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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE GREAT SCAPEGOAT.

PERHAPS you have heard of Paddy Miles's Boy? He must have been as ubiquitous as Hobgoblin or as Sir Boyle Roche's bird, which could be in two places at the same time; for he was set down as the author of every practical joke and impish trick that were played over a big slice of the province of Ulster. Now Paddy Miles's Boy represents, after all, nothing more or less than the great institution of the scapegoat as applied to the incidents of social life. Almost every adult individual Tom, Jack, and Harry, Jemima, Theodolinda, and Mary Jane has his or her special human scapegoat on whom they fling the blame of the follies, foibles, vices, or errors of judgment which stand between them and happiness or success. Nations, like individuals, find their scapegoats in due season. England found hers in Admiral Byng. France had her Napoleon III.; she deposed the puny plotter after the boulevards had forced him into a war with Prussia. The Protestant Churches have many scapegoats. But their arch-scapegoat is the Pope. Is there distress and consequent discontent in Ireland? Do labourers dig too much in Lombardy or too little in Naples? Is Belgium too prosperous and perky, and Spain too poor for comfort? Do citizens 'rise' too readily in South America, and submit too tamely to the tyranny of Government and *padroni* in Sardinia and the Abruzzi? It is all 'along of' that plaguy Man of Sin? Is the Catholic Church strong and united? Is it because of the 'spiritual tyranny' of the Pope? Are the Protestant bodies divided into a thousand conflicting sects? Have we not the word of the Anglican Primate of New Zealand that the Pope is 'the direct cause' of this calamitous state of affairs. And if (to use words applied in another sense) anyone were to inquire: 'Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?' there could be only one answer: The Pope, of course.

Some of the secular journals are more or less caught by the endemic of this Protestant tradition. The London *Times* 'has 'em bad' at intervals. It has been chronically afflicted in that way since its present Rome correspondent took up his residence in the Eternal City—probably under the shadow of the Quirinal and in the midst of the enemies of the Holy See. The varlet is no more reliable on matters of fact or on matters of opinion regarding the Vatican than his notorious *confère* of the *Daily Mail*. Since his appointment he has had abundant opportunities of making blunders. And he has profited by these opportunities to the best of his humble abilities. Among his other exploits we may mention the following: He published the foolish and malicious hearsay calumny that Cardinal Rampolla expressed delight at the condemnation of Dreyfus; he quoted a foolish 'letter to the editor' of the *Osservatore Romano* on the Boer war as an extract from an editorial article in the same paper, and endeavoured, by implication, to make it appear that it represented the views of the Holy See; and, if we remember aright, he was the 'discoverer' of the bogus anti-British speech which the Pope is fabled to have delivered to English pilgrims on the South African War. His glowing blunders and his malevolent hostility to the Vatican have been a matter of scandalous notoriety to the Catholic body in England. In fact, the Vatican correspondent of the *Times*, Monsignor Stanley, resigned all connection with the paper, as a protest against the fellow's gross and continuous misrepresentation of the news and views of the Holy See. But the *Times* has its little game to play for politicians in Italy and for a certain class of fanatics in England. And we know of old that it is not squeamish as to the tools that it employs. In its attempts to ruin Parnell it clung to the forger Pigott long after his character was known to the rest of the world, and abandoned him only when he had blown out his worthless brains, a fugitive from justice in Madrid.

The splenetic correspondent of the *Times* is evidently seeking to raise a no-Popery cry in Great Britain by broadly hinting that Leo XIII. and his court, instead of being, as international courtesy and common-sense dictate, neutral, are violent pro-Boer and anti-British partisans in connection with the campaign in South Africa. This view has even found editorial expression in the columns of the *Thunderer* of Printing-House Square. Its ideas on the subject have been reprinted and apparently accepted by the *Dunedin Evening Star*. The expression 'Vatican Press' has been used by both—with special reference to articles on the war in the *Voce della Verità* and the *Osservatore Romano*—in a manner which is calculated to leave the impression that they are through and through the official organs of Vatican news and opinion. As a matter of fact the *Voce della Verità* is in no sense the organ or mouthpiece of the Holy See, whether official or semi-official. Even the *Osservatore* is not an organ of the Vatican or of the Roman Curia in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It is the property of a private company, and has over and over again declared—as, for instance, in its issues of November 14th and 15th, now before us—that the only official or semi-official matter which it publishes regarding the Vatican is that which appears from time to time under the heading *Nostre Informazioni*. Its articles are not in any way dictated, inspired, or suggested by the Vatican, and it has repeatedly announced that the whole and sole responsibility for them rests with the writers individually and the editorial staff. The antecedent improbability of the Holy See taking sides in this war ought to be evident to anybody who knows the mighty intellect of Leo XIII., his mastery of diplomatic usage, and the friendly attitude towards the English nation to which he has time and again given expression both in writing and by word of mouth. At any rate, the Holy See is entitled to be judged by what the Pope or his duly qualified representatives say, and not by the malicious non-sequiturs of the rabid Rome correspondent of the *Times*. Leo XIII. did what lay in his power to avert a war in South Africa. When it broke out, his attitude and that of his court towards the belligerents naturally was, and as naturally remains, one of strict neutrality. The *Osservatore Romano* of November 15th, after challenging the *Times* to show where or when it had hinted that the Holy See favoured the Boers, says: 'In any case let us say that the Holy See sides with neither party, and that what the *Osservatore Romano* has said, it has said *ex se*, taking all the responsibility thereof.' The Pope has limited his 'interference' to imparting his special blessing, through Monsignor Lennon (Protonotary-Apostolic), to the Catholic nuns who, when free to seek safety in flight, decided unanimously and without a moment's hesitation to remain and nurse the sick and wounded British soldiers within the lines of Kimberley and Mafeking.

The implied suggestion of the *Times* that the Vatican 'controls' the political opinions of Catholic papers in Germany and elsewhere is simply rank nonsense. It exercises no more actual control over the politics of the Catholic Press than it does over the politics of the *Dunedin Evening Star* or the *Auckland Herald*. Did the Vatican attempt to direct Catholic papers along such lines, the big London daily that lost whatever reputation it had over Richard Pigott would probably read Leo XIII. a lively homily on the suppression of free speech, the muzzling of the Press, and such-like enormities. Hypercritics, like certain other people, are kittle cattle, and the man—be he Pope, parson, or politician—who tries to please their fastidious fancy is a fool for his pains.

OPINION ON THE WAR.

'A CONFLICT of armed opinions.' Such were the words used by Pitt in reference to the great war between England and France which, in 1803, followed the rupture of the peace of Amiens. The designation might be aptly applied to the fierce struggle that is swaying back and forwards with such strangely varying fortunes along the Modder and the Tugela and the Orange River. The original cause of quarrel resolved itself into a question as to the desirability of one side conceding a little more or the other

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side demanding a little less. Briefly, it all was a matter of opinion. Long before the war broke out we expressed our strong conviction that the difficulty could and ought to have been settled by the peaceful method of constitutional agitation, aided, at best or worst, by judicious diplomatic pressure (and not sword-clanking) on Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger—we like the stately march of his long procession of fore-names. Such is the opinion of Stanley, Bryden, Selous, the Cape News, and of many others who know South Africa intimately; of the whole British Liberal Press, with the solitary exception of the *Daily News*; of representative clergymen of leading Protestant denominations in England, Australia, and New Zealand; and of the vast majority of the many secular and religious papers which we receive from Great Britain, India, South Africa, and North and South America. *Truth* of November 23 is our authority for stating that at least two of the most prominent British officers who are now at the front disapprove of the war. Mr. Labouchere says: 'Sir William Butler is abused because, when in command in South Africa, he did not conceal his opinion that the troubles at Johannesburg were more due to the South African League than to the Transvaal Government, and a contemptible attempt is being made to throw the responsibility of our being unprepared for hostilities on him. It is, however, no secret that both Sir Redvers Buller and Sir George White disapproved of the war, and did not conceal their opinion before hostilities commenced. A soldier is also a citizen. In the latter capacity he has a perfect right to entertain what views he likes as to the wisdom of a war. But this does not prevent him, when in command, from doing his utmost to secure success to our arms.'

BUT THE
CHAPLAIN
WAS THERE.

SOME of William Howard Russell's letters from the Crimea in the winter siege of 1854-55 were sufficiently ghastly reading. But there is a plain directness about the following bit of blunt description which will convey to the lay mind a sufficient idea of some of the sights and scenes that give a meaning to the phrase, 'the horrors of war.' It is an extract from the private letter of a member of the Ambulance Corps attached to the Natal Mounted Rifles. The writer had served in the battles of Elandslaagte, Modder Spruit, and Lombard's Kop. 'I saw,' said he, 'some of the most horrible sights on Monday, and this is my third battle. There was one of the officers brought in by our men on a gun carriage, and he died while they were bringing him to our ambulance wagon. He had his head half blown off, and his right leg just hanging with about an inch of skin to his hip, just like a piece of liver. Then a gunner came in—lost his leg and his inside hanging out, and he was just as sensible as you or I, but the pain he could not stand any longer: that is what he said to the doctor. The priest was on the field, and whispered in his ear; he lay down for a while, then tried to sit up, and called the doctor and asked him to poison him, the pain was too great to bear. So you see what we have to put up with. It almost makes one sick to look at them and other casualties.' And yet the writer is describing what was, after all, little better than a skirmish of outposts. Read Russell's inventory of the casemates of Sebastopol after its capture, or his description of the havoc wrought by shell and *mitraille* at Rezonville, and you will begin to realise the force of Wellington's words: 'Take my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again.'

SOMETHING
NEW:
FIRE BRIGADE
CHAPLAINS.

THE idea of the military chaplain has just found a fresh and altogether novel application in New York. We know of an esteemed priest in these colonies who does right good service at conflagrations. But did you ever hear of Fire Brigade chaplains? Well, they have been for some time past 'on the strength' of the Fire Department in New York City. Two have been appointed—Father Smith (Catholic) and Rev. Mr. Johnson (of the American Episcopal Church). They provide their own uniform (that of chief of battalion), their own buggies and horses, and serve without pay. They have fire-alarms in their bed-rooms, are roused after the manner of the regular firemen, jump into their clothes, rush to their buggies (which are brought to their doors by paid drivers of the Department), draw on their big rubber boots, coats, and helmets as their horses go at a fine gallop to the scene of the conflagration, report themselves to the chief, and share all the dangers of the 'fire laddies.' Says a New York paper: 'Their presence at a fire is not only comforting and assuring to the firemen, but it has a quieting effect upon the inmates of burning buildings. Hysterical women often subside when the chaplains appear or when they learn of their presence in the house. Often they save life by taking the injured in their buggies to the hospital—injured who otherwise would have to wait for an ambulance and suffer by the delay.'

Father Smith and his Episcopalian *confrère* are fast friends. Every night they visit together engine and ladder-houses, etc., and contrive to do a good deal of temperance work among the men. The lion's share of the work falls to Father Smith, as 80 per cent. of the firemen belong to his fold and he has 120 distinct houses to visit. 'I shall never forget,' said Chaplain Johnson in the course of a recent interview, 'the first fire we attended. The men were most profane. Father Smith reproved them. "Who the — are you?" they demanded. The chaplain opened his uniform. At the sight of his priestly garb the men fell back. "Ah, it's you, Father," they said, and the silence that followed was impressive. I have seen him administer the last rites of the Church to a dying fireman brought into a saloon on the East side, followed by the worst of rables. Every head uncovered, every knee bent, and no one can tell the influence it had on that hardened gathering.' Some time ago a vessel was on fire at one of the city wharves. Father Smith, like Casablanca, stood on the burning deck. In the contest between fire and firemen the 'laddies' were left in a minority. The Chief said to the Chaplain: 'You had better go, Father; there's great danger here.' 'Do you stay?' asked the Chaplain, 'and the men?' 'Certainly.' 'Then here's my place,' was the reply. 'Can you swim?' asked the Chief. 'Yes.' 'Now is the time.' And (says our American contemporary) as the burning vessel sank, the chaplain leaped from her side, to be caught by a fireman.

THE favour of princes is proverbially fickle. GOLD, NAPHTHA, Lane, the noted Orientalist, gives us the following entry from a register of Haroun ADMIRAL DEWEY. Er-Rasheed: 'Four hundred thousand pieces of gold, the price of a dress of honour for Jaafar, the son of Yahya, the Weezer.' A few days later the same register had the following: 'Ten keerats, the price of naphtha and reeds, for burning the body of Jaafar, the son of Yahya.' Admiral Dewey has discovered, as many another did before him, that the thundering hosannas of king Demos are to be trusted quite as little as the wreathing smiles and the golden gifts of the king of the *Arabian Nights*. A few weeks ago Dewey was the uncrowned king—nay, the god—of what is called the American 'people.' His name was in every mouth, his praise on every lip. The hero-worship of the man of Manila found vent in a thousand solemn and ludicrous uses and misuses of his honoured name: in Dewey hats, Dewey ties, Dewey beer, Dewey pipes and tobacco, Dewey kerosene, Dewey hair-pins, Dewey spittoons, Dewey 'cocktails' and frying-pans, and the Lord knows what besides—just as the names of British heroes have been immortalised in Wellington boots, Wellington knife-polish, Havelock tobacco, and Cardigan jackets. But Admiral Dewey has fallen from grace. He has committed the unpardonable crime of making a Catholic lady his wife, and followed this up with the more venial offence of bestowing upon her the house that had been presented to him by public subscription. She in turn deeded it to the Admiral's son by a former marriage. The house is thus secured to Dewey's family successors. 'He no doubt thought,' says the *N.Y. Freeman*, 'that the donors intended him to use the house in any way that would afford him the greatest pleasure, and that pleasure he found in giving it to his wife.' The gallant sailor committed the blunder of acting upon the illusion that individual liberty and religious equality are fully recognised facts in the country for which he fought so bravely. And for this high crime the glistening robe of popularity has been rudely torn off his back, and the scalawag Press and platform have set themselves to pile the naphtha and reeds about his feet.

Both the 'religious' and the secular Press in the United States are exercised—each in its own way and from its own point of view—over Dewey's 'capitulation to Rome.' Here is a paragraph from a rabid sheet entitled the *Evangelist*, published in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:—

Admiral Dewey has been the beautiful ideal hero of an applauding nation. He was Admiral Dewey the Only. The announcement that he was a lover, and would soon be a husband and head of a house and a home, touched every heart. Now he is a married man. May his home be an abode for Christ, an ideal Christian home. But we tremble for the gallant Admiral. He has capitulated to Rome and has suffered a Romish priest to bind him to a Roman Catholic wife, with all that it involves. This is to thousands of his best friends a grievous disappointment, while the minions of Rome rejoice and will take the utmost advantage of their opportunity. The day that Rome sits down in Dewey's house a new chapter begins in his history. How will it end? Is it 'the passing of Dewey'?

Of course, in the writer's view, the 'new chapter' in the brave Admiral's life is to be, without doubt, 'the passing of Dewey.' Those who are acquainted with the marvellous capabilities of this class of 'religious' paper will not be surprised at the frantic no-Popery of the *Evangelist*. There is a far more deadly significance in the following cold-blooded extract from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Herald*:—

PRICE & BULLIED,
JAY ST., INVERCARGILL.

BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, AND SHOES WILL
DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

Admiral Dewey has finally turned his back on the Presidency, in the judgment of practical politicians, more completely than he could have done in any other way, by engaging to marry Mrs. Hazen, for she is a Roman Catholic, and, rightly or wrongly, all politicians believe that no man who has a Roman Catholic wife can be President. They point to General Sherman, General Sheridan, Richard P. Bland, and others mentioned for the Presidency, who could not be nominated because their wives were members of the Roman Catholic Church, under the prejudice, unreasonable as it may be, which they simply recognise as a practical fact to be dealt with in a practical manner.

'Carroll of Carrollton,' Father John Carroll, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Fitzsimons, Dominic Lynch, and twenty-seven members of the Irish Catholic Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, by the donation of enormous sums of money, saved Washington's army from disbandment or desertion in 1780 when it was on the verge of starvation and mutiny. Catholics thus saved the Republic in the darkest crisis of the War of Independence. Generals Moylan, Wayne, Fleury, De Gras, Kosciusko, and Pulaski, Commodore 'Saucy Jack Barry,' and other Catholic fighting men took a leading part in creating the Republic. Close on half the soldiers who fought and bled for independence were Irish Catholics. When in the sixties it became necessary to defend the Union, 'the height of the fighting,' as an Irish private expressed it, was done by Catholic arms. And who that is acquainted with later American history does not recall the achievements of the Catholic Generals, 'Fighting Phil Sheridan,' Shields, Meagher, Rosecrans, Newton, Mulligan, Ewing, Meade, Hunt, Stone, McMahon, Rucker, Vincent, and Colonel Jerome Buonaparte, Admirals Sands and Ammen, etc? The United States gratefully accepted the willing sacrifice of Catholic blood and Catholic gold in the day of her need. But, as far as we can gather, the statement of the Boston Herald correspondent is only too well grounded, and the loyalty of our co-religionists to the United States is being repaid by a form of proscription worthy of Pretoria or Belfast. And even when one of her most skilled admirals chooses to wed a woman of the hated creed the record of his services must be wiped out and forgotten as if he were a traitor to his country instead of being one of her most gallant defenders.

Dewey has been vilified by a section of the American Press. His picture has been hissed by an audience in Washington. But his services to his country will probably outlive this rabid outburst of unpopularity. In any event he will have the philosophical consolation of reflecting that he is in the same boat with the good old general, Alcibiades, whom the fickle Athenians of old, after crowning with gold, banished from their city; and with Demetrios Phalereos, to whom they erected 360 bronze statues—and destroyed them all in a single day, after condemning him to death without just cause. The inconstant Athenians have left issue, and most of them seem to have emigrated to the United States.

OF the inventing of new forms of religion—
THE LATEST founded, of course, on the 'open Bible'—there is
THING no end. The latest addition to the thousand or so
IN CREEDS. of conflicting creeds into which Protestantism
is divided, is, in all reason, a sufficiently ludicrous one. The members of the new denomination are known to themselves and their neighbours as the Sanford Workers. An American contemporary describes their tenets as follows: 'They are a healing sect, but differ from the Christian Scientists in that they believe that all disease is due to the direct action of the Devil on the body of the sick person. A cure is effected by beating the afflicted person with a Bible in order to chase away the devil. The Bible houses will profit by the practices of this latest phase of progressive Christianity.' The whole thing is a solemn travesty on religion. But once accept the principle of private judgment and the doctrines and practices of the Sanford Workers may be accepted and acted upon as in perfect accord with the Divine Mind. Private judgment binds the Almighty to approval of many a strange vagary of the human intellect.

Mr. E. W. Dunne, Catholic bookseller, George street, Dunedin, is sole agent in New Zealand for *Saint Joseph's Sheaf*, the organ of the Archconfraternity of St. Joseph. This magazine, which is issued quarterly and illustrated, has a very large circulation in Europe and Australia, and ought to be a welcome addition to the library of every Catholic home. It is highly recommended, and as the price is nominal—1s per annum, post free—it should become a general favourite in New Zealand.—*.*

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

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR CATHOLIC READERS.

THE WAR NEWS.

Letters from Australia to hand recently (says the *South African News*) indicate that more war news is cabled from South Africa to the colonies than appears in the Cape papers. The battle of Dundee was the first fight which was reported in the London evening papers while the action was going on. In the afternoon the London papers, 7000 miles from the scene of the battle of Dundee, were telling a description of the fight. In Natal our telegrams (says the *Mercury*) were not allowed to come through.

KHARKI OR KHAKI.

It is a pity (says the *Tablet*) that Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in his famous 'Absent-minded Beggar,' which is just now having such an unprecedented vogue, should have perpetuated the vulgar solecism of writing 'khark'i,' which represents exactly the same mispronunciation as that of the Cockney who talks of the 'drawing' room. The word itself is the common Persian adjective 'khaki' (with long Italian a), meaning 'dusty, dust-coloured,' from the ordinary 'khak,' signifying dust, or earth, as used, for instance, in the third chapter of Genesis.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC OFFICER DEAD.

The list of Catholic officers who have fallen in the South African war has been further extended by the death of Captain Knapp, a Catholic officer, who was recently killed. A *Requiem* Mass for the repose of his soul was said at the Carmelite Church, Kensington, by Father Simon, one of the community there, and a brother of the deceased officer.

A CATHOLIC LADY FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

From a Home exchange we learn that Lady Jessica Sykes, wife of Sir Tatton Sykes, has left for the Transvaal with a party of friends, including some medical men, to nurse the sick and wounded. Lady Sykes is the daughter of the late Right Honourable George Cavendish Bentinck, and was married to Sir Tatton when eighteen years of age, the baronet being many years her senior. She was received into the Church by Cardinal Manning.

THE LATE MR. HUBERT WOLSELEY.

In addition to several Masses offered recently for the repose of the souls of the soldiers killed in battle (says the *London Tablet*), a Solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated in the Abbey Church, Fort Augustus, for the same intention. Mr. Hubert Wolseley, who was killed in the battle of Elandslaagte, was formerly a student in the Abbey school. The high altar was draped in black for the occasion, and in the centre of the church was erected a catafalque covered with the Union Jack, and surrounded with lighted tapers. The service terminated with the chanting of the Absolution by the monastic community standing round the catafalque. A considerable number of the congregation manifested their sympathy by assisting at the solemn office.

THE DOMINICAN NUNS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Cape *Mercury* says:—We have been permitted to see a private letter from the Rev. Father de Lacy, dated Pretoria, November 6. He writes in the most cheerful tone, and says that the Dominican Sisters are carrying on their schools at Klersdorp and Potchefstroom as usual and are not in the least interfered with. He went to Pretoria to hold service for the military prisoners, of whom there are between 600 and 700 Catholics. In all, he says, there must be about 50 officers and 1200 or 1300 men military prisoners. There is no need for anxiety, he says, about anyone who has been allowed to remain in the Transvaal. The only thing they have to be anxious about is the food supply in case the war is prolonged. All the priests and nuns, as well as the convents, have been placed at the disposal of the authorities to attend the sick and wounded in case of necessity.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH.

