

New Zealand Herald

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 5.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1. 1900.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

SOME
REALITIES
OF
WAR.

READERS of Russell's or Forbes's or Dr. Ryan's descriptions of the battlefeld, the captured casemates of a besieged town, or the horrors of the military hospital will rise from their perusal with at least a sneaking sympathy for the Peace Society and a strong contempt for Lord

Kames's dictum that an occasional war is a real blessing, because of the valour and endurance that it stimulates. 'A fire,' said gruff old Dr. Johnson to the noble Lord, 'might as well be considered a good thing. There are the bravery and the address of the firemen in extinguishing it; there is much humanity exerted in saving the lives and property of the poor sufferers. Yet, after all this, who can say that a fire is a good thing?' Some of the most atrocious agonies of the battlefeld fall to the lot of the wounded who are left unaided to drag the slow hours of suffering under beating rain or freezing blast or burning sun or through the lingering watches of the night. The story told by the *Times* correspondent of a wounded officer at Elandslaagte lifts a little corner of the curtain and gives us a sufficiently heartbreaking glimpse of the horrors of war. This officer was, says the account before us, 'badly wounded at the close of the fight and lay on the ground between the two forces when a Sergeant Murphy pluckily picked him up and rallied the men, who were suffering from a momentary panic. A doctor dressed his wound and, putting his helmet under his head for a pillow and giving him a blanket taken from a dead Boer, left him to attend to others. Night came on, and he is not likely to forget that night whilst he lives. In addition to the agony which his wound gave him, he had two sharp stones running into his back. He was soaked to the skin and bitterly cold, and he had an awful thirst. The torrents of rain never stopped. On one side of him was a Gordon Highlander in raving delirium, and on the other side a Boer who had his leg shattered by a shell and who gave vent to the most heartrending cries and groans. At daybreak the wounded officer was taken to the nearest railway station on a "doolie," was dropped twice on the way, and fainted each time. His wound was dressed seventeen hours after he had been hit, and the beet tea then given to him was the first food he had tasted for twenty-seven hours.' Here is, indeed, a lurid little picture of the barbarous realities of war which outlives the painted horrors of Wiertz's pictures in the famous Musée at Brussels. The Peace Society might do worse than have *Times* story of the wounded British officer entered among its stock of leadlit literature.

THE CATHOLIC
TOMMY
ATRINS.

DR. LISTER, Bishop of Achonry (Ireland), deserves well of humanity if there is any truth in Ruskin's motto that a man who sees a thing clearly and tells it to others in plain terms is a benefactor of his kind. Speaking

at Wolverhampton (England) recently he drew a forcible contrast between the attitude of the present English Government towards the Catholic body in Ireland and that of the Irish Catholic soldier towards the British flag in South Africa. He referred to the refusal—at the clamour of a noisy minority in the north-east corner of the country—of a University in which young Catholic Irishmen might graduate without shipwreck to their faith or danger to their religious principles; and this, too, at a time when two costly and worthless and inoperative State-supported colleges cumber the ground at Cork and Galway, and are being maintained in luxury for the benefit of a small clique by money drawn from the pockets of the taxpayers. 'Even Mr. Balfour (said Dr. Lister), and he has been our best friend, has admitted that it is to the fact of our being Catholics he attributes the failure to give a University to the Irish race. Over there on the African veldt, on the 20th of October, the Dublin Fusiliers—a band of beardless boys—sturdily stormed the fire-swept hillside at disastrous Glencoe, and while the dying General was borne away on his litter, as

his life-blood welled from his mortal wound, his dying ears were roused by a ringing Irish cheer, his mist-covered eyes were gladdened as they looked their last on those Irish soldiers boys scaling and carrying the hill. And these were Irishmen, and these were Catholics; and England points to them as her glory with one hand, while with the other she crumples and crushes the charter that would give justice to their brothers in their far-off motherland. A few weeks have passed since the Irish Fusiliers stepped on the African coast. They numbered more than 1000 strong; only 300 now remain—"all that is left of them, left of ten hundred." All the rest are gone—killed, wounded, captured, after their last cartridge was fired—all gone down—the brave boys of the "Faugh-a-ballaghs," fighting for the English flag, battling for England's name. And these are Irishmen! And these are Catholics! And while their shattered corpses are mouldering shroudless and coffinless in African graves, and while their wounded bodies are tossing in camp beds in African hospitals, and while they sit grumly, without arms, prisoners of the Boers, the Empire for which they fought and suffered and died is denying to their comrades and their countrymen, not merely some paltry privilege, but the God-given right which every other nation under God's blue sky gives to and provides for its humblest citizen and its lowliest child.'

'My sympathy (he said) is for the poor Dublin boys, for the hardy heroes of our Rifle Brigade, for the shattered survivors of the Irish Fusiliers, fighting fiercely amidst the foremost at the front. My sympathy is with our own faithful lads of the Connaught Rangers, most of whom were summoned suddenly from their Connaught firesides, many of whom shall never see their Connaught hills. My sympathy is for that poor widow whom I looked upon last night as I hastened over here, when I saw her wan and worn and wistful face, and loosened, dishevelled hair lifted by the wind, when I saw her wringing her poor, thin hands in the agony of her agony; when I heard her shriek, wild, weird, and woeful, go up to the blackness of the night because they had told her her only son was missing—her only son was gone, stretched upon the African hill-side, with a bullet through his heart.'

AN
EXPLANATION
THAT
EXPLAINS.

SOME explanations don't explain—to any great extent. Mark Twain, for instance, once went to witness a Thibetan dramatic performance. A Chinaman explained the piece to him in 'pidgin English' as it went along. 'The play,' said Mark, 'was obscure enough without the explanation; with the explanation added it was opaque.' It is a pleasant, though by no means very usual, experience to alight across an explanation of things which makes them clear in a brief, practical, and business-like way. We have seldom seen more of meaning compressed into a brief compass on a point of Catholic ritual than in the following excerpt from the *Catholic Watchman*, a weekly paper published in Madras (India):—

'See those two little Tamil-speaking boys on either side of the priest. Transport them to another altar, in any part of the globe, and they are ready to serve Mass in Latin. Transport the priest himself to some alien land, where his fellow-priest lies sick and lonely. In Latin will he console, help, and absolve his brother. We once made part of a large congregation in a cathedral in Burmah—a congregation composed, in great part, of Burmese, but with a sprinkling of English, French, Italians, Portuguese, natives of India. We should have been unable to converse with each other outside the church, but once before the altar all joined in the Benediction service, ending, with a glorious chorus, in the *Laudate Dominum omnes gentes*. It was a thrilling proof of the unity of the Church. Supposing Mass had been said in English in England. How it would have been altered! We can hardly understand the English of a few centuries ago. Spelling and meaning have alike changed. English varies even in different parts of England; and Londoners find it hard to understand the dialect of the shires. Had the Church made use of living

The "ANGLO SPECIAL" Cycle

Is absolutely the Best Colonial-built Cycle. B. S. A. and Co. Parts. Prices: Gent's, £21; Lady's, £22. Call and

see them. THE ANGLO-NEW ZEALAND CYCLE CO., 6 PRINCES STREET.

languages, the words of her liturgy must have been changed, time after time, in every country. Now, the Mass, the form used in the administration of the Sacraments, the hymns, all our glorious inheritance from the saints and their Master is crystallised in Latin, is unchangeable, is impervious to error, is firm and sure as the rock on which the Church is built.

A CURIOUS mistake is reported from that little Mecca of Victorian Orangeism, Brunswick. At a public meeting in that seething suburb one Mr. Hamilton was called upon to

speak. He is an orator of the prosy and never-ending style, and his party, too, are not thought over-well of by the Brunswickers. They refused to listen to him, and forthwith proceeded to make the rafters ring with the strains of 'Soldiers of the Queen.' But Mr. Hamilton was not to be altogether balked. At the close of the song he called for 'three cheers for the Queen.' 'Some of the audience (says the *Advocate*) thought that he called for "cheers for McLean," his political chief, and accordingly hooted most lustily. When they found out their mistake they donned sackcloth and ashes for the offence they had unwittingly committed.' However, the brethren have many a time and oft hooted her Majesty's name in fierce earnest, and without the subsequent repentance that marked the open meeting at Brunswick. Most readers of English history will easily recall the foul plot of the 'Loyal Orange Institution' to set aside the succession of the Princess (now Queen) Victoria in favour of their Imperial Grand Master, the infamous old rascal, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. The plot, too, had been carried so far that it would have succeeded but for the activity of Mr. Hume, the vigorous support which he received from the Irish Catholic Members of Parliament, and the shock of deep alarm which the discovery of the conspiracy aroused in the minds of the British people. The revelation of what is now known in history as the Cumberland Conspiracy led directly to the suppression of the Society in 1836. It was reconstituted in 1845. During the agitation for Disestablishment in Ireland the brethren again reached a high pitch of fury against the person of the Queen. At a meeting of the fraternity at Newbliss on March 20, 1863, a clergyman known as the Rev. 'Flaming' Flanagan declared, amidst frantic cheers, that if the Disestablishment Bill received the royal assent they would 'kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne.' This saying became the watchword of the Orangemen during the remainder of the agitation. At the same Newbliss meeting Mr. Flanagan likewise said, amidst vehement applause: 'We must tell our most gracious Queen that if she break her oath [by signing the Disestablishment Bill] she has no longer a claim to the crown.' Other members of the fraternity—even Grand Lodge officers—made use of language quite as forcible during the stirring days of 1868 and 1869. In a much later day and nearer to our own shores, Queen Victoria has been made the object of coarse attack by the brethren—as, for instance, at the Kyneton July demonstration in 1888, at the Rochester demonstration in 1893, and in the columns of the *Victorian Standard*, the organ of the Orange lodges in these colonies. Ex-priest Slattery is one of the bright particular adornments of this disloyal and turbulent association, and it is at their invitation that he and his female companion have inflicted their presence on our shores. 'Their purpose,' says the *Auckland Observer*, 'is to rake in the dollars, and rake them in quickly, and when this is done they will hurry off to some other city and stir up the evil passions of bigotry and religious fanaticism.'

THE RITUAL MURDER CHARGE.

THE Jews, like the Catholics, have long been—though in lesser variety—the butt of gross calumnies such as those against which, as Napoleon once said, even innocence loses courage. We refer in particular to the charge of ritual murder, which has been recently revived in connection with an altar that took place some time ago at Pohn, in Bohemia. At a moment when New Zealand Catholics are the object of a systematic campaign of degrading falsehood, we can recall with pleasure the fact that their organ, the *N.Z. TABLET*, was, of all Christian and secular papers in the English-speaking world, the first to prove, by a lengthy and detailed appeal to the facts of history, the utter falsehood and malignity of the foul blood accusation that has time and again been flung at those who are of the Jewish race and faith. Our effort in the cause of truth and justice has been made the subject of grateful recognition in the columns of the *Jewish Chronicle*. Since then other Catholic papers—and notably the *London Tablet* and the *Weekly Register*—have descended into the arena to do battle for the slandered and outraged members of another faith. We have now before us the Latin texts of the various Papal Bulls referred to in our article as bearing upon the odious charge of ritual murder brought against the Jews. They are the following: Bull of Innocent IV., July 5, 1247, addressed to all the archbishops and bishops of Germany; Bull of the same Pope, in the same year, to the Archbishop of Vienna; Bull of Innocent IV., September 25, 1253; Bull of Gregory X., October 7, 1272; Bull of Martin V., February 20, 1422; Bull of Nicholas V., 1447; Bull of

Paul III., May 12, 1550, addressed to the bishops and clergy of Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland. Each and all of these qualify the charge of ritual murder against the Jews as a downright calumny. Mr. Thomas Canning, in a letter to the *London Tablet*, adds to the list the name of an earlier Pope—Gregory IX—who was the immediate predecessor of Innocent IV., and who not alone displayed a strong sense of justice towards the Jews, but also extended his powerful protection to their confederates in England at a time when the unhappy people were being plundered, tortured, and even put to death by the worthless King John. In connection with this subject we may state that the *Jewish Chronicle* of December 8 contains a translation of the Paman granted by the Sultan Abd Ool Medjid to the Israelites in his Empire in November, 1840, on the occasion of the recrudescence of the blood accusation at Damascus and Rhodes. Were we not, by sad experience, aware of the marvellous gullibility of fanaticism, we should be amazed that such charges could be current, almost at the close of the nineteenth century. Persistent refutation, and the circulation of persistent refutation are the only means of at last removing moss-grown charges which have come to rank, in a way, among the settled convictions of any considerable class. English-speaking Catholics have, by this means, outlived many an evil tale. And for this they owe more to Gother, Challoner, and Milner than most of them are aware of. Given only a due and full exposure of their discreditable antecedents we shall in like manner witness the passing of the unfortunates who turn slander-monging into a source of personal revenue. And thus the words of *Hudibras* will be verified in our case, and

'... Those poltroons that fling dirt,
Will but defile, but cannot hurt;
And all the honour they have won,
Or we have lost, is much at one.'

THE EX-PRIEST CAMPAIGN IN NEW ZEALAND.

SLATTERY AND HIS BOGUS 'EX-NUN'

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR'S CAREER.

Introductory.

A NON-CATHOLIC paper in Auckland has said of the unfrocked priest, Joseph Slattery and his female companion, who are now on a lecturing crusade in this country that they are employed in stirring up religious strife and in stimulating the evil passions of bigotry.—and all this for the sake of the Almighty Dollar. The evil business has proved in their case, as in the case of many other such a good speculation: for, according to an affidavit of Slattery's nephew and assistant, John Slattery, the wandering pair made a clear profit of about £800 in three weeks by their mendacious and sensational lectures in Melbourne. † while Chiniquy is said to have made £30,000 by his tour in the Australian colonies. ‡ How true the line of Dryden—

'For bold knaves thrive without a grain of sense,
But good men starve for want of impudence.'

The Original Maria Monk.

A reprobate preacher in New York, named Hoyte, was the first who conceived the idea that the publication of indecent calumnies against convents by a sham nun would appeal powerfully to the minds of the bigoted and the ignorant and fill his empty pockets with fraudulent shekels. This was in 1836. He associated with himself in the conspiracy two male villains like unto himself. The enterprising trio exploited a non-Catholic fallen woman named Maria Monk, whom Hoyte had discovered in a den in New York and made his paramour. This unfortunate creature was of weak intellect, and before she drifted to the slums of New York had been a well-known character in the streets of Montreal. A short period of the unhappy creature's misspent life was passed in a refuge for 'soiled doves' kept by a Catholic Sisterhood at Montreal. A goodly portion of the remainder was spent within the stone walls of a Canadian prison. She continued 'on the streets' till the end came in 1841. Then, on an autumn day, she passed for the last time from a house of ill-fame to prison, and there, two months later, her career of sin and shame and misery was closed by death. §

* *The New Zealand Observer*, January 20, 1900, p. 2.

† In the *Prisoner's Court*, Melbourne, on Tuesday, June 27, 1899, Mr. Easton read an affidavit of John Slattery (nephew and assistant of ex-priest Joseph Slattery) which stated, among other things, that the net proceeds of the lectures delivered by his uncle between April 11 and May 2, 1899, were £800 or thereabouts. Young Slattery had proceeded against the ex-priest for £200 wages alleged to be due to him. He also published allegations against the character of defendant. The ex-priest paid his nephew £200, although he had filed an affidavit stating that the balance due to plaintiff was only about £30. See *Argus* and *Age* of June 28 and *Advertiser* of July 1, 1899.

‡ For Chiniquy's true history see the companion pamphlet to this, *Joseph Slattery: The Romance of an Unfrocked Priest*, p. 6; the C.T.S. (London) pamphlet, *Chiniquy*, and pamphlet no. 39 of the C.T.S. of America (St. Paul, Minnesota).

§ *Dominion's Register*, of October 9, 1840, says: 'Two months ago or more the police book recorded the arrest of the notorious but unfortunate Maria Monk, whose book of *Awful Discoveries* created such excitement in the religious world some years since. She was charged with picking the pocket of a paramour in a den near the Five Points. She was tried, found guilty, and sent to prison, where she lived up to Friday last, when death removed her from the scene of her sufferings and disgrace. What a moral is here indeed!'

PRICE & BULLIED,
TAY 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.

The gentle Autoerast of the Breakfast Table reminds us that 'sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all.' Hoyte found a handle for his tool (Maria Monk) in a filthy pamphlet that had seen the light in 1781.* He had it reprinted, merely altering the proper names so as to make the Hôtel Dieu Nunnery at Montreal the scene of the abominable fiction. Hoyte and his fellow-conspirators of the thirties took special care to avoid mentioning the real name of any nun living at the Hôtel Dieu. We shall see as we proceed that a like precaution has been observed by Slattery and his female partner in what the Auckland *Observer* terms his 'sordid mission.' Hoyte's reprint was published under the suggestive title of *The Fatal Disclosures of Maria Monk*. Maria herself was induced, in the face of the steady protests and denials of her Protestant parents, to pose as an 'ex-nun.'† And thus was set afoot what the Protestant editors of Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography* term 'one of the most remarkable impostures on record.'‡

Such were the auspicious beginnings of Mrs. Slattery's trade—that of the sham ex-nun. It was inaugurated by two lewd creatures who had never been members of the Church whose alleged enormities they professed to 'disclose.' The male partner in the conspiracy was a low rascal; his inevitable female companion was a thief, gaol-bird, and prostitute. But Hoyte's reprint sold amazingly. Money flowed freely into his pockets. The whole purpose of the conspiracy of falsehood was thus attained. When the half-witted sham nun had served her purpose, and met with the exposure which she courted, Hoyte flung her aside penniless, and left her to shift as best she could for herself and her illegitimate child.

The New Maria Monks.

To this day the 'ex-nun' business is conducted on practically the same lines on which it originated. In A.D. 1900 a successful campaign of the kind requires, as it did in 1836—

1. A male Stiggins or Chadband of discreditable antecedents—frequently a non-Catholic; sometimes—as in Slattery's case—a cleric unfrocked for conduct unworthy of his holy calling.&

2. The second requisite is a bold, trained, and determined female impostor that is impervious to exposure. A conspicuous example of this fraudulent class of sham nun is Mrs. Slattery. Another 'distinguished' member of the 'profession' is the notorious Margaret Shepherd (*alias* Parkyn, *alias* Edgerton, *alias* Egan). This woman, like her forerunner, Maria Monk, was never a Catholic. She is still living and posing as an 'ex-nun,' and her career furnishes a telling instance of how a bold-faced impostor and criminal can at the same time preach and pray and wheedle the coins out of the pockets of well-meaning but gullible bigots and of people whose minds are lewd and whose hearts are rotten. Margaret Shepherd's career has many points of resemblance to that of Maria Monk. She was taken off the streets and cared for by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Arncliffe Court, Bristol. She was well known to the English police, served terms of imprisonment at Bodmin and Milbank, was denounced by Rev. G. P. Merrish (Church of England prison chaplain), and by the Rev. C. B. Simpson, Anglican chaplain of Bodmin, was described as 'an accomplished swindler.' Mr. W. T. Stead has had a good deal to say of her history. For instance, in the *Review of Reviews* for July, 1891 (p. 601), he says of her that she 'is a woman whose past history is deeply stained with both vice and crime.' Among other things she stated that she was closely associated with Mr. Stead during the investigations which resulted in the publication of *The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon*, and in the campaign which led to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 'If,' says Mr. Stead (*loc. cit.*), 'I may judge her revelations concerning nunneries by her revelations concerning the share which she had in *The Maiden Tribute*, their value must be put down as a minus quantity.' Like the street-woman of Montreal and Mrs. Slattery, this other 'famous nun' lectures 'to women only' and adds to her fraudulent revenue by the sale of purulent books and pamphlets. It is pitiful to relate that pulpits and churches were placed at the disposal of Margaret Shepherd by well-meaning but misguided clergymen and committees, chiefly of the Baptist denomination. It does not need a Solomon to forecast the moral evils that are likely to result from such crusades as those of the Shepherd woman and the Slatterys. The Rev. Joseph Baird (of 336, Willis Avenue, New York) denounced Margaret Shepherd in scathing terms in a published letter bearing date April 21, 1891, and stated that, owing to her conduct and the evils arising from her work, her mission in his church had to terminate as speedily as possible. A still stronger condemnation of the woman and her methods of 'evangelising' appeared in the *Canada Presbyterian* of December 20, 1893, from the pen of Rev. J. A. Macdonald, a Presbyterian minister of St. Thomas, Ontario. He describes her as 'one of the worst frauds, one of the most dangerous agents of political and social strife and moral corruption that—whether as a journalist or preacher—I have ever come into contact with.' In the same letter he tells how,

'when it was whispered that her record was shady,' lewd characters gathered to her like vultures to the carcass'; that nevertheless the 'brazen hypocrite' 'opens her meetings with prayer'; that the results of her mission are 'simply appalling'; that the details thereof are 'horribly disgusting'; that many 'men and women whose names are a guarantee for truth and prudence' wrote him particulars of the woman's work which were so 'frightfully damning' that he 'dare not publish them'; that the great temperance worker, Miss Lillian M. Phelps, wrote 'imploping me in the name of wronged womanhood to address a wider than my own congregation "and if possible save our women and girls from the awfulness of this woman's touch." And much more to the same effect regarding the still notorious sham nun, who, he declared, 'has prostituted truth and honour, and who "runs riotously in the error of Balaam for hire." Mrs. Slattery is the next most notable adornment of the malodorous profession of sham nun of which Maria Monk and Margaret Shepherd are the bright particular stars.* The triplet cluster shines out boldly above the lesser lights of the profession, thus—

MARIA MONK;

MARGARET SHEPHERD,

MRS. SLATTERY.

3. Another indispensable requisite in the 'escaped nun' trade is a good, round, lying tale of phenomenal immorality. To succeed, it must, above all, be a purulent or filthy one. In practically every instance it is, as in the case of Maria Monk, concocted by the male partner in the 'venture.' Thus, an affidavit of Slattery's nephew and assistant attributes the authorship of Mrs. Slattery's lectures to the ex-priest; and there is internal evidence to show that considerable portions of her publications—and especially the doctrinal clap-net, the preface to her *Convent Life*, etc.—are his work. Attempts have been made by enterprising male speculators to exploit even those very rare specimens of genuine ex-nuns that have at long intervals left their convents. This Miss Cusack tells us with sufficient plainness in a letter written to the *Bournemouth Observer* of November 8, 1893, in condemnation of the falsehoods of Ellen Golding. Referring to a disreputable, though well-dressed, class of bigots who organise, arrange, and support filthy and lying crusades of the Slattery kind, she says:—

'If I were to tell something of what I have been made to suffer by persons of this class, professing to be Christians, because I could neither make statements which I knew to be false, nor endorse statements made by others which I doubted, Miss Golding's case would, perhaps, be better understood.'

In plain terms, those anti-convent fables are still—as was the case with the Maria Monk imposture—concocted by designing *impressarios*, and are, after a course of preparation, recited in public by the genuine ex-nun or, more frequently, by her bogus counterfeit. Edith O'Gorman and Ellen Golding allowed themselves to be exploited in this way. The 'ventures' prospered till the publication and persistent circulation of Father Sydney Smith's and Mr. Britten's pamphlets and the investigations to which they led. Then the gaudy bubbles burst. Sham nuns defy exposure other than that of the police and criminal courts, and keep 'on the boards' till their audiences melt away. But Edith O'Gorman and Ellen Golding had sufficient sense of shame left to hide their diminished heads in the friendly obscurity of private life. They were the first, the only, and the last representatives of the genuine lecturing ex-nun.

'Tell me your Company.'

To this day *Maria Monk* is the quarry out of which the grosser anti-convent romances are hewn and shapen. It is being hawked around by Mrs. Slattery and sold indiscriminately by her along with her own noisome publications. The character of the Slattery crusade may be gauged from the following further facts:

(1) Mrs. Slattery has an unbounded admiration for the fallen woman of Montreal, whom she terms 'the famous nun.'†

(2) Like Maria Monk, Mrs. Slattery never was a nun, as stated by her. We have not the slightest evidence beyond her own worthless word that she was ever even a Catholic. Rumour—for what it is worth—has it that she never was.

(3) Joseph Slattery, her partner in the business, was, as we have shown in another pamphlet,‡ dismissed from the ranks of the Catholic clergy for persistent intemperance, and was imprisoned at Pittsburg (U.S.A.) for the sale of indecent literature.

(4) Mrs. Slattery was, according to her own showing, the friend and for two years guest (148) of ex-priest Macnamara, who had been dismissed from his Order. After his 'conversion,' he was, in 1878, associated with the notorious female swindler known as the 'Countess' Ann O'Delia Dis Debar.§ Later on he appeared as the

* This, says the editor of the Boston *Pilot*, was a translation, and was entitled *The Gates of Hell Opened*. The editor of the *Pilot* had a copy of this in his possession, and he declared that, with the exception of the proper names, it is word for word the same as the *Fatal Disclosures* attributed to Maria Monk. See *The Irish in America*, by J. F. Maguire, M.P., 11th ed., pp. 413-414.

† See the affidavit of Maria Monk's mother in *The True Story of Maria Monk*, reprinted from the *Dublin Review* of May, 1836, by the C.T.S. (London). Price 1d.

‡ Ed. 1889, vol. IV., p. 137.

§ The non-Catholic Editor Baum, of the Texas *Iconoclast*, in an article in his paper in July, 1895, pointed out that Slattery, by his own showing, studied Catholic theology and obfuscated as a priest for several years 'before discovering anything immoral in the teachings of the Mother Church, when it suddenly occurred to him that it was but a tissue of falsehood, a veritable cesspool of rottenness. His [Slattery's] transformation appears to have been almost as sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus—or that of Judas Iscariot. I have no objection to his leaving the Catholic priesthood—his Bishop stopped his pay.' For the character of other 'ex-priests'—real and bogus—see our pamphlet, *Joseph Slattery*, pp. 6-6.

