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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE LATE HENRY GEORGE. AMERICAN papers just to hand contain full particulars of the almost tragically sudden death of Henry George, the veteran champion of Land Reform, as embodied in his doctrine of the Single Tax. He was a candidate for the mayoralty of Greater New York and though his prospect of success was by no means hopeful he threw himself into the contest with characteristic ardour and enthusiasm. He had spoken night after night, to large audiences, and on the day before his death he delivered no less than three public speeches. About two o'clock in the morning of Friday, October 29, he was taken suddenly ill, and in less than three hours later he had passed away. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy but the stroke was undoubtedly brought on by the intense nervous strain to which he had been subjected during the campaign. As might have been expected, the funeral, which took place on Monday morning, was a most impressive one. On Sunday the body lay in state at the Grand Central Palace, and during the day 50,000 people passed the casket and took a last reverent look at the face of their dead friend. The funeral service was held in one of the large halls of the city, and the vast building was crowded to excess, a large number having to be content with standing room. The funeral itself is described as one of the most imposing expressions of public grief since the death of Lincoln, and it is estimated that at the very least 125,000 people followed the remains to their last resting place.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE. THE story of his life is full of interest, and shows that in his early career, at least, Henry George had his full share of those ups and downs, and especially downs, which seem to be necessary to bring out all the go and grit that is in a man. He was born in Philadelphia in 1839. His father, R. S. H. George, was a publisher in a small way, and the son used to say that it was in his father's publishing house that he first imbibed the love of reading, which afterwards became so marked a feature in his character. At the age of fourteen young George ran away to sea, and voyaged to London, Melbourne, and Calcutta, before he returned. He was then apprenticed to the printing trade, but in 1858 he was caught by the Fraser River gold fever, and determined to try his fortune in that country. Shipping as a common sailor he went to California before the mast, but on reaching the goldfield he found that the place was practically a duffer. He returned to San Francisco absolutely penniless, when he had the good fortune to meet a printer whom he had known in Philadelphia, and who was able to put him in the way of getting work which, while by no means remunerative, enabled him at least to keep his head above water. He was glad soon after to get a position as weigher in a rice mill, and when he had put together a little capital he joined with two other printers in starting a paper called the *Journal*. It prospered for a while, but George, not being a member of the Press Association, was unable to furnish his readers with the latest news about the coming war, and his paper was forced to succumb. In the meantime, he had married a Catholic young lady, Miss Annie Fox, who was born in Australia of Irish parents, but had lived for many years in San Francisco. Miss Fox and her family were devout Catholics, and the parents were by no means favourably disposed to young George, who was an Episcopalian, and who was, besides, as poor as the proverbial church mouse. However, the young lady gave her consent, and George succeeded in inducing a landlady of his acquaintance to trust him for 'two weeks' board for himself and bride. He borrowed a waistcoat and necktie for his wedding, and enough to pay for a carriage. He then drove to the bride's house and in due time appeared with her before a minister who performed the marriage ceremony. The ceremony was subsequently repeated when the couple were living in Sacramento, by Father Gallagher, a Catholic

priest. An article written to the *San Francisco Times* first brought Mr. George into notice, and he became in turn reporter, special correspondent, and editorial writer to various important and influential journals. In 1861 he founded and edited the *San Francisco Evening Post*, the first penny paper east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1880 "Progress and Poverty" appeared. The manuscript had been sent to nearly every publisher both in England and America but none of them would have anything to do with it. Finally a former journalistic partner volunteered to print the book, and an author's edition of a few volumes was brought out. At first it fell flat, but at a later period the book became widely known and met with a marvellous success. One edition followed another, and the work has now been translated into German, French, Italian, Swedish, Dutch and Japanese. In 1881 Henry George was selected by the *Irish World* as its special correspondent in Ireland during the great Land League campaign. His letters during that exciting time, and the fact that while in Ireland he was twice arrested as a dangerous character because of his connection with the *Irish World* made his name very widely known both in England and America, and helped in no small degree to ensure the complete success of his first great work. After his defeat in the New York mayoralty contest of 1886 Mr. George established the *Standard*, a paper devoted to the propagation of the single tax doctrine with which his name is so intimately associated. Mr. George has written very largely on social and economic questions, the most important and best known of his works being "Progress and Poverty," "The Irish Land Question," "Social Problems," and "Protection or Free-trade?"

IT is not as an economist nor as a politician that AN ESTIMATE OF Henry George's title to fame will rest, though he THE MAN. wrote largely on economic questions and took an active interest in politics. It was in the work he attempted and achieved as a social reformer that his greatness really lay. His high intellectual gifts made him quick to see the evils of our existing social and political systems, and his intense human sympathy—one of the most marked features of his character—made him earnest and eloquent in denouncing the wrongs and proclaiming the remedy. A prolonged study of the social question led him to the conclusion that the great cause of the terrible poverty and distress to be found in every large and populous community was the vicious systems of land legislation, which allowed private property in land and enabled the owners to reap the whole benefit of the unearned increment, an increment to which they had in no way contributed, and which had been entirely due to the industry of their neighbours. Henry George laid down as the basis of all his teaching the grand cardinal principle of "the land for the people," and declared that the people alone should reap the benefit of the increased value they had themselves created. He was not the first to teach this doctrine. "The land of Ireland," said John Stuart Mill, "the land of every country, belongs to the people of that country." Herbert Spencer had said: "Men may learn that to deprive others of their rights to the use of the earth is to commit a crime inferior only in wickedness to the crime of taking away their lives or personal liberties." But it was Henry George who, by his unflinching loyalty to this great idea, by his energy, ability, eloquence, and courage, and, above all, by his persistent iteration of the principle, gave it public prominence and created a large and ever-increasing party pledged to its support. Very few, unless it be large land-owners or very extreme Conservatives, now question the soundness of the principle. Mr. Gladstone can hardly be regarded as a revolutionary, yet a few years ago he said: "Personality does not impose limitations on the action and the industry of man and the well-being of the community as possession of land does, and, therefore, I freely own that compulsory expropriation is admissible, and even sound in principle." There are no doubt practical difficulties in the way of carrying out Mr. George's plan for giving effect to the principle, but his scheme at least furnishes us with the true ideal towards the realising

of which all our land legislation should be directed, and we are strongly convinced that the nearer we approach to that ideal the better for the well-being and prosperity of the country. But whether accepting or rejecting Henry George's plan of reform, it is impossible not to admire him for his intense sympathy with the poor and suffering, for the earnestness and sincerity of his convictions, and for the courage and eloquence with which he proclaimed them. As Michael Davitt has well said:—"George was essentially the economic apostle of the poor and disinherited. No man ever united more lovable gifts with brighter talents in unselfish devotion to a world-wide movement for the betterment of labouring mankind than he whose loss will be mourned by millions of sorrowing friends and followers throughout the world."

An important and far-reaching change has been made, by an Apostolical Constitution just issued, in the organisation of the great Franciscan Order. The Order, as everybody knows, was founded by St. Francis of Assisi in the year 1210, and its original rule was very strict. In course of time, from one cause and another, the Order became divided into various branches, the two main branches being the Conventuals and the Observantines—the former living in large convents and following a mitigated rule; the latter living more in the manner of hermits, in rude dwellings, and according to the original rigour of the institute. Still later, another offshoot, the Recollects or Grey Friars, were established in Spain. Although the various branches followed faithfully the main object which St. Francis had in view, and the unity between them was never entirely destroyed, yet the power of the Order for good was necessarily greatly weakened and hampered by this division of its forces. The Holy Father, who has given frequent marks of his love for the Order, has decided that the time is opportune for its complete restoration to the unity of other days, and this is to be effected by the consolidation and amalgamation of the various branches of the Order. In order that this important project might be carried to a successful issue, his Holiness consulted with those best able to give wise counsel on this question, and after the matter had been carefully considered by the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, and of the Propaganda, the Holy Father issued an Apostolical Constitution to give effect to their recommendations. By the first regulation of the Constitution the names of the Observants, Reformed, Bare-footed or Alcantarins, and Recollects are abolished. All these, says the regulation, will "extinguish" their several designations and be called "The Order of Friars Minor, without any qualification"—"Ordo Fratrum Minorum, sine ullo appposito." They will be ruled by one Superior; they will obey the same laws; they will be under the same administration. Secondly, with the exception of obligations taken towards third persons, there will be no special statutes, nor any special distinctions. Thirdly, they will wear the same dress. Fourthly, they will have one Minister-General, one Procurator-General, one Secretary-General, one Advocate for Causes of Beatification and Canonization; and fifthly, the acceptance of these unified conditions is obligatory on all postulants. The net result, therefore, of these changes is that the whole Order will be now known as the Order of Friars Minor, it will be under one Minister-General, and will follow the same rule, all privileges attaching to particular communities being withdrawn. If any religious who have already pronounced their solemn vows should desire a stricter rule, each province is empowered to set apart one or two houses for such a purpose, but without going outside the new Constitution. It may be confidently predicted that this important change will be fruitful in results, and that this great Order, which has given to the Church five popes, more than 50 cardinals, and an immense number of patriarchs and bishops, will enter on a career of greatly increased usefulness in the high mission which it was established to fulfil.

WE have already referred at some length to a correspondence which was being carried on in the columns of the *London Tablet* between two Anglican clergymen the Rev. J. R. Lunn and the Rev. R. C. Fillingham on the question as to whether or not there is any teaching authority in the Church of England. The Rev. Fillingham stoutly maintained that there was no such authority and defied his brother clergyman to point out precisely where the "teaching voice" was to be found. Mr. Lunn made various suggestions but after being driven from pillar to post by the persistent logic of his opponent eventually retired, utterly worsted, from the contest. Other Anglican correspondents came to the help of the belated Lunn and the controversy still continues. It has now shifted to the legality or otherwise of the vestments used by the High Church clergymen, and though this subject is in itself of little interest to any but Anglicans some of the statements made by Mr. Fillingham, in his last letter, on the general position of the Anglican Church are most interesting and put the whole question in a nutshell. What could be neater for example, than the way in

which he disposes of the "branch theory," i.e., the theory that the Catholic, the Greek, and the English Churches are all branches of the one true Church. After referring to the logical inconsistency and ignorance of the subject shown by one of his opponents, he remarks:—"This is not surprising, as no one could be a High Churchman who has a logical mind—what logical mind could hold the 'Branch theory' of the Church, the delightful corollary of which is that the Blessed Virgin Mary is immaculate at Boulogne, but stained with original sin at Dover?" After dealing with the question of the vestments Mr. Fillingham continues:—"After this I will leave your readers to decide who is ignorant of his subject—myself or your correspondent, and whether he is an authority as to the learning of the judges in these cases. He has made one delightful statement, which gives away his own case altogether. He accuses me of falsehood in saying that the Church of England says nothing about General Councils except that they may err, and triumphantly quotes a reference to an Act of Parliament which refers to General Councils. So, according to him, an Act of Parliament and the voice of the Church are synonymous. I want no better admission. I have not gone so far as to say that the Church and an Act of Parliament are the same thing, as your correspondent maintains; but I have always contended that Parliament alone is an ultimate authority in doctrine and ritual." The concluding words of the letter are specially weighty:—"The fact is, sir, loyal members of the Protestant Establishment and honest men are weary of seeing a number of persons trying to make our communion sail under false colours. For my part, it is my indignation at this which makes me speak out. I am a State official—I am no sacrificing priest, and I am not going to pretend to be. My Church is a department of the State—State-created and State-governed. And I will not be silent when some of its members pretend that it is a teaching Communion in the same sense that the Catholic Church is." After the tortuous sophisms to which one is accustomed from Anglican controversialists there is a candour and outspokenness about this utterance that is very refreshing. Mr. Fillingham's conclusions are most just and true, and his plain and pointed way of expressing them ought to bring home to all honest and educated Anglicans of the High Church variety the absurdity and inconsistency of their position.

THE judgment in the Le Mesurier case, which has ODDS AND ENDS, excited so much interest in Ceylon, seems to us (says the *London Tablet*) to be marked by both sound legal acumen and sound common sense. Mr. Le Mesurier a few years ago professed himself a convert to Islam, adopted an Arabic name, and although married to an English lady at the time, promptly asserted his polygamic privilege as a Moslem by taking to himself a second wife in the person of Miss Alice Rivett-Carnac, who also professed to be, like himself, a convert to the religion of the Koran. His first wife very naturally sued for a separation from her unfaithful husband. The new Moslem (whom the Ceylon Government had meanwhile dismissed from the Civil Service, of which he was a member) protested that as a Mohammedan he had a right to four, let alone two wives. But the law and common sense have been too much for him. Said the Colombo judge in his judgment, after an elaborate review of both the old Dutch and British law: "The defendant's status in this country is a Christian status, and it is governed by all the laws universally recognised in Christendom, which have been adopted by our Courts as regards Christians. The obligation of monogamy is certainly one of them, irrespective of whether the man be a Christian, Jew, Agnostic, Buddhist, Mormon or Moor-man, so long as he is affected by his English domicile, and even the laws of common sense seem sufficiently to indicate that the defendant is no more entitled to cast off the obligation which he had previously contracted and which, at the time of the contract, was indissoluble by any one-sided act of his own, than his wife, the plaintiff, would be to acquire a Kandyan domicile and claim the privileges of polyandry." It is interesting to learn that Mr. Le Mesurier is "unable to say whether he is an Englishman or not," for though the son of an English army officer whose family has long been settled in England, he himself "was born in the Ionian Islands, his father's father in Algiers, and his mother was of Cretan origin with Mohammedan relatives."

The turbulent election times, which are again upon us, are a favourite season for the revival of the venerable calumny that American Catholics take their politics as well as their religion, from Rome. They are having an important election in New York just now; and when the ridiculous charge popped up again, Archbishop Corrigan wisely took advantage of it to make a public explanation of the real office of the Holy Father. He then said: "The Catholic hierarchy has now been established in this country over a hundred years. In all that period can a single syllable be adduced emanating from the Roman Pontiff for the purpose of directing our ballots? In these hundred years has a single Pontifical utterance *ex cathedra* been made bearing in the remotest degree on the ques-

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tion of our politics? If such a fact has never existed during our entire history, is it not a little silly 'to fear where there is no fear'? Is there anything more supremely ridiculous than the bugaboo that the Pope or the Church is reaching out to control 'every rational or intentional act, including the casting of a ballot'? A simple fact may explode the most pretentious theory. Many true-blue "pat-tree-ols" would not understand an explanation of the office of the Pope; you might supply them with argument but not with intelligence. The advantage of the paragraph which we quote is that so little intelligence is required to understand it.—*Are Maria.*

The Irish pilgrims, conducted by Father Glynn, Superior of the Irish Augustinians who serve the Church of St. Patrick in Rome, went on Thursday, October 7, to the Vatican to attend the Papal Mass in the Sixtine Chapel. Some 500 other persons were likewise admitted to the service. The Pope was borne into the chapel on a carrying-chair at half-past eight, accompanied by several prelates, including Mgrs. Stonor and Scott. During the Mass and the solemn thanksgiving, at which the Pope's chaplain officiated, the choir of the Sixtine Chapel performed some exquisite motets. Afterwards the Pope returned to the altar, from which he delivered, in a firm voice, the Apostolic Benediction. About 20 of the leading pilgrims were then presented to his Holiness by Father Glynn and Monsignor Stonor and Scott. They defiled before his Holiness, who was seated on the throne, and who, as he received their offerings, gave them his hand to kiss, and addressed to each a few gracious words. The reception being over, the Pope was borne on a sedia gestatoria through the ranks of the faithful, and was loudly acclaimed, especially by the Irishmen. Among the pilgrims was Dean Staunton, of Achonry. Apart from a large sum of money contributed to the Peter's Pence Fund, the leaders of the pilgrimage presented to the Pope a commemorative address beautifully engrossed and illuminated in gold, with a frame of silver gilt. All the Irish pilgrims who could not be admitted to kiss the Pope's hand in the morning went to the Vatican during the afternoon, when his Holiness received them in the Clementine Hall. In the evening the pilgrims attended a reception given in their honour at the St. Peter's Club. Cardinal Jacobini and Mgrs. Sambucetti and Stonor were invited. It has been decided that successive parties of Irish pilgrims shall go to Rome in February, 1898, instead of at the present time.

Referring to the reported illness of the Pope, the *New York Journal* takes occasion to say: "Often as his Holiness has rallied and surprised those near him by his extraordinary recuperative power, his great age and fragile physique justify the apprehension that his race is nearly run. Still the world will hope that despite his 86 years, Leo may long be spared. Assuredly in his weakness and peril he will have the prayers of Christendom, inside and outside his church. His wisdom, his gentleness, his charity have won him a unique place in the affectionate esteem of mankind. He is a force for good that could ill be spared. Aside altogether from his lovable personality, Leo, as a statesman, has rendered high service. In a time when the masses everywhere have been stirred to discontent by the persistence of poverty side by side with the country's splendid material progress, Leo has spoken words of peace that have been heeded by labourer and capitalist alike. With all the immense authority of his office he has shown friendship for the two great republics, America and France, and placed the Church in sympathetic relations with orderly aspirations for human liberty. To him the oppressed everywhere have learned to look with confidence. The most recent proof of the readiness of his heart to respond to the appeal of the weak is his plea to Spain's Queen in behalf of the imprisoned and persecuted Evangelina Cisneros. Leo XIII. ranks in his own time as a great man, and history, viewing the delicacy of his position and his statesmanship in dealing with the problems involving the Papacy, will confirm that estimate. When in the course of nature Leo passes away, his Church will indeed be fortunate if his successor shall be cast in the same noble and generous mould."

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* has this to say about the publication of certain of Queen Victoria's letters in the *Life of Tennyson*:—"Lest there should be any doubt as to whether Lord Tennyson acted without the approval of the Queen in publishing letters containing political allusions, many of them offensive to Irishmen, Her Majesty has now written to Lord Tennyson, complimenting him on the manner in which he acquitted himself of his biographical task. The political correspondence between the Queen and the late poet laureate was revised by Her Majesty herself before it was published." Almost everything bearing on Ireland or the Irish in the biography in question shows (says the *Boston Pilot*) a lamentable narrowness of mind on the part of the poet, who was in most other things so high and generous-hearted. Yet he had sometimes a dim suspicion that England was not always in the right in her treatment of the unhappy sister-island. To quote his own lines from "Merlin and Vivien," composed in one of the Ballybunion caves—

So dark a forethought roll'd about his brain  
As on a dull day in an ocean cave,  
The blind wave feeling round his long seawall  
In silence.

In 1868, somebody sent him "The Lays of a Convict," dealing with the treatment of Irish political prisoners, whereupon he wrote to Mr. Gladstone: "MY DEAR MR. GLADSTONE—The enclosed has been sent to me, possibly to you also; if not, read it now; it seems to me a terrible cry. I don't much believe in the accuracy of the Irishman generally; but I wish you, who enlightened us formerly on the Neapolitan prisons, to consider whether here, too, there be not a grievous wrong to be righted.—Yours ever, A. TENNYSON." Evidently his subsequent intercourse with Gladstone did not, however, awaken him to a realisation of Ireland's wrongs and their only efficient remedy, for his verdict on the great statesman's Home Rule Bill was "I love Gladstone, but I hate his Irish policy."

## Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 4, 1897.

AN examination in music under the auspices of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of music was held here on Thursday last. This is the first examination held in Wellington under the Associated Boards and is not intended to be in any sense a rival to that of Trinity College, London, which was the first in the field. The result of the examination was that the pupils from St. Mary's Convent were again prominently to the fore. In the higher division for singing Miss Lottie McDonald secured honours with 91 marks. The other candidates from the convent who passed in singing were:—(Higher division) May Sullivan, 77; Annie Camino, 74; Florence Stafford, 73; Mary Maxwell, 67; Mary Tracy, 66. In the course of conversation after the examination, the examiner expressed his pleasure at the high standard that music had attained in this Colony, and spoke in very complimentary terms of the singing of Miss Lottie McDonald, which was artistic in the highest degree.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Meance arrived in Wellington on Friday and is at present the guest of the Very Rev. Father Devoy at the presbytery, Boulcott street. Father Kennedy, I am pleased to say, is much improved in health since he was last in Wellington. Some time ago he took to cycling, with the result that the hip trouble which he suffered from for a considerable time, is fast disappearing, and he is now able to walk with little difficulty, and can travel on the bicycle any distance. I understand that he attributes his progress to the use of the machine, the exertion having evidently a very beneficial effect on the hip. He will leave for the South on Monday, to visit his relatives in Canterbury.

I hear that the shorthand classes at St. Patrick's College, under the direction of Mr. Whyte, have been very successful, and that the progress made by some of the students in the study of the "winged art" has been something phenomenal.