The Rev. Mother-General of the Sisters of Nazareth, Hamersmith, England, wrote to President Kruger appealing for his protection for the Sisters at Johannesburg, and it appears (says the *London Tablet*) the letter went home to his heart. The President took steps at once to assure the Sisters of their safety. Moreover, President Kruger instructed the Secretary of State, Dr. Reitz, to write a letter of reassurance to the Mother-General. Nor was he a man of words merely. Every Boer man is wanted for the Boer War. But a party of men was specially told off for the protection of Nazareth House, Johannesburg, from—'Outlanders.' Not all Outlanders are millionaires; not all are able to be of the company, described lately in a daily paper, as filling the expensive hotels in Capetown and mingling maudlin tears with their champagne. Some fallen angels of Outlanders, it seems, there are, who stayed in Johannesburg because they had no money to carry them thence, and, also, perhaps, because, under the circumstances of a town emptied of its fighting folk, something might turn up for the advantage of a class of ne'er-do-wells that needed daily and nightly control. Against all such possible intruders strict watch is kept by these guardian Boers, of whom the English and Irish Sisters they defend speak in tones of kindness that may, through this paragraph, find echoes here that will not be drowned by the clamour of the streets.

CAPTAIN MOLYNEUX, OF STONYHURST.

Captain Molyneux, his old schoolfellows at Stonyhurst will remark with pride (says a Home exchange), may be said to have had the honours of the week in the war, for he has still managed to hold out at Fort Molyneux, close to captive Colenso—a fort that will henceforth bear his name upon the revised map of South Africa.

The names of other Catholic officers are heard here and there, even in the pauses of the fighting. Mr Francis Owen Lewis, of the Indian Staff Corps, has been attached to the North Lancashire Mounted Infantry, for service by the Orange River. The son of Mr Owen Lewis, who once upon a time sat for Carlow, he is also the brother of Mr Cyril A. Owen Lewis, the Secretary of the South African League in Cape Town. Both he and his brother are old Beaumont boys.

A HARSH RULE.

A Home newspaper says that the pay of all officers and men made prisoners of war is stopped from the date of their capture, and is not refunded till the finding of a court of inquiry on the conclusion of the campaign exonerates them from blame. Owing to this regulation it is probable that the wives and dependents of many of those officers and men now in the hands of the Boers may be reduced to considerable straits, though no doubt the recognised army agents will treat all such cases with generosity.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' REMUNERATION.

During the present campaign in South Africa the war correspondents are receiving a higher rate of remuneration than was ever paid in any previous campaign. Not only are they being paid a big salary, but in some cases a handsome amount is given them for their literary work, as well as the right to issue it in book form afterwards. Thus, in one case, that of Mr. Winston Churchill, of the *Morning Post*, the sum of £800 is paid him for his letters alone, whilst all his out-of-pocket expenses in South Africa are paid, as well as a salary which is nearer £3,000 than £1,000.

ASSISTING THE BOERS.

Mr. C. W. Salisbury, who was in Ladysmith when the first shell was fired into the town, informs the *New Zealand Times* that there are a number of English, Scotch, and Irishmen, who held positions in the Republican Civil Service, fighting in the Boers' ranks. Their salaries were not high, but they had opportunities of supplementing them in a more or less irregular manner. These men have thrown in their lot with the Boers, because they recognised that with the overthrow of the Government they would lose lucrative positions. Such Germans and other foreigners as are serving are mostly naturalised.

THE TREATMENT OF CATHOLICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In our last issue we gave an extract from a letter written by a priest in South Africa contradicting the statement of Dr. Leyds that Catholics were not unjustly treated by the Transvaal Government. A communication in the *Daily Mail* from 'a Pretorian' shows what little reliance can be placed on Dr. Leyds' statements. The writer says:—'I notice a letter of Dr. W. J. Leyds, addressed to Mr. William Redmond, M.P., wherein he denies that the Government of the South African Republic makes a rule of refusing the appointment of Roman Catholics to hold office of any kind under that Government. Dr. Leyds knows perfectly well that when vacancies to any office under the Transvaal Government are open, and notice to applicants is given in the *Staats Courant* (*Government Gazette*) for that purpose, in every such notice it is distinctly stated that applicants must be of the Protestant religion. Dr. Leyds has himself signed hundreds of these official notices, and his denial is only one more of those shameless lies which have lately so frequently been turned out by that factory of false news at Brussels presided over by the same Dr. Leyds.'

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EAGER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eager, who commanded the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles in the recent battle of Stormberg, is married to a daughter of the Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C., Minister for Defence in the late Turner Government in Victoria.

MAJOR-GENERAL KELLY-KENNY.

Major-General Kelly-Kenny, who has charge of one of the divisions of the army in South Africa, was born in Kilrush, County Clare, where his father was manager of the National Bank, and his uncle parish priest for many years. A brother (Captain T. Kelly) was aide-de-camp to Sir Hercules Robinson in New South Wales, and died some years ago in Sydney.

WHOLESALE ADVICE.

'Brave Women on the Battlefield.' Such are the words in which the *North London Advertiser* refers to the conduct of the Sisters of Nazareth in South Africa. The editor remarks:—'England must be proud of such brave ladies, and those that slander their religion should go and do likewise instead of bearing false witness against their neighbour.'

AS STUBBORN AS A MULE.

Those mules (says the De Aar correspondent of a Cape paper) form the great source of trouble here just now, particularly those which have come from Italy. The majority of them are pack mules, with a rooted objection to harness of any description. Each time a couple of hundred of these animals have to be trucked an indescribable scene of confusion arises. The air is heavy with dust, and the shouting of the drivers and the expetives of their officers are amazing: certainly the departure of a hundred mules causes more noise than that of two or three regiments.

THE NUNS HAVE TO LEAVE NEWCASTLE.

The following extract from a letter of one of the Sisters of the Newcastle Convent (says the *South African Catholic Magazine*) will be read with interest:—On the 11th inst. the imperative order suddenly came saying that every one should leave Newcastle that night. The fear and consternation which this unexpected command created is more easily conceived than described. 'Hurriedly we put together a few absolute necessities, prepared in haste for the enforced departure from our beloved convent home. The great difficulty was having so many children who had to be called out of

bed, and six of whom were dangerously ill; but we had no alternative but to run the risk and take them with us, trusting to God for the preservation of their lives. Arrived at Dundee at 5 a.m. the following morning, after some hours' waiting in trucks at Glencoe, the largest room in our cottage convent was given to the sick children. The Sisters found shelter in an iron shed in the school-chapel, on the benches of which some slept, while others lay on the ground—other available space more comfortable being given to the children. On the 16th inst. the order to flee came again and once more we had to pack up in haste—this time taking with us still less than we did from Newcastle, fearing because of our number—60 in all—that we could not find sufficient accommodation in the train. About 10 p.m. we left Dundee in open trucks in which we remained four hours at Glencoe awaiting the train that would bear us away from danger. At length we departed, and after a journey made as comfortable as possible by the kindness of the officials, we reached Maritzburg on the 17th at 3.30 p.m. Here we found shelter in an empty cottage providentially unlet, notwithstanding the thousands that had fled hither. Thank God for the sanctuary under the roof of which we can dwell altogether. Of our hardships and privations we think little. As many thousands are similarly situated, many even much worse, and amid the widespread distress and sorrow that darkens the land there is no room for selfish thought. So, though we are homeless and have, at least for the time being, lost our all, we bear all cheerfully. And to the honour of Maritzburg be it said that from its inhabitants, lay and religious, we have received much kindness. And not alone from those of our own creed, but from all, without distinction, we have received kindness, courtesy, and delicate thoughtfulness. And to them we shall ever be truly grateful.

CATHOLIC SERVICES ON BOARD A TROOP SHIP.

Dr. T. McInerney, M.A., whose brother, Lieutenant McInerney, is with the Victorian contingent which arrived at Cape Town in the steamer *Medic*, on November 28, gave the Melbourne *Advocate* some extracts from a letter written by that officer. Catholic and Anglican services were held on Sundays, the former being conducted by Lieutenant McInerney. There were about 70 Catholics on board. 'Each contingent has a Catholic officer,' wrote Mr. McInerney; 'myself and Thorn from Victoria, Heritage from Tasmania, and Campbell from West Australia. Among the men Victoria contributes about 35 to the Catholic service out of a total strength of 264; Western Australia, 20 out of 132; Tasmania, 8 out of 84, and South Australia, 7 out of 133. The service consisted of the acts of Faith, Hope and Charity, the Epistle and Gospel of the day and the Litany of the Saints.'

CARDINAL MORAN AND THE WAR.

THE following is taken from the report of an interview accorded by Cardinal Moran to a representative of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*:—

'What is your attitude concerning the despatch of troops from the colonies?'

'Some months ago, when the matter was first mooted, I stated that if the volunteers asked me for my advice I would tell them to remain where they are. Australia needs all her sons at home. My view of the matter was that the despatch of such a contingent would destroy the character of our volunteers. I look upon our volunteers as essentially for the defence of Australia, and I have encouraged in every way the organisation of volunteer forces. But while you may ask men engaged in different professions and occupations to embrace the career of volunteers, it becomes quite a different thing if such men are expected to go to every place where a British war may happen to be carried on. We need our volunteers here. The present war has shown that England has no land army to dispose of. If a Russian force landed in Australia to-morrow, we would have to depend upon our own volunteers. I look upon the English navy in its own sphere as holding probably the highest place it has ever attained, but the present war has sufficiently shown that so far as the land army is concerned, Australia, if ever attacked, must rely on her own sons. We have no standing army in Australia; we depend on our volunteers, and every well-wisher of the country would like to see the volunteers well disciplined and trained, and prepared in every way to defend their homes, and assert our liberties.'

'I suppose, your Eminence, I may say that your sympathies are with the British in the present war?'

His Eminence smiled as he replied: 'Well, my cousin Captain Kenna, of the Lancers, who won the Victoria Cross at Omdurman, is now at the front, and several other relatives of mine are also there.'

'But apart from your personal feelings with regard to the war itself?'

'I would not care to say a single word regarding the origin of the war, which is entirely hidden from me. From a religious point of view, I think it better not to express any wish as to the result of the war. The Boers have been, perhaps, of all powers in modern times most hostile to the Catholic Church, and if I wished success to the army attacking them it might be said I had some religious interests in the matter. Nothing would please me better than the conversion of the Boers, but in regard to the war against them I must give expression to no wish whatever. I hope that all the men who are going from here may come back safely, but I am afraid that is hoping too much. I expect to be able to send a chaplain with the second contingent.'

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FUNERAL OF THE LATE MONSIGNOR McDONALD.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

(From our Auckland correspondent.)

THE funeral of the late Very Rev. Monsignor McDonald took place on Wednesday, the remains being interred in the Catholic cemetery at Panmure. The funeral cortege was the largest seen in Auckland for many years, the attendance of mourners giving striking testimony of the love and esteem in which the deceased priest was held by people of all creeds and classes in the community. The remains lay in state in the Panmure Catholic church until Tuesday evening, when they were brought to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The body was received at the Cathedral entrance by the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., and Fathers Keogh, Mahoney, Buckley, Brodie, Darby, and Kamp. The casket containing the remains was placed near the high altar, and the office for the dead was solemnly chanted by the clergy. After the service the congregation, which completely filled the church, were allowed a last look at the face they knew and loved so well before the coffin was closed down. The remains were watched through the night.

On Wednesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Cathedral, commencing at eight o'clock. There was a very large congregation. Amongst those present were his Worship the Mayor of Auckland, Mr. P. Dignan (ex-Mayor), and several members of the City Council. The Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly was celebrant of the Mass, Rev. Father Mahoney acted as deacon, and Rev. Father Kamp, of St. Benedict's, as sub-deacon; Rev. Father Gillan, of St. Benedict's, was master of ceremonies. There were also present in the sanctuary Very Rev. Monsignor Paul, V.G., Very Rev. Father Hackett, Fathers Golden, Purton, Buckley, P. J. O'Hara. In the choir were the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B. (conductor), who also officiated as organist, Fathers Kehoe, Mandolini, O.S.B., Ahearn, Brodie, and Darby. At the conclusion of the Mass the Rev. Father Gillan briefly addressed the congregation, referring to the good that had been done amongst them by him whose body was laid before the altar, where so often he offered the Holy Sacrifice for them, and asking them to remember the deceased in their prayers. The coffin was then carried down the church and placed in the hearse. The coffin was of polished kauri, handsomely mounted with brass, and bore the following inscription: 'Monsignor Walter McDonald, died December 31, 1899; aged 69. *Requiescat in pace.*' The body was robed in vestments, presented to Father Walter by the late Archbishop Steins.

At a little after ten o'clock the funeral procession started from the Cathedral, proceeding along Albert street, Customs street west, into Queen street, and thence on to Panmure.

Monsignor McDonald having been chaplain to the Auckland military forces, a military funeral was accorded to his remains. The funeral procession was quite a mile in length, and contained a long line of about 120 carriages and some 50 or more vehicles of other kinds. It was headed by a firing party of the Devonport Navals, who marched with arms reversed, under the command of Captain Parker. The Garrison Band followed, and along the route discoursed the 'Dead March' from 'Saul' and the solemn airs, such as 'The Final Halt,' appropriate to military funerals. Next in order came Bishop Lenihan's carriage, with Father Purton, his Lordship having cabled instructions that he was to be represented at the funeral. Other carriages followed bearing Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Very Rev. Father Hackett (Paeroa), Very Rev. Dr. Egan, Father Mandolini (Hamilton), Fathers Kehoe, Buckley, Paul, Golden, Ahearn, O'Hara, Kamp, Mahoney (Thames), and Gillan. The pall-bearers were Lieut.-Colonel Banks, Brigadier-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Dawson; Captain Grant, District Adjutant; Captain Parker, Devonport Torpedo Corps; Captain C. T. Major, College Rifles; and Captain Myers, Newton Rifles. Following the hearse marched as many of the volunteers as could get away from business for the occasion. Four carriages were occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, the other carriages being occupied by many of the leading citizens. The New Zealand districts of the H.A.C.B. Society were represented by the executive: District president (Mr. J. Patterson), district vice-president (Bro. D. O'Sullivan), past district president (Bro. P. J. Nerheny), secretary (Bro. W. Kane), treasurer (Bro. M. J. Sheahan). In the cortege were: Rabbi Goldstein, Hon. J. A. Tole (Crown Prosecutor), Mr. W. J. Napier, M.H.R. (chairman of Harbour Board), Mr. E. Ford (secretary of New Zealand Natives' Association, with members); the Newton Band, of which deceased was patron, was represented by Secretary Edmonds, Treasurer Harding, and Drum-major Robinson.

At Ellerslie as the procession passed through the Union Jack was half-mast, and at the entrance of Panmure Colonel Dawson (chairman), and Mr. Carter (secretary), of the Mount Wellington Road Board, joined in, as well as a large number of the country settlers from far and near. The children of the Catholic Panmure Sunday-school also met the procession, and Father Walter's horse was led into its place, with saddle, and saddle-cloth and whip.

At the service at the cemetery, which was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, the clergy chanted the 'Benedictus,' followed by the usual prayers by the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, who also delivered an address referring to the life and labours of the deceased clergyman, dwelling particularly on his zeal and faithfulness in the performance of his duties. When one remembered the state of Monsignor's health upon that fatal Sunday when he, heroically, it might be said, celebrated two Masses, at places over five miles apart, and he would tell his Protestant friends that the sacred functions of a Catholic priest must be performed while fasting, it may easily be seen under what trying circumstances Father Walter

stuck to his post to the very last. There was an old saying, 'To know a man you had got to live with him.' Well, he (the speaker) had lived with Father Walter for three years, and also with his brother, the late Very Rev. Jas. McDonald, V.G., and the affection between these two brothers was beyond the love of brothers. The speaker also alluded to the unselfishness of Father Walter's character, and his zeal for the service of God and the salvation of souls. He expressed his gratification at seeing so many settlers from the neighbouring districts—non-Catholics—who were present to manifest their respect and affection for the deceased priest. Truly the Scripture might be appropriately applied to him, 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.' He was very much struck by an expression Father Walter made use of on the Sunday when he visited him, and suggested to him that he should procure medical advice, 'I will be all right in a day or two.' This was verified in a few hours, for they had reason to believe that his soul was all right in the sight of God, and that he had already received the reward of his labours in the eternal kingdom.

After the singing of a hymn by the children, the party of Navals fired farewell volleys over the departed, which were given with splendid precision, and the earth closed over all that was mortal of Father Walter McDonald. Many persons at the burial service were affected to tears.

(By telegraph, from our Auckland correspondent.)

Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly received the following telegram from the Premier:—'I am exceedingly shocked and deeply grieved to hear of the death of my dear old friend, Father Walter, and feel his loss all the more because it was so sudden. I know his other friends will join with me in tendering our sincere sympathy in the loss you have all sustained.' Archbishop Redwood also telegraphed to Dean O'Reilly from Nelson the expression of his deep regret at the demise of Monsignor McDonald.

The eleven o'clock Mass on Sunday last in the Cathedral was sung by the Rev. Father Patterson. He preached on death, and in the course of his sermon said of the late Monsignor McDonald that his sad and lamentable demise had left a gap in the Auckland diocese that could not be easily filled. His priestly life was one of great sanctity and benevolence; his brother priests dearly loved such a noble and self-denying ecclesiastic. He was a perfect Irish gentleman, and spent himself and was spent for the good of his fellows. He was gentle and kind with all—a real *soggarth aroon*. He was admirable in his charity. The poor had lost in him a true friend and father. A few days (said the rev. preacher) have scarcely elapsed since you had borne away through the aisles of this cathedral the precious mortal remains of one who has spent a life of usefulness and honour to the Church he loved so much. Your children, too, have lost a fond father. Members of other denominations and non-Catholic clergymen have shown by their eulogies from their pulpits their high esteem of one whom they revered and respected for his geniality and kindness, and regarded as a true man of God. We are left to regard the loss of a true friend and the termination of a career which was full of usefulness and zeal for the salvation of souls. The rev. preacher exhorted his hearers to pray for their late good pastor, for (said he) as the sun has its spots, so the soul that has fled may require prayers from you whom he loved so much in life. The peroration of the sermon brought tears to the eyes of many of the congregation.

A widespread desire is being expressed that a fitting public memorial should be undertaken to the late Monsignor McDonald.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 6.

The Very Rev. Canon Franklin has just passed through Wellington on his way to the Southern Lakes. He is taking the trip to the Sounds by the Waikare. His health is already much benefited by his stay in New Zealand. He is going to settle down in the diocese of Christchurch, taking charge of the parish of Lyttelton in place of the Rev. Father Salvador, who is going to Europe.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, S.M., has been laid up for the past week with an attack of influenza. He is now, however, much better and will be about again shortly.

Rev. Brother John, Provincial of the Marist Brothers, arrived from Sydney on Wednesday and left on the following day to attend the retreat, which begins at Stoke, Nelson, this week. He was accompanied by the Brothers from the Wellington house.

Miss Smith, of Pollard's Opera Company, sang Luzzi's 'Ave Maria' in a finished and devotional manner on last Sunday, at St. Joseph's Church. The choir had also the assistance of Miss Hickling, a member of the same company.

Yet another great honour has been gained by one of the local Convent pupils. Word was received by the Superiores that the gold medal given by the Royal Academy, London, for singing had been won by Miss Katie Connell. The medal is competed for by candidates from the whole of Australasia. This is the second occasion on which this distinction has been conferred on a Convent pupil, Miss Lottie McDonald being the successful candidate two years ago. Mr. Graham Moore, the examiner for the Royal College of Music and Royal Academy, writing to the Superiores of St. Mary's Convent regarding Miss Connell, says he was very much pleased with her singing, and gives very high praise to the teaching,

which he says must be of extraordinary capacity, for without it it would be impossible to properly develop even the most perfect natural voice. He adds that he has advised Miss Connell's relatives to allow her to remain at the Convent for another year, and should her voice still maintain its purity and freshness he strongly advises a course of study in England and the Continent under the best masters that can be obtained, regardless of expense. Mr. Moore is of opinion that Miss Connell's voice is superior to Miss Amy Castles. Miss Connell, who is only 15, was born in Hawera.

The Very Rev. Father Bower, S.M., Rector of St. Patrick's College, joined the other members of the College staff in the Picton Sounds at the beginning of the week.

The Rev. Father Gannon, a Vincentian Father, from the college in Bathurst, is at present on a visit to Wellington.

The Rev. Father O'Shea, of Te Aro parish, leaves on a holiday to the West Coast shortly. He intends visiting Greymouth, Hokitika, and Westport.

The Sisters of Mercy here came out of retreat on Monday, and are now enjoying a well-earned vacation. Of those located in Wellington during last year some are visiting Christchurch and Dunedin, while others have gone to the branch houses in Palmerston North and Blenheim for the remainder of their holidays.

It is with regret I have to record the death of Mr P. Giles, which occurred at his residence, Upper Tutaenui, Marton, after a long and painful illness, on the 8th ult. His funeral took place on the following Sunday at Turakina, where the services were conducted by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, of Wanganui. Floral tributes were placed on the coffin from all parts of the district. The deceased was the youngest son of Mr Francis Giles, Claregalweney, County Galway. On arriving in New Zealand he settled in Riversdale, Otago, and later moved on to Marton, where by all he was held in the greatest esteem, and was a valued member of the County Council. He was a man in the prime of life, and until what proved his fatal illness could boast of not knowing what a day's sickness was. He leaves a wife and child to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

The outing to Plimmerton, held by the Christian Doctrine Society on New Year's Day proved a most enjoyable one. Leaving by the 10 o'clock train, the party arrived at their destination a little after 11 o'clock. The day was spent in various amusements, the excursionists returning to town shortly after eight o'clock.

Dr. H. St. Leger Gribben, whose success in his examinations at Edinburgh was recently recorded, is, I hear, attached to the Children's Hospital in Stirling.