* A few years ago two females were sent to prison, the one in Scotland, the other in England, for obtaining money by falsely representing themselves as ex-nuns. One of them was a non-Catholic factory-girl from near Glasgow. Her filthy tale was concocted and taught to her by a male impostor, who was likewise a non-Catholic. To the great regret of the Bench, he was permitted by the police to vanish when the girl was arrested. In May, 1899, an attempt was made to manufacture an 'escaped nun' story in connection with the Carlsbrooke Convent, Isle of Wight. The attempt was promptly frustrated by the action of a Protestant barrister, Mr. J. Alderson Foote, Q.C. (of 3 Temple, London) and the *Isle of Wight County Press* of May 6, 1899. A notorious 'ex-nun,' Mrs. Mary White (Miss Windsor), according to the *Philadelphia Press* (a non-Catholic paper) of January 23, 1897, made a dying declaration before a Notary Public in which she retracted all that she had said against the Catholic Church and the lives led by nuns.

† *Convent Life*, p. 78. Unless where otherwise stated we quote from the American edition of this book. Edith O'Gorman will probably not feel much complimented by being linked with Maria Monk under this designation.

‡ *Joseph Slattery. The Romance of an Unfrocked Priest*. See p. 4 of cover of this publication.

§ *New York Sun*, January 27, 1894.

paid lecturer of the notorious A.P.A.* For the wild and inflammatory part he took in the savage crusade of the A.P.A. Macnamara was, in 1895, tried by a jury in Kansas City, convicted, and sentenced to a fine of 500 dollars and imprisonment for one year.† In consequence of the conduct of Macnamara and other violent and criminal lecturers of his type, Grand Secretary Jackman, of the A.P.A., issued the following resolution against the further employment of real and so-called ex-priests and sham nuns:—

'Whereas ex-priests and ex-nuns were going around the country lecturing or purporting to be lecturing under the auspices of the A.P.A., therefore it is resolved that we will not tolerate any such work as this; and, furthermore, be it resolved that whenever an ex-priest or ex-nun is lecturing, or claims to be lecturing, under the auspices of the A.P.A., that we denounce them and show them up. And we would especially warn the presidents of the various councils not to engage or employ any ex-priest or ex-nun to lecture for the A.P.A., as they do the Order more harm than good' ‡

Mrs. Slattery tells us that she was 'converted' by this Macnamara. He, in turn, was 'converted'—it was his second volte-face §—to the Baptist Church in 1880 by the notorious Justin D. Fulton. This Fulton lectured some years ago in England, 'but his discourses,' says Mr. James Britten, K.S.G., 'were too bad even for the Protestants who like that kind of thing, and he soon went back to America. The late Bishop of Colchester severely censured an Anglican clergyman for being present on the platform at one of Fulton's lectures.'¶ Fulton is notorious as the author of a book which is described as 'even more vile, if that were possible,' than the pamphlet for the sale of which Slattery was sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment at Pittsburg.¶ Even the strong nostrils of A.P.A. could not stand the stench of it as it came from his pen, and we learn from an American authority that 'many of the typesetters of a printing firm in Boston gave up their positions rather than have anything to do with the printing of it.'¹ Fulton, the friend of Macnamara, is likewise the friend of the Slatterys. He has blessed themselves and their work, and Slattery has, in turn, pronounced Fulton 'a great Christian hero.'² A testimonial from such a man as Justin D. Fulton, in the words of the Boston Pilot, is 'valuable only when it does not commend the recipient.'

Clumsy Lying.

Editor Brann, of the Texas *Iconoclast*, has much to say regarding the Slattery woman and the roving ex-priest who is the senior partner in this bad business of stirring up religious fanaticism for the sake of personal gain. In an article that appeared from his pen in July, 1895, Mr. Brann says of himself: 'I was raised a Protestant, and, thank God! I'm no apostate. I learned Protestantism at my mother's knee and from my father's pulpit.' In the same article he thus refers to ex-priest Slattery: 'There are three kinds of liars at large in the land: the harmless Munchausen who romances for amusement, and his falsehoods do no harm; the Macchiavellian liar, whose mendacity bears the stamp of original genius; and the stupid prevaricator, who rechews the fetid vomit of other villains simply because he lacks a feigned brain to breed falsehood to which he may play the father. And Slattery is a rank specimen of the latter class. . . . What Slattery seems to lack to become a first-class fraud is continuity of thought. He lies fluently, even entertainingly, but not consistently.'

Mrs. Slattery lies boldly and fluently too, but neither entertainingly, nor cleverly, nor consistently. Slattery advertises her on flaming yellow handbills as a person of 'talent' and 'highly educated.' He is evidently easily pleased. For her pamphlets are marked by a serene and frequent disregard of the rules of grammar, spelling, and punctuation, by occasional lapses into her native slang, and by the crude style—or rather total lack of style—so characteristic of the screaming no Popery 'penny dreadful.' A further evidence of the 'talent' of this 'highly educated' lady will be found on p. 124 of her *Convent Life*, where she boldly attributes to 'the immortal Shakespeare' the following threadbare quotation from Pope's *Essay on Man* (Ep. IV):—

'Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.'

Convent Life purports to be her autobiography. We have already pointed out that the Slattery woman, like the male partner in the business, is a bold but clumsy liar. Not merely fact, but probability, are set at calm defiance on almost every page of her noisome book. The following are mild samples taken at sheer random from her ostensible autobiography: An Irish priest who (p. 54) habitually pronounces 'virgin' as 'vargin'—a blunder which is as unknown in Ireland as calling 'sweet' 'swate.' Then we have (p. 93) a Jew that bears the name of Isaac Coleman; a parish priest (her alleged uncle) who, contrary to all Irish usage in such cases, is, after his

* A fiercely, not to say ferociously, anti-Catholic association in the United States, on the lines of the Orange Society. Its object, as shown by its rules and oaths, published in the *North American Review* for May, 1894, was, in effect, to persecute and outlaw the whole Catholic population of the United States. It is strongly denounced by Mr. W. T. Stead in *If Christ Came to Chicago* (pp. 356-357). Like the Orange Society, it is also strongly antagonistic to liberal-minded Protestants of every creed.

† On appeal, this sentence was sustained.

‡ In the United States (says the Boston Pilot), the trade of the A.P.A. lecturers was that of stirring up strife among American labouring men of one religion against labouring men of another religion. 'Bryanism' scotched the A.P.A. conspiracy by solidifying the labour element. When Bryan was nominated for President and the A.P.A. collapsed in ignominy, a notorious but genuine ex-priest lecturer and gaudy-bird is said to have remarked: 'If this thing keeps on, it is going to play hell with my trade.'

§ He had previously been pastor of a denomination of his own creation, called by him 'The Independent Catholic Church.'

¶ The Slatterys, by Mr. J. Britten, K.S.G., p. 12. C.T.S.

¶ Ibid.

¹ The *Business of Villification*. C.T.S. of America, No 30 (St. Paul, Minnesota), p. 9.

² See Slattery's *Complete Refutation of Popish Lies*, pp. 5-6.

death, kept unburied for four days (p. 113); a novice who is permitted to spend 'most of her time' entertaining guests (p. 36); the familiar old fables of novices being forcibly detained in convents against their will (p. 127, etc.), and of priests who denounce the Bible as 'a very dangerous book' (p. 130); and her positive assertion (pp. 68 and 114) that, as a fact of her own personal knowledge and experience, a minor may, under English law, 'sign away' to her guardian or trustee 'all her property' and that such signature, even when fraudulently obtained, gives him 'full power to what he liked with it!' This will be news indeed for the lawyers.* Intelligent Protestants will be slow to believe the woman's mad tale to the effect that the Convent of Poor Clares, Cavan—an inmate of which she falsely alleges herself to have been—is a place where long and earnest prayer and mortification, and heroic penitential works are associated with aimless and diabolical cruelty, gross immorality, abortion, and murder—all perpetrated in the sacred name of religion! Miss Cusack was for thirty years a nun in a convent of the same Order. She knew the Cavan Abbey of Poor Clares well. And yet, in her *Life Inside the Church of Rome* (written after she had left the Church) she declared that she never saw anything immoral or improper within those retreats of piety and learning. She, moreover, roundly declared that Mrs. Slattery's book was from beginning to end a tissue of falsehoods.† There is happily no need of examining into and refuting the loathsome charges of Mrs. Slattery; for we shall prove beyond the reach of yea or nay that the woman never was, in any capacity, an inmate of the Convent of Poor Clares, Cavan. For the rest this shocking book is notable for its coarse and blasphemous references to the Sacrament of the Altar. A perusal of its malignant and fetid falsehoods has enabled us to quite understand why Mrs. Slattery could find no publisher for her reputed productions, and why even her printers have dared the penalties of the law rather than affix their imprint to such vile literary garbage.‡

Mrs. Slattery's Little Romance.

Of course we find in Mrs. Slattery's autobiography the impostor's customary assertions of 'honour bright.' It is part of the game. Thus she says (p. 98): 'I have a great love for truth and uprightness; I always had.' Elsewhere she assures us that she has 'nothing to conceal' (p. 13), that she is 'not afraid of investigation,' that her 'life will bear the strictest scrutiny,' and there (she adds) 'I give all the names of persons and places connected with my life'—and this, too, even though (p. 117) 'some of those whose names are mentioned here will bitterly resent it.' Now this is all very pretty and plausible. But, none the less, the woman's severe economy—or rather miserliness—in the matter of truth reminds one of the saying in *Hudibras*:—

'For truth is precious and divine,
Too rich a pearl for carnal swine.'

As to the names which she promises with so fine a flourish: Those that are alleged to have been 'connected with her life' are either fictitious or are indicated by initials only §. The significance of this fact cannot be overrated. The woman is anxious not to court, but to shun, at all hazards, any 'investigation' into the facts of her career. Those who have the patience to read on will soon discover the reason why.

We now proceed to test the credibility of Mrs. Slattery by a reference to the following statements contained in *Convent Life*, which she puts forth as her autobiography:—

1. She tells us that she was 'born on the 2nd march, 1867, near the town of Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland'; || that her name was Mary E. McCabe; ¶ that her father's name was James McCabe; and her mother's maiden name Catherine O'Neill, ‡

2. We are further informed by her (p. 11) that a relative of hers by marriage, 'John Marlowe, J.P.', was, at the date of her writing, 'living in Tullavin, County Cavan; and that a first cousin of hers, a 'Mrs. John Brandon,' was at the same time resident in the town of Cavan (p. 11).

3. Mrs. Slattery likewise informs her readers that she was admitted to the Convent of Poor Clares, Cavan, as postulant, on

* She says (p. 68) that she was induced to sign this paper without seeing its contents or knowing 'the legal sense' of it. This (she alleges) was when she was in the convent. She was then, by her own showing, a minor, having been born (p. 1) on March 2, 1867. She states (p. 122) that she left England for America on March 22, 1885. This was long after her alleged departure from the convent. She alleges (p. 68) that through this signature she was 'robbed' and that 'the Church of Rome' still holds her property. Have the lawyers all emigrated from the British Isles or left without warning for the Better Land?

† See Slattery's *Complete Refutation*, p. 13, and Mr. Britten's pamphlet, *The Slatterys*, p. 20.

‡ Burford, an Orange printer in Melbourne, is the only one in the trade that has dared to give his imprint to one Mrs. Slattery's pamphlets. And he reprinted it in 1899, and yet calls it the 'first edition' and dates it 'Boston, 1891.' Even Burford, the publisher of the *Victorian Standard* apparently finds Mrs. Slattery's pamphlets too strong for his nostrils.

§ Thus, we have the Convent of C— and the town of C— (pp. 9, 14, 46, 51, 53, 92, etc.); Father Pat S—; Miss de L—; 'Eliza M—'; 'St. J— Convent'; Mr. H. O'N— (123); 'Mr. O'N—' (128); 'J— Street' (128); 'gone to L—' (128); and, in the English edition, 'Mrs. now Lady M—' (Pref. p. 9); 'Reverend Robert J. M—' (p. 22); 'the M— family in D—', and his wife, Lady M—; 'Sir Robert M—' (128), etc., etc. Some of the fictitious names will be dealt with further on.

|| *Convent Life*, p. 1.

¶ Ibid, p. 97. In the preface to a vile pamphlet of hers (now before us she signs herself 'MARY E. SLATTERY'; and she signs the preface to the English edition of *Convent Life* with the initials 'M.E.S.')

‡ *Convent Life*, p. 2.

§ Ibid, p. 1.

¶ About 1892, as the first edition of *Convent Life* is stated to be 'copyright August, 1892.'

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE.
for Catalogue (mention this paper).

EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN, EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms, Write
6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

March 10, 1883; * and that on the following June 29 she 'received the white veil or habit of novice' (p. 42), and the name of 'Sister Mary Elizabeth' (p. 43). There were, moreover, in the same convent—so we are told—a Mother Joseph (p. 35); a Sister Loyola (p. 36)—on p. 38 she is called Mother Loyola, but, then, Mrs. Slattery is strong in matters of detail; a Sister Ursula (p. 54); a Sister Justine (p. 19); and an Hon. Blanche Coote, known in religion as Sister Mary Frances (p. 59, etc.).†

4. We are next asked to believe that, after staying some time in the convent, 'Sister Mary Elizabeth' was 'rescued' from it by her cousin, Lady Morton, who, she tells us, was wife of the Right Rev. Sir Robert Morton, who 'was a bishop in the Episcopal Church in Devonshire, England, and also a baronet.'‡ Like the other sham nun, Margaret Shepherd (*alias* Parkyn, *alias* Edgerton, *alias* Egan, etc.) Mrs. Slattery is of 'excellent family'—so her handbills assure us. Both exhibit the same weakness for titled connections. In the tenth and eleventh chapter we are told of her voyage to America in March, 1885, of her 'conversion' by the notorious Maanamara,§ and of her marriage, at an unspecified date, to expriest Slattery, whom she now accompanies on his tours. So much for Mrs. Slattery's story. And now for the facts.

Facts versus Fiction.

1. Mrs. Slattery's bold lying begins with the very first sentence of her autobiography—the story of her birth near Cootehill on March 2, 1867. Here is the copy of a document which the editor of the *Glasgow Observer*—who did so much to expose this paripatetic pair—has kindly offered to place at our disposal. It was published in the *Observer* of October 28, 1898 (p. 14), during the visit of the Slatterys to Scotland:—

'Union, Cootehill, County Cavan.
'Workhouse, Cootehill,
'21st January, 1898.

'I hereby certify that I have examined the Register Books in this office from 1st January, 1864, to the present date, and that they do not contain any entry of the birth of Mary E. McCabe, daughter of James McCabe and Catherine O'Neill.

(Signed) JAMES J. HENNESSY,
Assistant Superintendent Registrar.
'(Countersigned) THOMAS MACKEY.'||

2-4. The remaining statements extracted from Mrs. Slattery's story are easily disposed of. In so far as they relate to her alleged life within the Catholic Church they are, like the opening sentence of her history, rank falsehoods: the trail of the serpent runs through the whole of her evil tale. The following correspondence has appeared in secular or Catholic papers or in pamphlets along the whole track pursued by the Slattery combination in England, Scotland, and Australia. It sufficiently explains itself. The vital positions of it have also been published by the *Auckland Observer* of January 20, 1900. The following is extracted from a letter by Dean Lynch (now of St. Winifred's, Hulme, Manchester), which appeared in the *Manchester Courier* of January 1, 1898:—

'When they [the Slatterys] began their lecturing tour, naturally people sought at once to verify the lecturer's statements. No James McCabe could be found to have lived in the neighbourhood of Cootehill with a daughter named Mary E. McCabe, the "escaped nun." No Mrs. John Brandon lived in Cavan. Various other people mentioned in Mrs. Slattery's autobiography were all found to be fictitious. The Bishop of Kilmore, who lives in Cavan, officially certified that no Mary E. McCabe, from the neighbourhood of Cootehill, ever entered the Convent of Poor Clares, Cavan. The present Lady Superior, who entered the convent as a nun in 1867, the year in which Mrs. Slattery was born, officially denies that Mary E. McCabe entered the convent, and that no nun could be in it within the last 31 years without her knowledge. The nuns mentioned by Mrs. Slattery—Mother Joseph, Sister Justine, Sister Ursula, etc.—were all fictitious. No nuns with those names were ever in the Cavan Convent. Just like her husband, she invented names, and was careful not to mention the name of a single real nun. If she did the whole truth would very speedily and summarily be made known before a Lancashire jury.'

Father Lynch, Mr. Britten, and others also published the following letters which have ever since been upon the tracks of the Slattery pair, and have never met with even the pretence of disproof. The following is from the lady who has been for 32 years in the convent where the Slattery woman claims to have been a postulant and novice. It was written as far back as 1892, in

* *Convent Life*, p. 35. For the information of non-Catholic readers we may state that a *postulant* is merely a candidate or petitioner who enters a religious house. She does not wear the religious garb of the Order, and the object of her stay is to give her an opportunity of getting acquainted with the rules and routine of the religious life before she decides to become a *novice*, that is, to enter upon the period of probation—varying from one to three years—before being accepted and taking the required vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience which constitute her a *nun*. During this period of probation—which is termed the *novitiate*—the Order is in no way bound to a novice, nor the novice to the Order. At its close the Order is in no way bound to accept the novice, and the novice on her part, is free to depart at any time.

† These names are mentioned with great frequency throughout the book. We have merely indicated some of the pages on which they are to be found.

‡ P. 119. On p. 12 she tells us that her cousin was married 'to the Reverend Robert J. Morton, an Episcopal clergyman, who afterwards became a bishop of the Anglican Church, and inherited the baronial estates of the Morton family in Devonshire, by both of which he became, according to English law, the Right Reverend Sir Robert Morton, and his wife Lady Morton.'

§ See p. — above.

|| Every Poor-law Union is subdivided into districts. Each district has its locally resident registrar. These make out their returns quarterly and forward them to the superintendent-registrar of the district. The registers are carefully preserved and may be inspected and extracts copied from them on payment of a small fee. Parents, or in their default certain others, are bound under a penalty to notify the district registrar of every live birth within 42 days, and the registrar is, in his part, bound to see that this is done and to register all births in his district free within three months, with full particulars as to sex, name, parentage, etc.

reply to an inquiry, from an American gentleman, Mr. Michael Lynam, of St. Louis College, Atchison, Kansas:—

'St. Joseph's Abbey, Poor Clares,
Cavan, Ireland, December 16, 1892.

'Dear Mr. Lynam,—The receipt of your kind letter this morning has given me a strange surprise, and I hasten to give you the desired information. It gives me much pleasure to state that the supposed lady Elizabeth has *never* been an inmate of St. Joseph's Convent, Cavan. We *never* had a Sister of that name, and no member of community came to us at eight years of age, or brought us £6000. . . . No professed Sister has *ever* left our Convent, and the few novices who left are all living edifying lives in the world or in the cloister elsewhere. We know where all are, and keep up a correspondence with them. No one is ever pressed to stay in our Convent; it is a very great favour to be kept. I can prove this if necessary, and the 120 inmates in our institution can do the same. . . . Should you take any means to put a stop to such an abuse, I will give you all the proof you require against the M. Elizabeth, if the Americans have any law to punish persons guilty of libel. I would be most gratified if you would kindly send me the papers in which the lectures are published; perhaps we could do something to prevent further scandal.

'I remain, dear Mr. Lynam,
'Sincerely yours,
'SISTER MARY BAPTIST,
'Abbess.'

The following further testimony was given in reply to an inquiry from Manchester at the time that the Slatterys were disturbing the peace of that city with their inflammatory harangues:—

'St. Joseph's Abbey,
'Poor Clares, Cavan,
'December 18, 1897.

'Dear Father Lynch,—Mrs. Slattery, otherwise Mary E. McCabe, from near Cootehill, otherwise Sister Mary Elizabeth, was never in this Convent as postulant, novice, or nun. No postulant entered this Convent on 10th March, 1883. No one received the white veil in the month of June, 1883. There never was a Mother Joseph Superior here, nor a Sister Loyola, nor a Sister Justine, nor a Sister Ursula.

'I am, dear Father Lynch,
'Yours faithfully,
'SISTER MARY BAPTIST,
'Abbess.'

We have in our possession an equally emphatic repudiation of 'Mary F. McCabe, *alias* Sister Mary Elizabeth,' in the handwriting of Sister Mary Baptist. The following declaration of the Bishop of Kilmore, in reply to further inquiries, disposes of a good many of Mrs. Slattery's fables:—

'Cullies House, Cavan,
'December 18, 1897.

'Dear Father Lynch,—I have already contradicted the statement that Mary E. McCabe, from the vicinity of Cootehill, was in the Convent of Poor Clares, Cavan, as postulant or novice. I repeat that contradiction. There never was a Sister Mary Elizabeth there. No postulant was admitted on March 10, 1883. No novice got the white veil in June, 1883. There never was a Superior called Mother Joseph. There never was a Sister Justine, nor a Sister Loyola, nor a Sister Ursula, nor an Hon. Blanche Coote, otherwise Sister Mary Frances. I have made inquiry in Cootehill about the alleged family history of Mary E. McCabe. It is an invention pure and simple. It is alleged that a John Marlowe, J.P., lives at Tullavin. No such person lives there; no such person ever lived there. No Mrs. John Brandon lives in Cavan.

'I am, dear Father Lynch,
'Yours faithfully,
'✠ EDWARD MCGENNIS,
'Bishop of Kilmore.'

A Missing Bishop-Baronet.

All this sets at rest the mad tale of the 'rescue' of 'Mary E. McCabe' from a convent under the roof of which she never lived in any capacity. But the story of Lady Morton, the gallant female 'rescuer'—who, she informs us elsewhere in elegant phrase, had the courage to (metaphorically) 'sit down upon' the wicked superior—remains to be told. Lady Morton was, as we are told, the wife of the Rev. Robert J. Morton, who afterwards became 'the Right Reverend Sir Robert J. Morton.' And this Right Rev. Sir Robert J. was a bishop in the Episcopal Church in Devonshire, England, and also a baronet.* These names are printed in full in the American edition of *Convent Life*. But lo! in the English edition the names are quietly suppressed and represented by mere initials. They became 'Lady M——' and 'Sir Robert M——,' etc.† The reason is manifest. Like 'Mother Joseph,' and 'Sister Loyola,' and 'Sister Justine,' and 'Sister Ursula,' and 'Sister Mary Frances,' and 'James McCabe,' and 'Mrs. John Brandon,' and 'Mr. John Marlowe, J.P.,' 'Lady Morton' and her husband 'the Right Reverend Sir Robert Morton' are fictions pure and simple of Mrs. Slattery's imagination. These names were good enough to pass current in a far-off country where investigation by letter would have been slow and by cable message costly. They were judiciously suppressed in England, where the story of the Devonshire bishop-baronet could not have stood the light of publicity for half an hour. The *Blue Book* has been ransacked; official lists have been closely scanned; Burke and Debret have been turned inside out; annuals such as *Who's Who* have been searched; but all to no purpose. The reason is very simple: *there is no baronet named*

* *Convent Life*, p. 119.

† English edition, pp. 3, 22, 128.

Morton in Great Britain. Our own personal rainbow chase after the imaginary baronet-bishop has led us far enough afield into such literature. Among other authorities we have carefully perused the endless lists of baronets and bishops in Haydn's massive *Book of Dignities*.* Not alone has there been no 'Right Reverend' (or any Reverend) Sir Robert J. Morton among the list of British baronets in the present century; but, as far as the information in the *Book of Dignities* goes, there never has been. Moreover, there is not, and there never has been, either in *Deconchion* or in any other place in England, whether in pre-Reformation or post-Reformation times, any bishop named 'the Right Reverend Sir Robert J. Morton.' And the *Clergy List*, as Mr. Britten testifies—and as may be readily ascertained by reference to it—contains no such name as that of the 'Rev. Robert J. Morton.' Our readers can now understand why—despite her boast that she 'has nothing to conceal,' that she 'has no fear of investigation,' and will publish 'all names,' even of those who 'will bitterly resent it'—Mrs. Slattery found it prudent to suppress such names in a country where her romance of high life could be so speedily exposed.

The ready resort of the Slatterys to fictitious names explains why the Poor Clares of Cavan have been unable to prosecute this wretched impostor. The names of the nuns given in her autobiographical romance are, like those of the English baronet-bishop and his wife, more shadowy than the John Doe and Richard Roe and the John Styles and the Joan of Noakes of the old-time lawyers. But for this exercise of prudence—which she and the rest of her fraudulent kind have learned from the reprobate compiler of *Maria Monk*—Mrs. Slattery's career would long ago have been brought to a close by the operation of the law of libel.

There is another aspect to this woman's fraud which closely affects the character and *bona fides* of ex-priest Joseph Slattery. The facts which have been stated above regarding the career of his female companion have been repeatedly brought before him by articles and correspondence in the secular Press and in the religious weeklies (Protestant and Catholic): by registered letters; by displayed placards (one of which is in our possession); by public challenges which he as publicly refused to accept; by affidavits; and in other ways. Thus far neither he nor she has taken any steps to clear the female partner in the business of the serious and well-proven charges of fraud which have been levelled against her on three continents, as well as in New Zealand.† It is, therefore, folly to argue that Joseph Slattery has no knowledge of the woman's bad faith. In the face of all this, he advertises her on his handbills as 'the Escaped Nun,' 'Mrs. Slattery, otherwise Sister Mary Elisabeth,' and 'Mrs. Slattery, known in the convent as Sister Mary Elisabeth.' Her portrait in nun's clothing adorns the cover of two of her pamphlets, and on the title-page of her *Convent Life* she boldly announces herself as 'Mrs. Slattery, otherwise Sister Mary Elisabeth, Abbey of Poor Clares, Cavan, Ireland.'§ In her lectures she poses as a former novice of that convent. Money was charged for admission to those lectures—in fact, the gospel of L. S. D. is written large over the whole 'venture.' That money was in plain terms, obtained under a false pretence.