Sunday and Tuesday last were *fete* days at Meance, when the ordination of three priests took place, the ceremony being performed by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. On Tuesday morning at the ten o'clock Mass the Revs. John O'Connell and P. Fay, both of Canterbury, and old students of St. Patrick's College were ordained deacons, and the Revs. Eugene Kimbell, Nicholas Moloney, and G. Mahoney, received the tonsure and minor orders. There was a very large congregation present, among whom were many relatives of the ordinands who had come from different parts of the Colony for the impressive ceremony. On Tuesday the Rev. John O'Connell, Rev. P. Fay, and Rev. Hugh McDonnell (Greymouth) were raised to the dignity of the priesthood, and the Revs. Eugene Kimbell, N. Moloney, and G. Mahoney were ordained sub-deacons. The Church was crowded on this occasion also, among those present being a number of clergy from different parts of the archdiocese, including the Rev. Fathers Grogan and Bell (Napier), Rev. Father Smythe (Hastings), Rev. Father Power (Waipawa), Rev. Father Answorth (Wellington), the Rev. Fathers Berispes, Yardin, and Le Prêtre and the clergy of the seminary. The ceremony was a deeply impressive one, especially at the imposing of the hands, and many were moved almost to tears—tears of joy—when they went inside the sanctuary rails to receive the newly-ordained priests' blessing. On the following morning the Rev. Fathers Fay, O'Connell, and McDonnell celebrated their first Mass, when the relatives of the young priests and many others had the happiness of receiving Holy Communion from their hands. The Rev. Father O'Connell passed through Wellington on Friday on his way to his home in Christchurch. The Rev. Father Fay stayed in the Empire City, being the guest of the Very Rev. Father Devoy, but proceeds to his home in Leeston next week. It is worthy of note that all those ordained had been educated at St. Patrick's College, and are members of the Society of Mary.

A valuable oil painting of the Florentine school has been presented by the Countess Jouffray d'Abans, wife of the French consul, to the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, of St. Patrick's College. The painting is over 200 years old, and is regarded as a very fine specimen of the work of this school of Italian artists. It is now hung in the Father's dining-room, where it is an object of considerable interest. The subject is entitled the "Marriage of St. Catherine."

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. Patrick T. Cosgrove, which took place at his father's residence, Murphy street, on Friday evening. The deceased was a son of Mr. Michael Cosgrove, for many years chief messenger at the House of Representatives. Mr. Cosgrove had been connected with the local telegraph staff for upwards of twenty years, and his geniality and unfailing courtesy

endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Great sympathy is felt for his aged father in his affliction.

The members of St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society held their final meeting for the season in the Academic Hall on Friday evening, the Very Rev. Dr. Watters presiding. The Very Rev. chairman gave a very interesting address on the work of the year. At the conclusion of the Rector's address a presentation of several volumes was made to Mr. Melville J. Crombie, the popular honorary secretary. Mr. Crombie, in the course of a happy speech, returned thanks for the valuable gift. During the evening songs were contributed by the Rev. Fathers Hickson, Clancey and Mahoney, Mr. G. Redmond and Masters D. Kenny and Findlay, and readings by Masters Devine and Campbell. This Society has been one of the most useful of its kind in connection with our popular Catholic college, as it gives the students an opportunity of discussing the topics of the times, expressing their ideas on matters modern and ancient. That they can speak with confidence, a good delivery, logically and to the point has been amply demonstrated by the very fine academic debate which was held on the occasion of the breaking-up for the midwinter holidays, when the eloquence of the disputants was the admiration of those who had the pleasure of being present. The speeches on that occasion are, I understand, to be embodied in this year's College Calendar, which, by the way, is to be brought out this year in first-class style, and will in every way be worthy of the institution.

### THE PRIEST IN WAR.

At a recent banquet in Buffalo Archbishop Ireland replied for the toast "The chaplain." His Grace is reported to have said:—

"The Civil War awakened all the latent energies of the American people, revealed to themselves and to the world their strength, exalted their confidence in their own powers, and secured to them the respect and the admiration of other peoples. The whole range of American life was intensified by the war; the wondrous era of material industry and exploitation through which the country has been passing is itself very largely due to the quickening of American brain and the stimulating of American courage, which were produced by Civil War. New America was born; the great nation which the world admires to-day is the child of the victories of the Union soldiers.

#### THE CHAPLAIN.

"Is there wonder that American veterans are proud and exulting? Is there wonder that whoever loves America and rejoices in her greatness delights to pay them reverence? The United States owes to them life, honour, and prosperity. But why in an encampment of veterans mention the army chaplain? Has he had a part even most slight in their achievements? Apparently the part of the chaplain was small if a part is at all credited to him. The chaplain bore no gun upon his shoulder. The chaplain was a non-combatant, a man of peace, whether in camp or on the battle-field. In fact, however, the part of the chaplain was most important. I am making a plea of my own patriotism. I am a chaplain. I did not fight but I made others fight. My preaching to the soldiers of my regiment was, 'Make it hot for the rebels or the Lord will make it hot for you.' And whenever opportunity was afforded, they did make it hot for the rebels. How much my preaching contributed to their valour I will not examine too closely, but it was of the gallant Fifth Minnesota that the brave Rosecrans said on the evening of a terrible battle: 'They did more killing than any other regiment engaged on the field.'

"The chaplain invested the soldiers fighting, the soldiers' whole round of labour and suffering, with the halo of moral duty. Under the spell of duty the soldier was submissive and brave, and to place the soldier under this was the office of the army chaplain. Was the part of the chaplain so small in the achievements that have made the new America?

"The appeal of the chaplain to the living God as approving war and consecrating battle-fields is in fullest harmony with the teachings of religion. God is, indeed, the God of love and of peace while love means no violence of justice, and peace implies no surrender of supreme right. The servants of God must ever seek peace so long as it is possible to obtain peace. They must never proclaim war so long as war is not absolutely necessary. But times come when war is absolutely necessary, when naught but war can avert great wrongs and save the life and honour of the nation. Then the God of peace becomes the God of armies; he who unsheaths the sword in response to country's call finds favour before God, and the soldier who is a coward on the battle-field is a culprit before heaven's tribunal.

"The chaplain—let him remain to America—to America's army and navy. It is sometimes said that the chaplain is an anomaly in a country which has decreed the separation of State and Church. America has decreed the separation of State from Church—America has not decreed and never will decree the separation of State from morals and religion. To soldiers upon land and sea as well as to other citizens, morals and religion are necessary. The dependence of soldiers upon the Government of the country is complete. The Government of the country must provide for soldiers, teachers of morals and religion.

"In providing for them such teachers the country performs a duty which she owes to the soldiers and she serves her own high interests. For the best and the bravest soldiers are men that are not estranged from morals and religion.

#### A RIGHTEOUS WAR.

"Never in the history of peoples was there so much at stake for a nation and for humanity as when, in 1861, Abraham Lincoln summoned Americans to defend the Stars and Stripes. Never in the history of peoples was there a war more righteous, more necessary, more worthy of Heaven's blessings than the war which Americans waged three decades of years ago to maintain intact and unscathed the Stars and Stripes.

"May war be never again necessary for America! If dissensions arise may they be composed by peaceful tribunals. But always and above all else America's life and honour must be safe from peril and stain. If to maintain the life and honour of America war is necessary, let there be war, and when war is declared may soldiers be as ready, as brave, as true, as heroic as those who quickly replied to the calls of Lincoln, 'We are coming, Father Abraham to do and die!'

"Seldom as this evening has the thought of my country so possessed my soul. The President of the nation honouring us with his presence, 50,000 veteran defenders of American unity thronging our streets, vivid recollections of the great war surging up from memory's stores—must not all Americans to-night realise as seldom before the grandeur, the beauty, the value of the American Republic! Seldom as this evening has the love of my country so inflamed my heart. I crave the honour to be for a moment your chaplain.

"God of nations, I pray thee, bless and save for years unnumbered the United States of America. Preserve to Americans their liberties, maintain among them brotherly love, give rewards to their toil, build up within them the love and fear of Thee, lead them to the observance of Thy supreme righteousness. O God, bless and save America."

### RECOLLECTIONS OF O'CONNELL.

"IN my journal," writes O'Neill Daunt, "of November 5, 1840, I find, among other memoranda, some interesting forensic recollections of O'Connell. Hedges Eyre, an Orange leader, had invariably engaged O'Connell as his counsel. On one occasion a brother Orangeman severely censured Hedges Eyre for employing the Catholic leader. 'You've got seven counsels without him, and why should you give your money to that Papist rascal?' Hedges did not make any immediate reply, but they both remained in court watching the progress of the trial. The counsel on the opposite side pressed a point for nonsuit, and carried the judge along with him. O'Connell remonstrated against the nonsuit, protesting against so great an injustice. The judge seemed obdurate. 'Well, hear me at all events,' said O'Connell. 'No, I won't,' replied the judge; 'I've already heard the leading counsel.' 'But I am conducting counsel, my lord,' rejoined O'Connell, 'and more intimately aware of the details of the case than my brethren; I entreat you, therefore, you will hear me.' The judge ungraciously consented, and in five minutes O'Connell had argued him out of the nonsuit. 'Now,' said Hedges Eyre in triumph to his Orange confrere, 'now do you see why I gave my money to that Papist rascal!'

O'Connell related this story of a physician who had been detained for many days at the Limerick assizes, to which he had been subpoenaed as a witness. He pressed the judge to order him his expenses. "On what plea do you claim your expenses?" demands the judge. On the plea of my having suffered personal loss and inconvenience, my lord," replied the simple applicant; "I have been kept away from my patients these five days—and, if I am kept here much longer, how do I know but they'll get well."

Here is a reminiscence of the method in which the harshness of the penal law system in its decline was mitigated by the action of the judicial bench:

"My poor confessor, Father O'Grady," said O'Connell, "who resided with my uncle when I was a boy, was tried in Tralee on the charge of being a Popish priest, but the judge defeated O'Grady's prosecutors by distorting the law in his favour. There was a flip-pant scoundrel who came forward to depose to Father O'Grady's having said Mass.

'Pray, sir,' said the judge 'how do you know he said Mass?'

'Because I heard him say it, my lord.'

'Did he say it in Latin?' asked the judge.

'Yes, my lord.'

'Then you understand Latin?'

'A little.'

'What words did you hear him say?'

'Ave Maria.'

'That is the Lord's prayer, is it not?' asked the judge.

'Yes, my lord,' was the fellow's answer.

"Here is a pretty witness to convict the prisoner," cried the judge. He swears Ave Maria is Latin for the Lord's prayer."

"The judge charged the jury for the prisoner, so my poor old friend, Father O'Grady, was acquitted."

In O'Connell's early days the judicial bench was disgraced by a judge, "who was," said O'Connell, "so fond of brandy that he always kept a supply of it in court upon the desk before him in an inkstand of peculiar make. His lordship used to lean his arm upon the desk, bob down his head and steal a hurried sip from time to time through a quill which lay among the pens, which manoeuvre, he flattered himself, escaped observation. One day it was sought by counsel to convict a witness of having been drunk at the period to which his evidence referred. Henry Deane Grady laboured hard, on the other hand, to show that the man had been sober. 'Come, now, my good man,' said the judge, 'it is a very important consideration; tell the court truly, were you drunk or were you sober on that occasion?'

"Oh, quite sober, my lord," broke in Grady, with a significant look at the inkstand, 'as sober—as a judge.'

O'Connell used to relate the following pathetic story of a Tim Driscoll, for many years a leading member of the Munster circuit: "I remember," he said, "an occasion when Tim behaved nobly. His brother, who was a blacksmith, was to be tried for his life for the part he had taken in the rebellion of 1798, and Tim's friends among the barristers predicted that Tim would shirk his brother and contrive to be engaged in the other court when the trial should come on, in order to avoid the public recognition of so humble a connection as the blacksmith. Bets were offered upon the course Tim would take. He nobly dis-

**TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.**

appointed the predictions of his enemies. He waited till his brother was brought into the dock—sprang into the dock and embraced him—remained at his side during the whole trial, cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution from the dock, invariably styling the prisoner 'my brother.' He carried the sympathies of the jury entirely with him got a verdict for his brother and earned glory for himself."

When O'Connell was Lord-Mayor of Dublin, on the first day's sitting his weekly court was, of course extremely crowded. The tipstaffs tried to clear it. "Let all persons leave the court that haven't business," shouted one of these functionaries. "In Cork," said O'Connell, "I remember the crier trying to disperse the crowd by exclaiming, 'All ye blackguards that isn't lawyers quit the court!'"

"I remember," said O'Connell, "being counsel at a special commission in Kerry against a Mr. S.; and, having occasion to press him somewhat hard in my speech, he jumped up in the court and called me 'a purse-proud blockhead.' I said to him, 'In the first place, I have got no purse to be proud of; and, secondly, if I be a blockhead, it is the better for you as the counsel against you. However, just to save you the trouble of saying so again, I'll administer a slight rebuke.' Whereupon I whacked him soundly on the back with the president's cane. Next day he sent me a challenge but very shortly after he wrote to me to state that, since he had challenged, he had discovered that my life was inserted in a valuable lease of his. 'Under these circumstances,' he continued, 'I cannot afford to shoot you unless as a precautionary measure you first insure your life for my benefit. If you do, then heigh for powder and ball—I'm your man' Now this seems so ludicrously absurd that it is almost incredible, yet it is literally true."—*London Law Times*.

## For Our Lady Readers.

### HOW TO TREAT A HUSBAND.

THE seventeen rules for a wife laid down by Lady Burton make very interesting reading.

The first one is about friendship and companionship; the second about the caring of him when ailing; the third about making home snug and attractive to intimates and people that interest him as well as to himself.

The fourth rule is for self-improvement and education: the fifth about following on journeys at an hour's notice, ready to rough it; the sixth about generosity in affection and care in personal appearance; and the seventh about promoting her husband's interests—professional, social, and personal. The then remaining rules contain so much sound and pertinent advice that we give them in full:

"Never confide your domestic affairs to your female friends.

"Hide his faults from everyone and back him up through every difficulty and trouble.

"Never permit anyone to speak disrespectfully of him before you; and if anyone does, no matter how difficult, leave the room. Never permit anyone to tell you anything about him, especially of his conduct with regard to other women. Never hurt his feelings by a rude remark or jest. Never answer when he finds fault; and never reproach him when he tells you of it, nor take advantage of it when you are angry; and always keep his heart up when he has made a failure.

"Keep all disagreements for your own room, and never let others find them out.

"Never ask him not to do anything—for instance with regard to visiting other women, or anyone you particularly dislike: trust him, and tell him everything, except another person's secret.

"Do not bother him with religious talk, be religious yourself and give good example, take life seriously and earnestly, pray for and procure prayers for him, and do all you can for him without his knowing it, and let all your life be something that will win mercy from God for him.

"Cultivate your own good health, spirits, and nerves . . . to enable you to carry out your mission.

"Never open his letters nor appear inquisitive about anything he does not volunteer to tell you.

"Never interfere between him and his family, encourage their being with him, and forward everything he wishes to do for them, and treat them in every respect (as far as they will let you) as if they were your own.

"Keep everything going, and let nothing ever be at a standstill."

### MY LOVE.

(From the Irish of "Patrick," by MICHAEL CAVANAGH.)

Of all the women on this earth,  
There's one I love the dearest;  
In joy or sadness, gloom or mirth,  
Unto my thoughts she's nearest.  
'Tis she's my night-star, shining bright,  
My darling loving-hearted,  
My anguished grief both day and night,  
That we're forever parted.

At early dawn when I arise  
In spirit she is near me,  
Like guardian angel from the skies,  
To watch, to guide and cheer me;  
And though all day absorbed I be  
In life's unceasing whirl,  
Her presence in my mind I see,  
Protecting me from peril.

And when my daily work is o'er,  
And I, faint, tired and weary,  
Sit in my room with close-shut door,  
Alone with spirits dreary;  
Heartsick and bowed 'neath sorrow's sway,  
Deep sigh my bosom heaving,  
In thought I hear her sweetly say—  
"Oh, Patrick! don't be grieving!"

And when at night on bended knees  
My God I am adoring,  
And pardon for my trespasses  
I humbly am imploring;  
The sweetest prayer to Him I raise,  
The fondest aspiration,  
Is, "grant my true love length of days,  
Health, joy and soul's salvation!"

Long since I parted from her side  
In tears and deep dejection;  
Still in my heart she doth abide—  
Unchanged is my affection.  
I hope and pray both night and day,  
We'll meet no more to sever,  
Until in kindred Irish clay  
She lies at rest forever.

Yet think not she's a beauty rare,  
Of form so straight and slender,  
With heart untouched by grief or care,  
Light step and eyes of splendour;  
Or that her cheek is blushing bright  
As pink-hued lusmore blossom,  
Or like the bog-down glossy white  
Her graceful neck and bosom.

Oh, long's the day since blithe and gay,  
My love—a radiant girl—  
(As is her charming sex's way)  
Put young men's hearts in peril;  
Then glossy-black as ripened sloes,  
The ringlets of my deary—  
They're now bleached white as drifted snow,  
By years of trouble weary.

Although no vocalist, to me  
Her soft notes sound more winning  
Than song-bird's sweetest melody,  
When at her wheel she's spinning;  
The stranger's tongue she disregards  
(It grates upon her hearing),  
The grand old tongue of Erin's bards  
To her is more endearing.

Of jewels, gold or gems of art,  
Ne'er think she owns a treasure,  
But in what beautifies the heart  
She's rich beyond all measure;  
Not such as she bards fancy-free  
Exalt o'er every other;  
But still to me she'll ever be,  
My heart's first love—my mother.

### DIDN'T CARE ABOUT STYLE.

"Georgiana," said Mr. Dalrymple, "it seems to me that you spend altogether too much time worrying about what other folks are likely to think about you. Why don't you follow my example and have a little independence? As long as I know that I am doing my duty as a man what do I care how others like my style?"

"I don't know," Mrs. Dalrymple replied, "what you mean. In what way have I been worrying about what other folks think of me?"

"Oh, in a hundred ways," her husband answered, "You wouldn't wear the waist you have on if it were not for the fact that all the other women wear them and would think you couldn't afford it if you didn't have one. You wouldn't care whether you had lace curtains at the windows if other folks didn't have them. You wouldn't spend money for a hundred and one other things that you could get along without just as well as not if you were not always trying to pose before other people."

"Well," Mrs. Dalrymple assented, for she was not disposed to quarrel over the matter, "it is perhaps as you say. I am sorry that it is so, but I can't help it. Aren't you afraid you'll be late at the office? And you haven't put on your necktie this morning. How did you come to forget it?"

"By George!" he exclaimed, looking at his watch, "it's nearly eight o'clock now. I don't know how I happened to forget my necktie. Where is it? I must hurry."

"Oh, never mind the tie this morning," his wife said. "You've got a clean shirt and collar on. Go without the tie."

"What!" shouted William Dalrymple. "Go down town without a necktie! You must think I'm crazy. Why, the boys in the office would guff the life out of me, and people would think I didn't have money enough to buy one. Here it is. Good-bye."

Then Mrs. Dalrymple sat down and thought, and two little wrinkles with merry curves appeared at the corners of her mouth.—*Cleveland Leader*.

### WISE WORDS ON THE HIGHER EDUCATION QUESTION.

The difficult question as to how far young women ought to be educated has been again introduced into the magazines to enliven the dull season. Carlyle has written somewhere that whenever a human being dies with a capacity for knowledge left undeveloped, a deep black tragedy has been wrought upon the earth. This view is popular among theorists, but a little observation will convince



any man that culture is sometimes a curse instead of a blessing. With a young woman who seeks an education as a preparation for a social status already assured, or to fit her to become a bread-winner, we have entire sympathy; but many a bright girl finds the world a dull place simply because she has been educated above her family; and, if so be, her husband. Genuine culture, it is true, is its own exceeding great reward; but culture is dearly bought at the expense of a happy home. The late Mrs. Oliphant was a woman of rare intellectual power herself, but she used to say that after having a "course" of some very intellectual person she always felt that she would like to have the cook up for a pleasant, homely, genuine chat. Moderate culture of the mind with much culture of the heart seems to be the best recipe for the education of all except professional women and society belles. To others, high culture too often means isolation, the loss of sympathy with their surroundings, and general unhappiness.—*Ave Maria.*

### INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

It is understood (says the correspondent of the Sydney *Freeman*) that the contemplated visit of the Archbishop of Melbourne *ad limina* will be made after Easter next. It is customary for bishops to pay a visit to the Eternal City every ten years to give an account of the progress of religion, etc., in their respective dioceses. His Grace was translated from the Bishopric of Galway to the Archbishopric of Melbourne on the 27th September, 1886, arriving in his cathedral city 11th June, 1887. Consequently, it will be about eleven years' stewardship as Metropolitan of the province of Victoria that the Archbishop of Melbourne will give an account of to his Sovereign, Leo XIII., in whose venerable hands also his Grace will place the offerings for two years of Peter's Pence in the diocese over which he rules with so much honour to himself and advantage to his devoted flock. It has been mentioned before and may be repeated here that there is some probability of the Archbishop receiving the highest honour it is in the hands of the Vicar of Our Lord to bestow on "the good and faithful servant"—the Cardinalatial rank. Certainly, the Divine status of the Papacy has never, perhaps, during the nineteen centuries of its glorious existence been so luminously and logically expounded and firmly established to the satisfaction of Catholic and non-Catholic alike as has been done by the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Melbourne. The elevation of his Grace to the ranks of the "Sacred College" would give satisfaction and delight not only to the 144,000 subjects under the immediate jurisdiction of the Archbishop and the Catholic body of the colony generally, but likewise to thousands in every part of Australia, where the weight and influence of his personality and scholarly attainments have spread far and wide.

