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MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A BAD BOOK. THE pyrotechnic and sensational Marie Corelli has surpassed all her previous exploits in her latest work of fiction, entitled—Heaven only knows why—*The Master Christian*. It is characterised by her usual hysterical declamation, and by the low moral tone and unwholesome sensationalism and blasphemy which she has so successfully borrowed from Zola and Maupassant. Despite a verbal disclaimer, the new book is an attack upon the Catholic Church as direct and vulgar as Hocking's *Purple Robe* and as brutal and unfair and ignorant a travesty of the Vatican and high ecclesiastical persons as Zola's *Rome*. A reviewer in the *Outlook* aptly describes *The Master Christian* as 'the vulgar no-Popery tract, which seemed to be dead, come to life again in cloth, bound and gilt, as a six-shilling novel.' 'Its plot,' says an English reviewer, 'is impossible, its characters imaginary, its teaching injurious,' and its heartless reference to the domestic grief of a great English nobleman 'would degrade and disgrace any story but the one she has just published.' Undoubtedly the most shocking feature in this bad book is the introduction of the Divine Saviour as one of the characters. The Son of God made Man is dragged into the company of libertines, sensualists, men about town, and women with a low idea of womanly virtue, and into His sacred mouth are crammed some hundreds of pages of the airy rubbish and silly vamping and lurid imaginings which blister the pages of *Barabbas* and the *Sorrows of Satan*, and which form the staple of the topsy-turvy ideas of life and duty adopted by this curious but clever apostle of the 'electric religion.' Catholics will naturally be disgusted at her presentment of the characters of the Abbé Vergmaud and Monsignor Gherardi, whom she coolly sets up as types of the clergy of the Catholic Church.

Miss Corelli's idea—and her animus—in writing this book are sufficiently indicated by her declaration that it was her intention to get admission to the pages of the *Index Expurgatorius*. Her wish has apparently been granted. The *Daily News* Rome correspondent says: 'What all the papers say is that no author ever displayed greater ignorance of the Vatican and of the Eternal City. The Vatican journals themselves observe a discreet silence on the subject, but the Cardinals who compose the Congregation of the Index have decided to put the book in the *Index* so that it is now a sin for any Catholic to read it.' We trust that New Zealand Catholics will keep their eyes off the venomous pages of this bad book. Meantime it is pleasant to find so well-known a literary figure as Mr. Hall Caine stating that the general impression left on his mind by his long visits to Rome is that 'nothing could exceed the devotion of its worship, and, speaking broadly, the sincerity and the purity, and often the nobility of its priesthood.'

A LEWD fellow of the baser sort has lately 'DIRTY FOES,' been trailing his controversial coat-tails and cutting sundry drunken capers on the Donnybrook Green of a small provincial paper. His whoops and antics have had a disquieting effect upon the mind of one of our readers, who wonders why we or some other of the

clergy don't descend into the arena and give the combative cobbler—or whatever he may be—the father and mother of a (strictly metaphorical) 'batin'.' Good old Samuel Butler supplies a bit of wisdom which fits such cases to a nicety. He makes Hudibras say:—

' . . . That man is sure to lose
That fouls his hands with dirty foes;
For where no honor's to be gained,
'Tis thrown away in being maintained.'

Don Quixote—the Spanish Hudibras—took a somewhat similar course of action in his dealings with 'dirty foes.' He gave the following friendly counsel to his squire, Sancho Panza: 'Friend Sancho, for the future, whenever thou perceivest us to be any ways abused by such inferior fellows, thou art not to expect that I should offer to draw my sword against them, for I will not do it in the least. No, do thou then draw and chastise them as thou thinkest fit. But if any knight come to take their part, then will I be sure to step in between thee and danger.'

A FRIENDLY WARNING.

THERE are two particularly heartless classes of fraud practised on the green and credulous public. The one is that of the Spiritists, who, for a fee, profess to put a too trusting parent into communication with the loved child that has gone before. Catholics are happily seldom or never caught by the silly platitudes and the clumsy conjuring of the Spiritistic tricksters, did these even charm with the cunning of the notorious Mrs. Mellon. As a set-off, Catholics are the victims of a parasitic class that is without a counterpart among our Protestant friends. We refer to cert un-oily-tongued agents who perambulate the country at long intervals disposing of a heavy Catholic book or a particular piece of pious lumber at a price that varies from four to ten times its intrinsic value. The stock-in-trade of such adventurers usually consists of some easily-learned pious talkee-talkee, plus a 'sample' of a gaudy and corpulent book or of some gimerack and more or less useless article of small first-cost, offered at a price which would supply a family with thirty to sixty volumes of the publications of the *Ave Maria* or the Catholic Truth Society, or one and a half to two years' subscription to the N.Z. TABLET, or other benefits which would be of real advantage to the Catholic home. Bleeding people through their most sacred domestic affections is, in all reason, a nasty trade; but what shall we say of the glib-tongued sons of Atanias who, by strenuous lying or a cheap affectation of piety, extort enormous profits out of the religious feelings chiefly of the Catholic women-folk of New Zealand, and then flit from the Colony with little fortunes in their fob? We have learned that some persons of this class are again touring the Colony. We have time and again issued fair and friendly warnings regarding itinerant agents of this class. A newspaper can give good advice to the best of its ability. When it has done so its duty is discharged. It cannot give good sense.

TOURISTS.

THE tourist season is close upon us, and soon the traveller from afar will be amongst us 'to look at mountains and catch cold in spouting trash on lakes by moonlight'—as St. George says in *Vivian Grey*. Once upon a time British youth 'went abroad'

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after vast preparation and with no small trepidation of mind— with couriers and body-servants and as much baggage per man as an infantry battalion or a modern lady. The chief object of their travels was, as Bacon recommended, to frequent the courts of princes. But Stephenson and Cook have changed all that, and the purpose of travel has altered almost as radically as its mode. Contarini Fleming's bitter saying is no longer true: that 'our first scrape generally leads to our first travel.' For all the world travels now, just as it wears 'deckers' and evening dress on occasion. But it travels more and more to feast its eyes upon the jagged mountain-top and the placid lake and the wooded valley and the storied wall, and apparently less and ever less to study human nature 'when man is busy and the beasts asleep.' The nineteen-year old Bayard Taylor travelled through the unspoiled by-ways of Europe with his eyes skinned and his pencil and note-book in hand, and the record of what he saw is contained in that wonderful boy's production, *Views Afoot* (1846). The nineteen-year old youth tours nowadays with slung kodak and his impressions—sometimes sadly blurred or 'halated'—are contained on sundry oblong scraps of albumenized paper. Well, one's experiences are enlarged by the contemplation of nature in its many moods and tenses as well as by the study of human beings in the places where they most do congregate. Chesterfield's letters were written for other times, and Dr. Johnson was in one of his cynical humors when he declared that 'time may be employed to more advantage, from nineteen to twenty-four, almost in any other way than in travelling.' The gruff old porpoise did not tour till late in life, and to the end he never overcame his dislike of foreigners: he catalogued them holus-bolus as 'fools.' Let us not despise the youth with the slung kodak: 'travel,' says Disraeli, 'teaches toleration.' And the lesson is easiest taught and learned in the morning of life.

We in New Zealand are so intent upon increasing the revenue derivable from mines and frozen meat and agricultural produce that there is a risk of neglecting, by comparison, the easily won wealth that might be enticed into a country that is so chock-full of natural beauties and wonders as this fair land of ours. A piece of chuckle-headed administrative folly committed last year might have resulted in partially closing the wonders of Mount Cook to the enterprising tourist. And yet the tourist is a substantial and practical friend. According to a recent number of *Engineering*, the tourist traffic in Ireland during the past summer gave a substantial addition to the revenues of the Irish railways at a time when English stock dividends were slipping back or holding their own with great difficulty, like a locomotive whose wheels are 'racing' on a steep up-hill grade. But tourist traffic has been systematically encouraged in Ireland, and the erection of up-to-date hotels by the railway companies is a judicious step which will secure a still larger influx of visitors in the future. It is estimated that over £2,000,000 per month was spent in France by foreign visitors during the present exhibition year, and that as much gold enters the country in the pockets of travellers as through the Custom House. Switzerland depends chiefly upon the foreign visitor. As far back as 1879 no fewer than 947,000 tourists visited the mountainous little republic: of these 350,000 were Germans, 210,000 Americans, and 160,000 Russians. Since then the tourist traffic has enormously increased in Switzerland. Our Switzerland of the South is too far removed from the great pulsing centres of population to emulate its rival in the north. But our tourist traffic is none the less both capable and deserving of expansion.

THERE is no necessary connection between NO-POPERY and RELIGION. they are sometimes—as in Belfast—poles asunder. The (Protestant) *Church of Ireland Gazette* bears testimony to us that there are few that more urgently need to have the Gospel preached to them than the hoarse-throated mob that set the atmosphere of that fair northern city a-quivering every twelfth of July with vociferous cries of 'To hell with the Pope,' and 'We'll kick the Pope before us.' In its issue of June 29 the *Gazette* has the following in the course of an article on 'The Belfast Problem': 'A considerable number of the inhabitants have drifted into Paganism. There are whole streets where the people go to no place of worship—their religion is purely political. They seem to think it sufficient to be a Protestant; while meaning and committing all kinds of sin, it will get them to heaven at last. This portion of the population will soon become a great danger to the government.'

FACTS are stubborn things,' says the *Ave Maria*. 'After all that has been said OF ADAMANT. against Spain for her misrule in the Philippines and oppression of the Filipinos, this fact remains: She found a population variously estimated at less than five hundred thousand; and, instead of exterminating it, left between five and six millions of people, a great number of whom had been Christianised and taught the arts of civilisa-

tion. This one fact is sufficient refutation of the calumnies against Spain so industriously circulated of late years by preachers and politicians.'

THE TRADE IN IDOLS. It has long been known that Birmingham is the headquarters of the trade in idols with the East. A recent issue of a non-Catholic London weekly has the following curious paragraph in connection with this strange traffic:—'One result of the Chinese outbreak, so far as Birmingham is concerned, is that the manufacture of Chinese deities is falling off. These manufactories turn out gods of all sorts and sizes. Some are gods of war, judging by their stern looks and murderous swords; another, with a bland look, is a god of peace; others bear hideous leers. All are thoroughly Chinese in character and expression. An enterprising Birmingham manufacturer is said to be prepared to supply to order all sorts of gods at varying prices. You may have one as low as £2 10s, or one of superior workmanship and size at graduated scales up to £100 or more.'

THE PENNY POST. SIR ROWLAND HILL is commonly credited in the public mind with being the originator of the penny post. Indeed, in two cyclopedias before us he is named as the 'author' of the penny post, since, through his recommendation, it was introduced into Great Britain by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1839. But Sir Rowland was by no means the 'author' of the penny post. New Zealand's approaching introduction of the penny rate of postage to every part of the British Empire gives the *Westminster Budget* occasion to say: 'Strange as it may seem, there existed two centuries ago an ocean penny postage between England and America which was only suppressed by a meddling and muddling officialism. In 1698 it was the custom of the masters of ships bound for America to hang up bags in coffee-houses, and any letters that might be dropped into these bags they carried over, and were glad to do so for a penny or twopence a letter according to the number of sheets of which it consisted.'

That was probably the first penny postal service across the Atlantic or any other ocean. But an inland penny post had been established fifteen or sixteen years beforehand in London, and for all we know to the contrary rates as cheap or cheaper may have prevailed in the regular and well-manned postal service which the conquering Spaniards found in full operation four centuries ago among the highly civilised Indian races that inhabited Mexico. A curious circumstance in connection with the first British penny post was this: it was howled at and spat upon as a Jesuit plot to destroy the liberties of the English people. The story is told as follows in Connor Sydney's *Social Life in England from the Restoration to the Revolution*, pp. 227-30:—'Within the last two years of the reign of Charles II. a penny post was initiated in the capital, for the conveyance of London letters and parcels, by Robert Murray, an upholsterer. Murray, in common with many other citizens of the time, had felt considerable dissatisfaction with the provision which the Post Office authorities had made for the delivery of letters in the various districts of the capital. Correspondence between London and the rural districts was generally more expeditious than it was found to be within the boundaries of the metropolis. The post which was inaugurated by Murray was quickly placed under the control of William Docwra, the regulations being that all letters which did not exceed one pound in weight, and any sum of money which did not exceed ten pounds in value, and any packet which did not exceed ten pounds in value, should be conveyed at a cost of one penny within the city and suburbs, and of twopence to any distance within a circuit of 10 miles. Accordingly six spacious offices were opened in convenient spots in London, and receiving houses were established in all the chief thoroughfares. It is mentioned by Strype that huge placards, bearing the inscription, "Penny post letters taken in here," printed in bold characters, were to be seen suspended in the windows, or hanging at the doors of the offices. "Letter carriers," wrote an old annalist, "gather them every hour, and take them to their grand office in their respective districts. After the said letters and parcels were duly entered in the books, they are delivered, at stated periods, by other carriers." As many as six and eight times during the course of the day these deliveries of letters were effected in the busy and crowded streets in the vicinity of the exchange. In the outlying districts of the capital there were generally four deliveries daily. It is not surprising, in the least degree, to find that the great and decided success of the post which Murray had been instrumental in establishing, became an eyesore in the eyes of some, or that when it was fully known that the speculation was proving advantageous to its originator, the Duke of York should have complained that the monopoly which he had so long enjoyed was being infringed. Neither is it surprising that the Government should have been induced to believe that it was a policy the reverse of a wise one, to permit the continuance of the penny post under separate management from

the General Post. The system was loudly denounced by the Protestants as a contrivance, on the part of notorious Papists, to facilitate the communication of their plots of rebellion one to another. The infamous Titus Oates assured the public that he was convinced of the complicity of the Jesuits in the scheme, and that undeniable evidence of it would certainly be found by searching the bags. The city porters were loud in their complaints that their interests were being ignored, and long continued to tear down every placard within their reach which announced to the public the establishment of the innovation on what they deemed their rights. Of all this uproar the Government does not appear to have taken very much notice, although it was undoubtedly concerned at the success by which the undertaking had been attended. An appeal to the Court of King's Bench resulted in a decision that the new office, with all its profits and advantages, should form part and parcel of the royal establishment.

A RELIGIOUS PRESS.

HOW TO PROMOTE IT.

AMONG the many interesting papers read at the Catholic Congress was one entitled 'What can be done to promote a Religious Press,' by the Rev. T. Fitzgerald, O.F.M. After some introductory remarks Father Fitzgerald said: 'The writers of a Catholic paper have a sacred trust committed to them, and a noble mission to fulfil, for they are the guardians whose high office it is to watch over the faith of their readers and defend them against the fatal virus of infidelity. Who can glance at the nauseous tide of paganism which is inundating every Christian land, and bearing on its sething bosom innumerable victims, without pondering on the necessity of raising a barrier against the rushing flood. That barrier is a sound Catholic paper. On its pages the faith of the youth who has just left school will be nurtured and fed with the food of the strong. In the reported sermons of the dignitaries of the Church, and in set articles sneers and jibes against the existence of God and the truths of revelation will be answered and pulverised, and the inexperienced soul which has felt the first shock of the tempest will be shielded from harm. From the reading of his weekly paper the youth will be furnished with information and arguments on the questions of the hour, which are discussed in the office or the workshop, and he will be able to silence the scoffer or strengthen a vacillating brother. Such a paper is an aid of far-reaching

INFLUENCE AND BENEFICENT AID TO PARENTS

who are naturally jealous for their children's welfare, and anxious to shield them from the innumerable contaminating influences which await them when they have passed the threshold of their homes and entered the arena of life. In an age when atheism is eating into social, civil, political and individual life, indifference is growing apace, and the dogmas of religion are openly assailed, the trenchant paragraphist should be in urgent request to explode the latest fallacy, and by solid argument defend the sacred treasure of faith. The inviting fields of ultra-liberalism are more attractive to-day than ever, and a cosmopolitan spirit in matters religious may be inclined to overlook the lines of demarcation that define the domain of truth; but a well-directed paper prunes the excesses of lively imaginations, and knows where the policy of concession must cease.

The writer lays it down that the aim of a Catholic journalist should not be to go scavenging for abuses in Protestantism, but to set forth in temperate language the claims which the Catholic Church has on the allegiance, the mind and heart of man. Insight, courage to speak out, and delicacy of treatment in favor of our neighbors' sensibilities are a most desirable equipment for those who have to deal in a public way with the errors, antipathies, and foibles of mankind. It is difficult to overestimate

THE VALUE OF A GOOD CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER

in places where churches are remote and visits of the priest necessarily rare. A paper providing sound Christian reading in one form or another is a blessing in the hut or the homestead, brings the tidings of important religious events to the solitary settlers in remote places, and to the unsullied souls, whose only temple is that of nature, and dispenses celestial thoughts, 'like the rustling of angelic wings.' It is not exactly desirable that a Catholic paper should pursue a policy of wheeling importunity when independent sincerity obtains the same results. Catholics have an unquestionable right to a fair share in the emoluments of the State, and year after year their convents and colleges turn out youthful citizens as well equipped for the battle of life and as well qualified to do honor to posts of responsibility and trust as those of any other creed. If they wish to obtain that position in the community which their numbers entitle them to, civil, social, or political, 'they must be true to themselves, and the newspapers which profess to serve them must voice their claims, and, if needs be, their indignation. As the hoop keeps the staves together, a well-conducted paper generates unity of thought and action, and when there is no false ring in its sound leaders of the people are desirous of knowing what it says, because it represents reserved power, and wield a sway of no uncertain kind. Nor is that bogey of hopeful candidates of a certain line, "the solid Catholic vote," harbored for a moment in the above remarks, because it is simply non-existent and indications are not wanting that none are more impartial in their choice of representatives than the members of our Church.'

The writer then contends that a good paper makes the people more enthusiastic, more enlightened, more fervent, and more ready to aid in movements of a charitable or religious character. Pastors

may do a great deal to aid a religious paper by recommending it to their flocks. 'It must not be lost sight of (says Father Fitzgerald) that these thousands of hard-working people form the bulk of our members, and are the backbone of strength for the Church's welfare and progress in Australia. It is not denied that some of the rich Catholics do their duty in this respect, but what are termed the masses must be taken into account when the subject of the price of a Catholic paper is raised. They deserve to be considered, as it is mostly to their generosity that the building of churches and schools and the support of the clergy are due.

'Unhappily there are many better circumstanced families who spend freely in the matter of amusement and dress, and grudge to a Catholic paper a yearly subscription which would be represented by the cost of a small theatre party. Trashy novels also demand their little annual stream of silver, serving only to rob the mind of fibre, and to lay waste the soul by the vicious tone of double entendre and innuendo that pervades their pestiferous pages.

'It is only a truism to state that the good habits which should be engrafted on the

CHRISTIAN SOUL MUST BE INOCULATED IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH.

'Now, granted that it is desirable that young men and women, when they leave school and engage in the occupations of life, should read a good Catholic newspaper, the suggestion that grown boys and girls should be taught to read it, or should be accustomed to hear it read at school, does not seem to present its life in an unreasonable light. There are many interesting events, such as the laying of foundation stones, when prelates and distinguished laymen make speeches and addresses, accounts of which might be abbreviated and read for the children's edification. These speeches are very often full of instruction and practical remarks, and by their uncompromising firmness teach the children the role expected of them as Catholic citizens when they arrive at the age of maturity. It may often happen that a speech of this kind by a prominent layman, learned or not, does more good than that made by a representative of the Church, inasmuch as it encourages lay people to take an interest in Church matters, and to be energetic and courageous for the cause of God. If grown boys and girls may read in their school days the history of Julius Caesar and his times, they surely may have read to them the contemporaneous history of their own Church in Australia. They will, perforce, become interested eventually when they often hear of what is being achieved in this or that parish for the glory of God and the welfare of religion. If the varied information to be found in a Catholic paper is useful and necessary for adults, then the period of youth, when habits and tastes are formed, is the proper period to habituate them to its use. Occasion, too, is often afforded for instruction of a religious and geographical character by news which comes from countries which are the theatre of war. Information regarding the position of the Church there would not fail to excite interest in the pupils.

'If a Catholic paper did no other work than

IMPART AND CULTIVATE A TASTE FOR USEFUL READING

among its subscribers it would have achieved a great good. That space commensurate with the importance of the subject should be dedicated in every issue to some department of literature, requires no proof. For one reason or another our city youth of Australia, after leaving school, devote very little time to books of any kind, except under the compulsion of necessary examinations. The beautiful climate is no doubt responsible for the love of outside sports, and a walk in the street or the public park seems a legitimate pastime after a hot day in the stuffy shop or workroom. The absence of legendary lore, too, which through stress of weather and long nights, is perused with such pleasure by the children of other lands, fails to act here as an introduction to the fields of literary fancy. Country parts of Australia are not included in these remarks, for even the reluctant are there compelled to read by isolation and monotony, and originality of thought is not usually strangled, and disgust for books not engendered by examination in multitudinous subjects during school life, which often strain the brain and impair the constitution. A Catholic paper confers a lasting benefit on its readers when, by its devotion to literary subjects, it shows how time may be usefully and pleasantly spent, thereby contributing also to form what all look on as a desideratum of home life.'

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA, OLD AND NEW.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Every word in the Chinese language has a logical reason for its existence and peculiar formation, and each word consists of either one individual character or a number of them combined in order to make a complete word. Take the word field, a square divided into sections or lots. When the word man is written by the word field the combination makes the word farmer, indicating the avocation of a man who is associated with fields and agriculture. Still more suggestive is the Chinese word for truth, sincerity, faithfulness, honesty. It is formed by the combination of a man and word, thus expressing that one form of honesty consists in a man standing by his word. The word for box is indicated by a square having four sides of equal length, while a prisoner is literally a man in a box, a fact which is often grossly illustrated in China when a criminal is sentenced to death, and is carried to the place of execution in a square box.

THE DOMINICANS IN CHINA.

Apropos of present interest in China (marks the *Dominican*), we remind our readers that the Dominican Order is generously represented in that land of peril and martyrdom. From the Order

no fewer than seven have been taken by the Holy See, and elevated to the episcopal dignity: Monsignor Colomer, vicar-apostolic of Northern Tonquin; Monsignor Velasco, his coadjutor; Monsignor Terres, vicar-apostolic of Eastern Tonquin; Monsignor Fernandez, vicar-apostolic of Central Tonquin; Monsignor Cezon, titular bishop of Biblos; Monsignor Mazot, vicar-apostolic of Northern Fo-Kien; Monsignor Clemente, vicar-apostolic of Amoy. All of these missionary prelates are aided by bands of devoted Dominican Fathers and by numerous native Tertiaries, men and women.

