Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

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November 25, Sunday.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Pentecost.

St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr.

26, Monday.—St. Silvester, Abbot.

27, Tuesday.—St. Virgilius, Bishop and Confessor.

28, Wednesday.—St. Gregory III., Pope and Confessor.

29, Thursday.—St. Gelasius, Pope and Confessor. Biessed Cuthbert Maine, Martyr.

30, Friday.—St. Andrew, Apostle

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1, Saturday.—St. Didacus, Confessor. December

ST. ANDREW, APOSTLE.

One day when St. John the Baptist was walking on the banks of the Jordan with two of his disciples, he beheld cur Blessed Lord pass by, whereupon he exclaimed: 'Behold the Lamb or God. Behold Him Who taketh away the sins of the world.' His disciples on hearing these words left him and went after Jesus, Who, turning to them, said: 'Whom seek ye?' They answered: 'Master, where dwellest Thou?' Being invited by our Blessed Lord to come and see, they followed Him and remained with Him the remainder of that day. that day.

One of these disciples was St. Andrew the Apostle, brother of St. Peter and son of Jona, who was a fisherman of Bethsaida on the shores of Lake Genesareth. St. Andrew had thus the honor of being the first of the Apostles who followed Jesus, and also of introducing the first of the Apostles who followed Jesus, and also of introducing to our Lord his brother Simon, who was destined to be the head of the Apostolic College. The two brothers were present at our Lord's first miracle at the marriage-feast of Cana, and were shortly afterwards baptised in the name of Jesus. In the autumn of the same year they received a formal call to the apostleship, when our Blersed Lord, finding them engaged in fishing in the lake, bade them follow Him, for that hencetorth they should be fishers of men. And immediately they left all and followed Jesus.

After our Lord's Resurrection and the Descent of the Holy Ghost St. Andrew preached the Gospel in Scythia and afterwards in Greece. His glorious martyrdom took place at Patras in the province of Achaia, the principal circumstances attended it being related in the office for his Feast.

Like his brother St. Peter, St. Andrew had the honor of being

lated in the office for his Feast.

Like his brother St. Peter, St. Andrew had the honor of being crucified after the example of his Divine Master. When he was preaching the Mystery of the Cross and converting a great number of people, the Proconcul Egeus said to him in a rage, 'Cease bo isting of Christ: all his fine discourses did not hinder him from being crucified by the Jews.' In answer to this Andrew reminded him that our Blessed Redeemer submitted of his own accord to the death of the Cross in order to save mankind. Thereupon the Proconsul exhorted him to save his own life by sacrificing to idols. To this the Apostle replied, 'I offer sacrifice each day to the One, All-powerful and true God. And to Him I sacrifice on the Altar not the flesh of oxen or of goats but the Lamb without spot—the Lamb who after He has been immolated and eaten by all the people remains for ever living and entire.'

He has been immolated and eaten by all the people remains for ever living and entire.'

On hearing these words Egeus, transported with rage, ordered him to be cast into a dungeon. Having been condemned by the Proconsul to die upon the cross, the Apostle full of juy was led to the place of execution. As soon as he beheld the cross on which he was to suffer, he cried out, 'Hail precious cross, that has been consecrated by the Body of my Lord and adorned with his limbs as with rich jewels! I came to thee exulting and glad, receive me with joy into thine arms. Ogood cross that hast received beauty from our Lord's limbs, I have ardently loved thee, long have I desired and sought thee! Now thou art found by me and art made ready for my longing soul. Receive me into thy arms, taking me from among men, and present me to my Master, that He Who redeemed me on thee, may receive me by thee.' It is related that for two days Andrew hung suspended on the gibbet never ceasing to give thanks to God and to preach the mystery of the Cross to the assembled people. At length, his last moment having arrived, he raised his eyes to heaven, and having recommended his soul to God, happily expired.

BLESSED CUTHBERT MAINE, PRIEST AND MARTYR.

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The Blessed Cuthbert Maine was born in the neighborhood of Barnstaple in the County of Devon, and was brought up by his uncle, a minister of the established Church, who had him ordained at an early age, being desirous that he should succeed him in his benefice. He was much loved on account of his sweet and amiable disposition, but becoming unsettled in religious matters, he passed over to Douay and was there reconciled to the Catholic Church. Having completed his course of Theology and received the Saored Order of Priesthood, Father Maine was sent upon the English Mission. During the few months which elapsed before his apprehension, he exercised the sacred ministry in the neighborhood of Truro in the County of Cornwall. Here he was apprehended by the sheriff of the County. After he had remained for three months in prison, he was arraigned on a charge of high treason at the Michaelmas Assizes. Though no sufficient evidence was forthcoming, he was found guilty and condemned to death.

After the execution his body was subjected to the usual butchery. His four quarters were hung up at Barnstaple, Bodmin, Tregny and Launceston castle, and his head was set upon a pole in the public highway.

The Blessed Cuthbert Maine was the first of thet glorious band

Tregny and Launceston out.,
the public highway.
The Blessed Cuthbert Maine was the first of that glorious band
of missionary priests educated in the seminaries abroad, who were
cruelly butchered for the faith under the barbarous laws of Elizabeth
and her successors. He suffered at Launceston on November 29, and her successors. He suffered at Launceston on Nov. A.D. 1577, and was beatified by Pope Leo XIII., A.D. 1886.

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T ETERINARY SHOEING PORGE,

WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR (Late of Omaru).

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

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALITY.

The McCormick Harve-ting 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 .-- **

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.—.* ment.--.*.

Lyttelton Times says:—"Gawne and Co., the manufacturers, of George street, Dunedin, send us a sample of their Worcestershire Sauce, made like Lea and Perrin's "from the receipt of a country nobleman," who must have been a fastidious feeder, and Gawne and Co. must have got the same receipt, as their sauce is indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's. People who like a relish with their meats—and what man does not—should be grateful to that anonymous country nobleman for spending his time in experimenting to such good purpose.—.**

A RICH RETURN.

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When a mixture attains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisements,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put to in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—**