We have had big fires in Melbourne before (says the correspondent of the Sydney *Freeman*), but nothing like the one which broke out about two o'clock on Sunday morning. At sunset on Saturday night all was safe in the city. At sunrise on Sunday morning half the buildings between Elizabeth and Swanston streets, fronting Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, were blazing fiercely, and before sunset on the same evening the biggest fire that has ever occurred in Australia was suddenly burning itself out, and material wealth to the value of about £1,000,000 had ceased to exist. Happily, there was no loss of life. The fire raged with appalling fury till about 6 a.m., and in that comparatively short space of time the greater part of the block, comprising about four out of five acres of buildings, had been converted into an empty ruin. The devastated block is that which lies between Swanston and Elizabeth streets, facing the Flinders street railway station, and contains the warehouses of some of the leading Melbourne merchants. The fire originated in the warehouse of Messrs. Craig, Wilkinson and Thomas, in Elizabeth street, which was utterly ruined, with all that it contained. It then swept eastward, spreading north and south, among the tall buildings. The Mutual Store, in Flinders street, escaped with comparatively small damage by fire, but sustained some loss through water. The Port Phillip Club Hotel had a similar experience, though the rear portion of the structure was considerably damaged; and several shops near the mutual store also escaped destruction; but with these exceptions, the warehouses and their stocks were utterly destroyed. Among them were the whole of Messrs. Sargood, Butler, Nichol and Evans warehouse, including the premises lately opened by that firm in Flinders lane, Messrs. L. Stevenson and Sons' warehouse, and other valuable buildings, the fire having made a clean sweep till it stopped at the rear of the Swanston-street frontages. When the flames and smoke cleared away the scene presented was one of ghastly destruction. It is roughly estimated that the loss caused by this great fire in building and stock amounts to a million pounds, and that some 2000 persons will be temporarily thrown out of employment. Ruined walls are liable to fall at any moment, and the city authorities have quarantined a portion of the block against all traffic as a measure of safety. Included in the ruined buildings is the "sky-scraper" known as Fink's, eight stories high, which was one of the monuments of the "Boom." The insurance amount to £700,000. The colonial offices are affected as follows.—Victorian, £77,000; Sydney, £12,000; Queensland, £3300; South Australian, £16,000; New Zealand, £56,000; Tasmanian, £19,000. These items total £183,000. British offices will therefore have to find over £500,000. One hundred and ninety firemen, under Chief-Officer Stein, worked hard, and excellent discipline was maintained. Two auxiliary firemen were, however, locked up on charges or attempted theft. The odd thing is that no watchmen were employed on the block, which is now almost entirely in ruins. Thus, it is said, accounts for the delay in giving the alarm to the fire brigades. The fire must have been burning fiercely some time before the alarm was given, and the question arises how was it that the lookouts did not discover it? Some sensational evidence concerning the first appearance of the fire was obtained on Monday. The matron at the Melbourne Hospital on duty in ward J on Saturday night states that she looked out of the window at one o'clock on Sunday morning

and saw dense volumes of smoke rising from the direction of Flinders-street station. Thinking it would most certainly have been seen by others, and reported, she resumed her duties, and at half-past one she took another nurse to the window and then saw the flames shooting into the air. It will thus be seen that the first smoke was seen at one o'clock, the first flame at 1.30, and that the brigades got the alarm at 20 minutes to two. Mr. Stein is of opinion that the nurses have made a mistake in the time.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gibney, Bishop of Perth, while on his way to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne (says the Adelaide *Southern Cross*), visited the Convent of Mercy, Angus street, with the object of arranging for the foundation of a community of nuns at Kanowna. His efforts were entirely successful, and on his return from the great Melbourne celebration Dr. Gibney was informed that five of the nuns would leave in January next, to open a school in that district. The Rev. Mother will accompany the nuns until all arrangements are complete. A branch of the Sisters of Mercy is already established in Perth. The Sisters in Angus street, however, although originally connected with the mother house at Bagot street, Dublin, came to this colony from South America.

It is understood (says the *Freeman*) that steps will shortly be taken in Melbourne to co-operate with the Sydney '98 centenary committee—a movement which must appeal to every Irishman and every man in whom the sacred spark of nationality glows. The patriotic Irish in Victoria have not yet formulated a programme for the occasion, but there exists a strong feeling in favour of a distinct demonstration in Melbourne, to be concurrent with that in Sydney, and to devote towards the proposed monument to be erected in your city the surplus funds expected to result from the local celebrations. Some leading Irishmen in Melbourne have expressed their intention of being present at the Sydney demonstration of National Irish sentiment.

### Science Notes.

#### NEW USE FOR X-RAYS.

DR. S. MILLINGTON MILLER, of this city (says a New York paper) has received an account from Paris of a successful diagnosis of pleurisy by means of the Röntgen ray. The account says that at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, December 21, Professor Charles Bouchard, of l'Hospitale de la Charite, described his diagnosis of pleurisy by the Röntgen ray.

If the chest (thorax) of a man in good health be placed between a Crookes' tube and a phosphorescent screen, the skeleton of the thorax appears on this screen in the form of a vertical dark band with parallel edges, with less dark oblique bands on each side, which represent the ribs. In addition, on the right side of the vertical column, at about the middle of the dorsal region, there is a shadow, produced by the heart, in which pulsations may be perceived. Lastly, the shadow produced by the liver, which is convex above, rises and sinks in the thoracic cavity, with the respiratory movements. Apart from these shadows, all the rest of the thorax appears in white on both sides. The dividing membrane between the heart and lungs, marked by the vertical column does not show.

In thirty patients suffering from right pleurisy with effusion he found that the side of the thorax occupied by the pleural liquid presented a dark tint in sharp contrast with the light colour of the healthy side, that if the effusion did not fill up the entire cavity, the apex of this side was light, the dark tint answering exactly to the upper limit of the effusion, as determined by percussion and other means of physical examination; that this tint gets darker and darker in proportion as one proceeds from the upper limit, where the effusion is thinnest, toward the lower strata, where it is thicker, the dark tint mixing with that of the liver.

He also ascertained that in these cases of right pleurisy the mediastinum, which is not perceptible under normal conditions, threw a shadow on the left of the vertical column, in the form of a triangle, with the apex upward, the base being continuous with the shadow of the heart, which showed that the mediastinum had been displaced toward the healthy side of the thorax by the pressure of the effusion.

Dr. Bouchard says: "There is very reason to believe that examination by means of the Röntgen rays will be found useful in medicine as in surgery."

These conclusions throw an entirely new light on the possible medical uses of the new ray.

#### A MONSTER GLOBE.

One of the most remarkable objects at the Paris exhibition of 1900 will be an immense terrestrial globe of 110ft diameter, the interior of which will contain five floors, on which there will be models and representations of the most interesting features of the different countries of the world. Commencing at Paris and ending at Melbourne an electric railway will carry the spectators through the entire world in 80mins. The journey from France to England is supposed to be made under the English Channel, through a tunnel which will be represented by an aqueduct 82ft. long, which will contain five specimens of the principal edible fishes. Four external galleries will allow an inspection to be made of the outside of the sphere, which will be marked with the usual geographical divisions. On the top of the globe will be a turret, surmounted by a figure of France, which, embracing the world, the extreme height from the ground to the top of the figure being 80ft. The principal materials of construction will be iron and steel, and the estimated cost is £10,000. It is expected, however, from a comparison of the financial returns of the Eiffel Tower, that a sum of £180,000 will be received from admission fees and other sources. This vast work was conceived, and is being carried out by M. Borgel-Court, a well-known watch manufacturer of Geneva, whose versatility is shown by his capability of fabricating the most minute and delicate machinery or constructing one of the grandest works of modern engineering.

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# Irish News.

## CAVAN.—The Price of Potatoes: Tenders for Workhouses.

At the meeting of the Bailieborough (County Cavan) Board of Guardians on Wednesday, October 6, tenders were considered for the supply of potatoes to the workhouse till March 25th next, last year's price being 4d per stone. One tender was at 10d per stone, a second at 9d per do, a third at 8½d per do, and a fourth at 6½d per do. The latter was accepted.

## CORK.—An Example for Landlords.—Mr. Henry Lindsay

Young, J.P., of Cork, attended at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Youghal, for the purpose of receiving the September rents from the tenants on the estate at Pilmore, near that town. Last year I had the pleasure of recording his grant of a reduction of 7s 6d in the pound (says a Dublin *Freeman* correspondent). This year, recognising in a very practical manner the damage done to the potato and other crops by the bad weather that prevailed during the summer months, he went further, and voluntarily gave the handsome reduction of 8s in the pound. Furthermore, having ascertained from his tenants that their potato crop was also a complete failure, as what escaped the blight was nearly all unfit for food, he promised to give them a quantity of new seed potatoes in the coming spring, and to lessen the danger from blight in the future he advised them to spray their potatoes, he himself gratuitously supplying them with spraying machines.

## The End of a Notorious Land Agent.—A man named

O'Mahoney died in a common lodging-house in Mitchelstown the other day, at an advanced age, and over his remains the coroner's jury held an inquest, declaring that he died from natural causes, a synonym in this case for want and destitution. The man's life and death sum in themselves the old and newer Ireland. Twenty years ago O'Mahoney was a land agent, the most powerful and terrible in all Ireland. The tenants on the vast estates he managed literally quaked in his presence and bared their heads as he passed, or suffered for their negligence. Then came the Land League. Conflict followed. The proud and pompous agent, enraged at the disappearance of the obsequiousness, used every force at his command to break the people again to his will. Police and soldiery were freely given him, and at their head he sought to cow his whilom slaves. But fierce as was the struggle and great the suffering of those who bearded his power, he fell, as fell the system he embodied. In later years a mere mendicant in Dublin, he crawled back to die amid his native hills, where erstwhile he ground the people with a Dahomeian tyranny. Pity was the only feeling his return evoked, and pity the only sentiment his wretched death inspired.

## DUBLIN.—Wolfe Tone Memorial—1798—1898.—The

foundation-stone of the above monument will be laid in Dublin during the great centenary celebration of next year. Up to the present very little has been done in Ireland to guarantee even a moderate subscription being raised. It is a great and noble project, one that will require the general and generous co-operation of the Irish race. For the purpose of stimulating a forward movement at once, a subscription list has been opened in the *Northern Patriot*, Belfast, requesting the subscription of 1,000,000 pennies. Already 1,200 have been subscribed. Young Irishmen and women anxious to co-operate can have cards forwarded from 10 Howard's street, Belfast. Every collector of 24 pennies will be placed upon the Wolfe Tone Memorial Roll, which will be published on Tone's birthday, 1798. As a memento of the era and the work done a handsome portrait of Tone will be forwarded on receipt of returned collection card.

## Feis Ceoil.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held

on Friday, October 1, at the Central Office, 19 Lincoln place. Present—Mr. Charles Kelly (in the chair), D. J. O'Donoghue, G. Coffey, Dr. Culwick, Brendan Rogers, Miss Elsner, Miss Alex. Elsner, Miss M. Gordon, Miss Connell, W. Bapty, O'Neill, Russell, Owen Lloyd, Miss Edith Oldham (hon. secretary), E. E. Fournier (registrar). A letter from the Right Hon. Thomas Plunkett, M.P., was read authorising the registrar to place his name "on the list of the supporters of your excellent National movement." A donation was announced of £3 from Miss Alex. Elsner for the contralto prize. The list of composers' competitions was finally dealt with, and the following prizes approved of:—Cantata, £30; overture, £10; string quartet, £10; anthem, £5; unaccompanied part song, £3; Irish song, £3; violin and piano duet, £3; pianoforte composition, £2; harp composition, £3; organ composition £3; arrangement of Irish airs for wind band, £10; arrangement of Irish air, as part song, £2; Also a prize of £10 collected by Miss Edith Davis, Belfast, in memory of the late Carl Oberthur, for a composition for small orchestra of strings, wood-wind, and harps. On the motion of Mr. Fournier, seconded by Mr. Brendan Rogers, it was resolved also to offer a prize of £3 for the best original song in the Irish language, and a prize of £2 for the best arrangement of an ancient Irish air as a song. On the motion of Dr. Culwick, seconded by Mr. Brendan Rogers, it was decided to substitute for the piece selected by the competitor in certain competitions—a test piece selected from the works of an Irish composer. The date of the October general meeting was fixed for Wednesday, October 27. The committee adjourned to Thursday, October 7.

## The Pilgrimage to Rome.—On Monday, October 4, the first

section of the pilgrimage to Rome organised under the auspices of St. Patrick's Roman Legion by the Very Rev. Prior Glynn started from Dublin for the eternal City, and on Tuesday evening the remainder of the pilgrims took their departure. The pilgrims number close on one hundred, those who left on Monday being over sixty, while about forty others on Tuesday started on the journey. The pilgrims on Monday left the North Wall and proceeded direct to London. Having breakfasted in London, they started at 9 a.m. for Paris, arriving there that evening at 5 p.m. The next day, the

7th inst., they left Paris at 11.15 a.m., and travelling *via* Aix-les-Bains, Turin, and Genoa, they will arrive in Rome about midnight on the 10th. The return journey, which will start on Monday, the 18th inst., will be *via* Florence, Venice, Milan, Lucerne, Berne, Neuchatel, Paris and London, arriving in Dublin by the mail on Sunday. The first section of the pilgrimage was under the charge of the Very Rev. Prior Glynn, and the second section under the charge of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, New York. Amongst those who left with the first section were the Right Rev. Mgr. Scott, Newfoundland; Very Rev. Prior Glynn, O.S.A., St. Patrick's Rome; Very Rev. Dean Staunton, D.D., P.P., Swinford; Very Rev. J. T. O'Brien, P.P., M.A., T. Conderoga, N.Y.; Very Rev. Patrick Staunton, P.P., Tubbercurry, Sligo; Very Rev. Thomas Hackett, P.P., Loughmore, Tenplemore; Very Rev. W. Thomson, St. William's, Manchester; Rev. J. O'Donnell, C.C., Bray; Rev. John Kelly, C.C., Dalkey; Rev. J. Parkinson, C.C., Balinglass; and Rev. James Foster, Liverpool.

## GALWAY.—Memorial of Aghrim.—Rev. Daniel Coghlan

parish priest of Aghrim, is about to appeal to the Irish people for funds to enable him to erect a Celtic cross or other suitable memorial to the patriots who died in the historic struggle for freedom on the field of Aghrim. He hopes in particular that Galway men will rally around him, and so help in the good work that the memorial will be erected before the visit of the exiles in 1898.

## KERRY.—Marriage of Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P.—Mr. J. C.

Flynn, M.P., one of the secretaries of the Irish Parliamentary Party, was married on Saturday, October 2, to Mrs. Rebecca Rice, niece of the late Rev. P. Roche, P.P., Abbey Dorney, County Kerry. The ceremony took place at the Church of the Assumption (formerly the Church of the Bavarian Embassy in London), in Warwick street, Regent square, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. P. Hickey, assisted by the Rev. Augustine Hogand and Rev. Dr. Sullivan. The bride was given away by her uncle, Surgeon General Rice, and Captain Donelan, M.P., the popular Whip of the Irish Party, acted as best man. The church was crowded with the friends of the bride and bridegroom. The *dejeuner* was served by Gunner, Berkeley street, at the residence of the bride's sister, George street, Hanover square, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Flynn left for Rome. The member for North Cork was accompanied to the Charing Cross Terminus by a number of personal friends, who gave a cordial send-off to the newly-wedded couple.

## LIMERICK.—Bishop O'Dwyer on the National System

of Education.—In his evidence before the Manual Commission the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, dealt with several important aspects of primary and intermediate education in Ireland. One of the chief faults of the National system, he pointed out, was that it left little or nothing whatever to the initiative of the teacher. In a scheme of practical and manual training he would attach importance to the surroundings, and it should have regard to the probable future career of the pupils. For instance, in city schools it should concern itself with urban pursuits and mechanical occupations, while in the country it should deal mainly with agriculture. His criticism of the Intermediate system was of a very drastic description, and his lordship expressed his belief that it was a great loss to the country that the Christian Brothers had been forced into such a system. He emphasised the local shortcomings in the matter of technical education by pointing out that in Limerick two Englishmen had to be requisitioned for the teaching of that subject, and drew the conclusion, with which there will be pretty general agreement, that the remedy for all these grievances lies in the establishment of a university suitable to the needs of a Catholic people.

## LOUTH.—"Ninety-eight" (Illustrated) in Drogheda.

—Sunday, October 3, was the occasion of the opening of the winter session of lectures at the Oliver Plunkett Hall, Drogheda, under the auspices of the local Total Abstinence Society. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the special attraction being the subject of the lecture "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" illustrated by limelight. Mr. L. J. Kinsella, the lecturer of the evening, accompanied by Messrs. James P. Healey and Edward C. Young, travelled down from Dublin by a morning train, and were met at the Drogheda station by Mr. James Gray, hon. secretary, and a deputation of the Oliver Plunkett Total Abstinence Society, and after partaking of luncheon, were treated to a drive through the historic Valley of the Boyne. On returning to the hall the visitors were received by Dr. Bradley, president of the society. Mr. Kinsella gave a very interesting historical sketch. Mr. Young's manipulation of the limelight apparatus was perfect, the views, from photographic transparencies, being pronounced most realistic. Mr. Healey interspersed the lecture at intervals with such national songs as "The wearin' o' the green," "Who fears to speak of '98?," "A nation once again," his fine vocalism evoking hearty applause. Altogether the evening's proceedings were of a very enthusiastic and interesting nature.

## MAYO.—A Golden Jubilarian: The Very Rev. Edward

Canon Gibbons, P.P., V.F., Balla.—The above popular and respected rev. gentlemen received the blessing of the Pope on the morning of his 50th year in the priesthood, which has afforded him much happiness, and the warm congratulations from other ecclesiastical sources has been numerous. The Rev. Canon (says an Irish exchange) has always been appreciated throughout Mayo for his zeal and energy in every noble and good cause on behalf of his countrymen, and his golden jubilee has been honoured by everyone who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His own parishioners had accorded him their congratulations, as he has been to them a father and friend wherever his good counsel or monetary aid was required, and his charity and hospitality were proverbial. The people of Mayo and his friends in foreign countries are day after day showing their marked appreciation of the Canon's sterling qualities by sending him their congratulations on his golden jubilee, a befitting occasion to pay homage to such a popular *seagarth aroon* and patriotic Irishman.

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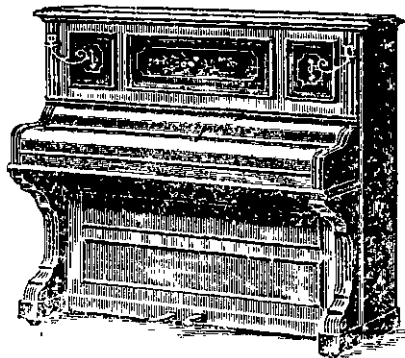
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A FULL Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 1s to 1s 3d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself and family (children to be under the age of 18 years) immediately on joining. Also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

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

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

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

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

Catholic Boys' and Girls' Annual, a charming book for children, post free 3d.

**Reinstated After 15 Years.**—A man named Monaghan has been reinstated in his holding on the estate of Mr. J. H. Peyton, at Mount Daisy, from which he was evicted for non-payment of rent some 15 years ago. The reinstatement came as an agreeable surprise upon the people of the locality, where the hostile relations between the evicted tenant and landlord were well known. The landlord had no other alternative if he wanted to save the holding from ruin, nobody being venturesome enough to "grab" it.

**ROSCOMMON.—Ballinasloe Fair.**—The gap returns at Garbally Park showed an increase on Tuesday, October 5, of over 1000 on last year's sales. The number sold on the first day of the fair in '96 was 23,836; to-day 24,898 were sold, being an increase of 1062. These figures bear witness to the briskness of the trade done. In fact, nearly all the sheep in the fair, except those in the hands of dealers, were bought up at once, and there were not many left over for the second day. At the September fair for ewes there were over 16,000 sold. These figures are well up to the average of recent years, but they still represent a tremendous falling off as compared with the condition of affairs up to '79. The horse fair, from which much was expected, is not likely to prove a very successful one. The buyers are complaining that the quality of the hunters shown is not up to the mark and that it is impossible to get a five or six year old animal of good quality. This state of affairs is due largely to the difficulty of getting breeders to keep good quality horses for such a long period in the hope of getting an adequate price for them when they are five or six years old. Another reason for the absence of such animals from the fairs is the fact that of late years the buyers, to satisfy the great demand, are in the habit of picking them up privately at the owners' places. Amongst the buyers at present in Ballinasloe are Messrs. Widger, Waterford; Mr. T. Donovan, Cork; Mr. James Daly, Liffey Bank, Dublin; Messrs. Lawton, Carringtonhill; Mr. Johnston, Belfast; Mr. Fox, Armagh; Mr. Delaney, Dublin; Mr. Oliver Dixon, Reading; Mr. Wm. Keeping, Reading; Mr. Deacon, Swindon; and others. There have been several purchases by Mr. Donovan, Messrs. Lawton, and others.

