is almost certain to lead to the development of a more perfect scheme later on. We note that the principle of the partial pension has been accepted by the House by a large majority, the proposal to make the pensions universal having been negatived by 36 to 21. The remaining provisions of the Bill are really matters of detail as to which, if members are genuinely anxious to adopt the scheme, there should be no occasion for serious difficulty. It is rumoured that as the Bill is a money Bill and the Legislative Council are not at liberty to amend it they will absolutely reject the measure. That, however, remains to be seen. In any case it must be admitted that Mr. SEDDON has made a serious and earnest attempt to grapple with this great question, and has shown himself ready to give full and fair consideration to every reasonable amendment proposed. If the measure be wrecked or rejected the blame at least cannot be laid at the Premier's door.

At Vespers at Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday night the pulpit was occupied by the Very Rev. Dean Burke who gave a very able sermon on "The Reunion of Christendom."

We need scarcely again remind our Dunedin readers of the entertainment to be given by the pupils of the Christian Brothers' school at the City Hall on Friday night. The programme is a capital one and we are sure there will be a crowded house.

DURING the past week we have received parcels of used stamps for Father Kreymborg's mission from the following:—Miss Macedo, Dunedin (who also sent 4s worth of unused stamps); and Thomas L. Cagney, Oamaru, (aged 14).

THE following subscriptions to the South Dunedin Catholic Orphanage have been received during the week:—Mr. J. Fox, £1; Mrs. Collins (Gore), 10s; Mr. P. McEnroe (Addison's Flat, West Coast), £1. Contributions towards the erection of the Orphanage will be thankfully received by the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, and by the Catholic clergy of Dunedin, and will be duly acknowledged in the columns of the TABLET.

CONSTABLE HENDRICK, of Seddonville and late of Dunganville, after being in the police force for over thirty years, has retired from the service, compensation being granted. He has been located at Seddonville for about six months; it is his intention to enter into farming pursuits at Hokitika. The name of his successor has not been disclosed.—*Grey Star*.

It is with extreme regret (writes our Hawera correspondent) that we record the death of Sergeant James Slattery, of this town. For some time past he had been suffering from an affection of the heart, and despite all efforts of the doctors he gradually sank until the end came on last Thursday. During the time the deceased gentleman resided in Hawera he made many friends, who now sympathise warmly with his widow and family. He was attended most faithfully throughout his illness by the Rev. Father O'Shea, and made a most edifying preparation for death, his resignation to God's holy will being exemplary. Truly his was the death of a Catholic who had faithfully observed the rules of his Church during life. On Saturday the funeral took place, leaving St. Joseph's Church at noon. It was followed by Inspector McGovern and several members of the police force. The "Dead March in Saul" was played by Miss Flynn as the funeral cortege left the church. Rev. Father O'Shea officiated at the grave. On Sunday the late Mass was offered for the repose of the soul of Sergeant Slattery.—*R.I.P.*

At the close of the very successful performance at Oamaru, which is fully reported in another column, the Very Rev. Dean Mackay, in proposing a vote of thanks to the performers, said:—He had been asked, on behalf of the children, to thank them for their attendance in such numbers, and for their kind encouragement shown by their generous applause. Personally, however, he thought that both himself and the audience had more reason to thank the children for the delightful treat they had afforded them that night. It was only just to give praise when praise was due, and the children had honestly earned a large meed of it. Their performance had far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and he could assure them that they might travel far over the colonies, and enter many educational establishments, and not hear the equal of what had greeted their ears that night. It was something to

fill the hearts of parents with honest pride and joy, but above all of gratitude towards those who had laboured so hard, and he was happy to say so successfully, to develop the talents of those little ones to produce the magnificent result of that evening (prolonged and hearty applause).

ON Friday last, Mr. Martin P. Kenny, of 270 Colombo street, Christchurch, had a confidential meeting by appointment at the Government Buildings, Cathedral Square, with Col. Pole Penton commander of the forces in New Zealand, relative to the "Kenny gun." Col. Penton, who is an artillery officer of great repute, has promised Mr. Kenny to do all he can to assist him in having his invention given a trial, and will calculate pressures, velocities, etc., as far as possible, till a working model can be made. As the gun and its shell are entirely new departures very little can be done till a company is formed to make the model gun and a few projectiles. Mr. Kenny would be glad to meet persons who take an interest in this sort of thing, and who would be willing to join or form a company to carry it out, as he himself is not in a position to do so. The gun is intended to throw a large charge of explosives a considerable distance, mainly for attacking battleships and cruisers in harbour, even though they are protected by booms and netting. Its range will be greater than the Furnie Torpedo (now used), its destructive power will be the same. It can be carried by small vessels such as the present constructing T.B. destroyers, and as it passes through the air instead of the water, it cannot be stopped by the present mode of defence. This is the sort of invention that now brings money, Brennan, of torpedo fame, having got over £50,000 and a fine position for his, and now his is almost obsolete, as the netting stops it. The Zalinski only throws a small shell, as also the latest gun of this type the Sims-Dudley. The idea of this mode of attack was suggested to the inventor's mind last year while watching in Bantry Bay, County Cork, the ineffectual attack by torpedoes of the Special Service Squadron. Booms stopped all but the smallest vessels, one of which jumped it, and the crinoline or netting stopped all the torpedoes; while, if attacked by his gun, having got the range, the vessel carrying it could lie in shelter out of machine or heavy gun fire and destroy the fleet at its anchorage.

OWING to pressure on our space we are compelled to hold over till next issue our notice of the exhibits of Messrs. Morrow, Bassett and Co. and of a number of other firms at the Agricultural Show, together with correspondence from Wanganni and from Tuapeka Flat.

Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

ON Sunday week and on the three following days, the services were of a very impressive character at St. Mary's. On Sunday morning week at eleven o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated, the celebrant being the Rev. Father Marnane. The altar was tastefully decorated, and at the conclusion of the Mass there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament around the interior of the church. All the societies of the parish took part in the sacred rite. The music was particularly good, and Farmer's Mass in B flat was effectively sung by the choir, under the conductorship of Mr. H. Rossiter. The solos were sung by Misses Lucy Ryan, L. Grady, N. Oakes, and C. O'Brien, Messrs. A. H. Blake, C. Goggin, and A. O'Brien. During the offertory Miss Mary McLaughlin sang a very pretty "Ave Maria." The forty hours' adoration was commenced, and in the evening the Vicar-General preached to a crowded congregation. At the High Mass on Tuesday the celebrant was the Rev. Father Galerne, who was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Marnane (master of ceremonies), Aubrey (deacon), and Goggin (sub-deacon). There were also present in the sanctuary the Vicar-General and the Rev. Fathers Melu, Haualt, Rafferty, and Salvador. Mr. W. Hine was assistant master of ceremonies. The music for the Mass was again excellently rendered by the choir under Mr. Rossiter. After Mass the Vicar-General addressed a few words to those present, and explained that he had been late in coming owing to having been called to administer the last Sacraments to the Rev. Mother Gabriel, assistant Rev. Mother at Mount Magdala. He asked all present to unite in prayer for the religious who was so devoted a follower of the "Good Shepherd," and the appeal was heartily responded to.

ON Thursday evening last the formal inauguration of the female branch of St. John the Baptist, in connection with the H.A.C.B.S., took place in the Hibernian Hall in this city. Brothers G. J. Sellars, P.D.P., and P. Burke, P.P., were deputed by the district officers to open the new branch. They were assisted by Brothers J. Gresham, P. C. Courtney, V.P., J. R. Courtney, P.P., G. Dobbs, P.P., J. McCormack, W. J. Doolan, G. and J. Finnerty, G. The Vicar-General was also present. Brother Sellars presided, and having delivered the usual address prescribed for the opening of a new branch, he read the Dispensation, and then on behalf of himself and Brother Burke declared the branch formally opened. He next read the declarations and medical certificates of 17 candidates, who were elected and initiated. Sixteen other candidates, who have received certificates, were unable to be present. Nominations were then taken for the different officers, and resulted in the election of the following—president, Sister M. F. Courtney; vice-president, Sister Mary Ryan; secretary, Sister Julia Rennell; treasurer, Sister M.

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Bradley; warden, Sister L. M'Adams; guardian, Sister M. E. Sellars; sick-visitors, Sisters M. Nelligan and Smith, medical attendant, Dr. Bolger. The installation ceremony was read by Brother Burke, and the different officers assumed the respective positions. When the branch was formed the roll of officers was called, and the minutes of the opening and installation ceremonies were read and confirmed, the following branch business was transacted:—Resolved that the name of the branch be the Branch of St. John the Baptist; that the Vicar-General be the chaplain; that the next meeting be held on Thursday evening, December 9, and to hold subsequently fortnightly meetings. Sisterly greetings from the Dunedin female lodge were received with acclamation. Congratulatory addresses were given by the Vicar-General, Brothers Sellars and Burke, and ably responded to by the president and the vice-president. The Catholic ladies of Christchurch may be congratulated on having formed a branch of the Hibernian Society in the city, now that women, particularly young women, have to depend chiefly on their own exertion to provide themselves with every day necessities, and practically to fight the battle of life in the same manner as the sterner sex. It is, therefore, only right and proper that they should combine to secure for themselves—if the occasion should unfortunately arise—medical comforts and sick pay. The interest and vitality shown in the opening of the branch argue well for its future success.

On Thursday last the Rev. Father Barry, who is the superior of the Order, and also three other Redemptorist Fathers, who are Fathers Hegarty, Mangan and Vingham, arrived in this city, and on Sunday last they opened at High Mass at the Pro-cathedral a mission, which will continue till Christmas. A procession was formed at the entrance of the sacred edifice, and the four missionaries, one of whom bore a crucifix, proceeded, accompanied by the local clergy and several acolytes, to the sanctuary, where the Vicar-General addressed them in the following words:—"Rev. Fathers—Oh behalf of our Bishop and clergy and faithful, we thank you for coming, and we heartily welcome you to this parish. We recollect with great pleasure the many blessings received from former missions, which were given by the members of your Order in this diocese, and we expect on the present occasion to obtain still greater spiritual favours. We promise to co-operate with you in this holy work, and from this day forth until the end of the mission we give you entire charge of the parish with the exception of the sick, whom, perhaps, you would not have time to visit." The Rev. Father Galerne sang the High Mass. The Rev. Father Barry, who took for his text the words, "The Lord thy God thou shalt serve, and Him only shalt thou adore," preached a very instructive and eloquent sermon on the occasion. At 3 p.m. all the boys and girls up to the age of 16 years were assembled in the Pro-cathedral and were addressed by the Rev. Father Mangan. This is the children's mission, which will continue till the end of the week, and will then be succeeded by one for the adults. At the evening service Vespers were not sung, but the Rosary was recited instead. The Rev. Father Mangan, who was also celebrant at the Benediction, conducted the devotion of the Rosary. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Hegarty, whose text was: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The discourse, which was plain, strong and practical, was much admired. He was somewhat moved at the beginning at the fact that nearly thirteen years have passed since he before addressed the Catholics in this city, and at the great progress the Church has made here since that time. "Your diocese," he said, "in those days formed part of that of Wellington. Now you have a bishop of your own. Before he left for Europe, he arranged with our superiors that we should give you a mission and here we are again. We trust that God will bless our labours now as he did then." In spite of the effects of a decade and three years, the rev. missionary is looking well. But the appendage of spectacles, which, it appears, in those days were not always requisite, have now, it seems, become indispensable. The Rev. Father Mangan, who was here four years ago, I am pleased to say also appears in excellent health.