H A W E R A.

(From a correspondent)

The audience that crowded the Opera House on the occasion of the Caledonian Society's concert on New Year's Night had an opportunity of appreciating and were loud in their applause of the work done for musical culture in the colony by our convent schools. The praise so lavishly bestowed upon the schools of the middle ages by Guizot, Froude, Lecky, Ranke, and others is equally merited by these institutions which are still carrying on the same work within the bosom of the Catholic Church. All the vital and productive energies of human culture are united and mingled in our Christian schools to-day as they were in the brightest of the ages that are passed; and the children who year by year come forth from these store-houses of real knowledge are not only well-equipped with what are considered the necessities of education, but are also possessed of those accomplishments which enable the pupils to fill any position in life. There is a growing demand in the Colony for these accomplishments, and it is a satisfaction and a source of legitimate pride to know, on the authority of examiners from the leading Home colleges, that our convent schools are supplying the demand. The gentleman who distributed the prizes the other day at the Girls' High School, Wellington, thought it a pity that religious schools should be established in the Colony. It is a good thing for New Zealand that Archbishop Redwood was not of that opinion when he established St. Mary's Convent, for without that convent New Zealand would not to-day enjoy the fame which she does enjoy in the great musical institutions of Great Britain. Did not the vice-president of the Royal Academy say publicly in England that the most artistic singing he had ever heard was in Wellington, New Zealand, at St. Mary's Convent? Did not our Colony, through the same convent, secure on another occasion all the honours granted in Australasia by the same Academy? And if Mr Graham Moore, on his return to England, can speak well of New Zealand, is it not because, as he said, 'St. Mary's Convent had achieved such a success as no other institution with which he had hitherto been acquainted had achieved.'

The world-renowned baritone, Mr. Santley, remarked to me some years ago that New Zealand should produce singers quite as good as the countries of southern Europe. And I am quite convinced that should Miss Kate Connell, who delighted us all at the Caledonian concert, follow the advice of Mr. Graham Moore and spend some years in Paris, she will soon rank with the Australian artists who have gained a world-wide fame, and that she will not be the least amongst them. She is a credit to the Wellington Convent, as her sister, who accompanied her, and who also secured honours at the Royal Academy examinations is a credit to the Hawera Convent. Miss Tuohill and Miss Bessie Flynn, also from the Wellington Convent, though not gifted as Miss Connell is, are nevertheless very capable singers, and can already, though very young, take a high place amongst the vocalists of New Zealand. Their items were a surprise and a treat to the large audience. We had in addition a family of ten Flynns, boys and girls, all convent school children from Wellington, Wanganui and Hawera, who, under the skilful baton of their eldest sister, contributed some very fine orchestral selections, one, and this, too, of some merit, being, I believe, a composition by Miss Flynn.

The whole concert was a treat from its intrinsic merit, and also from the fact that the items were contributed chiefly by Irish Celts to honour in a spirit of goodwill and friendship the annual gathering of their cousins the Celts of Scotland.

The new school, which Messrs Pacey and Son are building for the Rev. Father Power, will be completed in about a fortnight. It is rumoured that several vocalists from Wellington are coming to take part in the opening ceremony. The building, which is to be up to date in every respect, will cost £150, and will, with the old school, give ample and much-needed accommodation to both teachers and children. Father Power has decided to hang in the porch a framed list of all the subscribers. This, I think, is a capital idea, and deserves imitation.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 8.

By the generous donations in goods and money of tradespeople in the city and friends, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Mount Magdala were enabled as on former occasions to provide their large number of 'children' with a substantial Christmas treat. To all who assisted them in their praiseworthy efforts they tender their sincere thanks.

At the Pro-Cathedral, on Sunday last, his Lordship the Bishop preached at High Mass and again at Vespers, when there was a crowded congregation. Prefacing his sermon the Bishop stated his intention of resuming his labours of visiting the diocese by journeying on Wednesday next to its extreme northern limits. He would administer Confirmation in a district where the Sacrament had never heretofore been administered, and also in another place where church accommodation would soon be provided. It is his Lordship's intention to return in time for the annual retreat.

The annual retreat of the clergy, to be conducted by a Vincentian Father, will commence on January 21.

A PLOT AGAINST A MARIST PRIEST.

A FEW months ago a Marist priest, who was on his way from Fiji to Europe, was arrested at Albany, on a warrant issued at Suva charging him with several very serious offences. Although, as was subsequently proved, perfectly innocent, the poor priest was taken back a prisoner to Fiji, and there detained in gaol until the case came before the magistrate. Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, but the magistrate was so satisfied that the whole business was a conspiracy that he discharged the accused without hearing any evidence for the defence. During the court proceedings it leaked out that a certain Wesleyan chief was the prime mover of the conspiracy. The slandered and ill-used priest has now resumed the voyage to France which was so cruelly broken by his arrest at Albany. He has a good claim against the Fiji Government for compensation, and it is highly probable that some of the conspirators who plotted against him will be prosecuted. A Fiji resident, who is particularly well informed, states that the accusations against the blameless priest was made with the object of bringing the Marist missionaries into disgrace. 'Our enemies,' writes this resident, 'wanted to have a counter-blast to Cardinal Moran's exposure of the Protestant missions in the South Seas.'

By the steamer Rockton, which reached Sydney the other day, we (Sydney Freeman's Journal) received the Fiji Times, which has a brief reference to the police court proceedings. Says the Times:—

'The Government steamer Clyde, which arrived from Savu on Saturday last, brought news of the cases preferred against the Rev. Father Prin, to which we have referred in a previous issue. Mr. Humphry Berkeley appeared for the defence in all the cases. Sergeant O'Donnell appeared to prosecute the indictable offences. There were seven charges in all. The first three cases were heard and dismissed on November 30. The remaining four were heard on December 1, two of which were dismissed, and the prosecutors asked leave to withdraw the remaining two. Mr. Berkeley pointed out that warrants had been issued for the apprehension of the Reverend Father, that he had been arrested in the Australian Colonies, subjected to some months of imprisonment, brought back to Fiji and tried on seven separate charges, all of which had been immediately dismissed. He asked in the interests of justice that the whole of the papers should be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, which his Worship the Magistrate said he would do.'

Now that the hot weather has set in people are naturally looking around for some refreshing beverage to quench their thirst. Mason's Extract of Herbs, for making a non-intoxicating beer, is highly recommended as a most palatable and refreshing drink. It is very economical, one bottle being sufficient to make eight gallons at a cost of 8d. Mason's wine essences are also very good and highly spoken of. A bottle of wine essence, which can be purchased for 9d, will, it is claimed, make a gallon of delicious, non-intoxicating wine. If the essence and extract cannot be procured from chemists and storekeepers in the district, application should be made to the sole agent, Mr. J. C. Bodham, Christchurch — *.

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

January 14, Sunday.—Second after Epiphany. St. Hilary Bishop and Doctor.
 „ 15, Monday.—St. Paul, Hermit.
 „ 16, Tuesday.—St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 17, Wednesday.—St. Antony Abbot
 „ 18, Thursday.—St. Peter's Chair at Rome.
 „ 19, Friday.—St. Wulstan, Bishop.
 „ 20, Saturday.—Sts. Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs.

ST. PETER'S CHAIR AT ROME.

ROME was the capital of the world; and there St. Peter, 12 years after our Lord's Ascension, finally established his chair or seat of authority, to feed from thence the lambs and sheep of Jesus Christ. It was from Antioch, the chief city of the East, that he had previously ruled the Church of God. So great from the earliest ages was the devotion of the faithful to the supreme authority of the Vicar of Christ, that they honoured it by the observance of two solemn feasts, namely, St. Peter's Chair at Antioch, where it was established for a time, and St. Peter's chair at Rome, where it has remained fixed for many centuries. This devotion of pious Christians need not astonish us, for we can never make as much of St. Peter as Christ Himself did. When St. Andrew first brought his brother to our Lord, Jesus looked upon him and said, 'Thou art Simon, the son of Jona; thou shalt be called Cephas, which is interpreted Peter.' Now, the meaning of the word Peter is 'rock,' and this new name evidently signified the future office of St. Peter, which was to be the firm foundation on which the Church was to be built. Later on, when Jesus was walking with his disciples near the city of Cesarea Philippi, he put to them the question, 'Whom do men say that the Son of Man is?' But they said, some John the Baptist, and some Elias, and others Jeremiah or one of the prophets. Jesus saith to them, but whom do you say that I am? Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answering said to him, blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona, because flesh and blood have not revealed it to thee, but My Father Who is in heaven. Let us pray to Jesus to teach us the mysterious sense of these words. When He asks what men think of Him, all the apostles answer without any distinction. But when He asks what they the apostles think of Him, it is Peter only who answers in their name. It is Peter still, in the person of his successor, who speaks in the name of the Church, and he speaks, not inspired by flesh and blood, but by the Father who is in heaven. But let us listen to what the Son of God said to the son of Jona. 'I say to thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, it shall be bound also in heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven.' It is the Son of God who speaks, He Who, by His word, made heaven and earth. He says, 'Thou art the rock upon which I shall build My Church.' By these words He signifies its unshaken firmness throughout future ages. The gates, that is the power of hell, shall never prevail against the rock or the Church which is built upon it. Oh, how good it is to be in this house where there is nothing to fear from storms or tempests; Peter, too, has the keys. It is he who opens and who shuts, who binds and looses. All are subjected to his authority, learned and ignorant, sheep and shepherds, kings and people. Jesus says, 'I will build, I will give.' It is a promise of the future, and will have its accomplishment when He shall say, 'Feed My lambs, feed My sheep.'

After our Lord's resurrection, Peter and some of the other apostles were gathered together on the shores of Tiberias. 'Simon Peter saith to them: I go a fishing. They say to him: We also come with thee. And they went forth and entered into the ship, and that night they caught nothing. But when morning was come, Jesus stood on the shore, yet the disciples knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus therefore said to them: Children, have you any meat? They answered him: No. He said to them: Cast the net on the right side of the ship and you shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes. That disciple therefore, whom Jesus loved, said to Peter: It is the Lord. Simon Peter, when he heard that it was the Lord, girt his coat about him, for he was naked, and cast himself into the sea. But the other disciples came in the ship, dragging the net with the fishes. As soon as they came to land, they saw hot coals lying and a fish laid thereon, and bread. Jesus saith to them: Bring hither of the fishes which you have now caught. Peter went up and drew the net to land full of fishes, and although there were so many the net was not broken.'

After thus showing forth the success which would attend the labours of Peter and those who fished with him, when they should cast their apostolic nets over the pagan world, Jesus fulfilled the promise which he had previously made to Peter at Cesarea Philippi—namely, that he would make him not only the firm foundation, but also his head of the Church, by investing him with the keys, or supreme authority, accompanied with power to bind and to loose. 'When, therefore, they had dined, Jesus said to Simon: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me more than these? He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith to him: Feed My lambs. He said to him again: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me? He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith to him: Feed my lambs. He saith to him the third time: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me? Peter was grieved because He had said to him the third time: Lovest thou Me? And he said to Him: Lord, Thou knowest all things, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He said to him: Feed my sheep.' Then it was that Peter was actually installed as supreme shepherd of the flock of Christ.

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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Intolerance in Belfast.—At the Belfast Board of Guardians' meeting on Tuesday (says the *Tablet*, November 25) Catholic matters bulked very largely in the debates, but in all cases the action of a section of the Board was to a large extent checked after a struggle carried on by the Catholic Guardians assisted by some liberal-minded Protestants. A Catholic young man named Lupane was lately appointed assistant in the workhouse, and because he did an hour's work outside in the morning, for which he compensated by giving an additional hour in the house, a dead set was made against him. Mr. Allison moved that the resolution appointing Lupane be rescinded, and he alleged that the appointment was made in the first instance because of services Lupane had rendered to the Catholic party. The Catholics had foisted this young man on the Guardians, and had made his hours of duty to suit his holding an outside post, that of deputy registrar for Dr. Torrans, which he (Mr. Allison), representing a certain section of the ratepayers, would not tolerate. Mr. Despard, a Protestant, moved an amendment that Mr. Lupane be retained, but that he must give his entire time to his duties in the workhouse, and this was seconded by Mr. Harrison, another Protestant. Dr. McDonnell and Mr. William O'Hare (Catholics) protested against the allegations made. They were not sent there to represent Catholics alone, but the poor of the city; and they asserted that the continual introduction of the religious question had had a most demoralising effect upon the Board. After a long discussion the amendment was carried by fourteen votes to thirteen, five Guardians not voting. Miss Callwell (Protestant) then moved that the Catholic nurses in the house be allowed to attend Mass in the workhouse on Sunday mornings. Mr. Walker objected on the ground that the change would place extra duty upon the Protestant nurses, and Mr. Allison strongly protested against the continual endeavour to satisfy the Catholics at the expense of the Protestant members of the staff. The motion of Miss Callwell was not defeated, but was sent back to the Infirmary Committee for further consideration.

CARLOW.—Laying the Foundation-stone of a New Convent School.—On the Feast of the Assumption was laid the foundation-stone of the new schools about to be erected in Carlow for the Sisters of the Assumption. New and enlarged accommodation has been for some time very urgently required for the 500 girls who receive their education from the nuns, and some six months ago the Bishop authorised the Rev. John Cullen, Adm., to take the initiative in remedying a state of things that militated against the efficiency of the teaching. Plans were drawn up by the late Mr. William Hague, which involved an estimated expenditure of £2,441, with an additional £300 for heating and furniture. The Commissioners of National Education were prevailed upon to advance £1,200, and a bazaar resulted in a net profit of £1,222. The new buildings will be a continuation of the convent.

CORK.—The late Monsignor Maguire.—A public meeting, convened by the Mayor of Cork on requisition, was held recently for the purpose of taking steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Monsignor Maguire. There was a large and representative attendance. A subscription list was opened, contributions being limited to a guinea. An influential committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

Death of a Religious.—The many friends and pupils of Loretto Convent, Fermoy, will learn with regret of the death of Mother M. Charles, on November 8. The deceased was second daughter of the late Mr. B. Ellis, Marianville, Maynooth, and niece to the celebrated Surgeon Ellis, so long connected with the National College. Miss Ellis entered Loretto College, Rathfarnham, in 1852, during the life of the venerated Foundress, Rev. Mother Teresa Ball. She was sent to Fermoy a few months after that convent was founded in 1853. Her long and zealous life was devoted to the service of God in that community, where the memory of her edifying example will long remain.

DOWN.—A Laudable Undertaking in Newry.—A bazaar was held recently in the Town Hall, Newry, in aid of the funds for the furnishing of the Home for the Aged Poor and Orphans, presided over by the Sisters of Mercy. The new Home, which was erected at a cost of £4000, is the gift to the Sisters of Mercy of Mr. Thomas Fegan, Newry, a gentleman who has not for the first time shown his liberality in behalf of the helpless aged poor and orphans. His Lordship the Bishop of Down opened the proceedings with a suitable and enthusiastic address, in which he alluded to the work accomplished by the Sisters of Mercy, whose hands were unfailingly strengthened by the co-operation and generosity of his faithful flock.

DUBLIN.—A Well-known Priest Leaves for Australia.—On November 10 the Very Rev. Father Gregory, C.P., left London for Australia. The rev. gentleman was the late Provincial of the Anglo-Hibernian Province of the Passionist Order, and at the recent Chapter held at Mount Argus in July was appointed Provincial for Australia. This is his second visit to the Antipodes, and his many friends throughout the country regret exceedingly his departure.

The Civic Disabilities of the Clergy.—The inaugural meeting of the Solicitors' Apprentices Debating Society, Dublin, was made the occasion of a very interesting discussion. The subject of the auditor's address was 'Some Civic Disabilities Under Representative Government.' The author dealt most logically with the disabilities to which clergymen and women are subjected. The discussion was in great part concentrated on the penal provision of the recent Local Government Bill, which deprives the Irish priest from the rights of citizens. In a very able speech the Very Rev. J.

A. Finlay, S.J., reviewed the present position of the Irish clergy in regard to the Local Government Act. In the course of his address he said he would content himself for the present with alluding merely to the part of the auditor's address in reference to the deprivation of civic rights inflicted by the law on the clergy of all denominations in the country. Equity demanded that the clergymen of all churches should be recognised as citizens, and should be received into civil society with the rights and privileges of citizens. It was a glaring intrusion upon their civil rights that they should be received as citizens and at the same time the Government should undertake to deal with them with the authority that it might possibly have over an estate of the realm. If the ministers of religion were treated as citizens they must be wholly and entirely treated as such. They were quite prepared to believe that the special sphere of work of a parish priest lay within the borders of his own parish; that the ministration of the sick and comforting of the dying, and the rest of those duties, might claim exclusively the time, attention, and the energies of the priest. What they did not admit was that it was the business of the State to dictate to the priest how, where, and when he was to discharge his spiritual duties. They had heard a great deal of the doctrine of the priest confining himself to his own duty. They were told very much that his special place was within the altar rails. That might be very true, and doubtless when those interested in such matters—from a spiritual point of view—were discussing them amongst themselves they insisted on the fact that the British Government could not define for them where the altar rails began and where they ended. The business of the Government was to deal with them as citizens and citizens only. Continuing, Father Finlay said he predicted that unless a protest was made against that evil precedent it might possibly develop into consequences which the generation which had taken it so lightly might eventually rue.

Departure of a Priest for Belfast.—The Christian Doctrine Society at Mount Argus have presented an illuminated address to the Rev. Father Hubert Carruth, their late spiritual director, on the occasion of his transfer to the Belfast community. The Rev. Father Benedict addressed the meeting, at which the address was presented, and referred to Father Hubert's many good qualities which had endeared him to all and had made his work in the Society so successful. The secretary then read the address, and Father Hubert replied in kind and touching words.

Presentation to a Journalist.—The staff of the *Freeman's Journal* availed of the occasion of the marriage of Mr. J. P. Gaynor, B.L., to present him with a mark of the regard in which he is held by them. Their feelings of esteem found expression in a handsome address, most artistic in design and beautiful in finish, accompanying a valuable wedding gift. The presentation was made by Mr. J. B. Hall, of the *Freeman's Journal*, who made some happy references to those qualities of head and heart, those traits of good comradeship which have won for Mr. Gaynor such a secure place in the affections of his colleagues. Mr. Gaynor, in well-chosen and eloquent terms, expressed his acknowledgment of the compliment paid him. Mr. Gaynor is well known in Ulster social and journalistic circles, having been for many years a valued member of the literary staff of the Belfast *Morning News* prior to his joining the ranks of journalism in the metropolis.

Irish Genius in English Literature.—At the inaugural meeting of the University College Literary and Historical Society held in the Aula Maxima of the College, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, the Very Rev. Dr. Delaney, S.J., presided. The hall was crowded. Mr. Arthur E. Clery, Auditor, delivered an interesting address, entitled 'Irish Genius in English Literature.' Among the other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Hickey, Maynooth, Judge Adams, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. M. McD. Bodkin, Q.C.

GALWAY.—The Education Question.—The Bishop of Galway, in distributing the prizes to the successful students of St. Patrick's Seminary, alluded to the melancholy position in which the education question now stands, the urgency of which has been admitted by the representative statesmen of all parties, but whose procedure is blocked by an intolerant minority. His Lordship regretted the Government would not do its duty to the Catholics of Ireland. 'Both the Leader of the House of Commons and the Chief Secretary had admitted,' he said, 'that the Catholics were entitled to a separate University, yet they made no efforts to satisfy the just claims of the vast majority of Irishmen. The truth was that the Government was afraid of the Opposition of the Orange Party in the North. Unfortunately their Parliamentary representation was ineffective, but he would advise all to press on the question, and never cease to agitate until their efforts were crowned with success.'

TIPPERARY.—Death of the Pastor of Cappawhite.—General regret was felt in the diocese of Cashel when the death of the Rev. J. P. Crowe, parish priest of Cappawhite was announced. The sad event took place somewhat suddenly at the parochial residence. Father Crowe was born in Cappawhite, and was for many years pastor of his native parish, where he was beloved and esteemed by his people. He remodelled the church and built splendid schools. The interment took place at Cappawhite.

GENERAL.

An English Opinion of Mr. Michael Davitt.—In a recent issue of the *Sketch*, the well-known illustrated London weekly, there was the following appreciation of the late member for Mayo:—'Mr. Davitt, who has been so much complimented by Conservatives on retiring from the House of Commons, was a greater Parliamentary force out of the House than in it. Rarely has so much poison been shown by the Nationalists as they expressed when Michael Davitt was arrested by the Liberal Government in 1881. His name frightened the House, but when he became a member the shell was broken. Mr. Davitt expressed the most unpopular opinions in the

courteous language of a gentleman. Unionists treated him as a brave enemy whom they might shoot, but would not insult, and although he never sacrificed an opinion, he returned the respect and even goodwill of his opponents. The Dillon "Cabinet" has been weakened by Mr. Davitt's resignation. It includes Messrs. Blake, Swift-MacNeill, and T. P. O'Connor, but the ex-Canadian statesman is silent, Mr. MacNeill is too impulsive, and "T. P." does not entirely give up to politics what was meant for journalism.

A Priest who Assisted John Boyle O'Reilly to Escape.—A St. Paul newspaper says:—"Rev. P. M. McCabe, a Catholic clergyman, is dead of Bright's disease, at St. Mary's, a small mission not far from here. His death recalls an exploit of international interest in which he was a conspicuous actor. It was Father McCabe who was instrumental in liberating the Irish political prisoner, John Boyle O'Reilly, who afterwards became the noted American poet. O'Reilly was sentenced to penal servitude in Australia for loving his country, and proclaimed it too openly. Father McCabe was stationed at the Australian prison as chaplain, and to him O'Reilly confided his intention of making his escape. The priest offered to aid him. On a dark night in 1893 the two met by appointment, and the priest and the prisoner exchanged clothes. In this disguise O'Reilly departed in an open boat without food or drink. After three days of terrible exposure to the perils of the sea he was picked up by an American whaler and carried to Liverpool. Thence he made his way quickly to the United States. When the truth leaked out later Father McCabe was obliged to make a hasty departure from Australia. He went to the United States and applied to Archbishop Ireland for a charge about eighteen years ago, and remained in Minnesota ever since."