* Edition of 1890. This ponderous volume embraces the substance of Beaton's *Political Index* of 1860 and the late Joseph Haydn's additions which brought it down to 1871. Mr. Ockley, in the edition before us, brought it down to 1890.

† Its lists of baronets extends far back into the eighteenth century, and its lists of bishops contain all available names back to the days of St. Augustine, A.D. 597.

‡ The Auckland *Observer* has published the substance of Mr. Britten's pamphlet, and literature exposing the careers of both Slattery and his wife has been extensively circulated from the office of the N.Z. TABLET.

§ *American* &c. On p. 14 of Slattery's *Convent* *Revelation* she again vigorously asserts her residence in that convent, namely Miss Cusack having characterised her *Convent Life* as a tissue of falsehoods.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 27.

The Retreat for the clergy was concluded on Monday. The priests remaining in Wellington on Wednesday, about twenty in number, journeyed in brakes to Waiwera Bay, where a very enjoyable day was spent.

The Rev. Father N. B. Moloney, S.M., for the past two years on the staff of St. Patrick's College, is about to take up the duties of a curate in the parish of Te Aro. It is not yet definitely decided who is to succeed him in the College.

The half-yearly meeting of the female branch of the local H.A.C.B. Society was held in St. Patrick's Hall on the 17th inst. The following were the officers elected for the current half-year—President, Sister A. Dwyer; secretary, Sister N. Dwyer; treasurer, Sister A. Grant; warden, Sister K. Fishenden; guardian, Sister E. Trainer; sick visitor, Sister M. Doyle. The newly elected were installed by Past-President Sister M. Robinson at the usual fortnightly meeting on Wednesday evening.

The St. Patrick's College scholarships, open to boys attending Catholic schools, have this year been won by Richard Madden, of Timaru, and Duncan McMarrich, of Wellington. Madden, who headed the list, was at one time a pupil at the Marist Brothers' School in this city, and McMarrich is at present attending that institution. There were 20 candidates, only one of whom failed to obtain a pass. The following are the highest six, the maximum marks being 990:—Richard Francis Madden (Timaru), 765; Duncan McMarrich (Wellington), 759; Michael Murphy (Kumara), 729; Ivan Foote (Greymouth), 714; James Fraher (Greymouth), 690; John Hannon (Greymouth), 689.

Rev. Father Gollen has been appointed to the parish of Kaikoura.

The Rev. Father Herbert, S.M., returned to Wellington to-day. He has been spending his holidays with relatives in Australia.

St. Patrick's College re-opens on Thursday. It is expected that the number of students will be somewhat in excess of last year's.

The annual picnic of St. Mary of the Angels' choir was held during last week at the Waiwera, Lower Hutt.

At a meeting of the priests of the Archdiocese, held at the close of the Retreat, a sum of £2000 was raised in aid of the Cathedral Fund. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy presided at the meeting.

I hear that during the absence of the parish priests of Hokitika and Greymouth at the annual Retreat in Christchurch, their places were filled by the Rev. Fathers O'Shea and Ainsworth, of Wellington, both of whom are enjoying a holiday on the West Coast.

The Wellington branch of the H.A.C.B. Society has published the programme for its sports meeting on March 17. A sum of £150 is to be given in prize money, the principal event of the day—the St. Patrick's Day Wheel Race—accounting for £25 for the first, £10 for the second, £5 for the third, and £3 for the fourth. Altogether a first-class programme, including bicycle and running events, has been arranged.

To defray the cost of extensive alterations and repairs in the Pahutanui church a very successful concert was given in the township on Monday evening. Songs were contributed by Mrs. Taylor (of Mosgiel), Misses Jessie Huett (Wellington), Blackey, George, Mulhern (2), and Miss Conny Gibbs (of Wellington), danced an Irish jig, all being encored. At the conclusion of the concert dancing was carried on for a couple of hours. The dance music was supplied by the Brady family, Messrs. C. Blackey and F. Brady acted as M.C.'s, and Mr. J. Smith was secretary.

Rev. Father W. D. Goggan's many friends in Wellington rejoice in the knowledge that he is to be again with them. Some few years ago he was appointed to the Blenheim parish, and is now exchanging places with the Rev. Father Servajean, who has been attached to the Te Aro parish for the past twelve months. The Catholics here very much regret Father Servajean's departure, and his new parishoners are to be congratulated on their having secured so zealous and energetic a successor to Father Goggan.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 29.

By the Talane for Melbourne, on Friday, seven Sisters of Our Lady of Missions left a route for Perth, Western Australia, to found a house of the Order, the second in that colony.

The high schools of the Sisters of the Missions, Barbadoes street, and of the Sisters of Mercy, Colombo street, re-open to-day (Monday) after the Christmas vacation, and the parochial schools in the several centres re-open to-morrow.

At the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street, seven aspirants received the holy habit of the Religious of Our Lady of Missions on Saturday, the 20th, at the termination of the retreat: and on Monday, the 22nd, eleven candidates made their profession. The ceremonies were presided over by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, V.G., there being present also the Rev. Fathers Aubry, Marnane, Crotty, and Richards.

Prefacing his sermon at High Mass in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, his Lordship the Bishop referred to the advent of the notorious Slatterys to this Colony, and of their possible visit to this city. He gave some very wholesome advice to Catholics as to the attitude they should observe towards the unhappy pair, and paid a most generous tribute to the N.Z. TABLET authorities for the timely and scathing exposure of the wretched adventurers and their nefarious practices. He urged his hearers to possess themselves of copies of the TABLET and other literature which would inform them on the matter, and to make good use of it.

There was a large attendance at the ordinary meeting of the St. Patrick's Branch (No. 82) H.A.C.B. Society held on last Monday evening, the chair being occupied by Bro. J. McCormick (president). The proposal to employ a paid organiser created a considerable amount of discussion, it being ultimately decided to hold a special meeting on Friday evening to further consider the matter, and also the business sheet of the District annual meeting, to be held in Auckland at the end of next month. An adjournment was made during the evening to present a P.P. collar to Bro. G. E. Dobbs. The presentation was made by the president, supported by several of the members, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the recipient.

On Sunday, at all the Masses and Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral, a collection was made in aid of the Patriotic Fund. His Lordship the Bishop celebrated the seven o'clock Mass, and briefly alluded to the object of the day's collections. At the 9.30 o'clock Mass the celebrant, the Very Rev. Vicar-General, urged a generous response on the part of the congregation, remarking that whatever individual opinions may be held about this, or in fact, any war, which entailed a vast sacrifice of human life, with a consequent increasing number of widows and orphans, everyone must admire the self-imposed hardship, courage, and devotion of those, from amongst us, who, in the bloom of their manhood, had risked their lives in defence of the interests of their Motherland. At the High Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father Galerne, S.M., his Lordship the Bishop preached. In the evening there were Pontifical Vespers at which his Lordship the Bishop officiated, being assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Foley, S.M., as deacon, the Very Rev. Dean Carow, S.M., sub-deacon, Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, assistant-priest, Rev. Fathers Bowers and Richards, masters of ceremonies, and the Rev. Father Galerne, S.M., who sang the responses. An impressive discourse, on a text selected from the Epistle of the day, was delivered by the Very Rev. Father M'Enroe, C.M., to a crowded congregation. After the sermon the Bishop imparted the Episcopal blessing, and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

(Diocesan News continued on page 19.)

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- February 1, Sunday.—Fifth after Epiphany. Feast of St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 5, Monday.—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.
 „ 6, Tuesday.—St. Hyacinth Mar scotti, Virgin.
 „ 7, Wednesday.—St. Romauld.
 „ 8, Thursday.—St. John of Mattha, Confessor.
 „ 9, Friday.—St. Zozimus, Pope and Confessor.
 „ 10, Saturday.—St. Scholastica, Virgin.

ST. AGATHA, VIRGIN AND MARTYR.

The cities of Palermo and Catania in Sicily dispute the honour of being the birth-place of St. Agatha, but Catania was certainly the scene of her martyrdom. There, too, her sacred relics were deposited and preserved with extraordinary veneration, being regarded as the safeguard of the city against the terrible eruptions of Mount Etna which have often threatened its entire destruction. Born of an illustrious and wealthy family, Agatha was consecrated from her infancy to the service of God. Like St. Agnes, she had chosen Christ for her spouse, and consumed by the fire of Divine Love, despised the deceitful pleasures and empty honours of the world. When the cruel persecution of Decius broke out, A.D. 251, Agatha was apprehended at Catania by order of the chief magistrate, Quintianus, who, knowing the holy maiden to be both rich and beautiful, considered it a favourable opportunity to gratify both his lust and avarice. Seeing herself in the hands of the persecutors, Agatha prayed thus to her heavenly spouse: 'Jesus Christ, Lord of all things, Thou seest my heart, Thou knowest my desire. Possess. Thyself alone, all that I am. I am Thy sheep: make me worthy to overcome the devil.' Thus did she continue to pray with many tears during her passage through the streets to the tribunal of the Pro-consul. The first attack made upon her by the wicked judge was directed by, with a view to undermine her virtue. For this purpose he delivered her into the hands of Aphrodisia, an abandoned woman who with her six daughters kept a house of ill-fame. Here the chaste virgin was exposed to grievous assaults, more terrible to her pure soul than death itself. But all the artifices of her enemies were defeated by the power of her Divine Spouse, to whom she committed herself with entire confidence. Never did she cease, during the four weeks that she remained in this den of infamy, to implore His protection with fervent prayers, accompanied with sighs and tears. After thirty days had elapsed, Quintianus, who had been informed of her constancy, ordered her to be brought before his tribunal. Upon her arrival he began by exhorting her to renounce her faith and sacrifice to idols. Among other things he reminded her of her noble birth and illustrious ancestry, to which she replied that to be a servant of Jesus-Christ was true nobility and perfect liberty. Enraged at her resolute answers the judge ordered her to be buffeted and led back to prison.

Upon the following day Agatha was again summoned before the judge, who exhorted her to save her life by prompt submission. To this she replied that Jesus-Christ was her life and her salvation. Quintianus then ordered her to be stretched on the rack, a torment which was usually accompanied with stripes, the tearing of the flesh with iron hooks, and the application of lighted torches to the most tender parts of the body. But all these tortures had no effect upon the unflinching virgin, supported as she was by the invincible grace of Jesus, her Spouse. Having exhausted all the inventions of cruelty to no purpose, Quintianus ordered her to be again conducted to prison, giving strict commands to the gaoler to allow her neither food for her body nor salve or ointment for her wounds. But Almighty God vouches to be Himself her physician and support, sending St. Peter to heal her wounds and comfort and encourage her in her combat.

After an interval of four days Agatha was again summoned before the judge, who, nowise softened by beholding her miraculous cure, ordered her to be stripped of her clothes and rolled to and fro over red-hot coals mingled with broken potsheards. Being then carried back to prison, she prayed as follows: 'O Lord, my Creator, you have ever protected me from my very cradle. You have taken from me the love of the world, and given me patience to suffer. Receive now my soul.' With these words she calmly expired. St. Agatha enjoys the special honour of a commemoration in the Canon of the Mass, where she heads the glorious choir of virgin martyrs. Lucy, Agnes, Cecily, and Anastasia.

ST. SCHOLASTICA, VIRGIN, FOUNDESS OF THE ORDER OF BENEDICTINE NUNS.

St. Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, was born of illustrious parents at Nursia, a city of Umbria in Italy, towards the close of the fifth century. The retirement of her brother Benedict from the world and the death of her parents left Scholastica heiress of her father's wealth, with the prospect of every worldly happiness. Guided by the secret inspirations of God, Scholastica, after distributing her goods among the poor, followed her brother to Cassino, accompanied by a single handmaid, in order to be formed by his direction to the perfect practice of the maxims of the Gospel. The fame of the sanctity of Scholastica and of the perfect manner of life followed by her and her companion excited the admiration of the neighbouring inhabitants and soon attracted to them a number of fervent novices. To afford accommodation for the new comers it soon became necessary for Scholastica to enlarge her humble dwelling, which gradually grew into a spacious convent, and became the mother-house of the rising Order. St. Scholastica completed her happy course about A.D. 543, her brother, St. Benedict, causing her body to be conveyed to his own abbey and laid in the tomb which he had provided for himself.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

Local Director, J. T. WRIGHT Esq. (Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co.)

This Old-Established Company accepts

FIRE RISKS on buildings and Contents of every description, also on grain in field.

MARINE RISKS on Wool from sheep's back to London, and on goods shipped coastwise or to any port in the world.

GUARANTEE RISKS Insuring the fidelity of persons in positions of trust.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COLONY
 Further information to be had from any of the Company's Representatives.

Head Offices for New Zealand NO. 5 BOND STREET

JAMES EDGAR,

Manager for New Zealand.

STEAM ARTESIAN WELL SINKER

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

THOMAS DANKS,

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

BOYS' CLOTHING.



Parents will find our stock the Largest and Best Assorted in the Colony.

Special attention is given to the manufacture of Boys' Clothing.

Every garment will be found a Perfect Fit, while the material and lining are specially selected for boys' rough-and-tumble wear.

SPECIAL SCHOOL SUITS

from 9s. 6d.

BRANCHES

IN ALL

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

OF THE

COLONY.

MARITIME SUITS from 11s.

N.Z. CLOTHING FACTORY

TWO WELLERS TOBACCO

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

NOONDAY OIL
 BRIGHT, CLEAR, STEADY LIGHT.

Insist upon having NOONDAY.

BEST Value in CHRISTCHURCH for MANTLES MILLINERY, DRESSES, Etc.

BEATH AND CO.

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



Having LEASED my HOTEL to Messrs. J. J. CONNOR and J. T. HARRIS, I have to THANK the PATRONS of the 'City' for their LIBERAL PATRONAGE; and in bespeaking a Continuance of the same for my successors I feel quite satisfied that the reputation the Hotel has enjoyed will be fully maintained under their Management.

J. F. NIXON

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary to assure our Friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.

J. J. CONNOR,
J. T. HARRIS,
Proprietors

THE LATEST PAMPHLET TO READ.

"The Church and Commerce, Industry, Sciences, and Arts,"

Illustrating in a striking and most interesting manner that the Catholic Church has at all times been the mother of all the factors of true civilisation.

Written by the VERY REV. FATHER LE MENANT DES CRESNAIS, S.M., V.G. Price - 6d.

We have also a number of

"OUT OF THE MAZE,"

by the same author. Price - 6d.

Copies may be had by sending postal notes or stamps to

J. MURRAY, TABLET Office.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

MULTIFLEX

DUNLOP TYRES

Are pronounced by Experts to even Excel their Tyres of the past.

The DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. of AUSTRALASIA. Ltd.

128, LICHFIELD STREET, CHRISTCHURCH

And at Melbourne Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane.

J. F. WILSON,

DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),
SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the goodwill of Mr. Yule's practice, would like patients to understand that any contracts entered into by Mr. Yule for mechanical work or otherwise, will be carried out by him without any difference in fee. Any alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.
5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

FOR SALE, Tangye's Gas and Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Hydraulic Machinery, Jacks, Pulley Blocks, etc.

FOR SALE, Tangye's Centrifugal also Duplex Pumps; on water, 500gal. to 4,000gal. pumps.

QUOTATIONS given and Infrants executed for all classes of Tangye's and other machinery. R. B. Denniston and Co., Stuart street.

JAMES SHAND AND CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

209 HEREFORD STREET

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

JOHNSTONE'S INFLUENZA REMEDY

SYMPTOMS OF INFLUENZA: Chills, followed by feverishness; dry, tormenting cough; vomiting and retching; fulness of the head, with severe headache; swelling of the tonsils, with difficulty of swallowing, intense prostration; dragging pains in the limbs and soreness all over the body. The symptoms may be varied or complicated with bronchitis or other lung complaints.

1s 6d Bottles.

To allay the coughing my ICELAND MOSS SYRUP should be taken along with this remedy, and during convalescence the QUININE and IRON ELIXIR restores my appetite and strength.

Prepared only by
THOMAS JOHNSTONE,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Irish News.

CORK.—Celebrating their Silver Jubilee.—A touching ceremony was witnessed at the Franciscan Capuchin Church, Charlotte Quay, Cork, recently, when the silver jubilee of the Very Rev. Father Bernard was celebrated. Father Bernard is a well-known and highly-respected priest of the Capuchin Order in Ireland. The greatest portion of his time he has spent in Cork, where he is well known, and has gathered round himself numerous friends. Some days previous the silver jubilee in religion of the Very Rev. Father Nicholas was celebrated. Father Nicholas is now better known in Dublin, where his name is a household word, from his efficient work in the cause of temperance.

DUBLIN.—Reform in Church Music.—His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has written a letter of approval to the conductor of St. Mary's Prize Choir in Dublin, the members of which have produced Palestrina's and Vittoria's masterpieces recently in the church of the Dominicans. The Archbishop also thanked Mr. Edward Martyn for his assistance in bringing about a much-needed reform in metropolitan church music. Mr. Martyn is the author of 'The Heather Field,' produced at the Irish National Theatre last May.

The Copyright of a Popular Publication.—Two Dublin printers have gone to law with regard to the copyright of 'Old Moore's Almanac,' founded in 1610. Mr. Warren has been printing it under a copyright, and now seeks to restrain Mr. Quirke from issuing a colourable imitation.

A Portrait of a Distinguished Author.—A portrait of the late Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick, the distinguished author of many historical works relating to Ireland, has just been presented to the National Portrait Gallery, Merrion Square, Dublin, and was accepted at a meeting of the Governors. The portrait, which is by Mr. Catterson Smith, R.H.A., is a full-size head and shoulders, and is an admirable likeness of the late Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Death of a well-known Journalist.—The death of Mr. J. A. Scott, editor of the *Irish Times*, occurred rather suddenly at his residence in Dublin towards the end of November. Mr. Scott had only just recovered from an acute attack of dyspepsia, and had resumed his duties as editor of the paper. He was in the *Irish Times* office the day before he died, and appeared to be in pretty good health and spirits. After attending to some matters of business he returned to his home, and having dined, retired to his library, where it was his custom to spend some time before coming down to his office to perform his duties for the night. In the library he was suddenly seized with an attack of syncope and passed peacefully away a few minutes later. Mr. Scott began his literary career in 1851, when he was about 19 years of age. He was associated with Dr. Maunsell and Mr. Le Fanu in the editorship and management of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, and afterwards edited the *Dublin University Magazine*. He became editor of the *Irish Times* in 1879, and held that position until his death. Mr. Scott was a widely known and respected Irish journalist.

Archbishop Walsh on Proselytism.—In the course of an address at the meeting of the friends and supporters of the Sacred Home, Drumcondra, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in scathing language condemned the vile and sinful traffic in the souls of Catholic children which is still carried on in the most brazen manner by proselytisers in the capital of Catholic Ireland. It was to combat this hateful traffic that the Sacred Heart Home was established. That it has done good work is evident from the fact that it has already rescued 750 children from these vile dens to which they had been consigned.

Death of Mr. Justice O'Brien.—The Right Hon. W. O'Brien, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division in Ireland, died in the early part of November at his residence in Dublin. The cable informed us at the time that it was Sir Peter O'Brien, the Lord Chief Justice, who died. The deceased judge was in his 67th year. He worked as a reporter on the *Cork Examiner*, then as editor, and later as a lawyer he was appointed as a judge. A man of high ability and no little eloquence he often gave utterance to speeches from the Bench which were regarded as outside the strict province of a judge. In private life he was a most exemplary Catholic.

GALWAY.—Bishop McCormack on the University Question.—In the course of a letter to a Dublin newspaper regarding the attempt of the medical staff of the Queen's College, Galway, to veto the appointment of a Sister of Mercy as matron of the Galway County Hospital, his Lordship the Bishop of Galway says:—'I am not surprised that these Professors of the Queen's College have taken up this attitude of hostility to a Catholic appointment, as probably they have come to regard the County Galway Hospital as an outpost of the Galway Protestant education garrison. This addition to the stronghold of Protestant educational ascendancy would complete the monopoly. They have the Queen's College practically in their own hands. The Model School is simply a higher school for non-Catholics, and regarded by the Protestant body as one of their educational preserves. Add to these the Erasmus Smith Galway Grammar School, to which Mr. Justice O'Brien, in his singularly eloquent and able statement of the case, proves the rightful claim of certain Catholic children, but which is exclusively used as a Protestant endowed school, and we have a monopoly perhaps unequalled in any other town or city of Ireland. The Uitlanders are a majority of the Transvaal Republic, and the British Government have drawn the sword of war in assertion of the Uitlander claims, with an appalling expenditure of blood and money; but the Catholics of Ireland are a majority in a larger

ratio, and their claims are absolutely unheeded by the same British Government. Such is the method of operation of the boasted British even (?) keel!'

KERRY.—The Deanery of Tralee.—Canon Carmody, of Castletown, Berehaven, has been appointed by the most Rev. Dr. Coffey to the Deanery of Tralee. The new appointment has given great satisfaction, as the Canon is highly esteemed by all who know him.

LIMERICK.—A Training School for Catholic Girls.—The foundation-stone of a new training college for Catholic girls was laid at Limerick recently by his Lordship Bishop O'Dwyer. It will, when completed, provide accommodation for close on one hundred teachers. The college will have an imposing frontage on Prospect-hill, facing the road which runs from Henry-street to Ballynacarra. The main building is 161 feet long and 70 feet deep, with a height to the eaves of 56 feet. A recreation hall, 73 by 35 feet, and a kitchen, 30 by 26 feet, together with a covered gallery from the college, bring the frontage up to 330 feet long. There was a large attendance of the clergy and laity when the Bishop laid the foundation-stone of the new building. His Lordship, in the course of his address, said it is to be a purely denominational college. It will be entirely under the control of the Sisters of Mercy, and without any limitation whatsoever.

MAYO.—Mr. Michael Davitt's Constituency.—From the Home papers we learn that there were three candidates in the field for South Mayo, the seat vacated by Mr. Michael Davitt. They were Messrs. O'Connor Kelly, of Claremorris; Haviland Burke, of Claremorris; and O'Connor Power, of London.

TIPPERARY.—A Bazaar in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.—A bazaar was held on December 7 in Cahir Castle, kindly lent by Lady Margaret Charters, in aid of the funds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. Among the most prominent patrons was the Rev. Father Power, parish priest of the district.

Presentations to a Popular Priest.—The Rev. Father O'Halloran, lately transferred from Portlaoise to the more important parochial charge of Ballywilliam, Youghal, and Newtown, has been made the recipient of a very fine selection of gifts for these churches, including ciborium, chalice, etc., in gold and silver, and a magnificent harmonium from Mr. P. M. Gleeson, Dublin, who is a native of Youghal parish. The esteemed rev. gentleman has also received a fine Virgin's altar and statue of the Immaculate Conception, as well as elegant Stations of the Cross in beautifully carved oak frames, etc. The presentation altogether was of an elaborate and costly character, and pays a high tribute to Father O'Halloran.

WESTMEATH.—A New Cathedral for Mullingar.—The Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney, Bishop of Meath, has decided to erect a new cathedral and also a seminary at Mullingar. The latter, which will cost £200,000, will be erected by the bishops and priests of the diocese, who for the last twenty-five years have contributed towards a fund for that purpose. To erect a new cathedral worthy of the Catholic traditions of the great diocese of Meath a public appeal will be made. The announcement has given general satisfaction, as it has long been felt that the present building was wholly inadequate for the large congregations which attended it.

GENERAL.

Injury to the Butter and Bacon Trade.—Immense injury has been done to the Irish bacon and butter industry by the fraudulent selling of American bacon as Irish, and of margarine as butter. A leading firm in Dublin has been fined £20 for the former offence, and Mr. Mahony, the magistrate, stated that in case of repetition he would send the managing director to prison, as his jurisdiction was plenary. A provision merchant, on being fined £5 for selling margarine as butter, profusely thanked Mr. Mahony for not fining him more heavily.

Eviction Made Easy.—An official return shows that no less than 1188 eviction-made-easy notices were served on Irish tenants during July, August, and September. This means, without writs, bailiffs, or police, these poor people can be turned out on an order obtained at any petty sessions, and there can be no doubt that should the vigilance of the United Irish League be relaxed, these and other poor tenants would be ruthlessly thrown on the roadside.

Irish Surgeons not Required.—The Council of the Irish College of Surgeons offered to send high experts to South Africa to assist in the treatment of the wounded, but the War Office declined the offer. This is the thanks the College have got for dissociating themselves from the general protest of the medical profession at the treatment of army surgeons. When the army was boycotted by the profession at large the Irish College of Surgeons stepped in and accepted the offer of the Government to nominate emergency men. They have now leisure to reflect upon the extent of the gratitude of the War Department.

Irish Uitlanders.—The Irish Catholics, after a struggle extending over hundreds of years, have good reason (says the *Catholic Times*) to envy the Uitlanders, for apparently they must always remain Uitlanders in their own land. The other day a charge of an agrarian character was heard at Sligo. Five-sixths of the people of Sligo are Catholics, but not a single Catholic in Sligo is to be trusted on his oath. That at least is the sound Government doctrine. One after another, over twenty Catholics were told to 'stand aside' when called to serve as jurors, and a carefully packed jury was chosen from which every professor of the detested creed was rigidly excluded. No one, we think, will be astonished that our correspondent should say 'there are Uitlanders elsewhere than in the Transvaal.' From the Bench, too, the Uitlander has been very successfully excluded. There were four Catholic judges out

of eighteen, and now that Judge O'Brien is dead there are three. The newspapers have been suggesting that the place left vacant through the demise of this Catholic judge should be filled by the appointment of a distinguished Catholic lawyer, The MacDermot, Q.C. The Irish Executive, of course, has no intention of adopting such a dangerous suggestion. The statesmanlike policy is to promote loyalty amongst the Catholics by treating them harshly and contemptuously.