On Tuesday next, November 30, Mr. John Aloysius O'Connell, of Christchurch, and Mr. Patrick Fay, of Leeston, will be ordained at Meance, Napier, by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. Shortly after his elevation to the priesthood the Rev. Father O'Connell will come to this city, and on Sunday next will sing the High Mass, which will be his first Mass, at the Pro-cathedral. Mr. Thomas O'Connell, the father of the Rev. Father O'Connell, and the latter's next younger brother, Daniel, proceeded a few days ago to Napier, in order to be present at the ordinations. The Rev. Father O'Connell, who in December next will complete the twenty-eighth year of his age, was born in Christchurch. He was, moreover, baptised and confirmed in the Pro-cathedral, where, no doubt, on Sunday next, many persons in Christchurch and in Canterbury will assemble in order to assist at the august rite which he will there celebrate.

PRESENTATIONS.

VERY REV. FATHER DEVOY, S.M., V.G.

(From our Wellington correspondent)

November 27.

AN entertainment was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday night for the purpose of welcoming the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., on his return from Australia. Mr. Robert O'Connor presided. Among those present were the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, Rector of St. Patrick's College; Rev. Father O'Sullivan, Rev. O'Shea, Rev. Father Ainsworth, Messrs. T. J. Davis, Doherty, Walsh, Devlin, Inspector Pender, etc.

In the interval advantage was taken of the occasion to make a presentation to the Vicar-General.

The chairman, in the course of a humorous speech, said it had been suggested during Father Devoy's absence that a presentation

should be made to him on his return. With this object a meeting had been held and a committee formed, and after consideration it was decided that the presentation should take the form of a purse of sovereigns from the parishioners of Te Aro. It was unnecessary for him to refer to the great work done here by Father Devoy since his appointment seven years ago. The churches had been enlarged and improved, schools had been built, and the financial position of the parish had been put on a sound basis. He had done wonders, and they were proud of their *saggarth aroon* and proud of their fine parish. They were proud of their priests, and they were equally proud of their college—for St. Patrick's was second to none in the colonies. They were proud of the Rector of St. Patrick's and the talented professors by whom Dr. Watters was so ably seconded. He mentioned St. Patrick's College because Father Devoy had been on the professorial staff before his appointment to Te Aro, and he had taken an active part in the founding of the college which had done so much for the Catholic youth of New Zealand. Not alone was it engaged in fitting out the young men for the battle of life in the secular world, but it was there that many of our young priests received their education—two of whom were in charge of the parish during the Vicar-General's absence, and he would say that they were proud of the many priests who had been educated there. In conclusion, he said that the people of Te Aro were exceedingly well pleased with the able manner in which the affairs of the parish had been managed during the past seven years, and he hoped that the Very Rev. Father Devoy would be spared for very, very many years to administer the affairs of Te Aro, and he now had the pleasure of handing him a purse of sovereigns as a small token of the esteem in which the Vicar-General was held by his people (applause).

The Very Rev. Father Devoy, whose rising was the signal for long continued applause, said that he was very grateful to the chairman, committee, and ladies, and to the parishioners generally for what they had done in his absence. He was thankful to the priests in charge of the parish during his trip, as they had done everything to make the holiday an enjoyable one. He enjoyed his holiday—the only real one he had since he came to the colony—in fact, he had come back a new man. He was very grateful to them for their testimonial, which would pay his travelling expenses by sea and by rail, for he would tell them that he took full advantage of his trip to see a great deal of Australia, and consequently travelled about a great deal. He had no hotel expenses, as wherever a priest goes he is sure of a hearty welcome from the priests of the parish, and he had experienced the greatest kindness wherever he went. While in Sydney, he was the guest of the Very Rev. Father Le Rennetel of St. Patrick's, who, with the priests of the parish, did everything to make his stay there a very pleasant one. On leaving for Melbourne he was induced to indulge in the luxury (?) of a berth in a sleeping car, but his experience of such was that it was the only item of expenditure that he regretted. Before the train journey was half over he was glad to betake himself to the more solid accommodation of an ordinary carriage. Whilst in Melbourne he stayed with the Vincentian Fathers, to whom he was deeply indebted for the consideration shown him. As to the ceremonies connected with the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, words failed him to describe their grandness and expressiveness. The elite of Victoria were present—Catholic and non-Catholic—including the Governor, Lord Brassey and suite, Ministers of the Crown, judges, consuls, etc., in fact, the immense congregation at High Mass on the first day showed the great respect and veneration in which that great prelate—Archbishop Carr—is held by all classes and denominations in Victoria. This ceremony would leave a lasting impression on his memory, for neither had he nor many of those present ever seen anything to equal it in any part of the world. The sermon in the morning was preached by Cardinal Moran, and although a very learned discourse, lost a good deal by being read. Archbishop Redwood preached in the evening, and he (Father Devoy) was not expressing his own opinion but that of many of the clergy present, in saying that it was the finest sermon ever heard in a Victorian church. It was simply magnificent; every word could be distinctly heard in all parts of the immense cathedral—in a word, it was the sermon of the occasion. Some idea of the generosity of the people could be obtained from the statement of Archbishop Carr that prior to the opening there was a debt of £9000 on the cathedral, and that on the conclusion of the ceremonies this amount had been reduced to £1000. Ballarat and Geelong were also visited, and everywhere there was unmistakable evidence of the vitality and progress of the Church—cathedrals, churches, convents and schools. On his return to Sydney an excursion was made to the famous Jenolan Caves, the beauty of which was indescribable. Father Devoy also went to Brisbane for a few days to see some friends, and here he was struck with the many evidences of the prosperity and numerical strength of the Catholic community, Brisbane being the most Catholic city of any in the colonies. In conclusion, he had again to thank the priests in charge of the parish for the admirable manner in which everything was done during his absence, contributing thereby to the pleasure of the holiday, also the Fathers of St. Patrick's College for their assistance. He also thanked the parishioners for the testimonial, and being a new man after his trip, he was now prepared to spend himself on their behalf for the next five or six years, when he hoped to be able to get another holiday. (Applause.)

During the evening songs and instrumental selections were given by Misses Pender, Kersley, Gallagher, Sullivan, Lawless, and Mr. Griffen.

VERY REV. FATHER J. McKENNA.

The popularity in which the Very Rev. Father McKenna, Masterton, is held by all denominations was very clearly demonstrated on Thursday night by the immense attendance at the drill hall, where a conversazione was held to welcome him on his return from Australia. It was a striking proof of the esteem in which he is held, for there were present a larger number of non-Catholics than those of his own flock. The first part of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental selections, the concert being of a

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very high order. Miss Pinder journeyed up from Wellington and contributed a couple of items, which it is needless to say were given in her usual finished style. She also took part in a duet with Mrs. A. R. Bunny, the item being warmly applauded. Mrs. M. C. O'Connell, who appeared for the first time before a Masterton audience, scored a decided success with a vocal contribution. The other singers were Miss Sheen and Messrs. Langton, Meadows, and Hall. Miss Sellar played a pianoforte solo with much taste and Candy's orchestra also assisted. At the close of the concert Mr. A. R. Bunny, in welcoming Father McKenna back to Masterton, said he was pleased to see such an immense audience present to greet their popular pastor on his return from Australia. Father McKenna's mission to the other side had been mainly in the interests of education, and he was certain his labours would be rewarded with success and that thereby an impetus would be given to education in the district.

Father McKenna, in reply, thanked one and all for the reception given to him and said if one thing was wanted to complete the pleasure of his holiday it was the greeting accorded to him that evening. Whilst in Australia he had made arrangements for introducing the Sisters of St. Brigid to Masterton for teaching purposes. They would be here about the end of next year. He had not completed the arrangements for their reception, but knowing his people as he did he had no fear but the necessary assistance would be forthcoming.

Mr. R. Darragh, on behalf of Mrs. L. Ross, presented Father McKenna with a chastely-worked candelabrum, and on behalf of Mrs. M. O'Connell with two very fine vases. In the course of his remarks Mr. Darragh said that Father McKenna had been ten years in Masterton, and although he had made many friends in that time he had not made a single enemy.

Later on in the evening Mr. A. R. Bunny, on behalf of the parishioners, presented Father McKenna with a purse of sovereigns. Father McKenna heartily thanked the donors of the gift and the purse, and also those present who had accorded him so hearty a welcome. The success of the conversation was in a large measure due to the energetic secretary, Mr. J. B. Dolan, who was ably assisted by a committee of ladies, consisting of Mesdames O'Connell, O'Malley, Hourigan, Coyle, McMullan, Leahy, Misses Pearcy, Richards (2), Cashim, Carrick, Popplewell, O'Connell, Stempa (3) and Leahy.

Correspondence.

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

793

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—At our last monthly meeting, amongst other matters discussed, was the advisability of taking some action to commemorate the patriots of '98.

I was instructed to communicate with you through the columns of the TABLET on the subject, and receive any suggestions that may be useful in connection with the matter. But seeing that you have offered those suggestions already in the TABLET it is almost unnecessary to trouble you further in that direction.

We intend to call a public meeting at a convenient time, of Irishmen and all sympathisers, without distinction of creed or party, as the men of '98 were not confined to any one creed or class. And we would also think it advisable after the different centres celebrated the event, to have a joint tribute or memento to the memory of "the faithful and the few" forwarded from New Zealand: say wreaths to be placed on their graves—the cost to be borne jointly by the three or four centres.—I am, etc.,

Wellington, November 25.