A Prosperous Benefit Society.—The report of the twenty-second annual convention of the Irish National Foresters (says the *Irish Weekly*) is most gratifying evidence of the progress of this mighty organisation, whose ramifications have spread not only through Ireland, England, and Scotland, but through America, Australia, and Africa as well. The following extract from the report of the general secretary is instructive:—"As regards increase of membership and funds it beats all previous records by considerable odds, the former increasing by 3581 members, and the latter by £5747 18s 11d. Twelve years ago the number of members was 6018 and the accumulated funds £5119 14s 6d. The number of members now is 24,635 and the funds £40,202 0s 8d. Nothing can indicate more forcibly than these figures the great strides of progress made during these years by the society."

Increase of Lunacy.—The annual report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums for last year shows that there is an increase of no fewer than 714 in the number of the insane in the various institutions under their supervision as compared with 624 for 1897, while the average for the ten previous years was only 444 per annum. The admissions into the district asylums have increased by 184 during the year, and this increase is to some extent accounted for by the large number of transfers from workhouses, where many of the cases entered on the asylum books as first admissions had been resident for years. Notwithstanding the large number sent from the workhouses it is remarked that the number of the insane remaining in them shows no corresponding diminution. The inspectors give statistics to prove that the number of the insane has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880 to 417 per 100,000 in 1898, and if to this be added the number of the insane wandering at large according to the census returns of 1891, the numbers will be found to amount to the formidable total of 556 per 100,000. On January 1, 1899, there were in the district asylums 15,289 patients. The number admitted during the year was 3,469, and the number discharged recovered was 1,279, showing a percentage of 36.9 on the admissions. The death-rate was 7.4 per cent, calculated upon the average number resident during the year.

Mr. Davitt on the Irish Parliamentary Party.—Addressing a large gathering of his former constituents early in November, Mr. Michael Davitt, ex-M.P., spoke of the complete breakdown of the Irish representation in Parliament. The party, as it stands to-day, he declared, is hopeless and helpless, and attempts to promote unity are as fruitless as efforts would be to put health and strength into a paralytic patient by feeding him. Mr. Davitt's remedy for this state of things is the sweeping out of several members who were elected owing to the split and the dissension which followed upon it, and the complete reorganisation of the party. Sending respectable deadheads to Westminster, he declared, is like sending soldiers without arms to battle. Men of gift and capacity, thoroughly nationalist, honest, upright, and fearless were what was required.

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THE CHURCH IN CEYLON.

In the course of a review of the progress of the Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of Colombo, Ceylon, the *Catholic Messenger* says:—"There has been a great increase in the number of missionaries, convents, orphanages, missions, and churches. An Ecclesiastical Seminary which numbers at present 32 students has been established. St. Joseph's College, which was opened on March 2, 1896, has already 610 boys on its roll; its success has been marvellous. St. Benedict's Institute, conducted by the devoted and hardworking Brothers of Christian Schools, never had so many pupils—645 boys are attending their College. A large Orphanage for boys with a Training and Industrial Schools, directed by the native Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul and the European Oblate Lay Brothers, has been started at Maggona. This establishment and the Congregation of the native Brothers are in a very flourishing state. A Reformatory for youthful offenders, who number already 85, has been entrusted by Government to the Director of the said Orphanage. Two other Orphanages have been established, one at Negombo, and another at Moratuwa. In that last place the Franciscan Nuns, Missionary Ladies of Mary, have built also a large Convent, and have a good English School for girls. The Sisters of that Order have been put in charge of the nursing department at the Colombo General Hospital. The Little Sisters of the Poor opened ten years ago a Home for the Aged which has at present two wards and shelters 130 inmates. In less than six years the Sisters of the Holy Family have inaugurated in the North Western Province five Convents for the native Sisters of St. Peter, who count now 83 members in their Congregation."

In the educational returns from September 1, 1898, to August 31, 1899, we notice that the Archdiocese of Colombo possesses at present, besides St. Joseph's College and St. Benedict's Institute, and the Kotahena Convent High School, 11 English schools for boys, and 10 for girls; 150 Vernacular schools for boys, and 151 for girls. Most of the girls' Vernacular schools in the Kalutara, Colombo, and Negombo Districts are conducted by the native Sisters of St. Francis Xavier; whilst in the Districts of Nainamadama, Chilaw, and Kurunegala almost all the girls in the Vernacular Schools are taught by the native Sisters of St. Peter. The total number of schools in the Archdiocese amounts to 325, frequented by 27,517 pupils. The following figures taken from the Ecclesiastical returns from September 1, 1898, to August 31, 1899, speak for themselves and need no comment on our part; they show the enormous work done by the clergy of the Archdiocese. Nine hundred and ninety-three adults were received into the Church; 9167 baptisms were administered; and 1728 marriages were solemnised.

SALARIES OF CANADIAN MINISTERS.

IN connection with a statement made recently that the salaries of the ministers of Federated Australia would be on a princely scale, the *Catholic Press* gives those paid in Canada:—"Dominion Ministers have salaries of £1400 per annum, except the Premier, who gets an extra £200. The senators are appointed for life by the Crown. They are eighty-one in number, and are paid sessional allowances and railway fares. The House of Commons consists of 213 members, elected for five years, and each member receives £200 as a sessional allowance, with travelling expenses to and from Ottawa; but he forfeits £1 12s for every day's absence beyond a certain limit fixed for each session. Ministers of the Ontario Government receive a salary of £800, except the Premier, who gets £1400, and members are paid £120 each session. In Quebec the Premier gets £1000, Ministers £800, and members, both of the Legislative Council and Assembly, £160. The Premier of Nova Scotia is paid £800, Ministers £640, and members of both Chambers £100. New Brunswick allows £120, £340, and £60 respectively. The scale for Manitoba is practically the same as for Nova Scotia; British Columbia is the same as Quebec, except that members of the Legislature get £120 instead of £160. Prince Edward Island allows a modest £260 for all Ministers, and £35 for members, while the North-West Territories' representatives enjoy £100 per session."

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S SPORTS GATHERING.

THE Caledonian Society held their annual sports gathering at their grounds, South Dunedin, on January 1 and 2. On the first day the weather was perfect, and consequently the attendance was very large. The officers of the Society, especially the secretary, are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements, the programme having been gone through without a hitch. The various events were got off with punctuality, and public interest was not allowed to flag during the day. The Pipe Band and the Naval Brass Band were in attendance and played selections. The following were the results of Monday's meeting:—Grand wrestling competition—Powley, 1; Hynes, 2; Horan, 3. Caledonian handicap—100yds and 350yds, G. Clarke. The one, three, and five-mile bicycle events were won by A. Ralston. The walking events were keenly contested, the two-mile one falling to A. Coleman. In the handicap hurdle race, 120yds, C. W. Bowie secured first place, and in the one-mile handicap J. G. Day (10yds) was declared the winner. A strong south-west wind made matters somewhat unpleasant at the Caledonian Grounds on Tuesday, still the attendance was very good. In the Dunedin handicap (220yds) E. Payne was the first to catch the judge's eye. In the bicycle events the two-mile was secured by J. Hanley, the five-mile by A. Ralston, and the half-mile by J. Orr. The wrestling competitions were very good, and were watched with great interest by a large number of those present. On the whole, the gathering was most successful, and Society are to be congratulated on having provided a couple of days' excellent amusement.

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MORSE ROLLER-JOINT CHAIN.

Important Notice to Farmers.

Before purchasing your TURNIP SOWER, see

SAPWELL PATENT DAISY.

The Best Driller in the Market.

SAVES TIME and LABOUR,

MAKES THE DRILLS,

SOWS SEEDS and MANURE

AT ONE OPERATION.

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Your Old Friend the

INVINCIBLE M'CORMICK REAPER AND BINDER

Is still to the front, having

WON THE TWELVE BIG PRIZES IN FIELD COMPETITIONS IN FRANCE THIS SEASON ALREADY

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

Christchurch, Ashburton, Dunedin.

AGENTS ALL OVER THE COLONY

— CARD —

WE beg to notify our numerous Customers of the Change made in our TAILORING DEPARTMENT. We have now secured the Services of an Expert Cutter of wide experience, who comes to us with very high Credentials as to ability, consequently we have every confidence in recommending him, feeling sure that gentlemen will receive entire satisfaction in

FIT, STYLE and FINISH.

Our Stock of British, Colonial and Foreign Tweeds, Suitings, Vestings, &c., is replete with all the Latest and most Up-to-date productions.

SUITS TO MEASURE from £3 3s.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.
DUNEDIN.

RABBITSKINS.

RABBITSKINS.

EDWARD THOMAS & CO.,

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF
—RABBITSKINS—

Cash Buyer of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HAIR, HIDES, etc.
Agents for the ALBERT CHURN (Patented)

NO COMMISSION. In the Colony.

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

Notice of Removal.

MR. T. J. COLLINS, DENTIST.

Has removed to new premises, immediately above the Union Bank of Australia, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, and directly opposite Brown, Ewing's.

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COSSENS AND BLACK
ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
CRAWFORD STREET DUNEDIN.

Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, etc., etc., Dredge Tumblers Buckets, Links, Windmills, Waterwheels, Turbines, Brick and Drain Pipe Making and Wood-working Machinery, Horse Powers, Chaff Cutters, Turnip Pulpers, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

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

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WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

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CATHEDRAL SQUARE AND CHANCERY LANE

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W A V E R L E Y H O T E L ,
QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D .

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

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From 40 GUINEAS to 75 GUINEAS

By the BEST ENGLISH MAKERS.

Second-Hand Pianos from £16 to £28 at

HOGG'S PIANO WAREHOUSE,
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BREWER, BOTTLER, AND AERATED-WATER

MANUFACTURER,

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For **STYLISH, RELIABLE** Boots and Shoes

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H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly coming to hand. SEE WINDOWS.



STANDARD

**THAT YOUR BOOTS
ARE BRANDED ON THE HEEL**

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

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

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

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

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

FIFTH.
The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.

Commercial.

(For week ending January 10).

MR J. A. CHAPMAN, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:

BANKS.—National, from 2/15/6 to 2/16/6; New South Wales, from 39/0/0 to 40/0/0; Union of Australia, Ltd., 35/0/0 to 36/0/0; Bank of Australasia, 63/0/0 to 64/0/0.

INSURANCE.—National, from 17/3 to 17/6; New Zealand, 3/1/0 to 3/2/0; South British, 2/14/0 to 2/16/0; Standard, 13/6 to 14/0.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, from 4/17/0 to 5/0/0; Union Steam, 10/7/6 to 10/12/0.

COAL.—Westport from 3/6/6 to 3/7/0.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property and Finance Company, from 5/0 to 5/6; National Mortgage, 23/0 to 24/0; Perpetual Trustees, 12/6 to 13/0; Trustees and Executors, 29/6 to 30/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Kaiapoi Woollen Co., from 6/5/0 to 6/6/0; Mornington Tramway, 16/0 to 16/6; Mosgiel Woollen, 4/0/0 to 4/1/0; New Zealand Drug, 2/12/0 to 2/13/0; New Zealand Drug, new issue, 1/18/6 to 1/19/0; Milburn Lime and Cement, 2/0/0 to 2/2/0; do., new issue, 1/0/0 to 1/0/6 (30/- paid); Otago Daily Times, 13/4/0 to 13/5/6; Emu Bay Railway, 12/0 to 12/9; Wellington Woollen, 5/0/0 to 5/2/6; Silverton Tram, 4/17/0 to 4/18/0; New Zealand Refrigerating, 1/13/0 to 1/14/0; Roslyn Tramway, 5/3 to 5/9.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, from 7/0 to 8/0; Keep-it-Dark, 25/0 to 26/0; Alpine Extended, 3/9 to 4/3; Croesus (Paparos), 4/0 to 4/9.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Chatto Creek, 47/0 to 49/0; Clyde, 59/0 to 62/0; Dunedin, 12/0 to 13/0; Empire, 3/17/0 to 4/0/0; Enterprise, 80/0 to 82/0; Evan's Flat, 30/6 to 32/0; Ettrick, 14/6 to 15/6 (paid up); Golden Gate, 134/0 to 137/0; Golden Beach, 57/6 to 61/0; Golden Point, 37/0 to 40/0; Tuapeka, 33/6 to 34/0; Vincent, 46/0 to 48/0; Hartley and Riley, 9/9/0 to 9/13/0; Jutland Flat, 4/0 to 4/3 (contrib.); Macraes Flat, 9/0 to 10/0; Golden Run, 48/0 to 51/0; Golden Terrace, 13/0 to 13/6; Magnetic, 68/0 to 69/0; Matau, 77/0 to 86/0; Molyneux Hydraulic (B), 30/0 to 32/0; Nevis, 22/6 to 26/0; Otago, 24/0 to 2/6/6; Upper Waipori, 2/3 to 2/9; Waimumu, 23/0 to 24/0; Sunlight, 33/0 to 35/0; Cromwell, 61/0 to 64/0 (prem); Riverbank, 6/6 to 9/0; Nil Desperandum, 42/0 to 45/0; Klondyke, 31/6 to 32/6; Waikaka Forks, 1/3 to 2/0 (prem); Dunstan Leads, 16/6 to 18/0; Ophir, 8/0 to 9/0; Golden Gravel, 2/3 to 3/0; Dunstan Pioneer, 2/0 to 2/6; Golden Reward, 1/0 to 1/6.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.), 13/0 to 14/0; Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), 6/9 to 7/0; Deep Stream, 22/0.

PRODUCE.

London, January 2.—The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 1,720,000 quarters; for the Continent, 800,000 quarters.

Wellington, January 3.—The Agent-General cables:—'Butter, 102s. Market falling. Cheese: Market rising; Canadian, 59s.'

London, January 4.—The wheat markets are steady and firm, but little business is doing. Victorian new crop of grain (December and January shipments) sold at 29s.

BUTTER.—Heavy imports are depressing the market. Colonial, 102s; Danish, 120s.

CHEESE.—Market hardening. Canadian 60s to 61s.

RABBITS.—There is a large supply, and the market is flat (84d); hares (slumped) 19d.

Napier, January 4.—Nelsons have received the following cable from the C. C. and D. Company, London:—'Frozen meat market very depressed, and shows a fall in value in Dunedin and North Island mutton. Quotations: Best Canterbury, 34d; Dunedin and Southland, 24d; Napier and North Island, 24d. Lamb: First quality, 44d; second, 44d.'

London January 7.—Frozen Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 3 1-16d; Dunedin and Southland, 2 13-16d; North Island, 2 13-16d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 44d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4d. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers—heavy, 2 11-16d; light, 2 11-16d.

Wellington, January 8.—The Agent-General cables: 'Butter, 98s; in good demand. Cheese (market firm), 60s.'

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

The Grainbrokers' Association report that the oat market, which had been rather quieter during the holiday season, has now recovered, and the demand is brisk. Supplies are still very difficult to pick up, and the quantity remaining in Southland must be, comparatively speaking, inconsiderable. A grade is quoted at 2s 3d; B, 2s 24d; C, 2s 14d f.o.b. Bluff (sacks in).

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 5d; eggs, 8d per doz; cheese, farm, 34d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled), farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L1 10s per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s per ton; flour, L8; oatmeal, L9 to L10; pollard, L3; bran, L2 10s, including bags. Retail:—Fresh butter, 7d; eggs, 10d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced, 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 2s per cwt; flour, 200lb, 15s; 50lb, 4s 3d; oatmeal, 50lb, 5s; 25lb, 2s 9d; pollard, 5s 9d per bag; bran, 3s 6d per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 3d per bushel.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN OTAGO.

Mr. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, gives a glowing account of the dairying industry, especially in the Taieri district. The output this season already exceeds the whole of last season's, and some of the factories are turning out five tons of butter per day.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Mr. Ritchie, the head of the Agricultural Department, who has just returned to Wellington after a trip in the South Island, speaks highly of the harvest prospects. He considers the yield will be as large as last year.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The New Zealand Trade Review, reviewing the money market, says:—'The financial position of New Zealand will be favourably affected by the realisation of the wool clip and other produce, which, during the current season, will attain a total value substantially in excess of any previous year. On the whole we are still inclined to think that this market will not necessarily be affected by the high rates ruling in London.'

EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The gold exported last year from New Zealand amounted to 389,585oz, of the value of L1,513,242, an increase of L432,551 over the previous year.

The silver exported was 349,838oz, of the value of L40,288, an increase of L7181.

The gold export is the highest since 1873. There are no mines working silver in the Colony, that exported being the product of gold mines.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL.

Sydney, January 3.—Wheat: Chick, 2s 44d; milling—new, 2s 54d to 2s 6d; old, 2s 7d. Flour, L6 10s to L7. Oats (feeding): New Zealand, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; seeding (Tartarian), 2s 2d to 2s 3d. Barley: Cape, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Maize, 2s 10d. Peas: Prussian blue, 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Bran, 74d. Pollard, 84d. Potatoes (only locals

"Tested Seeds." New Supplies.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,
SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN,
51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Grass Seeds—Ryegrasses, machine dressed, off old pasture.
Italian Ryegrass. Cocksfoot. Cheving's Fescue.
Timothy.

Clowers—Cowgrass, Colonial and Imported. White. Red. Alsike.
Trefoil.

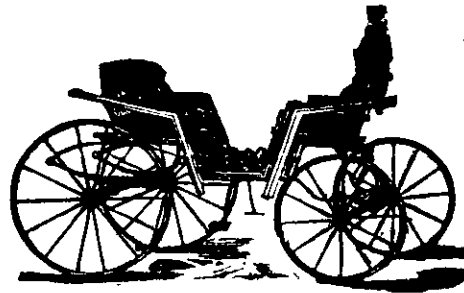
Turnip Seeds—*Swedes*: Champion. Elephant. Monarch.
Webb's Imperial. Tait's Best of All. Webb's
Giant King. *Yellows*: Aberdeen Green Top.
Aberdeen Purple Top. Romney Marsh (our strain
gave very great satisfaction last Season). Fosterton
Hybrid. *Whites*: Devon Greystone. Lincoln
Red Globe.

— Samples and Prices on Application. —

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY,

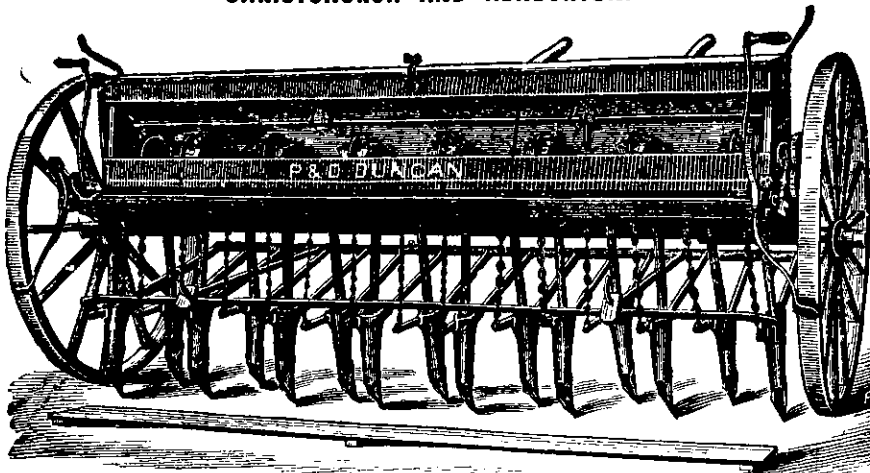
Princes street South, Dunedin.

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Have now on hand
Single and Double
Buggies, Station
Waggons, Waggon-
ettes, Spring
Carts, etc. First
award for Carriages
at New Zealand and
South Seas Exhibi-
tion, 1889-90.

P. & D. DUNCAN, LTD.
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS,
CHRISTCHURCH AND ASHBURTON.



Manufacturers of Agricultura Implements and Machinery, sole manufacturers of
Duncan's Patent Drills, with Fertiliser Attachments; Duncan's Patent Spring Time
Cultivator, with Seeder Attachment; Duncan's Patent Disc Harrows; Duncan's
Patent Stubble and Multi-furrow Ploughs, etc. Agents for Marshall, Sons and Co.'s
Threshing Machinery.

The CLEVELAND.

A BICYCLE of HONEST VALUE.

Perfection is attained simply by not resting on Past
Achievements as Final.

The ROVER.

The PIONEER of the PRESENT DAY CYCLE.

Write for Catalogues to the Sole Agents—

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JAMES BARRIE,

THE BAZAAR (next Wilson Bros.),
STAFFORD ST., TIMARU

FANCY GOODS IMPORTER, FRUITERER,
and CONFECTIONER.

Picture Framing on Shortest Notice.

The best assorted stock of Fancy Goods,
Confectionery, &c., in South Canterbury.

WE WISH TO DRAW THE SPECIAL
ATTENTION OF FARMERS
To the

**LIGHT-RUNNING PLANO
BINDER.**

THIS Machine is fitted with the simplest
knotter, which has the fewest parts of
any machine on the market, and for light-
ness of draft it cannot be equalled.
Do not purchase elsewhere before seeing
this favourite Machine.

Trials will be given in your district.

TOTHILL, WATSON & CO., AGENTS,
INVERCARGILL.

**UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
LIMITED**

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Te Anau	Fri., Jan. 12	3 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., Jan. 18	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Flora	Fri., Jan. 19	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., Jan. 12	3 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Jan. 19	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Monowai	Thurs., Jan. 18	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., Jan. 26	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., Jan. 23	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora	Tues., Feb. 6	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Mokoia, 3502, Jan 14 2.30 p.m. D'din

**WESTPORT via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.**

Cargo only.

Upolu, *1141 Fri., Jan 12 4 p.m. D'din

* Calls at Nelson.

**GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NAPIER.**

Cargo only.