PEKIN.

There are only two English-speaking priests in Peking (says the *Ave Maria*); however, there are a number of Sisters of Charity from Ireland, one band of whom devote themselves to the care of lepers and the friendless poor. Peking was formerly called Se-yun-tien-fu. It received its present appellation when the Chinese emperors removed the government from Nankin to the northern part of the empire, in order to oppose the incursions of the Tartars. Peking signifies north royal residence. It lies in a plain which stretches to the south for 10 days' journey, and is bounded on the north by numerous mountains. The heat in summer is deadly, though the rainfall in July and August is abundant.

SOME VICTIMS.

The editor of *Illustrated Catholic Missions*, writing to the *Manchester Guardian* recently, says:—

With reference to some remarks in your leading article this morning and to certain paragraphs in various newspapers, will you allow me to say that we have a considerable amount of accurate information as to our Catholic missionaries who have perished in China during the present reign of terror? Up to date of my latest information, these victims are as follow, the details being supplied by the foreign missionary societies to which they belong:

At Mukden, Manchuria, Bishop Guillon, Father Emonet, Father John Li (native), Sisters Ste. Croix and Albertine, together with 300 native Christians, buried alive in the Cathedral, July 3rd; in North Manchuria, Fathers Georjon and Leray; in Pechili, Fathers Isoré, Andlauer, Denn, and Mangin (Jesuits), with 3000 Christians; in South Hunan, Bishop Fantosati and Father Joseph Gambare (Franciscans), tortured to death at Heng-chow-fu; at Siwang-tai-tse (Manchuria), Father Alexander Hia (native), Fathers Viaud, Agninus, and Bayart, shot; in the mountains near Leen-Shan, Fathers Bourgeois and Le Grérel; at Heng-chow-fu (Hunan), Fathers Ceidus and Stepher (Franciscans), on July 6th.

On the other hand, the announcement of the murder of six other Jesuits in South-east Pechili is now denied. But in North Pechili Fathers D'Addosio, Garrigues, Doré, and Chavanes (Lazarists), with two native priests, Father Bartholomew Ly and Peter Nié, also Sister Jauries, Superioress of the Sisters of Charity, and two Marist Brothers, have been slain. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the number of native Christians massacred.

In addition to those quoted above, we know of 40 killed at Tung-kia-fang-shen and 64 at Siao-hei-shan, both in Manchuria; in East Mongolia the Christians are said to have been slaughtered 'by hundreds,' but the missionaries (Schant society) escaped. I may add that the description of the tortures (which lasted three hours) of the Franciscan Bishop Fantosati and his companions are almost too dreadful to narrate in detail. All the European missionaries not otherwise distinguished in the list were members of the great Paris Society of Foreign Missions. Thus the totals of the killed whose names are known at present are: Paris Society, nine; Jesuits, four; Lazarists, four; Franciscans, four; Chinese priests, four; European nuns, three; brothers, two.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

A cablegram from the Procurator of the Lazarists of Shanghai, dated August 3, informs the London *Tablet* of the massacre of four of their European missionaries—Fathers D'Addosio, Garrigues, Doré, and Chavanes—two native Chinese priests, Fathers Bartholomew Ly and Peter Nié; Sister Jauries, Superioress of the Sisters of Charity in Peking, and two Marist Brothers, all of the Vicariate of North Pechili or Peking. A despatch received by the Schant Missionary Society (Brussels) briefly states:—In East Mongolia Christians massacred by hundreds; missionaries saved—August 2. Father Choulet writes from Ing-tee (New-chwang) a graphic account of the massacre of Mukden. When Bishop Guillon, he tells us, saw the regular Chinese troops—to a number of 2000, it is said, with the eul-tai-jen, or first mandarin, at their head—join the Boxers and train their cannon upon the Cathedral, he gave up all thought of further opposition, vested himself in his pontifical robes, and, with his companions, calmly waited death in the church. The latter was set on fire and its inmates burned to death. Not content with this, the Chinese dug up from their graves the bodies of Father Moulin and Sister Helen, who had died some time before, and cast their remains into the flames. At Mukden not a stone remains upon a stone of the mission property. In 12 districts, including Newchwang, everything has been destroyed or burned down. At Tung-kia-fang-shen some 40 Christians perished whilst defending the church. At Siao-hei-shan 64 more were put to death. Fortunately a considerable number of missionaries and Christians have escaped. The Russians in Manchuria have given refuge to many—Bishop Lalonyer, of North Manchuria, and four of his missionaries at Vladivostok; two priests, two Sisters, and 300 Christians at Tie-ling; six other priests in other parts of the region occupied by them. The British territory of Burma has furnished a place of refuge to four priests from Yunnan.

COST OF CONVERTS IN CHINA.

'During the time I was in China I met large numbers of missionaries of all classes in many cities, from Peking to Canton, and they unanimously expressed satisfaction at the progress they are making in China. Expressed succinctly, their harvest may be described as amounting to a fraction more than two Chinamen per missionary per annum. If, however, the paid, ordained, and un-

ordained native helpers be added to the number of missionaries, you find that the aggregate body converts nine-tenths of a Chinaman per worker per annum; but the missionaries deprecate their work being judged by statistics. There are 1511 Protestant missionaries laboring in the Empire, and, estimating their results from the statistics of previous years as published in the Chinese Recorder, we find that they gathered last year (1893) into the fold 3127 Chinese—not all of whom, it is feared, are genuine Christians—at a cost of £350,000, a sum equal to the combined incomes of the 10 chief London hospitals. . . . The mission in Tongchuan was opened in 1891, and the results are not discouraging, seeing that the Chinaman is as difficult to lead into the true path as any Jew. No native has been baptised up to date. The convert employed by the mission as a native helper is one of the three converts of Chaotong. He is a bright-faced lad of 17, as ardent an evangelist as heart of missionary could desire, but as native preacher can never be so successful as the foreign missionary. The Chinese listen to him with complacency, "You eat Jesus's rice and of course you speak His words," they say. The attitude of the Chinese in Tongchuan towards Christian missions is one of perfect friendliness towards the missionary, combined with perfect apathy towards his religion.—*An Australian in China*, by G. E. Morrison.

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

A TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH SOLDIERS.

'Banjo' Patterson, in the course of one of his lectures in Adelaide, referred to the bravery exhibited by the Irish troops in the Transvaal. The Irish regiments did everything they were asked to do, and did it well. He had seen a good deal of them. They were generally a happy-go-lucky lot, and in camp they would frequently fire off their rifles for fun. They were great foragers, and were always ready with an explanation for the possession of sheep, etc. Sheep and poultry apparently followed these regiments in a most remarkable manner. When it came to fighting they were great men at a dash, but chafed at inactivity and waiting. He saw them take a hill at Bethlehem and another at Colesberg. At the latter place the bullets were flying down the hill, which was strongly fortified. The Irishmen went up the hill at a run instead of creeping and taking advantage of cover as it was usual to do. One Tommy called out as he rushed past, 'Will they sneer at the Irish now?' Later on the lecturer had a good word to say for the Boers. He related how a wounded Tommy was discovered by a Boer and a 'foreign mercenary.' The latter wanted to kill the soldier straight away, but this the Boer would not allow, and, kneeling down, roughly bandaged the fallen man's arm. All the time 'our friend the enemy' was exposed to a heavy fire from the British forces, who were under the impression that he was in the act of robbing the dead. Notwithstanding, he stuck to his work, and when finished walked away after expressing the wish that the Tommy would soon recover. Mr. Patterson had a few words to say about firing on the ambulance. He had no doubt in many cases it was done intentionally, but the ambulance corps had themselves to blame in many instances. In marching, the place for the ambulance was at the rear of the transport wagons, but frequently they got up towards the front, and there received some of the shells directed against the transport column. The Boers were, therefore, sometimes charged with wilfully firing on the ambulance when it was done quite unintentionally.

THE WOUNDED AT OTTOSHOOP.

Captain Fulton's wound at Ottoshoop was much more serious than the accounts which have hitherto been received led us to suppose. The correspondent of the *New Zealand Times* with the fourth and fifth contingents gives the following particulars of the injuries of those wounded:—Captain Fulton was shot in the side, the bullet passing straight through his body from right to left, between the first rib and the hip, without touching either the kidneys or the backbone. So slight, indeed, was the injury inflicted that he was walking about within 10 days, and declared to me that he was again ready for the field; but it is questionable whether he will be allowed to go to the front again as a wound in such a dangerous region—even though apparently healed—cannot be lightly regarded. Lieutenant Collins was shot in the left wrist, the bullet striking his watch and driving fragments of the case, etc., into the flesh, making a nasty wound—a wound that will not heal too readily. If the missile had not been impeded it would have done little or no damage, for even when a Mauser strikes a bone it does very little damage; it almost invariably passes through without fracturing, merely making a small round hole. Sergeant Hickey received an unimportant flesh wound in the hip, and was able to get about in a few days, though he was quite helpless at first. Trooper Bottom was very seriously wounded. The bullet passed through from the right thigh—just missing the groin—into the body, and lodged somewhere in the region of the kidneys. It has not yet been located and the patient is in great pain. If not soon extracted it may cause considerable irritation, and imperil his life, though several of the medical officers are inclined to the belief that he has passed it. Vinsen was shot in the knee, the bullet passing right under the kneecap, apparently without doing any serious damage to the bone, but it is probable that the leg may always be more or less stiff. Macauley and Alexander were not seriously injured; the former being shot in the hip and the latter in the foot. M'Artney was wounded in the right leg, the bullet in his case taking a most remarkable course, suggesting an affinity between Boer bullets and Kruger coins. He was shot while lying down under cover, evidently from behind. The bullet entered the calf, passed right along the leg, and emerged on the opposite side,

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just below the groin, lodging in his purse, which was full of silver, including three Kruger coins, a half-crown, shilling, and sixpenny piece. These were considerably damaged, each coin being bent in at the edge, exactly in proportion to its relative size, just as though the work had been done by a skilful mechanic.

JOHANNESBURG AFTER THE WAR.

Letters received in Wellington from Johannesburg from Mr. G. Hutchison, M.H.R. for Patea, describe the 'Golden City' as he found it when he arrived there towards the end of September. It is, he writes, 'more like a city of the dead, with buildings fit for 100,000 inhabitants, and not a third of that number here, while thousands upon thousands are impatiently waiting for admission. Most of the places of business are boarded up or sheeted in iron. No outward sign of damage appears beyond a few broken panes which had not been protected. Displays in shop windows that were left in a hurry remain with twelve months' dust upon them—a restaurant, for instance, with a plate of mouldy toast and an egg that had not burst.' The mines, he says, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are intact so far as machinery goes, but some have been worked and the shareholders thus laid under contribution. The tales about scarcity of provisions are, Mr Hutchison adds, not to be believed.

THE USE OF SULTRY LANGUAGE BY COLONIALS.

In the *Daily Telegraph* Mr. Bennet Burleigh discusses the comparative effect on track-oxen in South Africa of the swear words of Tommy Atkins and of the colonial. He writes:—

Alas, these Boer tracks, how they encourage vain words, and the practice of profanity! Drivers or passengers, who think they have a gift of free vernacular, are bailed with joy when they voice fellow-sufferers' unspoken anathemas. It is welcome, as in the nature of relief to one's own pent-up feelings, to hear another who swears easily pour fiery contempt upon 'the whole boiling' of bumbledom and Boerdom. Admittedly, our Mr. Thomas Atkins has a jarring, curdling vocabulary of expletives, and Sailor Jack can even give him points, for though he knows not how the army swore in Flanders, I wot they've learned in 'furrin' parts.' But at a pinch, when we look for variety, vigor, and vilification, we call upon the colonials to give due lurid expression to exacerbated feelings. There is no monotonous reiteration about their extensive diction, and Tommy and Jack keep silent, lost in admiration of their talent. Nay, the very dumb brutes acknowledge their giftedness, for oxen and mules, which would not strain a pound nor budge an inch for native British objurgations, the instant a colonial takes up his parable, hasten to break thaws, muscles, and bones, rather than stand stuck in a drift and have such abuse showered upon them. I have seen teams shift an ox-wagon bogged in a sluit where the track sloped like an old-fashioned gable, in a twinkling, upon the first persuasive 'slanging' of an Australian driver.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 10.

Rev. Father Ainsworth opens the mission in the Hutt district to-morrow.

The Rev. Father Hehir, whose arrival in New Zealand I noted last week, left for Masterton on Wednesday. He is to relieve Rev. Father Osborne, who returns to England.

At a recent Wellington Shorthand Writers' Association examination Misses Isabel O'Galligan and Rose Falconer, pupils of St. Mary's Convent, gained Pitman's speed certificate for 160 words a minute. This is, I believe, the highest certificate granted to a pupil of any school in New Zealand.

At St. Mary of the Angels' on last Sunday about 80 children received their first Holy Communion. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Shea, who also preached a short sermon appropriate to the solemn occasion. Hymns were sung at the Mass by the children of the schools. The ladies of the parish provided an excellent breakfast for the communicants. The renewal of baptismal vows was made at St. Joseph's Church after Vespers.

At the Oddfellows' Hall, Lower Hutt, on Wednesday evening an entertainment was given by the Petone Amateur Dramatic Club in aid of the convent schools. Vocal and instrumental music, contributed by Misses Ashcroft, Minogue, McGuirk, Pearce, Cairns, and Bowman, Messrs. D. Campbell and J. McKinnon, filled in the first part of the programme, and in the second part selections from the opera 'Maritana' were given. The character of Maritana was ably sustained by Mrs. Adams, that of Lazarillo by Miss Fraser, Don Jose, Mr. Adams, and Don Caesar by Mr. O. D. Avison. At the conclusion of the performance a dance was held, the music being supplied by Mr. J. McMenniman.

The interim report of Mr. Charles Edwards, examiner of practical music on behalf of Trinity College, London, shows that each of the four candidates from St. Mary's Convent obtained a teacher's certificate. Misses M. Sullivan and K. Connell are now Vocal Associates, and Misses R. Falconer and Sheila Clarry are certificated pianists. The following are the additional results: Senior Division.—Honors (singing)—Gwendoline Flanagan, Rose Mildred Bennett, Constance Macloskey. Senior Division.—Honors (piano)—Nettie Drummond, Winnie Richardson, Lily White; pass—Rose Bennett. Intermediate Division.—Honors (piano)—Mary McKeown; pass—Irene Webb. Junior Division.—Pass (piano)—Teresa O'Connor, Nora Lavery. Preparatory Division.—Pass (piano)—Honoria Doherty.

The Fabian Dramatic Club began their 'Arrah-na-Pogue' season at the Opera House on Thursday evening, when there was a large audience. Good as was their presentation of 'Conn, the Shaughraun' the present performance is a decided advance on their initial effort. Miss A. Marshall gave a most creditable impersonation of the heroine. As Shaun the Post Mr. R. A. Keenan was thoroughly at home, his interpretation of the part being marked by vigor and originality. The thankless part of Michael Feeney, an informer, was entrusted to Mr. W. Healy, who made the most of it. The minor parts were all well filled, and the fine scenery used was from the brush of Mr. A. Ingelson. The orchestra was under the baton of Mr. F. J. Oakes, and Mr. F. Roberts had charge of the mechanical effects. The performance was in aid of the furnishing fund of the Newtown Convent. The complete cast of characters was as follows:—Colonel Bagenel O'Grady, Mr. M'Lauchlan; Beamish M'Coul, Mr. R. Marshall; Major Coffin, Mr. W. L. Dickens; Michael Feeney, Mr. W. P. Healy; Irish Secretary of State, Mr. G. H. King; Winterbottom, Mr. E. Freeman; Shaun the Post, Mr. R. A. Keenan; Sergeant, Mr. H. Blake; Ciny Farrell, Mr. W. Knox; Andy Regan, Mr. C. Gamble; Lanigan, Mr. F. Swift; Tim Cogan, Mr. J. M'Phee; Patsy, Mr. J. Gibbs; Denny, Mr. L. Richardson; Mike, Mr. N. Ewart; Fanny Power, Miss Marshall; Katty, Miss Ready; Arrah Meelish, Miss Agnes Marshall.

The sixteenth annual sports meeting of St. Patrick's College was held on the Basin Reserve on Thursday and was a most successful gathering. The places in the Grand Handicap were filled by J. Quill, 10 points, 1; D. Twohill, 8 points 2; M. O'Brien and D. O'Malley tying for third.

The results of the various events were as follows:—

St. Patrick's College Grand Handicap. First distance, 100 yards.—J. Quill, 1; M. O'Brien, 2; A. Garvey, 3.

100 Yards Race, for boys under 14.—J. Dignan, 1; H. Bridge, 2. High Jump Handicap.—A. Evensen (4in) and M. O'Brien (3in), tie, with a jump of 5ft 2in, including handicap; J. Kelliher (sor), 5ft 1in, 3.

100 Yards Handicap, under 12.—H. Bridge, 1; Du Moulin, 2. Bandmen's Race, 150 yards.—M. Hannon, 1; J. Kelliher, 2.

100 Yards Race, under 16.—J. M'Govern, 1; J. Quinn, 2; J. O'Connell, 3.

St. Patrick's College Grand Handicap. Second distance, 200 yards.—J. Quill, 1; D. Twohill, 2; A. Garvey, 3.

220 Yards Handicap, under 14.—J. Dignan, 1; E. M'Cardell, 2.

250 Yards, under 16.—J. M'Govern, 1; J. Quinn, 2; A. Evensen, 3.

Potato Race.—M. Murphy, 1; C. Arthur, 2.

150 Yards Championship.—D. O'Malley, 1; F. Tymons, 2; W. J. O'Kane, 3.

Bicycle Race, one mile.—D. Twohill, 1; C. O'Connor, 2; I. Bridge, 3.

120 Yards Open Handicap.—J. M'Govern, 1; M. O'Brien, 2; M. Hannon, 3.

440 Yards, under 16.—J. M'Govern, 1; J. O'Connell, 2.

Half-mile Race.—J. Conlan, 1; J. Prendeville, 2.

Grand Handicap, third distance, 140 yards.—D. Twohill, 1; C. O'Malley, 2; F. Tymons, 3.

Old Boys' Race, 150 yards.—J. Smith, 1; J. Brady, 2; B. Weybourne, 3.

One Mile Handicap.—J. Prendeville, 1; P. Gillon, 2; G. O'Kane, 3.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

For years past the Sisters of the Palmerston North Convent (says the *Manawatu Standard*) have been struggling against heavy odds in their endeavor to make the school connected with St. Patrick's Church the success their efforts deserved, and although improvements have been contemplated for years past, it has been left for the Rev. Father Tymons to take the practical steps needed. During the short period he has been stationed here, Father Tymons has won the sincere affection of a large congregation, and the esteem of the public generally, for his unostentatious good work, his kindly concern for his churchfolk, his devotion to the duties of his office, and his courteous demeanor to everyone with whom he has come in contact. He has now earned a debt of gratitude from the young people for the provision he has made for their comfort without any special effort to obtain the funds requisite for the work or calling on the congregation to provide the money. The old school has been taken to pieces and converted into one of the most modern educational establishments in the district—well-lighted, particularly lofty, roomy, capably ventilated and suitable for the work in every respect—while the outside conveniences for both sexes are built in an up-to-date manner conducive to the best interests of the children. In building the school every attention has been paid to comfort and labor-saving methods, while the accommodation is equal to an attendance of 186, instead of the 120 now on the roll. The infant room is modelled on something the same principle as that at College street, the gallery having rows of desks provided for the more advanced infants. The rooms are named after different saints, the infant room, which will easily accommodate 80 children, being called St. Joseph's. In this room, like all the other class rooms, blackboards are let into the wall, as well as ordinary blackboards on easels being provided. The next room is called St. Patrick's, and has accommodation for 46, all furnished with dual desks, while the third room (St. Mary's) has provision for 60 pupils similarly seated. The fourth room, to be used for music-teaching, known as St. Cecilia's, is as large and roomy as the last one referred to, and will be of great assistance in the branch of education the Sisters have already made their name famous in. A passage runs right through the building, with doors at each end leading outside, protected at the main entrance by a porch. The walls are harmoniously painted in

delicate new building, a deep red shade being used as a dado, while each room is furnished with a large fireplace. The school is to be open on Monday and the congregation of St. Patrick's cannot but feel proud of the efforts made by Father Tymons to provide the children with the best aids to education and the Sisters not only with an establishment that their labors in a good cause undoubtedly justify but in which they can carry on their work with a minimum of inconvenience and worry. It is at least unnecessary to state that the school is entirely carried on by the Sisters of Mercy, an Order which has won the respect and esteem of the civilised world.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 8.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan began his diocesan visitations this week, and proceeded last Tuesday to Gisborne.

The Rev. Father Gilleran, of Hobart, who has been visiting the Lake Country, was the guest of Bishop Lenihan for a few days. He left for Tasmania on Tuesday.

The Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., is not expected to leave Sydney before the 14th inst. Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., meanwhile ministers at the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby.

The Young Men's Club, Ponsonby, through Mr. D. Flynn, lately presented their esteemed president, Mr. J. J. O'Brien, J.P., with a large and handsomely-framed shield bearing portraits of the members with their president in the centre. The presentation was highly deserved, because the recipient, in the most unostentatious manner, has ever been foremost in working for the Church throughout the diocese, and in an especial way for the advancement of the young men. Mr. O'Brien suitably thanked the donors.

The French worship Proiet was in Auckland harbor during last week, and last Sunday morning fully 100 blue jackets accompanied by several officers attended 9 o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's. Seats were specially reserved for them. The Rev. Father Corcoran addressed the men in their native tongue, and in the name of the Bishop and Mgr. O'Reilly welcomed them. Their presence showed the Catholicity of the Church, and that the Faith of Charlemagne and St. Louis was still living and triumphant. He exhorted them to cherish and practise it.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral last Sunday evening before Benediction his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Rev. Father O'Carroll, and Rev. Father Gilleran, of Tasmania, unveiled a beautiful mural tablet to the memory of the late Very Rev. Mgr. Walter McDonald. The tablet, which is a handsome piece of marble work was executed by Mr. W. Thomas and presented by him to the cathedral. It measures about 11 ft by 3 ft. The principal features are a cross and a wreath of immortal flowers, and the inscription runs: "Of your charity pray for the soul of the late Monsignor Walter McDonald, parish priest of Parnam, who died in his 70th year. May he rest in peace." His Lordship referred to the very many excellent qualities of the late Mgr. McDonald, and pointed out that to all he was an example of Christian virtue and charity, and his memory and noble example would ever remain with us, and he was proud to have taken part in the ceremony of the unveiling of this splendid mural tablet to perpetuate the memory of so good, pious, and worthy a priest. The choir during the ceremony, under Mr. H. Hocks, rendered very feelingly "Blest are the departed" and the "Misereere." The Bishop subsequently delivered a very fine discourse upon the all important duty of the living to pray for the repose of the faithful departed.

