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The friend proved false and treacherous; he retained the property, and, of course, there were no means for the Gordons to recover it. Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimnin, Argyshire, succeeded his uncle, old Lewis Gordon, solicitor in Aberdeen, as the first secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and was instrumental in starting the Agricultural Society of England, together with that of Ireland. Sir Charles Gordon was the father of Bishop Gordon, who was born in 1831. The Bishop was destined for a writership in India, his uncle being a director of the East India Company. His father's death, however, caused this project to fall through, and after taking an active part in furthering plans and undertakings of a benevolent character, settled down to farm a portion of his paternal estate. As a farmer he built ditches, turned heather hills into fertile fields, reared cattle and farm stock, and sold his own produce in Inverness. The work of the enterprising farmer was finished, however, for the news came that the French Empire had ceased to defend the Pope, and left it to be a fight for volunteers. The spirit which animated his forefathers burned in the heart of the Argyshire Laird, and, like his ancestors, he was ready to do or die in a cause which he considered to be righteous and just. He thought he would raise a force of men, recruited from Ireland and America, sufficient to go from one end of Italy to the other. He intended that funds should be drawn from these countries and all the British colonies. He started at once from Scotland with sixty men, and organised a hundred more to follow, putting himself in communication with Lord Denbigh and a Catholic committee in London, of which his uncle was secretary. Before the expedition started news had come of the battle of Montana, and no active work was left for the Scottish Volunteers. The brave descendant of the gallant Gordons, however, set out with his men to see if their was any turn of affairs. Nothing turned up, and, after a couple of years' service in the Zouaves, the young Argyshire Laird entered upon another stage of an honourable, self-sacrificing career. Having offered his life to God, and not having had it accepted in the manner in which he first gave it to the service of his Creator, he resolved to devote it to Him in another form. And so he entered the Jesuit College at St. Bueno's, in North Wales, to study for the priesthood. After a brilliant career in this seminary he was ordained a priest by Bishop Brown, in the year 1869. He served at various towns in England and Scotland, and about twelve years ago he was stationed at St. Aloysius, Glasgow. On the 15th of August, 1889, Father Gordon was consecrated Bishop of Thyatira, and Vicar-Apostolic of Jamaica. Archbishop Eyre performed the consecration ceremony, there being also present Archbishop Smith, and Bishop Macdonald, of Argyre and the Isles (now Archbishop of Edinburgh). He immediately left for Jamaica after his consecration, and arrived there on the 13th September. On arrival in Jamaica he was accorded a hearty welcome, and received by the good Catholics as guide and father. To-day he is admired and looked up to with veneration and respect by all members of his flock, while retaining the affection and friendship of the other islanders. Under his fostering care the Catholic Church has made rapid progress in his diocese; new churches have sprung up, schools have been opened, and a Catholic atmosphere is beginning to permeate the whole of Jamaica and to exercise a powerful influence over the lives of all sections of its people. The priests of the Society of Jesus have about twenty churches under their charge, and about the same number of schools. The Catholic population is nearly twenty thousand, but this number is rapidly increasing, through the immigration of Irish and Scottish people, as well as by the converts to the Catholic Faith. There are about eighteen priests serving on the mission, and their hard work, kindly manner, and charitable disposition have been the means of elevating the influence of the Catholic Church. As has been said, Bishop Gordon takes a keen interest in all that appertains to the benefit of the community. He is a member of several of the public boards, and occupies a prominent place on the Board of Education. One of the most useful institutions, the Alpha Cottage Industrial School, was formed through his influence. Although far from the old land, the sons of Scotland resident in Jamaica never forget the country of their birth, and every year on St. Andrew's Day they gather together in a social capacity. Here Bishop Gordon's popularity is manifest, and his stirring addresses to the members of the Caledonian Association always remain fresh in the memories of his audiences. The Bishop was a member of a commission appointed recently to inquire into the educational affairs of the island. The other members of the commission included Dr. Nuttall, the Anglican Archbishop of the West Indies; Mr. Lumb, a Judge of the Supreme Court; and two members of the Legislative Council. As a result of the commission a very learned report on manual and agricultural training in schools was issued.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH.