Taupo Thurs., Jan. 11 Noon D'din

TAHITI and BARATONGA—

Ovalau Jan. 16 From Auckland

FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Taviuni Wed., Jan. 31 From Auckland

FOR TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI & SYDNEY
(From Auckland).

Manapouri Wed., Jan. 10

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

FUNERALS Conducted with the
greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most
Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakanni Road and Cass
streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach
Factory.

WILKINSON AND SON,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Since the death of the late T. M. Wilkin-
son this Old-established Business is now
under the proprietorship of his son, R.
Wilkinson.

All prescriptions and Recipes are dis-
pensed with care and accuracy from only
the purest Drugs and Chemicals.

Orders by post receive special attention.
For Xmas Presents of Perfumery, Sachets,
Hair Brushes, Perfume Sprays, Toilet Soaps,
etc., we have a large assortment to choose
from.

WILKINSON & SON, CHEMISTS,
Medical Hall, Princes Street, Dunedin.

offering), L1 10s to L3 10s. Onions, L1 to L3. Butter: Dairy fed, 7½d to 8d; factory, 9d. Cheese: Large, 4½d to 4¾d; loaf, 5d to 5½d. Bacon, 5½d to 7½d.

[The above quotations are those ruling between merchant and retailer, and do not represent the slightly lower values obtained by the recognised brokers.]

Melbourne, January 3.—Business is very restricted owing to the holidays. There is no material change in prices.

Adelaide, January 3.—Wheat: New, 2s 7d to 2s 7½d; old, up to 2s 8d. Flour, L6 15s to L7. Oats: Dun and Algerian, 1s 7d to 1s 10d; stout, 2s to 2s 6d. Bran, 10d. Pollard, 9½d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

WHEAT—Market quiet. Prime milling, 2s 5½d to 2s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—There is a good demand at present, and all offering is readily placed at following quotations: Prime milling, 2s 1d; good to best feed, 1s 11d to 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Market barely supplied and prices firmer. Prime oaten sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; medium, L2 15s to L3 per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Best kidneys, L3 to L3 10s per ton (bags in).

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—

OATS—We catalogued a fair selection of medium to good feed oats. All offered met with good competition, and were cleared at prices fully equal to late quotations. We quote prime milling at 2s 1d; good to best feed, 1s 11d to 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—In milling quality there is not much business passing, buyers' requirements being confined to choice lots of velvet and Tuscan for mixing purposes. We submitted several lines of fowl wheat and cleared same for whole wheat, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; broken, etc., 1s 9d to 1s 11d. We quote prime milling at 2s 5½d to 2s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 5d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—We offered a few lines of kidneys, for which there was poor competition. We quote best at L3 to L3 10s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—The market is bare of prime oaten sheaf, and we have strong inquiry for a quantity of this class. As showing the preference given to prime chaff a small lot of choice quality realised £4 5s per ton, while medium quality was almost unsaleable. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L3 5s to L3 10s; good, L2 15s to L3; inferior and medium, L2 to L2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Good demand. Feeding, 1s 11d to 2s; milling, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Wheat: milling, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; fowls' wheat, 2s 0d to 2s 3d. Hay: ryegrass and clover, best, L3. Straw: pressed, 22s; loose, 28s. Bran: L2 15s. Pollard: L3. Flour: L6 10s to L7. Butter: best brands factory, 10d to 11d; dairy, 6d to 8d. Oatmeal: L10. Potatoes: well picked, good sample, 20s; old stock from 1s per bag. Chaff: much firmer demand; L2 15s to L3, best. New potatoes, L5, Auckland; local, 5s.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, January 2.—Tallow: The stock consists of 17,401 casks. The imports during the month were 7446 casks, and the deliveries 6896 casks.

London, January 3.—At the tallow sales 1425 casks were offered, and 925 sold. Mutton: Fine, 28s 3d; medium, 27s. Beef: Fine, 27s 3d; medium, 26s.

London, January 4.—The Antwerp wool sales will be held on the 9th and 10th inst. Five thousand bales have been catalogued, but among these there are only 20 bales of Australian.

The Bradford wool market closes brisker. Common sixties, 30½d; super, 32½d.

Melbourne, January 9.—The wool sales have been resumed, but the market is flat. Prices of merino were unchanged. Low, coarse sorts were decidedly easier.

INVERCARGILL WOOL SALE.

The first wool sale of the season at Invercargill was held on Tuesday, when 6100 bales were catalogued. There was a large attendance of buyers, and competition was very keen for finer sorts. Coarse crossbreds brought from 10 to 15 per cent. above last year's rates, prices running from 7d to 8½d; fair, clear crossbreds, 8½d to 9½d, an increase of 15 to 20 per cent.; halfbred, 10d to 12½d, an increase of 35 per cent.; merino brought up to 13d, being from 30 to 40 per cent. increase. The competition in coarser sorts was weak.

TIMARU WOOL SALE.

The second wool sale from the catalogue comprised 6768 bales. Halfbred and crossbred wools were decidedly easier than at the first sale, and a good quantity was passed in. There was very keen bidding for merino wool, and it brought quite a ½d higher than at the last sale. Scouring wools (pieces, etc.) sold very well; halfbred sold up to 12½d; crossbred, 10½d; three-quarterbred, 9½d; merino, 13½d; scoured, 18s; merino pieces, 10½d; bellies, 9d; locks, 4d. The catalogue was the largest ever offered with the exception of 1894.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

RABBITSKINS—Market unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS—Market very firm at late quotations.

HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; inferior, 2d to 2¾d per lb.

TALLOW—Market firm. Best rendered mutton, 15s 6d to 17s; medium, 13s 6d to 15s; rough fat, 10s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

WOOL—The second sale of the season takes place on Friday, 12th inst., and the third sale on Friday, 2nd February.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington comprised 2520 fat sheep, 2400 fat lambs, 4600 store sheep, 356 cattle, and 243 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—128 head yarded, the bulk being heifers and cows, but there were very few good steers. The wants of the trade were small, and there was a very poor demand, and a further drop in prices, best only realising 19s per 100lb, medium to good 14s to 17s, cow and inferior down to 12s. Per head good steers brought L7 to L8, others L4 15s to L6 10s; heifers L4 10s to L5 15s, cows L3 15s to L6 17s 6d.

FAT SHEEP—There was a mixed yarding of fat sheep, the bulk being butchers' sorts. The market was irregular. Freezing sheep sold from 13s to 14s 6d, and butchers' ewes 9s 9d to 13s.

FAT LAMBS—These were well represented, and met with a good demand. A few extra prime sold at up to 13s 10d; freezing quality, 11s 6d to 13s; and lighter, 11s 4d.

STORE SHEEP—The market was well supplied, and buyers of all classes were very keen, every line changing hands at prices which can leave little margin when compared with values ruling for fat pens. Amongst the lines of wethers 402 four-tooths sold at 13s 9d, 400 at 13s 7d, 390 at 13s 5d to 13s 7d, and 370 at 13s 3d. Seven hundred and sixty mixed two-tooths brought 12s 4d, and a line of 268 maiden ewes 9s. Small lots of ewes sold at 6s 6d to 9s, a line of 400 hoggets at 13s 7d, and small lots at 12s 6d.

STORE LAMBS—These included 104 at 10s 10d, 445 at 10s 2d, and 700 at 10s.

PIGS—There was only a medium entry of pigs, and the demand for both stores and fats was anything but good. Baconers brought 30s to 34s 6d, or 3d per lb; porkers, 20s to 30s, or 3½d per lb; stores, 14s 9d to 19s; weaners, 11s to 14s; and suckers, 5s 9d to 10s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Entries this week again were not numerous, but those who were fortunate enough to have useful young light horses forward, of which the supply chiefly consisted, got good prices for them. There was a very fair attendance of buyers, and a large amount of business could have been done if greater numbers of suitable horses had been on offer. The principal demand is for superior young heavy draught geldings for town carriers, good spring-cart horses, and first-class hacks and harness horses. There were no first-class draughts forward this week, but a useful farm gelding was sold at L34, and three good spring dray horses at from L24 to L28, a first-class buggy horse at L21, another at L18, and several tramcar horses at from L10 to L14. We quote: First-class young draught mares and geldings, at from L45 to L50; good do, L38 to L45; medium, L30 to L35; aged, L18 to L23; upstanding young spring-carters, at from L25 to L30; good do, L18 to L23; light harness horses and hacks, first class, at from L18 to L25; good do, L14 to L17; medium, L8 to L12; aged and weedy sorts, L2 to L5.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(Per special favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—169 yarded, prices slightly better than last week. Fat bullocks, L7 5s to L8 15s; medium, L6 5s to L7 2s 6d; best cows and heifers, L5 10s to L6 17s 6d; medium, L4 to L5 5s.

SHEEP—821 penned, prices about 3s higher than last sale. Best crossbred wethers, 15s to 16s 6d; medium, 13s 6d to 14s 9d; best ewes, 13s to 14s 3d; medium, 12s to 12s 9d.

LAMBS—383 forward, prices same as last week. Best lambs, 10s 6d to 11s 9d; medium, 9s to 10s 3d.

PIGS—159 offered. Prices showed no improvement. Suckers, 6s 6d to 13s; slips, 16s to 17s 6d; stores, 18s to 21s; porkers, 28s to 36s; baconers, 39s to 42s.

THE *Xaverian*, the annual edited by the pupils of St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, Melbourne, is to hand, and a very creditable volume it is. It is tastefully got up, liberally illustrated, and contains a quantity of reading matter which will interest many outside of those directly connected with the institution. The magazine is not devoted solely to a record of College doings. Even the record of College work, whether in the class room or in the athletic field, is told in a bright and chaty style, which shows that the youthful editors know how to cater for their many readers. On the whole the *Xaverian* is creditable alike to the College and the printers.

The Railway authorities notify that holiday excursion tickets issued between December 18 and January 2 will be available for return up to February 6.—*.*

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NOTICE.

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

Correspondents forwarding obituary and marriage notices are particularly requested to be as concise as possible.

DEATH.

FINEGAN.—On the 22nd December, 1899, at Scotland street, Roxburgh, Elizabeth Finegan; aged 65.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

A 'FAST FRIEND' AND A 'SWORN FOE.'



EMERSON described good manners as 'the happy way of doing things.' He might have added that it was also the happy way of saying things. An evil tale against the Church, for instance, is never a pleasant thing for Catholics to hear, even when uttered in perfect good faith. But a well-mannered man will at least avoid making the utterance of it needlessly offensive. Take the fiction of the Church's alleged hostility to experimental science. A. COLLETTE will 'let you have it' with a whoop and a swoop suggestive of the blow of a Fijian war-club. With a Dean STANLEY—i.e., with a gentleman—it would be like the same discarded implement of war wrapped in a feather pillow. And if you will insist on clubbing us—well, let the weapon at least fall without the needlessly irritating and ill-mannered accompaniment of sectarian war-whoops and hard names. To the COLLETTE class belongs the unlearned individual who, as we hear from a correspondent, maintained recently in his pulpit the thesis that 'the Reformation was the fast friend, as Popery was the sworn foe, of science.' This is one of those things that are best left unsaid, or if said, might with advantage be put differently. Nobody would have been more amazed than the Reformers themselves at the publication of such a claim either on behalf of themselves or of the novel principles which they introduced into the Christian life of their time. Most of them were uncompromising enemies of intellectual progress. One result of the propagation of their tenets was the ruin of the splendid schools and universities which the Catholic Church had established over Europe;

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another was the persecution of men the head and front of whose offending were the signal success they had achieved in the realm of experimental science.

LUTHER was credulous to a degree, but vigorously opposed to education and science. BAX, in his *German Society at the Close of the Middle Ages*, shows how the father of the Reformation claimed frequent intercourse with the Evil One, and was a firm believer in astrology, fairies, changeling children (which he suggested should be drowned), and other curious superstitions of the crowd. The Protestant writer DRAPER, however, bears witness to the fact that Dr. LUTHER's credulity did not prevent his pouring out on ARISTOTLE and the schoolmen the full-charged vials of his most concentrated abuse. He raved with a fine fury against high schools and universities. They should be 'razed to the ground,' he declared, for 'during the reign of the Popes the devil spread his nets to catch the souls of men by the erection of schools and convents.' As a result of the hostility of the early Reformers, the famous universities of Erfurt, Leipsic, Rostock, Heidelberg, Freiburg, and Basel were almost deserted; the study of science was discouraged; education declined at a fearful rate; and ERASMUS—himself a man of great learning and a friend of the reformers—sorrowfully wrote: 'There is a dearth of letters wherever Lutheranism reigns.' Elsewhere he says: 'Booksellers declare that they could more easily sell 3000 books before the introduction of the new gospel than they could dispose of 600 after it.' A similar decline of letters and of science followed the spread of the Reformation in Holland, Scandinavia, England, and Scotland. According to COBBETT, there were in Catholic days 'nearly 300 halls and private schools at Oxford, besides the colleges, and there were not above eight remaining towards the middle of the seventeenth century.' LUTHER and MELANCTHON both piled abuse with liberal voice and flowing pen on the humble Polish priest COPERNICUS for his discovery that the sun, and not the earth, is the centre of the solar system—and this at a time when the dignitaries of our Church and the professors of Catholic universities were proclaiming the new doctrine far and wide.

It used to be the fashion in certain quarters to refer to GALILEO as a martyr of science. People who are acquainted with the results of recent research on this long-lived controversy know better now. We may here state incidentally that the teaching authority of the Church was not implicated in the edicts of the Congregation of the Holy Office of 1616 and 1633 affecting GALILEO, as neither decision was signed or ratified by the Pope. In any event, the question of the earth or of the sun being the centre of our system was not one which concerned faith or morals, and therefore could not form the object matter of the Church's infallibility. GALILEO was no martyr of science. All the martyrs of science that history keeps a record of were those that suffered at the hands of those who upheld the principles which were promulgated in the great religious upheaval of the sixteenth century. Thus, the distinguished astronomer KEPLER was banished by the theologians of Tübingen for having advocated the Copernican theory and the adoption of the reformed calendar of Pope GREGORY XIII. Another illustrious astronomer, TYCHO BRAHE, was banished by CHRISTIAN IV.—the leader of the Reformed troops in the Thirty Years War—and his magnificent observatory of Uraniburg (Denmark), which had cost the enormous sum (for those days) of 200,000 dollars, was completely destroyed. RENE DESCARTES, who is described as 'one of the mightiest geniuses of any age,' was, according to LECKY, made the subject of a long and bitter persecution by the Reformed clergy of Holland. In England, as MACAULAY and DIRCKS have shown, an even worse fate befel the second Marquis of Worcester, who invented and patented the first practical working steam engine over a century before WATT's machine was heard of. When the Royal Society was founded in London about 1660 for the advancement of science, 'theological odium,' says DRAPER, 'was directed against it with so much rancour that, doubtless, it would have been extinguished had not King CHARLES II. given it his open and avowed support.' Violent opposition was shown both in England and Germany against GREGORY XIII's reformed calendar, which was promulgated in 1582. Some of the strongest opposition

came from the Protestant theologians, as at Tübingen, and the calendar was not introduced into England until 1752 and in Germany until 1774. The Protestant writer ANDREW D. WHITE states that the Oxford and Cambridge universities crippled COOK's voyage of 1772 by preventing the great scientist PRIESTLEY—the discoverer of oxygen—from accompanying it. The reason of the opposition was the fact that PRIESTLEY held Socinian views on religion. Even in the present century Sir CHARLES LYELL complained bitterly of the strong animus displayed by English churchmen of his day against the science of geology. And who is not aware of the violent persecution inflicted both by clergy and laity on HARVEY for having made known his discovery of the circulation of the blood? His house was at last torn down over his head and his papers and books destroyed. JENNER and SIMPSON were, at periods far apart, denounced from the pulpits of Canterbury Cathedral and Cambridge University for having discovered and introduced, the one vaccination, and the other the use of chloroform and other anæsthetics in surgical and maternity cases. The list might easily be prolonged. But enough has been said to show that some of our hypercritical friends would do well to preserve a discreet silence regarding GALILEO and the 'martyrs of science.' DRAPER, the ultra-Protestant writer referred to above, says in his *Conflict between Science and Religion* that 'so far as science is concerned, nothing is owed to the Reformation.' The illustrious German writer HETTINGER declares that 'it is a notable fact that Protestantism checked the development of science for centuries.' Evidence justifying this statement will be found in abundance in JANSEN's monumental work, *The History of the German People*, and in Dr. Dollinger's *Reformation, its Development and its Results*.

It is not to Baron VERULAM (miscalled Lord BACON) but to the Catholic schoolmen of the Middle Ages that we owe the inductive or experimental method of study which has done so much for our present knowledge of physical science. It was announced and followed by GERBERT (afterwards Pope Sylvester II.) in the tenth century, by the illustrious ALBERTUS MAGNUS, and by the great Franciscan Friar, ROGER BACON, in the thirteenth century, and was a recognised system hundreds of years before Baron VERULAM saw the light in 1561. The renaissance of science, as DRAPER admits, began in Italy with that universal genius, LEONARDO DA VINCI, and not with VERULAM. The inductive sciences are closely connected both with philosophy and with revelation. Both of these latter throw much light on physical science. They can do without physical science. Physical science cannot do without them. The Church recognises and acts upon the principle that the truths of physical science, like those of revelation, come from the one GOD, and that there is and ever must be complete harmony between them. And she alone can give to scientific investigators after truth those aids which will prevent them falling, as so many have fallen, into the pitfall of generalising at wild random from the data of observation without reference to the known truths of philosophy or of revelation. The Catholic Church has ever been the friend of true science. She is to-day the competent—and the only—barrier left between Christianity and Agnosticism. This idea is forcibly set forth in an article by the Agnostic writer, Mr. MALLOCK, on 'The Intellectual future of the Catholic Church,' which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* for November. The following extract, though somewhat lengthy, will give a fair idea of the scope and drift of this remarkable article:—

Year by year, as scientific knowledge increases, and as the consciousness of what it means becomes clearer and more diffused, the intellectual bankruptcy of Protestantism becomes more and more evident. The position of Rome, on the other hand, is being affected in a precisely opposite way. In exact proportion as Protestantism exhibits its inability to vindicate for itself, either in theory or in practice, any teaching authority which is really an authority at all, the perfection of the Roman system, theoretically and practically alike, becomes in this particular respect more and more striking and obvious. In the first place, the effect of science on the external evidences of Christianity, being, as we have seen on the admission of Protestants themselves, to rob these evidences of their inherent doctrinal definiteness, a living authority which shall interpret and fix their meaning, and also confront objectors with some reasonable theory of itself, is now being recognised, with a clearness unparalleled in former ages, as the sole foundation on which any doctrinal Christianity can be supported. In the second place, the logical completeness with which this foundation is supplied by Rome is, in consequence of this fact, being brought

into increasing prominence; and in the third place, this completeness is being emphasised yet farther by the ignominious failure of Protestantism to provide any equivalent. Who can conceive of four Catholic theologians, all claiming to speak in the name of the Church of Rome, but holding opposite views, and expressing them with equal vehemence, as to the nature of the priesthood, and of the sacraments, the authority of General Councils, and even as to the question whether Christ rose from the dead? The idea is absurd. There are many doctrinal questions as to which even Rome has as yet defined nothing; but the doctrines which she has defined she has defined clearly and for ever; and she will for ever stand by these definitions, or will fall by them.

'In this way it is then, that modern historical criticism is working to establish, so far as intellectual consistency is concerned, the Roman theory of Christianity, and to destroy the theory of Protestantism, for it shows that Christian doctrine can neither be defined nor verified except by an authority which, as both logic and experience prove, Rome alone can with any plausibility claim.

It is a good saying and true that 'science is the hand-maid of religion.' There can be no discord between them. What DRAPER and others call the 'conflict' between science and religion is, says Dr. ZAHM, merely 'a conflict between private individuals—scientists and philosophers with their hypotheses, on the one hand, commentators and theologians, with their provisional interpretations, on the other.' In other words, it is a conflict of opinions and theories, and not of defined dogmas and demonstrated scientific facts. In the quoted words of Mr. MALLOCK we have evidence from no over-friendly source that the Catholic Church, and she alone of all the creeds, has nothing to fear and much to gain from the progress of science. So far from impeding it, her true mission is, and has ever been, to stimulate it. In the words of the Vatican Council, 'the Church, far from being opposed to the progress of the human arts and sciences, encourages them in many ways.' For 'she recognises that, coming from God, the Author of sciences, their proper use should, with the assistance of His grace, lead to God.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

Mr John Cleary, brother of the editor of the N.Z. TABLET, has arrived in Dunedin on a holiday tour of the Colony.

The Very Rev. John Ryan, S.J., left Dunedin towards the end of last week for Melbourne.

The Rev. Father Moloney, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, leaves Dunedin to-day (Thursday) on his return journey to the Empire City.

The Very Rev. Canon Franklin was a passenger by the Waikare on the trip to the West Coast sounds. During the stay of the steamer at Port Chalmers Canon Franklin called on the clergy at the Bishop's Palace, Dunedin.

Mr A. Vallis, organist of St. Joseph's Cathedral, who left for Europe on a holiday tour some months ago, has returned to Dunedin and resumed his duties.

The Rev. Fathers Ryan and O'Malley, who had been secured for the Diocese of Dunedin by his Lordship Bishop Verdon when in Ireland some months ago, arrived in Dunedin on Wednesday morning by the Talune from Melbourne.

A meeting of the Catholics of Dunedin and suburbs will be held in St. Joseph's Hall, on Friday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due reception of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon on his return from Europe. His Lordship is expected to arrive here on April 8.

The bazaar, which was held at Middlemarch in aid of the building fund of the Catholic Church, has been a great success for so small a centre of population, the net proceeds amounting to £105. This result was due principally to the zeal of the stallholders and their assistants, and to the work of the energetic secretary, Mr. Michael Moynihan. The Rev. Father Lynch and the Catholic body desire to express their cordial acknowledgment of the generous and friendly aid given, and the kindness shown by their non-Catholic neighbours. The plans for the new church are being now prepared, and it is expected that the work will be started shortly.

The Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, gratefully acknowledge receipt of the sum of £3 3s from his Lordship Bishop Grimes, £1 1s from the Ven. Archpriest Walsh, Westport, and £1 from 'A Friend,' Lawrence.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

WE have to thank Messrs. Charles Begg and Co., Dunedin, for a neat pocket calendar.

THE *Triad* for the current month contains a quantity of very good reading matter of a varied character. The illustrations, which include a coloured supplement, are above the average.

A FEATURE of the Christmas issue of the *Sydney Catholic Press* is a number of full-page illustrations of valuable paintings of religious subjects, the property of his Eminence Cardinal Moran.

FARMERS and horse-owners in South Canterbury report the troublesome bot fly to be not nearly so bad this year as has been the case for the past two or three years.

WE have received from the publishers, Messrs McKee and Co., of Wellington, *Andrew Wiseman's Parity*, a humorous Scotch reading, by Mr. John McGlashan, well-known in musical circles, in the Empire City.

IN commemoration of the opening of the Waiau River bridge, Mrs. J. G. Ward was recently the recipient of a handsome gold fob, suitably inscribed, and presented by the contractor, Mr. W. Baird.

REV. Mother Mary Joseph Aubert writes acknowledging with grateful thanks the receipt of the sum of £6 2s from the Sisters of Mercy, Hokitika, in aid of the funds of the Sisters of Our Lady of Compassion, Wellington.

THE Irish Athletic Society, of Southland, intend to hold their annual sports meeting on March 14, when among other events there will be a £60 St. Patrick's Handicap. Further particulars can be obtained from the hon. secretary, Mr. D. Hinchey, Criterion Hotel, Invercargill.

SPEAKING in the Otaki electorate last week the Premier said that Old Age pensions for nine months of the financial year had been paid and still the Treasury had £218,000 to the good. As another instance of the prosperity of the Colony, he pointed out, that when the Income Tax was first struck they received £68,000, while this year it would reach £125,000, an increase of 85 per cent.

STEPS are being taken in Auckland (writes the correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*) to establish a home for incurables and convalescents to commemorate the approaching jubilee of the arrival in Auckland of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy on April 9, 1850. The Rev. Mother Cecilia Maker, at the instance of Bishop Pompallier, then undertook the education of the children of the Church, both Maori and European.

A COUNTRY resident, who had evidently chopped up with a tomahawk in his backyard a stick or two of indifferent prose into suitable lengths, sent the result of his labours, which he designated poetry, to a Southland contemporary. In a note which accompanied his handiwork he modestly remarked: 'Colonial poets cannot hope to be appreciated like Kipling, though their work may be as good, or even better, than his.'

THE *Dominican Star* for 1900 is now ready, and copies can be obtained at the N.Z. TABLET office, or at St. Dominic's Priory, Dunedin. This is one of the best and most interesting annuals published, and a copy should find a place in every Catholic household. This year's volume is larger than that issued a year ago, and the subject matter is of a very high order of merit. The volume has been very favourably reviewed by many of the secular papers in the Colony. It is beautifully bound in cloth, blocked in gold, and profusely illustrated. The price is 3s 6d, or post free 3s 10d.

IT is the custom of the Marist Brothers stationed in New Zealand (says the *Nelson Colonist*, January 4) to meet each year for a religious retreat, a season of spiritual exercises which last for a week. By reason of the central position and the accommodation provided, the Stoke Orphanage is the usual meeting place, and the Brothers from all parts of New Zealand are now assembling, the retreat commencing on the 6th inst. It is anticipated that about fifty will attend, and the Rev. Father Ginisty, S.M., of Sydney, will be present to conduct the proceedings and give addresses.

THE prospectus of St Patrick's College appears elsewhere in this issue. It is needless to draw the attention of parents and guardians to the excellence of the education imparted at St. Patrick's College, as its record since its establishment bears ample testimony to its success. The College is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage. The course of education is classical, scientific, and mercantile, special attention being devoted to the last-named branch. Students are prepared for the Civil Service, Law, University, and Musical examinations. Full particulars can be obtained from the College authorities.

THE traffic on the Government railways during the Christmas and New Year's holidays was very heavy, the number of passengers from Dunedin on Boxing Day being close on 6000. It is very creditable to the staff, with the appliances at their command, that this large number of excursionists was dealt with successfully, and that not a single accident or mishap of any kind marred the day's record. It is admitted that the accommodation was not sufficient to meet such an abnormal increase in passenger traffic, but this is the business of the authorities in Wellington, and under the circumstances all the more credit is due to the Dunedin office for having, with the plant at its disposal, coped so successfully with the crowds that travelled both North and South during the principal holidays.

THE St. Mary's Orphanage girls (says the *Nelson Colonist*), to the number of about 130, were taken on Wednesday for their annual picnic. The children, accompanied by the Sisters in charge, his Grace Archbishop Redwood, the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, Father George Mahony, and a few friends, were conveyed to the 'Glen' in vehicles provided from Mr. R. Thomas' stables. The day was spent in the usual way with games, sports, and rambles in the bush and on the sea-shore, and needless to say the children enjoyed their outing to the full. Before leaving the picnic ground, Dean Mahoney addressed the assemblage, and reminded the children of an old friend whom they had lost (the late Mr. M. J. Hunt), but congratulated them on obtaining a worthy successor to perform the work of gathering funds in Mr. B. Crisp, junior, and he thanked that gentleman for his labour, and also all those who had contributed to give the children the great treat which they had so much enjoyed. Cheers were given for those who had helped, including Father George Mahony, who was very active in getting off the sports.

In connection with the retirement of Inspector Pender from the Police Force of the Colony, the *Masterton Times*, an outspoken organ of the Opposition, pays a warm tribute to the zeal and impartiality of that gentleman. It says:—No servant of the Colony ever retired from his post with more honour than Peter Pender, whose retirement from the important post of senior Inspector of Police is to take place in a few days. We feel that the circumstance is one that calls for more than ordinary notice at the hands of the journals of the Colony; for if the preservation of the peace in the community, and the execution of that civil law which is the basis of social order and welfare, are in the province of the police, and there is any merit in the efficient discharge of police duty, Mr. Pender undoubtedly represents the highest type of such merit. For during a long and honourable career he combined firmness with gentleness, and while vigorous in the suppression and detection of crime, he was never known to exhibit a trace of the persecuting spirit, or the anxiety to 'make out a case,' which is generally attributed to policemen. This somewhat rare trait of police character often called forth admiring and approving comment from the Bench—magisterial and judicial—when Mr. Pender was engaged in prosecutions. A stern and all-mastering sense of justice marked his character. Mr. Pender's career did not begin in the New Zealand police force. He saw service in the Crimea and in Victoria, and through all he was regarded as a man to be relied upon. Lyddite shells were not in vogue in his day, but had they been he would have walked about among them, as they exploded, with the same unruffled air as if he were walking about the Christchurch streets. When we express our respect, and even reverence, for the unsullied character and fine qualities of the aged officer, we are only voicing the universal opinion, which has been repeatedly expressed from the Bench and in Parliament, as well as by the man in the street. The Colony certainly furnishes no finer model of police efficiency than that which Peter Pender presents. One does not, as a rule, advocate a popular tribute to public officers; but in this case we most heartily advocate a public tribute to an officer who will be remembered, in his honourable retirement, as the model Peace Officer. It would be only fitting that services so numerous and efficient as his, and a character so admirable should be acknowledged in a fitting manner.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Miss Maud McCarthy possesses a most valuable violin, a genuine Guenerius, with an authenticated history of its descent—a brother violin to that played on by the famous Paganini.

At the annual dinner of St. Joseph's College (Sydney) ex-pupils the Rev. Father Herbert, of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, was present, and responded to the toast of 'Success to the Ex-Students' Union.'

The Rev. Father Hegarty, C.M., who was for some years on the Vincentian mission at Ashfield, has left for the Melbourne House of his Order. It was intended to make him a presentation before leaving Ashfield, but the rule of the Order debarred any such demonstration.

A Sydney Coroner's juryman a few days ago caused not a little sensation by appearing with the Victoria Cross on his coat—as every V.C. is entitled to do to the day of his death, and entitled also to the salute of every military man who passes him. The old hero was Mr. A. J. Heap, who won his cross at Delhi in the Indian Mutiny in 1858 by carrying a wounded officer off the field in the face of a hot fire.

'Miss Amy Castles, the young Victorian singer (says the *British Australasian*), whom the Australians have boomed so tremendously during the past six months, has come over from Paris to spend a few days in London. At her interview with Sir Hubert Parry, principal of the Royal College of Music, she sang one or two numbers with which her name has been constantly associated in the colonies, the distinguished conductor himself playing the young singer's accompaniments. That the Australians have not overrated the marvellous qualities of her truly remarkable voice may be gathered from the fact that Sir Hubert at once offered to have her trained at the Royal College entirely free of charge. This generous and very flattering offer Miss Castles is hardly likely to accept, as a Continental training is considered essential to an operatic career.' A letter received in Melbourne recently from Miss Castles contained a communication from Sir Hubert Parry. While expressing his appreciation of the wonderful quality and freshness of her voice, Sir Hubert Parry adds that it shows no signs whatever of 'forcing or strain.' He regrets that she was not permitted to accept his offer, but assures her that it remains open to her at any time. Friends and musical experts in London were unanimous, Miss Castles adds, in recommending her the Continental training, under the teacher of the greatest singers of the century, Madame Marchesi.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Affairs had been somewhat quiet in South Africa until Saturday morning, when General Joubert attacked Beaters and Ladysmith from all sides of the town. The garrison repulsed the attack. There was a tremendous fire of musketry and field guns, and the fighting was of a desperate character, and almost continuous throughout the day—the fiercest hitherto during the war. At 9 a.m. General White heliographed to General Buller: 'Enemy repulsed.' At 11 o'clock: 'The fighting continues. Enemy reinforced from the south.' At 1 o'clock: 'Enemy beaten off, but still round me in great numbers.' At 3 p.m.: 'Attack was

renewed, and I am very hard pressed.' At this stage the sun failed, and General White stopped heliographing. However, a private heliograph message showed that the Boers got so near the Gordons and Manchesters in the morning that the latter used their bayonets in repelling them.

General Buller, reporting to the War Office upon the attack at Ladysmith, mentions a camp rumour that the Boers were defeated and 400 prisoners taken. War correspondents agree that the Boer losses were heavy.

General White later on reported to the Home authorities that the Boers were repulsed everywhere with heavy loss, greatly exceeding the casualties on the British side.

A London message, under date January 8, says that the widespread suspense over the attack on Ladysmith was relieved late this afternoon by the War Office publishing a heliograph message from General White stating that the attack lasted 17 hours, and was pushed with the greatest courage and energy.

Some of the British entrenchments on Waggon Hill were thrice taken and retaken. The enemy held one point throughout, but at dusk, during a heavy rainstorm, they were ejected most gallantly, at the point of the bayonet, by the Devonshire Regiment, Major Cecil W. Park leading, and Colonel Ian Hamilton rendering valuable service.

General French reports that four companies of the first battalion of the Suffolk Regiment at night attacked a hill some distance from his main position. The enemy sounded the British order to retire, just at the moment when Colonel Arthur John Watson, of the Suffolks, was wounded. Three-fourths of the Suffolks thereupon retreated. The remainder held their position till they were outnumbered. Sixty-three men and seven officers were made prisoners. General French's situation remains unchanged. The first battalion of the Essex Regiment have replaced the captured Suffolks.

WEDDING BELLS.

M'GARRY—CONDON.

A very pretty wedding took place on the 27th December at the Catholic Church, Gore, the contracting parties being Mr. Daniel McGarry, fourth son of Mr. Thomas McGarry, County Antrim, Ireland, and Miss Ellen Condon, fourth daughter of Mr. Matthew Condon, County Cork, Ireland. The Rev. Father O'Donnell performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of the young couple. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Thomas Leahy, was handsomely attired in Irish poplin, embroidered with white silk, and wore a white picture hat with pink roses. The bridesmaids were Misses E. Ootter, and E. Leahy (cousins of the bride) who looked exceedingly pretty dressed in silver grey lustre, trimmed with pink silk. Mr. W. Nolan acted as best man. When the marriage was over, the happy couple, accompanied by many friends, proceeded to Mr. Handley's, where about forty guests partook of the wedding breakfast. The Rev. Father O'Donnell proposed the health of the newly married couple. In the evening the bride and bridegroom, amid many farewells of sincere and hearty wishes for their future happiness, took their departure by train for the North, where they intend to spend their honeymoon. The presents were numerous, handsome and valuable.

OBITUARY.

MISS ELIZABETH FINEGAN, ROXBURGH.

General and sincere regret was felt in the Teviot district when it was known that Miss Finegan, of Roxburgh, had passed away at her residence on Friday, December 22, at the age of 65 years. The deceased had been a great sufferer for some months, but she bore her trials with great fortitude until the end came. Miss Finegan was born at Chatham in 1835, and was for a number of years associated with Miss Mullin in business in Glasgow. About 20 years ago Miss Finegan and Miss Mullin came out to New Zealand and settled down in Roxburgh. The deceased lady was very popular in the district, her kind and unassuming manner making her a general favourite with all classes. She was of a most charitable disposition, having during her residence in Roxburgh done many acts of kindness unknown to the world. Miss Finegan was a prominent member of the Catholic Church in the township, and her demise is keenly felt by the congregation. The funeral took place on Christmas Day, the burial service being conducted by the Rev. Father Delaney.—*R.I.P.*

MRS. CATHERINE HOARE, KERRYTOWN.

I regret (writes an occasional correspondent) to record the death of Mrs. Catherine Hoare, relict of the late Mr. Patrick Hoare, of Kerrytown, which took place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Wareing, Woodlands, Temuka, on January 4. The late Mrs. Hoare, who was a native of Kerry, came to this Colony in 1862 with her husband and two children, her two sons, Messrs. Richard and Denis Hoare, having arrived in New Zealand some time previous. Shortly after his arrival the late Mr. Hoare took up land at Kerrytown, where the family remained till his death, about five years ago, after which the deceased lady went to live with her daughter, where her death occurred at the ripe old age of 95 years. Up to the time of her death Mrs. Hoare showed wonderful vitality, retaining her faculties to the last. She walked to Temuka on the occasion of the last General Election for the purpose of recording her vote, and was present at the Temuka Sports on Boxing Day. Her descendants number thirty-seven grandchildren and twenty-eight great-grandchildren. The deceased lady lived a truly Christian life, and her funeral, which took place on Saturday, was one of the longest seen in Temuka.—*R.I.P.*

People We Hear About.

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Frank Russell son of the Lord Chief Justice, and Miss Mary Ritchie, daughter of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Charles Murphy, of the North-East Bar, son of the late Mr. Edmund Murphy, Chief Receiver of the Land Judges' Court and Local Government Arbitrator, Dublin, has been appointed to a Legal Commissionship on the Gold Coast. Among his colleagues of the North-East Bar Mr. Murphy was greatly esteemed.

Monsignor Potron, O.F.M., Titular Bishop of Jericho, who presided recently at the ceremony of the translation of the Relics of St. Valentine, in the Franciscan Church, Glasgow, has been through two wars, saw the charge at Balaclava, and heard the boom of guns at Sebastopol. He is entitled to wear the V.C. and Montenegrin medal for services rendered as chaplain in the field.

The marriage of Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Hazen, widow of the late General Hazen, took place at St. Paul's Catholic Church, New York, on November 8. The wedding was private and of the simplest character, only Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Ludlow, who are the bride's mother and sister respectively, and Lieutenant Caldwell, Admiral Dewey's aide-de-camp, were present. A dispensation was required for the ceremony, Admiral Dewey not being a Catholic. The Admiral has gone down fifty per cent. in the estimation of all the narrow-minded bigots since his marriage.

In the Christmas number of the *Brisbane Age* are a number of photographs of the leading public and business men of Queensland, among which is that of Mr. A. J. Callan, M.L.A., and brother of Mr. J. B. Callan, of Dunedin. Our contemporary says:—Mr. Albert James Callan, M.L.A., for Fitzroy, was born in Dublin in December, 1839, and educated in the Jesuit College in that city. He arrived in Victoria with his father, Dr. Callan, in 1856. He came to Queensland in 1860, and after engaging in pastoral pursuits for many years, settled in Rockhampton in 1880. In 1889 he was elected Parliamentary representative for the Fitzroy electorate, and has since continued to represent that constituency, being at each election returned by large majorities. Mr. Callan is a popular man, and has done much to promote the progress of his important electorate. He takes a deep interest in mining, and in everything that promotes Queensland's progress.

Mr. William Mulholland, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit and of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. T. H. Jordan as County Court Judge for Circuit No. 26. The circuit is one of the most extensive in England, covering sixteen towns in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Salop. The new judge, who was born in the year 1843, is a son of the late Dr. J. S. Mulholland, of Belfast, brother of the distinguished novelist, Lady Gilbert (Rosa Mulholland), and brother-in-law of the Lord Chief Justice. He was educated at the Royal University of Ireland, and there graduated Master of Arts. For some time he practised at the Irish Bar. In 1875 he was called to the English Bar, in 1894 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and in 1896 he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He has had much experience of common law work, chiefly in Liverpool, where he practised until 1894. His colleagues at the Bar, with whom he is personally popular, have received the news of the appointment with much satisfaction.

Mr. William Ludwig, the famous Irish baritone, was born in Dublin in 1847. He is descended from the old Irish family of Ledusachaibh, which, in its various Anglicised forms of Ledwich, Ledwith, and Ledwidge, is still met in many parts of Ireland. The first mention of the name in Irish records occurs in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under date of A.D. 1146. Mr. Ludwig received his early education at the schools of the Christian Brothers in his native city and studied afterwards at the Catholic University of Ireland. His first appearance on the stage took place at the Gaiety Theatre, London, where, under the management of Mr. John Hollingshead, he remained for six years. He afterwards joined the Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, and during nine successive years sang the first baritone rôles in all of that impresario's productions. He is distinguished for breadth of style, clearness of enunciation, dramatic intensity, a magnificent voice, and a noble stage presence. These, and a personal magnetism which words cannot describe, serve to make Mr. Ludwig what a leading New York critic has entitled him, 'The greatest male singer that Europe ever sent to America.'

A great engineering work was opened by the Queen in person, on the 14th October, 1859, now forty years ago. It was the Loch Katrine Water Works for the supply of Glasgow. Her Majesty then saw the volunteers for the first time, as her special guard of honour. Recently the 3rd Lanarkshire Regiment held its fortieth anniversary dinner in commemoration of the memorable event in which they had taken a prominent position. The regiment sent a dinner invitation to Captain Charles O'Neill (late of the 3rd Lanarkshire, and who commanded one of the companies on the occasion referred to), Major Cassells, the secretary, stating that 'there are some of us to the front, and we will keep you in mind at the meeting.' The following is a testimonial in favour of Captain O'Neill from Lord Elcho, now the Earl of Wemyss: 'London, 1863.—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and intelligence which Captain Charles O'Neill has shown as a volunteer officer. We are also indebted to him for a system of scoring in rifle-shooting, viz., by adding hits to points, which has been adopted by the National Rifle Association, and is, indeed, now in general use.—ELCHO.' The Captain Charles O'Neill referred to in the foregoing is (says the *Freeman's Journal*) Mr. Charles O'Neill, M.I.C.E., afterwards M.P. for Thames and Surveyor-General of New Zealand, at present a civil engineer in Sydney.

LEGAL MAXIMS.

WHERE there's a will there's a law suit. The successful lawyer is a man of actions. Look before you leap into litigation. The wise man keeps his own counsel, and the wise counsel keeps his own man. Many a muddle makes a muckle for the lawyers. A conveyancer is never afraid of drafts. A brief in the hand is worth two in a solicitor's office. 'Tis better to have fought and lost than to have had no case at all. Little plaintiffs have large fears. The good solicitor is known by his good deeds. Two heads, a leader and junior, are better than one.

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THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL ON CINNAMON CURE FOR INFLUENZA.

IN its issue of 11th March last the British Medical Journal contains an interesting article by Dr Joseph Carne Ross, M.D., Edin., Physician to Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, on Influenza and its successful treatment by the CINNAMON CURE.

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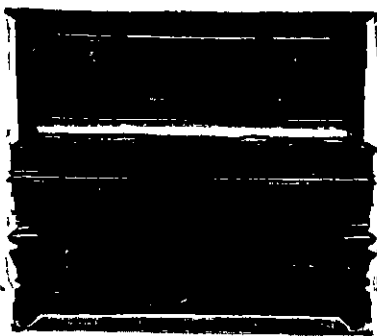
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The Storyteller.

A FISHERMAN'S STORY.

"Ah, oui, Mademoiselle! all is very beautiful this morning." The old Breton fisherman looked up from his net-mending and nodded his picturesque coiffed head approvingly toward the sea curled at his feet,—a calmly sleeping lioness, caressed by sunbeams. "Moi, I love the sea in all her moods, and she has as many as a woman. She is grand—ah, grand in a storm!" His bright blue eyes kindled. "It is only the thought of our boats at the mercy of the waves that makes the hearts of those on shore beat faster. Mais, que voulez-vous? The good Lord Jesus, while He dwelt on earth, chose poor fishermen like ourselves for His companions. He knows the dangers of our life, and He is always on watch la haut,—contentedly the brown, sinewy hands resumed their shuttle-like activity.

"But there are many wrecks upon this coast, are there not?" said the traveller. "They told me at the inn the bay had won its name—La Baie des Trépassés—from the number of dead cast—"

"Ah, but it was thus named before we had our lighthouse—before we had our lighthouse!" interrupted the fisherman quickly. "When it is too dark to know whether the eyes are closed or open, and a tempest is driving your barque straight against those knife-like rocks yonder, what could you expect but wounds! Since the lighthouse has been built, there have not been over a score of wrecks in a year. But in those dark days the good God did not forget us. One night He sent the light by a miracle.

"A miracle!" exclaimed Mademoiselle. "In the world where I dwell they declare, alas! that the age of miracles is long since past."