On Sunday afternoon last, November 4, within the octave of All Souls, a solemn service was held in the Catholic Cemetery, Symond-street. Several hundred people from all parts of the city and suburbs were present. Shortly after 3 p.m. his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, accompanied by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Rev. Fathers Purton, O.S.B., Gillan, and Darby, preceded by the altar boys, entered the cemetery by the southern gate. The procession wended its way to the foot of the large cross in the cemetery around which are buried the remains of many of the good priests who ministered in this diocese in the old days of the colony. St. Patrick's Choir, under their conductor Mr. P. F. Hocks, ministered in strong force, and rendered in fine style Novello's "Misereere," "O turn to Jesus," "De Profundis," and "Blest are the departed." At the conclusion of the service the orchestra played the "Dead March." When the second hymn had concluded the Bishop addressed those present and said: We are gathered together in this place of repose, this sad and silent dwelling of the dead, to honor their mortal remains. Let us note these monuments and realise this grief. The tomb has its school of truth; we can hear its mute language; we can read the instructive pages which it traces, and we can learn to live right, y, and, above all, to die well. Here we discern that all ages and ranks are confounded. I see a crowd heaped pell-mell without distinction and order. Neither rank nor position is disputed in this house of mourning. Why then do we make such noise for superiority when death will make us all equal? Why do we seek to exalt ourselves and humble others, when in a few days we shall all be ranked on a level and form the same dust? Without doubt amongst this confused debris of humanity there were men who were not friendly disposed. Death, a judge without appeal, has extended its hand over both parties and terminated these quarrels; the tomb has reconciled them. Perhaps their remains have united in this dust. We can learn from these reconciled ashes not to continue the remembrance of injuries, and to stifle the spirit of vengeance. What is that which this stone covers? An infant who received and gave up almost at the same instant his tender soul: he knew neither pain nor sorrow. He enters life and bids it a quick farewell, and is taken from the cradle to the grave. The little stranger just tastes of life and refuses more. Happy and rapid passage of the little one! and the Church sings joyful peans at its interment. A young

man lies there in profound sleep who but lately possessed herculean strength and flushed with health and had apparently a long life before him. He has prospective thoughts of enjoyment of pleasures, and he has gone and his short life is a lesson to you. Do not trust to youth and health, because death disturbs the order of nature, and when it comes it seizes upon whom it wills. These graves and tombs close over those whose sudden deaths have riven many living hearts. God sent his messenger of death, and, like the feller of trees, it attacked the strongest oaks which yesterday were in all their glory, and to-day are cut down. Accident was God's agent, as He decreed and death came. We see death on all sides. It will come to you and to me. We should at all times be prepared to meet it. By regularly visiting and reverently and quietly praying in the cemetery, where the very dust is sacred, our hearts and reflections would be led to God and to His eternal kingdom, whence those who repose here are, let us hope, enjoying their everlasting reward.

Prayers for the dead were then recited. His Lordship then appealed to the people to take greater interest than they had done in the beautifying of the cemetery. In travelling through the United States he marvelled at the splendid manner in which the Catholic cemeteries were kept. He hoped to make this ceremony an annual one, and probably next year we should have Mass celebrated in the cemetery.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 12.

The many friends throughout the Colony of the Very Rev. Dean Chervier will regret to learn that he is still lying dangerously ill at Leeston.

The Rev. Father Melu, S.M., arrived in Christchurch during the week and is now on a periodical visit to the Catholics of the various Maori settlements in Canterbury.

The weather during Carnival week was all that could be desired for the enjoyment of visitors. The number of people moving about has been enormous, and at the Agricultural and Pastoral Show on Friday 27,000 passed through the gates. On that day, it is stated, fully 70,000 persons visited one or other of the holiday resorts and places of amusements, the Exhibition attracting 12,000. This may be an outside estimate, but certainly a record has been established in the matter of crowds which probably will not be surpassed for some years. With this large influx, many undesirable characters have found their way here, and have been busily engaged plying their nefarious practices, pocket-picking being especially rife. The police and detective force have been largely reinforced and kept well occupied. Many arrests have been made and sentences inflicted which will rid society of these pests for some months, thus covering the time of the Jubilee celebrations.

The Jubilee Imperial Carnival has been well patronised and good business done since the opening night. On Friday the buildings and marquee were crowded to excess. Very favorable press notices have been given Signor Borzini's grand spectacular display, which deserves all that can be said of it, for a better entertainment of the kind has certainly not been previously produced in the Colony. The tent, too, where the performances are carried out, is a distinct novelty in itself. All concerned are doing their utmost to ensure an extraordinary success which up to the present seems possible of attainment. Mrs. Pratt, the lady filling the onerous position of 'acting queen' during the first few performances, is well worthy of our best thanks, the lady stallholders and their assistants are to be congratulated on their efforts. Their duties are numerous and difficult, and on the assistants especially, providing as they do the talent requisite for the entertainments, the task has fallen heavily but results have proved their capabilities. The various committee men, upon whom a large amount of detail work devolves, and the energetic secretary, Mr. E. O'Connor, labor unceasingly in their several departments. His Lordship the Bishop is frequently upon the scene and, together with his clergy, takes an active interest in the proceedings. Everyone is animated with the single resolve of making the Carnival a financial success.

On Thursday last a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral for the repose of the souls of the deceased priests of the diocese. The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, V.G., was celebrant, Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell (Ashburton) deacon, Rev. Father Tubman (Timaru) sub-deacon, Very Rev. Dean Foley assistant priest, and Rev. Father Bowers (Geraldine) master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop presided, the deacons at the throne being the Very Rev. Father Fauvel (Temuka) and Rev. Father Marnane (St. Mary's). The cantors were Rev. Father Richards (Lincoln) and Rev. Father O'Connell (Waimate). There were also present the Very Rev. Father Ginaty, Rev. Fathers Chastagnon, Price, Hyland, Higgins, Dunham, Goggan, Gallais, and McDonnell. His Lordship the Bishop briefly addressed the congregation and asked their prayers for the souls of those of the clergy who have passed away, especially mentioning the late Very Rev. Father Cummings, who was instrumental in introducing the custom of having a Requiem Mass celebrated periodically for deceased priests in the diocese. The sanctuary was draped in mourning, and at the end of the Mass the Bishop gave the absolution at the catafalque. During the day a quarterly conference of the clergy was held.

A shipment of the beautiful Sterling Bicycles—chain, chainless, and free wheels—has just been received. They are more beautiful, if possible, than ever. Intending purchasers of bicycles should certainly see the Sterlings before deciding on any other. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, sole agents.—*.*

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- November 18, Sunday.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost. Dedication of the Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul.
- " 19, Monday.—St. Pontianus, Pope and Martyr.
- " 20, Tuesday.—St. Edmund, King and Martyr.
- " 21, Wednesday.—Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- " 22, Thursday.—St. Cecily, Virgin and Martyr.
- " 23, Friday.—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr.
- " 24, Saturday.—St. John of the Cross, Confessor.

PRESENTATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

It is a pious tradition in the Catholic Church that the Blessed Virgin Mary in her early childhood and in fulfilment of a vow made by her parents was taken by them to the temple in Jerusalem, where she was presented to the service of God and brought up under the care of pious matrons until the time of her espousal to St. Joseph. It is to commemorate the generous offering which Mary, enlightened and inspired by the Holy Spirit, then made of herself to God, and to glorify Him for the graces bestowed upon her while dwelling in His sanctuary that the Feast of the Presentation has been instituted by the Church and ordered to be kept as a day of special devotion.

ST. CECILY, VIRGIN AND MARTYR

St. Cecily was a noble Roman virgin, born of pagan parents, but herself a fervent and a zealous Christian. She fasted rigorously two or three days in the week, wore a hair shirt under her rich attire, and kept the book of the Holy Gospels always next her heart. Having vowed her virginity to God, she was permitted in reward for her generous sacrifice to behold her guardian angel, who promised to defend her against anyone who should seek to violate her purity.

The parents of Cecily having in spite of her own wishes espoused her to a noble Roman named Valerian, the nuptials were celebrated with music and feasting. Upon the wedding day Cecily revealed to her husband the promise which she had made to God, and informed him that a glorious spirit had been sent from heaven to protect her from every danger. Valerian did not doubt her word and expressed his desire to behold her heavenly protector, but she assured him that this was impossible until he had renounced the false gods of paganism, and his eyes had been opened by the waters of Baptism. She accordingly instructed him in the principal truths of religion, and finding him well disposed to embrace the Faith, sent him in search of the holy Pontiff Urban, who at that time lay in concealment in the Catacombs. The latter, recognising the sincerity of Valerian's conversion, completed his instruction, and administered to him the Sacrament of Baptism. On returning to the chamber of Cecily clad in his white baptismal robe, Valerian beheld the glorious spirit, shining more brightly than the sun and keeping guard over the holy virgin as she knelt in prayer. Filled with awe and admiration he fell to the ground, but recovering himself soon afterwards, went to fetch his brother Tiburtius, to whom he related all that had occurred. Tiburtius, after conversing with Cecily, was in like manner instructed and baptised by St. Urban, whereupon he was admitted to the same heavenly vision.

The news of the conversion of the two brothers coming to the ears of the Almachius the Prefect of the city, he ordered them to be brought before him, and on their refusal to renounce the Faith of Christ, commanded them to be beaten with rods. Finally, after having converted by their exhortation and example a public officer named Maximus and a number of their guards, they were led outside the city gates and beheaded. Their goods, in compliance with the Roman law, were ordered to be confiscated to the state, but Cecily had already anticipated the persecutors by distributing them among the poor.

Summoned in her turn before the Tribunal of Almachius, the holy virgin made in presence of the assembled multitude a glorious profession of her faith, confounding the persecutors by the wisdom and eloquence of her answers. Thereupon the Prefect ordered her to be brought back to her house and stifled in a vapor bath, the furnace of which was raised to an unusual heat. Here Cecily remained for a day and a night without suffering any inconvenience, for a refreshing dew descending from above tempered the burning atmosphere. Almachius being informed of the prodigy sent a lictor to strike off her head, but the latter failing to accomplish his purpose with the three strokes allowed by the Roman law, left her lying in the bath with her head half severed from her body. For three days she continued in the same condition, hovering between life and death, during which time she encouraged the faithful and comforted the poor and distressed. On the third day she was visited by St. Urban, to whom she made over the house in which she dwelt for the purpose of Christian worship. Having done this, she gave up her soul to God.

This admirable virgin and martyr suffered in the month of April, A.D. 230. Her name with that of St. Agnes is mentioned with distinction in the Canon of the Mass.

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines they manufacture were to issue from the gate of their works (the largest in the world), the spectators would see throughout the working day a McCormick machine emerging at full gallop every thirty seconds.—*.*

E. W. DUNNE, BOOKSELLER,

43 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JUST REMOVED TO NEW PREMISES.

Special inducements are now offered to Customers and the General Public to kindly inspect our NEW STOCKS in every line.

Just Opened :

THE LATEST IN BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GENERAL & FANCY GOODS.

Inspection freely invited.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

E. A. COGAN.]

[D. CRAWFORD.

COGAN & CRAWFORD,

SHAREBROKERS,

10 CRAWFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Members of the Dunedin Stock Exchange.

Telegraphic Address : COGAN CRAWFORD DUNEDIN.

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VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERT-ON, PROPRIETOR

(Late of Oamaru).

Begs to return thanks for the liberal support accorded to him since coming to Washdyke, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workman-ship to merit a continuance of favors. All work received promptly attended to.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALITY.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company built and sold 213,629 machines in the season of 1899. This is the greatest sale of harvesting machines ever made by one company.—*.*

Tussicura.—The most wonderful remedy of the age for coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and all other affections of the throat and lungs. Those suffering should obtain it at once. Give it a trial.—*.*

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.—*.*

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."—*.*

Tussicura, Wild Cherry Pectoral Balm, the famous remedy for coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, has the largest sale of any throat and lung medicine in New Zealand. Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of bronchitis, cough, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, experience delightful and immediate relief, and to those who are subject to colds on the chest it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the throat and giving strength to the voice, and it neither allows a cough or asthma to become chronic nor consumption to develop. Consumption has never been known to exist where coughs have been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain. Beware of coughs. Remember every disease has its commencement, and consumption is no exception to this rule. Obtainable from Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Limited, and all merchants throughout the Colony. Price, 2s 6d.—*.*

BEST Value in CHRISTCHURCH for MANTLES MILLINERY,
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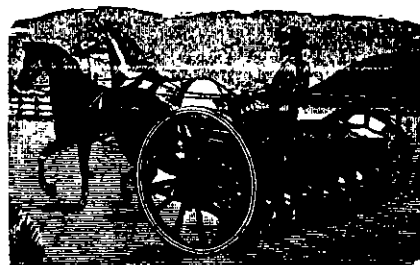
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Specialties in Hurting, Race, and
Steeplechase Saddles.

Ladies' and Children's Saddles in variety.
Every description of HARNESS made on the
premises by first-class workmen.
No piecework.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO REPAIRS.
Horse Clothing and Covers—Own make and
Best Imported.

Direct Importer of Stable Requisites
of every description.

Noted for well-fitting & durable Collars.

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

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

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THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

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

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

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably
furnished, and the Fittings and Accommoda-
tion 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.



MURRAY AND CO.

(Late J. Gardner and Co.).

32 PRINCES ST. (Opposite City Hotel),

Are showing New Goods in

MEN'S HARD FELT, FRAME, AND
STRAW HATS.

Novelties in Ties, White Shirts, Tennis Shirts,
White and Colored Fancy Washing Vests.

Men's and Youths'

White Cricket and Tennis Trousers

And all up-to-date

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

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.

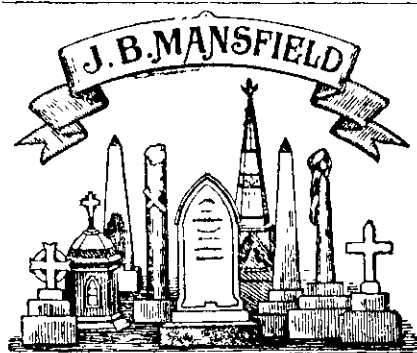
Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

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

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH

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, rail-
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The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
drawn from the tap.

All the Liquors kept are of the best
brands. Charges moderate. Telephone 784

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
ETC.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s
Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

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.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
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A. SMITH - PROPRIETOR
(Late of Alexandra South).

Having purchased the above popular and
centrally-situated Hotel, and having con-
siderably added to and improved the accom-
modation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict
attention to the requirements of his cus-
tomers, to obtain a fair share of support.
Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms
for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—

Is LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best
of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

A Night Porter in attendance.

A. SMITH - PROPRIETOR.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

GLADSTONE HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

JOHN COLLINS (late of the Al Hotel,
Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

Having leased the above centrally situated
Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer
First-Class Accommodation to the general
public. The building has undergone a
thorough renovation from floor to ceiling.
The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well
ventilated.

Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms
for families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON
from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
supplied.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPEES, CHRISTCHURCH,

Are worthy of our Support.

Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, September 15.

Death has carried off two distinguished Irishmen—Sir William Stokes surgeon in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, and Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England. Lord Russell was the son of a gentleman in business in Newry, and spent most of his early youth in the village of Killowen, on Carlingford Lough, whence he took his title when he was made a Law Lord some few years since. As he practised altogether at the English Bar, Lord Russell was scarcely known outside his family circle in Ireland. Much better known and sincerely loved is his warm-hearted and gifted brother, the Rev. Matthew Russell, S.J., who for 26 years has been editor of the *Irish Monthly*, a magazine in which from time to time many writers who have since made a mark in literature published perhaps the very best of their productions, notably *Lectures of a Certain Professor*, by the late Rev. Joseph O'Farrell, and *Cromwell in Ireland*, by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J.

Sir William Stokes died of a chill contracted in a hospital in South Africa, whither he went as a specialist. Sir William Stokes's fame as a surgeon was purely local, but his name is curiously connected with a strange incident in latter-day Irish history. At the time of the Fenian outbreak, a spy of the name of Talbot was in the pay of the British Government. A part of the work of this notorious man was to pretend to be a Fenian, to go amongst the young men of the people to urge them to become Fenians, and actually to swear them in as members of that secret society, then betray his unfortunate dupes to the authorities. The better to accomplish his ends, Talbot, who was a Protestant, pretended to be a most pious Catholic, went to Mass, acted the devout Christian most successfully, and went so far, it is said, as to receive the Holy Communion on more than one occasion, thus throwing the simple-minded people off their guard.

Of course Talbot's real character and mission as spy and informer became known. He was shot, died of his wound, and the man who fired the shot was tried for his life, but was acquitted on that count upon a curious technical quibble. The late Isaac Butt was the counsel for the defence, but got a hint upon which he founded his whole case. He set to work to 'grind' under a Dublin surgeon, studied night and day, had even a skeleton brought to his chambers, worked for a fortnight as no medical student was ever known before or since to work, and at the end of the fortnight he was ready with his plea. Stokes was the surgeon who had been employed to extract the bullet. Butt had the surgeon upon the witness table, put him through such a searching surgical examination as could not have been surpassed by the whole College of Surgeons put together, and finally and triumphantly established his point: that Talbot had died, not from the actual wound inflicted, but from Surgeon Stokes's careless handling of the wound in extracting the bullet. I have heard the story from a person who well remembers the occurrence and the sensation created at the time by Isaac Butt's brilliant exploit in thus qualifying in one fortnight to become as clever an examiner in surgery as men who had spent years in the necessary studies.

HOLYWOOD.

A lovely spot is Holywood, where I am spending the autumn holidays, just five miles from Bays of Belfast, and so called from the saints of old who once dwelt by the shores of what is now called Belfast Lough, where they had a church as early as the fifth century, exactly where the remains of an old Protestant Episcopalian church stand at the very eastern end of the long High street of Holywood town, at the western entrance to which now rises a beautiful Catholic church in the midst of beautiful grounds, its graceful spire overtopping every other spire around.

May I try to paint the scene I looked upon on Sunday afternoon—a genuine Sunday such as that holy day should be, sunny, genial, the air bluely, the sky blue, the sea unruffled, the boats asleep and nodding up and down on the waters, the sound of sweet bells coming now and again up from the valley or across the water; fathers, mothers, children, rich and poor, scattered over hills and hollows, the children blackberrying in and out the trees, their elders stopping here and there to rest on the greensward and enjoy the weather and the exquisite view; birds circling overhead, dogs frisking around and playing with the children; Sunday everywhere, Sunday such as I always fancy does not exist anywhere out of Ireland.

We strolled up the Downshire road (you see I am talking over it with some of those old natives of Holywood): it is all built along now, down from Moffat Terrace and Sunnyside, and brand-new villas, with gables and red-tiled roofs, stud the fields on every side; but still the Ards are there as of old, with their woods and quarries and little dells, and in that beautiful green valley in behind the old Newtownards road are the town waterworks, laid out in beds, like an old-fashioned English garden, only that where flowers are in the garden water fills the grass-bordered squares here.

Well, having strolled to the head of the Downshire road, we wandered up the hill and on to a part of its crest where it is bare of wood and the sod is short and velvety—just a spot for sitting down, where the prospect is wide, the views glorious; on such a day Killarney itself might almost feel a generous rivalry with 'the Black North.' Down below, for about a quarter of a mile, Holywood town spreads along the very shore, backed by thick groves of trees, from out which peep innumerable gables and tall chimneys, showing where villas on the 'Croft' (farm) road and many other branching roads are nestling in shade. To the left lies Belfast, near enough to let us see the glimmer of sunlight in glass roofs and windows and the

haze of smoke that is never quite lifted, but is gilded and softened by such a glorious sun as shines to-day over Crag Hill. All along the opposite shore of the Lough run the Antrim hills, with villas and factories and little towns studding their base: White Abbey, where a white spire now marks 'The Star of the Sea'; old Carrickfergus, its grey castle walls standing out clear on the brink of the water, a monument of various ages, each age from its very foundation marking some sad epoch in the history of the great chieftains of the Irish clan O'Neill. A silvery line of smoke marks a train creeping along under the hills until it rounds Blackhead and is lost in the sudden turn into one of the many bays of the Antrim coast. But look well. There, where there is sea space at the extreme end of the Lough, a dim, solitary mound, like the top of a volcano, rises sheer out of the water; that is Ailsa Craig, one of the flanking towers of the Scottish coast which is so near the Irish coast just here that, of a very clear day, we can distinguish the corn fields and cliffs of Scotland quite plainly. Then our eyes come home to the County Down, and rove hither and thither from hill to hill.

At the first point, a few miles east, is Bangor, now merely a seaside resort for Belfast folk, once, in Ireland's golden age, one of those great seats of learning for which this country was so famous. Who has not heard of that Monastery of Bangor, founded in 552 by Saint Comgall, where there were as many as 3000 learned and holy monks, and whence zealous missionaries went forth bearing the glad tidings of Christianity to all parts of Europe. 'This saintly place,' says Jocelin, 'so fruitful of saints, even as a vine increasing the sweetness of its odour, extended its roots into the sea and its branches beyond the sea, for it filled with monasteries and pious monks Hibernia, Scotia, and many islands, and even foreign regions.' Amongst those missionaries we may mention two who are world-renowned—Columbanus, the apostle of the Franks, the Lombards of Switzerland, the founder of Bobbio; St. Gall, from whom a canton and a town in Switzerland are named.

Not very far from Bangor we have the woods and fields, the glens and heights of Clanneboy, once owned by the kinsmen of 'Owen Roe,' now the property of the Marquis of Dufferin, who is great-grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and very proud of his mother's descent from Sheridan. The late Lady Dufferin was the authoress of that plaintive ballad 'I'm sitting on the stile, Mary' that has brought tears to many an Irish emigrant's eye in far away lands. From this Lady Dufferin is named 'Helen's Bay,' and a tower on a hill behind, 'Helen's Tower,' is also named after her and is said to stand on the spot—commanding an exquisite view—where her famous song was written.

In the centre of Clanneboy is Crawford's Burn, a deep ravine, made beautiful by its wealth of pines, its three cascades, its flowers and ferns, its many winding paths and the graceful viaduct that spans the valley and the stream at one extremity. Here lives the descendant of that Sharmar Crawford of Crawford's Burn who was one of the very first advocates of Tenant Right for the farmers of Ireland. The present Colonel Crawford is just now canvassing his County in preparation for the coming General Election, and offers himself as an advocate for Tenant Right and Land Purchase.