**WEXFORD.—Windfall For a Wexford Farmer.**—A cablegram from Portland, Oregon, to Messrs. W. J. O'Connor and Co., solicitors, Gorey, received on October 7, announces an unexpected windfall for a farmer named M'Donald, living at Kilrush, near Newtownbarry. Some time ago a letter was received

be ascertained in a rough way from the number of persons married who sign the marriage registers or certificate, and the advance shown is very satisfactory. In the birth statistics the proportion of illegitimate births is exceedingly small, and the Protestant parts of the country once more compare unfavourably with the Roman Catholic. So far as the ratio of illegitimate births is to be taken as a test of morality, Ireland is, with the exception of Greece, the most moral country in Europe. But while there is much in the report to which Irishmen may point with satisfaction, the emigration returns tell their usual story. In 1896 the natural increase of population was more than counterbalanced by the loss of those who emigrated, and of the latter no less than 83·7 per cent. were between 15 and 35 years old."

**Mr. Michael Davitt: His Approaching Visit to America.**—The *Irish American* says:—We are informed that Michael Davitt is about to pay a visit to the United States, and will pass through New York on his way to California, where are now sojourning his family, whom he desires to escort back to the Old Country, so that they may be there for the "Centenary of Ninety-eight." When Mr. Davitt was here some time ago an endeavour was made to have him deliver one or two addresses on the national question in Ireland; but at the time his previous arrangements would not permit of the delay that would have been necessary. It is hoped, however, that now he will be able to spare time enough, on his return trip, to give his countrymen here his views on the present status of the "Irish Question" on the other side. The best message Mr. Davitt can bring to his countrymen here will be that which will indicate to them that their fellow-countrymen at home have come to their senses and are no longer being divided into factions.

**The Irish Egg Trade.**—A valuable discussion is going on in the *Freeman* upon the importance of the Irish egg trade. If properly managed it can be made a great industry, and attention to but a few small points is necessary. Improved poultry means a great deal, improved packing and treatment of the eggs by local collectors and exporters means a great deal more. To have good eggs there must be more care in the first place on the part of the hen owner. It is now generally conceded that the nest in which the egg is laid has considerable influence on its future. Laid in a musty nest an egg will be musty. Laid in clean conditions it will be sweet and clean. Lifting the eggs immediately after laying and coating

## THE MASSIVE PLATE

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by the Most. Rev. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Ferns, from Joseph M'Carthy, of Portland, Oregon, asking for information respecting the relatives of Thomas M'Donald, who emigrated from Wexford half a century ago. Dr. Browne had the letter published in the Wexford papers, and in consequence the Messrs. O'Connor received instructions from M'Donald to write to Mr. M'Carthy. It appeared in further correspondence that Thomas M'Donald had died intestate, leaving a very extensive property, and that only very vague information could be procured concerning the heirs. A claim was put in on behalf of the Kilrush farmer, and proofs that he was a brother of the deceased were forwarded. After considerable delay M'Donald's claim has been substantiated, and he comes in for the entire assets of the deceased, which is believed when realised will run into very high figures. The fortunate one has not heard from his brother for over 40 years, and believed him to be dead long ago.

### GENERAL.

**A New Irish Baronetcy.**—Three new baronetcies and two knightships were announced in last issue of the *Gazette*. The most interesting is that conferred upon Sir William McCormac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons. Sir William was born in Belfast in 1826. He had a distinguished academic career. He saw service during the Franco-German war as surgeon-in-chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance, and during the Turco-Servian war. Sir William is consulting surgeon to the French and Italian Hospitals and Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and examiner in surgery for the army, Indian and naval medical services. He acted as honorary secretary-general of the International Medical Congress in London, and for these services received the honour of knighthood; he is also an officer of several foreign orders. Sir William McCormac is the author of "Work under the Red Cross," and numerous papers contributed to the medical journals.

**The Registrar-General and Irish Morality.**—Commenting on the recently-published vital statistics for Ireland, the Manchester *Guardian* says:—"Ireland appears in a distinctly favourable light in the report now issued by the Registrar-General of the marriages, births, and deaths registered in that country since 1896. People say a good deal, often by rote, of the improvidence of the Irish as a race. But so far as improvidence is shown by early marriage, one finds that Ireland has a much better record than either England or Scotland. The progress of elementary education may

them with some fatty substance, packing them closely and safely, and exporting them quickly, are all things which are easily done, and will give the Irish egg, which is comparatively near the markets, an easy superiority over that of the foreigner. The low prices obtainable for Irish eggs, according to Messrs Johnston and Shiel, of Liverpool, is attributable to the practice that the dealers and shippers have of storing the eggs for a considerable time before they put them on the market. The farmers themselves may keep them for two or three weeks, country dealers then hold them for about a month, usually packed in any kind of straw they can find, and by the time they have passed through the shipper's hands and are placed in the English market the bulk of the eggs are alleged to be oftentimes unmarketable. The storing and the inferior packing of the eggs form the burthen of the Liverpool merchants' complaint, and they point out that Continental produce always came to hand in excellent condition, well packed, and with consequently a much less percentage of breakage than the Irish article. They maintain nevertheless that if Irish eggs are sent fresh they will command the best price all the year round, and under the circumstances it would be well to hear the Irish side of the case from some competent authority.

### THE CROPPIES' GRAVE.

There is a spot the herd will pass,  
Nor taste its rank, luxuriant grass;  
There is a mound that flower or sun  
Can never tempt the child upon;  
But on that mould have old men lain,  
Bedewing it with tears like rain,  
And young men, full of purpose brave,  
Come there to bless the Croppies' Grave.

The Croppies' Grave—oh! love it well!  
The spot where true men fighting fell;  
Traitors to wrong, and might, and fraud,  
But true to Ireland and to God—  
Who dared the freeman's sword to draw  
To vindicate the freeman's law—  
And from the land they could not save  
Took its last gift—the Croppies' Grave

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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.

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

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RATTRAY STREET WHARF, DUNEDIN.

JOSEPH SPARROW,

Engineer, Boilermaker, Shipsmith, etc.

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

A Variety of Machinery always on hand.

Repairs Done by Experienced Workmen.

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

Pickering Governors, Simple Boiler Injector.

Sole Agent for

Wormald's Non-conducting Boiler Composition.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. T. CARTER,

IRONMONGER, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE MERCHANT.

45 GEORGE STREET (late Little Dust Pan).

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

As Mr. A. B. DAVIS 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 Hit .. of the .. Season....

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY

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

Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

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 sore legs, sore eyes, old wounds; only 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<sup>d</sup> AND 1<sup>s</sup>

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

# JEAN PROVOST & CO.,

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

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

Amongst the hundreds of Testimonials we take the following:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) COL. PITT, Nelson.

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

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

Heaven be their bed; no, not in vain  
Their blood was lavished on the plain;  
Not all in vain that greener grass  
Sighs to the young men as they pass.  
I see the lip, I mark the eye,  
That mutely send their stern reply—  
"Thank God! high yet the flag shall wave  
That fell beside the Croppies' Grave."

MARTIN MACDERMOTT.

## Commercial.

### REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 7.

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

Wheat—Market unchanged, prime milling is saleable at late rates, but medium being in over supply millers decline to purchase. Quotations—For northern best velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; best northern Tuscan, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; medium Tuscan and velvet, nominal, say, 3s 9d to 4s; best red wheat, 4s to 4s 3d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).

Oats—The market has assumed a more satisfactory tone, and prices show an advance of 1d to 1½d since last reporting. Prime milling are worth 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; best bright stout feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior, 1s 5d to 1s 7d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—There are no stocks on hands; quotations nominal.

Grass Seeds have no attention of any consequence, merely a retail business being done. Quotations—For best dressed ryegrass seed, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; extra do, 4s to 4s 6d; large coarse seed, 2s to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot—Best dressed, 4½d to 5½d; medium, 4d to 4½d per lb (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Chaff—Market steady, best fetching L3 5s to L3 10s; extra prime, L3 12s 6d; medium, L2 15s to L3 per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes—Old Derwents are unsaleable except at pigs' feed prices, say from 3s to 15s per ton (bags in).

Sheepskins—Competition is less animated, but prices show little difference, good to best dry crossbreds fetching 4d to 5½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; dry merino, 2d to 4½d per lb; best green crossbreds, 4s 3d to 5s 3d; extra heavy, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium, 3s 6d to 4s.

Rabbitskins—All coming forward are readily taken up. Prime winter grey (mixed) at 1s 1½d to 1s 2½d; selected does, 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d; medium, 10d to 1s 1d; summer and off-season, 3d to 8½d; suckers and inferior, 1d to 2½d per lb.

Hides are in good demand. Extra heavy, 70 to 100lbs, 3½d to 4d; 60 to 70lbs, 3d to 3½d; 56 to 60lbs, 2½d; 45 to 56lbs, 2½d; 38 to 45lbs, 2½d; 30 to 38lbs, 2d; inferior, 1½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Best country rendered, 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 10s 6d to 13s; rough fat best mutton caul, 4s 6d to 10s; medium, 7s 9d to 9s 3d; inferior, 8s to 8s 6d per lb (ex store, net).

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

Oats—We submitted a small catalogue of medium to good feed sparrowbills. A better demand was evident, and the catalogue was cleared under good competition. We quote—Prime milling, 1s 10d to 2s; good to best feed, 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Prime milling is in demand at late quotations. Medium quality receives little attention, and fowl wheat is saleable at—for whole wheat 3s 3d to 3s 6d; broken, 2s 6d to 3s per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes—We sold best Derwents at 15s to 20s; others, 10s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—We offered several trucks of medium to good quality. There was fair competition, and values were quite up to those current last week. We quote—Best oat sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; medium to good, L2 15s to L3 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Fat Cattle—194 head yarded. There was good competition for prime cattle at last week's rates, but medium sorts were dull of sale

and values lower. Best bullocks, L8 10s to L9 15s; good, L7 10s to L8 5s; medium, L6 to L7 5s; best cows, L5 to L6 12s 6d; medium, L3 10s to L4 17s 6d; inferior, L2 to L3 5s.

Fat Sheep—3563 penned. Owing to the large entry prices showed a drop of 1s 6d to 2s a head compared with last week. Best crossbred wethers sold at 14s 6d to 15s 9d; medium, 13s to 14s; light, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; do shorn, 9s to 11s; best crossbred ewes, 12s 6d to 13s; medium to good, 10s to 12s; do shorn, 7s 6d to 10s.

Lambs—527 penned. The demand was fair, but was slightly lower than last week. Best lambs sold at 10s to 11s 3d; others, 7s to 9s 6d.

Pigs—108 forward. There was a great demand, and prices were higher for all classes of pigs. Suckers sold at 11s to 15s; slips, 16s to 20s; stores, 21s to 27s; porkers, 28s to 33s; light baconers, 35s to 40s; heavy do, 46s to 52s.

Rabbitskins—The demand still keeps up, and all offering are eagerly competed for, and prices remain firm.

Sheepskins—We offered a very large catalogue to-day when bidding was brisk and late values well maintained. Best green crossbreds fetched 5s to 5s 9d; medium to good, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; do. merinos, 3s to 3s 6d; best dry crossbreds, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; medium, 3s to 4s 3d; do. merinos, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; medium, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; pelts, 4d to 1s; lambskins, 6d to 1s 6d each.

Wool—Any small lots offering locally meet with good competition. Our first sale will be held on Tuesday 21st December, and wool intended for this sale should be in store not later than Thursday 16th December.

Hides—Market firm. Best heavy ox, 3½d to 3¾d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light and inferior, 1½d to 2½d per lb.

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

Wheat—There is a fair demand and prices remain unaltered. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; medium, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; prime Tuscan, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s 3d to 4s 5½d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 8d per bushel (ex store, sacks in).

Oats—There is a better demand for all sorts and prices show some improvement. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 10d to 2s; good to best feed, 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley—Market unchanged.

Chaff—The market remains firm at last week's rates. Prime oat sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; medium to good, L2 15s to L3 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes—Practically no demand. Derwents, 10s to 20s per ton.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND Co. report as follows for Saturday, December 4:—

The number of horses forward for this week's sale was not great, but it included three or four first-class draught geldings and two or three superior light harness horses. Both classes met with a good demand and changed hands, the former at up to £40 for a very powerful four-year-old gelding by Scottish Chief, and the latter at up to £20 for a fine upstanding four-year-old bay dog-cart horse by Betrayer, out of a very active draught mare. The demand for these descriptions of horses is practically unlimited, and any of them coming into the market meet with ready sale at quotations. Useful draught horses, not too old, suitable for farm work, and strong spring cart and tram horses are also wanted, and buyers for such are always forthcoming at satisfactory 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 7d to 1s 9½d; milling 1s 10d to 2s; fowls' 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, 10s to 11 per ton. Flour: Roller, L12 to L12 10s; Oatmeal: L11 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 5d to 8d; factory, 10d. Eggs, 9d; Bran, L3. Pollard L3 15s. Onions, 'Frisco, L10; Melbourne, L8 per ton,





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

Benjamin Gum.



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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

E. W. SEARS.

28th April, 1897.

MR. SPENCER VINCENT.  
Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in testifying to  
the merits of your Cough Cure with the  
strange name BENJAMIN GUM. I caught a  
very severe cold in Wellington whilst we  
were there on a tour, and had tried a dozen  
different cures with very little good. BEN-  
JAMIN GUM, I am glad to say, has succeeded  
where all the others failed. Several mem-  
bers of our Company have been very much  
benefited by its use, as it dispels hoarseness  
and 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 newesd  
goods at Low Prices.
- FOR Enamelled Ware, Silver Ware, Lamps,  
Grates, Tiles, Fenders, Bedsteads.
- FOR Cement, Roofing Iron, Bar Iron, Iron  
and Steel Sheets and Plates, Pipes, Lead,  
Oils, Colours, etc., etc.
- FOR Gold Dredging Plant, Ropes, Oils  
Belting, Waste, all high grade and  
Priced Low. We pay great atten-  
tion to dredge requirements and select  
our makers at Home very carefully.
- FOR Standards (net weight only charged),  
Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, and all  
farm requirements.

FOR TEA. FOR

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

Silver Crest, Golden Crest, Avondale

and  
Sirisanda.

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

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



10 YEARS!  
With an increasing  
demand PROVES  
beyond the possi-  
bility of a DOUBT  
that we have the  
ONLY genuine  
Electric Belts,  
which will cure all  
NERVOUS WEAK-  
NESSES in all  
stages, however  
caused, and restore  
the wearer to  
ROBUST  
HEALTH.

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

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

NOTICE.—Before purchasing we prefer  
that you send for our ELECTRIC ERA and  
Pri e 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, fre hold, country ; trade averages  
£90 weekly. Free House. Cash re-  
quired, £2500. Splendid property.
  - Hotel, country district : ingoing, £250 ;  
trade averages £31 weekly. Rent,  
£5 per week.
  - Hotel, country ; rent, £2 ; trade averages  
£20 ; cash requir d, £250.
  - Hotel, Napier district ; rent, after sublets,  
£2 2s 6d ; trad., £35 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.

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

Steamers will be despatched as under :

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Mararoa	Tues., Dec. 14	2.30 p.m. trn	
Waikare	Wed., Dec. 15	2.30 p.m. trn	
Flora	Frid., Dec. 17	3 p.m. D'din	
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—			
Mararoa	Tues., Dec. 14	2.30 p.m. trn	
Flora	Frid., Dec. 17	3 p.m. D'din	
SYDNEY via WELLINGTON—			
Waikare	Wed., Dec. 15	2.30 p.m. trn	
Talune	Wed., Dec. 22	2 p.m. D'din	
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—			
Tarawera	Mon., Dec. 13	2.30 p.m. trn	
Wakatipu	Mon., Dec. 18	3.35 p.m. trn	
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON WELLINGTON. PICTON and NELSON—			
Corinna	Frid., Dec. 17	5 p.m. D'din	
Brunner *	Thurs., Dec. 23	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—			
Tavinui	Wed., Dec. 15	From Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Hauroto	Wed., Dec. 29	From Auckland	
TAHITI and RAROTONGA—			
Upolu	Wed., Jan. 19	From Auckland	

F. POBAR AND SON (from Cashel street  
F. Christchurch), Umbrella Manufac-  
turers, have opened a Branch Shop, 113  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN. Numerous de-  
signs in Handles and Fittings. All work  
guaranteed. Pobar'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, Valuators,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

GEO. M' CARTER, JUN.,  
ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT,  
MUTUAL LIFE CHAMBERS,  
79 PRINCES STREET.  
Telephone No. 666.

All descriptions of ACCOUNTANCY WORK  
undertaken.

TRADESMEN'S BOOKS opened, written  
up, and audited.  
Accounts and Balance Sheets prepared.  
Book Debts, Rents, and Interest collected.  
Properti s purchased, sold, let, and managed.  
Loans negotiated. Insurances effected.  
Agencies accepted.

Sub-Agent  
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
(Accumulated Funds exceed £4,000,000).

MONEY TO LEND ON FREEHOLD  
SECURITY  
From 4½ per cent.



## Correspondence.

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

## THE RAILWAY CLASSIFICATION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—It seems strange that a Liberal Government should be responsible for a scheme such as that recently introduced with a view to the classification of its employees.

In the railway department one regulation will certainly weigh very hard on a most deserving branch of the service. It seems a railway guard, no matter what his qualification, must not hope to get beyond the position of guard during the term of his natural life. The injustice of this regulation is all the more acute, as a number of guards have been encouraged to look forward to the position of station master providing they acquire a knowledge of telegraphy and book-keeping.

Cadets who graduate from the sixth standard into the railway offices have gone through the same curriculum as those who go on to the railway platform, and often are not as proficient as the others, yet the former may look forward to becoming station masters some time or another, whilst the others must be content to rough it.

Sometimes a qualified guard, who is capable of undertaking the work of a station master, finds the life of a guard not so conducive to health, whereas if he had his claim allowed he might be able to do effective service for many years in charge of a station. There is no hope of relief for such a one, he must wear himself out in the public service; whilst some young Government-made gent with cuffs and collar, who perhaps was the dunce of his class, gets pitch-forked over the heads of men with families depending on them.

There is something wrong somewhere, and it is to be hoped the Seddon Government will not persist in a course which will alienate from it a large and intelligent body of supporters.—I am, etc.,

OBSERVER.

[We entirely share our correspondent's surprise at the Railway Classification Scheme of the Government. We are in a position to say that in the railway service itself it has caused most intense and almost universal dissatisfaction. The grievance specially alluded to by our correspondent is a most glaring one, and the gross injustice involved in such a state of things cannot be too vigorously protested against. We will be glad if those of our readers who may have an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the working of the scheme will point out any other anomalies that may be brought under their notice. It is only by free and open ventilation that wrongs are brought to light and redress ultimately secured, and we gladly throw our columns open to a full discussion of the scheme.—ED. N.Z. TABLET.]

## A GENEROUS CRITIC.

TO THE EDITOR,

SIR,—The intimation conveyed in your issue of the 3rd inst., that Mr. J. A. Scott has severed his connection with the TABLET in consequence of the state of his health will cause a feeling of keen regret amongst your readers.

The manifest improvement in the reading matter which has taken place during his editorship has been frequently brought home to me in conversations with my fellow-priests and with intelligent laymen. Mr. Scott seemed to have grasped the true idea that animated the late Bishop Moran in founding and shaping the policy of the TABLET.

Whilst uniformly maintaining the language of courtesy and consideration for those who are not of our way of thinking he did not flinch from a vigorous and fearless enunciation of the principles underlying our claims for justice and fair play.

His previous intimate knowledge of all that was good amongst men who are not of the household of the faith, enabled him to extend a charitable forbearance towards those of whose *bona fides* he had ample evidence, whilst at the same time the Pharisee and the malignant bigot were trenchantly exposed by his facile pen.

For the sake of the good cause espoused by the TABLET, it is much to be regretted that it loses the services of its late editor; but as self-preservation is the first law of nature, we could not expect a man of his undoubted ability to sacrifice himself in the capacity of literary drudge, and abandon the career of usefulness and success which his qualifications entitle him to expect in the legal profession.

In one respect Mr. Scott's position as editor of our Catholic paper will be of inestimable value to him. In a short time he has had a unique opportunity of running through the whole gamut of what may be described as the inevitable disillusionment which intellectual converts frequently spend years in achieving. He has come down to the solid bed-rock of hard facts and common sense, in estimating the relation of the Divine Founder of Christianity with His Church militant, which is so well expressed by St. Paul in I. Cor. i., 27-28 verses.