P. W. TWOMEY,
Acting secretary, I.N.F.

798.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I, too, wish to express my warm admiration of your able and vigorous article on '98. Your apt aversence to and uncompromising denunciation of the brutality practised upon the Irish people of that date, as well as your manly and honourable vindication of the memory of the martyred heroes who illumine its page, was pleasant and refreshing to read, and richly deserves the high encomiums that have been so lavishly bestowed upon it. I cannot plead guilty to that fiery enthusiastic temperament with which my countrymen are generally credited, and yet I confess that when reading your article I experienced a throbbing of the heart and a quickening of the pulse at the vision it conjured up, very foreign to my every day disposition. We who live in the present day can form no adequate conception of the horrors that were incidental to that period. The wildest imagination would hardly be equal to the task of doing justice to the diabolical barbarities of the time. All the cruelty that the fiendish ingenuity of an enemy grown ferociously mad could possibly devise was brought into requisition and employed against the people. They had no rights, not even the right to live; they were unarmed and defenceless, and at the complete mercy of their relentless foes. Rapine and slaughter was the order of the day. Thousands of brutalised military butchers—yeomanry and militia—were let loose among them with unrestricted license to plunder, ravage and destroy. A favourite pastime of these incarnate ruffians was to lay violent hands upon the innocent and unsuspecting peasants, drag them to the guard-house, place pitch caps upon their heads, keep them until the warm pitch, which not unusually streamed down into their

eyes and blinded them, became perfectly cold, and then sent them adrift maimed and mutilated for life. This pleasant practice they sometimes varied by rubbing moistened gunpowder into the hair in the form of a cross and then setting fire to it, or cutting off the ears and noses of their hapless victims. Thus entirely surrendered to the ruthless fury of their hellish foes, without the faintest hope of protection or redress, can we wonder that, grown desperate, they took the law into their own hands and did execution upon their merciless persecutors? Their doing this may be called rebellion, to me it is known by quite another name. Yes, the people took the law into their own hands, and maddened and desperate as they were, and often having entirely at their mercy the wives and daughters of their bitterest and most relentless persecutors, not one of all their calumniators has ever dared to charge them with having offered insult to a woman. Think of this, my countrymen, and rejoice for the honour of your race. Think of this, my countrymen, and say if the centenary of those martyred saints—for saints in heaven they are to-day—who have handed you down intact through the century the glorious inheritance of bravery and virtue deserves not to be commemorated by you? But if the excesses committed by the military before the outbreak were bad, those committed after it were infinitely worse. The cruelty of the yeomanry was not unsurpassed by that of the regulars, notably the Ancient Britons. Of this latter regiment it is recorded on unimpeachable testimony that after the battle of Arklow some of the soldiers belonging to it (eternally accursed be their names and memory) seized upon the body of the heroic priest, Father Michael Murphy, who was killed during the action, cut out the heart, roasted the body, and oiled their boots with the grease that dropped from it. Men, women, and children, were indiscriminately slaughtered—sabred or shot down at sight—and this continued for many months. Those who had to go through the mockery of a trial were without exception sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. This sentence enacted that the person adjudged guilty be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, there hanged, then cut down, disembowelled, and his entrails burned before life was extinct, the body then beheaded and quartered. In 98 31 Irish gentlemen were put to death in this way. Of these five belonged to the Church of England, eight were Presbyterians, and 18 Catholics. But enough for the present. I will not harrow the feelings of your readers by dwelling further upon the devilish atrocities perpetuated upon poor, unhappy Ireland at that sad period of her history. Times have changed and for the better. A century has well nigh rolled away, and the day is not far distant when Irishmen of all creeds throughout the world will join issue in commemorating one of the most glorious events in the national life of their country. Of the importance of the occasion to my countrymen in New Zealand, I need not speak. You have already pointed out very clearly to them the road that leads to the throne of duty. Poor Ireland is still dragged at the chariot wheels of the oppressor, and God alone can tell what her future destiny will be. But let it be what it will—let it be that of province or nation, in the temple of her fame, in the hearts of her children, no names are, or ever will be, more lovingly inscribed than the names of the brave men who suffered and died in her cause in 1798.—I am, etc.,

ANOTHER IRISHMAN.

PERSONAL.

SOME three months ago Mr. J. A. Scott finding himself a good deal troubled with insomnia deemed it wise to send in his resignation as Editor of the TABLET. The directors after generously giving Mr. Scott an opportunity to reconsider his decision, passed a resolution accepting the resignation with regret and leaving in the hands of Bishop Verdon the recommendation of a successor. Mr. Scott's resignation should take effect on December 3, but he has agreed to remain a week longer. He will then take a holiday trip to his home on the West Coast and on his return will practise the profession of the law at Dunedin. Arrangements have been made to give the new editor competent assistance in his work, and it is expected that his services will be available about the middle of January. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for carrying on the paper in the interval.

The *Lancet* says that the first hospital in London was a monastic establishment, and that it was the Catholic Church that "drained fens, brought waste land into cultivation, and taught the people the advantages of leading a regular life." What record in these directions has the Church created by law in England queries *Reynolds*'s.

One hundred and twenty-five converts from Protestantism in six years is the record made by the Rev. Theodore A. Metcalf, of the diocese of Boston, U.S.A.

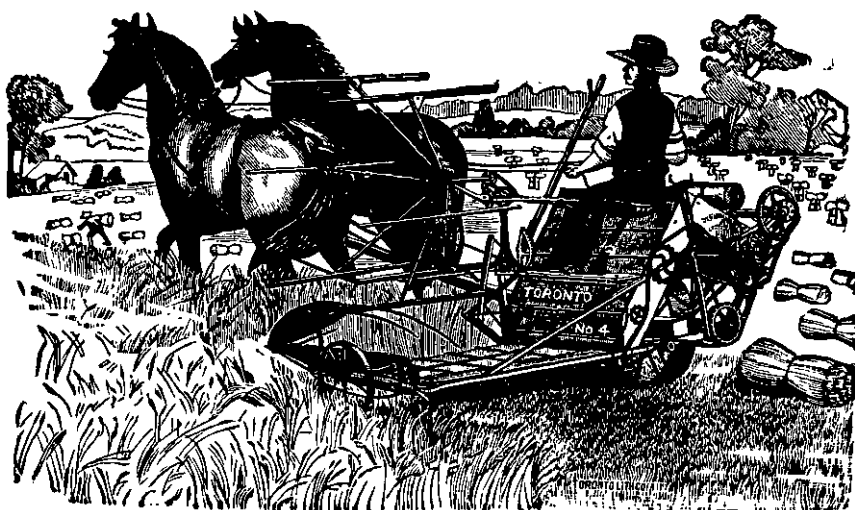
Next year, at any rate, British statesmen will see a great demonstration in Ireland. If they are cherishing any doubts on the subject of the decay of national feeling they will be laid to rest by the demonstrations which will take place in memory of the men of '98. They will see at once that in nationality Ireland is a "living blaze, which nothing shall withstand," and that the idea of getting rid of it by Royal visits or such like nonsense is a ridiculous one to cherish.

Mrs. Navarro, *nee* Mary Anderson, has discovered a new talent, no more nor less than an ability to sing well. It was pointed out to her that she had a good contralto voice, which she immediately had trained, and she is now, it appears, to make a single appearance as a concert singer in aid of a charity. The public, we should say, however, would, when all is over, have preferred to hear her recite.

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

		Wheat.		Oats.
Cost of Cutting and Binding ...	...	£52 1 2	...	£27 16 6
Cost of Stooking ...	...	45 0 0	...	25 12 6
Cost of Stacking ...	...	112 12 0	...	72 10 1
Cost of Thatching ...	...	6 0 0	...	13 0 0
Cost of Twine and Oil ...	...	30 12 0	...	20 8 0
Station Horse Labour at 1s. per horse per day				
Cutting and Carting	21 14 0	...	1 14 0
		£268 8 2	...	£171 1 1

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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)

WILLIAM L. ALLAN,

Manager New Zealand and Australian Land Co., Ltd.

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The Catholic World.

ENGLAND.—Cardinal Vaughan Asked to Umpire in the Engineering Dispute.—Another effort, says *The Daily Chronicle*, to bring about a settlement in the dispute was made in Manchester the other day, when Colonel Dyer had a long interview with Mr. Alexander Forrest, a Manchester magistrate, who was formerly chairman of the A.S.E. Mr. Forrest proposed that a conference should be held, to consist of six representatives of each side and an umpire. He had previously written to Cardinal Vaughan, who replied: "In reply to your inquiry whether I would, if asked, consent to act as umpire in the matter under dispute in the engineering trade, I must hasten to assure you that I have no technical knowledge whatever, but that if, upon full information as to the matter to be decided, I felt that I could grasp the circumstances so as to do justice to all concerned, I would not refuse to render the best services that I could, provided both sides to the dispute desired to employ me as umpire.—Believe me, yours faithfully, HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN." Mr. Forrest suggested that Cardinal Vaughan should be accepted as umpire. Colonel Dyer replied that if the A.S.E. gave the Federation a written assurance that the employers would be allowed to conduct their respective shops without official trade union interference he would at once submit such an authority to the Federation, but he dared not name a conference, conciliation, arbitration, or an intermediary of any sort to his committee, as they would howl him down. He intimated that the questions of eight hours, piecework, or machines, were minor compared with the interference by trade union officials. The efforts to arrange a conference completely failed.

FRANCE.—The Eucharistic Congress of Paray-le-Monial.—Private as well as conventual buildings were decorated, and there were torchlight processions through the streets of Paray. The old town of the Blessed Margaret Mary was *en fete*, and well she might be, for the *elite* of the French priesthood were in her midst, a band of the most forward men in France in promoting devotion to the Holy Eucharist, and to the Sacred Heart. While the acting president of the Congress was the Bishop of Liege, the presiding dignity, who by the weight of his authority and the veneration in which he is held took precedence of all others, was Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun. Other prelates present were the Archbishop of Besançon and the Bishops of Nevers, Autun, and Fiesole. Belgium sent 600 of her sons, and Italy 250 of hers. Spain was represented in another manner, 10,000 Spaniards in their own country agreeing to spend a night in adoration before the Blessed Sacrament for the success of the Eucharistic Congress. Contemplatives from the cloister and men of action met at Paray. There were the Rev. Pere Lemius, O.M.I., of Montmartre, the Rev. Pere Chevallier, of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart of Issaudun, the Rev. Pere Durand, of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, and others, each of whom was a host in himself. Pere Durand, called the "apostle of children," because of his singular success in winning young souls and forming them into corporations, is also known as "Pere Deo Gratias," because he is continually giving thanks. The Pere Chevallier, whose profound work on Our Lady of the Sacred Heart places him in the front rank of theological writers, dwelt with eloquence on that form of devotion to Our Lady of which Issaudun is the centre, and showed how devotion to the Holy Eucharist and to the Heart of Jesus form one. The Abbe de Besonies was there to tell how many Masses are offered in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires in expiation of the Marston outrages upon the Blessed Sacrament. Pere Lemius spoke of much that went on at Montmartre, especially in connection with the poor, some of whom are among the most fervent adorers of the Blessed Sacrament exposed night and day on the high altar. In the course of a splendid peroration he said the Church of the National Vow would be the *ex voto* offered to Christ at the close of this century of revolutions, and ended by citing the words of Our Lord to the Blessed Margaret Mary, "Believe and thou shalt see the power of My heart in the magnificence of My love." Some of Cardinal Perraud's expressions are like cameos and carve themselves in the memory. His hearers at Paray were treated to some such. In his own manner he compared the Holy Eucharist to the burning bush seen by Moses, and drew comparisons between the visions of Paray-le-Monial and those of Mount Horeb. His Eminence did not forget to draw from his recent visit to England material for the edification of his hearers. On one occasion he told them the touching story of the conversion of an Anglican clergyman, and ended by asking prayers for the conversion of England. On another occasion, at the close of one of the most important sittings, he read an address to the Catholic hierarchy of England, assuring English Catholics of the sympathy of the members of the Congress and of their co-operation in the work of prayer in order that our country might return to Catholic unity.