The Legal Title of Catholics.—The gradual annihilation of the Penal Code (says the *Freeman's Journal*) has reminded a correspondent of a corresponding change in the legal title of Catholics. From the time of the introduction of the Protestant creed into Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth the appellation used by the statutes was 'persons in communion with the Church of Rome.' At the beginning of the Penal Code period, in 1662, in the reign of William III., and for a century afterwards, the Statutes describe Catholics, in hostile and contemptuous phraseology, as 'Papists and Popish people.' In 1793 Catholics attained the title of 'Papists, or persons professing the Popish or Roman Catholic religion,' and by later Statutes they are termed 'Roman Catholics' only. The reproachful epithet of 'Papist,' 'Popish,' 'Romish,' 'Romanist,' etc., writes Mr Scully in 1812, 'was no longer applied to Catholics by any gentleman or scholar.' This series of changes in the legal nomenclature of Catholics is of something more than a mere academic interest. Two years ago Mr Lecky, the member for Dublin University, had an animated controversy with a constituent, a clergyman of the English Established Church, by whom he was fiercely assailed for the offence of designating the members of the Catholic faith in debate in the House of Commons 'Catholics' and not 'Roman Catholics'—a compound epithet which involves a solecism in language.

The Lord Chancellor and the Magistracy.—Lord Ashbourne, the Irish Lord Chancellor, seems to have extraordinary notions of judicial procedure (says an exchange). Lord Emly was reported to have said, in addressing a meeting of labourers, that they would not have induced the Local District Council to give them the work on the roads if they had not shown a stern determination. If they had not come there in their numbers, and if they had not come with blackthorns, they would not have succeeded. Lord Emly was stated to have described these words, upon the demand of the Lord Chancellor, for an explanation, as 'an oratorical flourish.' If they had been used they certainly would have been nothing more, and should not have been taken seriously by Lord Ashbourne. But Lord Emly did not admit having uttered them. On the contrary, he is said to have intimated to the Lord Chancellor that the report was inaccurate, though refusing to give any further information. How any man with a judicial mind could, under the circumstances, have penalised Lord Emly—a man of distinction and the son of a Postmaster-General—surpasses understanding. Lord Ashbourne is the same official who restored to the magistracy the Orangeman. Lord Rossmore, who was dismissed from it for a riotous rush through the ranks of the Queen's troops, whilst shouting that his men would cut them up. The Lord Chancellor is likely to have not a little trouble over the removal from the magistracy of Mr. Kendal O'Brien, chairman of the Tipperary District council, for his namesake Mr. William O'Brien, asserts that he has given the National District Councillors of Ireland a lead which will be followed.

THE CHURCH AND THE SCRIPTURES.

DISCOURSE BY CARDINAL MORAN.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, in the course of his second sermon on 'The Church and the Sacred Scriptures,' delivered in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, said:—

It was asserted that up to the period of the so-called Reformation the Bible had been hidden away from the people. Such statements were made in opposition to facts and with the object of stirring up prejudice. Holy Church loves, and has always loved, the Sacred Scriptures, and had ever commended them to her children. Had she not preserved the Scriptures, as the sacred deposit of truth, for 19 centuries? The charge was made against the Church because she did not regard the written word of the Sacred Scriptures as our sole guide to truth and knowledge. Holy Church held that there should be the living voice of authority in the interpretation of the inspired writings, just as Our Lord Himself and His Apostles taught by the living voice. From the earliest times the Fathers and Pontiffs of the Church had exhorted the faithful to read the Scriptures, and to seek them as a pure stream of blessing and consolation. St. Augustine advocated this love of the Sacred Scriptures, and St. John Chrysostom, in his advice, said: 'Let the Divine Scriptures be ever in your hands; their lessons ever in your minds and your hearts.' Perhaps no great Pontiff of those early days so strongly insisted on the reading of the Scriptures as St. Gregory the Great, 'I beseech you,' he said, 'to meditate constantly on the Sacred Scriptures.' So from age to age to our own time the successors of St. Peter had kept the knowledge of the Scriptures before the faithful. At the beginning of the present century they found the great Pontiff Pius the Seventh writing in terms of highest admiration and warmest approval to one of the Italian bishops who had translated the Scriptures into the Italian language. Pope Pius the Seventh declared that no better service could be rendered to religion than to enable the people of a country to read in their own language the Gospels and other portions of the sacred writings. Then, again, they had the Encyclical of the present illustrious Holy Father, Leo the Thirteenth, on the Study of the Scriptures. There was no more beautiful tribute to the Scriptures than this encyclical, and in it the true position of the Church as the guardian and expounder of the Scriptures was clearly set forth. The present illustrious Pontiff a few months ago

crowned his labours in the cause of truth and knowledge by granting a special indulgence to each one who reads every day some part of the Sacred Books.

EARLY TRANSLATIONS OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

Some enemies of the Church have been bold enough to state that there were no translations of the Sacred Scriptures till modern times. This was untrue. As early as the fourth century St. Jerome was ordered by the reigning Pope to present an accurate version of the Bible. This Doctor of the Church, most learned in Greek and Hebrew, produced what is known as the Latin Vulgate. At the present day the most learned and most painstaking investigators, non-Catholic as well as Catholic, recognise as authentic the text of the Latin Vulgate, which was the work of St. Jerome. The last edition of the Bible published in England had no less than four thousand corrections to bring it in conformity with the Latin Vulgate. Every discovery of ancient monuments and ancient manuscripts served to support the accuracy of the Latin Vulgate. Then, as to the Bible not having been known till the Reformation, there was the fact that in 1450 the Sacred Book was printed, and there were no fewer than 100 editions within 50 years, and this at a time when there was no whisper of the Reformation. History tells us that one of the first uses of the printing press was to supply copies of the Sacred Scriptures. Not only was the Bible printed in the Latin language, but in Germany, in the year 1483 (the year Luther was born), several editions, beautifully illustrated, were issued in Germany. Between that time and the close of the century, no fewer than 24 editions were published. There was no hiding away of the Bible. The reading of the Sacred Scriptures was commended by the Catholic pastors, and besides the German publications, there were six other translations in the Low-Dutch and other dialects. There was no prohibition. The one anxiety of the Church at the time was to prevent corrupt translations, which could not fail to become poisoned sources to the ignorant and the unwary. Holy Church never ceased to incite her learned sons to illustrate the Sacred Scriptures and to set them before the world in the most noble and most attractive form. Many of those who had assailed Holy Church in connection with the Scriptures claimed that the Bible is the one source from which we derive knowledge of the Divine power and love—our sole source of light, and strength, and grace, and spiritual happiness. As he had said on the previous Sunday, the Catholic Church, the Church of Christ, relies not upon the written word alone, but upon the living voice of Divine authority which Our Lord gave to His Church as a blessed heritage for all time. The 'Reformers' of the sixteenth century followed in the footsteps of preceding heretics in declaring that, from the Scriptures, and the Scriptures alone, do we derive knowledge of Divine Truth. The Reformers, who used the Scriptures to suit their own ends, added that the Bible should be interpreted by individual reason. In other words, those who had cast off their allegiance to the Catholic Church held that no teaching or exposition was needed. Each individual was free to interpret as he thought fit. This theory of private judgment had led to the establishment of some 700 Protestant sects, each of which appealed to the Bible to justify its existence. Luther himself deplored the number of false teachers the Reformation had brought forth—the number of men who distorted the Scriptures and profaned the word of God. He called them 'the cohorts of Satan,' and described their presence as a curse on the earth. Yet it was Luther and the Reformers in England who led on the horde of false teachers. One of the distinctive features of the source of Divine Truth was that it should be accessible to all. As the Gospel tells us, 'the poor have the Gospel preached to them.'

THERE MUST BE A LIVING VOICE.

The written word would not be accessible to all. There must be the living voice—the voice of the teacher, the voice of the preacher. In the time of our Lord and for years afterwards the new Gospel was taught. The sacred text was written only as necessity arose. For centuries afterwards it was not possible to have more than a few written copies of the Scriptures. But the pastors of the Church never failed to impart the lessons of truth and wisdom which had been bequeathed to the Church by our Saviour Himself. The second feature of the source of Divine Truth and Knowledge was that it must be intelligible to all. With the principle of private judgment in force this was impossible. Many things in the Scriptures were difficult to understand. Take, for instance, the narrative in the Acts of the Apostles, in which we are told that our Lord, before ascending to Heaven, explained to the Apostles prophecies they had not understood. St. Luke tells us how our Lord, conversing with the Apostles before His ascension, said: 'These are the words which I spoke to you, while I was yet with you, that all things must needs be fulfilled which are written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms concerning Me. Then He opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures.' And in the second epistle of St. Peter, referring to the life of our Saviour, he speaks of 'certain things hard to be understood, which the unlearned and the unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction. You, therefore, brethren, knowing these things before take heed, lest being set aside by the error of the unwise, you fall from your own steadfastness.' In the same epistle St. Peter tells us that 'no prophecy of Scripture is made by private interpretation. For prophecy came not by the will of man at any time; but the holy men of God spoke inspired by the Holy Ghost.' Here we find it set forth that the Scriptures to be intelligible to all need the authorised interpretation of those appointed by our Lord to teach and explain the Scriptures. The authority of Holy Church had settled such points as the observance of the Sabbath on Sunday instead of Saturday, and the manner of Baptism. This was the living voice of authority, for nowhere in the Sacred Scriptures was it laid down that the Sabbath day should be Sunday. The spirit which inspired the Sacred Scriptures gives us through Holy Church the genuine interpretation.

Remember . . .

That all

STERLINGS

Are Fitted with the

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.

Send for Catalogue.

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.

— 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—

NO COMMISSION. In the Colony.

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

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.

ENTRANCE next to BRISCOE AND CO.

C O S S E N S A N D B L A C K
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.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

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

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

Cigars, Cigarettes, Indian, Ceylon, and China Teas, and American Goods.

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE AND CHANCERY LANE

CHRISTCHURCH.

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.

P I A N O S ! N E W !

From 40 GUINEAS to 75 GUINEAS

By the BEST ENGLISH MAKERS.

Second-Hand Pianos from £16 to £28 at

HOGG'S PIANO WAREHOUSE,
ST. ANDREW STREET, DUNEDIN.

J A M E S R E I D

BREWER, BOTTLER, AND AERATED-WATER

MANUFACTURER,

Q U E E N S T O W N.

For **STYLISH, RELIABLE Boots and Shoes**

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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



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

STANDARD

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 31).

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, 65/0/0 to 65/10/0.

INSURANCE.—National, from 16/3 to 17/0; 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 3/7/0 to 3/7/6.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property and Finance Company, from 5/0 to 5/6; National Mortgage, 22/6 to 23/0; 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, 4/2/6 to 4/3/6; 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, 10/0 to 10/6; Wellington Woollen, 5/0/0 to 5/2/6; Silverton Tram, 4/17/0 to 4/18/0; New Zealand Refrigerating, 1/10/0 to 1/11/0; 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, 2/9 to 3/3; Croesus (Paparoa), 4/0 to 4/9.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Chatto Creek, 58/0 to 59/0; Clyde 62/0 to 63/0; Dunedin, 14/0 to 14/6; Empire, 3/17/0 to 4/0/0; Enterprise, 87/0 to 90/0; Evan's Flat, 33/0 to 34/0; Ettrick, 2/0 to 2/6 (paid up); Golden Gate, 135/0 to 138/0; Golden Beach, 61/0 to 62/6; Golden Point, 35/0 to 39/0; Tuapeka, 38/0 to 40/0; Vincent, 38/0 to 40/0; Hartley and Riley, 10/5/0 to 10/6/6; Jutland Flat, 4/0 to 4/3 (contrib.); Macraes Flat, 4/0 to 6/0; Golden Run, 50/0 to 51/0; Golden Terrace, 8/6 to 9/6; Magnetic, 67/0 to 68/0; Matau, 80/0 to 85/0; Molyneux Hydraulic (B), 30/0 to 32/0; Nevis, 27/6 to 28/0; Otago, 35/0 to 40/0; Upper Waipori, 2/3 to 2/9; Waimumu, 23/0 to 24/0; Sunlight, 33/0 to 35/0; Cromwell, 67/0 to 70/0 (prem.); Riverbank, 9/0 to 10/0; Nil Desperandum, 43/0 to 44/0; Klondyke, 31/6 to 32/6; Waikaka Forks, 1/3 to 2/1 (prem.); Dunstan Leads, 19/0 to 20/0; Ophir, 4/0 to 5/0; Golden Gravel, 2/3 to 3/0; Dunstan Pioneer, 3/3 to 3/9; Golden Reward, 1/0 to 1/6; Halfway House, 18/6 to 19/6.

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

PRODUCE.

London, January 24.—The wheat markets are improving. The French crops are reported to be damaged. First Victorian cargoes (January-February shipments) are offering at 29s; parcels, 28s.

Butter is steady, but trade prices are barely maintained. The arrivals are heavy.

Cheese is firm. Prices are unchanged.

Rabbits: Colonial, little doing. Quoted at 9½d to 9½d.

London, January 28.—Frozen Mutton: Canterbury sheep, 3d; heavy River Plate mutton, 2 9-16d; other meat is unchanged.

Wellington, January 29.—The Agent-General cables that there is no alteration in the butter market since last week. Arrivals of colonial this season to date number 416,263cwt. Last year it was 263,459cwt. There has been no alteration in the cheese market since last week. Small Canterbury mutton, 3d; other brands and River Plate, 2½d per lb. The lamb season has not commenced.

Messrs. Nelson Bros. have received the following cable from the C.C. and D. Company:—"No improvement in the frozen meat

market. To-day's quotations: Best Canterbury mutton, 3d; best Dunedin and Southland, 2½d; best Napier and North Island, 2½d. Lamb: First quality, 4½d; second, 4d.

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

WHEAT.—No change to report; anything but prime, milling being almost unsaleable. Prime milling, 2s 5½d to 2s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS.—In fair demand. Milling, 2s 1d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 0½d; medium, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF.—Prime quality is in fair demand, but other sorts are neglected. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 17s 6d to L3; medium to good, L2 10s to L2 15s per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—Best kidneys, L2 15s to L3 per ton (bags in).

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL.

Sydney, January 24.—Wheat: Chick, 2s 4½d; milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8½d. Flour: L6 10s to L7. Oats: Feeding, New Zealand, 2s 4d to 2s 6½d; Tasmanian, 2s 4d. Barley: Cape, 2s 3½d to 2s 6d. Maize: Prime 2s 10½d; American, 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Peas: Prussian blue, 3s 3d to 3s 6½d. Bran, 7½d. Pollard, 9½d. Potatoes, L1 10s to L3. Onions: Local prime, L1 10s to L2; Victorian, L2 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7½d to 8d; factory, 9d. Bacon, 4½d 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 24.—Wheat: There is a good business in this line. Prices range from 2s 8d to 2s 8½d. Oats: Algerian, 2s 2d to 2s 4½d; stout, 2s 7½d. Barley: Malt, 3s 8d to 4s. Maize, 2s 8½d to 2s 9d. Bran, 8½d to 8½d. Pollard, 11d. Potatoes, L1 to L1 7s 6d. Onions, L1 10s to L2.

Adelaide, January 24.—Wheat is in good demand for South Africa, and there are large sales. Prices range from 2s 7½d to 2s 8d. Flour, L6 5s to L6 10s. Oats: Dun and Algerian, 1s 9d; stout, 2s to 2s 6d. Bran, 9d. Pollard, 9½d to 10d.

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

OATS.—We submitted a catalogue of feed oats, in which most classes were represented. The attendance of buyers was small, and as there was poor competition, and bidding did not reach our valuations, most of the lots were held over for private sale. There is steady demand for all good to prime short feed for export; other classes not being so well competed for, are not so readily placed. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 1d; good to best feed, 2s to 2 0½d; medium to fair, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged. Prime milling sells at 2s 5d to 2s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 2d; broken and damaged, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES.—We offered a small quantity of kidneys, which sold at L2 15s to L3 per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF.—The demand is still confined to prime quality, and buyers show little inclination to buy other sorts even at reduced prices. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, L3; fair to good, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (sacks extra).

NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE IN LONDON.

Mr. Cameron, produce commissioner for the Colony in London, writing re frozen meat, states that he is convinced that the question of improved distribution is one that should be seriously entertained by producers in the Colony. He is satisfied that if any satisfactory and permanent advantage is to be secured, attention must be devoted to retail as well as to wholesale distribution, and whether this is to be done by advisement, by demonstration, or by meat marking, or by all, is for the earnest consideration of those interested in the welfare of the Colony.

"Tested Seeds." New Supplies.

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

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

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

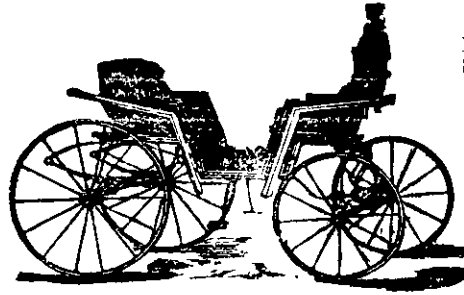
Turnip Seeds—*Swedes*: Champion. Elephant. Monarch.
Webb's Imperial. Tait's Best of All. Webb's
Giant King. *Yellows*: Aberdeen Green Top.
Aberdeen Purple Top. Romney Marsh (our strain
gave very great satisfaction last Season). Fosterton
Hybrid. *Whites*: Devon Greystone. Lincoln
Red Globe.

— Samples and Prices on Application. —

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Princes street South, Dunedin.

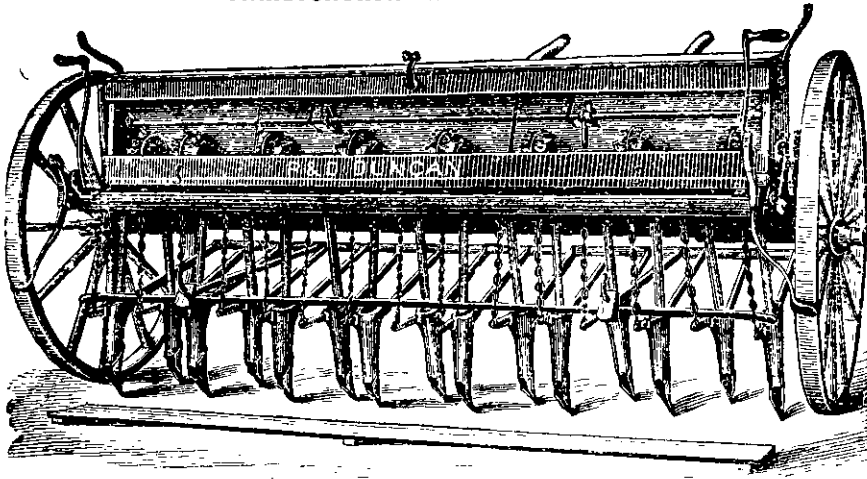
HORDERN & WHITE



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 Agriculture 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—

MASON, STRUTHERS AND CO.,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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.

MOFFATT AND CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Aerated Water & Cordial Manufacturers,

ESK STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

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—

Mokoia	Thurs., Feb. 1	4 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Feb. 2	3 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Tues., Feb. 6	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Flora Fri., Feb. 2 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Mokoia	Thurs., Feb. 1	1 p.m. D'din
Talune	Thurs. Feb. 15	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waihora	Tues., Feb. 6	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mararoa	Tues., Feb. 20	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Monowai Mon., Feb. 5 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Waikare Mon., Feb. 12 2 p.m. D'din

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

Cargo only.
Upolu, *1111 Fri., Feb. 9 4 p.m. D'din
* Calls at Nelson.

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

Cargo only.
Taupo Wed., Feb. 7 4 p.m. D'din

TAHITI and RARATONGA—

Ovalau Tues., Feb. 13 From Auckland
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Taviuni Wed., Jan. 31 From Auckland
FOR TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI & SYDNEY
(From Auckland).

Hauroto Wel., Feb. 7

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 Wakanui 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-
pensied 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.

"DEAR ME!

I've forgotten that **SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE**, whatever shall I do? Call at the next
Store you pass: they All Keep it."

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Quiet demand. Feeding, 1s 11d to 2s; milling, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Wheat: milling, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 2s 2d. Hay: ryegrass and clover, best, L3. Straw: pressed, 21s; loose, 24s. Bran: L2 15s. Pollard: L3. Flour: L6 10s to L7. Butter: best brands factory, 10d to 11d; dairy, 6d to 8d. Oatmeal: L1 11. Potatoes: old out of season. Chaff: much quieter demand; L2 15s to L3 5s. New potatoes: Local, L3, best.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, January 24.—At the wool sales competition is quiet, and there have been heavy withdrawals. The sales close on Friday. The following are amongst the clips sold:—Teemete, 9d; Temakoe, 9½d.

At the tallow sales 1950 casks were offered, and 775 were sold. Prices for all kinds remain unchanged.

London, January 25.—Wool is quiet, and prices are unchanged. The Akitio clip sold at 8½d, and the Kaputone at 10½d.

At the wool sales there is better competition, but prices are unchanged.

Bradford tops are unquotable. The market is lifeless.

London, January 28.—The wool sales closed with prices firm and unchanged. The total number of bales catalogued was 106,275, of which there were sold: To Home buyers 43,000, Continent 36,000, America 4900, and carried forward to the next series 57,000. Compared with December rates merinos declined 5 to 10 per cent. (medium and inferior suffering most) and crossbreds from par to 5 per cent. The decline was most marked with the finest sorts.

WELLINGTON WOOL SALES.

The second wool sales at Wellington on Friday went off badly. Competition was weak, and the bidding irregular. Lambs' wool reached in some instances good prices, one lot bringing 8½d, but the greater proportion sold at about 6d to 6½d: while seedy lambs brought as low as 6d. For fine crossbreds, for which at the December sale 9½d might have been obtained, 8d to 8½d was bid, and the heavy offerings of medium crossbreds, which predominate in Wellington catalogues, realised 6½d to 6½d against 7½d to 8d last December. Fine crossbreds, 6½d to 7½d, up to 8½d for superior; medium crossbred, 6d to 6½d; coarse crossbred, 5½d to 5½d; log-stained, 4½d to 5d; lambs—superior, 7d to 8d; medium, 6½d to 6½d; seedy, 5d to 6½d.

NAPIER WOOL SALES.

At the second series of wool sales at Napier the total offerings of the five brokers aggregated 10116 bales. There was a full attendance of English, southern, and local buyers, and there was good competition at lively reported rates, which are, however, from ½d to 2d per lb below the values ruling when the last sales, on December 6, were held, the greatest decline being shown in merino wools. The following were the ruling prices:—Merino: good, to 11½d; medium, 9½d to 10½d; inferior, 8d. Halfbred: good, 10d; medium, 8d to 9½d; inferior, 7d to 8d. Crossbred: good, 9d, medium, 7d to 8½d; inferior, 5d to 7d. Lincoln: good, 6d; medium, 5½d, inferior, 4½d to 5½d. Pieces, up to 8½d; locks, up to 3½d scoured, up to 16½d for both merino and halfbred.

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

RABBITSKINS—No sale this week.

SHEEPSKINS—At Tuesday's sales bidding was rather dull and prices showed a sharp decline.

HIDES—Market very firm. Prime heavy ox, 1d to 1½d; medium, 3½d to 3½d; inferior and light, 2d to 3d per lb.

TALLOW—In good demand. Prime rendered mutton, 15s 6d to 17s; medium, 13s 6d to 15s; rough fat, 10s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

WOOL—The third sale of the season takes place on Friday next, February 2, and the fourth on Thursday, February 22.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There were fair yardings in most classes of stock at Addington, and business in most departments, especially sheep, was brisk. The entries comprised 2000 fat sheep, 3000 fat lambs, 6470 store sheep, 297 cattle, and 238 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—A large proportion of the 1600 fat cattle were good to prime heifers and some nice lines of steers. Bidding was fairly brisk, and a good clearance was made, last week's rates being fully upheld, viz., 1s to 1s 6d for prime, 1s to 1s 7s for good, and down to 12s 6d for inferior. Per head, best steers brought L7 15s to L8 17s 6d; light, L5 2s 6d to L7 5s; best heifers, L6 10s to L7 2s 6d; lighter, down to L4 2s; prime cows, K6 10s to L7 12s 6d; others, down to L3 17s 6d. There was nothing quotable in either store or dairy cattle.

FAT SHEEP—A medium yarding of fat sheep, the bulk of which were ewes, and all classes met a keen demand. Heavy weight wethers brought up to 16s 7d, freezers (mixed sexes) 13s 9d to 15s. Butchers' ewes sold at all prices from 9s to 13s 3d, according to age and quality.

LAMBS—With the exception of a few lines of extra prime and freezers, the quality of the lambs was not so good. There was a good demand for all sorts. Extra prime sold at up to 14s 6d; freezing quality, 11s 6d to 13s 9d; and lighter, down to 9s 6d.

STORE SHEEP—The entry of store sheep was a mixed one, and owing to the late rains a rise was noticeable in all classes, graziers being anxious to secure lots. A line of 1135 wethers brought 13s to 13s 6d; 165 sold at 13s 5d; 119 at 12s 9d; and 36 at 13s 6d. A line of four-tooth ewes was withdrawn at 13s 9d, and the rest of this class were cleared at 10s 6d to 12s 3d, according to age. The keenest competition was manifested for lambs, and prices showed

an advance. The principal sales were lines of 900 at 10s 9d, and 740 at the same price. Other lines of forward sorts sold at from 10s 5d to 11s, and backward sorts realised 8s 6d to 9s 9d.