The effect of this on him will certainly be to intensify his love for the priceless pearl of the true faith, for which he has already made some considerable sacrifices. Wishing him all the success he deserves in his new sphere.—I am etc.,

J. O'NEILL.

St. Mary's, Milton, December 5.

For a first-class and thoroughly reliable bicycle the Massey Harris High Grade bicycle cannot be surpassed. It is finished in the best possible manner, and is very moderate in cost, considering the quality of the machine. A catalogue will be posted free on application to any of the branches.

## for Our Young Readers.

## NEVER LOOK BEHIND!

NEVER look behind, boys,  
Up, and on the way!  
Time enough for that, boys,  
On some future day.  
Though the way be long, boys,  
Fight it with a will;  
Never stop to look behind  
When climbing up a hill.

First be sure you're right, boys,  
Then, with courage strong,  
Strap your pack upon your back,  
And tug, tug along.  
Success is at the top, boys,  
Waiting there until  
Brains, and pluck, and self-respect  
Have mounted up the hill.

## IF I WERE YOU.

If I a little girl could be,  
Well—just like you,  
With lips as rosy, cheeks as fair,  
Such eyes of blue and shining hair,  
What do you think I'd do?  
I'd wear so bright and sweet a smile,  
I'd be so loving all the while,  
I'd be so helpful with my hand,  
So quick and gentle to command,  
You soon would see  
That everyone would turn to say:  
"Tis good to meet that child to-day."  
Yes, yes, my dear, that's what I'd do  
If I were you.

Or, if I chanced to be a boy,  
Like some I know;  
With crisp curls sparkling in the sun,  
And eyes all beaming bright with fun—  
Ah, if I could be so,  
I'd strive and strive with all my might  
To be so true, so brave, polite,  
That in me each one might behold  
A hero—as in days of old.  
'Twould be a joy  
To hear one, looking at me, say:  
"My cheer and comfort all the day."  
Yes, if I were a boy I know  
I would be so.  
But now, perhaps, you ask of me:  
"When it was you  
Who had the young and merry face,  
With smiles and roses all in place,  
Tell us, what did you do?"  
Ah, dearies, if I ever fell  
Far short of doing wisely, well—  
It was, you see,  
Because none ever took the time  
To tell me in such lovely rhyme  
What I should now rejoice to do  
If I were you,

SYDNEY DAYRE.

## WHY?

I know a curious little boy  
Who is always asking why—  
Why this, why that, why then, why now,  
Why no, why by-and-by.  
He wants to know why wood would swim,  
When lead and marble sink;  
Why stars should shine and winds should blow,  
And why we eat and drink.  
He wants to know what makes the clouds,  
And why they cross the sky;  
Why sinks the sun behind the hills,  
And why the flowers die.  
He wants to know why winds should come  
From out the bellows' nose;  
Why pop-guns should go pop, and why  
The ocean ebbs and flows.  
He wants to know why fish have gills,  
And why we cannot fly;  
Why steam comes from the kettle's spout,  
And rain falls from the sky.  
He wants to know why coal should burn,  
But not a bit of stone;  
How seeds get in the apple core,  
And marrow in the bone.  
He wants to know why ice should melt;  
Why spiders eat the flies;  
Why bees should sting, and why the yeast  
Should make the dough to rise.

Some of his "whys" are not too hard  
To answer, if you'll try;  
But others, no one ever yet  
Has found the reason why.



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**DEATHS.**McKENNA.—Of your charity pray for the soul of Charles McKenna, native of County Monaghan, Ireland, who died at Dunedin on the 29th of November, aged 60 years.—*R.I.P.*MEEHAN.—On the 16th inst., at Wanganni, Sarah, the beloved wife of William Meehan, of Ohingaiti; aged 50 years. Fortified by the rites of the Holy Church.—*R.I.P.***The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897.

HALF-WAY TO ROME.



**THANKS** to the ceaseless and enlightened activity of the Holy Father the conversion of England to the Catholic faith, though still no doubt far distant, is by no means an idle dream. The progress that has been already made in recent years in that direction is most marvellous, and is in itself sufficient ground for the most sanguine hopes as to the future. Ever since what is known as the Oxford movement began there has been a

steady influx into the Church, and the stream of converts, so far from diminishing, has visibly increased in volume as the years have rolled on. It is only a few weeks ago that a cable from Rome appeared in the daily papers stating that Cardinal VAUGHAN had reported to the Pope that converts were being received into the Church in England at the rate of 700 per month, and this statement of his Eminence, be it remembered, was no mere guess or blind estimate, but an ascertained fact based on the actual records of the Church. It is only the other day also that we published the quarterly list compiled by the Paulist Fathers, and the record showed that during the last three months alone some scores of eminent converts had been received, to say nothing of the much larger number who had entered the Church from what are called the humbler walks of life. The movement towards the Church is so pronounced and so remarkable that it could not be ignored, and it is not surprising to find that it has received and is receiving a good deal of attention from the members of non-Catholic bodies. Various efforts have been made to minimise the movement or to explain it away, but all such attempts that we have yet seen have been most lame and impotent. The movement towards Rome is a plain, palpable and undoubted fact, which cannot be explained away by even the most skilful juggling with "statistics." As we have said, the work of restoring England to the unity of the faith has been greatly advanced by the wise and untiring activity of the Holy Father who has exhausted all the resources of Christian charity in order to promote that great end. His eloquent and touching letter, addressed a few years ago to the English people, will not soon be forgotten, while his fatherly appeal at the close of the Bull on Anglican Orders is still fresh in the minds of all. It was only last year that the Holy Father caused to be established in England a fund for the benefit of converts who might be deprived either of their position or of their resources through their change of faith. Shortly afterwards he announced his intention of founding a college at Rome for the training of converts who might desire to study for the priesthood. And quite recently the Holy Father has erected by Brief an Archconfraternity of Prayers and Good Works for the conversion of England, and Home papers just to hand contain a full account of the solemn inauguration of this organisation. With such agencies at work there is every reason to believe that the Romeward movement is destined to assume still larger proportions in the near future.

In order to adequately realise the full effect of this great movement it must be remembered that in addition to those who have actually entered the Church a very much larger number have been, almost unconsciously, carried more than half way on the road to Rome. As his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan put it in a recent address:—"England is not indeed Catholic, far from it; but multitudes have swung so far round that they are more than half Catholics. There has been a revival of religious sentiment, a desire for unity, which clearly make towards unity. Truth after truth has been accepted, until men stand before the last step to be taken, if they would cross the chasm. This has not been the effect of our preaching, or of any human influence. It has been the effect of those long, loving, earnest prayers which have been constantly ascending for England during the last 300 years." This is true not only of England, but of every English-speaking country in the world. Half converts are everywhere, and we venture to say that even in New Zealand there are in every parish—at least in every town parish—large numbers of half converts—people who are by no means satisfied with the logical basis of Protestantism, who are ready and anxious to know more of Catholic doctrine, and who already accept perhaps a considerable portion of the teaching of the Church. It is from this field that the harvest of the future is to be reaped, and in this apostolic work of making half-converts whole converts the humblest Catholic layman may play a part. As the Very Rev. Dean Burke aptly pointed out in the course of his able sermon on Sunday night the two main levers by which the reunion of Christendom is to be brought about are prayer and good example, and these are available to every Catholic everywhere, be he rich or poor, priest or layman, learned or unlearned. To these we would add a third method of spreading the truth, viz., the generous and judicious dissemination of Catholic literature. For this purpose the publications of the Catholic Truth Society are most admirably suited. The Society has now produced a

very copious and comprehensive body of Catholic controversial literature, and there is scarcely any difficulty, doctrinal or historical, in connection with the Church which is not ably and fully dealt with in its publications. They are, in almost every case, terse, clear, and to the point, and are sold at a price that brings them well within the reach of the great majority of our people. They are most useful to Catholics themselves, who must be ready nowadays, at a moment's notice, to give a reason for the faith that is in them, and they are simply invaluable for clearing up the difficulties that may be experienced by non-Catholics. We earnestly commend them to the notice of our readers, and from personal knowledge and personal experience we can assure them that there is scarcely a more effective way of interesting their non-Catholic friends in the Church, and of helping them to the light of faith than by the judicious circulation of these admirable leaflets. In the words of one of the most successful of the Paulist Fathers we would say: "Throw much truth, some will stick. As to good books, and pamphlets, and periodicals, they are like bread upon the dining table; we may dispense with some things in moving souls towards the truth, but never with the apostolate of the Press."

THE gentleman selected by Bishop Verdon to succeed Mr. Scott as editor of the TABLET is the Rev. H. W. Cleary, of Ararat, Victoria. Father Cleary is well known as a writer, having been for many years a regular contributor to leading Irish and Australian Catholic magazines. His great work, "The Orange Society," has met with a marvellous success, having run through no less than 11 editions in a little over six months. The TABLET is extremely fortunate in securing the services of such a man.

THE following subscriptions to the South Dunedin Catholic Orphanage have been received during the week:—Mr. McCrorie (Caversham), £2; a Friend, 5s. 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.

THE Addison's correspondent of the *Westport Star* writes:—"For geniality, fluency, energy, hard-hitting (here I speak for sinners, including myself of course), and all the qualities that go to make an ideal pastor, commend me to Father Costello, who, judging by the number of communicants, has just concluded a most successful mission here. The men especially were so touched by the earnest appeals of the Rev. Father, during his very brief sojourn, that they donned the 'black cloth' instead of the gum-boots, and wended their way to the little chapel on at least one morning of the mission. May 'His Reverence' long make the coal port his headquarters."

DURING the week we have received parcels of stamps for Father Kreyenborg's mission from the following:—Mrs. J. S. C., Maori Point; E. A. McNamee, Garston; Mrs. T. C., Maori Point; Kate Herlity, Patearoa; and from Pleasant Point (no name).

FULL details appear in our Wellington correspondent's letter of the success of the pupils of St. Mary's Convent in the recently instituted examinations under the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Aitken, the examiner, in conversation with an interviewer after the examination, paid a high compliment to one of the convent pupils. Asked as to the musical training in these colonies, Mr. Aitken said that it was generally very fair. "In fact, I saw some brilliant examples in Australia," he said, "and in Wellington I heard as artistic singing as I ever heard, by a convent pupil, Miss Lottie McDonald." Miss McDonald has never been at any other school than the convent, or had any other teachers than the nuns.

AT the urgent desire of the writers, we publish elsewhere two very kindly references to the retiring editor of the TABLET. We do so the more readily as it affords us an opportunity of thanking them in particular, and the large body of our readers in general, for the kind appreciation which they have extended to the TABLET and its editor during the past year. Personally, we feel the keenest regret at severing a connection which has been to us so pleasant and enjoyable, and which has enabled us to make numbers of warm and true-hearted friends in almost every part of the colony.

WE take the following from the last number of the *Sydney Freeman*:—"His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, Archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand, who, after the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, went on a visit to Queensland, was back in Sydney at the end of last week. While in Sydney he was the guest of the Marist Fathers. On Saturday his Grace left for New Zealand accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., Wellington. A

number of friends were on board the steamship to wish the Archbishop a *bon voyage*, among them being the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland, the Very Rev. P. Le Rennetel, S.M., and Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran (private secretary to his Eminence the Cardinal). Several laymen were also present, including Messrs. Charles O'Neill, J. F. McDonall, T. McDonall, T. J. O'Neill and Foote. By the same steamer two good Sisters of Mercy, from Maitland, left for Dunedin to join the convent of their Order recently established there by his Lordship Dr. Verdon. Two young ladies, Miss Cunningham and Miss Thompson, also left, one to join the Dunedin Convent and the other the Convent at Hokitika.

MR. EDWARD J. PIGOTT, who for the past nine years has been in the employ of the N.Z. TABLET Company, has severed his connection with the office to take up a more lucrative position on the staff of the *New Zealand Times and Mail*, Wellington. We are sure that all his friends both in the North and South Island will wish him every prosperity in his new sphere of labour. During the many years he represented the TABLET both in Dunedin and in the country, he never failed to make friends with all with whom he came in contact, and to leave the very best impression after him. We wish Mr. Pigott a full measure of success, and we congratulate the *New Zealand Mail* on getting so energetic and valuable an acquisition to their staff.

LARGE congregations attended the celebration of the ceremonies in St. Patrick's Church, Masterton (says the *Wairarapa Star* of the 1st inst) in connection with the festival of "Quarant Ore" on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, special music being sung by the choir under Mr. A. R. Bunny's direction. Mozart's "Eleventh Mass," the Mass of the Assumption, and Schmid's "Mass in A" were well rendered, Miss Carrick officiating in the capacity of organist. Miss Sheen sang "The peace of God" on Sunday night, and Mrs. Bunny and Miss Pender the "Ecce Panis" on Tuesday morning. The sermons on the occasion were preached by the Rev. Father John Clancy, of Wellington, and the Rev. Father Tom McKenna, of Pahiataua, and large numbers approached the sacraments of Penance and Eucharist. A procession of the school children on Tuesday morning brought the ceremonies to a close. The altar had been tastefully decorated for the celebration by the Misses Carrick, Nellie Chapman and Cissy Hourigan.

We take the following from the *Ashburton Guardian*:—"The following are the passes in examinations in musical knowledge held for the Trinity College, London, in Gates' School of Music, on June 5 last. Mr. H. A. Gates, local secretary; Mr. D. J. Jones, supervisor:—Junior Division.—Pass—Misses Kate Rooney, 93; Elizabeth Mary McOwen, 92; Violet Johnston, 88; Margaret Small, 83; Mary Digby, 83; Alice Ethel White, 81. Honours—Misses Violet Johnston, 85; Kate Rooney, 82; Elizabeth Mary McOwen, 77 (over age for certificate); Mary Digby, 60. Intermediate Division.—Pass—Misses Margaret Brick, 79; Lizzie Brick, 79; Annie Bullock, 76; Kathleen Mary Orr, 76; Irene Beatrice Hamilton, 75; Ethel Lilian Makeig, 71; Margaret Susannah Burr, 60. Honours—Misses Annie Bullock, 62; Lizzie Brick, 61. Misses McOwen, White, Burr, Makeig, Hamilton, and Orr, are from the classes of Mrs. Bowman Fox. Misses M. and L. Brick, Bullock, Johnston, Rooney, Small, and Digby are from the schools of the Monastery of Jesus, and all the honours certificates have been gained by the last named schools." It will thus be seen that the Convent pupils have not only taken first place in both the pass divisions but they have also carried off every one of the honours distinctions. We congratulate both teachers and pupils on their success.

A PRETTY wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Dennis Roughan, Tuapeka Flat, on Tuesday, 23rd ult., when Miss Roughan, eldest daughter of Mr. Roughan, was united to Mr. John Porter of Auckland. The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Father O'Leary (Lawrence), and was witnessed by a number of friends of both bride and bridegroom. The bride's dress was of shot grey material, trimmed with white silk crepon and silver passamenterie with a spray of orange blossom on the bodice. She also wore orange blossom in her hair and carried a lovely bridal bouquet, the gift of Mr. Thomas Barton. She was attended by her sister, Miss Winnie Roughan, who was neatly attired in a pretty dress of fancy shot material, trimmed with silk to match, and wore a pretty gold bar brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Robert Porter, of Gore, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. After the ceremony upwards of 150 guests partook of a sumptuous wedding breakfast provided by the bride's parents, at which Rev. Father O'Leary proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and Mr. John Roughan, uncle of the bride, responded. In the afternoon the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by a number of their friends drove to Waitahuna and back. After ample justice had been done to the well-provided tables, the dancing portion of the guests adjourned to the barn where dancing, interspersed with songs, was kept up with animation. The card tables were well patronised by the elderly portion of the guests. Mr. P. Skinner, on

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behalf of the card party thanked the host and hostess for their kind entertainment and wished the bride and bridegroom every happiness in their new home. Three cheers were then given for the host and hostess and bride and bridegroom. Mr. Kelligher, who very efficiently acted as M.C. during the evening, thanked the host and hostess on behalf of the dancers, and wished the happy couple much happiness. Cheers were again called for and heartily given, and one of the pleasantest evenings ever spent in Tuapeka Flat then terminated with the company singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." The presents, which were numerous, ornamental and useful, testify to the respect in which the young couple are held. The happy couple left in the 6.30 train for Dunedin, en route for Auckland, their future home, carrying with them the good wishes of a wide circle of friends.

## Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

IN the person of the late Mr. Bartholomew Taaffe, who died at his late residence, Wilson's Road, Opawa, on the 25th of October last, an old and well-known identity has passed away at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Taaffe, whose father is interred in the Abbey of Boyle, was born in the town of Boyle, Roscommon, Ireland, and was a cousin of Count Taaffe of Austria. The deceased arrived in Canterbury about twenty-eight years ago in the ship Blue Jacket, commanded by Captain White. Ever since his advent into this province he has been engaged in a number of avocations, which required the skill, foresight and practical good sense for which he was so remarkable. For several years he was the manager for the late Mr. William Wilson, nurseymen, at the White Rock Quarry, which the latter gentleman worked at Lowburn, North Canterbury. Afterwards, in company with his son, the late Mr. James Taaffe, who was the first president of the local branch of the H.A.B.C.S., he carried on a monumental works in this city. Mr. Taaffe has also superintended the erection of several public buildings and other constructions as clerk of works and was engaged in this connection with the erection of the last addition to the Supreme Courthouse in Christchurch. He has also owned a farm, and of late years has done a large amount of business as a land agent. In this capacity he some time ago purchased an estate near the White Rock quarry at Lowburn for the late Dr. Prins. Mr. Taaffe, who was likewise admired for his many amiable qualities, leaves to mourn his loss a wife, four married daughters and a large number of grand and great grand children. His widow, Mrs. Taaffe, is also a native of the North of Ireland, and has attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-three years. This venerable lady, who lives in Wilson's Road, Opawa, with her daughter, Mrs. McGilligan, relict of the late Mr. James McGilligan, unfortunately met, about 18 months ago, with a serious accident, which has confined her to her bed ever since. But notwithstanding her great age and her other infirmities all her mental faculties remain unimpaired. Mr. Taaffe's other children are Mrs. Dobson, Mrs. Hopkins, and Mrs. Powell. The deceased was only for a little time before his death in a delicate state of health. In his last illness he was attended by the Vicar-General, also by the Rev. Father Galerne, from whom he received all the last rites of holy Church. On the day of his funeral, which was a large one, his remains were brought to the Pro-Cathedral, where the Rev. Father Galerne, who also officiated at the grave, said a *Requiem* Mass for the repose of his soul. Deceased was interred in the Linwood public cemetery.—*R.L.P.*

In a letter dated 30th October last the London correspondent of a local paper sends the following news of our Bishop:—"The Right Rev. Bishop Grimes, of Christchurch, New Zealand, is still sojourning in Ireland as the guest of the Marist Brothers at Lee-on-street, Dublin. He recently preached in the church of St. Andrew, Westland Row, Dublin. He delivered an eloquent and interesting sermon dealing with the history of the Roman Catholic Church in New Zealand. Bishop Grimes said that he came to speak to them of a people who were dear to him as his own life, because some of them had been confided to his charge by the Sovereign Pontiff. One hundred years ago New Zealand was a wilderness. It was far and fertile and healthy it was true, but still it was a wilderness unknown to civilisation; its inhabitants were wild savages, they were unceasingly at war with each other, and in the constant practice of deeds of cannibalism and other barbarous customs. "These," continued the Bishop, "were the kind of people to whom the first missionaries went to preach the Gospel sixty years ago. The Church of England and some other sects were before the Catholic Church in the field. It was not for him to judge their motives, but he had heard some of the natives say that some of the Wesleyans used to point to heaven with one hand and grab the poor natives' land with the other. A devoted band of Marist Fathers were the first Catholic missionaries. A band of devoted secular priests came afterwards, and most devotedly helped in the evangelisation of this interesting colony. Sixty years ago in all New Zealand there was not a Catholic chapel nor a resident priest. To-day, thanks be to God, there was one archbishop, three bishops, 101 priests, between four and five hundred devoted Sisters, and a population of over 100,000 Catholics. In conclusion, appealing to his hearers for aid, Bishop Grimes said when he became Bishop of the diocese he had financial difficulties to contend with, but by dint of the strictest economy and very careful management they had lessened some of the most galling of the debts connected with the mission. They had one great difficulty, the school difficulty, which was far greater with them than it was in England and Scotland. They had to build their own schools, to equip them and support them, and they did not get the least recognition from the State, though they had at the same time to support the State schools which were scattered broadcast throughout

the land. Thousands of his flock were descendants of Irish emigrants, and it was in their name that he confidently appealed to them to help him in the great work of saving souls, to help him to bring priests to that far-away land, and to build temples more worthy of the Most High. His own Pro-Cathedral was a wooden structure erected fifty years ago, at the beginning of the mission. It now showed signs of approaching decay, and yet every Sunday it was crowded.