The Closing Procession.—The streets of Paray-le-Monial were decorated with flowers and drapery as the procession passed through them on its way to the garden of the Convent of the Visitation. Some thousands of ladies led the way. Afterwards came the Belgians preceded by their banner, and then the Italians, singing in their tongue, "Pity, my God, pity." Six hundred priests preceded the Blessed Sacrament, which was borne by Cardinal Perraud. Several thousand men followed. The garden reached, the procession soon filled the alleys and walks trodden by Margaret Mary two hundred years ago. The famous and hallowed nut grove was guarded by two priests, but this did not prevent straying fingers from stealing leaves henceforth to be kept as relics. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given in the park of the chaplain's. Afterwards Pere Lemius read an act of consecration to the Sacred Heart, which was repeated by the crowd.

Told by Two Cardinals.—Simply, touchingly as he had received it from Cardinal Vaughan a few days before, Cardinal

Perraud told the story of the little girl, daughter of an English Protestant clergyman, who, by her infantine remarks, was to become unconsciously in the hands of others an apostle in preaching the doctrine of the Real Presence. The relation of the anecdote was one of Cardinal Perraud's means of preaching at Paray-le-Monial the other day. The little girl in question was taken one day by her still Protestant father to a Catholic church in London. She was but five years old. Noticing the lamp of the sanctuary she said: "What is that lamp for?" The father replied: "It is to show that Jesus is there, behind that little gold door." "I should like to see Jesus," she said. "My child, you cannot. The door is shut, and, besides, Jesus is hidden by a covering." "Oh, I should like to see Jesus," she continued. After that they went into a Protestant church where there was neither lamp nor tabernacle. "Father, why is there no lamp?" she asked. "Because Jesus is not there," was the reply. After this the child spoke of nothing but the Catholic Church, persisting in saying that she "would go where Jesus was." To complete the story, so told by Cardinal Vaughan, Cardinal Perraud showed how the child's parents embraced the Catholic religion and with it poverty, the father losing at once an income of £1,000 a year.

ITALY.—The Miracle of St. Januarius.—Naples on Sunday, September 24, celebrated the feast of its patron, St. Januarius, and the miracle associated with the name of that saint—the liquefaction of his blood—was again repeated. Thousands of visitors annually repair to Naples on the occasion of the festival. This year the cathedral was crowded to its utmost limits, the incredulous mixing in goodly numbers with the believing. At nine o'clock the prayers in invocation of the saint were commenced, and within an hour and a half later the liquefaction took place. The news, according to custom, was announced to the city by a salvo of twenty-one guns from a neighbouring fortress. The bells of the various churches were then set ringing, and Naples assumed its holiday aspect. A "Te Deum" was sung in the cathedral, the Archbishop himself being present to lend solemnity to the ceremony. During the rest of the day a vast crowd, desirous of kissing the vessel that contained the relic thronged the church and implored the intercession of the patron of their city.

ROME.—The Bread Question Under the Popes.—The bread question still exercises the minds of the people of Rome, and the Municipality has issued several severe decrees for the observance of the bakers, who are compelled to expose in their windows specimens of the two classes of bread with the price of each marked. The difficulty is that the bakers do not feel obliged to give the customers exactly the same quality of bread as they show in the windows. The police are supposed to see that this is done, but the task is not an easy one. The people are now comparing what they have at present to endure with the state of affairs under the sway of the Popes. Old people well remember interesting incidents that occurred in this connection under Gregory XVI. It happened that in one year of that Pontiff's reign the price of bread was very high. The bakers frequently did not obey the Municipal regulation that they should make only bread of certain fixed qualities and sell these at particular rates. Many complaints were made in consequence at the Vatican. One day two modestly-dressed priests entered a large bakery and asked for bread of the second quality. On being served one of them took from his pocket a piece of bread and compared it with what he had just received. The difference was very noticeable and he pointed it out to the baker, observing that the piece he had taken from his pocket was part of a sample loaf. The man was about to make excuses, but the priest removing his hat revealed the white skull cap—the emblem of the Popes. The baker confessed his guilt and fell at the Pontiff's knees imploring pardon.

An Irish Pilgrimage.—An Irish pilgrimage will arrive in Rome early in the month of October. It is being organised by the members of St. Patrick's Roman Legion, under the guidance of the Very Rev. Patrick J. Glynn, O.S.A., Prior of St. Patrick's, Rome. The Legion has been organised by Prior Glynn for the completion of the building in Rome of the National Church of Ireland in honour of the great Apostle. The headquarters of the pilgrims in Rome will, therefore, be at the Convent of St. Patrick. The present pilgrimage will, it is believed, consist of a hundred, or even a hundred and fifty members. With it, however, Prior Glynn is, he says, "only trying the road to Rome." It is intended to be the first of a series of pilgrimages from Ireland and Great Britain, where the Legion is flourishing in numbers and fervour. Arrangements have been made for an audience with the Holy Father.

At a coroner's inquest, held in England recently, the following colloquy took place, the witness being a young boy:—"Do you know that it is wrong to tell a lie?" "No sir." "Good gracious! don't you know what a lie is?" "No sir." "Do you go to school?" "Yes sir." "What school?" "The Board school." "And don't they teach you that it is wrong to tell lies?" "No sir." "What do they teach you, then?" "Sums, sir" (laughter). "Well, I don't think we can put much faith in what you tell us." It is the same in godless schools in this country where the mind is cultivated at the entire expense of the soul.

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

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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
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services of one of the best painters in the
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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
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

THE FIRST MAN HANGED IN THE KLONDIKE.

(By H. L. M. in the *New York Journal*.)

JUNEAU, September 3, *via* Seattle, September 8.—Among the pines on the shores of Lake Bennet, on the Klondike trail, the dead body of a man is swinging at a rope's end, and next to his cold breast is a faded photograph and a lock of baby hair.

The body is that of William G. Martin of Missouri, the first victim of lynch law in the new Eldorado.

A hundred miles away his former companions are toiling along with stern eyes and mirthless hearts towards the goldfields. They banded poor "Billy" Martin, left him and forgot him.

The body swings and twists in the mountain winds. It gazes with stark eyes upon the long, stony trail its companions have taken. It turns again and looks far across the pine hills toward Missouri, where a wife and little boy are awaiting a happy return.

Yesterday a steamer captain brought the news of the lynching of Martin, and an explanatory note from John Hogan and Bernard Giers.

Nobody who knew "Billy" Martin when he was here ever dreamed that he would gain the dubious distinction of being the first man lynched in the Klondike.

He arrived in Juneau late in August with an outfit weighing about 1,000 pounds. He was anxious to start at once for the goldfields, but was obliged to wait for the arrival of a belated party. He seemed a quiet, thoughtful sort of a man, with nothing radically wrong about him.

There were about thirty in the party. All but one of them were stern, broad-shouldered, bearded men, with stout hearts and iron muscles. The exception was a pale-faced, studious-looking boy named Ferry. He had a cough, and whenever he became overtired one of the big, whiskered giants would swing the boy's pack a-top his own with a good-natured laugh and carry it for a mile or two.

It took the party five days to get across the pass. In the meantime Martin had evidently discovered that he had made a miscalculation in the matter of provisions. His stock was running low, and it was only a matter of a few days before he would either have to return or starve.

His light outfit had already attracted some attention in the camp, and his solitary and preoccupied manner was commented upon. "He's a little daffy," said one. "He's in love with his wife," said another, who had seen Martin kissing a small and dinky photograph.

Camp followed camp in monotonous succession. There were the long daily tramps over the difficult trail, the hours of dogged, desperate silence, the stolid dreams of gold, the twilight of awful

mountains, the glimmering campfires, the troubled slumbers, and again the sunrise and the long march.

So it went, until the little party, plunging deeper and deeper into the wilderness, came upon the shores of Lake Bennett.

On the margin of the lake the camp was made, and the evening fires were lighted. Then, when the miners were preparing to cook their frugal repast, Abner Davis discovered that somebody had stolen a side of bacon from his outfit.

Davis strode over to the camp of John Hogan, who was regarded as the leader of the party, and made known his loss.

"Don't say anything about it till after supper, Abner," advised Hogan. "Then we'll hold a meeting. If we've got a thief in the outfit we must clear him out d—quick."

After the supper of bacon and bread and black coffee the men gathered around Hogan's camp fire looking very serious. "Where's Martin?" somebody asked. "He's out on the lake fishing," replied Ferry, the sick-looking boy.

Then Hogan got up and made a sort of a speech. "Men," said he, "there's a thief among us. Abner Davis has missed a side of bacon he had when we camped here this evening. There ain't no wolves about so early in the night. Now, what I propose is that every man of us have his outfit searched."

"And, men, I ain't sayin' this to any particular persons, but to all of us, myself included; the one that stole Abner Davis' bacon is in a mighty unhealthy locality. That's all I've got to say."

Hogan's plan was agreed to. A committee was appointed, and the search was prosecuted with vigour. Outfit after outfit was inspected, but nothing suspicious was found.

"What's Martin's camp?" suddenly asked one of the committee.

"That's so," exclaimed another. "He's camped up thar in the brush. I saw him fixin' around his fire this evening."

The committee clambered up the hillside to the solitary camp. It was built in the lee of a dense clump of chaparral and mountain gorse. Martin was still absent. The fire was burning low.

Everything was thoroughly searched. In a small flat knapsack the committee found a faded photograph, mottled with much handling, and a long tress of yellow hair that had been clipped from a baby's head. The two were tied together with an old leather shoestring.

Martin's provision bag was opened. Two pieces of bacon were found. One was small and thin and scrawny. It was Martin's. The other was large and streaky and good to look upon. It was Davis'. It had been marked "A. B.," but the letters had been clipped away with a knife.