"Here among us miracles happen constantly," replied the Breton, proudly. "I will tell you the story, if you wish. It is over sixty years ago now,—ma foi! but Time travels with all sails set, and is never becalmed. There were just ourselves here; no Casino,—non, no Casino, nor any of those new affairs that have followed in the track of strangers—voyageurs. And Ramin lived over yonder, below the Falaise. As a young man, he had served on the ships of the king—a helmsman; but when I first remember him he was old, poor body! leaning on a staff, and all his people gone home before him—all except one granddaughter, a Christmas child—Noella. Ah! but she had the beauty of many maidens in one, as welcome to meet as a favouring breeze, good, pure from the soul outward. And from a baby one could see the grace of Heaven growing within her like a flower in a vase. While others of her age would be playing together, she stole away to sit at the foot of Calvary.

"Mademoiselle has visited our Calvaire on the cliff? Only the crucifix is not the same now; the new one is of bronze, but that first one—there are relics still in Our Lady's chapel—it was carved in wood. On one side a figure of the Blessed Mother in all her sorrow, and St. John upholding her—every one large as life and beautifully painted in most lifelike colours. Whenever the rain had faded them, Monsieur le Curé saw that they were restored. Indeed they were so well painted that I ttle Noella, the first time she had been carried there by her grandfather, believed the great crimson wound in Our Lord's side was freshly bleeding; and she knew no peace until Ramin, holding her up at arm's length, permitted her to stroke the wound with the corner of her little white apron—"To make well the hurt of the dear Lord Jesus." And Monsieur le Curé has wiped his eyes when Ramin told him, saying: "Ah! how few of us grown men have done all we could to wipe the blood and pain from the real wounds suffered for our sakes!" And the next Sunday relating it in his sermon, he wished that the tender, pitying heart of this new child—Veronica might beat in the breast of all mankind. Moi, I was only a lad then, but I have his very words, thanks to the good memory my father left me!

"And all at once Noella was a woman. It is strange how fast they grow, these children—boys and girls both. I can never be used to it. My Angèle, one morning she was lying here in my rough arms like a pearl in a shell: the next, as it seemed, she was a bride—a mother. So, too, my Paul: his little brown head just in reach of my hand, like a cane to lean on, and asking a thousand questions about the boats and the sea. Before I could answer half of them he was gone to try his own sail: to steer through the tempests; and I left alone, looking after him into space. Mais, of course it is the will of the good God, or it would not be.

"One afternoon Noella brought her secret to Ramin: Victor loved her,—Victor the brave, the generous, the true; the tall, strong, eldest son of Gaspard, who never failed in any of his duties; who, like her, went to pass an hour every day before the Calvary, and then walked home with her—or at least half the way: who once had suddenly stopped and taken both her hands, crying, "I love thee,—love thee, my Noella! Wilt thou be my wife?" And she had answered: "Yes, if grandpère also will say 'Yes.'"

"But grandpère at first he answered: "No. Attends donc, mon enfant. Wait till I can see. The thought of losing thee has made it very dark to my old eyes." (Moi, I think I said the same to my Angèle.) And Noella laid her soft cheeks close to his and whispered: "Thou wilt not lose me, grandpère; and thou wilt find a son." But "sons" that break into our lives, Mademoiselle, through the round window of our daughter's wedding-ring, they never are the same as those God sends us,—non, jamais. And when she added slowly, "If thou wouldst sooner I should stay with thee, I stay; but I will never marry any one but him." Ramin felt warm tears falling on her face, and heard a sigh that left his heart all fluttering like a captured petrel. And soon he, too, said "Yes," and Easter week they were betrothed at St. Pierre.

"Several times after that I met them coming back from their cliff-walk, each face alight, as one sees the altar on fête days when every candle burns; hand clasped in hand, their shadows making

one (a boy's eyes, Mademoiselle, take note of everything); and there were others who had dreamed of one day walking in Victor's place beside her,—dreamed as youths dream—"

The old man, grown young again from his plunge in Memory's gushing stream, paused in his story long enough to sigh and take a new position.

"Eh, bien, the miracle, it happened on the eve of that June day set for their wedding. A strange purple shadow hung about the horizon, though in mid-sky there was not a cloud large as a mackerel. And the heat!—ah, terrific! Not enough breeze to fill a baby's cap. The sea smooth as a pane of glass, glinting in the sun-glare, and blue as the cloak of Our Lady's picture, with one or two narrow rows of white fringe trimming the edge of the shore. Since before dawn Victor had been "out" in his new boat, La Promesse, and with him his partners, Jean and Eugène, two as lusty lads as ever cast a line. Ramin had come down to change a greeting with the ancient comrades that always sat, smoking an afternoon pipe, upon the quay. And when suddenly the sun was blown out like a torch by a gust of wind, poured from a funnel-shaped cloud, the question passed between them: "Hé, ami, what does that signify?" And some responded: "A coming storm. God temper it, and send our boats all in before it breaks." Others shook their heads and silent watched the sea.

"For, Mademoiselle, it was a sight to watch. The blue had changed to purple, then to green, then black, matching the ominous cloud which, like a ship of war, bore down upon us from the south. Each moment the wind gained strength, while the waves grew into giants. The women, even to the oldest, came running, tottering out, to stand in frightened groups, wringing their helpless hands, looking from sea to sky, from sky to sea. Soon, one by one, we saw the boats blown in, till we could hail all safe—all except Victor's.

"But, child dear, we must not fear," said old Ramin, striving to cheer Noella, sobbing by his side. "No surer boat than his, no finer sailor than Victor. There is yet time: the tempest's dance will not commence ere midnight."

"But even as he spoke the midnight fell—all light passed from the earth and heaven, save when some dazzling spears of fire flashed here and there among the clouds, showing the foaming, wildly-driven waves, rolling, tumbling in, and mingling their roaring with the thunder; while flocks of shrieking sea-gulls flew straight into our faces. That was a night to live through and remember. The end of the world seemed come, and each one trembled for his soul.

"But through it all we thought of poor Victor. With us fisher-folk, as the good God knows, we are one family—one blood, one heart; braving the same dangers, sharing the same hopes and joys and pains. The mothers, sweethearts, wives of those who had made port, were they who cried the loudest. "Ah, the poor Promesse, poor Victor! And oh, the poor Noella! the poor Noella!"

"Yonder on the cliff they tried to light a fire; the women circling it, holding their skirts extended, and the men pouring oil upon the kindling sticks. For a few moments we could see the welcome flame twisting, struggling with the four cruel winds, and then tout d'un coup—the rain, a deluge! If any boat had borne the beating of the waves, it must surely be dashed to atoms, seeking a landing in that awful dark. So in a sudden lull we heard the silvery tinkle of a bell: Monsieur le Curé, in his white surplice, bearing the crucifix, preceded by one choir-boy (in a lightning flash I recognised him, with a cry I could not stifle—my youngest brother, petit Jean; he died in his twelfth year, a little angel), passing down to say the Office of the Dead and send out absolution to the wrecked across those raging waters.

"At the sight of this, Ramin, weeping like the women, stretched forth his arms to find and hold Noella. But she was gone!—through night and storm, over the path which from the earliest years she loved to take—the path to Calvary. Up, up, and up, till she had reached the height, and laid her sweet white face, all wet with tears and rain, against the cross, and twined both arms about it as—they found her. To me who knew her, Mademoiselle, it would seem strange if her heart's cry had not been heard and answered.

"Meanwhile, below, we listened to the chanting of the priest; his rich, familiar tones filling the slowly lengthening lulls; while the boy's responses seemed mere sparks of sound flickering in the wind like our poor lanterns. And, then, all at once—ah, mon Dieu, mon Dieu!—from the unseen mouth of the chancel yonder we heard another voice ring through the night—the voice of Victor! "Hard apart there! Laissez arriver!" And in one instant more the keel of La Promesse grated on the beach.

"Silently, with gesture of the hand, Victor made a path for himself through the throng that rushed to meet him,—walking as one sleeps, with open eyes, but seeing naught before him, hastening on into the gloom. But Jean and Eugène remained to tell us how it was.

"Ah!" said Eugène, making the Sign of the Cross, and often stopping to find his broken voice, "before the good God who hears and judges us, you, Monsieur le Curé, and you, my friends and people, through this fierce storm in which you say my hair has turned foam-white with terror, Victor has steered our boat with sorcerer's cunning: through midnight darkness steady kept his course, and gained the shore as though he had been seeing by a light." And so indeed he did—the light the good God sent him by a miracle.

Then the old fisherman made perfect his sweet story by Victor's explanation, given when they found him kneeling by the side of Noella.

As the tempest raged its maddest, when all hope of succour had quite gone, he suddenly had seen a shaft of light, invisible to either of his comrades,—a broad white ray, cast downward from the cliff, whose peak the Calvary crowned; and by which, clearly as at noon, he took his course and crossed the harbour bar, past all its rocks and hidden perils.

And Noella? Ah! she simply added that, after all her soul had been poured out in prayer, a holy calm fell on her from above; her tear-drained eyes closed as in peaceful sleep; but not before they, too, had seen the awful darkness pierced by a keen lance of light.—a broad white ray thrown out across the sea, its source the wounded side of Christ's carved effigy,—that wound from which, with tenderest pity thrilling her baby-heart, she once had tried to wipe the crimson stain.—*Ave Maria.*

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

CONVENT SCHOOLS, QUEENSTOWN.

On the occasion of the annual prize distribution at St. Joseph's School, Queenstown, conducted by the Dominican Nuns, a very enjoyable entertainment was given by the pupils, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections and recitations. The Rev. Father O'Donnell, in dismissing the children (says the local *Mail*), referred briefly to their work during the year, and wished them a pleasant holiday.

The following received prizes:—

Girls.—M. Bonner, M. Connell, E. Jones, K. Kelly, M. Kelly, N. Marshall, M. M'Bride, M. McCarthy, A. McNeil, C. McLeely, J. McLeely, M. M'Leely, E. Price, M. Richards, and K. Smith.

Boys.—J. Black, A. Bonner, P. Busbridge, J. Busbridge, J. Connell, S. Firth, D. Ferry, T. Kelly, C. D. F., and L. M'Bride, J. McChesney, J. McNeil, and P. and T. Richards.

There was a fair attendance of the friends of the pupils and others at the prize distribution in connection with St. Catherine's School, Queenstown, when an excellent entertainment was given. The first item on the programme was a scene from 'The Merchant of Venice.' One end of the room had been fitted up for the purpose, and the staging reflected great credit on the Sisters who had also trained the young performers with great care. The performance on the whole would compare favourably with that of many amateur dramatic societies. The remainder of the programme consisted of pianoforte solos by Misses Jopp, N. Douglas, M. Carr, and Allan; a pianoforte duet, Misses V. and M. Firth; a recitation, the French class; choruses, singing class; a recitation, Misses Butler, Marshall, and McNeil; vocal duet, Misses K. and M. Robertson; and a vocal solo, Miss Hotop. The accompaniments were efficiently played by Miss A. Douglas.

At the conclusion of the entertainment the Rev. Father O'Donnell congratulated the pupils on the high standard of excellence attained by them. He hoped that they would strive to do as well in the battle of life, and that each succeeding year would place them higher and higher on the ladder of knowledge.

One of the schoolrooms had been set apart for an exhibition of art work done in the convent. This room was tastefully decorated with the various articles, the paintings and other work being excellent. Amongst those deserving of special mention, were several paintings in oils by Miss Douglas, panel paintings by Miss L. May, mirror paintings by Miss Jopp, panels by Miss McBride, carving by Miss B. Allen and Miss J. Black, and art and needle work by Misses D. Butler, M. Carr, L. Carr, B. Clancy, N. Douglas, R. Walde, N. McNeil, and M. Sorensons. Taken throughout the work was of a high standard, and very creditable to pupils and teachers.

The following is the prize list:—

INTERMEDIATE GRADE—CLASS B.

English.—Ada Douglas; hon. mention: T. Jopp, J. Black, N. McNeil, C. Marshall, R. Walde, D. Butler, and B. Clancy.

Arithmetic.—Nellie McNeil; hon. mention: A. Douglas, T. Jopp, C. Marshall, B. Clancy, R. Walde and D. Butler.

French.—A. Douglas; hon. mention: T. Jopp, and J. Black.

Latin.—A. Douglas.

Euclid.—A. Douglas; hon. mention: N. McNeil and C. Marshall.

Algebra.—A. Douglas, won by cut; equal: T. Jopp, N. McNeil, J. Black, C. Marshall, and R. Walde.

English Literature.—A. Douglas; hon. mention: T. Jopp, J. Black, N. McNeil, B. Clancy, C. Marshall, R. Walde, and D. Butler.

INTERMEDIATE—CLASS A.

English.—Nellie Douglas; hon. mention: Mollie Carr, L. May, and M. Sorenson.

French.—Rose Walde; hon. mention: N. McNeil, M. Carr, L. May, C. Marshall, D. Butler, N. Douglas, B. Clancy, and M. Sorenson.

GENERAL PRIZES.

Religious Knowledge.—Mollie Carr; hon. mention: B. Clancy, D. Butler, N. McNeil and C. Marshall.

Painting.—T. Jopp; hon. mention: A. Douglas and L. May.

Music.—Mollie Carr.

Class Singing.—Jeannie Black.

Freehand Drawing.—C. Marshall; hon. mention: N. Douglas, J. Black, N. McNeil, D. Butler, R. Walde, M. Carr and M. Sorenson.

Fancy Needlework.—Lillie May, won by cut; equal: A. Douglas, T. Jopp, J. Black, N. McNeil, and M. Sorenson.

Mountmellick Work.—B. Clancy, won by cut; equal: A. Douglas, T. Jopp and N. Douglas.

Politeness.—Lillie May.

Order.—Mary Sorenson.

Good Conduct.—Ada Douglas.

Wreath for amiability awarded by the votes of her companions to T. Jopp.

A. Douglas, T. Jopp and L. May each received a silver medal for general excellence, the first named being dux of the school.

AUCKLAND SCHOOLS.

ST. PATRICK'S HIGH SCHOOL.

There was a large attendance of pupils, also their parents and friends, at St. Patrick's High School, Auckland, on the occasion of the annual breaking-up entertainment, which was provided by the pupils. There was on exhibition a fine display of the work of the pupils in the form of drawings, paintings, panels, drapes, embroidery, drawn-thread work, point lace, etc., which showed that the education of the pupils in these accomplishments had been well attended to, in addition to the ordinary branches of education. The work shown was all excellent (says a local paper), and some of it very beautiful, and the Sisters, who are responsible for the education of the pupils in this school, deserve great credit for the pains and care which they have evidently bestowed upon the scholars.

The Rev. Dean O'Reilly presided at the entertainment, in the absence of the Bishop and a number of priests were present. The concert opened with a piano duet by Misses J. Quinn and Corley, after which the pupils sang a chorus. Miss Gladys Foley then read an address from the pupils to the Reverend Fathers, in which warm Christmas greetings were voiced. Miss A. Graham sang 'Old Cremona.' Misses Quinn and Corley played another duet, and Miss Rist contributed a recitation, 'Holly and Ivy.' Miss F. Quinn and Miss Graham sang a duet, which was followed by an instrumental solo by Miss J. Quinn. Miss Ricketts recited 'Farewell,' and Misses F. Quinn and Graham sang 'Maids of the greenwood.'

The distribution of Trinity College musical certificates won by pupils of the school then took place. The following is the list:—Senior Pass: Mary Garvey. Intermediate Pass: Maud White. Junior Passes: Lily Fleming, Florence Beehan, Lily Thorne, Edith Davey.

ST. JOHN'S HIGH SCHOOL, PARNELL.

The following is the prize list in connection with St. John's High School, Parnell, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy:—

Standard VII.—Frances McCabe, study, drawing, composition, and work; Evelyn Hogan, printing, writing, science, and study; Evvie Baker, music and study; — Collins, politeness and general improvement.

Standard VI.—Clarice Yates, study and plain sewing; Rose McCabe, drawing and general improvement.

Standard V.—Maud Carrington, good conduct and study; McVeigh, music and general improvement; Kathleen Keogh, arithmetic and grammar.

Standard III.—Rose Yates, writing, drawing, and study; — Horsey, music and general improvement; Florence Carrington, general improvement.

Standard II.—Dorothy Hansen, arithmetic and plain sewing; Ethel Bowerman, writing and geography; — Hawkswood, reading and writing; MacCurdy, geography and arithmetic.

Standard I.—Gladys Laram, tables and plain sewing; — Woodhouse, reading and writing.

Infants.—Master Woodhouse, politeness and reading; — Tighe, sewing, spelling, and reading; Edith Johnston, general improvement; — O'Keefe, writing and numbers; — Johnson, writing and numbers; Vera Woodhouse, amiability; Master Sydney Yates, singing and numbers.

Special prizes.—Frances McCabe, painting; Evelyn Hogan, painting; Mary O'Sullivan, painting; Florrie McVeigh, music; Ethel Bowerman, catechism.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT SCHOOL, PONSONBY.

An entertainment of a very pleasing nature and varied character was given by the pupils of St. Mary's Convent High School, Ponsonby, Auckland, on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes. Among those present were the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, and the Rev. Fathers Patterson, Golden, Purton, and Kamp, and Mr. Napier, M.H.R. At the conclusion of the entertainment, which was of a very high order of merit, the prizes were presented by the Very Rev. Dr. Egan and Mrs. Napier.

The following is the list:—

Matriculation and Civil Service Classes: — Jones, English and algebra; Ellen Casey, science and geography; May McGuire, arithmetic and English; — Herlihy, composition; Laura Condon, 2nd arithmetic and science; Ivy Ansley, composition; Ada Fitzpatrick, music and singing.

Standard VII.—Violet Fitzpatrick, arithmetic and algebra; — Meehan, English and algebra; — Taylor, composition and writing; Hannah McCoy, science and application; Sarah Williams, general improvement; Lily Corcoran, painting and composition.

Standard VI.—Corbett, arithmetic and science; Matilda Brown, geography and composition; Norah Lynch, composition and geography; Marie Fallon, music; Mary Casey, arithmetic; Minnie Brown, needlework and composition; Toosy Brown, composition; Pauline Dempsey, elocution and composition; Amelia Buck, general improvement; — Maudslay, general improvement.

Standard V.—Nellie Mahoney, reading and arithmetic; Ellen Brown, composition and arithmetic; Ella Brown, arithmetic and reading; Ethel Alison, general improvement; Nellie Meehan, reading and composition; Julia Corbett, conduct and 2nd composition; Mazie Ansley, composition; Elsie Court, French; Rita Sullivan, music; Clarice Sheath, reading.

Standard IV.—Marie Ralph, reading and geography; Dela Lees, conduct and reading; Elsie Bray, writing and second composition; Alda Ralph, arithmetic and reading; Winnie Cumisky, composition and spelling; Gertrude Bray, reading and elocution; Teresa Cullen, general improvement.

Standard III.—Lenore Johnston, geography and elocution; Monica Gibbons, arithmetic and geography; Katie Mahoney, composition; Eva Johnston, reading; Kathleen Meehan, geography and spelling; Emily Peake, writing; Georgina Mullin, general improvement.


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Standard II.—Katie Ralph, arithmetic; Effie Sheath, recitation and tables; Rita Thomson, reading; Eileen Cullen, writing and spelling.

Standard I.—Master Sneddon, arithmetic and spelling; Flora Peake, writing and reading.

Preparatory Class.—May O'Brien, writing and arithmetic; Cecilia Gibbons, reading; Master Wynne Sheath, writing and drawing; Nina Johnston, reading and spelling; Geraldine Peake, tables; Lena Hunt, arithmetic; Master Cyril Sneddon, writing and tables; Eame Ellis, spelling and tables; Gay Carlaw, general improvement; Elsie Thomson, general improvement.

Extra Prizes.—Matriculation and Civil Service Classes; Ellen Casey and May McGuire, Christian doctrine; — Jones, conduct and singing; — Herlihy, singing and music; Ada Fitzpatrick, painting; honourable mention for French to the following: — Jones, Ellen Casey, May McGuire, — Herlihy, Ivy Ansley, Laura Condon; honourable mention for music to — Jones, for painting to — Herlihy, for elocution to — Ansley, for wood carving to A. Fitzpatrick.

Standard VII.—Violet Fitzpatrick, music; honourable mention to the following for French: — Meehan, Violet Fitzpatrick, and — Taylor; honourable mention for painting, V. Fitzpatrick; for music, to Lily Corcoran.

Standard VI.—Matilda Brown, catechism; Minnie Brown, painting; Minnie Brown, guitar and pianoforte-playing; Norah Lynch, for music; M. Brown, for music; honourable mention for French to — Dempsey, Norah Lynch, Toosy Brown, Matilda Brown; honourable mention for music, — Dempsey, — Corbett, and — Maudslay; honourable mention for needlework to — Corbett and Matilda Brown; honourable mention for wood carving to — Corbett.

Standard V.—Nellie Mahoney, catechism; Ellen Brown, French and needlework; Ella Brown, French; Ellen Brown, music; Nellie Mahoney, music; honourable mention for French to Nellie Meehan and Nellie Mahoney; honourable mention for music to Julie Corbett; for painting, to Ellen Casey.

Standard IV.—Marie Ralph, catechism; Ada Ralph, French; Gertrude Bray, music; Alda Ralph, music; honourable mention for needlework to Marie Ralph and Elsie Bray; honourable mention for French to Winnie Cumisky and Elsie Bray.

Standard III.—Kate Mahoney, catechism; Jane Amodeo, music; Monica Gibbons, French; honourable mention for French to Lenore Johnstone, Katie Mahoney, and Jane Amodeo; honourable mention for conduct to Monica Gibbons and Katie Mahoney; honourable mention for music to Katie Mahoney and Emily Peake; honourable mention for needlework to Lenore Johnstone, Katie Mahoney, and Emily Peake.

Standard II.—Effie Sheath, catechism; honourable mention for music to Katie Ralph and Eileen Cullen.

Standard I.—Flora Peake, catechism; honourable mention for conduct and needlework, Flora Peake.