During the past week the children's mission, conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers from Ballarat—Fathers Hegarty, Mangan and Bingham—has been in full progress at the Pro-Cathedral. Over one thousand children have attended the services. The words of the devoted missionaries who have addressed the juveniles seemed to send a thrill of delight and devotion into the minds of their youthful listeners. Indeed the children's mission has been a thorough success, and a very happy result is reasonably expected. The mission was brought to a close on Sunday afternoon last by a very large and affecting procession around the convent grounds. Appropriate banners were carried by the children, suitable hymns were sung, and a congregation of 3,000 people followed the children. The missionary Fathers, with the Vicar-General, and the local clergy, conducted the procession which was followed by the renewal of baptismal vows and the Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At the 9 a.m. Mass, 150 boys and girls made their First Communion. The girls with their white dresses and wreaths and the boys with their white sashes and red rosettes, made an effective picture as they approached the altar. The Vicar-General said the Mass and gave Holy Communion to the children. After Mass the children were conducted to the Marist Brothers' Schoolroom, where they were served with an excellent breakfast by the ladies of the Altar Society. Special credit is due to Mesdames Stratz, Morkane, and the Misses Morkane, Kearney and other ladies for their services on the occasion. The Vicar-General, supported by Sir George and Lady Clifford, presided. Sir George Clifford, after breakfast, addressed a few very appropriate words to the children, saying that the scene touched him deeply and reminded him of his early days. To his mind nothing was so beautiful as the First Communion day of a Catholic child. He believed that if they lived up to the tenets that their faith taught them, and frequently received the treasure that morning first bestowed upon them, their career in life and in eternity would be a glorious one. There was one secret for the realisation of this, and it could be attained by the youngest child present; that secret was good example. He congratulated them on the happy event of the day, and said that he trusted the Catholic manhood and womanhood of this Colony would give glory to God and promote the interest of the Catholic Church of New Zealand. The Vicar-General thanked Sir George Clifford, as the principal lay representative of the Catholic Church of the diocese, and also Lady Clifford, for their presence. At 11 a.m. there was a large congregation, and Solemn High Mass was sung for the first time by the Rev. John Aloysius O'Connell, S.M., who was ordained by his Grace Archbishop Redwood on the feast of St. Andrew, November 30, at Meaneue, Hawke's Bay. The deacon and sub-deacon were respectively Fathers Galerne and Rafferty, and the assistant priest was the Vicar-General. The Rev. Father Bingham, C.S.S.R., preached an eloquent sermon on the dignity of the priesthood. After Mass, according to Catholic custom, a large number of the congregation presented themselves to receive the blessing of the newly-ordained priest. In the evening the Pro-Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity, men having to be accommodated even in the sanctuary. Father Hegarty, C.S.S.R., preached a practical sermon on the importance of salvation, taking for his text: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" (Matt. xvi., 26.) The sermon, which was listened to with rapt attention, was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The mission, which will be for the adults, will be continued at the Pro-Cathedral for the next three weeks, and will be concluded on Christmas Day. Last week the Rev. Father Barry, C.S.S.R., conducted a spiritual retreat for the nuns at Mount Magdala. On Monday last Father Bingham began a retreat of eight days for the penitents.

## FROM THE PRESS TO THE BAR.

Mr. J. A. SCOTT has resigned the editorship of the TABLET to practice the profession of the law.—*Ud* last week's TABLET.

The sanctum of the editor,  
The worry and the care,  
He quits him now with high intent,  
Resolved to do and dare—  
To win renown with wig and gown  
And briels a goodly share.

The sanctum of the editor  
He leaves and not in vain,  
If talent still can count for aught,  
Or gifts of mind and brain,  
To clumb to honour up the mount  
Of high repute and gain.

The sanctum of the editor,  
The realm of paste and "par,"  
He now forsakes to take his place  
Where cute logicians are,  
Where Blackstone lives in massive calf  
And legal pundits war.

The sanctum of the editor,  
Where oft his golden pen  
Delighted and instructed too  
The minds of honest men,  
He leaves behind him for the courts,  
Fresh laurels there to win.

Have gained 28 FIRST AWARDS. This is sufficient proof of the quality to be

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sure to mark this Brand on your order to the Grocer

HAYWARD BROS., Manufacturers.

The sanctum of the editor,  
To play another part,  
Deserts he with that gold of his,  
An honest, manly heart,  
Attuned to high philosophy,  
Untarnished, too, by art.

The sanctum of the editor,  
For clients in their need,  
He leaves and bears away with him  
A mind unwarpd by greed,  
The praises of his readers all,  
And our sincere—God speed!

South Dunedin.

P. E. NOLAN.

## Sunday Corner.

BEAR UP.

TIME rolleth on; and with our years  
Our sorrows grow and multiply,  
Our visions fade;  
With late remorse and withering fears,  
We look for light to days gone by.  
But all is shade.

Our dear fond friends have long been gone,  
No moon is up in heaven above,  
The chill winds blow;  
The dolorous night of age comes on.  
The current of our life and love  
Moves low, moves slow.

Yet earth hath still a twofold dower;  
On desert sands the palm-trees rise  
In greenest bloom;  
The dawn breaks at the darkest hour;  
Stars brightest shine when midnight skies  
Are palled in gloom.

The deep hath treasures unrevealed  
Of gold and gems and argosies  
And gallant ships;  
The sword strikes hurtless on the shield.  
And from the once plague-laden breeze  
Health greets thy lips.

Thou, therefore, man, shalt never droop,  
Shalt never doubt, shalt always trust  
The power of God.

Thou art not heaven's or nature's dupe:  
This fleshly hull shall rot in dust,  
A trodden clod;  
But wilt thou cower, tho' death draws nigh?  
The mouldering frame, the eternal soul,  
Which, say, is best?

Thou canst not live unless thou die,  
Thou must march far to reach thy goal  
Of endless rest.

Bear up, even tho' thou be like me  
Stretched on a couch of torturing pain  
This weary day;

Tho' heaven and earth seem dark to thee,  
And thine eye glance around in vain  
For one hope-ray.

Tho' overborne by wrong and ill,  
Tho' thou hast drained even to the lees  
Life's bitter cup.

Though death and hell be round thee, still  
Place faith in God; He hears. He sees.  
Bear up! Bear up!

—JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

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]

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.

Mr. George McCarter, junr., accountant and agent, Mutual Life Chambers, Dunedin, has worked up quite an extensive business in a very short time. Although only four months in business on his own account, he has, by perseverance and attention to his clients, worked up a business now necessitating his employing several clerks, and equal to any of his kind in Dunedin. For every description of accountancy work, and house, land, and estate business, we can confidently recommend him. Mr. McCarter has now some very valuable properties for sale, also a number of desirable town and suburban residences to let.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WINKFIELD'S PRIDE, the well-known Irish horse, has easily won the Prix du Conseil Municipal at Longchamps. Curiously enough in the accounts published of the race it is described as "a British victory," and we are informed that cries of "Vive, l'Angleterre" were heard everywhere on the course. Fontenoy might as well have been claimed as a British victory because the Irish won it. The Prix was won by an Irish horse, which beat both English and French rivals, and the "British victory" on the occasion (says the *Freeman*) only exists in British conceit, which is so ready to appropriate everything Irish that any glory can be extracted from.

The unenviable title of "Champion Whiskey Drinker of the World" is claimed by a Kentucky doctor of the name of Charles Mooney; and if his record is correctly given he is in no danger of losing his cherished distinction. This bibulous doctor claims to have disposed of twenty glasses of whiskey every day during the last fifty years, or an aggregate of 365,000 glasses. Assuming that each glass contained one gill he must have drunk 11,406 gallons, or 181 hogs-heads of spirits. If these thousands of glasses had been placed at a distance of 100 yards from each other they would have made a girdle of spirits round the earth at the Equator; and the probability is that with such recurring temptation for exercise the doctor would have established a new record for a journey on foot round the world. Is it necessary to add that the champion's health is failing?

The duel of the Prime minister Badeni caused a very painful impression among the Catholics of Austria. The Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Taliani, was not slow in representing to the Premier that the Holy Father was deeply pained to learn that an Austrian Minister should so wilfully disregard the laws of the Church. This remonstrance had a good effect. Count Badeni instructed the Nuncio to beg the Holy Father to remove the sentence of excommunication which had been *ipso facto* incurred, and on Sunday he received the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist. Although the duel was highly reprehensible, it must be admitted that this atonement goes far to wipe away the deplorable impression which it had caused.

The biggest deal in tea the world has yet seen has just been accomplished by T. J. Lipton. On Monday, 20th Sept., he handed over to the Custom House a cheque for £50,513 11s 5d, being the duty he had to pay on one week's clearance of tea. This means that in one week Lipton takes out of bond 1,800 tons of tea. This is appalling, and makes one inclined to ask, "Where is Mr. Lipton going to stop? What is Lipton going to do next? As to the £50,513 11s 5d cheque Mr. Lipton has just paid to the Customs, it is the largest duty cheque ever paid before, and being for a week's clearance of tea from bond represents close on two-thirds of the entire tea trade of great Britain, which amounts to an average weekly consumption of 2,000 tons. In thus paying the world's record duty cheque Mr. Lipton has succeeded in beating himself; he previously held the record.

A late decree of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences grants an indulgence of a hundred days to all who recite the following prayer: "Most merciful God grant through the intercession of the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin, that by the tears of our penitence we may expiate the guilt of this expiring century and so prepare for the opening of the coming century, that it may be entirely consecrated to the glory of Thy name, and the reign of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, whom may all nations obey in one Faith and perfect charity. Amen."

Reports have been received at Lyons from the Catholic missions in China stating that the Chinese in the Yao-Peng district in the province of Kwang-tung are persecuting Christians, burning houses, destroying crops, and inflicting tortures on the catechumens. The missionaries have requested the French Consul to intervene.

The Irish Bishops assembled at Maynooth for their October meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions on the distress in Ireland and with reference to the annual payments under the Glebe Loan Acts.

"We, the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, deem it our duty to submit to the Government of the country the statement of our conviction, founded on the personal knowledge of several members of our body, that the failure of the potato and cereal crops in many districts of the country, particularly on the Western and Southern coasts, must lead during the coming winter and spring to very acute distress amongst large numbers of the population, and, unless well-conceived measures of relief are taken in good time, may result in disastrous consequences.

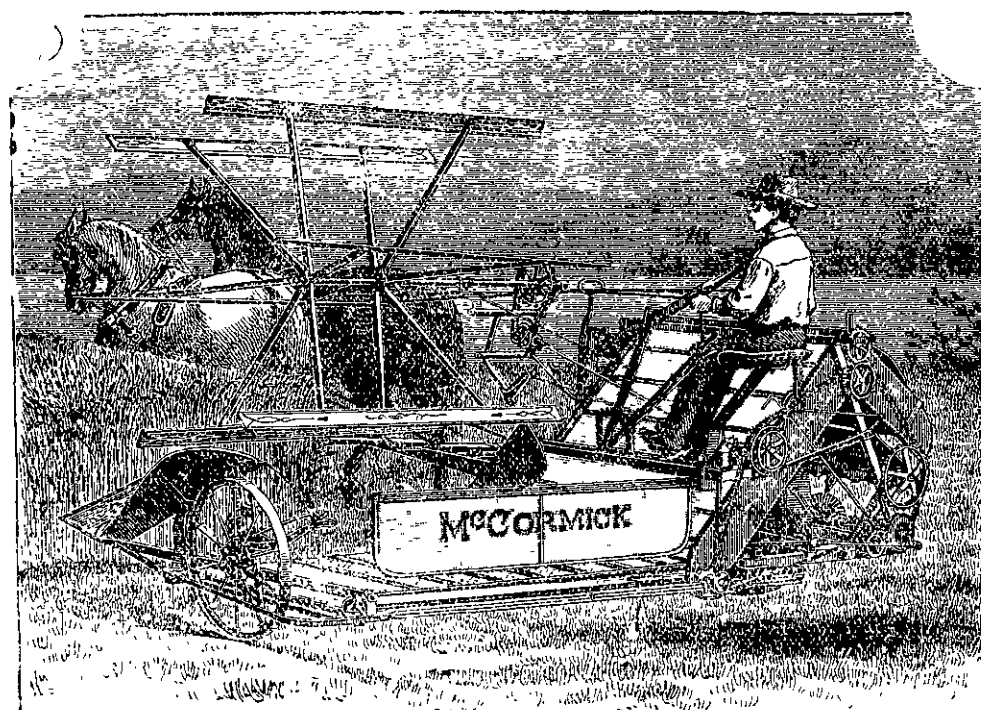
"The Bishops warmly sympathise with the efforts of borrowers under the Glebe Loan Acts to get a reduction of the annual instalments payable to the Board of Works, and recommend that, with a view to procure concerted action in the matter, a priest should be named in each diocese to organize the borrowers and urge the question on the attention of the Government."

A very regrettable, not to say disgraceful, incident recently occurred (says the *Catholic Times*) in New York. Sister Maria Rosa, of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Newark, New Jersey, was arrested and taken to the Police Court charged with begging. The prosecution was instituted by agent Frank Barclay, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It seems that the convent shelters and cares for homeless girls, and the food supply running short, the Rev. Mother had to send out some of the Sisters to solicit alms.

The Financial Relations Committee are making arrangements for a series of public meetings before the opening of Parliament on the subject of the financial grievances of Ireland, so that the Irish representatives may have a strong body of opinion behind them when they approach the question next session. The organization, under the auspices of the Committee, seems to be going on slowly, but there is no lack of public interest in the subject, and the popular voice will no doubt make itself strongly felt when the appropriate moment comes.



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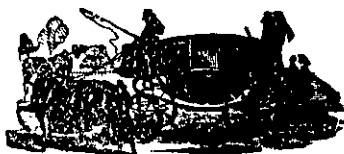
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# The Catholic World.

**BELGIUM.—The Pontifical Zouaves.**—Scattered through Belgium are numerous survivors of the Pontifical army that, under Lamoriciere, fought so bravely in defence of the rights of the Holy See. They have grouped themselves into various local associations, which meet periodically and thus keep alive the spirit of *camaraderie* which was so distinguishing a feature of the old Papal Zouaves. A federation embracing all the associations in the kingdom has been recently established, and the first general meeting, attended by upwards of 200 of the old comrades in arms, was held some days ago at Brussels. Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Church of the Riebel Claires by the cure, assisted by the clergy of the parish. In the choir was displayed the magnificent banner of the Brussels society, on which was to be seen a beautiful picture of St. Peter encircled with the inscription, "Pro Petri Sede." Immediately after the religious service the reunion came off in the hall of the St. Louis Patronage, when, after various speeches it was decided to form a mutual aid society for the old Pontifical Zouaves of the country. A banquet followed, at which the health of his Holiness Leo XIII. was enthusiastically drunk. On the same day the Dutch Zouaves met at Nimeguen to record their protest against the celebration of the breach of the Porta Pia. Headed by a band some 20 societies of Zouaves and Catholic young men marched through the town, their banners being borne by men wearing the Zouave Uniform. After having assisted at Mass they returned to the place of meeting, where several speeches were delivered. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Pope, the Inter-Nuncio, and General Charette.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Consecration of Coadjutor-Bishop of New Westminster.**—Right Rev. A. Dentenville, N.M.I., was recently consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia, and after the consecration a unique reception was tendered to the Bishop. For years he has laboured most successfully among the Indians, and his name is dear to the Redman. Hundreds of Indians had assembled at his consecration and took occasion to express their esteem and love of their Blackgown. They sang religious hymns in their native tongue and the Indian brass bands of the mission schools rendered the music. Addresses of congratulation were afterwards presented to Bishop Dentenville. The Mayor of New Westminster, on behalf of the citizens, extended the freedom of the city to all the visiting prelates.

**ENGLAND.—Departure of Five Young Priests for South Africa.**—On Saturday, October 2, five young priests, four of whom have only been just ordained, sailed from Southampton for Port Elizabeth to enter upon missionary work in the Eastern Vicariate of South Africa under the Most Rev. Dr. MacSherry. Their names are: Rev. Stephen J. Browne, Rev. Thomas Cullinane, Rev. Wm. J. McGallard, Rev. Patrick Bourke, and Rev. P. Moylan. Before leaving Ireland they paid a visit to Maynooth College, where they were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Dr. MacRory. It is consoling to reflect that the missionary zeal so characteristic of Ireland in the early ages of Christianity still lives and burns in the hearts of our youthful Levites. Long may it continue. With such a spirit animating her students, a great College like Maynooth is sure to overflow in immeasurable benefits to the whole English-speaking portion of the Catholic world. We are sure that we only voice the sentiments of our readers when we wish our latest missionaries a pleasant voyage, health, and strength to do much for God's glory in the far-off land wherein they have chosen to labour.

**FRANCE.—The Conversion of England.**—A most important ceremony took place at the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris, on the 17th October, when the Archconfraternity of Prayer for the Conversion of England was solemnly inaugurated. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan and other representative Catholics from England were present. A very large contingent crossed the Channel for that occasion, and the day was a memorable one for Catholicism both in France and England.

**The French Flag and the Sacred Heart.**—The enemies of religion in France have made a discovery which they appear to think of much value to their cause, judging from the commotion they are raising over it. They have found the symbolical insignia of the Sacred Heart on a flag combined with the national colours. They maintain that such trifling with the national flag is seditious or worse, and they are moving the machinery of the law in the hope that such levity on the part of Catholics will be solemnly declared a punishable offence. It was a little place in the Jura that the outcry was first raised. In a procession the Curé had made use of a tricoloured flag on which the insignia of the Sacred Heart had been worked. The sub-prefect, having much time on his hands and being anxious to hoist himself into general notice, caused legal proceedings to be taken against the priest. No judicial decision has yet been pronounced on the point of legality raised, but the publicity given to the incident has put a new weapon into the hands of the Paris Freethinkers. They have discovered that there are several national flags "profaned by superstitious images" in common use at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. The is one on each side of the high altar and another in one of the chapels. Moreover, on great occasions immense flags of the same design are hoisted from the top of the scaffolding, and are thus displayed to the view of all Paris. There is every likelihood that they will continue in use there, for unless it can be proved that they are "seditious" it is hard to see how the law can interfere. Now, so far from being seditious, they tend to further the cause of the established Government. Thanks to the addition of the image of the Sacred Heart, the tricoloured flag has been admitted to places from which it was previously banished with the utmost vigilance on account of

its political associations. But there are still rigid legitimists who are scandalised at the combination of anything sacred with anything so unholy as the flag of the Republic and of the "roi bourgeois" Louis Philippe.

**ITALY.—The Italian Government and Catholic Gatherings.**—The Italian Premier, yielding to infidel pressure, has given instructions to the Prefects of the various provinces to deal with Catholic gatherings as they would with those of Anarchists or Socialists when they find that the former show opposition in any way to the existing institutions. The attention of the police authorities is also directed to meetings of a social or political character held in churches or on church property. This ukase is looked upon by many as a mere sop to the anti-religious crowd, but in any case it could do no harm. The Catholic Congresses recently held have infused new life and vigour into Catholic ranks and dismay into the ranks of their opponents. A little tyrannical opposition is the very thing just now needed to consolidate the Catholic strength.

**ROME.—Hoist with their own Petard.**—On Saturday, October 2 (says the Rome correspondent of the *Universe*), the anti-clerical party in Rome took it into their heads to organise a lay procession in rivalry, and possibly in mockery, of the religious processions which latterly have been frequent. Had they foreseen the result they would probably have abstained from all demonstration, as their undertaking ended in utter failure. The Catholics during the last couple of years have succeeded in organising their forces in the most admirable manner, and, in spite of persecutions of various kinds on the part of the authorities, they have succeeded in their purpose of asserting their right to the open manifestation of their religious sentiments. The anti-clerical section imagined that their parody of a procession would meet with the sympathy of the majority of the people in the part of the city where it was held. But the fervent Catholics there openly showed their reprobation of the idea, and the general public joined them in hooting the irreligious demonstrationists. Were it not that the police afforded protection to these latter, it is certain that they would have fared badly. This should be the fate of this illiberal class of people in every country of Southern Europe, and it is fairly obvious that good religious tendencies and general prosperity would be the practical gain.

**Rumoured Dissolution of the Pope.**—It was announced in London in the first week of October—and the rumour caused no small sensation—that the Pope was so seriously ill that a fatal termination was apprehended. The Pope's physicians, however, gave an immediate denial to the report and asserted that though the Pope is very weak, the condition of his health, considering his years is not at all abnormal. The weakness affects his hands especially. It is the result of an attack of *ague* over twenty-five years ago. The London *Universe* has an amusing story *apropos* of this weakness. It says that it is related of a certain Cardinal that he looked aghast when receiving from his Holiness some written instructions which he was to repeat to a foreign prelate at a distance. Smiling gently at his subordinate's evident denseness of comprehension, Leo XIII. began to advise him as to the best route to take, time of departure, deportment to be observed, etc. The Cardinal, interrupting him, remarked bluntly: "I can remember all that, your Holiness, but how can I possibly explain to a foreigner instructions that I can't read myself? Your secretary must be about the worst in existence. He writes like a spider in a fit!" Now courtesy is one of the Pope's principal characteristics; therefore, instead of humiliating the Cardinal by telling him whose writing he had characterised, he took back the paper, looked at it closely, laughed, admitted that the objection was a just one, and promised to have the instructions rewritten.