Between Crawford's Burn and Holywood are Craigabod, Cultra, Marino, and villages, but little settlements of sea-side villas, bordered by the blue Lough and surrounded by a sweet rural country, rich in wood and pasture and mellow corn-fields, all interspersed with green lanes where it is so pleasant to wander up the hill sides to Cairngraver, and many another hill top, or down shady glades to where the tide softly laps the shore in its gentle, summer Sunday way.

Do any of your readers in far-away Dunedin remember the scene? Do they recall the long-forgotten neighbors? The old ways of the place? The Maypole in the village street, still there, at the head of Shore street, and now serving as a lamp post for four gas jets, right over which still hangs the big wooden ring for May Day garlands. Do they recollect the old Unitarian Pastor, who spent 37 years teaching and preaching to his flock, having a kind word and a merry joke for his friends of all denominations? He only died a few years since, but his good friend, the Catholic Parish Priest, whiteheaded now, but hale, hearty, loved by his own, respected by all, is to the fore and will celebrate his golden jubilee next year. A great scholar, antiquarian and historian, a great worker for his Church, few priests in Ireland have done more for their parishes, none have seen stranger changes than the good old Parish Priest of Holywood, the historian of Down and Connor, the Rev. Father O'Laverty, M.R.I.A., who tells us, in his history of the place, that in 1741 there was only one Catholic, a serving man, in the whole town, and he was such a curiosity that people ran to their doors to see him pass.

Is there any such sunshine in Dunedin as is at this moment lighting up this charming bit of Ireland, once the chosen dwelling place of saintly men from whose presence it received its name of 'the Holy Wood,' then and now as sweet and homelike a spot as any exile of Erin could wish to keep framed within his heart as 'home.'

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS.

CORK.—Presentation to a Priest.—On Thursday, September 13, the Rev. Richard Barrett, of St. Patrick's, Cork, was the recipient of a signal honor on the occasion of his silver jubilee. Over 30 priests of the diocese who were his former pupils in St. Finbarr's Seminary assembled at his residence and presented him with his portrait in oils and a large and handsome piece of silver plate. In the address which was read the highest testimony was given to Father Barrett's superior teaching and also to his kindness to students and young priests.

Silver Jubilee of a Nun.—On Wednesday, September 12, the community of the Bon Secours Convent, Cork, celebrated the silver jubilee of the Superiress, Mother Anastasia, and also of Sister Mary, sister of the Very Rev. Father Fogarty, C.S.Sp. The Rev.

Mother, who is beloved alike by the Community and by the public, was the recipient of numerous letters of congratulation on the occasion.

GALWAY.—An Interesting Discovery.—An Irishman has discovered that bees will make honey in bottles as well as in boxes. Mr. Peter Skerrett, of Howford, County Galway, inserted a bottle in a hive, an experiment hardly daring to hope that the bees would take to the innovation. But they did, and when he took the bottle out he found it was filled with 9½ of delicious honey. Apiarists everywhere will doubtless be glad to learn of this, because getting the honeycomb ready bottled is likely to prove a distinct aid in shipment and sales.

Tenants Purchasing their Holdings.—Thanks to the tireless exertions of Father Colgan, the venerated pastor of Menlough, the tenants on the Fitzgerald-Kenny estate have been able to buy out their holdings, with a valuable extension of acreage in each case. A similar happy development has taken place on the neighboring property of Mrs. Evans.

Death of a Religious.—The death is announced of Sister Mary Bernard Kavanagh, daughter of Mr. Malachy Kavanagh, of Stonepark, Glencamaddy, County Galway, niece of the late Rev. Fathers Michael and John Kavanagh, and sister of Father John Kavanagh, P.P., Killoran, Tuam, which took place at the Presentation Convent, Galway, on the Feast of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The deceased Sister was only 17 years of age, 29 of which were spent in the convent laboring in the cause of religion and charity.

MAYO.—Death of a Claremorris Merchant.—In the early part of September there died one of the most respected Nationalists in the County of Mayo, and a merchant of high standing, in the person of Mr. Morris Casey, of Claremorris. The news of his death occasioned widespread regret throughout the West of Ireland.

TYRONE.—After an Absence of 30 Years.—The many old friends of the Rev. John O'Doherty, now pastor of Arthur, Ontario, Canada (says a Tyrone paper), will be glad to hear that, after an absence of nearly 30 years, he has just returned for the first time on a two months' vacation to revisit the scenes of his boyhood. Father John, who is a nephew of the late Rev. William O'Doherty, of Strabane, is a native of Magherard, near Carlonagh.

An Ancient Sepulchre Unearthed.—A pagan sepulchre has been discovered in the townland of Shantavney, near Ballygawley, County Tyrone. The spot has been known to old people as 'Bunagenla,' and lies on the summit of a mountain about 750 feet above the level of the sea. Some plait having been removed from the surface, no less than a dozen of conglomerate stones, surrounding the sepulchre were visible. It consists of two chambers. A large quantity of bones, in a wonderful state of preservation, were found in the outer chamber, together with a rare urn, beautifully carved and line marked, with some 30 or more fragmentary portions of urns. The sepulchre is about 15 feet long and four feet wide. The Rev. Joseph Rapmund, C.C., M.R.S.A.I., assisted by Mr. John F. S. Devlin, Tullyglash House, Ballygawley, made the interesting discovery.

WEXFORD.—Clerical Appointment.—His numerous friends throughout the country will be glad to learn (says the *Wexford People*) that the Most Rev. Lord Bishop has been pleased to promote the Very Rev. Denis Canon O'Connor, LL.D., to the pastoral charge of the important parish of Ferns. In Ferns, where he was so greatly beloved, there is much regret at the severance of Canon O'Connor from the parish, while the people of Ferns are to be congratulated upon having a pastor so zealous and prudent.

Death from Poisoning.—Henceforward 'lucky bags' must be banned from the list of youthful delicacies. Joseph Murphy, a Wexford lad, bought three 'lucky bags' and ate their contents. He succumbed to poisoning some hours afterwards in dreadful agony.

Sad Boating Fatality.—A terrible catastrophe occurred off the Wexford coast on Friday September 21, involving the deaths of seven persons. A pleasure steamer conveying some holiday-makers to a racecourse got into shallow water and was thus obliged to land its passengers by means of small boats. In their eagerness to land the passengers overcrowded the boat with the result that it capsized and seven persons were drowned within 100 yards of the beach. The drowned are William and Martin Blake, Denis Kenny and Mrs. Kenny, his wife, Patrick Doyle, Mark Furlong, and Wm. Duggan. Doyle could have saved himself, but lost his life in the attempt to rescue another.

GENERAL.

The Catholic Truth Society.—The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clontarf, presided at a recent meeting of the Catholic Truth Society. The secretary was in a position to announce the continued increase of branches throughout the country. He was also able to make the highly gratifying announcement that since the inauguration of the society's work, just three months ago, 250,000 little books have been issued. Amongst the books issued and about to be issued the following were noted in the secretary's report: *Tara*, by Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clontarf; *Alone of the Kings*, by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Kerry; *Aline*, by Kathleen O'Meara; *A Fine Irish Diamond*, by Very Rev. Nicholas Walsh, S.J.; *The Irish Church in the Sixth Century*, by Rev. E. A. D'Alton; *The Rock and Ruins of Cashel*, by J. B. Cullen; *Amethyst*, by Very Rev. Matthew Russell, S.J.; *O'Connell*, by Very Rev. J. Corry, P.P., V.F.; *Annus Dei*, by Canon Frank; *The Story of Clongues Wood*, by Rev. T. Corcoran, S.J. This record of work done is highly creditable to all concerned and augurs well for the future of the society.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The British Board of Trade has issued a report, written by the Assistant Commissioner of Labor, which shows the rate of pay received by agricultural laborers in various parts of the United Kingdom. The report is based on a broad inquiry. Over 9000 schedules were sent out to employers of labor in England alone, and particulars were received relating to 18,069 laborers. From the information supplied from this and other sources certain interesting particulars may be gleaned. In the first place, the laborer's weekly wage does not represent all his earnings. Wages are supplemented by extras and allowances which are generally greater where the weekly cash wage is lowest. Thus in arable counties like Norfolk, Wilts, and Gloucester the 11s or 12s wage is increased by earnings amounting to over 3s per week; whilst in counties like Derbyshire and Lancashire, where the weekly wage is from 17s to 18s 2d, the extras do not amount to 2s a week. These extras are derived from piece-work, special payments for harvest time, hop and fruit growing, etc. Actual earnings vary from 20s and upwards in Durham and Northumberland to 11s or 15s in Wilts and Gloucester, and there is the plainest evidence of the way in which the rate of agricultural wages is affected by the neighborhood of mining and manufacturing industries.

Reviewing the last 50 years it is found that wages have increased on the average as much as 48 per cent. Turning next to a comparison of the different conditions and rate of wage of rural labor in the United Kingdom, it is found that the average total earnings of the laborer were in England 16s 10d, in Wales 16s 5d, in Scotland 18s 1d, and in Ireland 10s 1d. The county in the United Kingdom where the average weekly earnings were highest in 1898 was Renfrew, in Scotland, where they were 21s 9d, and they were lowest in Mayo, Ireland, where they were 8s 7d. In Scotland, the women are largely employed at field work in many districts, which is great assistance to the farmers, as they get efficient labor at a comparatively small expense. There are very few extra cash payments, very little piecework (if any) or extra payments at hay time and harvest; but there are many allowances in kind. Shepherds are often paid largely, and sometimes entirely, in kind, and therefore the excess of earnings over wages is mainly due to allowances in kind. In Ireland the report points out that in many districts in the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Donegal, agricultural laborers as a class scarcely exist except on large estates, the work on the larger farms being undertaken by the sons of the small farmers, who work on their father's land, cut turf, and gather sea-weed, if near the shore, when not able to earn wages. A number of them go to work on farms in England and Scotland, and those who live near the coast often do some fishing. Very little piecework is done in Ireland, and comparatively little extra money is earned in addition to the cash wages. In a number of districts it is the custom (as in Wales) for the men on weekly or daily engagements to get their meals in the farmhouse, receiving a lower rate of wages. The excess of weekly earnings over weekly cash wages is seldom as much as 1s a week, and in many counties not over 7d. There were 28 counties in Ireland where the average weekly earnings in 1898 were under 10s a week.

IS A BARBER A TRADESMAN?

This interesting question was decided the other day in Tasmania. The point was raised in the Police Court, Launceston, when a barber was proceeded against for being absent from duty without permission, and the decision of the Court was that a barber did not come under the 'Masters and Servants Act.' Considerable interest was taken in the case (says the *Monitor*), and the result was awaited with anxiety by friends of the defendant, and far more so by those who are acquainted with the course of legislation in merry England. It seems that in the time of Henry VIII. surgeons were not in very high esteem, and were considered as 'blacklegs' by the then ancient guild of 'barbers.' Barbers at that period, and from the time of Edward IV., were considered as belonging to a profession; they shaved and bled people and made wigs and did other things of an important nature, and when in the reign of Henry VIII. surgeons began to encroach upon their preserves, it was found necessary to provide against such unwarrantable interference with the ancient rights of barbers. Accordingly an Act was passed 32 Henry VIII. c. 42, which prohibited surgeons from exercising the 'feet or craft of barbering or shaving.'

It is well that the Parliament of King Henry legislated in favor of the barbers, but the result has been in favor of the then despised, and, shall we say, now more esteemed craft or profession of surgeons! We do not think there is much difference of opinion in the present age as to which calling is the more honorable, but at any rate the Parliament of King Henry VIII. deserves thanks for letting the public know in positive terms that surgeons and barbers are distinct classes and with separate rights although they were then considered as belonging to the same profession. The judgment of the Launceston Police Court was given in favor of the barber. He was adjudged to be outside the common ruck of tradesmen and laborers, and accordingly he ranks here as he does in England as a professional man and a gentleman. The Act of Henry VIII. is law here. One wonders whether the professional man (the barber) not being subject to the Act, the inferior man (the surgeon) may not be liable to £10 and costs or a month hard for absents himself from duty without permission. When a similar question was argued out some months ago in the English law courts, the Counsel appearing in the case, who by the way had made very interesting researches in British History, rejoiced in the names of William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens.

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL,
OAMARU.

P. KELLY Proprietor.
P. KELLY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Globe Hotel, and will be happy to meet them there. Country Visitors and the Travelling Public will find every convenience. The Hotel, which is being renovated throughout, has accommodation for a number of Boarders; has its Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Bath Room, etc. Convenient to the New Railway Station and opposite the Theatre Royal. A good table kept. All Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Free Stabling accommodation.

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(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.

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WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

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W A V E R L E Y H O T E L,
QUEEN STREET,
AUCKLAND.

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

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ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS AND
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Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, Dredge Machinery Tumblers, Buckets, Links, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

We have just added to our Plant a Wheel Moulding Machine capable of making wheels up to 12ft. diameter, with any number of teeth, or width of face, shrouded or unshrouded.

Having greatly enlarged our premises and plant, we are in a position second to none to execute all orders entrusted to us.

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WHAT YOU WANT,
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Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
and new.

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Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment
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Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all
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Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when
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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.
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Commercial.

(For week ending November 14.)

PRODUCE.

London, November 9.—Butter: There is a fair trade, the mild weather depressing prices somewhat. Choicest colonial, 106s to 108s; occasional parcels, 110s; Danish, 120s.

The wheat markets are tending upwards. There are further reports to hand of the serious damage to the Argentine crop. A Victorian January shipment sold at 30s 6d, for a cargo off the coast 30s 9d is asked.

Napier, November 10.—Messrs. Nelson Bros. have received the following cable from the C.C. and D. Company, London:—Frozen meat market. To-day's quotations—Best Canterbury 14d, best Napier, North Island, 3d; lamb, first quality, 1 1/4; second, 1 1/4.

London, November 10.—Frozen meat: New Zealand and River Plate unchanged. Lamb Unchanged. Beef (150lb to 220lb fair average quality). Ox forequarters 3 5/8.

Wellington, November 12.—The Agricultural Department has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, 11th inst:—The average prices for the week have been Butter, 109s (market dull); cheese, 55s (expect to remain quiet).

Under date October 5 the London manager of the National Mortgage and Agency Company writes:—Frozen rabbits are going off well, up to 10d being paid for prime New Zealand. The arrivals are heavy.

OATS REQUIRED FOR THE CAPE.

The Imperial authorities have cabled a king the New Zealand Government to act as their agent in the purchase of a further supply of 5,000 tons of oats.

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

OATS.—There has been a fair demand at late quotations from exporters during the past week, and nearly all sound lines have been cleared on arrival. For anything but feed grades there is little inquiry. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 5 1/2 to 1s 6d; good to best feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; inferior and medium, 1s 2 1/2 to 1s 3 1/2 per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—Millers' operations are somewhat restricted, and are confined chiefly to prime samples, medium being slow of sale. Fowl wheat is in fair demand at late values. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 5 1/2; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken, etc., 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES.—The market is glutted, and values have given way. To-day we sold Derwents at 25s to 30s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF.—Prime oaten sheaf is in moderate supply, and meets with ready sale at quotations. Medium and inferior quality is not in request. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s; extra heavy, L2 12s 6d; medium to good, L1 15s to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Fair to good feed 1s 4d to 1s 6d; milling, 1s 6 1/2 to 1s 7d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6 1/2; fowls, 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: Northern, L1 15s; Southern, L1 10s. Chaff: Inferior, 30s to 40s; good to prime, 47s 6d to 54s. Straw: pressed 27s; loose, 28s. Flour: Sacks, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7, quiet. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5 1/2. Eggs, 7d. Onions: Melbourne, 18s.

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

WHEAT.—Market quiet. Milling, velvet, and Tuscan, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS.—There has been a slightly better demand during the week, but prices remain unchanged. Milling, 1s 5 1/2 to 1s 6d; feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF.—In fair demand. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; medium, L2 to L2 5s per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—Market glutted. Best quality, 27s 6d to 30s per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, November 7.—At the tallow auctions 1425 casks were offered, and 1125 sold. Mutton: Fine, 28s; medium, 26s 9d. Beef: Fine, 27s 9d; medium, 26s.

The Antwerp wool sales will be held from the 13th to the 22nd. The catalogue consists of 22,570 bales, including 1410 from the Cape and 1255 from Australia.

Melbourne, November 8.—At the wool sales there was good competition, but prices showed a distinct decline except for fine quality merinos. The drop is most marked in fair average wool.

London, November 9.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Common sixes, 17 1/2; super, 18 1/2.

Sydney, November 12.—At the wool sales better classes were brisk and fully up to last week's prices. Inferior were in slow request.

Messrs. Dalgity and Co. have received the following cablegram from their London office, dated November 10:—The wool market is strong, and there is a fair private inquiry.

Under date October 5 the London manager of the National Mortgage and Agency Company writes:—The reports from the manufacturing districts are rather conflicting. In some districts consumption is said to be going on on a large scale, but in others the reverse. There is a general tone of hesitancy pending the opening of the fifth series of sales on the 9th inst. A further fall of 5 to 10 per cent. on merinos and fine wools is generally talked of with a steady demand for lower cross-breeds, perhaps even an advance.

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

RABBIT-SKINS.—Market firm, but very few offerings. Winter greys, 1d to 1 1/2; medium, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; blacks, up to 2 1/2 per lb.

SHEEP-SKINS.—Market firm at late quotations.

HIDES.—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4 1/2; medium, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2; cow hides, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2 per lb.

TALLOW.—Best rendered mutton, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; medium to good, 14s to 16s; rough fat, 11s to 13s per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a fair entry of horses at our saleyards last Saturday and also a fair attendance of both town and country buyers. The result was that good prices were ruling throughout the sale, and a total clearance effected. Draughts: There were a few horses in this class of more than ordinary merit, and for some of them there was keen competition at prices ranging from L56 to L59. Light horses: There was also a fair show of light harness horses and hacks, and for these there was also good demand. We would strongly recommend vendors who have horses for sale at present, whether they be draughts or light sorts, to send them in to our Saturday sales, where they will meet with both town and country competition. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L50 to L60; extra good prize horses, L60 to L70; medium draught mares and geldings, L35 to L45; aged do, L25 to L33; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L25 to L30; milk-cart and butcher's ord. r-car horses, L16 to L22; tram horses, L14 to L20; light hacks, L10 to L12; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS,

AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS,

Full Stocks of Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Manures, Seeds, etc., kept, and Farmers are asked to call upon us before purchasing their requirements

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

AGENTS FOR—Massey-Harris Implements, Huddart, Parker Steamers, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures.
MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works, (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

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THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

These Awards were gained by work manufactured on our premises, Symonds street, and distanced all competing work, both local and imported. We invite inspection of our large stock of

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The Largest Stock of Designs of IRON TOMB RAILINGS in the Colony. Designs and Prices forwarded Free on Application.

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

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House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE,
WELLINGTON.

Money Invested, Loans Negotiated, and entire Management of Properties and Collection of Rents undertaken.

The firm have Special Facilities for disposing of Town and Country Properties.

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wishing to buy.

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the Police Force, Dunedin and Ashburton), Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to families, boarders, and the general public.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN McINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),
Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE DENNIS.

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over BARRETT'S HOTEL Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he is prepared to provide for his old patrons and the public generally every accommodation.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

KILROY AND SUTHERLAND,

176 and 178 PRINCES STREET (near Stafford St.)

Extensive alterations and additions to above premises have now been completed, making them in every way quite up to date. Special attention to light has been given, and we have now secured a well lighted interior. Everything has been ordered FRESH AND NEW FOR THE COMING SEASON. A distinctive and leading feature of our stock will be goods of British manufacture. At Home there is a strong impulse in favor of goods made within the British Empire, and we feel confident all true Imperialists will help us in this matter.

OPENING DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

NEW SHOPS! NEW GOODS!! NEW IDEAS!!!

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY,
176 and 178 PRINCES STREET, (near Stafford Street).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
(Late A. Solomon.)

W. G. ROSSITER (for the last 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon) having bought the old-established and well-known pawnbroking business of the late Mr. A. Solomon, begs to announce to the public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he will carry on the business with the same attention and fidelity as formerly.

Note Address:

W. G. ROSSITER.

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

T. TWOMEY (late of the Grosvenor Hotel, Christchurch) having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally-situated house, will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

J. AND W. GRANT

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and Coachbuilders, Temuka.

J. and W. G., in thanking the public for their support in the past, beg to solicit a continuance of the same. As we have now a very complete stock for carrying on our several branches, and having secured the services of one of the best painters in the Colony, we have now a very strong staff of men in their different lines.

Shoeing, as usual, a specialty.

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.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Monowai Wed., Nov. 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Moura Fri., Nov. 16 3 p.m. D'din
Mokoia Wed., Nov. 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Moura Fri., Nov. 16 3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., Nov. 23 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
Monowai Wed., Nov. 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mokoia Wed., Nov. 21 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Talune Tues., Nov. 27 2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Waikare Mon., Nov. 19 1.30 p.m. D'din
Monowai Mon., Dec. 3 2 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NEW PLYMOUTH and GREYMOUTH.

Cargo only.
Kini Thurs., Nov. 15 4 p.m. D'din
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH.

Cargo only.
Janet Nicoll Wed., Nov. 21 3 p.m. D'din
SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY.
(From Auckland.)

Hauroro Wed., Nov. 28
RARATONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)
Ovalau Tues., Nov. 20
For FIJI (From Auckland).
Taviuni Wed., Nov. 21

"DEAR ME!

I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do! Call at the nearest Store you pass; they All Keep it.

PEDIGREE STOCK SALE AT CHRISTCHURCH.