PIGS—There was a small entry, and a rather better sale resulted. Baconers sold at from 3d to 3½d per lb, and porkers 3½d to 4d. Per head, baconers brought 30s to 35s 6d; porkers, 20s to 30s 6d; stores, 17s 6d to 22s 6d; and weaners, 9s 6d to 14s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a small entry of horses for this week's sale. Two or three good draught geldings were offered, but as they were aged, and the vendors wanted extreme prices for them, they did not change hands. First-class, young draught geldings are wanted, and will command from L45 to L50, but buyers hesitate to exceed L35 to L40 for aged horses. A few medium draughts also were submitted, and for these there was spirited competition, and every one of them was sold at from L25 to L30. Young spring van horses continue scarce, and we recommend consignments of this class of horses, as there are numerous buyers for them. Of hacks and harness horses there was nothing special on offer. Good, serviceable, light harness horses are in demand, and a first-class saddle horse will always command its value in this market. 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.

WAIMATE STOCK SALE.

The new Waimate County Saleyards were opened by the Mayor on Friday. There was a large attendance. About 10,000 sheep were sold at good prices, wethers at up to 14s 7d, ewes to 14s, fat lambs 11s 9d. The opening was a great success, and augurs well for the future of the yards.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, 29th inst. (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 35 dredges, the total yield being 1160oz 18dwt, or an average of 33oz per dredge:—

Electric (Cromwell), 120 hours, 125oz; Junction Electric (Cromwell), 110oz; Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), week, 79oz 14dwt; Golden Gate (Island Block), 6 days, 61oz 15dwt; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 59oz 10dwt; Matau (Clyde), 52oz; Empire (Waipori), 18oz 18dwt. Enterprise (Alexandra), 42oz 6dwt 9gr; Inch Valley (near Palmerston), 136 hours, 36oz; Golden Treasure (Millers Flat), week, 35oz 8dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 130; hours, 35oz 1dwt 10gr; Nevis (Nevis River), 132 hours, 34oz; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 137 hours, 32oz 13dwt; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 42oz, Clyde (Alexandra), 28oz; Success (Waipori), 25oz 5dwt; Dunedin (Roxburgh), week, 24oz 14dwt; Nil Desperandum (Manuherikia), 24oz 11dwt 2gr; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 133 hours, 23oz 12dwt; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 120 hours, 21oz 17dwt; Otago, (Miller's Flat), fortnight, 21oz 11dwt; Manorbarn (Manuherikia), week, 21oz 10dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 129 hours, 20oz; Magnetic (Cromwell), 5 days 17 hours, 20oz; Chicago (Alexandra), 5½ days, 19oz 15dwt 12gr; Galtee More (Manuherikia) 9 days, 18oz; Golden Point (Alexandra), 18oz; Unity (Clyde), 17dwt 10gr; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 130 hours, 13oz 18dwt 20gr; Golden Terrace (Lower Shotover), 12oz 12dwt 12gr; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 118 hours, 12oz; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 132 hours, 9oz 6dwt; Ettrick (Moa Flat), 9oz; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 8oz 14dwt; Macraes Flat (Macraes), 122 hours, 6oz 12dwt. Total, 1160oz 18dwt.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

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

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE.—200 yarded. Prices about the same as last week. Best bullocks, L8 to L9; medium, L6 5s to L7 15. Best cows and heifers, L6 to L6 17s 6d; medium, L4 10s to L5 15s; others, L3 to L4 5s.

SHEEP.—2159 penned. Prices showed a decline of about 1s per head. Best crossbred wethers, 14s 6d to 15s 3d; medium, 13s 6d to 14s 3d. Best ewes, 13s to 14s 3d; medium, 12s to 12s 9d.

LAMBS.—472 penned, all meeting with a fair demand at last week's rates. Best lambs, 11s to 11s 9d; medium, 10s to 10s 9d.

PIGS.—150 forward, prices ruling in favour of buyers. Suckers, 7s to 10s 6d; slips, 13s to 16s; stores, 18s to 22s; porkers, 26s to 30s; baconers, 34s to 41s.

St. Francis Xavier's Academy, Wellington, for young ladies, re-opens on February 5. Included in the school course is instruction in every branch of a superior English education, with Latin, French, mathematics, book-keeping, and all kinds of useful and ornamental needlework. The extras include, piano, violin, singing, painting, wood-carving, etc.—*.*

Pretty teeth are essential to the beauty of every woman. Bad teeth would make Venus herself homely. We can make you a beautiful set of teeth or make your teeth beautiful, whichever is necessary. Years of experience, improved methods, and the constant care and attention devoted to all branches of scientific dentistry enables us to do the work at the least cost. Branch London Dental Institute, Princes street, Dunedin. A complete set from £3 3s; guaranteed 10 years. Extractions guaranteed absolutely painless.—*.*

HAS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDALS AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
AND HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

Prepared from
Choicest Selected Grain

TRADE MARK
"MAIZENA"
MARK

Quite a different article
from the ordinary
Cornflour.

(DURYEA'S)

Manufactured exclusively by the NATIONAL STARCH MANUFACTURING CO., is and from the
Choicest Maize

FACTORY AT GLEN COVE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

NEILL & CO., LTD., Proprietors.

ONE SHILLING YEARLY. Post Free.
Issued Quarterly.

ST. JOSEPH'S SHEAF.

The Organ of the Archconfraternity of Saint Joseph,
Protector of the Souls in Purgatory.
(Brief of Pope Pius IX., April 17th, 1877.)

An Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to the interests of St Joseph, and of the Souls in Purgatory, and to Training for the Priesthood Irish Boys with Apostolic Vocations.

Sole Agent for New Zealand

E. W. DUNNE, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—This Magazine has an enormous circulation in Europe and in Australia. No Catholic family in New Zealand should be without it.

Specially blessed and recommended (24th November 1897) by the Right Rev. John J. Grimes, S.M. Bishop of Christchurch.

Send One Shilling to Agent as above and it will be delivered for a year, post free, in any part of the Colony.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
ARLINGTON-STREET, WELLINGTON.

Terms—Boarders, £30 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Day Scholars, 25s per quarter, in advance.

Included in the school course is instruction in every branch of a superior English education, with Latin, French, Mathematics, Bookkeeping (as desired), and all kinds of useful and ornamental needlework.

The extras, at very moderate fees, are Piano, Violin, Singing, Painting, and Chipwork Lessons. A nominal fee for Shorthand Lessons. No extra charge is made for preparing pupils for the University, Civil Service, Teachers' Certificates and Trinity College Examinations.

School Re-opens 7th February. St. P. Xavier will be at home from 1st February, but may be communicated with at any time by letter at the Academy or at Helenstower, Seaton.

NOTICE.

Copies of "THE ORANGE SOCIETY," by the REV. FATHER CLEARY, can be had from the TABLET Office. Price, 1s 3d; per post, 1s 8d.

R. S. BLACK, RABBIT EXPORTER,
DUNEDIN.

Notice of when I start Buying will appear in a later issue.

Special arrangements with Large Landowners to clear their ground of Rabbits.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Box 230 Office, opposite Telegraph Office, Dunedin.

E. A. COGAN & D. CRAWFORD.

COGAN & CRAWFORD,

SHAREBROKERS,

10 CRAWFORD STREET,

DUNEDIN.

Members of the Dunedin Stock Exchange.

Telegraphic Address: COGAN CRAWFORD DUNEDIN.

Cable Address: COGAN DUNEDIN.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

(Opposite Pro-Cathedral)

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Direct Importer of Catholic Literature and Objects of Devotion.

Fresh Supplies of Books (by Catholic authors), suitable for Presents and School Prizes arriving monthly—too numerous to particularise.

Encourage the spread of Catholic Literature by patronising Catholic Booksellers, and read such AUTHORS as—Lady Fullerton, Miss Caddle, Frances Noble, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Mrs. Saddler, Clara Mulholland, Miss E. M. Stewart, Father Finn, C. J. Kiekham, Gerald Griffin, Father Potter, Father O'Reilly, Faber, Manning, Newman, Wiseman, and other Writers of Fiction and Morals now procurable.

The Clergy, Convents, and School Committees liberally dealt with. Statues, Wax Candles, Tin Wicks, Tapers, Incense, also Pictures and Crucifixes, etc., always in Stock.

N.B.—Stations of the Cross 20 x 15 and 17 x 13 unframed, also Altar Charts.

E. O'CONNOR,
Proprietor

Established 1877.

New Zealand Catholic Depot.

WHITAKER BROS.

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON,
And GREYMOUTH.

SPLENDID SELECTION OF PRIZE BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, ROSARIES, SCAPULARS, CRUCIFIXES.

FONTS, LACE PICTURES.

Etc., Etc.

A large supply of Pamphlets giving full history of the Slattery's, price 2d., postage extra.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL,

RATTON-STREET, DUNEDIN.

RE-OPENED on MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping receive special attention. Candidates are prepared for the Civil Service and University Entrance Examinations.

Suitable Boarding House can be procured for pupils from the country.

J.M.J.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

AUCKLAND.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST BROTHERS.

Under the patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan. The System of Teaching is that followed in our popular and eminently successful Sydney College (St. Joseph's).

The curriculum includes the subjects required for the CIVIL SERVICE (Junior and Senior), LAW, MATRICULATION, and other Examinations. In the interests of those desirous of entering on a Mercantile Career, special attention is devoted to SHORTHAND AND BOOK-KEEPING.

TERMS—For Board and Education (including washing and mending, as well as the use of school books and bedding), 30 Guineas Lower Standards, 35 Guineas Higher Standards, per scholastic year, payable in advance, in three equal instalments—viz., First Week in February, June, and September. But pupils may enter at any time of the year, and are charged from date of admission.

DRAWING, PAINTING, and SHORTHAND are not Extras. Further information may be obtained by writing to the Director,

BROTHER BASH.

"Caide mille Faildhe."

Mr Roche, Invercargill, Mr. Shepherd, Timaru, Messrs Manchester Bros, and Goldsmith, Wainmate, Messrs Buxton, Temuka, Mr Riorden, Geraldine, Messrs Shearman, Ashburton, Mr. Hardy, Rakaia, and Mr Hibbs, Methven, all recommend the free use of McKenrie HONOLULU LANKA TEA.

TO OUR READERS.

THE DOMINICAN STAR

For 1900.

THE DOMINICAN STAR 256 pages, demy 8vo. for the year 1900; new yearly. All copies can be obtained at the **TABLET** Office, or at **ST. DOMINIC'S PRIORY**, Dowling Street, Dunedin.

This is one of the best and most interesting Annuals published this season. Beautifully bound in cloth cover, blocked in gold, and profusely illustrated.

No Catholic home should be without a copy of this excellent Book.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE **TABLET** COMPANY.

Price, 3s. 6d.; per post, 3s. 10d.

PROSPECTUS
A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.
(*Secreta Fidem.*)

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

RE-OPENS ON 1ST FEBRUARY.
CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

Under the Patronage of His Grace the Most Reverend Francis Redwood, S.M., D.D., Archbishop of Wellington.

President: **THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.**
Rector: **THE VERY REV. T. BOWER, S.M., B.A.**

ST. PATRICK'S 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, classical, scientific and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies. A special course is provided in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits. Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law, University and Medical Examinations. A large and well-appointed Gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power. A select library is at the disposal of students during the hours set apart for reading. Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December. One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student. The religious education of students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance. Non-Catholic Students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS

Each Intern Student requires the following Outfit—Two ordinary suits of clothing for weekdays; one dark suit for Sundays; six day shirts, three night shirts, six pairs of socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, three table napkins, two pairs boots, one pair slippers, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, six towels, combs, brushes, and other dressing articles, one silver spoon, knife, fork, and napkin ring.

TERMS.

Boarders.—All Intern Pupils, 10 guineas per annum. Entrance Fee (payable once only) 3 guineas.

Day Scholars.—Preparatory School, 6 guineas per annum. College, 9 guineas per annum.

Extras.—Music, 8 guineas per annum. Drawing, 3 guineas per annum; Shorthand, 3 guineas per annum. Washing, 1 guinea per annum; Stationery, comprising use of copybooks, letter paper, etc., 1 guinea per annum.

A charge of 9 guineas per annum extra is made for day scholars who dine at the College.

A reduction of 10 per cent is made in favour of brothers, whether boarders or day scholars.

No reduction may be expected in the case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a term.

For further particulars application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the local Clergy.

N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term, 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.

T. BOWER, S.M., B.A., Rector.

IRISH ATHLETIC SOCIETY OF SOUTHLAND.

£60. ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. £60.

To be run on the 14th MARCH 1900.

For further Particulars apply to

W. HINCHLEY (Hon. Sec.),

CRITERION HOTEL.

INVERCARGILL.

V.



R.

CROWN LANDS OPEN FOR APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sections of Rural Lands in the undermentioned districts will be OPEN FOR SELECTION at this Office, either for Cash, Occupation-with-right-of-Purchase, or Lease-in-Perpetuity, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1900 at capital values, ranging from 5s to 20s per acres—

CATLINS	POOLBURN	WOODLAND
RIMU	RANKLEBURN	TUAPEKA WEST.
TAUTUKU	WAIPORI	BLACKSTONE
WAREPA	OTAKIA	

Plans, Areas, and Prices are contained in the Sale Plans shortly to be exhibited at the various Post Offices, Railway Stations, etc. Full information can be obtained at this Office.

J. P. MAITLAND,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office.

Dunedin, 22nd January, 1900.

PATENTS.

T R A D E M A R K S
Secured in all Countries.

HUGHES, RAYWARD, AND BALDWIN,

Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers,

QUEEN'S CHAMBERS (opposite the Post Office), Wellington;

And at Auckland, Christchurch, Napier, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

ENQUIRER.—You have not stated the precise difficulty you find in *St. Mark*, xvi., 17-18. The Saviour of the world, in this discourse, does not profess to enumerate *all* the gifts that were to accompany true faith in Him, nor does He promise that they shall be verified in the person of every true believer. He gives those mentioned rather by way of example. And note, that he distinguishes between those that are 'sick' and those that are possessed by demons. The *measure* of the gifts bestowed upon true faith in Him depends altogether on the will of an all-wise Providence. The fulfilment of what He did promise is written large in the *Acts of the Apostles* and in the history of the Church, even down to the present day. The early ages of the Church's life were—as St. Augustine and Gregory the Great point out—more fertile in the gifts of healing, miracles, etc., than the later ones, for the simple reason that in the earlier times the Church had greater need of them, placed, as she was, in the midst of populations that were hostile or suspicious and ignorant. But is not the fact of the marvellous unity of the Church and her preservation and spread through all times and circumstances and races of itself a striking and stupendous miracle? Say if this brief explanation meets your special difficulty.

WANTED.

TEACHER wanted for the Roman Catholic School, St. Bathans; must be able to play church music; apply with references to Mr. O'Regan, St. Bathans.

DEATH.

O'NEILL.—On Monday, January 8, at his residence, Johnsonville, John Macaulay, eldest son of the late Edmund O'Neill, of Cushendall, Ireland, aged 79 years.—*R.I.P.*

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.



It is by virtue of an ancient custom—at least six centuries old—that the Jubilee falls on this year of grace 1900. The first Jubilee of which history bears a written record was proclaimed by Pope BONIFACE VIII. in the year 1300. Great numbers of pilgrims—Italian and foreign—had assembled in Rome in anticipation of special privileges and indulgences for the *annus centesimus* or centesimal year. No record of any such precedent was found in the archives of the

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING
for Catalogue (mention this paper).

MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN, EASY
TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write
6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Vatican; but some aged men—one of them 107 years old—testified that, just a century before, their parents had gone to Rome to share in the privileges of a centenary Jubilee. The oral testimony laid before BONIFACE VIII. regarding the centesimal indulgence of A.D. 1200 finds what looks like a curious confirmation in an entry made by a German chronicler, ALBERIC of Three Fountains, long before the proclamation of the Jubilee of 1300. It is quoted by Father THURSTON in an article on 'The Year of Jubilee' in the *Month* for December. Under the year 1208 (and, curiously enough, not 1200) ALBERIC has the following significant remark: 'It is said that this year, 1208, was celebrated as the fiftieth year, or the year of Jubilee and remission, in the Roman Court.' If the date is puzzling, it at least reduces the difficulty of giving credence to the oral witness of the old men to Pope BONIFACE VIII. Father THURSTON finds at least a possible confirmation of ALBERIC's entry in the pilgrimage of GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS to Rome for devotional purposes about the same time, his visits to the great churches and shrines, and the special indulgences of which he speaks.

Jubilees in the Catholic Church do not, however, depend in any way upon points of history or immemorial custom. They are a matter of theology, and are intimately associated with the power of the keys and the doctrine of penance and indulgences. The evidence, written or oral, of previous Jubilee years might, indeed, have served as an incentive to BONIFACE VIII. to proclaim A.D. 1300 as a year of special remission. But the absence of any such record could not have prevented him giving a suitable, if fresh, application to an ancient and practical doctrine of the Catholic faith. When he proclaimed the year 1300 a time of Jubilee he was, none the less, unquestionably acting in accordance with a conception of a year of special remission which had been current in the minds of Catholics before his time. As such, therefore, he proclaimed it. He offered its privileges to all the faithful who, being duly confessed and truly repentant, should pray during a specified number of days in the greater churches of the Eternal City. The Christian Jubilee had its prototype in the Jewish. This occurred every fiftieth year, when slaves received their freedom, the earth was to lie fallow, and land and houses in the open country or in villages, without walls, were to revert to their original owners or their heirs. It is in imitation of this that the Church proclaims from time to time a year of remission; but in her case it is a remission from the bonds and penalties of sin. It was also probably in imitation of the sabbatical year of the Jews that CLEMENT VI., at the request of the people of Rome, proclaimed the second Jubilee in 1350. In the troubled times that followed URBAN VI. reduced the period to 33 years, partly because it was believed to correspond with the age of the Saviour of mankind at His death, but chiefly with a view to afford the children of the Church an opportunity of enjoying the benefits of the Jubilee three times, instead of twice, in the century, and thus enabling them to receive its advantages once in the average lifetime. Only one Jubilee was celebrated under this arrangement—that of 1423, in the days of Pope MARTIN V. In 1450, says Father THURSTON, 'the older and more natural period of 50 years again asserted itself, only to be replaced in turn after the decrees of PAUL II. and SIXTUS IV. with a 25 years' Jubilee, so that every generation of Christians might normally hope to see during the time of their manhood the occurrence of at least one such holy year of pardon. From 1475, when this arrangement first came into force, the celebrations succeeded each other uninterruptedly every 25 years, and that of 1775, in the beginning of the pontificate of PIUS VI., was the eighteenth.'

The present year's Jubilee is the twentieth of which history has a record. The pressure of politics and war prevented the proclamation of Jubilees in 1800 and 1850. During the early part of 1800 'the Holy See,' as Father THURSTON points out, 'was vacant, the world was at the feet of NAPOLEON, and the new Pope, PIUS VII., elected at Venice, did not come to Rome until July. Hence the nineteenth Jubilee was deferred until 1825.' During the three first months of 1850 Pope PIUS IX. was still in exile in Gaeta, having been driven out of Rome on November 24, 1844, by the violence of the revolutionaries who had

murdered his Minister, Count Rossi, and formed a provisional government in the city under the triumvirate of MAZZINI (the apostle of political assassination) and his notorious associates, SAFFI and ARMELLINI. This led to the abandonment of the Jubilee which would otherwise have been proclaimed in 1850. The fierce political passions brought into Rome in the wake of the Piedmontese Government in 1870 still raged in the Eternal City in 1875. The Jubilee was, nevertheless, proclaimed. But the pilgrimage to the tombs of the Apostles was not prescribed, and the solemn opening of the *Porte Sancte* or Holy Doors in the four Basilicas of St. PETER'S, St. JOHN LATERAN'S, Santa MARIA MAGGIORE, and St. PAUL'S beyond the Walls did not take place. Like the 'King's Gate' at Jerusalem, the *Porta Sancta*, or 'Holy Gate' in Rome is, as Cardinal WISEMAN says, 'never opened except for the most special entrance.' The four such gates in the Eternal City have been walled up since the Jubilee of 1825. They were formally opened on Christmas Eve after the recitation of singularly apt prayers from Scripture and other solemn ceremonies which symbolised the opening or commencement of the year of Jubilee. The Jubilee began with Christmas in memory of an ancient custom that for a time existed of making the Feast of the Christ's Nativity—not inappropriately—the opening day of the year. The fanfare of trumpets, the thundering salvos fired as salutes from the Castle of St. Angelo, and other ceremonies that gave an added splendour and impressiveness to the proclamation of the Jubilee when the Popes were still kings of Rome, are now omitted. But the spiritual significance of the year of remission remains unaltered.

THE SLATTERY ANTIDOTE.

OUR PINK PAMPHLETS.

We have still on hand a small stock of the C. T. Society's pamphlets and leaflets (8s. and 4s. per 100) on the Slattery pair, who are now engaged in an endeavour to arouse and profit financially by sectarian passion against the Catholic body in this Colony. We have now ready the first of two pamphlets of our own on the career of this unhappy pair of professional-slenderers. The first is entitled *Joseph Slattery, the Romanist, or an Untracked Priest*. It consists of 25 pages, chiefly of reprint from the N.Z. TABLET, with additions, and is the most withering exposure of the man yet published. It is published at this office at the small charge of 2d per copy, and 8s. 4d. per 100, carriage extra. The other (ready on Friday) is entitled *Mrs Slattery, the Romanist, or a Sham Nun*, and is published at the same price. We strongly urge the Very Rev. and Rev. clergy and the laity to purchase these pamphlets well in advance of the Slatterys' visits and, at the proper time, to scatter them broadcast by the thousand. The conclusion of the story of the itinerant female impostor that accompanies Slattery on his tour will appear in next week's TABLET. Show it to your Protestant friends and neighbours.

THE AUCKLAND PRESS AND THE SLATTERY'S.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION BY THE OBSERVER.

THE thanks of the Catholic community are due to the Auckland *Observer* for the scathing manner in which it denounced ex-priest Slattery and his unfortunate companion, and their sordid mission in that city. Our contemporary devotes over a page of its space to a review of the career of the precious pair. It says:—

'It is unfortunate for the success of the sordid mission of ex-priest Slattery and his wife that they should have arrived in Auckland just at a moment when people of every shade of religious opinion, and others of no religion at all, are grieving because of the death of Father Walter McDonald, who was loved and revered by Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, and whose memory is enshrined in the hearts of young and old, rich and poor of every denomination in the community, to say nothing of those who subscribe to no denomination at all.' After referring to the many admirable qualities of the late Monsignor McDonald, especially his unbounded charity, our contemporary goes on to say: 'His life reflected glory upon the Church and the priesthood to which he belonged. Moreover, that self-sacrificing and noble life furnished the best answer to the alleged exposure of the Roman Catholic Church and priesthood that this ex-priest Slattery is now employing as a catchpenny in our suburbs. Ex-priest Slattery claims to have a mission in the world. What nobler mission could he have found than to remain in the station in which he was placed, cultivating the common virtues of humanity, and emulating the example of such a priest as Father Walter. But, on the contrary, his life is employed in stirring up religious strife and stimulating the evil passions of bigotry. And this, he says, is his master's work. Who in the name of common sense is his master in such a work as this? Is it the same master who was served so conscientiously by Father Walter McDonald? Will ex-priest Slattery dare to say it is? Then who is the master? Is it the almighty dollar? or is it something worse?'

With regard to the assertion that though Slattery is an aggressive speaker, he is not so much so as to be insulting to Catholics, the *Observer* remarks that 'the reports of Slattery's lectures have preceded him, and they are very insulting and aggressive and also wholly opposed to the broad spirit of tolerance and religious harmony that is so desirable and usually prevails in a colonial community. Is there any section of the people so bigoted and vindictive as to derive pleasure or imagine they can get profit from this sort of thing? Surely not. . . . And yet there are probably a good many people narrow-minded and bigoted enough to pay their shilling to hear this ex-priest Slattery, and gullible enough to believe what he tells them. This, too, in the face of the fact that the lives of the priests and nuns who lived amongst us all their days give the lie direct to his stories.' The *Observer* then gives the correspondence which passed between the Rev. J. V. McDonnell, of Hamilton, New York, and his Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, as to the reason why Slattery had his faculties as a priest withdrawn, and then concludes thus:—'And yet this man Slattery has the audacity to say that he left the Roman Catholic Church from conscientious motives. What are his attacks on the Roman Catholic priesthood worth in view of the disclosures made in these letters? What about his conscientious motives now?'

'After all (writes "Zamuel" in the Auckland *Star* on the subject of the Slattery visit) I do not even yet see much to be gained by outsiders coming to these colonies and trying to set one creed against another by making alarmist statements. . . . It is quite possible the life knowledge of men like good old Father Walter who has just been laid to rest, followed to his grave by men of all creeds and no creed for that matter, will have more influence than any statements made by outsiders. The proposal of the Sisters of Mercy to found a home for incurables and convalescents, open to all creeds, is a kind of argument also that can be understood by all. Then, too, the world has not yet forgotten Father Damien's self-sacrificing labour at Lepers' Island. The real danger of the Colony is not that any one Church will predominate and crush others, but that no Church will retain its hold upon the rising generation.'

The Dunedin correspondent of the *Trupka Times* says:—The TABLET is sounding a note of warning as to an expected anti-Roman Catholic lecturer and lecturers who are, on the invitation, I believe, of some idiots in Dunedin, about to honour us with a visit. The warning for some is necessary. For others it is not. Cleanly, decent, liberty-loving, tolerant, and true spiritually-minded people have no need to be warned to keep away from any and all stirrers up of sectarian strife. A man can hold firm views upon his own faith and be satisfied with the foundation upon which they rest and yet respect the faith of another. That is if his faith be worthy of the name. He may even have a certain amount of respect for the sturdy bigot to whom toleration of another's faith is as foreign to him as his honesty of purpose is unquestioned. But we can have no sympathy for the man or woman who parades around the country slandering that faith in which he or she professes to have been reared, and that not for the love of truth, but for the love of money. The aims of such campaigns as that of the Slatterys are two—1. Breeding strife of the worst kind, and 2. collecting money from their dupes. People such as these cannot tell an educated or fairly well-read person anything of any moment, but the latter can tell them that they are unmitigated pretensions whose published and known career until then to be teaching in anything that makes life worth living. I hope the Press will ignore them.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

Thursday, January 25.