**The General Elections in France.**—The statement made in the Paris Press that the Vatican intended to take some action regarding the coming general elections in France gains credence in ecclesiastical circles here. It is said that Cardinal Rampolla has sent two priests of a religious Order to visit the various bishops of France, and to explain to them personally the intentions of his Holiness in mapping out for the Catholics of France a definite line of policy. It is the duty of Catholics, his Holiness lays down, to take an interest in the welfare of their country. It is their duty also to submit to the authority which they find legitimately constituted over them. Furthermore, the ecclesiastical authorities should labour to eradicate political strife between Catholics, to work on constitutional grounds, and to leave the action of the Christian Democrats untrammelled. Advice of this kind is for the best interests of France from every point of view, and yet there are to be found French journals, such as the *Petite République*, insane enough to demand an application of old Gallican law, which decreed that Papal delegates before entering France must have the authorisation of the Government.

**UNITED STATES.—The Christian Brothers.**—The Christian Brothers have just secured ten acres of land a short distance above the city of Hampton, Virginia, and will erect thereon an extensive educational establishment, to be known as Ammendale Institute. The establishment will have a double purpose, inasmuch as a portion of it will be used as a house of retirement for veterans in the Order who are entitled to a respite from their labours. To this end a number of large buildings overlooking the waters of Hampton roads will be erected. The first work, of course, will be upon the college structure, which, it is said, will be provided with every modern device necessary to insure the health and comfort of its pupils.

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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  
several branches, and having secured the  
services of one of the best painters in the  
Colony, we have now a very strong staff of  
men in their different lines.

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STARCHES; SODA CRYSTALS, FLA-  
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Mr. Gray wishes to inform his friends  
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and now offers unrivalled accommodation to  
visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are  
well and comfortably furnished, and the fit-  
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Travellers called in time for early  
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Best Procurable Brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard  
Tables

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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TIRED OUT AND ILL.**

Tonics (so-called) do no good, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla builds up and restores to health Mr.  
J. Gough of Cape Town, Cape Colony, who sends his portrait and writes as follows:



"During the past summer the extremely hot weather made me seriously  
ill. I lost all appetite, could not sleep, was incapacitated for work, and  
suffered from severe pains in the head. I tried several tonics, but they did  
me no good whatever. A friend, who had been similarly affected, told me  
to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as he had done. I followed his advice, and  
soon began to regain my strength, and after using three or four bottles my  
health was completely restored."

Very many people suffer from the effects of a prolonged season of warm  
weather in the same way as did Mr Gough. Their blood becomes thin, food  
distasteful, and life is positively burdensome.

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makes new, pure blood; restores strength and vitality, and has been the  
salvation of thousands who, prior to its use, were, as they expressed it,  
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in the glass of each bottle.

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# The Storyteller.

## THE FRAULEIN.

(By DAWN GRAVE, in the *Are Maria*.)

### I.—IN THE OLD WORLD.

THE time was near nightfall, for a scarlet-hooded November sun was nodding drowsily westward behind the tower of St. Sebald; the place, old Nuremberg—"city of toys; full of dolls for the girls and drums for the boys," as somebody once described it; and the people of my story, a boy and a girl with pale, tear-wet faces, standing side by side in the garden corner, holding each other's hands.

"Elsa—*herz liebe Elsa*," the boy was saying, "don't cry so! America may not be such a dreadful place, after all. True, the great, cold sea will roll between us; but—who knows—maybe in a few years I shall come back wealthy; and if you have not forgotten your poor Ernest, and married the prince whom your aunt will have chosen for you—"

"Ernest!" interposed the girl, wiping her eyes, and raising their sweet blue depths to his, "I will never marry anyone but you I have promised, and I will wait, and wait, and wait."

"I am content. That is all I have to ask, Elsa," said the boy, "except that you promise not to grieve if I should not again be permitted to see you. There will be much to do at my father's bidding; and every leisure moment I must devote to finishing the little present I am making for you. I warrant though, you will find it charming."

"O Ernest! what is it? Tell me now; won't you, please?" cried Elsa—for the moment her childish sorrow diverted by curiosity.

"*Nein, nein!*" he replied, caressingly. "I have so long planned this pleasure; and if I tell you, my pretty hope to surprise you would fly away like a beautiful kite whose string is broken. But I must go now, or father will be angry. Farewell, little Elsa! *Ach*, I can not bear it—I can not bear it!"

And, turning abruptly, he ran down the tulip-trimmed path of Frau Lichner's carefully-tended garden, and disappeared through the quaintly wrought iron gate. His young face was so full of sorrow as he entered his father's toy shop on the Durenstrasse that the workman, just then engaged in painting the name of Herr Bauman's successor on the old sign above the door, paused for a moment to look after him compassionately.

"It's a hard home leaving for the son and a queer one for the father!" he muttered to himself. "Old Bauman, at his age, going to America! Poor Ernest! poor Ernest! When a boy's face has that look upon it, he should have a mother's arms to creep into."

And the same thought came to Elsa's kind-hearted nurse, as, in the early gray light of next morning, she found Ernest waiting in the church porch to take leave of her.

"Good Manchen, dear Manchen!" he exclaimed. "You know that corner of the garden, under the cherry trees, where Elsa loves to sit? I have left a present there for her on the rustic bench. As soon as she wakes send her to look for it. Perhaps it will keep her from grieving, she cries so easily"—his own lips quivered sadly. "She is only a child, remember."

"And how much older are you pray, young graybeard of fourteen years?" queried the good nurse, laying her shrivelled hands tenderly on Ernest's broad shoulders.

"Oh, two years! That makes a vast difference in a man."

"My poor, brave little Ernest!" said Manchen. "I could take you in my arms and cry with you and for you like a mother, I'm so woeful to see you going. But God's blessing rest upon you, dear, through the long journey and in the far, foreign land. And wherever you are, be sure that Elsa will never forget you."

"Look, O Manchen—look! Was ever anything so perfect, so lovely!"

Elsa was kneeling in the grass beside a long box of some dark red wood beautifully polished. On the lid, exquisitely carved in high relief, were the words, "*Ant Wunderschen*." And when the lid was lifted there lay within the most beautiful of baby dolls, fast asleep! its waxen cheeks flushed as with the very hue of life; the parted lips disclosing two of the cunningest seed-pearl teeth; and its movable head, fascinatingly bald, protected from draughts by one of those droll little crochet caps that German babies wear, tied under its dimpled chin with blue ribbon. Altogether, the most bewitching creature imaginable. But the hard face of Elsa's aunt grew harder as she looked upon it.

"I am sorry I ever permitted you to speak to that toy-maker's boy," she said, sharply. "Don't think you owe him any gratitude. It was not much of a service to draw you out of the water when the ice broke while you were skating. Why, anyone would have done as much. But what presumption to offer gifts to my niece! Carry it up to the attic. It may stay there till we find some poor person to whom it can be given. And go to your lessons, Miss. You are too big a girl to play with dolls."

### II.—IN THE NEW WORLD

The building of a gaudy new house on the corner opposite their grand, old-fashioned one had made the Eatons aware that they were soon to have new neighbours, a Mr. Marvin, 'twas said, who had made a large fortune in the West, and whose family intended spending it (rather an easy task) in Washington. Its fancifully ugly tower was receiving the finishing touches when the Eatons left for their summer residence, returning, they found the new neighbours in possession.

"And sure, ma'am, it's no credit they'll be to our square, with all their gold and glitter," said Norah, judiciously. "It's a royal

style of dress they wears, but there is frayed edges showing underneath, I'm thinking. Mrs. Marvin's no lady, ma'am, and I said it the minute I saw her speak to her coachman; for, you know, it's one of the best tags o' ladyhood the way a mistress gives an order to a servant. And it's the hard, sour mouth she has; there's not a child would be the happier for a kiss from it. And she the own mother of two little girls, with a furrin' governess to mind 'em. But it's not them that minds her indade. You know the poor begging-man that stands there by the President's house singing that song which rhymes with 'blind'—about the Blessed Lord's

Giving us eyes to pity with

And hearts to make us kind.

Sure I saw her the other morning trying to make the children give him a bit of charity, and they just laughed and ran on; and it was only a coin from her own purse that went into his hat as she passed him."

"I shall not visit our new neighbours," said Mrs. Eaton to her husband. "From what I have seen and heard, they are not people for whom I'd ever feel esteem or sympathy; and a mere interchange of meaningless civilities between persons just because their houses face each other I consider simply hypocrisy. But if ever I see an opportunity to do anything for that sad-eyed little German governess of theirs, I shall seize it."

Lo! a few weeks later, when, glancing away from her prayer-book, she perceived the Fraulein's diminutive figure glide timidly up the aisle of St. Matthew's, she rose quickly and drew her back into her own pew.

"I hope you'll sit beside us every Sunday," she said, as, service over, they walked out together; the Fraulein, not a little touched by the stranger's politeness, acknowledging it with many thanks in her pretty, imperfect English—

"You are most good, most good, Madame! It is not every Sunday that I am permitted the consolation of hearing the holy Mass. Mrs. Marvin she not a Catholic, alas! and she have not ask me if I was one when she bring me with her away from the Faderland. And when I tell her, she seem so angry I fear she keep me no more, and I all alone in the strange land—a stranger with no friend."

"Friendships for life are often formed in a brief moment," answered Mrs. Eaton, taking out her card and leaving it, with a warm clasp, in the Fraulein's hand. "I am your neighbour, you know; and I hope you will always think of me as a friend; and come to me, as one, for sympathy in any good that may befall you, or help in any trouble."

"O mamma, what do you think? I've something dreadful to tell you," began Effie Eaton, as she came in from school the next afternoon. "Rose Pierce's mother knows the Marvin's, and yesterday Rose spent an afternoon there with the children. And, mamma, there's another little girl that we never saw or heard of—a sick girl that can't walk, but lives away up in the tower; and it's like Cinderella's story with the cruel step-mother—sisters and all. They told Rose they never cared to talk to her or play with her; she was 'only trouble,' their mother said. And she had no toys or pretty things like them; and if it hadn't been for the Fraulein, Rose would not even have seen her. She took her upstairs with her, and, and poor little girl—her name is Margaret—was so lovely and sweet that Rose began loving her right away. I wish we could call on Margaret, mamma, without acquainting ourselves with the rest of the family—indeed, I would not even want a bowing acquaintance with them."

"I'll tell you what we might do, dear," said Mrs. Eaton. "Gather together some of your books and pictures; we'll hide them in a pretty basket, under fruit and flowers, and send them to Margaret—care of the Fraulein."

### III.—AN ARRIVAL.

How many there are who passing grand mansions look longingly at them, and wish that some good fairy would suddenly open the carved door, and, tossing its golden key into their hand, say: "Come in, come in! This is *your* house; a trifle better than you deserve, indeed, but yours still by order of the Queen o' Wishes!" Yet, ah! who knows how much sorrow may dwell within the grandest palace, how much joy within the humblest cottage!

Supervising his business interests in Colorado, Mr. Marvin had not seen, and scarcely heard from his family since their return from Europe; and when he beheld for the first time the marble residence in Washington—whose erection had been a caprice of his wife's, to gratify which every nerve had been strained—he ceased to wonder at the exorbitant demands for money lately made upon him.

With many emotions depicted on his worn, deeply-lined face, he stood a moment contemplating its exterior, so heavy with tasteless superfluity of adornment; then ascending the steps, he rang imperatively.

The liveried servant who answered the summons extended his silver card-tray; but the gray-haired stranger, with travel-dusty, broad-brimmed hat and shabby valise, walked boldly in—a free breath of Western civilisation, seeming as much out of place in the rose-perfumed Moorish hall, under its dimly burning jewelled lamps and rare cashmerian hangings—as much out of place, but perhaps not more than the Louis XVth chair just added to its wealth of furnishings.

"I am Mr. Marvin," he said, simply. "I suppose I've arrived earlier than they expected. Where is Mrs. Marvin and the children?"

"They're h'll hout, sir," answered James, regarding his unknown master suspiciously, and for the first time in his trained life doubtful how to act.

"And my Margaret—where is Miss Margaret?"

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.  
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Kauri Timber in Mangakahia Survey District: 452 green trees, containing 2,127,831 sup. ft.; 66 scorched trees, containing 212,043 sup. ft. Upset price £1143 8s.

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

First and Second-Class Surveyed Land

32 sections: Tauhara, Mareretu, Oruawharo, Wharehine, Waitoa, Mangakahia, Waokru, 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.

HAWKES 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.

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3 sections: Norsewood, Waipawa County; 579 acres. Cash price, 10s and £1 per acre.

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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.

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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.

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2 small grazing runs, Hundalee district, 1265 and 4410 acres. Rental, 63d and 43d per acre per annum.

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

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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.

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12 sections: Highbank Settlement, Ashburton County, ranging from 1 acre to 50 acres each. Annual rental from 6s 5d to 10s per acre.

For Sale by Public Auction at Timaru.

2 sections: Rangitata, Ashburton County: 29 acres and 32 acres. Upset price, £35 and £56 17s 6d. These sections are situated on Main South Road, two miles from Ealing Railway Station.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22.

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

1 section: Geraldine; 985 acres. Cash price, 12s 6d per acre.

1 section: Shepherd's Bush District, Ashburton; 1650 acres. Cash price, £1 10s per acre.

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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.

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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.

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Said Mrs. Smith one day,  
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You see they understand their trade  
And buy for ready cash  
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I used to buy from other shops,  
But found it did not pay;  
The soles too quickly did wear out,  
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I always buy from Loft and Co,"  
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There as on that I buy from them  
I now will tell you why.

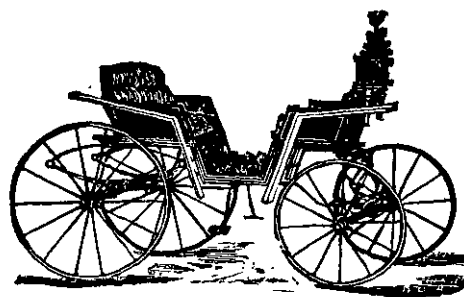
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That give good honest wear;  
Just go direct to Loft and Co.,  
And you will get them there.

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(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE LATE MRS. WM. MEEHAN.

It is with sincere regret that I record the death of Mrs. William Meehan, of Ohingaiti, who had been ailing in health for some months past. The deceased, who was well known in the Rangitikei district, where she was universally respected, was the daughter of the late James Hackett, of Kinalty Burr, King's County, Ireland, and had been in the colony for the last 18 years. Suffering acutely from Bright's disease of the kidneys, Mrs. Meehan sought medical advice, first from Dr. Smith, of Hunterville, and then from two of the leading Wellington doctors, but all to no purpose. About two months ago she came to Wanganui, and has been assiduously attended by Drs. Connolly and Saunders, who did all that science could tell them, but unfortunately with no better results than their colleagues of Hunterville and Wellington. The deceased bore her sufferings with great fortitude and was constantly attended in her illness by her husband (Mr. William Meehan) and their children, as well as a large number of sympathetic friends, who did all they could to cheer her up and alleviate her sufferings. On Tuesday morning the crisis came, and after having been administered the last Sacraments by the Rev. Father Tymons she passed peacefully away in the presence of her sorrowing husband and six children. There were also present at the death bed Mr. James Meehan, deceased's brother-in-law, and Mr. William Delinay, an old schoolmate—as well as several other friends. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, and was attended by a large number of the deceased's friends, both of Wanganui and the Rangitikei district, and their presence was indicative of the universal respect in which Mrs. Meehan was held. The general opinion seemed to be that the most appropriate epitaph over her grave would be, "A faithful wife, a loving mother, and a good and staunch friend; may she rest in peace." After the usual service had been held at St. Mary's, the cortege wended its way to the Catholic cemetery, where the Very Rev. Father Kirk, S.M., assisted by the Rev. Father Tymons, conducted the burial service in the presence of a large number of sympathetic friends. Mr. Meehan and bereaved children have the sincere sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

## 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!*

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 between 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 fulness 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 gases, 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 anaemia, 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.

"When 'e sez that," explained James to his companions of the servants' hall "then I know 'e *were* the master; it were only a real bloomin' face whose face could run soft into a look like that, when 'e sez: 'Take me to 'er instantly.'"

That day had been for Margaret one of unusual suffering; and the Fraulein, tenderest of sympathisers, had passed every unclaimed moment at her bedside, telling her lovely old German tales and legends, full of the rush of the castle-bordered Rhine and the hoarse tree-voices of elf-haunted forests; and for the twentieth time repeating one of which the child never tired—a sweet story, running thus:

"Once there lived far away, in a tiny white cottage on the edge of a great brown wood, a dear little girl named Erma. Neighbours called her a 'joy child,' her nature was so full of sunshine and summer. Her long, thick braids of hair were silken soft and golden; and her blue eyes always smiling until her mamma died, and then life changed to tears. For after a short while her father married again" (there Margaret always sighed)—"a woman without heart or religion; who, unloving herself, envied Erma every sign of affection others bestowed upon her. When her own fretful little girl was born she grew still more cruel, imposing upon Erma all household tasks, besides the care of her baby sister.

"Through the longest, hardest day she never murmured: but every night, up in the lonely, dark attic, she sobbed herself to sleep. And once, as she lay praying there, she heard a voice calling, 'Erma, Erma,' softly as her mother used to call; and, lifting her head, she beheld a figure all in white standing by her, and the darkness became light.

"Don't go away!" she cried aloud. 'I'm not afraid,—not afraid, though I never saw you before.'

"Dear," replied the vision, 'you never *saw* me before, but I am always as close to you as now. Every soul has its guardian angel; I am yours. Many a time, as we walked together, I have caught your hand in mine to keep you from falling, and whispered words of good counsel. This night I am permitted by the Blessed Mother to reveal myself to you as a reward for your meekness and piety.'

"And where is my own mamma? Do you know her, too?" asked Erma.

"I see her every day," responded the angel. 'She is near heaven, but has not yet entered. She waits for you.'

"Oh, can I not go to her now?"

"Such is not God's will, dear. Be patient, and when your wings are done I will come for you.'

"My wings?" echoed the child, wonderingly. 'Shall I ever have wings, broad, and white and beautiful like yours? And when *will* they be done?'

"My child," replied the angel, 'the two wings on which every soul some day mounts to heaven are labour and prayer. Each time that you have performed an act of self-denial or devotion, returned good for evil, gentleness for harshness, you add a long, soft, white feather to your wings. Thus it is that some finish theirs sooner than others; for a host of sweet deeds may be crowded into a few years, if every day be filled with them. That is the consolation those mothers have whose darlings have gone from them while their lives were yet rosy with the hues of morning. They can look up and say, 'My child was good and pure and beautiful of soul; her wings were finished before we thought, and she has flown to God.'"

"Ah, dear angel!" murmured Erma, clasping her little hands. '—dear angel, please help me to get mine finished soon.'

"I will try. Now good-night! Sleeping and waking, dear, forget not that I watch over thee ever.'

"And with these words, smiling, the vision faded. But a great happiness abided from that night in Erma's heart, and she thought: 'Perhaps it I told little Katrina what *my* guardian angel said she would not grieve for so constantly.' But the naughty child would not listen. Thus several years passed. Erma's gentleness won its due tribute of love from all save the cruel step-mother and Katrina. One wintry day Erma, returning from the forest with a load of fagots she had been sent to gather, saw scarlet tongues of flame and long, gray plumes of smoke darting forth from the cottage eaves and waving high above them; while the mother—shrieking to the assembling neighbours: 'Save her,—save her, my little Katrina!'—pointed to a white child-face at the upper window. Dropping her burden, Erma flew forward; and, unheeded in the tumult, disappeared through the smoke outpowering from the open door.

"Katrina was unharmed, but dear Erma lay dying. 'Blessed child!' said the priest: 'you have given your life for Katrina's.'

"Ah, Father! I am so glad,—so glad!" murmured Erma. 'She is not ready to die, you know; I'm afraid she hasn't any wings. Pray God that she may live to be an old, old woman.'

"As her eyes closed in death she beheld the shining face of her guardian angel, the sweet voice saying: 'But, Erma dear, *your* wings are done. How broad and white and beautiful they are! I have come to afflict them so, so. True of heart, "pure of heart," in another moment you "shall see God."'

"Thank you, Fraulein darling—thank you!" said Margaret, tightening the thin hand's clasp. "I love that story; but what can I ever do to get any pretty white feathers for *my* wings? Confined to my bed or chair, 'just a trouble,' I can't save anybody's life or help anybody or make anybody happy—why, listen! that sounds like papa's voice in the hall. He's come! O papa,—my own, my dear papa!"