Another meeting was called at Hogan's tent. The men gathered around it one by one, silent and determined. Wood was piled on the fire until the surroundings were as bright as day.

Then the miners sat down, smoking after the fashion of Indians, and waiting for Hogan to speak.

"Men," said Hogan, after a long pause, "you all know who the thief is, and you know the sneaking crime he has committed. Here we are, all honest men trying to get to the Klondike. We have only enough provisions to carry us through, and yet a thief who has come along without his proper share is stealing from us. I move we hang this man, and do it quick."

Abner Davis was the next speaker: "I don't care a —for the bacon, and you all know that. It's the principle of the thing I am kickin' about. He could have shared my camp fire if he had asked it. It is not becoming for me to vote, bein' the plaintiff, so I won't vote, but I want to say that I believe that all such varmints should be strung up."

Others among the miners spoke in favour of Martin's execution, and a vote was taken. Two scraps of paper were given to each man. One was marked with a cross which meant death. The other was left blank; this meant life.

The votes were cast one by one into a hat, and one by one they were drawn out and read by Hogan. "Death! death! death!" fell monotonously from his lips. "Death! death! death!" and then "life," the only one in the entire number of ballots.

"The majority decides in favour of death," said Hogan; "there is only one vote in favour of life, and I would like to know the name of the white-livered person that threw it in."

Then there was a commotion. Into the circle of firelight stepped Ferry, the thin-faced boy with the cough. His face was as white as death.

"It was me," he began, in a voice that was half a whisper; "it was me. I threw it in. Don't do this thing, men. Let Martin go. God will reward you for it. That poor man is trying to get to the Klondike. He has sold all he has on earth to do it. He has a wife and baby at home. It was only an error of judgment. He did not have enough provisions, and has even spent the nights catching fish to eke out his store. He tried to buy provisions from you and you know it."

"Yes, it was me that done it, and I would vote for the life of a dog under the same circumstances. I would vote for any one of you if you were going to be killed by your—your bro—brothers."

Then Ferry broke down in a fit of coughing, and put his handkerchief to his face. When he took it away it was streaked with blood.

"He'll know better when he grows up," was the only comment made by the miners, as they began preparations for the execution. On the outposts of civilisation affairs of this kind are quickly arranged.

It was not a noisy crowd that wended its way up the hill. There was nothing of the frenzied, maddened mob about it. The miners were orderly and cool, and the leader carried a rope.

Under the sheltering arms of a pine, with his face gleaming in the moonlight, Martin lay asleep. The black silhouettes of his executioners were all about him.

One of them, said to have been Bernard Giers, roughly waked the sleeping man with his foot. "What's up? What's the matter, boys?" queried Martin, sitting up and blinking sleepily.

"Git up," replied the leader, roughly. "We stand no stealing in this camp. Your time has come. We'll teach you a — good lesson."

Martin rose to his feet. His face shone in the moon-hine like carved marble. Twice he tried to speak and twice his voice failed him.

"Do you want to leave a message to your friends?" asked the leader.

"No," said Martin, in a half whisper.

"Do you want to pray?"

"No," replied the doomed man.

"If there is anything you want to say, say it quick," said the spokesman.

A slip-knot had been made at the end of a long rope, and the noose was put over Martin's head. He was then led out from under the pine tree and under the full light of the moon.

For a while he stood silent. In that brief interval his executioners could hear through the troubled flow of the pine forests the mournful run of wild wolves in the wilderness about the camp.

"Boys," Martin began in a faltering voice, "I ain't a bad man and I ain't a natural born thief. You know how it is when a man mortgages all, starts for the Klondike and sees that he can't get there. No matter whether you hang me or not my life ain't worth much. I don't care, only for my—my—"

Here Martin's voice broke and faltered. Then he threw his head back and continued abruptly: "I've got a thousand pounds of stuff at Skaguay, and I'll promise on my life to carry it in here for you if you'll—"

"Enough of that," interrupted the leader. "It would not save you even if the stuff was here. You stole the bacon and you know it."

"Then wait just a minute, boys. Will you let me look in my knapsack?" asked the doomed man.

Permission was given, and Martin, after rummaging around for a moment, brought the faded photograph and lock of baby hair. These he kissed reverently and placed in his bosom, turning his back on the men to do so.

Then he was taken down to the shore of the lake. It took less than a minute to lash two slender pines dressed for masts in a forked upright, and to drop another mast from a rock on the bluff over between the forks.

While these preparations were being made, Martin sat on a stone, waiting.

"Come, now," said the leader; "off you go."

"May I write a message, boys?" asked Martin.

"Yes, but be quick!" was the short response. "It's time we wuz in bed."

Martin took a soiled letter from his pocket and kissed it tenderly. He then tore it up, saving only the envelope.

He pulled off one of his rubber boots, and, placing the envelope on the sole of it, wrote in the moonlight the following:

"Hoping that with the money I might make in the Klondike, sacrifice would go out of the door and love return through the window, I left you. Kiss Ted, but never tell him.—G.D."

That was all. It was only a few words, but it was Martin's life history. It contains volumes to those who will know and understand.

It was written slowly and carefully and with many pauses. He showed the note to the crowd, saying: "Boys, will some of you please send this back to the newspapers?"

Then he stood up manfully and announced his readiness. His hands were tied together behind him with a pack strap.

There was a hurried command, a hard swing at the rope and it was all over. All except the weeping of Ferry in the darkness.

"Come, boys, let's go to bed," said Hogan. Then the party of executioners went back to camp, rolled themselves in their blankets and went to sleep, while down on the margin of the lake the black thing that was once a man, with human hope, love and ambition, swung idly in the wind.

With the envelope, bearing Martin's last message, his executioners sent back to Juneau a rudely written letter excusing their act as best they could.

Martin's body is still hanging on the shores of Lake Bennett, unless it has been taken down lately.

On the other side of the envelope on which Martin wrote was his name and the postmark "St. Louis."

The news of his hanging was brought to Juneau by Captain Martin, of the steamer Sea Lion, and Stephen A. Hall, of Seattle.

O A M A R U.

AN EVENING IN FLOWERLAND."

(From the *Oamaru Mail*, November 26.)

THE periodical entertainments provided by the Catholic community in Oamaru are always looked upon in the light of assured successes before a note is sung or a word spoken. This success is due to the thoroughly intelligent preparation which is always bestowed upon anything which it is intended to produce. Last night's operetta, "An Evening in Flowerland," was no exception to the general rule of excellence, and the large audience which attended at St. Joseph's school were accorded not only a musical treat—a feast for the ear—but also a pretty pictorial representation—a feast for the eye. "An Evening in Flowerland" is one of those pretty little conceits which, dressed in tuneful music, form such admirable media for youthful vocal display. The argument is as follows:—The flowers meet in a secluded dell in the forest to choose their queen. A person discontented with the world seeks, in the same place, retirement from its cares and disappointments. The flowers tell of love and duty; and the recluse—learning that to fill well the station allotted by Providence is to be happy—resolves to return again to usefulness and contentment among his fellow-creatures. Of course the theme lends itself to scenic accessories of an elaborate nature, and these were attended to with a wealth of profusion of flowers and evergreens, and by bright and pretty dressing. After a capital descriptive recitation by little Miss Reid, the operetta opened with the chorus "We are the flowers," which was well sung. The choruses throughout were very nicely taken, evidencing great care in preparation. Perhaps the most popular effort was the full coronation march with its accompanying action and effects. "Say, where is our favourite lily?" was also excellent. Miss A. Smith, dressed in Robinhood costume, took the part of the Recluse, singing her numbers really well and in excellent tune. Miss Nellie McSweeney was the Rose (ultimately the Queen), and she also acquitted herself admirably, not only in her solos, but also in the concerted numbers. Misses M. Maxwell (the Lily and the Dahlia), M. McSweeney and N. Cagney (Crocuses), K. Smiddy (Japonica), K. Ford (Sunflower), H. Ryan and B. Wright (Heliotrope and Mignonette), T. Maxwell (Violet), and May Gilligan (Hollyhock) were also well cast, their singing throughout being of a high order, wonderfully good indeed, in many cases, for such youthful performers. A chorus of beather bells by eight little mites was a pleasing item, and the pretty little dance with which it was accompanied was deservedly encored. Miss Hannon played all the accompaniments for the operetta, and her sympathetic playing was a great help to the performance. In addition to the operetta a number of other musical items were given. Miss Maud Proctor sang "The carnival" in a sweet and expressive manner, and Mrs. Lynch, for a sympathetic rendering of waiting, received a hearty encore, responding with the tuneful "Kerry dance" and retiring amidst a shower of floral tributes. Miss S. Hall (Dunedin) played "Capricante," a florid concert piece. Her execution was brilliant, but style a trifle mechanical. Miss J. Fagan's solo, an arrangement of "Traviata," was, on the contrary, most expressive, and was the musical treat of the evening. Concerted piano duets (for two instruments) were also played, Messrs. A. Toohey, K. Fagan, J. Fagan, S. Hall, M. Duggan, Robin, K. Hannon, and M. Paton taking part therein, and both being most effective and pleasing performances. Messrs. Hall and Fagan acted as accompanists. At the close of the performance the Very Rev. Dean Mackay came forward, and, in proposing a vote of thanks to the performers, said that the concert had surpassed anything he had heard before. It surprised him and he did not think it could be beaten in the Colony. It was a source of great gratification to him and must also be so to the parents, showing, as it did, what those who devoted their lives to the developments of the talents of the young could achieve (prolonged and hearty applause).

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

P. LUNDON, WHITENIX 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: Tanhara, Mareretu, Oruawhoro, 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: Elsthrope 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: Nornewood, 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, 63d and 14d 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: Rangitoto, 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 Laling 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.; 344 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 of Large Estates both in the North Island and Middle Island.

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

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
9 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

I used to buy from other shops,
But found it did not pay;
The soles too quickly did wear out.

Or else the tops gave way."

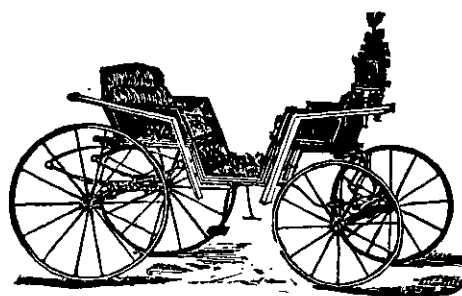
So if you want good Boots and Shoes,
That give good honest wear;
Just go direct to Loft and Co,
And you will get them there.

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s.

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY

Princes street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITE



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Single and Double
Buggies, Station
Waggons, Waggon-
ettes, Spring
Carts, etc First
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at New Zealand and
South Seas Exhi-
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MR. MOLONEY is now prepared to offer First-class Accommodation to Visitors, Boarders and the General Public. The very best brands of Wines, Ales and Spirits kept in Stock and supplied to customers.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

For Our Lady Readers.