At the pedigree stock sale in connection with the Metropolitan Show there was a good attendance. There was a demand for short-horn cattle, but no horses were sold, and only a few sheep. The Southdown ram Chichester King 20th (imported) was sold for 80gs, and an English Leicester ram (imported) brought 20gs. The short-horn bull Knight of Roses sold for 30gs. A superior second bull of the same breed was bought for the Agricultural Department for 20gs. The shorthorn bull Milburn Hero brought 18gs, and Russell's Hero was sold for 31gs.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, November 12 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 36 dredges, the total yield being 959oz 14dwt 12gr, or an average of 26oz per dredge:—

Matau (Clyde), 67oz; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra) 64oz; Enterprise No. 1 (Alexandra), 56oz 12dwt 15gr; Perseverance (Alexandra), 55oz 18dwt; Meg and Annie (Kawarau River), 128 hours, 53oz 10dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 130 hours, 47oz 16dwt 15gr; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat) 44oz; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 4½ days, 40oz 18dwt; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 39oz; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 134 hours, 34oz 8dwt; Empire (Waipori), 2 dredges, 33oz 15dwt 9gr; Success (Waipori), 33oz 12dwt 20gr; Alexandra Eureka (Alexandra) 120 hours, 32oz; Junction Electric (Cromwell), 31 z 15dwt; Olig (Manuherikia), 176 hours, 27oz 6dwt; Chicago (Alexandra), 128 hours, 25oz 21dwt 6gr; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 114 hours 24oz 7dwt; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 120 hours, 22oz 15dwt; Gold Queen (Dumbarton Rock), 123 hours 21oz 5dwt; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 18oz 17dwt; Earnsclough No. 1 (Alexandra), 18 z 31dwt; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 18oz; Waikaka Forks (Waikaka), 221 hours, 16oz 0dwt 10gr; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 124 hours, 16oz 8dwt; New Alexandra (Alexandra), 10 days, 14oz 18dwt; Nevis (Nevis River), 110 hours, 13oz 17dwt; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 129 hours, 12oz 16dwt; Otago (Miller's Flat), 11oz 15dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 170 hours, 11oz; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 10oz 6dwt; Waimumu (near Gore), 70 hours, 9oz 15dwt; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 126 hours, 9oz 10dwt; Merrimac (Kawarau River), 9oz 7dwt 15gr; Cromwell (Cromwell), 30 hours, 8oz 7dwt; Central Charlton, 8 days, 6oz 3dwt. Total, 959oz 14dwt 12gr. Central Mataura (amalgam), 23oz 9dwt.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

THE final stage of an invention which has been described as revolutionising has just been reached by a London electrical expert. His discovery, which is no less than that of wireless telephony, is one which may affect the whole science of communication by electrical means, inasmuch as wireless telephony will not only prove a valuable complement to wireless telegraphy, but will to a very great extent replace the latter. The inventor is Mr. Walter Mosely, who is, if not the oldest, at least one of the oldest pioneers in electrical engineering in those branches which are outside public telegraphy. In conversation with a *St. James Gazette* representative, Mr. Mosely contends that the system will be much cheaper than wireless telegraphy, as it can be worked at one hundred times less electrical energy.

MAKING THE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

WHAT is it that makes our home attractive to the family? Is it the beauty of the furnishings, the immaculate neatness of the table or the fashion of the dress that is worn? These things may cultivate an aesthetic taste, but do they really attach children to their homes? I have observed (writes a correspondent of a contemporary) that children of poor parents, yea, and dissipated ones at that, show more affection for their parents and their childhood's home than do many of the rich and well-to-do. Why is it? It would seem that the more beautiful the home the more love there would be for that home. But it seems that adverse circumstances, yes, and pinching poverty, cement the love of the family more and more.

The poet has truly said, 'Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.'

What really makes the chief charm of a home? We think it is the oneness of interest, sharing of what we have with other members, the unselfishness which is awakened in the heart by adversity.

In many homes the children are first everywhere, they never have to give up their will to others, they are exacting of their parents and of each other, forget the courtesy that belongs to refinement. They are selfish. They have no common interests, no bond of affection that draws them together, and makes them love and help one another before all the world besides.

The poor often have this great gift of family love. It binds them together close. It makes them sympathise with one another in their struggles for existence. It turns their plain home into a sacred place consecrated by sacrifice, by kindness, and by natural love.

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggon and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 14lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price, only 15s. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents.—*.*

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and the public generally are reminded that T. H. UNDRILL & CO., Tancred Street, Furnishing Warehousemen and UNDERTAKERS, deserve your patronage.

THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Catholic Times* writes:—If it had not been for the labors of our Catholic forefathers in the department of letters, the arts and sciences, we should be destitute of that very civilisation of which moderns are always raving. Before the 'Reformation' was an accomplished fact Popes and Cardinals, priests and monks, had taught the roundity and movement of the earth, the theory of tides, systematised astronomy, and kindred sciences. At the break-up of the Roman Empire it was the Church, under the Popes, that saved literature and science to Europe by founding the monastic schools and the universities. We are told that the tenth century was the 'darkest age'—when the Church had unquestioned sway! Very good: let us take this 'dark age' as an awful example. There lived at this time, then, a certain man named Gerbert. The study of the natural sciences was his speciality. He wrote several treatises on astronomy, mathematics, the formation of the astrolabe, the quadrant, and the sphere. He made a clock for Otto III which he regulated by the polar star, which he observed through a kind of tube—evidently a primitive telescope. In teaching astronomy he used various instruments, among them a globe with its poles oblique to the horizon. He introduced the system of decimal notation, the mis-called Arabic numerals, to Christian Europe. A man of such prodigious activity of mind would, as you may naturally suppose after reading enlightened works such as those of Miss Corelli, Rev Price Hughes, or the Rev. Mr. Horton attract the eye of the Roman Curia. So he did, and was made Pope, and is called Sylvester the Second.

In 814 we find Mus'va, a Catholic physician, teaching astronomy to Al-Mamun son of Harun-al-Raschid, at Babylon. Yet some of our 'scientific' gentry are everlastingly talking about the services of the Arabians to science.

Putting aside an 'ignorant monk' called Roger Bacon, from whom the 'Reformation' Bacon stole many ideas and passed them off for his own, we come in the fifteenth century to Nicholas Cusa. In his work entitled *De Docta Ignorantia* he taught the movement of the earth round the sun. Of course the poor man was lured to Rome, but only to be made a Cardinal. So that the system of the earth's movement was first definitely and publicly taught at Rome in 1425 by a Roman Cardinal 48 years before the birth of Copernicus, and 139 years before Galileo. Again, it was at Rome that Copernicus explained and defended his system before an audience of 2000 scholars. He was made Canon of Koenigsburg. It was to Pope Paul III, be it remembered, that he dedicated his work *De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium*. Nor is this all, for we learn from the 'dedication' that he sought the Papal patronage as a protection from the ridicule of his scientific contemporaries.

No modern astronomer with a reputation to lose would dream of endorsing Galileo's reasons for the diurnal motion of the earth, and the heliocentric theory was publicly taught long before. Notwithstanding the many squabbles his quick temper and caustic pen got him into, he was pensioned by Urban VIII. and he continued to receive that pension till his death. He would have saved himself much trouble had he taken the advice of Mgr. Dinito: 'Write freely, but keep out of the sacristy.'

UNCLE SAM.

DURING the war of 1812 the United States Government employed an inspector by the name of Samuel Wilson. He was familiarly known as Uncle Sam. It was his duty to inspect the supplies furnished under contract by Elbert Anderson, and upon all goods that passed inspection he marked the letters, 'E. A.—U.S.'—the initials of the contractor and the United States. Some wag suggested that the letters 'U.S.' stood for 'Uncle Sam' Wilson, and from that day to this the United States have been called Uncle Sam.

HOW PINS ARE MADE.

FIRST, a reel of brass wire is taken of suitable thickness. The wire passes over a straightening board, after which it is seized by two jaws, and a cutter descends and cuts it off, leaving a projecting part of a head. On the withdrawal of the cutter a hammer flies forward and makes a head on the pin; then the jaws open and the pins drop on a finely ground metal plate, with the heads upward, until the end to be pointed comes into contact with a cylindrical roller with a grinding surface, which soon puts a fine point to the pins.

They then fall into a box ready to receive them and are ready for the second stage. After they are yellowed or cleaned, they are tinned, or whitened, as it is called. The pins are now ready to be placed in papers. One girl feeds a machine with pins and another girl supplies the machine with paper. The pins fall into a box, the bottom of which is made of small, square steel bars, sufficiently wide apart to let the shank of the pin fall through, but not the head. As soon as the pins have fallen through the bottom of the box, and the rows are complete, the bottom detaches itself, and row after row of pins is sent at regular intervals to be placed in the papers.

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You often hear salesmen of Reapers and Binders say 'Just as good as McCormick' but you never hear a McCormick salesman say 'Just as good.' The reputation and sales of McCormick machines are the greatest in the world.—*.*

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NOVEMBER 29 and 30, and DECEMBER 1, 1900.

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FROM	DATES ISSUABLE
Lyttelton, Kingston, and intermediate Stations, including Branches	November 27 to 29.
Oamaru, Clinton, and intermediate Stations, including Branches	Also on November 30 and by morning trains on December 1.

All the above tickets will be available for Return up to and including Monday, December 10.

The Return fares will be.—

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
2d per Mile.	1d per Mile.

The minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

The journey must be commenced on date that ticket is taken out, and may be broken at any station where the train is timed to stop after travelling 25 miles from the original starting station, provided the specified time is not exceeded.

By Order.

Wanted, about 50 clerks to help read testimonials re Tussicura. Sole manufacturer, S. J. Evans, 2s 6d.—*.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints re irregular Delivery of Paper should be made without delay to the Manager.

All Communications with the Commercial Department of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom all Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

Annual Subscription, 25s. booked; 22s. 6d. if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportional rates.

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

NOTICE.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

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

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



'To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.'

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

CANTERBURY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.



OLONISATION by expansion of the human family was manifestly the Divine plan for the spread of our race to the uttermost bounds of the earth. This seems, at least, to be the effect of the words of blessing: 'Increase and multiply and fill the earth, and subdue it.' But other causes besides that of mere fecundity have, at least accidentally, contributed to the same end. There is a solid groundwork of fact in Lord PALMERSTON's caustic saying that 'man is naturally a quarrelling and fighting animal.' And family and tribal and religious quarrels and the pressure of invaders have full many a time and oft led him to flit far afield in search of peace and safety. The pinch of famine has also on occasion given wings to his feet, as to another MERCURY. In the later history of our race—and especially in the seventeenth century—many an exodus of population has owed its impulse to religious differences. The persecutions of the English Puritans led to the historic voyage of the *Mayflower*, and peopled six of the north-eastern States of America with the keen-headed and enterprising, but now fast diminishing, population that still retains the distinctive designation of 'Yankees.' Maryland owed its settlement to a similar train of circumstances. It was peopled by persecuted English Catholic gentry, under Lord BALTIMORE, in 1632. It was a colony *sui generis*, and has the proud distinction of being the first portion of the American continent which adopted a policy of absolute religious toleration towards all comers.

The present century witnessed a revival of the 'sectarian colonisation' which formed so distinctive a feature in seventeenth century emigration. EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD credits the revival to Dr. HINDS, one of the organisers of the migration of English settlers to Canterbury, New Zealand. But, strangely enough, the germ of the idea is contained in a footnote to WAKEFIELD's own work, *England and America* (vol. ii., p. 255), which saw the light of publication as far back as 1833. As a matter of fact, neither HINDS nor WAKEFIELD were entitled to take out a patent even as revivers of the idea of Church colonisation: it has

gone on here and there in sporadic and fitful fashion almost from the first decade of the nineteenth century—as, for instance, in the bands of Irish Catholic settlers that were rooted in the ‘green wood farms’ of Prince Edward Island, and in New Brunswick, Upper Canada, Minnesota, Illinois, California, Queensland (where so many were introduced by Bishop QUINN that the colony might at one time, as somebody remarked, almost have been called ‘Quinnland’ instead of Queensland), and in the various places on American soil enumerated in SPALDING’S *Religious Mission of the Irish People*. WAKEFIELD’S *Letters from Sydney* (1829) led to the peopling of South Australia with Church of England colonists in 1836. The first systematic settlement of Otago and Canterbury (New Zealand) was even more expressly and distinctly sectarian. That of Otago arose remotely out of what was known in later Scottish history as ‘the Disruption’ or ‘the Ten Years’ Conflict.’ In 1842 the General Assembly issued its brave remonstrance, ‘the Claim of Right,’ against the persistent interference of the Civil Courts in the appointment of their ministers. In the following year, the foundations of the Free Church of Scotland were laid amidst a hurricane of controversy. The grinding pressure of hard times had in the meantime reduced the Scottish working classes to a deplorable state. Emigration—with the prospect of ‘three acres and a cow’—was the recognised blue pill of the day for poverty. A Free Church colony was resolved upon, and the *John Wickliffe* and the *Philip Laing*—the twin *May-flowers* of New Zealand—landed 278 souls on the snow-covered ground at Port Chalmers on March 23, 1848. Otago celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1898. Christchurch is now marking with festal splendor the fiftieth anniversary of the time when the new ‘Canterbury Pilgrims’ landed at Port Lyttelton and set about utilising the resources of that rich and beautiful Province which FELIX WAKEFIELD, its first surveyor, described as being ‘like the South Downs on a gigantic scale,’ and ‘entirely free from timber.’

EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD was the projector of the colonisation of Canterbury as he had been of that of South Australia. It was the darling project of his life, and he set about it with an enthusiasm that ground the most rugged difficulties smooth. His head, as somebody said, was ‘an arsenal of expedients.’ His chief associates were Lord LYTTLETON and JOHN ROBERT GODLEY—the latter was in a mild way to the infant settlement of Canterbury for three years what the famous JOHN SMITH was to Virginia in the days of its early struggles: manager, guide, ruler, autocrat. WAKEFIELD preferred religious men and women as colonists. But he was himself merely a sturdy Theist, with no particular leanings to any creed: his biographer (GARNETT) tells us that ‘to get his plans [of colonisation] adopted in influential quarters and to secure desirable emigrants for his beloved colony, he would have transplanted the Grand Lama of Tibet with all his praying wheels, and did actually nibble at the Chief Rabbi.’ He was prepared to accept the Anglican Church for the sake of colonisation. LYTTLETON and GODLEY would have colonisation only for the sake of the Anglican Church. And thus the Canterbury settlement became English and Episcopalian, as its southern neighbor, Otago, was Scottish and Presbyterian. The ‘Pilgrims’ landed from four vessels in December, 1850. Catholics were, as far as possible, excluded from the new settlement. The lands were administered on the WAKEFIELD system, which had already proved so disastrous in South Australia. ‘Three pounds an acre,’ says REEVES, ‘was the price of land in the Canterbury Block, of which one pound was to go to the [Anglican] Church and [Anglican] education, two pounds to be spent on the work of development.’ The high price fatally checked the sales of land; the Canterbury Association forfeited its charter in 1850; and the colonists reduced the price of land to two pounds per acre. The infant settlement passed through its fit of *marasmus* in the shape of poverty, difficulties, discontent, and the results of the thinly disguised hostility of the Governor, Sir GEORGE GREY and his Government, who bore no love to what they called ‘class colonies.’ But it won wealth at last—at first chiefly from the golden fleece and later on from the plough and spade as well, and, like Otago, it was never scourged by the Maori troubles that raised such greivous running sores on colonisation in the North Island of New Zealand. Can-

terbury’s population was 135,858 at the census of 1896; that of Christchurch, its capital—including the adjacent borough and other suburbs—was estimated at 51,330 in March, 1898; Lyttelton, its principal port, easily holds the New Zealand ‘record’ for the value of its exports, which amounted to £2,311,293 in 1899; and the rich plains of that fair province are one of the features of this young Colony that led WAKEFIELD to describe it as ‘one of the finest countries in the world, if not the finest, for British settlement.’

Canterbury has long since ceased to be exclusively Anglican, just as Otago has ceased to be exclusively Presbyterian. The purely sectarian settlement was swamped by the inrush of gold-seekers that poured into Otago and Westland in 1861 and the following years and left some of its overflow on the green plains of Canterbury. Long before this—and ten years before even WAKEFIELD’S Anglican colonists had set their eyes on Port Lyttelton—a little group of French settlers had been landed on the rugged promontory of Akaroa from the French frigate *l’Aube*. This was in 1840; and the sudden chill of a prospective French annexation and colonisation led to the hasty unfurling of the Union Jack on Akaroa and the proclamation of New Zealand as a British possession. The little knot of French Catholics in Akaroa were the first permanent white settlers in Canterbury. They were visited from time to time by Bishop POMPALLIER and some Marist Fathers before the days of the ‘Canterbury Pilgrims.’ In 1848 a regular mission station was established in Akaroa. It was removed to Christchurch in the early days of the episcopate of Dr. VIARD, the saintly first Bishop of Wellington. In December, 1851, the total European population of New Zealand amounted to 26,707. Of these only 3482 were Catholics. These were divided among the old six provinces as follows: Auckland, 2404; New Plymouth, 31; Wellington, 608; Nelson, 233; Canterbury, 136; Otago, 60. At the census of 1896 the ‘little flock’ of New Zealand Catholics had risen to 98,804. The small knot of 136 faithful that were scattered over the old Province of Canterbury are represented now by 20,198 in the present Province. Three dioceses—Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin—now occupy the vast territory that was once comprised within the diocese of Wellington. In the early fifties only Fathers CHATAIGNIER and SEON ministered to the few scores of Catholics that were scattered far and wide over the rich level plains of Canterbury like straws tossed and left by a hurricane. In the same territory—the present diocese of Christchurch—there were at the close of last year 36 priests; 19 missions; over 50 churches; 14 religious Brothers; over 150 nuns; six boarding schools for girls; one superior day school; 30 primary schools, attended by over 3000 pupils; one monumental institute of charity—the Mount Magdala Asylum; handsome ecclesiastical buildings in satisfactory profusion; and all the varied activities of a faith that is filled with energising life. And this where all was a blank—so far as the Catholic Church was concerned—when many men still hale and active amongst us were yet at school. It is a fair prospect for Canterbury Catholics—for its first Catholic Bishop and its priests and laity—to look back upon: a vista that leads, as it were, into some pleasant Eastern fairyland—so swiftly have fair flowers and tall buildings sprung up on every side. Canterbury Catholics, as becomes them, are taking a right hearty share in the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of their fair Province. And their thank-offering for Heaven’s sweet favors during fifty years will be the erection, in the near future, of the noble Cathedral to the glory of Him Who watched and tended the tiny millet seed of the Church in their midst and gave the increase, and without Whose fostering blessing and loving care even a PAUL and an APOLLO would have toiled in vain.

Mr. P. LUNDON, 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.—*.*

There will be cheap excursions to Dunedin on the Government Railways in connection with the Agricultural and Pastoral Society’s show and the races. Holiday excursion tickets to Dunedin will be issued from Lyttelton, Kingston, and intermediate stations, including branches, on November 27, 28, and 29, and from Oamaru, Clinton, etc., also on November 30, and by morning trains on December 1. These tickets will be available for return up to and including December 10. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.—*.*

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6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese of Dunedin will begin on January 21, and will be conducted by the Very Rev. A. Boyle, C.M., of St. Vincent's, Ashfield, New South Wales.

The rev. editor of the N.Z. TABLET returned to Dunedin towards the close of last week after an extended stay in the Australian colonies.

The Rev. Father O'Reilly, who is a native of County Kildare, Ireland, and was educated at Maynooth College, is now on his way to the diocese of Dunedin and is expected in New Zealand about the first week in December.

At the examinations in practical music conducted by Mr. Stewart Macpherson on behalf of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music nine pupils were presented from St. Dominic's Priory, all of whom passed, four with distinction. The following is the list:—Local Centre Examination—Senior (singing)—Margaret Ewing. Local Schools Examination—Higher grade (pianoforte)—Winifred Baker (distinction), Mildred Carey (distinction), Josephine Griffin, Ethel Kirkcaldy, Geraldine O'Connor; lower grade (pianoforte) Mary Jackman (distinction), Mildred Shain (distinction), Ethel Wood.

The production of 'The Shaughraun,' which is to be given in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, South Dunedin, has now been definitely fixed for Wednesday, December 5, at the Princess Theatre. It is unnecessary to remind our readers of the admirable object for which the entertainment is to be given, as the work which is being done by the Sisters of Mercy is well known and needs no commendation. Tickets already issued for the previous date will of course hold good, and friends of the institution are earnestly requested by the Sisters of Mercy to push on the sale of those yet remaining on hand.

On last Saturday week His Lordship Bishop Verdon left Dunedin for the purpose of holding a visitation of the Naseby and Ophir missions. On Sunday week he celebrated Mass at Naseby and preached in the evening. He also preached at Ranfurly during the afternoon. Large congregations were present on each occasion. On the following Wednesday he was driven to Wedderburn by the Rev. Father M'Mullen *en route* for St. Bathans, the Rev. Father O'Dea driving him the remainder of the way. He officiated at St. Bathans, also at Ophir on Sunday, and returned to Dunedin on Monday evening.

A very fine life-size portrait in oils of Bishop Verdon is now on view in the Gaynor Studio, Moray Place, and has been visited and greatly admired by a number of competent critics. The Bishop is represented in his episcopal robes, and both as a picture and a portrait the work is a distinct success. The pose, lighting, and expression are all that could be desired, and the artist has put into the canvas an amount of capable, conscientious, and effective work that is in refreshing contrast with the slap-dash methods so often pursued by portrait painters nowadays. The canvas is 7 ft by 1 ft, and a massive frame raises the dimensions of the picture to 8 ft 6 in x 6 ft.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

DR. MASON, of Otaki, has definitely accepted the position of director of the Public Health Department of this Colony.

At a meeting of the Christchurch City Council on Monday night a committee was appointed with a view to taking steps towards the erection of abattoirs.

A PRESS Association message from Wellington states. In the Trinity College musical examinations seven pupils of St. Mary's Convent obtained honors and five passes. For the Associated Board and Royal Academy of Music's gold medal for Australasia, Miss Given Flanagan, a convent pupil, is at present in the leading position, with 140 out of 150 marks.

THE Premier announced at the banquet to the Hon. C. H. Mills at Wellington on Monday night that he intended to endeavor to get the Duke of York to open the next session of the New Zealand Parliament. There would be no difficulty, he said, in getting Parliament opened a month earlier than usual if this were desirable.

THE Hon. C. H. Mills was entertained at a banquet on Monday night by the citizens of Wellington in celebration of his elevation to the Ministry. Mr. H. Beauchamp, chairman of the Harbor Board, presided, and there was a numerous attendance, including the Premier and other members of the Cabinet. The speeches made during the evening were eulogistic of the guest of the evening.

ABOUT 28,000 persons were present at the Canterbury A. and P. Association's Show on Friday. The sum of £1240 was taken at the gates—a record for the Association. The railway traffic in Canterbury during the week was very heavy, nearly 30,000 persons having been booked from Christchurch. This total included passengers to the races and show grounds.

At the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society a report was received from the judge on the essay competition. First honors (says the *Mail*) fell to Mr. B. Moriarty for his paper on 'The execution of Mary Queen of Scots,' while the second place was awarded to Mr. J. Quinlan for an essay entitled 'The future of Ashburton.' These members were, therefore, the winners of two handsome prizes offered by the Society. The remainder of the evening was then taken up by the competitors reading their essays, and as a whole they reflected the highest credit on the writers themselves, and more especially on the Society for the good work it is doing among its members. The successful competitors, Messrs. Moriarty and Quinlan, were then presented with their prizes, and after duly thanking the Society the meeting terminated.