The following is an extract from letter received by Rev. Mother-General, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London, from the Superior, Nazareth House, Capetown, South Africa:—

'We are very busy, as you may imagine, having so many added to our usual number. As you know, our House is filled to overflowing, and we try to do as much as possible for the poor refugees; yet, with all our goodwill, there is a great deal we must leave undone. I am sure you are very anxious, as we also are, about our Sisters in Johannesburg and Kimberley. We are trying every means to send them letters, but we are almost certain this is impossible at present. We are sure, however, that war will soon be over and peace restored again. It is sad and terrible for many families here and at home as well.

'A few days ago, as we were passing through the streets, we encountered a regiment of soldiers just arrived from home. Poor fellows! it was touching to see their look of joy and pleasure when they caught sight of the religious habit. Their faces beamed, and as they passed us each one gave the military salute. We were very much affected, and could not help exclaiming—'May God bless and protect you all.' On inquiring afterwards we found they were the Munster Fusiliers, and that about 800 of their number are Catholics.

'Sister M. de Chantal O'Kelly.'

A FIGHTING FAMILY.

Captain George Anthony Weldon, who was killed at Glencoe, was a nephew of Sir Anthony Crossdale Weldon, D.L., Kilmorony Castle, Kildare. The latter's third son, Lieutenant de Weldon Weldon, was wounded in the same engagement. His eldest son, Captain Anthony Arthur Weldon, 4th Leinsters, A.D.C. to Lord Wolseley, is at the front on special service duty, and his second son, Thomas Hamilton Weldon, an officer (retired) of the Submarine Miners, led the defence of the Queen of Madagascar against the invading French. He is 6ft 7in in height.

SOME MARVELLOUS RECOVERIES.

Some marvellous escapes will be recorded when the medical men recount the incidents of this campaign, from their point of view (says the *Times of Natal*). There have been several instances in the Maritzburg hospitals which would have been deemed incredible while large bore rifles were in use. The majority of those wounded by the Mauser all agree that the pain is insignificant of the Mauser wound, even when severe only lasting two or three days. Of cases recently treated in the Maritzburg hospitals, we might mention two or three cases which have recovered sufficiently to be able to make the long journey from here to Cape Town by rail and sea. One man received a bullet in the back of the head, which passed clean through the brain, and made its exit through the frontal bone. He is able to walk about now, and is doing well! Another received a bullet within half an inch of one temple, and it made its exit about the same distance from the temple on the other side! It traversed clean through behind the eyes, without injuring the optic nerves; his sight is uninjured: he is able to walk, and is doing well! Another had a bullet clean through his throat, from one side to the other. He could not speak for some days, but is now almost all right. The wounds seem to heal well in the majority of cases.

THE IRISH REGIMENTS AT THE FRONT.

Two Irish regiments—the Dublin Fusiliers and the Irish Fusiliers—have suffered severely since the commencement of the war, in fact they seem to have been in the front of every engagement. This is especially true (says the *London Universe*) of the Dublins who made the dashing charge up the hill at Glencoe, and captured the Boers' 'almost impregnable position'—the words are General White's. With the Glosters, the Irish Fusiliers lost heavily by death, wounds, and capture at Nicholson's Nek. As for the Dublins, we should like to know how many of them are alive. One of their last adventures was with the armoured train. In that unfortunate excursion for 'reconnoitring' purposes many of the Dublins were killed and wounded, a few escaped to Estcourt, the rest were marched off prisoners with bluejackets and others to Pretoria. It is stated on the authority of an Irish nun, the daughter of Captain McCarty, of Wexford, that the 4500 troops waiting to meet the Boers at Dundee were mostly Irish Catholics. About a fifth of that little army have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners within the space of a calendar month.