THE OULD AND THE NEW.

Oh! the Ould Wife, the Ould Wife,
She's flittin' from our gaze,
But still she brings back mimories
Of good ould anshint days;
The foud, kind smile, the simple grace,
The tindhier heart so thrue,
Are gone, Och Hone! an' in her place,
Begog! we've got the New.

Oh! the New Wife, the New Wife,
She cuts it mighty grand,
Her great ambition is to be
A ruler in the land.
She'll taich to you, she'll praich to you,
She'll shout, an' spout, an' blow,
But, like Sir Joseph Phorter, she
Mains well, but doesn't know.

Oh! the Ould Wife, the Ould Wife,
I see her clane, white shelf,
Her dhresser nate, an' quite compleate
With chaneay an' with delf;
Her spinnin' wheel, her rock an' reel,
Oh! murther, wirrasthru!
That she, our pride, must stand aside
To give place to the New.

Oh! the New Wife, the New Wife
Begog, she don't suit me,
She spinds her time in readin' up
Works on philosophee;
She niver cooks a mutton chop,
Or makes an Irish Stew,
She takes a laid in polyticks—
The devil take the New.

Oh! the Ould Wife, the Ould Wife,
She darns her husband's socks,
She patches up his breeches, and
She minds the childher's frocks.
She doesn't spout, she doesn't shout,
She wears no stockings blue;
But now, alas! they've let her pass,
To make room for the New.

Oh! the New Wife, the New Wife,
The Universe's "Hub"
She scorns the dirty scrubbin' brush,
An' hates the washin' tub.
She likes to prate about the State,
An' grate reforms mavrone,
She'll lecture you until you think
Yer sowl is not yer own.

Oh! the Ould Wife, the Ould Wife.
Is ever dear to me,
She kept her place, her homely grace
Brought happiness an' glee;
She couldn't spout, they drove her out,
An' lett her in the coud;
Let others rave about the New,
Give me, give me the Ould.

PADDY MURPHY in "Tom Bracken's Annual No. II."

PLAIN LUNCHES FOR CHILDREN.

CHILDREN that cannot go home for their noonday meal (says Gesine Lemcke in the *New York Journal*) should be provided with a suitable lunch to take with them to school. The custom to give children five or ten cents to buy their lunch is a great mistake, for they generally spend it in pickles, pie or candy, or in articles which contain not the least nutriment and which more often upset their organs of digestion. It is impossible for a child to obtain benefit from his studies unless he receives the right kind of nourishment. In study the brain is taxed to its utmost, and if the food is not equal to the waste the child's health is undermined.

Here are seven good, plain lunches:

- No. 1. Small chicken sandwiches, a piece of cake, an apple.
- No. 2. Biscuit sandwiches, a bunch of grapes, one cream cake.
- No. 3. Egg sandwiches, a banana, a slice of ginger bread.
- No. 4. Tongue sandwiches, an orange, three or four cookies.
- No. 5. Buttered brown and white bread, one boiled egg, a piece of cake, an apple.
- No. 6. Nut sandwiches, a piece of raisin bread, one banana.
- No. 7. Cheese and egg sandwiches, fruit crackers, one orange.

THE MEDDLESOME NEIGHBOUR.

One of the aggravations of life is the meddlesome neighbour. That person pries into the private affairs of every one in the neighbourhood, carries stories back and forth that set friends at enmity, turning frivolous remarks into deliberate statements, magnifying chance expressions, distorting sentiments, and altering the tones in which thoughtless things were said; knows everybody's business better than themselves, and insists on offering advice at every turn; tries even to come between husband and wife, to criticise one to the other, to bring disagreements between them. The meddlesome neighbour is a nuisance. Interference from that quarter must be summarily suppressed, at any and every cost of insult, breach of

friendliness and calumny. Far better an open foe out-doors, with peace at home, than a false friend sowing the seeds of discord and trouble in the family.

SAYINGS ABOUT WOMEN.

Remember woman is most perfect when most womanly.—Gladstone.

All I am, or can be, I owe to my angel mother.—Abraham Lincoln.

Disguise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman rules us still.—Moore.

The society of ladies is the school of politeness.—Monfort.

Heaven will be no heaven to me, if I do not meet my wife there.—Andrew Johnston.

Even in the darkest hour of earthly ill, woman's fond affection glows.—Sand.

Women need not look to those dear to them to know their moods.—Howells.

Yes, woman's love is free from guile, and pure as bright Aurora's ray.—Morris.

He who takes a wife finds a master.

A woman unemployed is busy in mischief.

A woman conceals what she does not know.

He that has a wife is always sure of strife.

A foolish woman is known by her finery.

DR. LAMONT'S STRONG FINGERS.

"I was afraid you were going to slip through my fingers," said good old Dr. Lamont.

The writer was a boy of about seventeen, then. While a student at school, more than 300 miles from home, I was taken down with pneumonia. I had a tough time, and for two or three weeks my life was despaired of. But youth and good care won the fight, and one bright morning I was ready to go home with my dear father who had come for me. I was weak still, but well and happy clear up to the brim. Oh, what a ride! Oh, what sweet air! Oh, what a glorious world I had got back into! and what a reception from mother and sisters at the familiar house, Oh, life! Oh, health! Oh, *dulce, dulce domum!*

Such an illness, if one survives it, only makes the sense of existence and its blessings more keen and delightful. It is good rather than bad. Lucky boy, not to have slipped through the doctor's fingers.

But when a man with most of his days behind him has to write a line like this "*All my life I have suffered more or less from disease*"—why that is another and sadder story. It is the odds against an occasional thunderstorm and a sky always covered with clouds.

We quote what he says, reminding the reader that in this matter Mr. William Hodgkinson voices the experience of millions. He says: "I always had a bad taste in the mouth, no proper relish for food, and after eating had pain and fullness at the chest."

These sensations are symptoms of acute indigestion. In the stomach there is marked loss of power. The food is neither rolled over as it should be so that the whole of it in turn may be presented to the digestive fluid, nor is it duly moved on towards the outlet into the bowels. As a result it ferments and gives off irritating acids and gasses, hence the patient complains of pain, weight, distension, acidity, and flatulence in that region. Thence the poisons proceed to every other part of the body, and headache, vertigo, gout, rheumatism, depressed spirits, and a score more of evils follow; among them, possibly, nervous prostration, progressive anæmia, locomotor ataxia, and more or less complete paralysis.

"Frequently," continues Mr. Hodgkinson, "I was sick, and as time went on I became very weak and feeble. I consulted one doctor after another, and took various medicines, but obtained no real or lasting relief from any of them. This describes my general condition until the fortunate day when I read about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I was impressed by the statements others had made concerning it and proceeded to try it. After taking one bottle I found relief, and was soon entirely free from my old complaint. Since that time (now eight years ago) I have enjoyed good health. Knowing personally of its virtues, I have recommended this remedy to hundreds, and have never heard of its having failed to give relief. But for Mother Seigel's Syrup I should have been in my grave years ago. (Signed) William Hodgkinson. Hollington, near Uttoxeter Staffordshire, August 11th, 1893."

Mr. Hodgkinson is well known and highly respected. He is a local preacher in the Methodist church, and by employment a quarry master. Had he gone into the grave, as he feared he should, he would have been missed and lamented by the community in which he has long been useful, and will live to be useful, we hope, for years to come.

Now let us repeat our leading thought. Short illnesses, even though sharp and dangerous, may result in good rather than harm. But a disease that drags its victim through decades of lingering distress—what shall we say of it? The trouble and suffering it inflicts is beyond estimate, and its name is indigestion and dyspepsia.

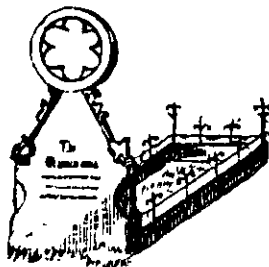
And the name of the medicine that cures it, Mr. Hodgkinson has done you the favour to mention with clearness and emphasis.

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.

S. M C B R I D E

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Blueskin	...	A. Kilpatrick
Balcutha	...	Blakwood and Chapman
Broad Bay	...	Geo. Green
Clinton	...	Wm. Moffat
Caversham	...	George Allen
Cromwell	...	Henry Hotop
Dunroon	...	Wm. Sutherland
Greytown	...	J. Williams
Hampden	...	Edward Lefevre
Heriot	...	C. Todd, junr.
Henley	...	Donald Malcolm
INVERCARGILL	...	E. B. Pilcher, Mgr.
Kakanui	...	William Barr
Kaitangata	...	William Kelly
Kaikorai	...	Jno. Fraser
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Lawrence	...	Herbert and Co.
Livingstone	...	M. Osterberg
Mosgiel	...	J. E. Jago
Maheno	...	John Rankin
Milton	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Moeraki	...	Edward Lefevre
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley	...	Wm. Mitchell
Outram	...	H. Wilson and Co.
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Branches: Wellington, Christchurch, Invercargill, and Oamaru. Agencies throughout the Colony, Australia, Britain, etc.

Parcels, Packages, etc., delivered at any address in the world at THROUGH and FIXED RATES.

To	31b	71b	141b	281b	561b	1121b
Christ'ch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
In'ver'g'l	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d

Auckland	31b	71b	141b	281b	561b	1121b
Each add-						
Napier	1s	1s	1s	2s	2s	2s
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And upwards at slight increase.

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Have started Business as SCULPTORS and MONUMENTAL MASONS.

Direct Importers of Carrara Marble.

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Are the Perfection of Tone, Touch and

Durability, and possess features which

give to them distinct advantages

over all others, viz:—

Perfect Construction, Perfect Adjustment,

Perfect Inventions, Perfect Finish,

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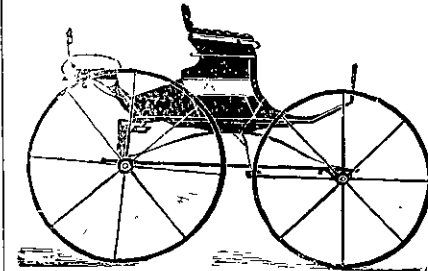
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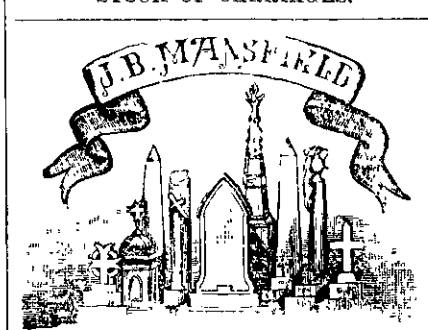
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COACHBUILDERS, OCTAGON DUNEDIN



INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR LARGE STOCK OF CARRIAGES.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH, Near Railway Station.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Health and Strength RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Mrs. M. A. Cumming, of Yarraville, Victoria, Australia, Says:



"About a year ago, I had a severe attack of Influenza, which left me very weak, without energy, appetite, or interest in life. Obtaining little or no relief from doctors, or from the many remedies recommended to me, I finally tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and from that time, began to gain health and strength, I continued the treatment until fully recovered, and now have very great pleasure in telling my friends of the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the happy results of its use. I consider it the best blood-purifier known."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

AYER'S PILLS for Constipation and Biliousness.