THERE was recently purchased in Dunedin a pair of handsome carriage horses—bright bays with black points—the destination of which it was desired at the time to keep secret. The *Southland Times* announces that the horses have arrived at Invercargill, and are to be presented to Mrs. Ward by friends of the Hon. J. G. and Mrs. Ward, in the Awarua constituency, to horse the landau which was presented to her in England. The pair stand 16 1/2 hands high, are perfectly matched, and severe tests prove them most docile as well as staunch. The price, it is understood, was 150 guineas.

In the course of an address at a meeting of the Christchurch Philosophical Society, Dr. Symes said he considered the practice of exposing meat for sale in butchers' shops which were open to the dust of the street a very objectionable one, and thought that it was even dangerous to the public health. On dusty days, especially when a nor-wester was blowing, multitudes of bacilli were deposited every few minutes upon meat thus exposed. If the public realised the danger there would be a general and indignant outcry against the supply of meat thus exposed to the city for human consumption. He thought that butchers' shops should be arranged so that meat would at least be protected from the dust of the streets, and probably in time meat for sale would be so safeguarded that there would be no possibility of infection by contact with the germ-laden atmosphere of the streets.

THE bacon-curing industry is reported to be assuming large proportions in Taranaki. The season just opened is said to have a bright outlook for the settlers of that district. A New Plymouth paper states that the markets for Taranaki bacon are extending day by day, and there is every prospect of a considerable trade being done with England. With a view to experimenting in this direction, Mr. Drake, of Fitzroy, recently submitted a parcel of hams to the test of freezing, leaving them in one of the chambers at the Waitara works for two months, after which a party of gentlemen were invited to taste one of the hams cooked for the purpose, and pronounced it not only more tender than the unfrozen meat, but of superior flavor. As there is no difficulty in keeping hams after they have been frozen and thawed, the prospects of placing Taranaki hams and bacon on the Home market seems to be as promising in results as in the case of butter and cheese.

A SAD accident occurred at the Skippers Sluicing Company's claim, near Arrowtown, last week, resulting in the death of three men. It appears that the men—James Scott (manager), Martin Tobin, and William Low—were busy removing an obstruction in the tunnel, when the whole mass of tailings and the dead water standing in the paddock—the race water having been turned off—broke away, overwhelming them. Scott was carried down the tunnel and shot into the Shotover. The other two men were buried in the mass of water and tailings and smothered. Martin Tobin was about 33 years. He was married and leaves a widow and three children and a widowed mother. Mr. Scott was the manager of the claim. He was a competent miner and was very popular with all who knew him. W. Low was an elderly man, well known in the district, and, with Tobin, had been for some time in the employ of the company.

THE Premier, speaking at the A. and P. Society's dinner at Christchurch, referred at some length to the rapidly extending functions of the State, and mentioned the establishment of a Government stud farm as the latest development. In connection with the market which existed in South Africa for New Zealand produce, Mr. Seddon pointed out that there were three lines of steamers carrying the produce of Australia to the Cape, and in view of the fact that, under existing conditions, shipments from New Zealand had resulted in loss he said that the time had now arrived that this Colony should have its direct line of steamers to the Cape. They had heard from reliable sources that our beef was wanted, and also mutton—not too big, they could do with 50's, and even as low as 40's, the rejects for the London markets would do. Referring to the colonies wishing to have 'a finger in the pie,' he referred to the fact that if British statesmen had taken the advice of colonial politicians, all the islands of the Pacific would now be British possessions.

SPEAKING to a Press representative in Dunedin last week Mr. Stewart Macpherson, examiner for the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music (London), said that during his tour in these colonies he had come across a considerably higher average of merit than he expected to find. There had not been very many candidates of exceptional talent, except in Wellington, where at the Convent he had some remarkable results, especially amongst the vocal candidates. Three girls there particularly pleased him, being the possessors of unusually fine voices, which had been admirably trained. Mr. Macpherson said that throughout the colonial examinations he had adopted as high a standard as he would have done in England. He thought that in the majority of the towns he had visited there seemed to be a desire on the part of the cultured people to really wish for a more advanced and thorough-going musical training and a desire to cultivate art in a serious way. In many places he had found the teaching to be really good.

A HASTINGS correspondent writes:—On Sunday, October 21, the beautiful devotions of the Forty Hours' Adoration began in the Sacred Heart Church, Hastings. At 8 o'clock Mass was said by the Very Rev. Father Smyth, about 250 communicants approaching the Holy Table. At 11 o'clock Solemn High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. Dean McKenna, of Masterton, Father Smyth and Father Lezer acting as deacon and subdeacon respectively. At the end of the Mass there was a procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Farmer's Mass in B flat was ably rendered by the choir. In the evening Solemn Vespers were sung by Rev. Father Lezer, and a very eloquent sermon on the 'Church' was preached by the Very Rev. Dean McKenna. On Monday morning Masses were celebrated at 6.30 and 7 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock Mass was sung by the Rev.

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Father Lezer. At 7.30 Vespers were sung by the Rev. Father O'Shea, and Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Meane, delivered a very instructive sermon on 'Prayer.' The devotions were brought to a close on Tuesday at 9 o'clock with Solemn High Mass and a recessional, the Very Rev. Dean McKenna being celebrant, the Rev. Father O'Shea, of Waipawa, deacon, Rev. Father T. McKenna, of Pahiatua, subdeacon.—The bazaar to which I referred in my last communication passed off most successfully, the sum of £300 being netted.

THE Very Rev. D. O. Egan, D.D., O.S.B., of Ponsonby, diocese of Auckland, New Zealand (says the Sydney Freeman's Journal, November 3), who has been spending the past few weeks at the residence of his brother-in-law, the Hon. John Toohy, at Wairoa, left for Melbourne on Friday last en route for his mission. The very rev. gentleman's vacation has proved a very recuperative one, varied though it was in its early stages by a diligent attendance at our Cathedral dedication and Congress ceremonies. During his stay in Melbourne Dr. Egan celebrates the Silver Jubilee of his first Mass as a priest on November 1. It is probable that the observance of the event by his people will be deferred till his arrival at Ponsonby. The Very Rev. Dr. Egan, who is a native of Dublin, and by no means looks the four dozen years to which he pleads guilty, went through his theological studies at the Benedictine College of St. Ambrose, Rome. He is called 'the triple doctor' by his friends from the fact that he won the degree of Dr. in Theology, Philosophy, and Music. On October 31, 1875, he was ordained by Cardinal Monaco in the famous Benedictine Grotto of Sacro Speco at the Mother House of the Order, Subiaco. Returning to Dublin, he was appointed to the charge of the Benedictine establishment at Ramsgate, England, which he worthily held for seven years. Thence he was appointed Professor of Theology at St. Ambrose's College, Rome, where he remained for a year. Dr. Egan accompanied the late Bishop Luck, O.S.B., to Auckland in 1885, and has been associated with the diocese ever since. Besides having charge of the Ponsonby mission, the very rev. gentleman is one of Bishop Lenihan's Diocesan Council, Secretary of the Board of Education, etc., and has lately been appointed chaplain to the military forces. So busy a quarter of a century has very fittingly closed with a well-earned brief holiday, spent at the home of his sister and brother-in-law.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CROWLEY, LAWRENCE.

Sincere regret was felt in Lawrence on the announcement of the death of Mrs. Mary Crowley, relict of the late Mr. Daniel Crowley, of Tuapaka Flat. Mrs. Crowley was in her 67th year, and came to this Colony from Victoria 36 years ago. Since her arrival in New Zealand she had resided in the Lawrence district, where her many good qualities had endeared her to a wide circle of friends, by whom she will be keenly mourned. Mrs. Crowley was born in the County Meath, Ireland, and came out to Victoria when a comparatively young woman. The funeral, which took place on Saturday, November 3, was largely attended by the settlers from the surrounding districts as well as by the residents of Lawrence. The service at the grave was conducted by the Very Rev. Monsignor O'Leary. Of her family three had predeceased her and three are left to mourn the loss of an estimable mother.—R.I.P.

NEW BOOKS.

THE KINGSWOOD COOKERY BOOK.

We have received from Messrs. Angus and Robertson, of Sydney, the *Kingswood Cookery Book* by H. F. Wicken, M.C.A. There is no dearth of this class of literature, but as most of the cookery books for sale here are compiled principally for the people of the United Kingdom, the necessity of one dealing solely with the conditions of life which prevail in these Colonies is apparent, and this the volume before us fills. A great number of the Home books relating to the culinary art devote a great part of their space to recipes for dishes to suit the fastidious tastes of epicures, but in this instance we have directions mainly for cooking for middle-class people, who have neither the tastes nor the purses of millionaires. That the *Kingswood Cookery Book* has found favor already with the housewives of Australia is evidenced by the fact that it is in its fifth edition. As it is sold at the moderate price of one shilling, and runs close on to 400 pages, it is needless to say that it is good value, especially when we take into account that it contains fully (on a rough calculation) 1000 recipes, besides a very useful introduction. The youngest and most inexperienced housewife cannot fail to produce a palatable and well-cooked meal if she follows carefully the instructions, and these are so clear and simple that it is almost impossible to make a mistake.

AUSTRALIAN WONDERLAND.

From time to time we have drawn attention to the necessity of greater care being exercised in the purchasing of books for school prizes, for we have reason to believe that had the donors been aware of the contents of many of their gifts they would have readily recognised how unsuitable such books were for children. Many prize books are purchased on the strength of a pretty cover and a taking title, and it is needless to observe that selections made in this haphazard fashion are not always the best to be placed in the hands of boys and girls. If school authorities and others have not time to read through the volumes intended to be presented at breaking-up functions they should at least select only those by reputable authors. We have been led to make these remarks in consequence of receipt of a volume entitled *Australian Wonderland*, published by Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co., London and Melbourne,

and written by a religious of St. Mary's Convent, Wellington. No more suitable book could be given as a school prize, and although written ostensibly for boys, it will, we believe, be quite as acceptable to girls, and even grown-up people will find something to amuse them in its brightly-written pages. The authoress wields a ready and graceful pen, displays considerable power of originality in the idea and treatment of her subject, and succeeds in the most delightful manner in connecting a chain of extraordinary events in which a schoolboy has been compelled, much against his will, to take the leading part as a punishment for his want of application at study. The whole of the events are dovetailed into one another in the most skilful manner so that the interest of the reader is kept up from start to finish, and a great many boys after reading the book will no doubt regret that they had not had the opportunity of taking part in the adventures that fell to the lot of Charlie Brendon. It is in reality a fairy tale with an excellent moral, but this is so cleverly introduced that the reader is unaware of the purpose of the authoress until he has practically finished the book. Over and above this there is a good deal of natural history in *Australian Wonderland* dealing principally with the country from which it takes its name, and no boy or girl can read it without being highly amused, and at the same time receiving a considerable amount of information regarding the birds and animals of the island continent. The authoress has certainly given to the reading public a work which would do credit to the best known writers of that class of literature. *Australian Wonderland* is handsomely bound and profusely illustrated, the pictures being in keeping with the letter-press. It can be purchased from Messrs. Whitaker Bros., of Wellington and Greymouth, and no prize-list at the forthcoming breaking-up functions should be considered complete without this delightful little volume being included in it.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS.

MR. MCKINLEY has been again chosen for another term to fill the office of President of the United States, polling 292 votes against 155 cast for Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate. The President is elected by what is known as the Electoral College, consisting of 447 members returned by the various States of the Union in proportion to their respective population. In connection with the presidential election it is interesting to know how the chief magistrate is elected in other States where the republican form of government prevails.

Of the 27 republics in the world 15 elect their Presidents, as in theory the United States do, by indirect vote. The Electoral College in two cases, those of France and Switzerland, is the Legislature of the country which meets in joint session of the two houses.

In the cases of 12 others, Mexico, Costa Rica, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Liberia, and Santo Domingo—as in the United States a special electoral body is chosen by the people to elect the President. Six republics—Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Haiti—choose their Presidents by direct vote of the people, though suffrage is not in all cases universal, and in many of the Central and South American republics the popular election is often little better than a farce.

The Republic of Andorra, lying in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, has no officer recognised as President, though there is a President of the Council, as the little legislative body of the country is called; two officers, called Viguiers, one appointed for life by the President of France, the other for three years by the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, have some of the powers of a President, and are at the same time judicial officers.

The smallest and oldest republic of the world, San Marino, a little country of 32 square miles, lying in the Apennines, has two Presidents, each of whom exercises power for six months. The mode of electing these officers is extremely curious. Every six months the members of the Chamber of Deputies, which is the popular House of the Legislature, nominate six of their own members; three ballots are then given to every voter, each with the names of two of these six. The polling place is the Cathedral of San Marino, the capital of the country. The ballot box is placed on the high altar, and after the ballots have been deposited, a child draws one at random from the urn. A priest then announces the names on the ballot, and the persons thus named become Presidents of the Republic.

The terms of Presidents vary from six months in San Marino and one year in Switzerland to seven years in France. Only one French President, however, has served his full seven years, and he was forced to resign in his second term. Three other French Presidents were forced to resign, and one was assassinated. In the Central and South American Republics the term of the President is from four to six years. In several the same person cannot serve for two successive terms, and in one two full terms must intervene before a President can be re-elected. In Switzerland a President cannot serve for two successive terms. It is almost a fixed custom for the Vice-President of Switzerland to be elected President at the expiration of his term in the former office.

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The South Australian League concluded their two days' meeting on Saturday, October 27, on the Adelaide Oval. The principal event, the final of the League Handicap (two miles), was won by that improving South Australian Dunlop rider, H. M. Aunger (off 90 yards), with J. Mathias (140 yards) second, and A. Bailey (150 yards) third. The only event won during the day by the large contingent of visiting cracks was the Pursuit Race, captured by F. Beauchamp (Dunlops), with Martin and Forbes in the places.—*.*

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INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. Charles O'Neill, M.I.C.E., the founder of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Sydney, is at present very ill in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Twenty-two pupils in the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Goulburn, New South Wales, passed the Sydney College of Music Examination.

John M'Namara, aged 101 years, died at his son's residence Little River, Tamut (N.S.W.), on Wednesday, October 24th. He was a native of Ireland, and arrived in the colony in 1836. He leaves descendants, including grandchildren, to the number of 11.

On Wednesday, October 17th, his Lordship Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Rockhampton, blessed and opened the new convent at Hughenden, Queensland, which is in charge of the Good Samaritan Sisters. On October 19th six Sisters, including the Mother-General of the Good Samaritans, arrived at Hughenden from Sydney.

The following clerical changes have taken place in the Archdiocese of Sydney:—Father John Sherin, from Kogarah to Mount Carmel; Father Bernard Comasky, from Camden to St. Benedict's; Father Thomas Barry, to Kogarah; Father John Rohan, to Camden; Father Michael Sherin, to St. Francis's; Father John Flahavan, to Cooma; Father St. Clair Bridge, to Katoomba.

On Sunday, October 20th, the Australian Horse were present in full strength at the Catholic Church, Michelaro, New South Wales, at the memorial commemoration held for their late comrade, Trooper Michael Commins. The church was crowded, comprising all denominations. Father O'Gorman preached a most appropriate sermon. Subsequently, Mr. and Mrs. Commins invited several friends to a magnificent spread in the School of Arts.

St. Patrick's High School, Melbourne, scored 47 passes, 19 of them with distinction and four with honors in the music examination conducted by Professor Somerville. Miss D. J. Jacobs secured the diploma of C.T.A.B., and headed the list of those who gained teachers' certificates. Miss A. Caples secured senior honors, and the Misses Gearon, Jones, and Maguire junior honors. St. Patrick's High School is in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Only one other Melbourne candidate besides Miss Caples took senior honors. Since these examinations have been introduced into the colonies in 1897, the Sisters of Charity have passed 107 pupils out of 110 candidates.

In the course of a circular addressed to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Sydney his Eminence Cardinal Moran says:—'It has pleased the Holy Father that instead of an Auxiliary-Bishop, as hitherto, a Coadjutor-Bishop, *cum jure successionis*, would be appointed to aid in the administration of this important See. I have, therefore, to request the members of the Diocesan Council and the Rectors Inamovibiles to whom, by the statutes of the Plenary Synods of Australia, belongs the privilege of presenting three names to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, to meet in the sanctuary of St. Mary's Cathedral at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th of November proximo. Holy Mass will be celebrated, and the hymn, "Veni Sancte Spiritus," will be recited. Those privileged to vote will then proceed to select three names, according to the method prescribed in the statutes.'

The members of the Children's League of the Cross turned out in their thousands in Sydney on the afternoon of Sunday, October 28, to participate in the annual renewal of pledges of their organization at St. Mary's Cathedral. Three o'clock was the hour announced for the ceremonies to begin. By that time the entire organization had arrived at St. Mary's Cathedral. As a Catholic demonstration the procession (says the *Frieman's Journal*) was a remarkable success. Shortly after 2 o'clock teams began to arrive from all parts, bringing crowds of visitors to witness the procession, and at 3 o'clock College street, in front of St. Mary's, was quite impassable. The weather was ideal. Indeed, never since the great annual demonstration of the Children's League of the Cross was inaugurated some years ago has it been held under more happier auspices, or in better climatic conditions. The cloudy sky and drizzling rain of Saturday were happily absent, and everyone enjoyed and appreciated the delightful weather to the full. It is seldom that the boundaries of St. Mary's held so many people as were enclosed within them on Sunday afternoon, whilst crowds of respectful sightseers lined the route of the procession. The girls were mustered in the Cardinal's Hall, and the boys formed into line at the Marist Brothers' Schools. Everything having been arranged in order, the Juvenile Temperance Crusaders formed themselves into ranks, the girls of St. Mary's leading the procession, which moved round the cathedral grounds to the strains of the Hibernian Band. The whole scene can be truly described as a magnificent one. The rich colors of the banners, the neat and modest attire of the Children of Mary and the school children, all blended to form a pretty panorama. It was estimated that there were over 6000 present, but some idea may be gained of the length of the ranks when we add that the processionists were some 50 minutes in passing one point of vantage. Having completed the circuit of the cathedral, the procession entered the presbytery grounds, and here the Cardinal, who was surrounded by several dignitaries, reviewed the regiment. What most struck the observer, after having marvelled at the magnificence of the procession, was the striking evenness of the display. It would be an extremely difficult task to discriminate between the merits of the different schools which took part in the procession. Each year something exceptional is attempted in the way of effect by the leading schools. Several new banners were noticeable, providing one of the principal features of attraction in the procession, and their extreme beauty made them the cynosure of all eyes. His Eminence Cardinal Moran delivered a brief address in which he dwelt on the evil of intemperance, and

exhorted the children to be faithful to the holy cause of temperance, and keep alive in their hearts the fire of our Saviour's love and in their minds the truth of holy faith. The discourse was followed by the Prayer of Consecration, the children joining in the responses. Then all repeated after the Cardinal the following pledge:—'I promise you, Eminence and the Holy League of the Cross to abstain by God's grace from intoxicating drinks until freed by the priest in Confession.'

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESS.

THE Catholic members of the British Institute of Journalists, who were in London for the annual Conference, attended High Mass at Brompton Oratory on Sunday, September 9. They numbered over 100, and represented England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. After the first Gospel, the Rev. Father Christie preached the sermon, taking for his text the words, 'Honor all men; love the brotherhood; fear God; honor the King.' Man was like to God, said the preacher, in that he possessed intellectual powers; the highest act of his intellect was to know God, Who is most perfect. The Church had always fostered both divine and secular learning. But education was nowadays brought within the reach of all, and the result was that the people had acquired a great share in the government of the world. This brought with it responsibilities which had not always been easy to undertake and they needed, therefore, some agency or power to complete and develop their instruction. This the Press could help to do, for in the newspapers they could read the history of the world as it was, and learn that there were other lands besides their own with rights and prejudices and history that had to be taken into account if the peace of the world was to be maintained; and the same could be said of affairs at home. It was through the Press they could learn of their opponents who would have something to say on their side, and also the points that had to be considered if harmony were to be maintained. Alluding to the dangers of the Press, he observed that one of the greatest was that of sinning against truth. The English Press had a high reputation for truth, but there was a danger lest reports were too readily accepted and spread which do harm to the feelings and the rights of third parties. Another danger was that the great power of the Press should be used to the detriment of authority. This was a very delicate and difficult subject to deal with, for the Press was one of the great means to ventilate grievances and to express or form public opinion. But we must always remember that authority comes from God, and we must beware, lest in attempting to reform what might be amiss, we undermine duly constituted authority and by continual criticism bring it into disrespect and so open the door to revolution and anarchy, and be sowing the wind where may be we would have to reap the whirlwind. With regard to Catholic journalists it was necessary to speak of the attitude of the Press to the Holy See. While all Governments have to be obeyed as representing God, yet the precise form of such Government had not been specifically ordered by God; but in the case of the Church it was different, for almighty God had willed and ordained that the Government of the Church should be an absolute Monarchy, and it was not therefore possible or lawful for a Catholic to urge any change in the Divinely appointed constitution of the Church. Not only had the Pope been appointed to rule the Church, but he was responsible to God alone; and therefore to him alone was given the grace and light necessary for its Government. So, too, the Pope alone, through being in touch with all the different countries and their Bishops, could judge of the different needs of the Church and the comparative claims of its different portions. But while the Catholic Press must refrain from seeking to direct the Holy See, it is able to assist the Pope in his work by loyally supporting his claims and so enlisting public opinion to his side. This could especially be the case with regard to the temporal power. The Holy Father, who must know best, had declared that the temporal power is necessary, not for the existence, but for the well-being and good government of the Church. It should be our care, therefore, to train up those around us to support those claims. We could not tell when this question might come into the sphere of our politics, and it would be well to secure the support of the united Catholic world on the side of the Holy Father. This the Press can help to do, and if, having the power, we refrain from using it, could we be called true children of the Church? For a son who does not come to the assistance of his mother in her distress had no claim to the title of dutiful son; and the holy Fathers had warned that he who had not the Church for his mother could not have God for his Father.

C O U R A G E.

A GREAT deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as quick as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances.