The Rev. Father Gillan, preached last Sunday evening at St Patrick's.

The Rev. Father Herbert, S.M., of Wellington, arrived here on Sunday from Sydney. He is staying for a while at St. Patrick's presbytery.

A splendid concert, at which the best available local musical talent will assist, is to take place in St. Benedict's Hall on Friday, February 21. The proceeds are to be devoted to the improvement of the Catholic cemetery in Symond street.

His Lordship Dr. Lendham, in several letters written from London, and which were received by the last inward Trisco mail, makes it known that he fully expects to leave for New Zealand some time in March. An enthusiastic and whole-hearted welcome awaits our good Bishop from his devoted and admiring people.

A memorial Mass for the repose of the soul of our late beloved Bishop was celebrated at St. Patrick's on Tuesday, the anniversary of his death, by the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Buckley and Kamp. The choir, consisting entirely of the clergy, under the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, who presided at the organ, rendered the solemn music in a most devotional manner.

The committee of the St. Patrick's Day Commemoration met on last Friday evening, and did a large amount of important and practical business. A communication was read to the meeting from Mr. Clary, hon. sec. of the Bendigo St. Patrick's Day Celebration Committee, from which the local committee gained some good and practical hints, which are to be put into operation in Auckland.

At the adjourned meeting to consider the most appropriate means of celebrating the golden jubilee of the arrival in this Colony of the Sisters of Mercy, the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly presided. There were also present the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B. and the Rev. Fathers Buckley, O'Hara, and Hennessey. After a lengthened discussion it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Dr. Bakewell, seconded by Mr. J. J. O'Brien, 'that a meeting be

called, to be held in St. James's Hall, in order to arouse public interest, in the establishment of a Convalescent Home, and to place before the people of Auckland the proposals of the Sisters of Mercy for the celebration of their golden jubilee.' It was also decided to hold a public meeting, and that several prominent citizens be invited to address it, and it take place on the evening of Friday, February 23. The programme is to be part musical, and this portion was left in the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. Egan. The institution is to be non-sectarian. The prospectus, showing where it is proposed to erect the building and all particulars in connection therewith, will be presented to the public meeting. It is to be hoped that this noble and highly-philanthropic effort of the good Sisters of Mercy will be crowned with that success which it deserves.

Slattery and his bogus-nun have finished their 'shows' in Auckland. The Catholic priests and people maintained towards them a policy of silent contempt. In this the local Press followed suit, with the exception of the *Observer*, which, in its editorial column, slashed the precious pair in true sledge-hammer style. The pamphlets of the Catholic Truth Society (England), forwarded very timely by the N. Z. TABLET, were distributed throughout the city. One of them was handed to the scurrilous orator while he was holding forth upon the stage of the Forester's Hall. 'Oh!' he interjected, 'I am charged here with being a drunkard.' As if this charge were new to him. 'I defy anyone now,' he said, 'to say I drink.' At his last lecture he appeared in vestments, and beforehand made his intention to do so known by posters. It fell flat, however, his audience was small, and in the height of his chagrin, he petulantly said, 'the Roman Church in Auckland subsidized the local Press to ignore him, and the *Observer* to attack him.' His 'show' here was a lamentable and ignoble failure. The exposure of him in the N. Z. TABLET, of the 18th inst., completed it.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

Father Ganly, parish priest of Melbourne, arrived in Dunedin yesterday.

The Rev. Father O'Malley proceeded on yesterday to Oamaru, where he has been temporarily appointed as assistant to the Very Rev. Dean Mackay. Father Howard goes to Naseby.

The *Gazette* notifies that the following priests have been appointed officiating ministers within the meaning of the Marriage Act, 1880:—Revs Pierce Hearne, J. O'Malley, and M. M. Ryan, all of the diocese of Dunedin.

We understand that a movement is on foot to give a cordial 'welcome home' to the Very Rev. Dean O'Leary, and that part of the proceedings will take the shape of a presentation to the *soggarth aroon* of Lawrence.

Seven Sisters of the Mission left Dunedin by the Talune on Monday for Melbourne en route for Perth, Western Australia, for the purpose of founding a house of their Order. Six of the Sisters were from the Christchurch house and one from Napier. During their stay in Dunedin they were the guests of the Dominican Nuns.

A meeting of the School's Picnic Committee was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening. Father Murphy presided. Good progress was reported. The sports programme embraces no fewer than 34 items, many of them of a very novel kind, and, given fine weather, the outing—which will be to the Seminary grounds, Mosgiel—should prove a great success.

A meeting of the Bishop's Reception Committee took place in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening. Matters in connection with the testimonial are progressing with a fine swing. The collectors appointed for the various wards have met with gratifying success in their work, great enthusiasm prevails, and it is confidently expected that the practical recognition of his Lordship's successful efforts for the benefit of the diocese will be a very substantial one.

The Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin, re-opened on Monday last with a good attendance. Parents and guardians should now see that their boys attend the school regularly and punctually. No matter how excellent a school may be unless the pupils are regular in their attendance they cannot progress, and the irregular attendant is in a measure wasting his own time as well as that of the teacher, and to a certain extent disorganising the class to which he belongs. It is unnecessary to say anything regarding the excellence of the education imparted by the Christian Brothers, whose reputation has been fully established for many years, both at Home and in these colonies. Not only are the pupils taught all that is to be found in the curriculum of the State schools, but special attention is given to such subjects as shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping. Candidates are prepared for the Civil Service and University entrance examinations. Suitable boarding house accommodation can be procured for pupils from the country.

It is not given to every one (writes a correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times*) to assist at a celebration of the Holy Sacrifice held on the broad waters of the sea immortalized in Biblical history by the miraculous passage of the Israelites and the drowning of their pursuers. A temporary altar was erected in the music saloon of the Orient Austral, which on this November Sunday was speedily pursuing its course towards Ceylon and Australasia, and here a Low Mass was celebrated by Father P. Hearne, assisted by Fathers John Geary and Anthony Walsh. These young priests, who were all trained at Waterford College and ordained there last June, are journeying to the Antipodes, the two first-named to Dunedin, New Zealand, to assist Bishop Verdon, and the last-named to the Diocese of Perth, Western Australia, over which Dr. Gibney presides. In their new sphere of labour these three missionaries may have much larger and perhaps some smaller congregations than that of twenty-three present on the occasion recorded, but certain it is they will have none more appreciative than those who gladly availed themselves of the privilege of hearing Mass in the Red Sea.

A Catholic picnic was held at Mr. P. Butel's homestead at Arrowtown on Wednesday, January 24 (says the *Lake County Press*), and, although the weather was anything but favourable, the attendance was very large. The parents and children seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Mr. Butel's is an ideal place for a picnic, the surroundings being very beautiful. Mr. Butel placed his large residence and mill at the disposal of the visitors, and during frequent squalls Mr. and Mrs. Butel's generosity was fully taken advantage of. Queenstown was particularly well represented, a dozen or more vehicles being necessary to convey the residents of that place to the scene of the outing. A few members of the Queenstown Band also attended, and the sweet strains of music added much to the day's enjoyment. The ladies were all attention to the wants of the visitors, and it would be unfair to individualise in any respect. A committee of gentlemen kept the children busy at outdoor sports, the most exciting event being a tug-of-war between Queenstown and Arrowtown boys, in which the former proved victorious after a very even finish. The Rev. Father O'Donnell and his committee are to be congratulated on the thorough success of the picnic, the general verdict of the people being that they spent a very pleasant day. Several visiting priests were present.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REQUIEM MASS IN CHRISTCHURCH

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

AT ten o'clock this (Tuesday) morning at the Pro-Cathedral a Solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the faithful who have fallen in the Transvaal War. There was an immense congregation, the sacred edifice being filled in every part. The ceremony was most impressive, evidently affecting a great portion of the congregation. Amongst those present were members of the War and Patriotic Fund Committees, officers of the North Canterbury Battalion in uniform, the Mayoress and City Councillors. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes was celebrant, the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais assistant priest, the Very Rev. Deans Foley and Carew deacons at the throne, the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell and Rev. Father Regnault deacons of the Mass, the Rev. Fathers Bowers and Richards masters of ceremonies. Among those present in the sanctuary were the Very Rev. Canon Franklin, Very Rev. Dr. Pestre, S.M., Provincial of the Marist Order, Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Very Rev. Dean Martin, Very Rev. Fathers Binsfeld, Chervier, Ginaty, Rev. Fathers Tubman, Fauvel, Galerne, McDonnell, O'Connell, Cooney, Hyland, Price, Crotty, Higgins, Aubry, Goggan, Chastagnon, Malone, Marnane, Gallais, Le Petit, Bogue, O'Hallahan, and King.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes, who preached, took for his text, 'It is therefore a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins.' After referring to the battles fought by Judas Maccabees, a warrior as pious as he was brave, Bishop Grimes said that the words of the text came home very forcibly to them at that moment. A few weeks ago a cry had rung through the Colony telling how their brothers had gone forth to the battle field to risk their lives at the call of duty. The call had come here, and we had given the world a grand object lesson which had surprised and terrified some nations. The cream of the colonies, unsolicited, had gone forth at the call of duty, had given spontaneously, bidding farewell to home and country, and sacrificing the feelings of nature and the promptings of human affection. They had gone because their brothers were in danger and their rights were outraged. There were in the sanctuary at that service priests who had relations fighting in South Africa, and there were others who had volunteered to go as chaplains. Were he able and were he permitted by Rome he would be glad to go to share the lot of those brave men, and to do what he could to relieve their sufferings. It was no burst of oratory that had made him say that, he said it because he felt it. Men who were at variance in all else had merged all into one noble feeling of patriotism. He would read them something from a paper which he had just received, from Australia. A young priest there had been accepted as a chaplain to the troops from Australia, and the Mayor and councillors and leading citizens and the volunteers had turned out to give him a great 'send off.' In the course of his remarks that brave priest had said that the previous week a Catholic paper had stated that he was an Irish Nationalist. Well, that was true, but as an Irish Nationalist he proclaimed that it would be one of the greatest disasters to the world if our Mother Country were to go down before an inferior people. He did not want to indulge in jingoism, but no matter what differences the Irish had at home in that poor little isle which was his own Mother Country, he would contend that they were all better off under the British flag than under the flag of Russia, or any other country. Continuing, Bishop Grimes said that there was no one who deprecated the war more than the sovereign who ruled over these realms, and they also deplored it, but once the call had gone forth was it not their duty to pray for the success of the country that ruled over them? He thanked the priests who, at his wish, had remained behind at the close of the Retreat to take part in the service, and he thanked those members of the War Fund Committee and officers for attending, and the people who were present in such large numbers. That service would show that they cherished the memory of those who had gone, and would assure those who were going that they had the good wishes of the congregation. He quoted the words written by the late poet Laureate, words spoken by Arthur to his companions in arms 'If thou shouldst never see my face again, pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice rise like a fountain for me night and day; for what are men better than sheep or goats that

nourish a blind life within the brain, if knowing God they lift not hands of prayer, both for themselves and those who call them friend? For so the whole round earth is every way bound by gold chains about the feet of God. But now farewell, I am going a long way, where I will heal me of my grievous wound.' In the words of the Church 'may eternal rest be given to those soldiers who had fallen, and to another soldier of the Church, their late Vicar-general, the anniversary of whose death it was by a coincidence that day.

The sanctuary was draped in black, with white facings and Maltese crosses whilst the high altar was stripped of ornaments and bore signs of symbols of mourning. A catafalque was placed in front of the altar and shrouded with a Union Jack. At the termination of the ceremony the organist, Miss Funston, played the Dead March.

O B I T U A R Y.

MISS TOLE, AUCKLAND.

Profound sorrow was felt throughout the Catholic community on Sunday, January 21, when it was announced in all the churches of the city (writes our Auckland correspondent) that Miss Tole, of Ponsonby, sister of the Hon. J. A. Tole, had died that morning. The deceased lady had been a long time ill. She passed away fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. On Monday evening the remains were brought to the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, where they rested during the night. On Tuesday morning at 7.30 a *Requiem* Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B. The Rev. Father Gillan addressed those present, and extolled the many sterling virtues of the deceased lady. Her good works for the Church, and aid to every charity, and in particular her work in the St. Vincent de Paul Society, rendered her loss irreparable. The beautiful altar lamp in this church and the mission cross at St. Patrick's were but a few of the many gifts received from her. She was ever retiring in her manner, and was known only by her benefactions. The funeral was, at the deceased's request, private. The service at the grave was conducted by Rev. Father Gillan. The burial took place in the Catholic Cemetery, Symond street. —R.I.P.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

'ST. CECILIA'S CHILDREN'S HYMN BOOK.'

WHITAKER BROTHERS, of Wellington and Greymouth, have rendered a good service to the Catholics of the Colony by the issue of a new and very much improved edition of *St. Cecilia's Children's Hymn Book*. The title by no means indicates the full contents of this valuable little manual of piety which the Messrs Whitaker Brothers have placed in the hands of the rising generation of Catholic New Zealanders. For, in addition to a fine selection of hymns, there are within the covers of this neat but unpretentious little volume Prayers at Mass, specially adapted to the capacity of children, Hymns at Mass, Vespers for Sundays, and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. The hymns are, of course, the chief feature of the book. They occupy some 70 pages, include many hymns that did not appear in the first edition, and—a matter of considerable importance—are admirably arranged as follows:—(1) Hymns to the Divine Persons, (2) Hymns to the Blessed Virgin, (3) Hymns to the Saints; (4) Miscellaneous Hymns. A carefully arranged alphabetical index enables the reader to find any given hymn at a moment's notice. The printing of the book has been admirably done by the N.Z. TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Dunedin). It is sold at the low price of threepence, and the book, which has the *imprimatur* of Archbishop Redwood, should find a speedy sale.

The attention of inventors and others is directed to the notice of Messrs. Hughes, Rayward, and Baldwin, patent agents and consulting engineers, Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Napier, Dunedin, and Invercargill, who are prepared to secure trade marks in all countries.—*.*

Messrs. Duthie Brothers, drapers, George street, Dunedin, notify the public that at the request of a great many of their clients they have determined to alter the day on which the half holiday will be observed them. From the 1st inst. they will keep their premises open all day on Wednesdays, and until 9 o'clock on Friday evenings, and will close at 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Messrs. Duthie Brothers trust that their friends and the public generally will support the new departure, and make their purchases before one o'clock on Saturday.—*.*

The Commissioner of Crown Lands notifies that sections of rural lands in the districts of Catlins, Rimu, Tautuku, Poolburn, Rankleburn, Waipori, Woodland, Tuapeka West, Blackstone, Warepa and Otakia will be open for selection at the Lands Office, Dunedin, either for cash occupation with the right of purchase, or lease in perpetuity, on March 7, at capital values ranging from 5s to 20s per acre. Plans, areas, and prices are contained in the sale plans, which will be shortly exhibited at the various post offices and railway stations, etc. Full information can be obtained by applying to the Crown Lands Office, Dunedin.—*.*

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.—*.*

People We Hear About.

Sir Henry Tate, the head of one of the largest firms in the British sugar trade, and honourably known for his liberal benefactions to education and other objects, and especially as the donor of the National Gallery of British art at Millbank, and of many of the pictures it contains, died in the early part of December at his residence at Streatham common, London. He was in his eighty-first year.

The death is reported of Madame Lebreton-Bourbaki, who had been an inseparable companion of the Empress Eugénie for over thirty years. She entered the service of the Empress in 1867, and accompanied her on the 14th of September in her flight from the Tuilleries and by Trouville to England. Madame Lebreton-Bourbaki was in her second widowhood when she became reader to the Empress, and was constantly with her in that capacity.

Miss Aimie Lawrence, of New York, who was married in Paris at the Passionists' Church there to a Mr Douglas Walter Campbell, the Duke of Argyll's grandson, is a member of a Catholic family belonging to New York. There is a not remote presumption that some day the newly-made bride may be Duchess of Argyll, and in that event a likelihood of one of the Scots dukedoms coming to a Catholic inheritor would be practically assured.

According to recent statistics published by the Salesians of Paris, the Order founded by Don Bosco, the 'St. Vincent de Paul' of Italy, has at present charge of 350,000 poor children who are taught trades, as well as the three R's. There are twenty houses in France—at Paris, Marseilles, Lille, Toulon, Nice, etc. The house at Mcnilmonfant, near Père Lachaise, is about to be enlarged for the accommodation of an additional 200 children as boarders. Don Bosco only died in 1888, and his disciples who form one of the youngest of the Ecclesiastical Congregations, are fast spreading all over the great centres of civilisation. The Congregation is ruled from Turin, where the Superior-General resides, and, as above hinted, is strongly represented in France.

The following account is given of the founding of the *Croix* in Paris, a paper which has come prominently before the public of late. The Rev. Père Vincent de Paul Bailly, of the Assumption, preaching one day in a Paris church, was struck by the sparsity of his auditors. Especially was he struck by the few men present to hear him. Going outside afterwards he noticed the stream of life bearing in every direction men busy and full of action. 'My God, what a number of souls to save—but how to get at them?' thought the priest and religious in one as he stood and looked. 'How?' Then he remembered that reading nowadays is a personal need, and the taste for it a prevailing passion. 'We must write for them,' he continued, 'since they will not come and listen to our preaching. We must supply food for their craving after reading. We must pit the good newspaper against the bad one.' Thus was conceived the idea of starting the Paris *Croix*. Not long afterwards Père Bailly praying one day in the basilica of Montmartre, then in a rudimentary state, saw his plan of starting a daily Catholic newspaper, take distinct form within his mind. Soon afterwards the first copy of the *Croix* was given to the public.

Sir William Harcourt recently completed his 72nd year. He is the oldest member of the late Liberal Government now sitting in the House of Commons, being three years older than Sir Henry Fowler, and nine years older than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Sir William entered Parliament when 41 years old. He is one of those who were first returned at the general election of 1868, and it may be noted that of members who were then elected for the first time not a dozen now have seats in the House. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is one of them, and Lord George Hamilton another. Members whose experiences go back beyond this, 31 years ago, can be counted on the fingers of the hand.

It is not generally known that General Sir C. F. Clery, now in command of an important division of the British forces in South Africa, is connected with, or related to, many European royal houses. Towards the end of the last century General Clery's great grand-uncle, Henry Clary (the name was then spelt, is still pronounced, in that fashion), went to France and established himself as a large wine merchant at Marseilles. He had a daughter, Desiree Clery, who was rich and pretty. She refused the hand of a young and penniless artillery officer from Corsica. His name was Napoleon Buonaparte. Her sister married Joseph Buonaparte and became Queen of Spain. Desiree married Bernadotte, and thus became Queen of Sweden. Desiree's grandson is the present King of Sweden. Her great grandson is the Danish Prince who is married to the daughter of the Prince of Wales.

The freedom of the City of London, which was presented to Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., in recognition of his services in securing Imperial penny postage, will doubtless act as an incentive to the member for Canterbury to push his campaign for cheap Imperial cables with redoubled vigour—if that be possible. Mr. Henniker-Heaton, who is now fifty-one years old, is the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton, and belongs to an old Lancashire family. His father's death throwing his future into his own hands at sixteen, he went to Australia, where, besides rising to public influence as a journalist, he amassed a fortune in stock-raising, and returning to England in 1881, stepped at once into official life in connection with the colonies. He first entered Parliament in 1885, and immediately took up that question of postal reform, which he has only relinquished with victory.

Mr. Gordon Milne, writing to *The Manxman* from Thornfield, Thorny-road, *apropos* of some remarks in that journal, says: 'The late Right Rev. Dr. Gillis, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, has the distinguished honour of being the first non-Frenchman who preached the Great National Sermon and panegyric on Joan of Arc in the Cathedral of Orleans about forty years ago. The late Dr. Gillis belonged to a family of Scottish emigrants, and he was brought up in the French-speaking province of Canada, and therefore French was his native language; besides he was one of the most gifted and eloquent of men, and his panegyric of Joan of Arc is regarded even now as a masterpiece and a classic. Probably, however, the address of Archbishop Ireland, which I have also read and admired, was more practical, and therefore if anything could bring the French nation to a sense of its misdeeds, miseries, and backslidings, and also rouse it to a high endeavour, the soul-stirring discourse of Archbishop Ireland, delivered as it was in trumpet tones, was eminently calculated to effect that object and purpose.'

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	...	£1,000,000
PAID UP AND RESERVES	...	...	...	...	...	£420,000

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

A Well-known Citizen's Opinion of KOOLIBAH!

Mr. S. G. SMITH, J.P., "Dalmore," Pine Hill, Dunedin.

THE MANAGER, LOASBY'S WAHOO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

DEAR SIR,

A few weeks ago I suffered very severely from pains in my back. I tried hot baths, had hot oil well rubbed in, and tried all known remedies for several days. A friend who called in noticed the pain I was enduring and suggested my trying KOOLIBAH. A bottle was procured and I was well rubbed with it that night. In the morning I felt very much better. KOOLIBAH was applied at intervals during the day and evening, and next morning when I awoke I found that all the pain had vanished. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that KOOLIBAH cured me. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this entirely unsolicited testimonial—Yours very truly,

SPENCER GEO. SMITH, J.P.

Loasby's KOOLIBAH cures all pains, relieves Neuralgia and Headaches after single application.

Wholesale Agents: KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO'S N.Z. DRUG CO., LD.

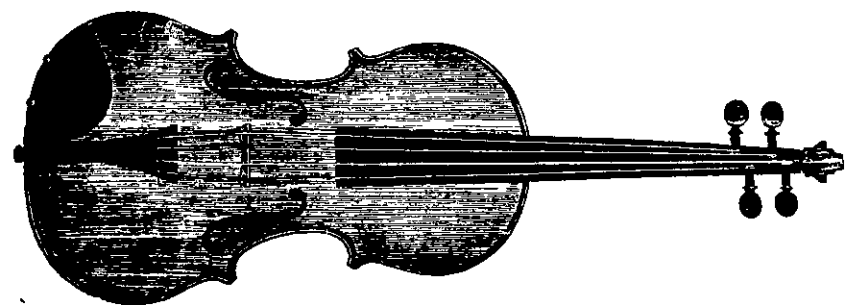
PRICE—2s. Obtainable Everywhere.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

LOASBY'S WAHOO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., DUNEDIN.

CHAS. BEGG & CO., LTD

21 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN,
77 WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON,
167 STAFFORD ST., TIMARU



A splendid assortment of Action and Drill Songs suitable for children's concerts.

Full Stock kept of all Studies and Books for the Trinity College and Royal Associated Board Exams.

The Newest Songs and Sheet Music to hand fortnightly.

Write for Catalogue. Post Free.

VIOLINS WITH BOW AND CASE COMPLETE from 20s. An immense variety of Musical Fittings.

New Shipment to hand of WEICHHOLD, PADUA & VICTORIEUSE STRINGS FOR VIOLINS.

A. & T. INGLIS

Beg respectfully to announce that they are now showing
in All Departments

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS,

Including all the latest

NOVELTIES FOR SUMMER WEAR.

.....

A. & T. INGLIS,

CASH EMPORIUM,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

"STANDARD" MANURES

Are the Best on the Market.

Obtainable from

NIMMO & BLAIR,

Seed Merchants,

DUNEDIN.

TRY THE NEW FIRM,
MUIR AND MOODIE
LATE
BURTON BROS.,
FOR
PHOTOS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

C O B B A N D C O
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES
Leave SPRINGFIELD for HOKITIKA, KUMARA and GREY-
MOUTH on the arrival of First Train from Christchurch,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
CASSIDY AND CO.,
Proprietors.

AGENT.—W. F. WARNER,
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CHRISTCHURCH.

The Storyteller.

MRS. LOMER'S LADY-HELP.

PART I.

'HAVE you noticed anything particular about the lady-help, James?'

General Lomer lowered the *Times* and gazed blankly at the speaker.

'Well, my dear,' he replied, with that caution which forty years' experience of matrimony had taught him to be decidedly the better part of valour, 'she struck me as rather—er—rather prepossessing in appearance, if that is what you mean?'

'Prepossessing?' echoed Mrs. Lomer sharply. 'She is a remarkably handsome young woman, and I should have thought that even you would have been sufficiently observant to notice the fact.'

The general retired behind his newspaper, a distinct twinkle in his benevolent blue eyes.

'Well,' he observed from the other side of that friendly screen, 'and what then? Does that disqualify her for service in your opinion?'

'It would in the eyes of some people,' returned his wife in a meditative tone. 'Perhaps here it will not matter so much, so long—meaningly—as you remember her position and do not pay her the extravagant compliments which you appear to think necessary in the case of every pretty girl you meet, but—'

'I, my dear!' ejaculated General Lomer in a tone of outraged virtue.

'Yes, you! But the worst of it is,' she continued calmly, totally ignoring the interruption, 'that this Miss Chester is by way of being a lady. Her father was a clergyman with a large family and a small income—the two usually go together somehow—and she may be inclined to give herself airs.'

'Oh, let us trust not,' said the general, casting a furtive glance at his neglected paper. 'And you would have a lady-help you know, my dear,' he added in a somewhat apologetic manner.

'I had to make some change; our last parlour-maid was enough to try the patience of a—of an archangel, and Mrs. Fanshawe appeared to have found such a treasure. To be sure, she was only a farmer's daughter, with a snub nose and freckles, but—'

'A telegram has just come,' said a pleasantly modulated voice, and the lady-help, in a nice-fitting black gown and the daintiest thing in caps, made her appearance at the door.

Mrs. Lomer took the missive with a murmured word of thanks, while her husband discreetly effaced himself behind the advertisement sheet of the *Times*.

'Good heavens, James! what am I to do?'

'What the—what in the world is the matter?' exclaimed the thoroughly alarmed general, as this pathetic appeal issued from his wife's lips. 'Is anything wrong with Frank?'