Mr. Marvin was kneeling by his daughter's bed, her arms around him, her cheek against his; and as, looking backward with filled eyes, the Fraulein glided swiftly from the room, she heard him sob:

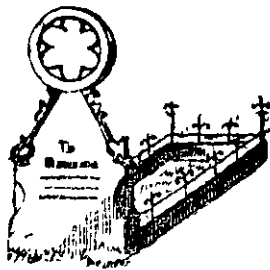
"O God, my Margaret, my helpless child! What will become of you? Your papa is ruined, ruined, ruined!"

(To be continued.)

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Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d	
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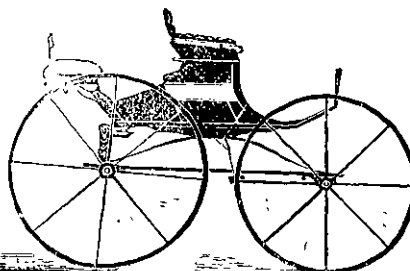
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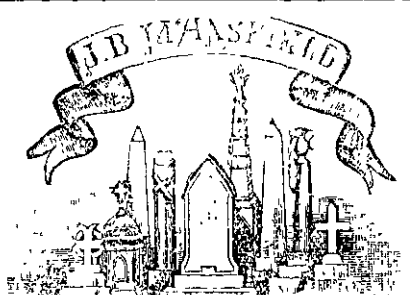
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Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this

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"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS, MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

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Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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# THE OTAGO AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL SUMMER SHOW.

MORROW, BASSETT, AND CO.

AN extensive display of machinery and farming implements is made by Messrs. Morrow, Bassett, and Co. The mechanical construction of the McCormack reapers and binders, for which the firm are agents, has been so often referred to and is now so well known that it is needless here to refer to it beyond saying that each season some little improvement is effected and the machine rendered as near perfection in every detail as it is possible to get a harvester. This year a new fluted roller tension has been added; the machines can be fitted with Bassett and Mawson's improved patent rotary divider for working more easily in tangled grain; the position of the finger-bar has been altered to suit light and short crops, and there is a new pole, made of Virginia long-leaf yellow pine, which will stand a strain of 1318lb. Among those exhibited was noticed the latest improved right-hand open elevator machine, for which special advantages are claimed in certain kinds of crops. A very varied and useful collection of exhibits included the McCormack Daisy reaper, the celebrated Big 4 mower with reaping attachment, the Little 4 mower, the Colonial combined grain, turnip, and manure drill, with spoon feed and with force feed, the Monarch Triumph grain drill, Tiger hay rakes, improved Dutton knife grinders, handy garden cultivators, cider mills, Hosier seed sower, Lister's pulpers and slicers, Beaufort Hunt corncrushers, samples of binder twines, Cylindrum oils, Daisy road carts, Quebec road cart (with hood), Quebec phaeton cart, Montreal road cart, colonial gig, samples of American light harness, Rainsforth's self-lifting harrows, Jones's patent lock wire fences and gates, field gates, chaffcutters, Mawson's patent lifting jack, New Haven and Stirling ladies' and gents' bicycles, etc., the whole making up a most interesting and useful collection of special lines of both imported and colonial goods. The Colonial combined grain, turnip, and manure drill, an Invercargill manufacture, is another exhibit worthy of special attention. The firm are now exhibiting at the various agricultural shows the Sterling and New Haven bicycles. They have deservedly attracted a large amount of favourable comment, and are already commanding a good sale. They have stood every test a wheel could be put to, and they run wonderfully smooth and easy. Every part is made of the very best material, great ingenuity has been shown in construction, and the makers have succeeded in producing a bicycle elegant in design, durable as it is possible to make them, nothing having been sacrificed to strengthen just where the strength is needed, while they are as light as any machine on the market. The New-haven is another high grade machine, built on the most modern lines, and like the Stirling, it is elegant in design, light and durable, and built to last.

BARNINGHAM AND CO.

This firm show a large number of their improved new patent "Zealandia" cooking ranges (for burning all kinds of coal, wood, or lignite), some with high-pressure boilers for supplying hot water to baths, sculleries, etc. These they have now fitted to their smallest-sized ranges, as all modern dwellings now require these great conveniences, especially in the towns. They have also ranges fitted with low-pressure boilers, boilers made of copper, tinned inside. These are largely used in the country. They also show the "Miner" and "Excelsior" ranges. These are a cheap and economical class of cooking stove, made suitable for burning wood or coal. They also exhibit one or two of their ranges in working order, heated from local lignite.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF.

This firm exhibit a useful and very necessary lot of implements for farmers and orchardists. The "Iron Age" cultivator and horse hoe is shown with furrower attached, also one with "weeder" attached, and by the lever adjustment the workman can, with the simplest movement, adjust the machine to hoe hill or scarify any drilled crop. The "Hunter" hoes alongside are similar implements, and have many changes, and are made by Mr. T. Hunter, Maybole, Scotland. Both implements are, it is stated, coming more into general use. They also show the new "Model" seed drill (hand) for sowing any sized seed from turnip to mangel and beans, either on hill or flat. An oscillating finger keeps the discharge regular through a drop at the bottom of the hopper which had been previously adjusted. A furrower, also adjustable, strikes a drill, the seed is deposited, then follows the coverer and roller, completing the sowing. The press with which fruitgrowers have to contend now necessitate a class of machine like the orchard spray-pump. The "Bucket brass spray-pump" comes within the range of anyone who has trees to spray. It can be attached securely to any bucket or drum, has a chamber for compressed air on the same principle as the larger pumps, and as the down stroke gives the pressure it is steady and easily worked. Some specimens of tanned netting for protecting fruit trees, strawberries, etc., complete the exhibit.

H. E. SHACKLOCK

has again an interesting stand, exhibiting his celebrated "Orion" ranges, and he has made the most of the limited space at his disposal. He shows eleven kitchen ranges, some with one oven and others with two. Several minor improvements have been added since last year's show. All these ranges will burn any kind of fuel, whether it be lignite, true coal, peat, or wood. By means of a special back casting, which can be removed in an instant, the fireplace can be made to take in a long piece of wood, and this without extra cost. Ranges are shown with iron boilers and with specially tin-lined copper boilers, and there are two ranges suitable for huts or small cottages without any boiler at all, which, for their size, have ovens of a very large area. Another range on view

is Mr. Shacklock's "patent auxiliary woodburner," which, when attached, will allow some of the ranges to take in wood nearly 2ft. long. On this range is also to be seen his "patent take-all ventilator," which, coupled to a chimney specially built for it, takes away all smell of cooking operations and superfluous heat.

DONALD REID AND CO.

The exhibits of this firm comprise a number of the leading lines used in connection with the farming industry. The chief feature, and one which seemed to attract a considerable amount of attention, is the exhibit of Reid's patent Titan and Triplex wire-strainers and Bain's patent dropper fencing. Reid's patent strainers are in use everywhere and have during the past 10 years secured first awards at all the leading exhibitions throughout the world. Besides straining wire better than any machine yet invented, it has the double advantage (and one which practical farmers know is of the greatest importance) of working old wire which has been in use a considerable time as well as new. Bain's droppers are used extensively throughout Otago and Southland, and have the advantage of being cheap, light, strong, and practically indestructible. This firm also exhibit Brooks's "Perfect" sheep dip, samples of artificial manure, binding twine, Clarke's wheat protector, rabbit and sheep netting, samples of grass and clover seeds, and grain. The exhibit as a whole is one of the best of its sort on the ground.

Messrs. Fletcher, Humphrey, and Co., of Christchurch, for whom Messrs. Mackerras and Hazlett are agents, exhibit the Golden Apple cider in bulk and in bottle, and many bear testimony to its goodly qualities.

The success of the show is in a great measure owing to the indefatigable labours of the energetic Secretary Mr. E. F. Duthie and to the general committee for the great interest they have always taken to make the show a credit to the province.

## CHANGE OF LIFE.

### COUPLED WITH DIZZINESS AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

WHAT Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for women at the change of life is shown in a case reported in the *Dewsbury (Eng.) Chronicle*. It is that of Mrs. Benjamin Smith, who lives at Hanover street, Dewsbury. The change of life had left her weak and miserable; with constant pains, dizziness, and shortness of breath on the slightest exertion, together with chronic rheumatism in the head and eyes. The pain in her head was too acute for words; she got no sleep either by day or by night, and her agony was at times so great that it took two people to hold her in bed. A skillful doctor was called in, but did no good. "My cheeks would swell up as big as saucers," says Mrs. Smith; "my eyes were as red as fire, and there was no getting rid of the pains in the head. I also suffered from a sluggish liver and a weak heart, and at times my eyesight was so bad that objects before me seemed but dim shadows, and there were none of my friends who looked for my restoration to health."

"I saw an account in a newspaper of a cure similar to mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and my husband urged me to try them. Before two boxes were used the pains had disappeared as if by magic, and the continued use of the Pills for a little more than a month has left me enjoying as good health as ever I had in my life. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing, and as I know there are thousands of women who suffer in silence from troubles having the same origin as mine, I am grateful enough for what they have done for me to tell my story in the hope that some suffering sister may be similarly helped, and you have full permission to publish what I have told you, which statements can be verified by any of my neighbours." This wonderful remedy is offered to the public with a full confidence that there is no disease arising from a watery or impoverished condition of the blood, of shattered nervous forces, which it will not cure if the directions are faithfully followed and the treatment persisted in.

The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in wooden boxes, about two inches in length, each of which is encircled by a blue warning label. The outside wrapper has the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed in red on white paper. They are never sold in bulk, or from glass jars, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this or any other form should be avoided; his desire is to sell you an article upon which he gets a bigger profit. In case of doubt it is better to send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, N.Z., enclosing the price 3s. a box, or six boxes for 16s. 6d. These pills are not a purgative, and they contain nothing that could injure the most delicate.

As a spring medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills far surpass all other remedies. Their action on the blood and nerves is prompt, and the effect is wonderful. Lazitude gives way to a feeling of renewed energy, and the lurking seeds of disease, resulting from the indoor confinement of the winter months, are speedily expelled from the system. These Pills are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." A full, even if coloured pink, offered in any other form, is a fraudulent imitation, and should be promptly refused. Buyers will protect themselves against imposition by bearing this in mind.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street  
They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read [ADVT.]



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W. P. WATSON,  
General Manager

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

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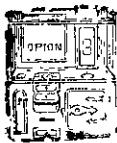
Young, growing girls suffer a good deal from poverty of the blood, or anaemia, characterised by a pale, waxy complexion, and accompanied with pain in the side, dyspepsia, difficulty of breathing, especially when mounting a hill, and general want of tone. The best treatment recommended by the leading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

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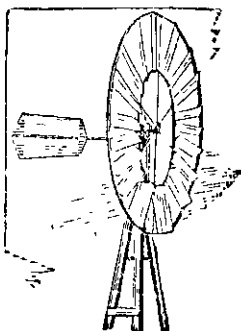
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Drivers provided. Specials to Mount Cook.

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



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CLEANING MACHINERY.

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Derricks supplied of either Wood or Iron.

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

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

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## Grave and Gay.

HOW THEY DO IT IN THE STATES.

In a cosy little parlour in a World's Fair hotel they sat together—he and she. "Mrs. Chickwell," he began, "may—I ask your first name?" "Amy," softly answered the charming young widow. "Amy! Lovely name!" he rejoined, taking her hand. "It seems as if I had known you an age—" "It has been at least three days and a half," she murmured, dreamily. "Haven't we had abundant opportunity to get acquainted? Haven't we walked together the whole length of the Manufactures Building? Have we not been—" "But, Mr. Spatchley, think of—" "Call me Harry," he pleaded, possessing himself of her other hand. "Well—Harry—if you only knew—" "I don't want to know, dearest! My heart tells me all I want to know. In my faraway California home I have often dreamed of a time like this, when—" "California? and my home is in New England!" "It wouldn't make any difference to me if you came from New Zealand!" "But Harry—" "I know what you are going to say—'This is so sudden!' It isn't sudden. I've waited more than three whole days, and my mind was made up the minute I saw you! Don't turn your head away, dear! I—" "I have a little surprise for you, Amy," said the enraptured young man, half an hour later, in some embarrassment. "Excuse me for a moment." He went out of the room, and returned presently accompanied by a stout old lady with a determined expression of countenance. "My dear," he said, "this is my mother. She—er—will live with us, you know." "So glad! And I have a little surprise for you, too, Harry." She left the room, and returned in a moment, with five fair-haired little girls apparently ranging in age from 3 to 13. "These are my little darlings, Harry," she whispered. "Lydia, Minerva, Penelope, Rachel and Mehitabel, kiss the gentleman. He is to be your new papa!"

### A HAPPY STROKE.

James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the *New York Herald*, had a way of dropping into the composing and press-rooms at the most unexpected times, and as his visits often resulted in a general "shake up" and reorganisation of the paper's managerial, editorial, and working forces, they were awaited with fear and trembling by his employees. On one of these occasions, one of the pressmen—a man who had worked for the elder Bennett, and was an excellent workman, though guilty of an occasional lapse from sobriety—had a bad black eye, and was in a quandary as to what excuse he should offer if Bennett noticed it. Acting on a sudden inspiration, he seized an ink-roller and rubbed a daub of ink on the side of his face, completely concealing the discolouration of the skin. Presently Mr. Bennett came into the press-room, and, with the superintendent, John Hays, went carefully through, criticising every detail and looking sharply at each employee. When about to leave, he turned suddenly, and pointing at the besmirched pressman, said: "Mr. Hays, what is that man's name?" The culprit quaked in his shoes until Mr. Bennett said slowly: "I want you to give that man three dollars a week more wages. He is the only man in the room that looks as if he had been working."

### HE KNEW THEM ALL.

"Never has there been a great rider for the last half a century that I have not known," declared the patron of the turf, as he gave his diamond pin a twist to the right and patted his light necktie just to see that the ends were even.

"Have any personal acquaintance with Centaur?" asked the man with classical features who seemed to be gazing abstractedly out of the window.

"Centaur! Centaur? Knew him like a book. Kansas boy. First mount he ever had was a Hambletonian colt, and I owned the colt. He was bred for a trotter, but turned out a runner, and little Centaur rode him. That boy would have made one of the best riders that ever straddled a saddle, but he went foolish and joined a circus. Last I heard of him he was turning back somersaults through paper hoops."

"I suppose you knew John Gilpin?"

"Did I know Johnny Gilpin? Better than he knew himself. Johnny and I were side partners for four years. Eat at the same table and slept in the same bed. There's a lad that could ride any horse that ever looked through a bridle, and a more graceful rider never brought a candidate down the stretch. Johnny Gilpin? Well, I should say. Poor Johnny! one of Corringan's fillies kicked him in the ear at Lexington."

"Ever happen to run across Paul Revere?"

"Didn't I bring Paul out? Nobody else could ever finish a race as that boy could. I've seen him beaten at the stretch and win by a length. But what's the use of us two talking? I knew 'em all. Can't go amiss on me. You find a jockey that I didn't meet and I'll show you a pumpkin husker trying to ride a horse."

### RHODES AND BARNATO.

One of the best stories about Barney Barnato concerns a big "deal" some six years ago, when the Barnatos brought from De Beers 220,000 carats of diamonds for £247,000, Mr. Rhodes selling for De Beers. "It was like this," said Mr. Joel. "Barney made him an offer for the whole lot in one parcel. Mr. Rhodes considered it, and said at last, 'I'll let you have them on one condition.' 'What is it?' asked Barney. 'That you let me see what neither gods nor men ever saw yet.' 'Well, what is it,' again says Barney. 'Why,' says Mr. Rhodes, '220,000 carats of diamonds in one heap—a bucketful!' 'Done,' says Barney, 'I'll take 'em, and you shall see your bucketful of diamonds.' So the deal was struck, and they poured the diamonds all together into one bucket, and then emptied them out in a heap, and they both looked at it and had it photographed, and said it was what no one had ever seen before. And after they had enjoyed looking at it, and the diamonds were handed

over, it took us six weeks to sort them all out again, and they were kept off the market for all that time." "Smart man, Mr. Rhodes," added the narrator. "When you think that every stone had to be examined separately and sorted into 160 classifications, you will know what sort of a job sorting that bucketful was! And, of course, Rhodes had the market to himself all the while! Smart man, Mr. Cecil Rhodes! Barnato Brothers don't mind big deals, but they don't buy 'em by the bucketful any more."

### HE WAS THANKFUL.

Down in the rural district it happened that the Mean Man invited the preacher to dinner. The Mean Man had plenty of money but he didn't spend it on his table, which, on that occasion, showed but scant fare.

"Parson," said the Mean Man, "times air hard an' groceries high; but, such as it is, you're welcome. Will you ax a blessin'?"

"I will," replied the parson. "Fold your hands." And then he said:—

"Lord, make us thankful for what we are about to receive—for these greens without bacon, this bread without salt; and after we have received it, give thy servant strength to get home in time for dinner."

## THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.

### ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CITY HALL.

A VERY large and enthusiastic audience greeted the pupils of the Christian Brothers' School at their entertainment in the City Hall last Friday evening. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the frequent and spontaneous applause which greeted the performers showed that the large audience thoroughly appreciated the excellent entertainment that was provided.

The programme opened with a very lively and taking overture by an orchestra composed of the boys of the school, under the direction of Mr. F. Stokes. The choruses "Labour" and "Life in the woods," by the singing class, formed a most enjoyable item, the boys' voices blending admirably, and the excellent time they kept affording ample proof that no pains had been spared in their training. The gymnastic exercises, under the conductorship of Instructor J. C. Smith, were gone through in a manner that reflected great credit on both teacher and pupils. The marching, drilling, wand and dumb-bell exercises were all performed with great precision, the audience showing their appreciation by hearty rounds of applause. The two part song "The organ's peal," by selected voices, was capitally rendered, and proved a most enjoyable item. The first part of the programme concluded with the representation of two scenes from "Julius Caesar," including the assassination of Caesar and the scene in the Forum. It was a decidedly ambitious effort, but the performance proved a complete success, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the splendid dramatic display given by the boys. The three principal characters, those of Caesar, Mark Anthony, and Brutus, were sustained by Masters Thomas Pound, J. B. Callan, and H. Hungerford respectively, and they played these most difficult parts in a way that did them infinite credit. One hardly knew which to most admire, the skill and efficiency of the teachers in bringing the performers to such perfection, or the native ability of the boys which made such perfection possible. The performance was a rare treat for the audience and one which was fully appreciated. A feature of the representation was the active and intelligent part taken by the boys forming the crowd of citizens. It must have been somewhat of a problem to the teacher how to keep a number of boys who had very little to say and had to remain on the stage for so long a stretch at a time from being stiff and mechanical, but the problem was happily solved, and the "crowd" acted with a naturalness and animation that greatly contributed to the general success. A well rendered selection, "Klondyke," by the boy's orchestra formed the opening item of the second part of the programme. This orchestra, though but recently formed, has already reached a very high state of efficiency, a fact which is almost entirely due to the warm personal interest and exceptional musical ability of the director, Mr. F. Stokes. Mr. Stokes' services as instructor and conductor have been given in a cheerful, willing spirit which has made it pleasant both for him that gives and for those that take, and has placed both the boys and their teachers under a deep debt of gratitude to him. Following the overture came two admirably rendered choruses, "God made all Nature free" and "O'Donnell Aboo." Master D. Wyatt sang in inimitable style the humorous song "Still his whiskers grew," and fairly brought down the house by his clever eccentricities. Master Wyatt possesses a capital voice and the imitative and comic faculty which he displayed is altogether wonderful in so young a boy. "The Burglary at Mrs. Maylie's," a humorous sketch from "Oliver Twist" was then enacted by boys of the school, and was given in a way that afforded the audience no end of merriment. All the parts were exceedingly well taken, the lion's share of the work falling to Masters D. O'Connell (as Bill Sikes), N. J. Ryan (as Toby Crackit), J. Tobin (as Barney), and D. O'Neill (as Mr. Giles). Master R. Burke made a model Oliver Twist and played his part in a most realistic fashion. Master F. Woods, who has a very pure, clear voice, sang with excellent taste and expression the solo "Sweet chiming bells," a quartette of selected voices joining in the chorus. A gymnastic exhibition with Indian clubs, parallel bars, and vaulting horse, was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The precision and agility with which the boys went through the various exercises could scarcely be surpassed, and afforded ample proof that the physical as well as the mental training of the boys is carefully attended to. A *tableau* consisting of all the performers suitably grouped brought to a close an entertainment which we have no hesitation in saying was one of the best of its kind ever given in Dunedin, and one of which both the teachers and the performers may feel pardonably proud.



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**REID AND GRAY**

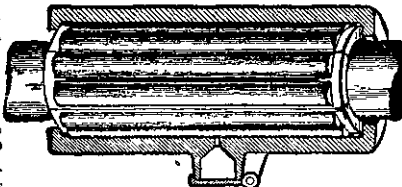
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