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Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

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

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Sports and Pastimes.

SCOTLAND'S CHAMPION ROWERS.—A FAMOUS IRISH COMBINATION.

ROWING on the Clyde, once a highly popular pastime, showed decided signs of revival, and it is gratifying to know that amongst the most popular crews at present practising on the river, few are held in greater esteem than the "Unity," a crew composed of young Irishmen and trained by an Irishman. Previous to 1896 the crew had been well-known on the river as individual oarsmen. Two seasons ago, by the efforts of Mr. John Crossan, they were brought together and formed a crew under the name of the Unity. Their names are: Bow, F. Kane, 18 years of age; mid stroke, D. McCormick, 24 years of age; third stroke, G. Banks, 19 years of age; and fourth stroke, R. D. Brady, 19 years of age. It is interesting to note that Banks and McCormick are the champion pair of Scotland an honour not lightly won, nor easily kept, while Brady and Kane won the pair championship in the Clyde "Youths" regatta lately. Mr. Crossan is also trainer to the Clydesdale Amateur Rowing Club, which with characteristic generosity not only gave him permission to train the "Unity," but also gave the crew the use of their handsome clubhouse. These privileges have been duly appreciated by the "Unity" lads, who have before now proved they are made of the proper stuff, and that they are by no means unworthy of the privilege granted them. The crowning effort of the "Unity's" short but brilliant career took place on the first Saturday of August when they beat the famous Dumbarton crew for the championship of Scotland. The race took place over the two miles and a quarter course on Loch Lomond, and after a terrific contest the "Unity" won by about six boat lengths. This was the first defeat of the Dumbarton crew, who held the championship of Scotland for seven years. The success of the crew is in great part due to the system of training carried out by Mr. Crossan, who is ceaseless in his efforts to make his crew pass the winning post first. Mr. Crossan is, needless to say, exceedingly popular with his boys, while he is also held in the highest esteem by the members of the Amateur Rowing Club. The "Unity" crew has also received great assistance from Mr. George Geddes, but they could do with a little more support from their own people. The Celtic Football Club might do worse than extend their patronage to the crew, while the members of the Hibernian Swimming Club might with advantage do the same. As will be seen, the crew are only lads, and have a great future before them. So far they have conquered all comers, and we sincerely trust that in their case at least history will repeat itself in the future.—*Edinburgh Herald*.

TIPS FOR CYCLISTS.

An eminent surgeon gives the following excellent rules for bicycle riding:

1. Never ride within half an hour of a meal, which means either before or after.
2. Wheel the machine up any hill the mounting of which causes any effort.
3. See that the clothing around the neck and chest is loose.
4. Have the handle-bar sufficiently raised to prevent stooping.
5. Be as sparing as possible of taking fluids during a long ride. Rinsing the mouth thoroughly with cold water will quench the thirst as well as, if not better than, taking fluids into the stomach in large quantities.
6. Unless the winds and roads are favourable, never ride more than ten miles an hour, except for very short distances.
7. Never smoke while riding.

Attention to these points will tend to relieve the pressure on the right side of the heart, breathlessness will largely be prevented, and even persons with certain forms of heart disease may ride with safety.

Science Notes.

JUMPING BEANS.

AMONG the exhibits now on view at Earl's Court is a tray of "jumping beans," the explanation of whose enigmatic movements leaves much that is still inexplicable. The *carpocapsa saltitans*, to give it its scientific name, is the fruit of a tree recently found growing in a small patch of mcrass near Alamos in Mexico. It is a three-lobed berry, not unlike a small nutmeg, which splits on falling to the ground. Two of the segments contain a round black seed, while the third encloses the jumper, a thirteen-foot worm, eleven millimetres in length by three in breadth. This h'mrit, animated by an irresistible desire for foreign travel, immediately seeks, by the jerky movement it has the power of imparting to its shell, to get to the greatest possible distance from its native place, an instinct explained as due to the sense that it will be safer elsewhere. The bean ripens in July or August, and its movements continue until the following April or May. As there is no aperture perforation by which the inmate could have penetrated the shell, it is conjectured that the egg is laid in the flower before the fruit is formed, and that the visit of the insect is necessary for its fructification, which would account for the strange fact that each entire fruit lodges one of these parasites. During its imprisonment it is believed to eat nothing, and if a hole be pierced in its dwelling, it will repair it by weaving a web across it. Of course its life-history cannot end in this living tomb, since it must escape and develop into some sort of fly in order to lay its eggs and complete the cycle of change. Its movements are as varied as they are mysterious, for it performs them without any sort of external fulcrum or leverage, sometimes turning somersaults, sometimes progressing straight ahead in a series of jerks, sometimes even jumping clear off the ground, in defiance of all known laws of mechanics.

HARDER THAN A DIAMOND.

Within a few days (says the Boston *Pilot*) the Patent Office will grant title in a discovery which may fairly be considered as being the most remarkable since the X-Ray. It is for a substance that is harder than the diamond, and the inventor is Moissain, the French *savant*, whose experiments in the line of diamond making by artifice have obtained such wide publicity. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in regard to the matter, but investigation reveals the fact that the substance in question is a carbide of titanium—that is to say, a compound of carbon with the metal titanium. There can be no doubt that its production in quantities will revolutionise many industries where abrasives are employed, and it may even be used for the cutting of diamonds.

Titanium is one of the most interesting of the rare metals. It is about half as heavy as iron, and, like the latter, it is white when perfectly pure. Chemically it resembles tin, while in its physical properties it is like iron. The familiar mineral "rutile" is an oxide of titanium, and is used to give the proper colour to artificial teeth. A small quantity of the mineral put into the mixture for tooth enamel produces the peculiar yellowish tint that counterfeits nature so admirably.

Titanium has no other commercial use than this. There is none of it on the market in the metallic state, and probably not an ounce could be obtained at any price by advertising for it. Dealers in rare metals will quote you gallium at 3,000dols. an ounce, germanium at 1,125dols. an ounce, rholium at 112dols. an ounce, ruthenium at 90dols. an ounce, iridium at 37dols. an ounce, osmium at 26dols. an ounce, and palladium at 24dols. an ounce; but they have no titanium to sell, because there is no demand for it, and also for the reason that it is extremely difficult to separate from the substances with which it is combined in nature. At the same time there is no doubt that plenty of it could be produced at a very moderate cost if a large demand should spring up. Though classed as a rare metal, it is not really such, inasmuch as it is a common impurity in iron ores.

THE SCOURGE OF THE YUKON.

According to *Science* *Siftings* the cold and other privations which have to be endured by those who seek their fortune in far away golden Klondike are supplemented by yet another—the mosquito pest, the scourge of Yukon Valley. It is of greater size and deadlier industry than others of its kind. It is only the female bites, and her biting apparatus is of a formidable character. In the little tube, no thicker than a hair, projecting from the mosquito's head, are no less than six piercing instruments, and when the obnoxious insect settles down to its business all these are pressed to the skin to the discomfort and pain of the person upon whom the pest has fixed for her meal.

Grave and Gay.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE IN DUBLIN.

THERE are two or three good stories, in an interview with Mr. Tree, which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*. For instance, Mr. Tree said: "To tell you the truth I am against reading—on principle. It spoils all originality. It fills a man with second-hand thoughts that were made by other people. I once delivered a lecture against the pernicious habit of reading to a very learned body. I will send you a copy. There was a deep pained silence amongst the audience when they began to understand what I was at. But it came all right; I had one true and earnest sympathiser, anyhow. He came to me after the piece was over, sprinkling his 'hatches' all over the place. 'Shake hands, Mr. Tree,' he said, 'you're sentiments is mine. I have never read anything during my whole blooming life, and I don't mean to.' " Again: "But it wasn't altogether of the theatre I was thinking when I said I liked Dublin. There is always something curious and a nusing happening to you here that could not happen anywhere else. Here's a small example of what I mean. I sent a man the other day in a hurry to post some letters in the General Post Office. He came back breathless. 'Were you in time?' I asked. 'Barely, your honour,' he answered. 'They were out of stamps and I had to get them at a public house.' " "I have had quite a number of delightful experiences with the Irish jarvey. I must honestly confess they always had the best of me. On one occasion I was talking of an eminent statesman. 'I believe you are going to set up a statue to him in Dublin?' I said. "Can you tell me where it is going to be erected?" "At the bottom of the Liffey," he answered promptly. "Come, my man, don't give way to levity," I replied. "I am credibly informed that the statesman in question is now the most respected and popular man in Dublin." He looked at me with a conical expression of appeal in his face. "Well, sir," he said, "if you are going to creep up my back, don't do it with hob-nailed boots." Another jarvey was less complimentary. We got a great reception in Dublin on one occasion, I think it was the time I crossed straight over after playing before her Majesty. I suppose I was a little elated. 'This company at the Gaiety is creating a great sensation in Dublin,' I ventured to say to the jarvey. 'Not half as much as the small-pox,' was the unexpected reply."

MEETING BOTH ENDS.

Smith walked up Market street the other evening with a box of candy under one arm and a big package of meat under the other.

"Hello, Smith," said Brown. "gone to house-keeping? I didn't know you were married."

"I'm not yet."

"Where are you going with that candy and meat, then?"

"Going to see my girl."

"Do you have to furnish the family with meat already?"

"Oh, no; the candy is for the girl and the meat is for the dog, I have to square myself with both."—*San Francisco Argus*.



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 Choice and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all 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.

COUGHLIN BROTHERS

Reg 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,

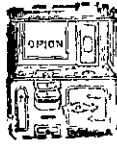
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Assistant of the Apothecaries Hall (Dublin), etc., etc.,
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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 Eland'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 Repaired Effectually.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,
Foundry: Crawford street, Dunedin.

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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.

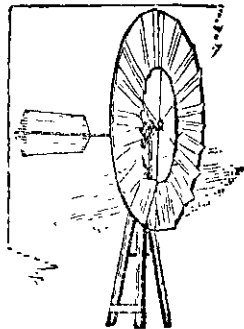
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

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 204 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 racking 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 effected 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 Plinds, 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.

AN AMBIGUOUS OFFER.