'He is coming home to-morrow,' was the reply, in a tone which would have boded a Lady Macbeth after the murder of her guest.

Her listener stared at her in blank bewilderment.

'Frank coming to-morrow? Why bless my soul, what has upset you? Don't you want him to come, eh?'

Mrs. Lomer rose from her chair with an air in which resignation and dignity were beautifully blended, and moved slowly towards the door.

'You do not appear to grasp the situation, James,' she said. 'I am thinking of the lady-help.'

And then she swept out of the room, leaving its occupant gazing after her retreating figure with an utterly stupid expression.

Meanwhile the object of these varied emotions was upstairs in her bedroom looking at herself in the glass. It was a charming picture which she saw reflected, but somehow the sight failed to give her entire satisfaction.

'What a trouble it will be,' she murmured to herself as she carefully arranged the little golden-brown curls on her forehead. 'And how will it all end? Being a lady-help is not all cakes and ale, especially when—and here she gave a faint sigh and turned away from the mirror. Ruth Chester, as her employer had described her, was the daughter of a clergyman with a small income. She was also a recent convert to Catholicism, which latter fact had conduced to render the atmosphere of her father's ivy-covered Rectory rather warmer than was agreeable to her feelings. Hence her present position as Mrs. Lomer's lady-help.

She had no taste for the majority of the other occupations open to her sex. The duties of a governess or a companion were equally abhorrent to her active nature, but she was gifted with the art of arranging dinner tables, and grouping flowers, and, on the whole, the situation of lady-help seemed the one for which she possessed the most capacity.

There were also other reasons.

'I must not stay moaning up here,' she reflected, and at that moment Mrs. Lomer's bell rang in the usual peremptory manner.

'My son is coming to-morrow,' remarked that lady when Ruth answered her summons. 'Will you see that his room is prepared for him? It is the one at the end of the passage looking out on the garden.' And told Jane to be very careful that the sheets are well dried.'

'Certainly,' replied Ruth.

There was an amused gleam in her hazel eyes, but the rest of her countenance was expressive of nothing more than the respectful decorum of the well-trained domestic.

Her mistress and the situation generally appealed to her sense of humour, but she 'knew her place,' and had acquired the art of concealing the fact.

'What time will he arrive?' she asked.

'He will be here to dinner,' replied Mrs. Lomer. 'And please arrange the table prettily, and I should be glad if you would teach cook that French entrée you mentioned the other day. My son is rather particular about his dinners.'

'It certainly is a comfort to have someone with an artistic eye for colour, and a knowledge of cooking into the bargain,' reflected Mrs. Lomer, when the lady-help had undertaken everything requested of her and left the room.

'But—I am sorry she is a lady, it makes everything so awkward. There is something about her, too, which I cannot quite make out, and—I do wish she were not quite so good-looking. Frank is so susceptible.'

PART II.

The following day Frank Lomer, Lieutenant in the Blue Dragoons, made his appearance on the scene, and was more than a little astonished at the coldness of the welcome he received from his mother.

'You seem to get a great deal of leave, Frank,' she remarked, when the family were assembled in the drawing room before dinner.

'Oh, well, I do contrive to screw a decent amount out of the chief,' replied her son.

He was a good-looking young fellow of five or six and twenty, tall, and well groomed, and fully aware of his own personal advantages.

'Have you any objection?' he added.

'Always glad to see you, my boy,' interposed his father hastily.

His wife's countenance was an open book, wherein he could read threatenings of a coming storm.

'Of course we are glad to see you,' said Mrs. Lomer, with a suspicion of iciness in her voice. 'But that is not the point.'

Here, greatly to General Lomer's relief, the announcement of dinner caused a diversion, and in a few minutes the trio were seated at an artistically decorated table. The lady-help, however, was conspicuous by her absence.

'Where is Miss Chester?' inquired Mrs. Lomer, as the housemaid placed the soup tureen before her.

'She is taken very poorly, please, ma'am, and sends her apologies, and hopes you will excuse her this evening.'

A half-astonished, half-relieved expression crossed Mrs. Lomer's features.

'It must have been a very sudden illness,' she observed. 'She was evidently well enough to arrange the flowers.'

'It was very sudden, ma'am. She was taken bad about half an hour ago.'

'Well, see that she has everything she requires,' said Mrs. Lomer.

She was aware that she had secured a treasure in her lady-help, and was fully prepared to treat her with kindness and consideration, but at the same time she was decidedly relieved by the fact of her non-appearance.

'We have set up a new institution since you were here last, Frank,' observed General Lomer, when the servant had taken her final departure.

'What is that?' asked his son, languidly. His usually cheery countenance had become somewhat clouded, and there was a slight frown, born of perplexity, on his broad, sun-tanned forehead.

'A lady-help, my boy, nothing less! and a deuced handsome girl into the bargain. She—'

'I will trouble you for a little pork, James,' interposed his wife, in a tone of warning, whereupon the general, seeing 'breakers ahead,' hastily changed the subject.

Greatly to his mother's relief Frank showed no sign of being at all interested in his father's communication, and when they rose from the table he excused himself, on the plea of a headache, and said he would go and have a quiet smoke in the garden.

'That boy has got something on his mind,' remarked Mrs. Lomer to her husband, when they reached the drawing room.

'I am sure I hope not,' was the alarmed reply. 'That always means money, and I have none to throw away at present.'

'I do not think it is money; I fancy it is worse; it is a woman.'

'Oh, he will get over that,' returned the general, in a jaunty manner. 'I had been in and out of love a dozen times when I was his age.'

'It was not at all to your credit, then,' said his wife, coldly. 'But,' she continued, 'if Frank has got himself entangled with anyone unsuitable it will be a very serious affair. He must marry money.'

'Oh, well, my dear,' said her husband, 'there is no use in worrying yourself until you know for certain whether he is entangled, and,' with a subdued chuckle, 'in any case the entanglement will act as an antidote against the attractions of the lady-help.'

'It is impossible to discuss any sensible subject with you, James,' remarked his wife, in a tone of resignation. And she leaned back in her chair with a sigh and buried herself in the pages of the *Fortnightly*.

Mrs. Lomer regarded herself and her surroundings from a literal and highly serious point of view. She was, moreover, one of those women who conceal a warm heart and various other excellent qualities under a cold, unprepossessing exterior and a somewhat sarcastic tongue. The mask of reserve, which she wore perpetually, had become moulded to her features so that it was almost impossible to raise it, and consequently the people who knew her and valued her at her real worth could be counted on the fingers of one hand. And her own son was not amongst that number.

From the days of his curly-headed boyhood he had stood in awe of his impervious, dignified mother, whose smiles were so rare, and

whose words of reproof of such frequent occurrence. To be sure, Frank was a very naughty boy, and his misdemeanours were as numerous as the sands of the sea-shore; but it is an open question whether a little more love, and a little less severity, might not have had a beneficial effect upon his juvenile morals.

The love was there, in as large or even larger proportion as the severity, but its well-spring lay deep below the surface, so deep that its actual existence was not realised by its object.

Frank himself meanwhile was pacing up and down the moonlit garden, a cigar between his lips and perplexity in his mind. He was, as he would have expressed it, in 'a tight place,' and so far as he could judge there was no possible egress.

Presently, however, a possible solution, or at any rate a bright idea seemed to dawn through the fog of his bewilderment, and, first glancing cautiously round him, he took up a handful of gravel and threw it deftly at a lighted window on the upper floor.

There was a moment's delay, and then the moonlight shone upon the charming face of Mrs. Lomer's lady-help, as she leaned out of the open window and smiled down upon this modern Romeo.

'Go away, Frank, for heaven's sake,' was her somewhat prosaic greeting. 'Suppose anyone should see you?'

'Oh, it is all right! The governor and mother are safe in the drawing room. Why did you not show at dinner, Ruth? You are not really ill, are you, darling?'

Ruth laughed softly.

'Oh, well,' she said, 'I had a splitting headache, but of course I should have waited as usual if you had not been there. I felt I wanted a private rehearsal before I appeared before you, sir, in my new robe. Frank, have—have you told them?'

'Not I; I am puzzling my brains how I shall do it. The governor will be all right; he said you were a "deuced handsome girl," by the way, but mother looked like a thundercloud, and she always gives him his cue.'

'Oh, it will all come right, somehow,' was her cheerful rejoinder, 'and—good heavens, I hear footsteps!'

And in another instant the window was shut and the blind drawn, and the lady-help had vanished.

PART III.

The next morning Frank 'took his courage in both his hands,' as the French describe it, and strolled into his mother's special sanctum where she sat writing letters.

'Are you very busy, mother?' he asked.

'Well, I was, but if you have anything to say to me I can finish these later.'

'He is going to confide in me,' she said to herself, with an unaccustomed feeling of pleasure stirring at her heart.

Frank walked over to the fire-place and leaned his arm on the carved oak mantel-piece, his eyes fixed on the leaping flames.

'You won't like what I am going to say,' he began, abruptly. 'I warn you of that, but you ought to know it, so it is no use beating about the bush. I am engaged to the dearest girl in the world, mother, and—I am going to be received into the Catholic Church,' and then, with the restless feeling of one who has 'burned his boots,' Frank stood upright and faced his petrified parent.

For a moment Mrs. Lomer was rendered speechless with surprise and horror. During a restless night she had imagined many evils which might have befallen her son, but she had not dreamt of anything quite so appalling as this.

'You, a Catholic?' she exclaimed at last. 'You must have taken leave of your senses!'

'On the contrary: only just gained possession of them, mother mine,' he said, crossing the room and laying a caressing hand upon her shoulder.

Now that the dreaded commencement had been made, his spirits had recovered their usual easy-going buoyancy, a quality inherited from his father.

'Let us thrash it all out out,' he added, taking a seat beside her. 'I am six and twenty, you know, mother, quite old enough to know my own mind, and to be able to distinguish right from wrong, and I am convinced that the Catholic religion is the only true one, and I am going to join it. I should be acting the part of a hypocrite if I stayed where I am now.'

A whole volume of indignation was trembling on the extreme tip of Mrs. Lomer's tongue, but by a violent effort she contrived to defer its publication a little longer.

'It will make no difference where you and the governor are concerned,' continued Frank soothingly, 'or at least if it does it will be a difference on the right side, for I shall probably give you a jolly sight less trouble than I do now. I ought to, at any rate.'

'Some woman has got hold of you,' exclaimed his mother furiously. 'What did you say about being engaged?'

In her dismay, at what she mentally termed his 'perversion,' she had been momentarily oblivious of the lesser evil. A tender light came into Frank's blue eyes.

'She is a Catholic, too,' he said softly.

'There, I knew it! It is her wiles, then, which have led you into this—this tomfoolery!'

'Gently, mother,' interrupted Frank with a quiet dignity which was entirely new to him, and which caused his listener considerable astonishment. 'I cannot allow you to speak in that manner either of the religion I am going to join, or of the lady who has consented to be my wife. It is probably her prayers which have had a good deal to do with my conversion, for she refused to have anything to say to me while I was still a Protestant.'

'There, I knew it!' repeated Mrs. Lomer, triumphantly. 'What was that but a wife, I should like to know? She knew well enough that you would throw any principles overboard in order to get what you wanted. Men are all like that.'

'She did not know it,' replied Frank, calmly. His temper was rising rapidly, but he realised that his best policy was to keep as cool as possible under the present highly irritating circumstances.

'She refused me finally three months ago on account of my religion, and I did not see her again until I had read and studied the question, and consulted a Jesuit priest, and became thoroughly convinced that the Catholic Church was the only true one. It was she put the idea of inquiring into my head, naturally, but that was all she had to do with it, besides, as I said before, praying for me.'

'What is her name?' asked his mother in a calmer tone. It was the calmness of despair.

Frank hesitated, and a gleam of mischief came into his eyes.

'May I come in?' said a voice at the door. 'Oh, I beg your pardon; I thought you were alone, I wanted to know—'

'Don't go, Ruth,' interposed Mrs. Lomer, hastily, as the newcomer was preparing to make a hurried exit.

There was no use, she thought, in prolonging a painful discussion, and her son was now provided with a tangible safeguard against the charms of her lady-help. In fact, nothing was of any consequence.

This feeling of helpless passiveness, however, was suddenly changed to one of active horror and dismay, for as Ruth—her face flushed and her eyes downcast, advanced timidly into the room, Frank went boldly up to her and took her reluctant hand.

'Her name,' he said, 'is Ruth Chester!'

'Frank!' screamed Mrs. Lomer. 'Are you mad? My lady-help!'

PART IV.

General Lomer was enjoying a stolen nap in the seclusion of his study, when his wife made an abrupt and unceremonious entrance and roused him from his dreams.

'James,' she said, her voice trembling with various conflicting emotions, 'Frank has disgraced himself.'

'What has happened now?' inquired her husband sleepily. 'We seem to be living on the edge of a volcano nowadays. Has he eloped with the lady-help?'

'He is going to marry her,' was the astounding reply.

'What, already?' exclaimed the general.

He was wide-awake now, and considerably taken aback by the nature of his wife's information.

'This is a case of love at first sight with a vengeance,' he added. 'But,' vaguely, 'I thought you said there was another woman, eh?'

'Oh, don't talk nonsense, James,' said Mrs. Lomer, in a tone of intense irritation. 'She is the woman, don't you understand?'

'Perhaps I might if you would explain matters to me a little, my dear,' returned her husband meekly. 'At present, I must confess, I am rather in a fog.'

'Well, do listen quietly, and don't interrupt me every moment, for this is really a serious affair. It seems that Frank met this Miss Chester some months ago, while staying with the Crofts in Surrey, and completely lost his head about her. She is a handsome girl, certainly.'

'She is, indeed,' said the general emphatically.

'Do you wish to hear the story or not, James,' asked Mrs. Lomer, blandly.

'Oh, I beg your pardon, my dear, I quite forgot, it shan't occur again.'

'Well, he proposed to the girl after a fortnight's acquaintance and she acknowledged that she cared about him, but at the same time refused to have anything to do with him because he was not a Roman Catholic. He did all he could to persuade her to alter her mind but she remained firm, and really, although it was all for the sake of a delusion, she deserves credit for it, for Frank can be very eloquent when he chooses, and,' with a gleam of mother's love in her eyes, 'it must have been no easy task to resist him.'

'H'm,' murmured the general.

'After that he went away in despair, and now comes the worst part of this miserable business. The wretched, misguided boy began to study all kind-of pernicious books, and finally consulted one of those double-faced Jesuits who bamboozled him—there is no other word for it—into promising to change his religion.'

'Change his religion?' shouted the general, unable to restrain his tongue an instant longer. 'My boy a Papist?'

'Yes, that is what is going to happen to us,' remarked Mrs. Lomer, bitterly. 'Our only son is going to desert the Church in which he was baptised, and is also about to marry the woman who has been acting in the capacity of my lady-help.'

'But—but,' stammered the general, his face becoming gradually purple with suppressed agitation. 'What—what does he mean by it, eh? and what business had this hussy to come masquerading here? I—I will have her up here now, by jove, and tell her what I think of her designing ways.'

'No, no, James,' said his wife hurriedly, laying a restraining hand upon his arm as he was about to ring the bell.

The idea of a scene was abhorrent to her, and besides, at the bottom of her heart there lurked an unacknowledged feeling of sympathy for the girl who had such an artistic eye for the arrangement of dinner tables, and who had been ready to renounce the man she loved at the call of—what she considered—duty.

Her husband cast a scrutinizing glance in her direction, and a careful observer would have noticed that there was a twinkle of amusement in his eyes.

'I thought that would fetch the old lady,' he reflected. 'Now, if I can only keep it up a little longer she will be ready to give them both her blessing in a quarter of an hour.'

'I tell you I will have it out with her, Laura,' he continued, 'and that young rascal too. They shall both come and let me hear what they have to say for themselves. A nice pair, to be sure! And this time, notwithstanding Mrs. Lomer's efforts to prevent him, he did succeed in giving a furious tug to the bell.'

'Ask Miss Chester to come here,' he said, when the summons was answered. 'And—er—tell Mr. Frank that I should be glad if he would come and speak to me for a moment.'

THE Southland Implement & Engineering Co.

INVERCARGILL & CHRISTCHURCH (Agencies throughout New Zealand).



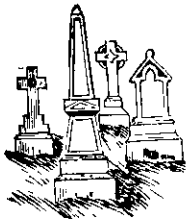
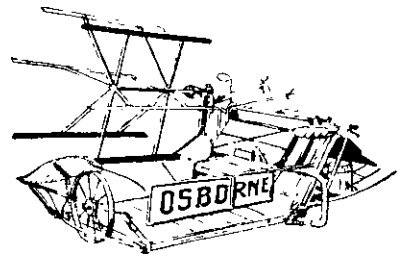
The Colonial Drill Winner of
the only
GOLD MEDAL
ever awarded in New Zealand
for Drill in actual field
trial.

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND

FOR THE FAMOUS

"OSBORNE" BINDER.

A Marvel of Mechanical Skill



MR. W. H. CAIN

having bought the old-established business of the late J. Jones, is prepared to execute work to any design for Memorial Stones, etc., at a greatly reduced scale of prices, and to give entire satisfaction.

Estimates and Designs Forwarded to Any Address. Stafford street, Timaru.
Engravings and Lettering in Cemeteries a Specialty.
A Good Assortment of Crosses, etc. Always on Hand

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

EDWARD POWER, Proprietor.
This well known and centrally-situated hotel has just undergone a thorough renovation from top to bottom, and now offers first class accommodation to the public. The bedrooms are well ventilated and the fittings are all that can be desired. The Wines and Spirits are all of the best procurable brands.

RAILWAY HOTEL
THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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

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

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

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

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

Free Stabling

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL
DUNEDIN.

COUGHLIN BROTHERS

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

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

MUSICAL EXCHANGE

FOR

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.

R. FRANCIS,

59 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH.

M'BRIDE'S FAMILY HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

Mrs. J. M'BRIDE, Proprietress.

THE above popular and well-appointed Establishment is replete in each department with every requisite, and of the best quality obtainable. First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Boarders, and all the comforts of a home. A porter attends passengers on arrival and departure of steamers. Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

LIVERY STABLES.

First-class Hacks and Vehicles for the convenience of Excursionists wishing to take a ride or a drive into the country.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

HOTELS FOR SALE.

First-class Commercial Hotel, country: rent £5; trade said to be £50; long lease: splendidly furnished; new building: over 30 rooms; free house: £1000 cash required. Owner will give guarantee to return deposit if reduction is carried.

Rainbow Hotel, Kaiwarra, for sale on account of the Executors in the estate of the late K. H. Goldfinch.

Hotel, Wellington, trade about £160 weekly; long lease; free house.

Also numerous other hotels in different parts of the Colony.

Persons short of the necessary cash assisted with a large proportion of the purchase money.

DWAN BROS., WELLINGTON.

J. T. CARTER,
42 GEORGE STREET,

Has just opened a large assortment of CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

Which is now being offered to the public AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

CALL AND INSPECT.

No So-Called Sale Price but the Genuine Bed-rock Price at

J. T. CARTER'S,
42 GEORGE STREET.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers. FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

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

First-class Stabling.
Horses and Buggies for Hire.

AITKEN & ROBERTS

IRONMONGERS,

143 COLOMBO ST. (Corner of Cashel street)
CHRISTCHURCH.

Ironmongery.— Reasonable Prices, Best Quality.

Best Assorted Stock in Christchurch.
Your inspection invited.

EXCELSIOR HOTEL,
DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,
Begs to notify that he has taken Donaldson's (Excelsior) Hotel, at the corner of Dowling and Princes streets, Dunedin, where he will be glad to meet his friends.

The Hotel is newly built, has excellent accommodation for families, and all the appointments and sanitary arrangements, including hot, cold, and shower baths, are first class.

The position is central to post office, railway station, and wharf.

All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Charges moderate. Telephone 508.

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,

General Manager

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



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Are worthy of our Support.

We are complete House Furnishers,

And Employ Experts who can, if desired, suggest } THE BEST, THE MOST APPROVED, THE MOST ECONOMICAL
Way to proceed in the Furnishing of COTTAGES, VILLAS, or MANSIONS.

Our Furniture Factory,

Organised on Thoroughly Economical and Efficient Lines, is pronounced a MODEL OF COMPLETENESS, and its productions are passed daily to the Warehouse, as fresh as the latest touch of the French Polisher can make them

We manufacture "SPECIALITE" FURNITURE, faithfully made and equal in get up to the best English.

OUR LATEST VENTURE, VENETIAN BLIND MAKING,

Has proved an unqualified success. The workshops devoted to the Special Branch are now thoroughly well organised.

We use thoroughly Dried Lathes, Best Ladder Tape, Cord and Fittings.

We employ an Efficient Staff of Operatives, and guarantee to supply the Best Venetians obtainable in New Zealand; while our charges are the Lowest for Reliable Materials and Honest Workmanship.

Estimates cheerfully given on application.

One Shilling in the Pound Discount for Cash.

J. BALLANTYNE & COY.,

CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

V.  R.

JOHN HISLOP

Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician,
74 PRINCES STREET.

Note Address—74 Princes street, Dunedin.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved the efficacy of these pills in curing all the most effectual in curing either the direct or indirect causes of the lighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a man, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, skin diseases, ulcers, rheumatism and all skin diseases, it has been used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the whole world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 527 Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that have no effect at all.

TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The Hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired

TARIEFF MODERATE.

THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

BOOK BINDING

PAPER RULING,
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,
including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Printing, Numbering, etc.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,
42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St
NEWS AGENT.
Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

PATERSON, BURK & CO.,

VENETIAN AND HOLLAND
BLIND WORKS.

WIRE SCREEN AND PICTURE
FRAME MAKERS.

Old Blinds repainted and repaired with promptness and despatch equal to new. Shop and Office Windows fitted with Latest and Improved Patterns of Holland Blinds and Patent Spring Rollers. A large assortment of specially prepared tapes and cords and every other requisite always on hand.

MORAY PLACE

Opposite 'NORMAL SCHOOL,'
DUNEDIN.

Telephone: 458.

E. F. LAWRENCE

BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.
Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

Families waited upon daily for orders.

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy.

Sole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, | Telephone 90,
INVERCARGILL.

BURKE'S HOTEL,

Corner of
HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

JAMES MURPHY Proprietor.
The above hotel is most centrally situated, being three minutes' walk from Railway Station and from General Post Office. Every accommodation.
Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
Telephone 428.

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

J. RHODES AND CO.,

DUNEDIN DYE WORKS,

N. E. VALLEY,

May now be consulted about Soiled or Faded Upholstery, Carpets, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Clothing, Ribbons, Feathers, Gloves, etc., etc.

Clerical Garments Cleaned and Dyed and made to look as Good as New.

J. A. CHAPMAN

(Member of the Dunedin Stock Exchange),

STOCK AND SHAREBROKER AND COMPANY PROMOTER,

A.M.P. BUILDINGS

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Shares bought and sold for clients at closest market prices, at Stock Exchange Rates of Commission.

Bankers: Bank of Australasia

Telephone: 397

MACKENZIE AND SAUNDERS,

83 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

FURNISHERS CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS

LITANY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Copies of the LITANY OF THE SACRED HEART—authorised translation—in a small size, suitable for insertion in Prayer Books, can be had from the N. Z. TABLET Office. Price: 3s per 100.

Copies of the authorised translation of the SACRED HEART ENCYCLICAL, 5s per 100.

It was very rarely that the general asserted himself in any way, and the novelty of the spectacle had apparently deprived his wife of her usual powers of resistance. Presently the lady-help, with a somewhat embarrassed expression on her piquant face, made her appearance, followed closely by the tall, soldierly figure of her companion in crime.

Frank had confidently expected to find a wrathfully indignant mother, and a placid temporising father, but in this case, greatly to his astonishment, the situation was reversed.

Mrs. Lomer gave him a deprecating glance as he entered, and the general danced up to him and shook his fist in his face.

'What do you mean by it, sir?' he shouted, and then, without waiting for an answer he turned to Ruth. And you too, Miss? Masquerading in a cap and apron when you had every intention of becoming my daughter-in-law.'

'But I had not,' replied Ruth, looking up at him with a confiding expression in her hazel eyes. She knew he admired her—what woman was ever ignorant on that subject?—and she hoped that that same admiration would tend to soften his heart. 'May I tell you all about it?' she added timidly.

'That is why I sent for you,' he answered, seating himself in his arm-chair in a magisterial attitude.

And then, in her low, musical voice, Ruth told her story.

She had refused Frank Lomer because she could not, consistently with the religion she professed, consent to become the wife of a Protestant. Since her conversion her life at home had not been exactly a bed of roses, and she felt instinctively that her father, the Rector, resented the presence of a Catholic under his roof, so she decided—that being the role for which she felt herself best fitted—to undertake the duties of a lady-help.

An old school companion had invited her on a visit to London, and it was during this time that she made inquiries at agency offices and studied the advertisement sheets of the daily papers in search of a situation. Then one morning she saw the name of Lomer, and was immediately attracted by it. Further investigations proved the relationship of her rejected lover, and an irresistible impulse prompted her to offer her services, although she had then no hopes of Frank's ultimate conversion to Catholicity.

'H'm,' grunted the general at this juncture. 'It seems to me you were playing with fire, young lady. What did you intend to do, pray, when Master Frank appeared upon the scene?'

'He had told me he was going to exchange into a regiment in India,' she faltered, 'and—and I thought I could have asked for a holiday when he came home on leave.'

Mrs. Lomer's foot tapped impatiently on the floor. This was another blow. Her son, then, would have cheerfully abandoned his parents and his country for the sake of this—this—well, this young woman.

'It was about a fortnight ago,' continued Ruth, 'that he—your son—discovered where I was. I had neither heard nor seen anything of him since we parted, and I fully imagined he had gone to India. He wrote to me and said he was coming here as soon as he could get leave, and,' with a deprecating glance at the general and his wife, 'that he was convinced of the truth of the Catholic religion.'