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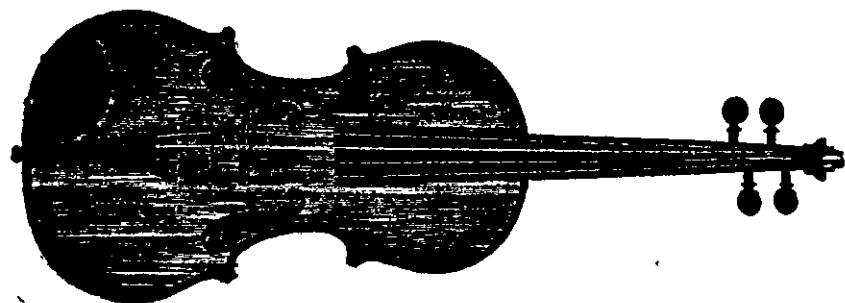
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OLD MARY.

It was at Mass that I first noticed Mary. Our pew was just outside the sanctuary, and Mary invariably knelt at the altar-rails; but during the sermon she sat on the step, facing the congregation. This habit it was that first drew my attention to her.

How well I remember the curiosity with which I used to regard her—at least, as much of her as was visible—for a faded cloak concealed her form, and indeed her face, with the exception of the nose, a small patch of forehead, and one eye. But once or twice her hands relaxed the close grip of the cloak about her head, thus letting it slip back, disclosing to me a poor old face deeply lined, and pathetic in its expression. It somehow gave me the idea that her life had been a sad one; nor was I wrong, as I afterwards learned.

One evening I took my accustomed walk in a direction hitherto unfrequented by me. The road was bleak and lonely, with a wide stretch of bog on either side which just then looked dazzling in the glory of an autumn sunset. A few thatched cabins dotted the almost bare landscape, and evidently it was only the very poorest who dwelt there. As I was passing one tiny shieling, whom should I see in its doorway but the little figure which had before now excited my interest. She was enveloped in the old green cloak she always wore.

So it was here she lived then. I saw her padlock the rickety door and take her way down the road which I had just traversed. I stood looking after her till a step behind caused me to glance round. A poor woman whom I knew was approaching, carrying an apron full of fagots for her evening fire.

'Good evening, Mrs. Connell,' I said.

'Good evening kindly, Miss, an' isn't it the gran' weather intirely we're gettin'!'

'Lovely weather, indeed. I am admiring the beauty of the bogs.'

'The bogs *inagh*!' repeated the old woman in disgust. 'Faith, Miss, if ye had to live in the bogs ye'd see no beauty in 'em.'

'Perhaps so,' I assented smilingly, 'but, Mrs. Connell, who is the little woman that lives in that cabin? She has just gone down the road you see.'

'Oh, is it Mary Lunn you mane?' looking after the now distant figure. 'That's Mary, sure enough. She lives alone there.'

'Has she no friends, then—no family?'

'Is it poor Mary, Miss? She hasn't wan belongin' to her in Ireland. They all crossed the says long ago, an' left her here. She's just a poor little womanen that all of 'em forgot.'

'Poor creature!' I said, 'and how does she live?'

'Wisha, the neighbors are good to the poor thing. She don't go 'round beggin', you know, Miss, but every wan is fond of her, an' they do be all sendin' her the bit an' the sup, an' she gets enough that way. An' the shanty is her own, mind you. When the ould house was burned down on her the neighbors gother together an' settled up this for her.'

Seeing Mrs Connell was in such a communicative mood I walked back along the road with her. The following, which I have thrown into narrative form, is what she told me concerning Mary Lunn, and few will deny that the story is sufficiently touching:—

Mary's father and mother died of typhoid fever within a few days of each other, leaving their eldest child, then a girl of eighteen, in charge of eight small brothers and sisters. It was a heavy burden for shoulders so tender, but Mary bravely undertook it, and from the moment the last sod was laid on her parents' grave she tried to take the place of both towards the orphaned children. How she did it was a mystery to everyone, but she managed the little farm, for they possessed a few acres of land, milked and looked after the cows, cooked the meals, made the little ones' clothes, kept them at school regularly, and all this entirely without help, for Jim, who was next to her in age, was her junior by six years.

Yet the rent was paid as before, and food was somehow found for the helpless little mouths. Mary alone knew the difficulty of it all, and after a couple of years the strain began to tell on her. Her face began to lose its softness, and lines appeared about her mouth and eyes; her little figure too—for even then she was little—became slight and spare, and now and then she would look quite weary and tired.

There was one who noticed all this with pain, for though Mary was not pretty in the least, there beat one heart whose every throb was for her. After all—and it is a consoling thought for plain women—beauty seldom awakens real love; it may excite a passion, strong perhaps while it lasts, but not abiding.

Barney O'Donovan had all this time been witness of Mary's uncomplaining self-sacrifice. And the big honest fellow's heart went out to the generous little maid, who had ever a cheerful smile and a bright word for him. But now he began to fear that things were becoming too much for her, so he did what for months he had been mustering up courage to do—he went and told Mary simply that he loved her, and asked her to be his wife.

For a brief space the brown eyes shone with happiness, then taking her courage in both hands she told him it could never be. She had received a sacred charge from her dead parents—it was her duty to perform it fully. She must watch over the young family depending on her with parental care—she could not do that and be his wife, too.

But Barney, in the plenitude of his affection, urged that that was no obstacle. He would work for them and her—he would be a father to them as truly as she was a mother. But Mary shook her head.

She did not doubt his love, but she could not bind him to so difficult a task.

'I see, Mary,' said Barney at length, sadly, 'there's no convincin' ye. But my love for ye will last always, an' after all the childer will be big sometime. I'll wait for ye if 'twas half a century.'

She tried to make him cast aside this notion; but no, honest Barney would not give up his 'little bit of future,' as he termed it.

So the years crept on, each seeming to Mary more dreary than the last, though she was still as cheerful as ever. Barney, in obedience to her request, had never mentioned the matter since, but she knew instinctively that time was only strengthening his love for her. He always insisted on helping her in the spring and harvest when the outdoor work was most pressing; indeed but for his unostentatious assistance she would have been forced to employ a laborer, an outlay which she could ill afford, for the task of finding food for so many healthy growing boys and girls was every day becoming harder.

But Jim was now a tall lad of sixteen, and she flattered herself that he would relieve her of the chief portion of the outdoor work. She had kept him at school up to this; now he must work on the farm.

But after a year Jim grew restless; why should he work and slave on a few miserable acres of bog while numberless chances of getting on awaited him elsewhere.

Mary listened to his longings with a sinking heart. She felt she was powerless to prevent his going, so one spring morning Jim left his home for ever. He was sorry to leave them all, to be sure, but how could a fellow be expected to give up his chance in life for the sake of his family? And, of course, he would send them lots of money by and by. He wrote often at first, but he wanted all the money he could earn. Then his letters came but seldom, and at last ceased to come at all.

Meanwhile Tom, the next boy, had stepped into his place at home. He was quieter and steadier than Jim, and Mary fondly thought that he would share her responsibility. So he did for a while. But who can account for the cravings of youth? A red coat cast all this lad's solidity to the winds. The longing for a soldier's life was upon him, and his patient sister's objections only intensified it. So he, too, went.

And then Larry became her prop. But what need to weary the reader further? One by one all the boys fled from the home circle. Each in his turn rebelled against sacrifice. Self rose up and said she was to be obeyed, and her voice was listened to and her command acted upon. And for a while they bore in their memory the little woman far away in Ireland—she who had been their very mother. Yet in the end it was the same with all—they forgot their home and Mary.

But Barney still watched and waited, his love none the weaker because Mary's hair showed many a streak of silver and Mary's face the tokens that she was no longer young. To him she would be always young and beautiful. In a few years more the little girls would be grown, he told himself, and then—ah, then he would have his reward!

Two more years rolled by, and Kattie was a pretty maiden of 17. But she had the restless spirit too.

'Let me go to America, Mary,' she pleaded; 'what can I ever do at home unless I go to service?'

And Mary let her go.

But two now remained, and Barney, after 13 years of waiting, insisted on his rights.

Mary at last let herself be persuaded that marrying Barney would not interfere with her duty to Maggie and Hannie. She looked forward to her wedding-day with that pure and settled joy which those alone experience who have sacrificed personal desires to higher motives.

It was a harvest evening just two days before that appointed for the marriage. Mary had been hard at work biding corn, and, feeling unusually tired, had retired early, after warning Maggie 'to rake the fire an' not forget the sop of hay.'

Maggie did rake it certainly, and hung the wisp of hay on the 'crane' to have it dry to kindle the fire with in the morning; but Maggie did most things carelessly, and she did not notice that she placed a smouldering log dangerously near the hay.

Barney sat up late this night. A strange excitement possessed him which made rest impossible. Thinking a turn in the night air would calm him, he opened the door and went out.

A full moon sailed high in the heavens, flooding the bog with its silver radiance. He glanced towards Mary's cottage, but instead of the white walls shining in the moonlight, he saw with horror a lurid flame shooting up high into the sky.

There was no doubt about it—the house was on fire.

With frantic haste he flew to the spot, and on reaching it gave a gasp of relief as he distinguished female forms outside. But his relief was only momentary, for a second glance showed him that Mary was not one of them.

'Mary? Where is she?' he asked hoarsely.

'She's up in the loft,' answered Maggie, wringing her hands in distress. 'We durst not go in for her. Oh, my! what will we do?'

With a cry of dismay Barney rushed into the house through smoke and flames. It was suffocating. He groped about in search of the ladder which led to the attic, and at last found it thrown on the floor. He placed it against the wall under Mary's door. Above the hissing of the flames he could hear her feeble cries for help. In a moment he had passed through the blazing doorway into the room. He called Mary, for he could see nothing he was so blinded by smoke; she rushed towards him. Catching her firmly in his arms he turned to make the descent, but to his consternation the ladder had taken fire, and even as he looked it fell to the floor with a crash. What was he to do? Another minute there meant certain death. He could not get out by the window, for it was only a skylight. There was nothing for it but to jump down into

the burning mass in the kitchen, so clasping Mary closer Barney made the spring and fortunately alighted on his feet, but before he had reached the open his clothes were alight. But he still managed to totter out, and pushing Mary from him fell down in a swoon.

Maggie dashed a pail of water over him, which quenched his burning garments. Mary, though one of her arms was frightfully scorched, revived presently, and joined with her sister in trying to bring him back to consciousness. But in spite of all their efforts he remained as if dead. On a closer inspection they found he was badly burned; great blisters were rising on his face and chest and arms. At sight of them an awful dread entered into Mary's heart.

Meantime a crowd had collected, but too late to be of any assistance. A couple of men carried Barney to the nearest cabin, and a friendly neighbor offered the sisters the shelter of her roof.

Next morning Mary's arm ached so much that Mrs. Byrne resolved to send for the doctor. But he had been already summoned to Barney, whose condition had not improved during the night. To Mary's anxious inquiry for him the doctor only answered by a mournful shake of the head.

The priest was sent for immediately, and in a conscious moment poor Barney made his confession and received the last Sacraments. Before night delirium had set in, and before dawn—the dawn of what was to have been his wedding day—his simple soul had gone before its God.

My story is almost told. Mary watched by Barney's lifeless body on the day which was to have seen her his wife, and on the next followed it to its last resting-place in the old churchyard behind the bog. For a while she had reason to hope she would follow him ere long. But though her arm would be useless for evermore—so the doctor said—she was not to die. She heard her fate with a smile of resignation. God's Will was best.

They built a little hut for her on the ruins of the old home. She was forced to leave the farm, being no longer able to manage it. On the money thus obtained the sisters lived for awhile; then Maggie and Hannie emigrated, and sent her a little now and again. But at last they forgot her like the rest.

And all this happened in the long ago, and Mary is now an old woman. Yet her face wears a cheerful smile, and she has never been known to murmur at her lot. Her life has been one long act of submission to God's Will. Soon her term will be over and He will call her home.—*Catholic Fireside.*

The Catholic World.

ENGLAND.—Death of a London Priest.—The Church in London has lost a prominent priest by the death of the Rev. J. W. Reeks, who passed away suddenly at Woolwich. He was a musician of considerable repute, and had on more than one occasion conducted orchestras. The author of the well-known hymn to St. George, he also compiled a Catholic hymn-book. For many years he was attached to St. George's Cathedral, and established large elementary schools in Walworth, and effected many improvements in the Catholic Church at Woolwich. In the town he was universally respected, and on the occasion recently of the silver jubilee of his priesthood he was the recipient of a large sum of money subscribed by the inhabitants of all creeds and classes.

Proposed Memorial to a Priest.—The proposal to erect a memorial of the late Rev. Father Francis Bulger, who was connected with St. Benet's, Monkwearmouth, has now taken definite form. A committee of the congregation has been appointed to carry out the project.

A Valuable Gift to a Church.—The Church of St. Wilfrid, Longridge, has been enriched by the addition of a very elaborate high altar, constructed of Caen stone, Italian and French marble, Belgian granite, and Derbyshire alabaster, and richly ornamented. It was executed at Rotterdam, and has cost over £500. The cost of decorating the sanctuary has been borne by the rector, the Rev. Father Wissink.

GERMANY.—General Catholic Congress.—The German Catholics held their 47th general Congress at Bonn from Sunday, September 2, to Thursday, September 6. There was a large attendance of visitors in the well-known city on the banks of the Rhine. Fully 6000 people were present at the meeting, which was held at Fest Halle in the evening to greet the visitors. The president of the local committee, Dr. Rugenberg, who occupied the chair, welcomed the delegates in a hearty address, which began, as all the speeches at these gatherings, with the words: 'Praised be Jesus Christ.'

INDIA.—Eucharistic Conference.—At Bombay in December next an Eucharistic Congress of all the bishops composing the Indian hierarchy will be presided over by the Patriarch and Primate of the East, Monsignor Valette. Both the Governor and the Patriarch are doing all in their power to make the occasion as grand as possible, and orders have been issued to the Public Works Department to put in first-rate order the Convent of St. Francis of Assisi for the better accommodation of the large number of bishops and their secretaries who will be arriving early in December next.

JAPAN.—A Catholic Publication.—The announcement that Bishop Anzer is about to establish a Chinese Catholic newspaper in his diocese recalls the fact that the Japanese have long supported a first-rate Catholic publication, *Tenchijin*. It is said to be one of the most influential periodicals in Japan and is often quoted by its pagan exchanges.

POLAND.—Destructive Fire.—The correspondent of the *Morning Leader* sends a graphic description of the great fire which took place on August 14 at the Monastery and Church of Our Lady in Czenstouchau, in Poland. This is a famous place of pilgrimage, and during each year is visited by fully a million pilgrims. On the 14th, the Eve of the Assumption, 40,000 pilgrims were encamped on the plain beneath the hill on which the church and cloister are built. Bands accompanying the pilgrims were playing hymns in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and at 10 o'clock a display of fireworks began. The church and the tower, 260ft high, had been renovated and were still surrounded by the scaffolding. Towards half-past 10 this caught fire and the tower was soon in a blaze. The damage done to the church was estimated at £30,000.

SCOTLAND.—Clerical Changes in Glasgow.—The recent numerous clerical changes in Glasgow archdiocese have brought about a number of presentations to clergymen who have been transferred. Father Muller, late of Burnbank, and now of Langloan, has received numerous gifts from the Catholics of Burnbank. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of Bushy, received a testimonial from his friends in Maryhill, where he was last stationed.

Honoring a Priest.—Rev. Father Charles Webb, late pastor of St. Athanasius' mission, Carlisle, and now of Carfin, Motherwell, was recently in the Carlisle Town Hall presented with an illuminated address and a handsome gold watch by the faithful of the district in recognition of the excellent work he achieved in their midst as their beloved pastor during the seven years he was stationed at Carlisle. The chair was occupied by the present priest in charge, Father McConnachie, late of Paisley, and amongst those who were present on the platform and delivered eulogistic addresses in praise of Father Webb's worth as a good priest, an able townsman, scholar, and musician were Father Van Hecke, Dr. Barr, and Messrs. T. Grossart and J. McDonald, as representing the local School Board.

Ordination of a Priest.—On Sunday, September 23, the Rev. Mr. James Donlevy, S.J., of St. Beuno's College, North Wales, was raised by his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan to the sacred priesthood in the Church of the Guardian Angels, Mile End, London, of which the young ecclesiastic's brother, Father William Crawford Donlevy, is rector. Both rev. gentlemen are relatives of the Donlevy family in Edinburgh.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Nuns in a Leper Hospital.—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, an American non-Catholic paper, prints an account of the leper hospital at Quito, Ecuador, written by the wife of the United States Minister to that country, Mrs. A. J. Sampson. In it she says:—Among these different classes of unfortunates are 12 resident Sisters of Charity who are here, there, and everywhere. Clothed in white, with kind, placid faces, they minister to the suffering and speak cheerful words to each. The Mother Superior, who told us she had been in charge 12 years, had a face only in a thousand, strong and resolute with a light upon it that spoke for the Spirit within. We asked her how she could endure to spend her life among such scenes. We were about leaving and, without a word, she took my hand in hers and led me to a tiny chapel hung in white. The altar was strewn with flowers, on one side hung a picture of Our Mother of Sorrows, and near it hung one of the Good Shepherd, to which she pointed, and our question was answered. We stood by her side a moment, looking into the face of the Good Shepherd, and the contrast with all we had seen and felt during the two hours before was such that a hush fell upon us and in thought, we were transported beyond the clouds. A moment later the great doors banged behind us, we passed into the fresh air and sunshine in silence and with thankful hearts for the blessings which crowned our own lives, while each felt that within was the greatest aggregation of misery we had ever seen, which was renewed only by the self-denial and patient endurance of a handful of women who had consecrated their lives to a willing service for others and who never turn back, but go calmly on in their chosen work until from age or weakness they are forced to give it into other hands.

UNITED STATES.—Wiping out a Parish Debt.—When Rev. Thomas McSweeney, of Oakland, California, celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination, he announced to the congregation and the clergymen present that he had received a cheque for £3000 from Mr. Henry A. Butters which would wipe out the debt of the parish.

Bequests to Catholic Charities.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republic* of recent date gives the following news item: 'Michael Carr, who had for half a century kept a small grocery in Philadelphia, died lately, leaving a frugal fortune of \$25,000. He divided \$3000 among his relatives, and left \$16,000 among 23 Catholic institutions in the city, among them some churches, in sums varying from \$200 to \$2000. The humble grocer gave more than many a millionaire.'

The Church in California.—The celebration by California of the fiftieth anniversary of statehood gives occasion to the *Monitor* to say: 'Fifty years of statehood is an anniversary worthy of special commemoration, particularly when, as in the case of California, the record of the half century constitutes an unbroken chapter of substantial growth and development in every direction. The history of Catholicity in California long antedates the state's admission to the sisterhood of American commonwealths. Nearly a century before the Stars and Stripes were unfurled within the present boundaries of the state, the cross had been securely planted in her soil by the intrepid Serro and his Franciscan associates. During the past 50 years, truly gigantic as have been the strides of the Golden State in material and social advancement, the Church has kept fully abreast of it, and the story of her progress forms an integral part of the wonderful record. Catholics of right, therefore, may claim a foremost place in the celebration of the golden jubilee of California's statehood.'

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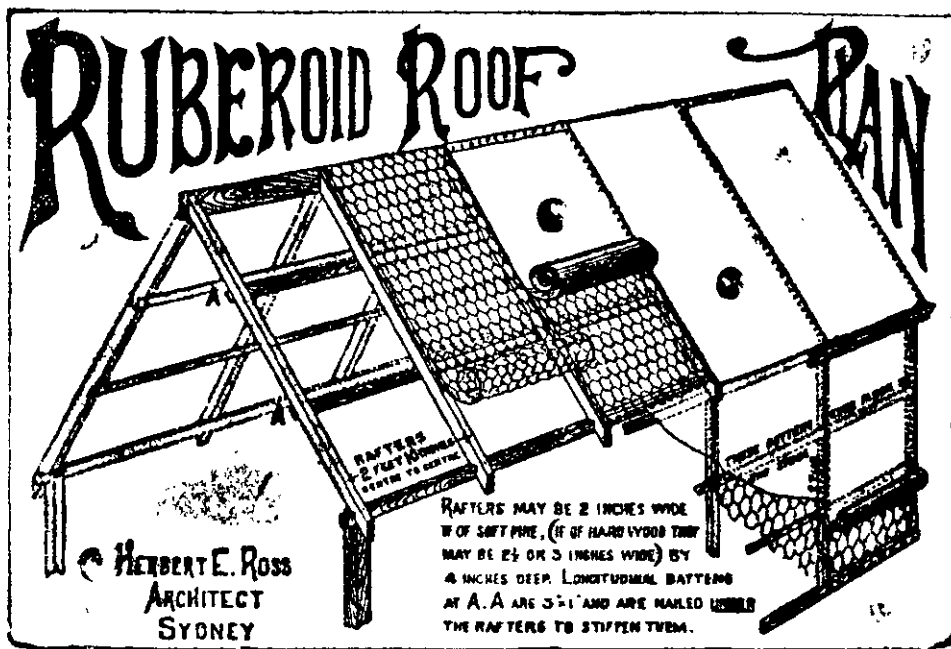
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THE old proverb says: A stitch in time saves nine; or, to put another construction on the words: A shilling in time saves pounds. The words are indeed true, and yet what a number of people do we find letting pounds and pounds worth of music and books go to wreck and ruin when the expenditure of a few shillings in binding would prevent this sad waste and give them volumes handsome to look upon and a pleasure to handle in place of a lot of tattered and torn leaves. Be warned in time and send your music, etc., for binding to

ALEX SLIGO,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER, STATIONER,
NEWS AGENT, ETC.,
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AERATED WATERS AND CORDIALS.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
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GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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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.

JAMES SHAND AND CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

Offices: 209 Hereford Street.

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CHRISTCHURCH. N.Z.

Look at the People You Meet daily.

Their faces tell the story of their lives. They tell of penury or plenty, of refinement or coarseness, of health or disease. Three fourths of these people are "not up to the mark." They are not all "ill," but many of them are, and few are whole and hearty. Kidney disease comes on gradually under cover of a hundred different symptoms: Fickle appetite, coated tongue, nausea, indigestion, pallor of the skin, lassitude, head-aches, nervousness or sleeplessness, back-ache, burning or unnatural frequency in voiding, especially at night.

Warner's Safe Cure

Restores the kidneys to healthy action. Here is one of many testimonials on this point—

Christchurch, N.Z., Linwood.

"Having suffered for years with severe complications of the heart, which several doctors told me was caused by my kidneys failing to act properly, and as my medical advisers failed to do me any good, I was at last persuaded to try Warner's Safe Cure. At first I got little benefit, but I persevered, when after taking this valuable medicine for nine months, I was completely restored to health. If this letter is of any use you have my full permission to publish it, for I feel my life has been saved by Warner's Safe Cure."