Some of the expressions used in sport (says a writer in an exchange) are a bit confusing. A party of cyclists were starting for a run, and one of the young ladies who was a bit late—ladies sometimes are when preparing for an outing—was left behind. Finally a cyclist, with whom she was distantly acquainted, came along, and hearing the tale of woe, said, "Oh, don't bother about them. You come with me, and we'll soon catch up. I'll nurse you all right." "Excuse me, but you'll do nothing of the kind," said the lady with some firmness. "I don't allow married men to nurse me." The poor, confused man had to explain hurriedly, through his blushes, exactly what nursing meant in cycle racing language. I am not quite sure what it does mean, but it doesn't mean nursing in the sense understood either in family circles or at seaside picnics.

HE SPOILT THE SERMON.

A good story is told (says a writer in the *Australasian*) by a correspondent, to whom I have been previously indebted, of a clergyman well known in the Western district—a man of most orthodox views, an authority on Church statistics, and yet somewhat resembling Eli in the management of his family. Being a very close reader, it was his usual plan before leaving his study for the pulpit, to take one final look at his sermon, to see that his mischievous son had not been at his favourite trick of "nicking a leaf" from the MS. and thereby destroying the thread of the discourse. Once bitten, the reverend gentleman had ever since been on his guard. He was announced to re-deliver, in a neighbouring township, his pet sermon on temperance. All went well till the peroration, when he asked the momentous question: "And what is necessary to enable us to attain to this high ideal of humanity?" Then, after an oratorical pause, he furnished the answer himself in the following words:—"Nothing but spirituous stimulants?" The erring and irreverent son was answerable for the change of the original "spiritual stimulus" into the more familiar "spirituous stimulants."

OTAGO AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SUMMER SHOW.

THE twenty-first summer show of the above Society was held at Tahuna Park last Wednesday and Thursday. There was a large attendance of visitors from all parts of the country and the town people were also very largely represented, fully 14,000 persons being on the grounds on Thursday afternoon. The show of sheep, cattle, and horses, though not as numerous as last year was still in point of quality up to the usual standard. The implements exhibited were much more numerous than last year, every possible class of farming machinery being shown. The following is a detailed account of some of the principal exhibits:—

MASSEY-HARRIS COY. (LIMITED)

As at last year's show, this company's exhibit is up to its usual high standard of excellence. The quality of the machines exhibited and the completeness of the arrangements of the same could not be surpassed. Chief among the exhibits are the wide open reapers and binders of the company which are now known all over the globe, and this year have the advantage of roller and ball bearings, which makes the draught very easy. Farmers should make a point of inspecting the above improvements as they are a great advantage to the binder. They also show Imperial Reapers, Brantford one and two horse mowers, hayrakers with steel wheels, hay tedders, turnip pulpers, single, double, treble and four furrow ploughs and scufflers with one and two long levers and long hillers. The binder, as well as several other machines, are shown in motion, and attracted a large number of visitors from the country who seemed to be thoroughly satisfied that the machines were all that they were represented to be. Another useful implement exhibited was the Massey-Harris cultivator, which is now very largely used throughout the country, and also their famous grain drills with 15 and 19 shoes. One great advantage of the perfected roller and ball bearings in the binders and mowers is that it reduces the friction which increases as the supply of oil decreases. The sale of the firm's implements has now assumed enormous proportions and they have become favourites with the whole farming community. A quantity of oil was also shown. Within the last two years this firm have gone into the bicycle business, and as with all their other machines, their bicycles are of the very best quality and the excellent display made by the firm is a standing proof of the popularity these machines have already gained. The success of the Massey-Harris bicycle since its introduction proves it to be a high grade bicycle in point of construction, material, design and finish. The whole exhibit of this firm reflected great credit on the management as it was in every way interesting and complete. Representatives of the firm were on the ground, and with their usual courtesy explained the full working of the above implements and bicycles.

REID AND GRAY.

As usual, this firm's stand is replete with every kind of modern machinery. Chief among their exhibits is the Deering "Pony" and "All Steel" harvesters and binders (for which the firm are sole agents). These binders are specially built for the New Zealand market, and will handle both long or short grain equally well, they are fitted with ball and roller bearings. Being shown in motion, they attract a great deal of attention. The Deering "Ideal" mowers, also fitted with ball and roller bearings, are on view. A 11-inch four roller double chaffcutter and bagger is worthy of notice, and is fitted with patent reversing gear. Their Eureka seed turnip and manure drills also receive favourable comment. Steel and wood frame disc harrows of all sizes are fitted with all the latest improvements, one special feature on both harrows being that they were drawn from the ends, which effectually protects the bearings against

dirty and loose earth getting into them. Ploughs of every description in endless variety are shown, and, needless to say, are a credit to this firm. The mould boards are all now made in duplicate, thus enabling the farmer to renew the boards himself without going to the blacksmith's. Grubbers, rollers, double drills, drays chaffcutters, etc., are shown in abundance. Clayton and Shuttleworth's threshing mill (at work) is another attractive feature, and is fitted with patent divided blast and front discharge, and the screens are larger than formerly. It is also fitted with a turnover straw elevator. Burrell's traction engine, with enlarged firebox and loose winding drum, is an important feature of this stand. A new departure for this firm to make is in the direction of a large marquee filled with bicycles from the well-known English makers Rudge-Whitworth, for which Reid and Gray are sole agents for the South Island. A collection of sundries, comprising mill fittings, leather beltings, wire strainers, fencing standards, binder twine, oils, rasps, etc., completes the exhibits in this stand.

NIMMO AND BLAIR.

The exhibit of Messrs Nimmo and Blair is an extensive one, and comprises "Standard" seeds of various sorts, manures, binder twine, cocoanut oilcake, restorine, lactina, and the now well known "Planet Jr." implements, besides other machinery for agricultural purposes. Although everything is "for exhibition only," and notwithstanding the fact that the seeds have had no special preparation for show, being just what are sold by them in the ordinary way of commerce, the high quality of the seeds is apparent to the close observer. The varieties shown are only those most largely used by the agriculturist, and consist of ryegrass, cocksfoot, clovers, fescue, turnip, and other seeds. Manures exhibited are their celebrated "Standard" bone manure (which, since the results of the trials held by the Agricultural and Pastoral Society, has always had a large demand), Lawes's superphosphates, Cross's superphosphates, and Anglo-Continental dissolved guano. Chief among the exhibits of implements are the various "Planet Jr." machines, these ranging in size from the two-horse riding harrow and cultivator down to the various small hand machines. The riding harrow and cultivator is the latest novelty from the "Planet Jr." works, and consequently attract considerable attention. It is fitted with nine cultivator teeth adjustable to any position on the frame; it can also be made into a driller, opening up three drills at a time, and with the various attachments which fit on to this machine a great variety of farm work can be done; and the riding harrow and cultivator bids fair to equal in popularity the better known and smaller "Planet Jr." horse hoe. Additional implements shown are "Advance" chilled ploughs, Le Butt's seed drills, Cahoon seed sower, etc., and to all interested in labour-saving tools an inspection of Messrs Nimmo and Blair's exhibits will be found of value.

INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN AUCKLAND.

A MARRIAGE ceremony of more than ordinary interest was solemnized under bright and happy auspices, enhanced by the blessings and good offices of our Holy Church, at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Wednesday, November 17. The contracting parties, Mr. Daniel Flynn and Miss Mary Mahoney, are well known and widely respected for their many and sterling qualities, eminently characteristic in the good Catholic. On the eventful morning at 10 o'clock the bridal party entered the church. Mr. William Mahoney (one of our most respected citizens), father of the bride, led her to the rails. The bridesmaids were Miss Nora Mahoney, sister of the bride, Miss Flynn, sister of the bridegroom, and Misses Nellie and Katie Mahoney, younger sisters of the bride, and Misses Mary and Nellie Flynn. Mr. P. Flynn, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and with him Master James Mahoney. There were also present Mesdames Mahoney and Flynn, mother of the bride and bridegroom; Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, P.P., Thames; Rev. Fr. Hackett, P.P., Paeroa; Fr. Gillan, Ponsonby; Fr. Brodie, St. Benedict's; and Fr. Buckley, St. Patrick's. Father Croke celebrated the nuptial Mass, during which the happy couple received Holy Communion. John and Edmund Mahoney, brothers of the bride, answered Mass, at the conclusion of which the holy sacrament of matrimony was solemnly performed by Father Croke. In its every detail it was thoroughly Catholic, and now-a-days when so little is made by the unthoughtful of this important and sacred function, it is worthy of record. At the termination of the ceremony the party left the Cathedral, which was well filled, for the residence of Mr. Wm. Mahoney, where a sumptuous breakfast was in readiness. The company which sat down consisted of all those mentioned above, and Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Lawless, Paeroa; Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien, and Mr. John Patterson, J.P. After breakfast Fathers O'Reilly, Hackett, Gillan, and Brodie, and Messrs. Corbett and Patterson spoke in eulogistic terms of the happy pair, and referred to the highly edifying spectacle they had just witnessed, and which would assuredly be attended with the best and happiest results.

The bride was neatly attired in white figured llama, veil with orange blossoms, and hat to match. The bridesmaids, Misses Mahoney and Flynn, were dressed in shower of hail, as were also Misses M. and N. Flynn. Misses N. and K. Mahoney in white silk.

The presents were numerous and costly, and of a decidedly useful character. An uncle of the bride presented her with a cheque for £100. In the afternoon the newly-married pair took train for the Waikato, where the honeymoon was spent.

One and all wish them God's choicest blessings and favours, and long years of usefulness and happiness to which they have laid claim by reason of their exemplary lives.

A tragedian recently playing Richard III., in a small provincial town, was waited on after the show by an honest farmer, who said that "if the gen'l'man who wanted a horse was still in the same mind he would like to do business with him."

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.

USE ONLY

SHAG POINT COAL,

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

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VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN. TELEPHONE, No. 602.

GEO. R. CHEESEMAM, 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

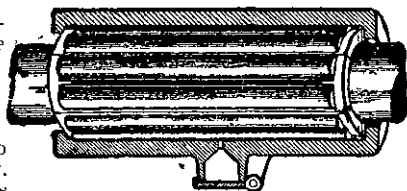
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BINDER,**

LIGHTEST DRAUGHT BINDER IN THE WORLD.

BALL & ROLLER
BEARINGS.

DEERING introduced
the First Twine
Binder to New Zealand.
Deering introduced to
the world the Light-
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 hill-side 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
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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
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cultural and Pastoral Association.

BURKE'S HOTELCorner 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.

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SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
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DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—

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

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Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout

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Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

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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 at-
tention 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 TABLET
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited),
by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing
Office Octagon, Dunedin, this 3rd day of Decem-
ber, 1897.