Here Mrs. Lomer rose hastily with the air of one who has exhausted her stock of patience.

'There, James,' she said, 'you have heard the facts of the case; surely we need not prolong this scene! With regard to the creed Frank has chosen to adopt we can do nothing. He is of age, and though it is a bitter blow we shall have to bear it. But with regard to this—this engagement! And she paused abruptly with her eyes fixed on Ruth's fair, flushed face.

The general's glance had wandered in the same direction, but was now hastily averted.

'If you have made up your mind to be a Papist, Frank,' he said sharply, turning to his still bewildered son, 'why, hang it all, you are old enough to have more sense, but you must do as you choose. But as for you, Miss Chester, why, God bless my soul, this sort of thing won't do. I give you warning immediately, and from this moment you are no longer in my service.'

'Very well,' replied Ruth quietly, as she turned to leave the room. Her face was pale, but her little head was as erect as ever.

'Father!' exclaimed Frank hotly, starting forward and intercepting her passage to the door. 'What do you mean?'

'What I say,' replied the general.

He was enjoying himself intensely, and his wife was gazing at him, lost in surprise at this newly-developed phase of his character.

'Mrs. Lomer and I have no longer any need of Miss Chester's services, and so—'

'James!' exclaimed his wife at his elbow. 'You are a little too severe; perhaps—'

'And so,' repeated the general, with a gleam of triumph in his eyes, 'she is dismissed in the capacity of lady-help, but—we shall hope to retain her in the role of a daughter-in-law.'

* * *

'By George,' said the general to himself, with a gleeful chuckle, when he was left in undisputed possession of his study, 'they say no man has ever been able to get the better of a woman, but it strikes me, Lomer old boy, that in this case you have been the exception which proves the rule.'—*Catholic Press*.

Evening Star, June 22, 1889, says:—"Messrs. W. Gawne and Co of George Street, have sent us a sample of Worcestershire Sauce manufactured by them, which is in no respect inferior to the imported article, so long celebrated for flavouring sauces and as an agreeable addition to grills, fish, and steaks. We can safely recommend it as a valuable addition to our rapidly developing local manufactures. The bottles are neatly labelled and ornamental, not only for home use, but for exportation; and we hope the manufacturers will realise a demand equal to the merits of the savoury article they have produced."—* * *

The Catholic World.

CANADA.—The Manitoba School Question.—Sir Charles Tupper has re-opened the Manitoba school question, and says he is going to press it forward till justice is done to the Catholics.

ENGLAND.—Presentation to Canon White.—The vacancy in the Metropolitan Chapter, through the resignation of Canon O'Callaghan, has been filled by the appointment of the Very Rev. Alfred Canon White. The appointment gave great satisfaction to his parishioners, and congratulations were received by him from a large number of priests with whom he had shared so long the work of the London mission. A subscription was set on foot in his parish and in a few hours it had amounted to £1100. This sum included the munificent single gift of £1000. With an equal generosity the Canon handed over the amount to the building fund of the new cathedral at Westminster. Canon White is one of the old guard, a veteran still full of energy and activity, performing all the duties of his rectorship vigorously and without intermission, taking part on the vestry, the Board of Guardians and at the hospital, in the public life of the locality, and winning the public esteem. He commenced his priestly career at Moorfields in Cardinal Wiseman's time in 1852. On the death of Father Butt at Hammersmith he became assistant priest to Canon O'Keefe, who became rector in 1854. From thence to 1858 he was placed in charge of Homer Row, where he continued to work until he succeeded 15 years ago to the rectorship of Brook Green. At Homer Row he spent on the church, independently of any sums received in the parish, some £6000, and Holy Trinity bears witness to his artistic taste and generous devotion to the beauty of God's house. The desire of his people is that he may live long and prosper.

FRANCE.—An Attack on Catholic Institutions.—The Budget discussions (says the Paris correspondent of the *London Tablet*) have been full of important points and have afforded a good deal of evidence of the intolerant spirit with which the anti-clerical party is carrying on the struggle against the Church. A second attack was made against the religious congregations in the debate on the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior on the question of orphanages and homes for old people conducted at the charges of private charity. The attack was led by M. Fournière, who raked up objections to the present system founded on unproved charges of mal-administration, and naturally made a special point of the affair of the Sisters of the Bon-Pasteur and Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy. Not content with calling for a full inquiry, he revealed, in the heat of the moment, his real aim, which was nothing more or less than the complete laicization of all institutions in which old people and children are tended. The Abbé Lemire entered a dignified protest against the unproved charges brought forward by M. Fournière. As far as the nuns of the Bon-Pasteur were concerned, they had under their care no less than 47,000 children. He had received letters from all parts of France denying the charge brought against the Sisters of exploiting the work of the children under their care and abandoning them on leaving the convents. He challenged the Government to have a full inquiry into the state of affairs, and he bade them compare the results with those of another inquiry conducted by the police, into the houses into which country girls who had come to the great towns for work were decoyed and ruined.

GERMANY.—A New Church in Jerusalem.—For the Dormition Church in Jerusalem, which is to be built by the Catholics of Germany, a sum of nearly a million marks has been collected.

INDIA.—Death of a Venerable Priest.—Father Sir George Talbot Bridges, eighth baronet, of Goodneston Park, Kent, has died at Bhusaval, Bombay, at the age of 81. He was the son of an Anglican minister, the late Rev. Edward Brook Bridges, third son of the third baronet. He succeeded in 1895 his cousin, the Rev. Sir Thomas Pym Bridges, who had also succeeded a cousin, the Rev. Sir Brook George Bridges. The deceased was a member of the Society of Jesus. The title now becomes extinct, after having been in existence since 1718.

ITALY.—Success of the Catholic Schools.—It is understood (says a Rome correspondent) that the report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the episcopal *ginnasi* and *licei* of Italy and their educational results turns out to be thoroughly favourable. It shows that these Catholic schools can bear comparison successfully with the non-religious Government schools, and quite upsets the fashionable view that 'Catholicism is a hindrance to science and progress.' Even the private Catholic schools and those directed by religious are daily progressing, a circumstance recently emphasised in the Parliament by a Liberal deputy.

ROME.—A Famous Picture.—It is melancholy news (says the *London Tablet*) for lovers of religious art that Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper' is fast fading away. A thick layer of grey mould growing over its surface is the agent of destruction, and its condition is so critical that a committee of experts has been summoned to consult over it. They are reduced to a choice of evils, since the original will vanish almost as completely under the hands of the restorer as under the spread of the mildew. A good contemporary copy of it, by Marco d'Oggione, hung in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House will soon, perhaps, be the best record left of the original idea of the Master.

Proposed Address to the Pope by Nonagenarians.—An original idea has been started by the parish priest of Thun, in Switzerland, viz., to present an address to Pope Leo XIII., on the occasion of the Jubilee year, to be signed by all nonagenarians, as



BUILT BY THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY.

Did it ever occur to you that this was a Good Recommendation? Particularly in these days, when the **SOLE OBJECT OF MOST OF THE BICYCLE MAKERS** seems to be to produce *Wheels almost without cost, regardless of Quality, Workmanship, or anything but outside show.* The specifications of most of the cheapest and shoddy Wheels are copied word for word from the catalogues of the better makers, and the printed cuts of such wheels compare with the best.

THE WISE COURSE by all odds is to **PURCHASE CYCLES** that are Built by **RELIABLE MAKERS**, and then you will take no chances.

OUR REMINGTON BICYCLES HAVE A REPUTATION THAT IS WORLD-WIDE, And never have we put REMINGTONS on the Market the quality of which could even be questioned. Write or call or fully Illustrated Catalogues.

M. O'BRIEN AND CO.,

REMINGTON CYCLE AGENCY,
ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

the Pope himself will complete his 90th year on March 2. The address has already been drawn up, and is as follows.—'Having arrived at an age when the soul feels itself free from influences which, at other stages of life, often mislead or smother its nobler impulses, the undersigned are able to understand better than ever before those great truths of which your Holiness has never wearied of reminding the world, and which the latter, to its own misfortune, obstinately ignores. The remembrance of the great past of your Holiness's life must fill your soul with gratitude to God for all that He has accomplished through you. And to this consciousness your Holiness must certainly be indebted for the flourishing health, the ever youthful strength, which are the wonder of the world and the joy of the Universal Church.'

SCOTLAND.—Marriage of a Nephew of Gerald Griffin.—Mr. Gerald Griffin, nephew to the famous Irish writer of the same name, was married in St. Patrick's, Glasgow, during the first week in December, to Miss Grieve, of Greenock, a granddaughter of the late Mr. J. J. Grieve, who at one time represented Glasgow in Parliament. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dean Taylor, M.R., St. Mary's. Mr. Griffin is a Resident Magistrate at Belmullet, County Mayo.

Clerical Appointment.—The Rev. Father Fitzgerald, of the archdiocese of Cashel, Ireland, has been appointed curate of St. John's, Glasgow.

Presentation to a Priest.—The Rev. Father McDaniel, in charge till recently of the Catholic mission of Dunbar, and now of Bathgate, has been presented with a handsome marble timepiece and bronze ornaments, subscribed to by a wide circle of friends, in recognition of his successful labours in the eastern district.

An Important Appointment.—Mr. Francis Gilmour, a member of the Holy Cross Congregation, Glasgow, left that city recently for Spain, where he goes to take up an important position as traffic manager of a railway near Gibraltar. Mr. Gilmour, who was formerly actively connected with many parochial organisations in St. Francis's parish, spent a number of years in San Domingo, where he also held a responsible position in railway administration. In railway circles Mr. Gilmour is well known and highly esteemed, his counsel and co-operation being frequently availed of by local railway magnates, who have more than once given public manifestation of their regard for him. Needless to say, he leaves for his latest sphere of labour with the heartiest good wishes of hosts of the warmest friends.

UNITED STATES.—A Generous Gift.—Mrs. De Navarro, whom they affectionately call 'Our Mary' in America, and her brother, Mr. Joseph C. Anderson, some time ago gave to the Minor Conventuals 100 acres of land bequeathed to them by a priest-uncle, the Rev. A. Millar.

A Valuable Prize.—A letter written by Leo XIII. in 1881, whilst Bishop of Perugia, to Signor Beccari, of Rome, is being offered as a prize at a bazaar in aid of St. Joachim's Church, New York.

Fortunate escape of Cardinal Gibbons.—Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Foley were passengers on a train which was damaged by a collision near Louisville recently, but happily they were uninjured.

A Great Painting.—A unique feat in church decoration was inaugurated recently in St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Chicago, when the Dantons, father and son—both artists of note and descendants in the direct line from the celebrated Jacques Danton of French revolutionary fame—began the work of hanging behind the high altar their great painting entitled 'Calvary.' Three weeks will be required to get the picture in place, and in addition to the two artists' work of superintendence the labour of a dozen men will be required to complete the task. The immense painting represents a spread of canvas 40ft long by 30ft wide, and its value is said to be close to £10,000. It is the product of the joint labours of the two artists during a period of three years, but in conception the picture has been wholly the elder Danton's—the son's part being confined to the aiding of his father in the details of the palette and brush work.

Mr. P. LONDON, Phoenix Chambers, Wanganui, is still busy putting people on the soil. He has also hotels in town and country For Sale and To Lease. Write to him.—*.*

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PAINTER OF THE 'ROLL CALL.'

Lady Butler has sent to Colonel Gildea, to be sold for the benefit of the families of soldiers on service, a water-colour drawing of an artillery officer engaged in the exercise of tent-pegging. The artist's 'Missed,' published as a coloured supplement to the *Graphic*, many years ago, is still familiar, dealing with the same sport; but the drawing now presented is one of later date, made at Aldershot, and capturing of both horse and rider, within a delicate scheme of colouring, the very movement of life itself.

THE ARMY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Lord Edmund Talbot, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, who is on General Buller's staff, remained at Capetown, after his arrival in South Africa, acting as Postmaster-General of the army. As soon as his chief commenced active operations Major Talbot went to the front.

A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

'Hickie, a Beaumont fellow, was hit between his toes. He is not in hospital, but lies in his tent.' This text is taken from the particularly frank and graphic letter written to his father by Lieutenant Maxwell Scott, of Abbot'sford, about the battle of Reitfontein. Lieutenant Carlos Hickie belongs to a family of soldiers. His father fought with distinction in the Crimea; married a Spanish lady of many endowments, whom he met while on duty at Gibraltar (whence the 'Carlos'), and gave three sons to the service of the Queen. Lieutenant Hickie belongs to the Gloucesters, to whom Lieutenant Maxwell Scott (of the Cameronians) is merely attached, but there is a note of fellowship in the allusion to old comradeship at Beaumont.

THE HEROIC SISTERS OF MAKING.

The following message appeared in the London *Times* from its own correspondent at Mafeking under date November 18.—'The convent has been hit eight times. The nuns refuse to leave their post beyond taking refuge in the bomb-proof shelter adjoining the convent. These heroic Sisters take their share in the hard work, making and distributing coffee and tea to the neighbouring redans. Their gallant conduct has set a magnificent example to the town.'

PRESIDENT McKinLEY AND THE WAR.

In his Presidential message President McKinley said—'This Government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of South Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, our good offices would have been gladly tendered.'

REMEMBERING THOSE WHO HAD FALLEN IN BATTLE.

At the Church of St. Joseph, Florence, a Mass of *Requiem* has been offered for the repose of the soldiers who have fallen in the Transvaal. It was attended by the Italian civil and military authorities, by her Majesty's Consul-General, the Vice-Consul from Leghorn, and a large number of the English colony.

THE JOHANNESBURG FORT.

The Johannesburg Fort is situated at the north side of the town, and has been handed over to the care of a nephew of President Kruger. It is built on the highest part of the Witwatersrand, and therefore commands a very extensive tract of country. By means of the heliograph, messages can be flashed nearly thirty miles away, and it is only a gentle rising in the land that prevents messages being flashed right through to Pretoria. The usual routine of the fort commences with the drilling of raw recruits from 7-30 to 8-30 in the morning. They wear any clothing they please, and 'march' in splendid disorder. It is said that the fort contains immense stores of ammunition, as well as Maxim, Krupp, and field guns, and thousands of magazine rifles. Convicts are constantly at work on the fortifications. Very little gun drill is done, except with the deadly Maxims. When the searchlight was first erected the Boers appeared to have been overcome with the novelty, and it is said frightened the lives out of the patients in an adjacent hospital by flashing the light into the windows. The closest secrecy is observed, and casual observers of the drill and fort are always requested to 'move on.'

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES, 1899-1900.

DONALD REID AND CO.

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.

VALUATIONS.

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

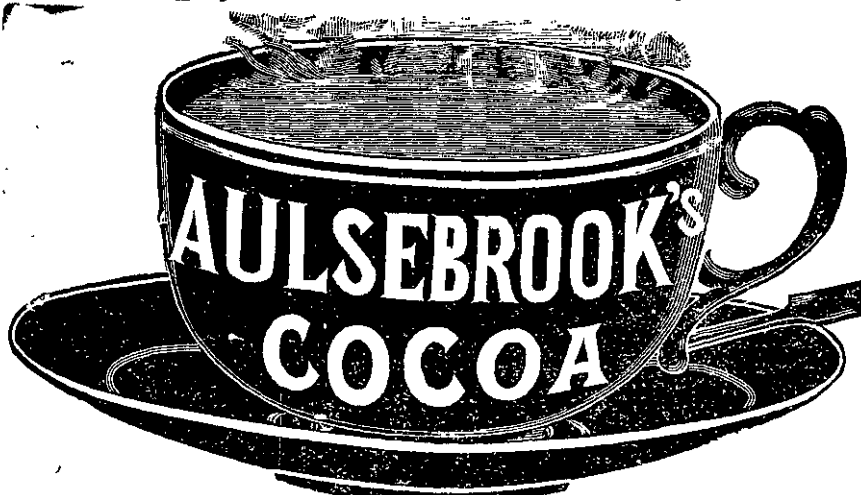
Our First Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 21st December, 1899
Second Sale will be held on FRIDAY, 12th January, 1900
Third Sale will be held on FRIDAY, 2nd February, 1900
Fourth Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 22nd February, 1900
CHARGES AND ACCOUNT SALES.

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.

Build up your Constitution by taking



Full of **NOURISHING** and **SUSTAINING** QUALITIES.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

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

T. H. UNDRILL

E. A. UNDRILL

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.

We beg to announce that at the request of numerous clients we have purchased a First-Class Undertaking Outfit, and that we are prepared to furnish FUNERALS in the BEST POSSIBLE STYLE AT MODERATE CHARGES.

T. H. UNDRILL AND CO.

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
TANERD STREET,
ASHBURTON.
(Opposite Arcade and next Building Society's Office.)

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO (LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.
(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

Eagle Brand Coffee

Crown Brand Coffee

Elephant Brand Coffee
(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

W GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN

A. F. SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.
Telephone, 114.

Hours of Consultation—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Hospital and Gratis patients, 9 to 9.30 a.m.

Private Residence, North street.

CRITERION HOTEL

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.

JAMES LISTON.

"All who would achieve success should endeavour to merit it."

WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

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.

J. STAPLES AND CO.

(Limited),

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range

ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
Opposite Knox Church).

CENTRAL HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET.

W. H. HAYDON begs to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has taken the above Hotel, and that he will be glad to see them, and that nothing will be wanting to make those who patronise him comfortable.

Tariff, 4s 6d per day.

W. H. HAYDON, Lessee.

THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO.

LIMITED.

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL, GORE
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
OAMARU, AUCKLAND & HAWERA.

GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING
AGENTS.

PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of the World

FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our own men throughout New Zealand.

ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.)

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

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.



ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

Can be had from all who Sell Catholic books or direct from the Publisher,

J. MURRAY, TABLET OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

Prayer Book only, One Shilling. By post, 1s. 2d.

Prayer Book and Catechism bound in one, 1s. 2d. By post, 1s. 5d.

MONEY TO LEND.

IN LARGE AND SMALL SUMS.

At Lowest Current Rates.

HISLOP AND CREAGH,

SOLICITORS. Oamaru.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO.,

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

To arrive in December. Orders now booked

The Old Favourite. Better than ever

CATHOLIC HOME ANNUAL FOR 1900.

64 full page and other illustrations. Stories by the best writers.

Price, 1s; post free, 1s 3d.

A FULL MEASURE OF GOOD READING.

Maurice F. Egan: "Joan Triumphant." Illustrated. A very pretty story; a blending of romance and religion.

Sara Trainer Smith: "The Hour of Peace." Illustrated.

M. E. Francis (Mrs Francis Blundell): "In St. Patrick's Ward."

A pathetic story of a poor old Irish woman.

Mme. Blanc: "The Nursing of the Countess."

Anna T. Sadlier: "Marie de l'Incarnation." Illustrated.

Eleanor C. Donnelly: "Not Dead, but Sleeping."

Very Rev. F. Girardey, C.S.S.R.: "Thoughts on the Fifth, Sixth,

and Ninth Commandments." Illustrated

Rev. Edmund Hill, C.P.: "Per Mariam."

The Children's Delight—LITTLE FOLKS' ANNUAL for 1900. Contains Stories, Games, Tricks, Interesting Items, etc., with a large number of Pretty Pictures. Price, 3d; post free, 4d.

CRITERION STABLES

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

JAMES JEFFS (Successor to W. H. Taggart) PROPRIETOR.

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

TELEPHONE No. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH

— ASK FOR —

PURDIE & CO'S AERATED WATERS AND CORDIALS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED FIZOLA.

PURDIE & CO., GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.



THAT MOST TEAS LACK THAT RICHNESS, STRENGTH, AND FLAVOUR THAT CHARACTERISES THE HIGH CLASS ARTICLE?

Try "KUKOS" Tea, which POSSESSES all these qualities

Your Grocer keeps it, or will procure it for you.

WRIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS,

PHOTOGRAPHERS

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNEDIN.

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 9, CENTRE ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

SWEET MARIE.

I've a secret in my heart

You must hear—

A tale I would impart—

Please draw near.

Every foot that's warmly clad

Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,

And that footwear may be had

AT LOFT & CO'S

When the winter draweth nigh unto thee,

And the rain clouds cross the sky, gloo-mi-ly,

Then the Boot that's *Watertight* Makes its owner feel all right!

We keep them strong and light—

LOFT & CO.

Chorus:

To Loft and Co.'s you must go—

Royal Arcade, don't you know—

Where the busy throng is passing to and fro.

At all seasons of the year,

Splendid Bargains there appear—

You'll be suited, never fear,

AT LOFT & CO'S.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium is situated in

The Centre of Trade,

The Centre of the Royal Arcade—

The Centre of the City of Dun-

edin.

SPLENDID GUM BOOTS, 21s.

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

If you don't turn up till night, TRY A "BLUCHER."

The Largest Equerry in New Zealand.

RINK STABLES,


GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,

CHRISTCHURCH.

We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

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

Good!
it's
Mason's
WINE ESSENCE
NON-INTOXICATING BEER



The most palatable, thirst-quenching, refreshing, and invigorating tonic drink procurable.
For every OPEN AIR WORKER and all employed in shops, mines, manufactories, and farms.
IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED.
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 8 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Sample Bottle Free 9 Stamps. 2 for 15 Stamps.
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

Good! It's
MASON'S
Extract of Herbs.
N.Z. Price: 8d. per Bottle.
MASON'S WINE ESSENCE.
8d. per Bottle.
Sent 1/- in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.
AGENTS WANTED.
SOLE AGENT—
C. J. BADHAM
CHRISTCHURCH.

MASON'S
WINE ESSENCE
NON-INTOXICATING.



A Bottle will make a Gallon of delicious Wine, sample bottle post free for stamps.
A Lady writes:—The bottle of Ginger Wine Essence made several bottles of most delicious wine.
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.
Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A bottle makes 8 gallons. Sample bottle, stamps or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free, for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED

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.
SANITARY PIPE
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.

PORTRAITS
For a Season Only.
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.



LISTER AND BARRIE,
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,
STAFFORD STREET, TIMARU.
Private Residence: CHURCH STREET.

THE REMARKABLY PERFECT
Dust-proof Oil-retaining Bearings that
are a feature of the MASSEY-HARRIS
BICYCLE make it the Easiest running
of Man-propelled Machines, just as it is
the Handsomest.

Factories—Toronto, Canada. New Zealand Head-quarters—Dunedin
Depôts at Auckland, Wanganui, Wellington, Greymouth, Christchurch,
Timaru, Oamaru, Invercargill. Art Catalogue posted free on application.

REID AND GRAY'S



"CHAMPION" DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are so well known that comment is needless.

STEEL AND WOOD FRAME DISC HARROWS made any Size, from 6ft. wide to 12ft. wide. Our STEEL FRAME HARROW is the Best Steel Harrow in New Zealand.

OUR NEW COMBINED GRAIN, TURNIP, AND MANURE DRILLS

Are another feature in which we excel—Without Doubt the BEST DRILL OBTAINABLE.

Also Makers of

2, 3, & 4 FURROW STUBBLE PLOUGHS, CHAFFCUTTERS & BAGGERS.

WOODEN HILLSIDE PLOUGHS REDUCED IN PRICE.

Agents for DEERING 'IDEAL' HARVESTERS & BINDERS, and

HORSE RAKES, MOWERS, etc.

Oil Engines, Traction Engines, Thrashing Mills. Second-Hand Engines For Sale.

Sole Agents for RUDGE-WHITWORTH & YELLOW FELLOW BICYCLES.

Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application. REID & GRAY.

DR. ROBINSON, Surgeon Dentist, Artificial Teeth, full sets, £10.

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

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

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

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.

Single or Double Ovens. High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers,

or the

Maker and Patentee,

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

H. PALMER
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

POWLEY AND KEAST
BOTTLEERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644

Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

CRESCENT HOTEL,
MANSFORD TOWN.

P. MACKIE ... Proprietor

(Late of George Hotel, Port Chalmers).

Mr. MACKIE desires to inform Tourists and others that he can provide splendid accommodation for visitors. Sea bathing at the door. Scenery unsurpassed. Close to Port Chalmers.

P. MACKIE.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MANCHESTER STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH

(One minute from the Railway Station).

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of Timaru Refreshment Rooms, has taken over the above favourite house, and offers every comfort to his patrons and friends.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL,

CASHEL STREET.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Having been taken over by

MR. P. BURKE

(late of Café de Paris),

and thoroughly renovated throughout, he is prepared to pay every attention to the wants of patrons.

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

J. TOOMEY,

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

GENUINE SEEDS

From a

RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z. that

CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

WHAT YOU WANT,

And

WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide, free to any address.

JAMES CRAVEN AND CO

SEED SPECIALISTS,

2 MANNERS ST.,

WELLINGTON.

THE BEST CEMENT
EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

KIERAN D'ARCY, Proprietor.

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

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

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

HUNTER AND CO.,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo street and South Belt,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at a Great Reduction on former prices.

Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT.

FOUND.—Worth its weight in gold for healing everything it touches. "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT." Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures cracked or sore nipples and broken breasts; 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Irritating eruptions, sunburns, chapped hands and chilblains by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s. Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures sore legs, sore eyes, old wounds; only 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Burns, bruises, boils, cuts and smarting rashes, by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s everywhere.

FOUND.—The great Twin Remedies; used by all in search of health; "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT AND PILLS." Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers.

ONLY 6^d AND 1^s

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

J. C O U S T O N ,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

HAS ON SALE LARGE STOCK OF
GAS APPLIANCES, ETC.

McKay Patent Safe, Acetylene Gas Generators, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, etc. Portable ditto with wind-proof Lamps of 150 candle-power for outside use, for Dredges, etc. These are strong, reliable-tested Machines. Engineer made. Fletcher and Wright's Gas Fires, Boiling Burner, etc. Howlett's Patent Economisers—a No. 2 burner (giving the light of a No. 5) used with them. Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, etc. Two gallons a minute Water Heaters. Horizontal Basin ditto; suitable for doctors, dentists, etc.