CHARLES ARMITAGE,
(Armitage & Co., Importers).



CENTRAL

TELEPHONE 690.

P.O. BOX 365.

HOTEL

CORNER OF

Victoria and High Streets, AUCKLAND.

JAMES ROLLESTON

Proprietor.

Activity in Church Buildings.—Rarely has there been an autumn when so much money was going into buildings designed for religious purposes as is the case at present (says an American exchange) in all the boroughs of New York city. Archbishop Corrigan reported to the Holy Father on his recent visit the completion of 264 new buildings during the ten years just passed. On the first year of his new decade the Archbishop starts at even a faster rate of progress. The new Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fordham Heights will cost \$120,000. Recently his Grace laid the cornerstone of the new church of St. John Chrysostom, which is to cost \$16,000, for the parish recently formed next to Hunt's Point. At Melrose a new Catholic church is to be erected costing \$12,000. Recently a large tract east of the Home for Incurables at Fordham has been purchased, and an outlay of at least \$40,000 is contemplated in building a church, parish house, school and clergy house. Not far from there in Tremont there has just been completed a new St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Washington avenue, to take the place of the old structure. The cost was \$30,000. A Polish parish in Manhattan has near completion a new church that is to cost \$16,000. Plans for the new Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral call for an expenditure of \$50,000.

The Spiritual Condition of the Indians.—The famous Indian chief Two-Strike, who, even in his old age, waged war against the whites, has been converted, and a short time ago Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S.D., administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to him. He is now 81 years old. Bishop O'Gorman says in his report of his recent tour of the Indian reservations to the west of the Missouri: "On the Rosebud reservation are 5000 Indians, and 2500 of these are Catholics. The Indians support three fine churches, and a fourth one is to be built. For about 15 years we have been educating Indian children at St. Francis' school, which is now a most important institution. The school is conducted by 17 Sisters and eight Jesuit Brothers. The boys are taught different trades, such as blacksmithing, carpenter work, and farming. This school has done much for the Indians."

A Gift to the Catholic University.—A Washington exchange of September 10 says:—Thirteen parcels of land situated at various points about the city and valued at about \$20,000 were conveyed to the Catholic University of America last week by Mgr. James McMahon. In the instrument of conveyance, which bears date September 5, the University is represented as paying a consideration of \$2 but the revenue stamps affixed indicate a total value as given above. Father McMahon gave \$100,000 to the University a few years ago to build a hall of philosophy. Mgr. McMahon was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, in New York, in 1843. In 1850 he was made pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in New York, in which position he remained for 25 years. During this time he laid the foundation of the large fortune which he afterwards acquired, and the greater part of which he has devoted to charitable and educational purposes. In 1875 he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Andrew, one of the principal Catholic churches of New York city, which was at that time under an immense burden of debt. This the pastor soon liquidated, and afterward, when the Church was destroyed by fire on two occasions he rebuilt it at his own expense. In 1890 Father McMahon went to Washington to spend the last years of his life in quiet at the Catholic University, and he has since been a resident there.

Catholic Temperance Union.—At the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, in Philadelphia, Rev. A. P. Doyle, national secretary presented his annual report, showing a net increase of 773 members and 54 societies. His report showed the total membership of the union to be 81,121. Philadelphia has the largest membership, 20,000; Scranton, 8070; Connecticut, 6230; Wisconsin has a membership of only 1711. Rev. D. F. McGillicuddy, of Worcester, Mass., was elected president in place of Bishop Tierney, of Hartford.

GENERAL.

Creed Distinctions in the British Army.—The following appeared in a recent issue of London Truth:—"It is a very extraordinary fact that every single Roman Catholic Army schoolmaster who has joined the Service in the last 30 years has been passed over when he has become eligible for appointment as an Inspector of Army Schools. There are nine Army schoolmasters to whom this remark applies. Six of them, all bearing exemplary characters, were superseded without any reason assigned. The remaining three have been the subject of unfavorable reports shortly before the time of their promotion, and in one instance this may have been justified, as the master has since been dismissed the Service; but in the other two cases the faults found were trivial, if not transparently unjust, the characters of the men having been previously

exemplary. Two out of the nine (including one of those unfavorably reported upon) were subsequently employed in the highly responsible position of masters at the Royal Hibernian School. There are 24 Inspectors of Army Schools, and in view of the above facts, it is altogether too thin to suggest that no Roman Catholic has ever been properly qualified for the appointment."

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. MARY'S CONFERENCE, CHRISTCHURCH.

PATRON, his Lordship the Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, S.M., D.D. Bishop of Christchurch; spiritual director, the Very Rev. Father Marnane, S.M.; president, Bro. A. H. Blake; treasurer, Bro. James McAdams; secretary, Bro. A. J. Ormandy.

ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 22ND. AUGUST, 1900.

In placing before you our eighth annual report and balance sheet we wish to convey our sincerest thanks to the parishioners of St. Mary's and other kind friends and benefactors for their generous contributions towards the relief and necessities of our deserving poor during the past year. We have tried to do our utmost to carry on the work of our Society in relieving all cases that come under our notice, and with the assistance of a few more zealous workers we would be able to carry on our work more satisfactorily. We have issued during the 12 months 232 orders (rendered fortnightly), totalling £29 16s 6d, of which 138 were given for groceries (£20 2s 6d), and 94 for wood and coal (£9 14s).

BALANCE SHEET.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
To Cash brought forward ...	4 2 5½	By Groceries, 138 orders ...	20 2 6
" Collection at Brothers' fortnightly meetings ...	9 2 11½	" Coals, Wood, 94 orders ...	9 14 0
" Amount of St. Mary's monthly collections ...	12 8 3	" Stationery ...	0 19 6
" Donations ...	7 8 6	" Passage to Nelson Orphanage for 1 child ...	0 12 6
	£33 2 2	" Cash in hand ...	1 13 8
			£33 2 2

REMEDIES FOR SEA SICKNESS.

Now that the holiday season is approaching when many of our readers will be tempted to take a trip by sea, the following list of remedies for *mal de mer* will be found interesting. Critical persons might say that some of these are contradictory, but this is only apparently the case, for a trial of one or more will give the same result in the end:—

- Dine well before embarking.
- Promenade on deck.
- Keep in your cabin.
- Remain lying down, with valise on the stomach.
- Take some rum.
- Take antipyrine.
- Drink a glass of sea water every morning.
- Eat well.
- Eat little.
- Wear a wide flannel belt.
- Keep your gaze to seaward.
- Don't look at the sea.
- Have on the stomach a sachet filled with sea salt.
- Take every morning a little brandy.
- Follow the motion of the vessel, whether in walking or in sitting down.
- Retain a small stone, or, better, a cherrystone, in the mouth.
- Be gay, put away melancholy, avoid reading and writing and serious occupations.
- Give yourself up to serious and interesting studies.
- Drink only lemon water.
- Hold a lemon on the hand during crossing.
- Do nothing to keep yourself from *mal de mer*.

Witches Oil cures pains and aches, neuralgia, headache, sciatica, rheumatism. Price, 2s 6d. Try it.—A.

Spring
Spring
Spring
Spring
Spring

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO., DUNEDIN,

Are now showing all the Latest Productions from the Leading Factories of the World for Spring and Summer Wear.

Novelties in Dress Materials, Mantles, Millinery, Underclothing, Lace Goods, Sunshades, Trimmings, Hosiery, Prints, Muslins, Household Linens, Furnishings, Clothing, Mercery, Tweeds, etc., etc.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS
To His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNEDIN.

SIEVWRIGHT BROS. AND CO.,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN

HOTEL BROKERS AND AGENTS.

We have some of the Best Hotels in the South Island on our books for Sale.

Valuations made and advances arranged on Hotels.

R. S. BLACK,

RABBIT EXPORTER, DUNEDIN.

Is prepared to receive Rabbits, t Cattle Yards, Maitara, and Ocean Beach, Bluff.

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

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Box 230. Office, opposite Telegraph Office, Dunedin.

J A M E S K E E N E Y,

Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

WELLINGTON,

Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and general public.

Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines, and Spirits in stock. Trains pass the door every five minutes.

JAMES KEENEY

Proprietor.

Telephone 1193.

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Monumental, Marble, Granite . . .

. . . and Stone Works,

CORNER OF VICTORIA & LORNE STREETS,

AUCKLAND, EAST.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CHURCH FONTS, TABLETS, &c.

IRON RAILINGS and STONE SURROUNDINGS.

Designs and Price Lists free on application.

Restoration work carefully attended to.

ARTHUR NATHAN'S
"RELIABLE" TEAS

CEYLON, INDIAN and BLENDED,

Have for years past maintained their superior character for UNIFORM QUALITY and GOOD VALUE.

Householders will find them the most economical to buy, yet for Strength and Fragrance they LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

ASK FOR . . .

ARTHUR NATHAN'S LEAD
PACKETS RELIABLE TEA

and see that you get them and none other.

ARTHUR NATHAN,
AUCKLAND.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOTS!



The old shop still Leads,
SIMON Our Qualities and
Prices give
Satisfaction.
Don't Forget Us.

Largest Stock in the
City.
Test our Prices.

BROS.

COUNTRY FRIENDS.—Send for our
new Price List: it will surprise you.

BOOT MANUFACTURERS,

GEORGE ST., near Octagon,

also

PRINCES ST., opp. Post Office., Dunedin.
(Continental Boot Depot.)

SILVERINE

A perfect substitute for Silver at a Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish and Wears White all through. More durable than Electroplate, at one-third the cost.

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction to thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices:

Tea, After noon and Egg Spoons	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

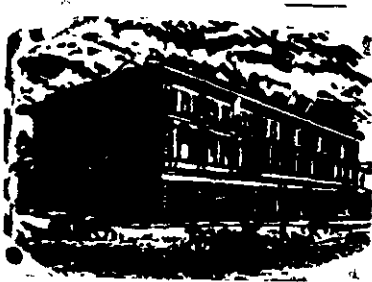
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EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

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 Con-
tinuance of the same for
my successors I feel quite
satisfied that the reputa-
tion 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.

C R I T E R I O N H O T E L,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the above well-known house from MR. JAMES LISTON, so long and favourably known in connection with its management. We need hardly assure our Friends and the General Public that we will make the CRITERION a really comfortable home for COMMERCIAL MEN and TRAVELLERS.

IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am compelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in the Colony.

JAMES LISTON.

PRICE & BULLEID,
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.

People We Hear About.

Lord Brampton, of England, recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday.

Mr. E. A. Rennie, Auditor-General of New South Wales, celebrated his eightieth birthday on the 16th October. He has been continuously in the Audit Office since 1846.

Dr. Nicholas Bjerring died on September 10, at his home in New York. He was born in Denmark in 1831, was educated at various European universities, arrived in America 35 years ago, was for many years a clergyman of the Greek Church, then a Protestant minister, but finally found rest in the Catholic faith. He left on record his conviction that 'our entire United States will some day become Catholic.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been making an electioneering tour in Nova Scotia. Alluding to his decoration at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen he said:—'Titles and badges do not make the man, and I myself would prefer to be called plain Wilfrid Laurier. I commenced my political career under plain Alexander McKenzie who began life as a stone-cutter, and who lived and died plain Alexander McKenzie.'

There recently arrived in Dublin Mr. Felix McGill the well-known American philanthropist. Mr. McGill, seeing the necessity of a higher education for poor boys, endowed a college for their education. This school is known by the name of the McGill Institute, and has been the means of laying the foundation for boys to rise to the priesthood. His sisters, Misses S. and M. McGill are also with him. Miss May S. McGill is the authoress of the romance founded on facts, *Little Orphan Annie*, the title of the book, has been written for the sake of charity, and it has received the most flattering comments from the Press. This book has already been used in a number of colleges for premiums.

There are some interesting recollections of a brilliant Irishman in Mr. Sutherland Edwards's recently published autobiography. Edward Michael Whitty, the Irishman referred to, was the author of two remarkable books—one a novel, called *Friends in Bohemia*; the other, a book of sketches of prominent Parliamentarians of his time. He had a genius for coining phrases that have 'stuck.' Perhaps his two most notable descriptions in brief are those of the House of Commons as 'the best club in London,' and the haughty cab as 'the gondola of London.' These phrases are constantly used in conversation and in the Press, and it is well to know their author.

The *Catholic News* gives this instance of plucky and commendable resistance to unjust discrimination: 'A young Jewess of South Carolina, who, because of her race and religion, was discriminated against by the public school authorities, has shown Catholics who are similarly treated how to assert their rights. In Florence, S.C., Miss Gertrude Jacobi, after a competition with a number of other young women, was chosen as a public school teacher. Some time later several of the school trustees held a meeting and rescinded their former action. They did this, they admitted, simply because Miss Jacobi was a Jewess. But that young woman knew what were her rights. And so she promptly brought suit for £5000 damages, charging conspiracy for the deprivation of her rights as a citizen on account of her race and faith. This case will be watched with interest, says our esteemed contemporary, for if Miss Jacobi wins, Catholic teachers who are kept out of public positions solely because of their religion will have been taught how to get justice.'

If this has been truly called the biographical age (says the *London Tablet*), Mr. Thompson Cooper may fairly claim to be a man of his time. He has contributed no fewer than 1442 of the 'lives' appearing in *The Dictionary of National Biography*—the record number. A man who has written so many excellent biographies of other people naturally provokes an interest in his own. The fact that he himself edited *Men of the Time* down to a recent edition accounts for the absence of his name from its pages, and also from the pages of books of the same class following on the track of *Men of the Time*

and depending in part for their information upon it. In another list of names, however, Mr. Thompson Cooper's does appear—the list of *Rome's Recruits*, issued many years ago in the pages of a weekly paper; for Mr. Thompson Cooper, now a veteran in the ranks of journalists, is one of the many members of that profession who have been added to the Catholic Church.

Many of the potentates of Europe derive their incomes not solely from the royal treasury but from some large manufacturing interests. The Czar of Russia, for instance, is one of the largest vine growers in the world. His wines, equal to the best which France produces, are exported to the Orient or sold throughout his kingdom. His near relatives, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenbourg, are celebrated horse breeders; the King of Saxony derives a yearly income of £100,000 from his porcelain factory. The Duke of Coburg adds materially to his resources by selling fruit, while the Prince Regent of Bavaria has found a fortune in cheese and tobacco. The Duke of Slesvig-Holstein-Augustenburg, brother-in-law to Emperor William, runs the largest starch factory in Germany. One of the most famous horticulturists in the empire is the Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, his bulbs and plants being sold all over the world. All the silver coined in Germany is produced by mines belonging to the Prince of Stolberg. Prince Herbert Bismarck owns large paper mills and factories at Sachsenwald, which brings to him annually hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Emperor himself, not to be outdone by the princelings of his realm, owns a porcelain factory at Charlottenbourg, which furnishes no small part of his income.

Of the British writers that are more or less prominently in the public eye, we find that Henry James is an American—an old Harvard man. William L. Alden, the novelist, is also American by birth and training. Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet) is a full-blood Breton. Swinburne claims a mingled French and Scandinavian ancestry. So, in his day, did Lord Tennyson. Richard Le Gallienne's blood is 'mostly French,' and his family were from Guernsey. The gifted Rossetti family were Italy's gift to England. Marie Corelli is half Celt, half Italian. M. de Blowitz, the noted Paris correspondent of the *Times*, is an Austrian. Israel Zangwill, the Jewish writer, is German by immediate descent, though probably not by birth. Coventry Patmore also claimed German blood. And Robert Browning is described as 'a strange admixture of English, Scotch, German, Dutch, and Creole.' Among the honored beards of strangers that have added a lustre to British art, Mr. Alma-Tadema is a Hollander by birth and education; Mr. Briton Riviere is of French extraction; Mr. Whistler is American by birth and training; so, too, is Mr. Abbey, R.A. Of the famous living singers that have made England their temporary or permanent home, Made Albani is a French-Canadian; Madame Melba an Australian; Christina Nilsson (Countess de Miranda) is a Swede; and Adelina Patti is of Italian extraction, but was born in Madrid. Of the men who have added a lustre to British science, Siemens, the great metallurgist and electrician, was born and educated in Germany. To the Fatherland also the Right Hon. Friedrich Max-Müller, the famous Oxford philologist, just deceased, owed his birth and education.

FAMOUS ORDERS.

'THE most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle,' which has just been conferred upon the Earl of Hopetoun, is the smallest of the three great Orders of knighthood in point of numbers, and the longest in point of title. It consists of the Sovereign and British princes, and sixteen knights. 'The most illustrious Order of St. Patrick' includes, besides royalties, twenty-two knights, while 'the most noble Order of the Garter,' the most coveted of all distinctions, has twenty-five companions, including foreign Sovereigns and princes. Only two living peers possess two of these Orders—those being the Earl of Rosebery and the Duke of Buccleuch, who have both K.G. and K.T. after their names. The late Duke of Argyll, whose vacant Thistle was bestowed on Lord Hopetoun, also enjoyed that proud distinction.

RABBITSKINS.

RABBITSKINS.

EDWARD THOMAS & CO.,

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF
—RABBITSKINS—

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

NO COMMISSION. In the Colony.

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

Notice of Removal.

MR. T. J. COLLINS, DENTIST,

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

ENTRANCE next to BRISCOE AND CO.

BEATH AND CO.

CASHIEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH, Fashionable Drapers, Milliners, and Costumiers.

Good!
it's
Mason's
MASON'S EXTRACT
HERBS
NON-INTOXICATING BEER

The most palatable, thirst-quenching, refreshing, animating tonic drink producible.
For every OPEN-AIR WORKER and all employed in shops, mills, manufactories, and homes.
IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED.
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 3 gallons. Of all Grocers & Druggists.
Sample Bottle Free 9 Stamps & for 1d. per bottle.
NEWMAN & MASON, PORTLAND.

Good! It's
MASON'S

Extract of Herbs.

N.Z. Price: 8d per Bottle.

MASON'S WINE ESSENCE.

9d. per Bottle.

Send 1/- in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.

AGENTS WANTED.

SOLE AGENT—

C. J. BADHAM
CHRISTCHURCH.

MASON'S
WINE
ESSENCES
NON-INTOXICATING.

A Bottle will make a Gallon of delicious Wine. Sample bottle post free for stamps.
A Lady writes—"The bot 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 & bot. makes 3 gals. Sample bot. stamps or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free, for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED

O T A G O H O T E L,
RATTRAY ST., DUNEDIN.

JOHN LAFFEY ... PROPRIETOR.
(late of Gridiron Hotel).

J. LAFFEY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation both inside and outside. Mr. Laffey still retains the sole right to import from France the well-known Wines and Liquors for which Court's Hotel has been famous. He has at present a large stock of these celebrated brands.

Medicinal Port Wine a specialty.

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.

BALLINBROS

THIS IS JUST WHAT I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR

SARSAPARILLA

IS THE VERY BEST.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L,
CORN

CASHEL AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Three minutes' walk from Post Office and Railway Station.

BRYAN FLYNN ... PROPRIETOR
(Late of Gladstone Hotel).

Every Accommodation. Good table kept.

Beers, Wines and Spirits of best quality.

Dunedin Ale on Draught.

HENRY FIELDER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,

Manners and Lombard Streets, WELLINGTON.

Has the Largest Stock of high classed Household Furniture in New Zealand.

£50,000 Stock to select from.

Drawing Room Suites from £13. Dining Room £12 10s.

CALL AND INSPECT OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HENRY FIELDER.

.. BENJAMIN GUM ..

For Coughs and Colds.

This justly popular remedy now enjoys the largest sale of any Cough Mixture in New Zealand.

The reason is this—It cures quickly even a chronic cough. It allays the annoying, tickling and huskiness of recent colds. It is pleasant to take. Children really like it. It dissolves hard, tough, viscid phlegm. Causes free and easy expectoration. Reduces inflammatory symptoms. And last but not least, it is a cheap remedy, and one bottle usually breaks up the worst cold.

Benjamin Gum, price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Obtainable everywhere.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

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

KOOLIBAH Cures unbroken Chilblains, allays Irritation almost instantly.

BEATH AND CO., DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH, respectfully request your support and kind recommendation.

Belfast Manures & Special Fertilisers

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

A reference to our Analyses and Price List for these High-grade Manures (DELIVERED AT STATIONS) will convince the most sceptical.

BELFAST HIGH-GRADE MANURES.

Turnip Manure for light land.

Turnip Manure for heavy land.

Mangel and Potato Manure.

Rape and Green Crop Manure.

Prices delivered at Stations (sacks in):

North of Balclutha, £5 13s 6d per ton; North of Waipahi, £5 16s per ton; South of Waipahi, £5 18s 6d per ton.

BELFAST OAT MANURE.

BELFAST WHEAT AND BARLEY MANURE.

Prices delivered at Stations (sacks in):

North of Balclutha, £6 3s 6d per ton; North of Waipahi, £6 6s per ton; South of Waipahi, £6 8s 6d per ton.

NOTE.—These quotations are for orders of 30cwt. and over. When the quantity purchased exceeds 5 tons, 2s 6d per ton allowed. When the quantity purchased exceeds 10 tons, 5s per ton allowed.

FISON'S POTATO AND TURNIP FERTILISERS, BONEDUST, SUPERPHOSPHATES, Etc.

Prices delivered on Trucks at Dunedin (sacks in):

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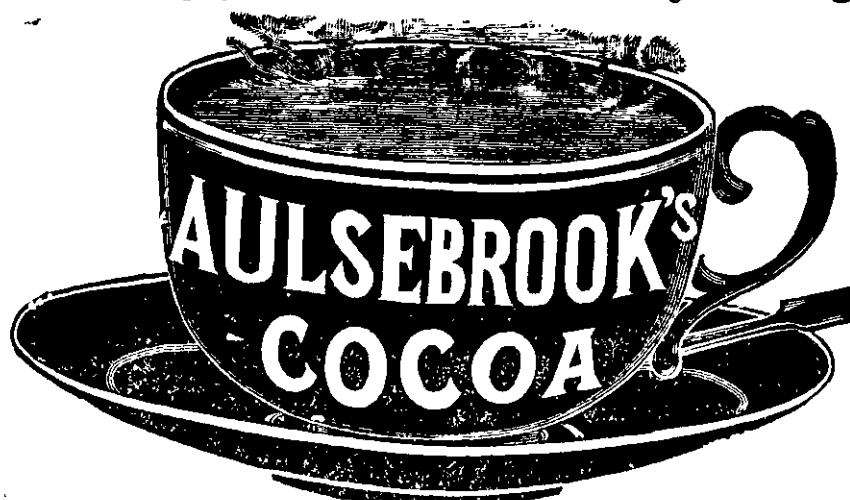
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