Preparatory Class.—Cecilia Gibbons, catechism; honourable mention for music to May O'Brien.

Trinity College Certificates.—Senior honours, Clara Fordham; senior pass, Clara Fordham, Isabel Jones; intermediate pass, Ellen Brown, Ada Fitzpatrick, Norah Lynch, Matilda Brown, Violet Fitzpatrick; junior honours, Eileen Herlihy, Minnie Brown, Violet Fitzpatrick, Nellie Mahoney, Celia Carrington, Lily Corcoran; junior pass, Sophie McCoy, Julia Corbett, Mary Corbett, Celia Carrington, Nellie Mahoney.

Messrs Brown, Ewing and Co., of Princes street, Dunedin inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just purchased a manufacturer's stock of gentlemen's sample waterproofs in black Cashmere and tweed, with and without sleeves, which they are now offering at specially low prices. These goods are well worth the attention of intending purchasers —*.*

Many bicycles are placed on the market to sell, but the Massey-Harris machine is not alone handsome in appearance, but it is built to last, and at the same time it is claimed to be a particularly light running machine. One of its distinguishing features is that the bearings are dust-proof and oil-retaining, so that it is as easily propelled at the end of a long journey as at the commencement—a matter of great moment to most cyclists. Art catalogues will be posted free to any address on application to the company's depôts in New Zealand.—*.*

HUGH GOURLEY

desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

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AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

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CABINETS, 10s PER DOZ.

For Cash Down.

OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION.
BEAUTIFUL MATT OPALS.
PLATINOTYPE,

BASS RELIEF, ROCCO PORTRAITS.
And other NOVELTIES.

ENLARGEMENTS FROM £1 FRAMED.

Just Landed a Large Stock of New Goods
and Picture Frame Mouldings.

GERSTENKORN

ESK STREET, INVERCARGILL.

The Catholic World.

BELGIUM.—The Work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.—The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Belgium does incalculable good throughout the length and breadth of the land. Statistics just published show that at the beginning of last year the Society numbered 965 confraternities, with a membership of 16,000. Nearly 24,000 families in distress were visited and aided. The Society's income for twelve months amounted to £60,000.

CANADA.—An Interesting Celebration.—Chevalier John Heney and Mrs. Heney, of Ottawa, observed the golden jubilee of their wedding recently. They were married in the Basilica, in that city. The priest who officiated at the ceremony, the bridesmaid and the groomsmen are all dead, while the venerable couple are still in good health. Mr. Heney settled in Ottawa in 1844, and after some time started as a contractor, and since then has devoted a considerable portion of his time to the building business. Public works in the north-west, in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces attest his scope and thoroughness as does the Britannia extension of the Ottawa Electric Railway. A record for thirty years in the municipal council stands to Mr. Heney's credit, and during that time most of the public works that brought the city to the front were helped in some degree by the Chevalier. Mr. Heney's fellow-citizens recognised his services to the city on different occasions. His long term in the council was in itself a creditable recognition, but when he retired from municipal life a few years ago his fellow-aldermen presented him a gold-headed cane and a silver service. His compatriots in the Irish Catholic Temperance Society gave him a set of silver, and two gold medals, the gifts of the Pope, are also cherished by the Chevalier. Mr. Heney has never indulged in liquor or tobacco, and now, although in his seventy-ninth year, he is as hale and hearty as he was a quarter of a century ago. The Pope a few years ago created him a Chevalier of the Holy Sepulchre. Mr. Heney was a delegate to the Irish Race Convention in 1896.

ENGLAND.—A Successful Bazaar.—A five days' bazaar, the object of which was to aid in clearing off the debt on St. Mary's, Chorley, Lancashire, realised £2,306. It was opened by Mgr. Nugent, who spoke on the true principle of citizenship.

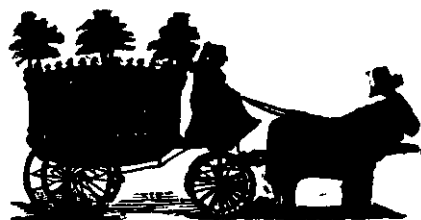
The First Catholic Mayor of Gateshead.—The retiring Mayor of Gateshead, Councillor Finn, who is a Catholic, was presented, in the Council Chamber, with his portrait in oils, subscribed for by his numerous admirers. The Mayoress was presented with a handsome tea and coffee service. Councillor Finn, who has been the first Catholic Mayor of Gateshead, is very popular with all classes of the community.

The Church of St. Mary, Moorfields.—The Catholic Church of St. Mary, Moorfields, London, has been closed as a place of public worship. The building is to be demolished, the site having been sold for building purposes. The remains of the bishops buried in the vaults will be transferred to the churchyard of St. Edmund's College, Ware.

Prayers for Peace.—The Bishop of Plymouth has ordered the Prayer of Peace to be said after each Mass throughout the diocese until further orders, and also the *De Profundis* after Mass for the repose of the souls of those soldiers who have died in the war.

Death of a Priest.—The Very Rev. Joseph Canon Searle, M.R., of St. Augustine's, Tunbridge Wells, diocese of Southwark, has passed away in his seventy-fifth year of his age. He was well known as the author of several controversial works, and had previously officiated at Bermondsey and acted for some years as chaplain to the Duchess of Leeds.

FRANCE.—A Monument to Mgr. Freppel.—The unveiling of the monument to Mgr. Freppel in the Cathedral of Angers is about to take place with imposing ceremonial. Mgr. Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, is to deliver the panegyric. In a pastoral letter to his clergy on this subject Mgr. Rumeau, Bishop of Angers, concludes, in reference to Mgr. Freppel: 'Nothing in him was wanting of that which goes to make a man. What a man was he!—and what men in him!'



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ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

ROME—A Letter to the Italian People.—It is rumoured in Rome that the Holy Father is about to publish an important document in the form of a letter addressed to the Italians to mark out to them their duties towards the Church in the present conditions.

SCOTLAND—Students for the Priesthood.—Word has been received in Scotland that in the College Church of Propaganda, Rome, the following students from the Scots College were, on the Feast of All Saints, advanced a stage in their preparations for the priesthood:—Rev. Henry Clarke (Galloway), deacon; and Rev. George Grant (Aberdeen), and Rev. Don Mackintosh (Argyll and the Isles), deacons.

Glasgow Catholics and the War.—Quite a large number of those who have fallen in the present South African campaign (says the Glasgow correspondent of the *New Era*) were members of our Church in this country, but none of the congregations have suffered to such a great extent as that of the Glasgow Passionists. No less than six from St. Mungo's have, during the past few weeks, given up their lives for their country's sake. In all the churches suitable prayers have been offered, and in many the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Nor has the material welfare of the absent soldiers been over-looked, for on the lists of subscribers to the various funds which have been started in every town, the names of many priests and Catholic laymen are conspicuous by their presence. Some have even taken the initiative in these schemes. Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., and Lady Anne Kerr began the good work in Dalkeith; and in Alloa Father O'Neill, St. Mungo's, drew special attention (at the Countess of Mar and Kellie's request) to the appeal by the local branch of the Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association, of which her ladyship is president. The district officials of this laudable body include in their ranks many well-known members of the Catholic laity. In several of the Glasgow churches on Sunday, November 11, Mass was specially offered up for the benefit of the Catholic soldiers killed in action during the present war. The service in St. Mungo's was particularly impressive. The Rev. Father Christopher, C.P., was the celebrant, and the sermon was delivered by the Very Rev. Father Anthony, C.P. The battlefield, said the latter, was a bad place to prepare for Death. No doubt to die there was a great death, but the nation's praise or the people's gratitude had very little effect on the welfare of the soul. If the soul was saved it did not matter how wretched and poor a man's life had been, that life was a success; whilst, no matter the glory, if the soul was lost, life had been a failure. Unless these poor fellows had made fitting preparation before they stepped out to meet the enemy, there would be little chance for them to do so in action. Unfortunately, in this war, so far, the majority of those who had lost their lives were poor Catholic Irishmen, and these must be remembered in their prayers. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was being offered up that day for the repose of their souls, and he asked the congregation to join their prayers with this intention. The Stations of the Cross and Benediction were celebrated in the evening for the same purpose, and a suitable sermon preached by the Rev. Father Raphael, C.P.

The Spirit of Toleration in North Britain.—The spirit of toleration which is making such headway in Scotland (says a correspondent of the *New Era*) has received another exemplification. The opinion (not unfounded) gained ground that Aberdeen County Council proposed withholding their usual grant to the school under the care of the local nuns. Quite a number of Protestants came forward with donations to make good the deficiency, but fortunately their good offices have not been necessary, as, in a letter to the *Daily Free Press* (Aberdeen), the Sisters say:—'We are indeed truly grateful to our Protestant friends who so generously came to our aid in time of need. And as we understand their donations were given under the impression that the grant to our school had been refused, now that it has been allowed, we consider it our duty to return the money so kindly given, and beg to enclose £4, the amount received, while again offering our sincerest thanks.'

UNITED STATES.—A Church Built by the Subscriptions of Women.—The Church of St. Agnes, in New York, which was recently dedicated and blessed by Archbishop Corrigan, is entirely the gift of women. It is, perhaps, the only church in the world towards which none but women have contributed. Last year the church was destroyed by fire, and a subscription was at once raised by the ladies of the parish, until the amount contributed exceeded \$10,000.

The Pope's Architect in America.—Aristides Leonori, the architect to the Pope, has been visiting Archbishop Corrigan, Cardinal Gibbons, and other ecclesiastical friends in America. His principal object was to attend the dedication of the new Franciscan Monastery at Washington and which he planned and supervised. But it is understood Leonori also had in mind the building of a boys' school in New York City similar to the one he planned and built in Rome, which is now the most famous school in Italy. Leonori was summoned back to Rome to superintend the erection of a great cathedral and college there, to cost about £400,000, which a man ninety-two years old, it is said, desires to endow.

Death of a Venerable Priest.—The death is reported of the Right Rev. Mgr. Nicholas Cantwell, V.G., rector of St. Philip Neri's Church, Philadelphia. The deceased priest was in the 87th year of his age and in the 59th year of his ordination. Mgr. Cantwell was born near Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland, in 1813, and pursued his studies for the priesthood at the Seminary, Waterford. An elder brother, Rev. Walter Cantwell (long since deceased at the age of 83), preceded Mgr. Cantwell in the priesthood.

Bravery of Nuns.—Rockaway Beach, New York, was the scene of a serious fire some weeks ago, and 140 little children in the Home of the Sisters of St. Joseph were in serious danger. Next door to a hotel, which was in flames, was the home, crowded with little ones. The frightened Sisters, pale but cool, had marshalled their little charges, while the flames came nearer. All had had to be tumbled out of bed. The Sisters formed the tots into a column of twos and down the stairs they marched, all keeping step and not breaking away through the smoke, just as they had been taught. It was a sad little procession as it filed out through the smoke and almost into the flames—babies that could scarcely walk, youngsters of four and five and older children of 10 and 12. Some were in their night clothes, others were wrapped in blankets, a few had on a garment or two, but all were safe. Still the Sisters kept the ranks. Up Eldert-avenue they marched, while the flames roared behind them. At last it was safe to halt, and a hundred hands reached out to care for the children. Some were made comfortable in Honeck's Boulevard Hotel, and others were cared for in St. Rose of Lima's Church by the Rev. Father McCaffrey. The Home was finally saved, and when the fire was out the little procession marched back again.

GENERAL.

The Future of the Catholic Church.—Mr Mallock, the distinguished writer, contributes a remarkable article to a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century* on the future of the Catholic Church. Mr Mallock writes as a non-Catholic, yet it would not be easy to say when any author in recent days has offered such striking testimony to the unconquerable and conquering power of the Catholic Church. The witness he bears is so telling because it is that of a man who has devoted a life-time to the study of the subject. He has viewed it under every aspect, and now his conviction is that the only Church which has stood the test of time, and which has manifestly a great future before it, is the Church of which Rome is the centre and Leo XIII. the spiritual ruler. Protestantism has, he holds, utterly broken down at its very foundation. 'The Bible and the Bible only' is a principle which is false in theory, and has been found wanting in practice. The boast of the numerous Protestant sects that they teach primitive Christianity is groundless, and the Protestant contentions one by one have gone down before the onward march of science, especially the 'Higher Criticism.' The Catholic Church, on the other hand, whilst reaching back to Christ, continues to gain strength as the years go by, and the revelations of sound science only tend to foster her development and to give her promise of a future even more brilliant than her past.

In 1886 302oz of gold valued at £1147 were exported from Western Australia. In 1896 the production of the precious metal had risen to over a quarter million ounces valued at over £1,000,000. In the following year (1897) the quantity had more than doubled that of the preceding twelve months, and was valued at over £2,500,000. In 1898 the value of gold produced was set down at four million pounds sterling. For the eleven months of this year the quantity of the yellow metal won was computed at 1,500,000oz, valued at £5,600,000. Since 1886 the value of gold exported from the Colony amounted to £16,000,000.

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES, 1899-1900.

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WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS,
FINANCIAL & STATION AGENTS.

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF OTAGO.

GENTLEMEN,—Another Wool Season being upon us, some of the early Clips having already come to hand, we take the opportunity to again tender our best services to Wool Growers, for the disposal of their Wool here or for shipment of same to London or other markets.

CONGRATULATORY.

We are pleased on this occasion to be able to congratulate our numerous friends and Wool Growers generally on the cheering prospects for the season's sales. It is a long lane that has no turning, and after long and weary years of abnormally low prices we may reasonably hope for the continuance of better prices for some time to come.

SHOW ROOM.

We would remind Wool Growers that our Stores offer unequalled advantages for exhibiting and selling wool, and for expeditious handling of same.

Our Show Room being fully equipped with all the latest improvements, conveniently situated and specially lighted for the proper display of the wools, buyers are placed in a position to value to the best advantage and to operate with such confidence as must ensure a satisfactory sale, to which no end will be spared on our part.

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We make careful examination of every lot (large or small) prior to sale, and as every department of the business is conducted under our personal supervision, consignors may rest assured that no lot will be sold below its full market value and that their interests generally will be thoroughly protected.

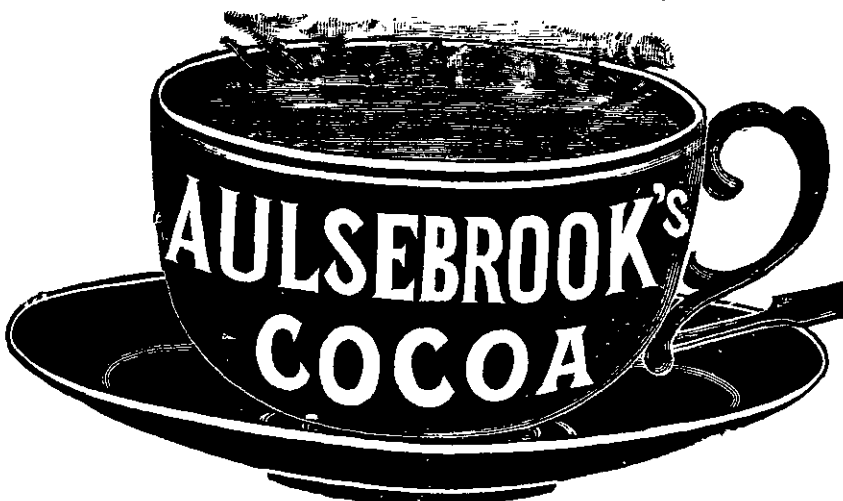
SELLING DAYS

Our First Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 21st December, 1899
Second Sale will be held on FRIDAY, 12th January, 1900
Third Sale will be held on FRIDAY, 2nd February, 1900
Fourth Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 22nd February, 1900
CHARGES AND ACCOUNT SALES.

All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale. Accounts will be rendered and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of sale as heretofore.

We remain, yours faithfully, DONALD REID & CO.

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TANCRED STREET,
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(Opposite Arcade and next Building Society's Office.)

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(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated
"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.

(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

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(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the Best Made in New Zealand.

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND
PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,
GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and you will not be disappointed in quality
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By special appointment Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers to his Excellency the Governor, Earl Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. Noted for the Superior Excellence of their manu-
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AMBER ALE—Non-Alcoholic, a specialty.
SODA WATER specially prepared for Invalids
Ask for DIXON'S GINGER ALE.
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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES LISTON ... Proprietor
(Late of the Douglas Hotel).

Having purchased the lease and goodwill of the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, J. L. hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the public in general, and having made several necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share of the public patronage.

Suites of rooms for families. Terms strictly moderate.

A Special feature: 1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in stock.

Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.

A Night Porter in attendance.

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

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

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

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MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
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The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal.
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Prayer Book only, One Shilling. By post, 1s. 2d.

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Contains Stories, Games, Tricks, Interesting Items, etc., with a large number of Pretty Pictures. Price, 3d; post free, 4d.

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I've a secret in my heart

You must hear—

A tale I would impart—

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Every foot that's warmly clad

Makes the wearer's heart feel glad.

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Royal Arcade, don't you know—

Where the busy throng is passing

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At all seasons of the year,

Splendid Bargains there appear—

You'll be suited, never fear,

At LOFT & CO'S.

If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."

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When the winter draweth nigh
unto thee,

And the rain clouds cross the
sky, gloo-mily,

Then the Boot that's Watertight

Makes its owner feel all right!

We keep them strong and light—

LOFT & CO.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium is

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The Centre of Trade,

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The Largest Equerry in New Zealand.

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We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

CYCLERY.—The latest convenience of the age. Bicycles Stored
Patent stall, 3 per day.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

Count Lonyay has been received into the Catholic Church at Vienna.

The Rev. W. Duthoit, LL.D., some time Anglican Chaplain at Gotha, was received into the Catholic Church about the end of October by the Rev. Father Bampton, S.J.

Mr. Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton House, Salop, England, was recently received into the Church by Father Cator of the Oratory. Mr. Rowland Hunt is Master of the Shropshire Hounds.

Thirty-seven converts were the result of a week devoted to non-Catholics during the Passionist Missions in Harrisburg, United States.

Miss Adeline Sergeant, the novelist, has, says the *Westminster Gazette*, after prolonged consideration, joined the Catholic Church. Last week she was received by Father Maturin at Farm street, London, and on Friday made her First Communion, the Sacrament being administered by the Cardinal at his private chapel at Westminster. Miss Sergeant was brought up as a Wesleyan.

Miss Lavina Maude Magdalen West, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William West, of Swindon, was received into the Catholic Church on the Feast of All Saints by the Very Rev. Dean Loneragan, at the Church of the Holy Rood, Swindon.

Several persons who were at their devotions in St. Mary's Cathedral, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., on a recent Sunday afternoon, were much impressed by the devout demeanour of a young Chinaman who was baptised by the Rev. Father Hogan. Hoch Wing, the young neophyte, received a thorough course of instruction in Catholic doctrine, and manifested unusual intelligence. His godfather was Wong Ting, a convert of Father Hughes, who is practising physician in the local Chinese colony.

One of the latest converts to Catholicity in the United States is a Methodist minister who has been an A.P.A. lecturer. He is Thomas A. Cella, of St. Joseph, Michigan. For the last eight years he lectured against the Catholic Church and the priesthood in many leading cities. About eight months ago, while passing through St. Joseph, Mich., to fill engagements in the North-west, he was compelled to stop there one Sunday morning, when he attended services at St. Joseph's Church. After the conclusion of the Rev. James J. Gore's sermon, Mr. Cella called at the priest's residence and said he was conscience-stricken because of having spent so many years attacking the Catholic faith and he wished to be admitted into the Church. After six months, instruction from Father Gore, the lecturer was finally received into the Church. Some weeks ago Mr. Cella, with a class of 40 children, was confirmed by Bishop Foley, of Detroit.

Amongst recent notable accessions to the Church in New South Wales is, we (*Freeman's Journal*) learn on reliable authority, that of Mr. Walton Lookyer Merewether, the well-known barrister, who within the past few weeks was received by the Very Rev. Father Kenny, Provincial of the Jesuit Order. Those intimately acquainted with Mr. Merewether have known for many years that he had that kindly feeling for all things Catholic which usually marks 'the stranger at the door,' and the amiable gentleman's entrance will be welcomed. The son of the distinguished leader of the Parliamentary Bar at a time when such leadership was a coveted honour, Mr. Merewether was a fellow-student at Eton and Oxford of such broadminded men as Lord Rosebery, Lord Jersey, Lord Carrington, and the late Clarke Irving. His career at our Bar has been distinguished. At present he is a Crown Prosecutor for the Metropolitan District, and has acted on several occasions as a District Court Judge and Chairman of Petty Sessions. He is married to a daughter of the late Joseph Leary, Minister for Justice, and in his time one of our finest Catholic laymen.

A GREAT GERMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

AMONG the most interesting reports presented to the great congress of German Catholics, recently held in Neisse, was that of the 'Popular Association for Catholic Germany.' From this we learn that last year that powerful Volksverein mustered no less than 186,000 members, divided as follows among various parts of the empire:—Rheinland, 62,029; Westphalia, 34,208; Hanover, 11,600; province of Saxony, 302; Brandenburg, 1376; West Prussia, 1459; Silesia, 4572; Bavaria, 18,289; Wurtemberg, 22,054; Baden, 10,654; Alsace-Lorraine, 2176.

One of the chief ends of the association is the advancement of social reforms by word and pen as well as by the individual influence of the members. It promotes with a special zeal meetings of artisans and the establishment of Christian clubs for working people.

After several years of activity, the association is able to claim with perfect justice that 'it has at length succeeded in creating among the Catholic population greater interest and understanding of the great political questions.' It will interest the members of our own Catholic Truth Society to learn that the German society has circulated 6,629,000 publications, and that last year, during the elections for the Reichstag, it scattered abroad no less than three million fly-leaves on social questions.

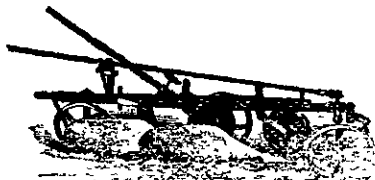
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