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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.

THE RONGAHERE CASE AGAIN.

SOME time ago it became our duty to flay the Otago Educational Institute for its cool and deliberate breach of a promise to give 'moral and material support' to Miss Annett and to teachers who, like her, should be made to suffer financial loss or serious inconvenience through the pressure of bigotry. Our readers are aware of the series of outrages directed against Miss Annett—solely because of her profession of the Catholic faith—by a menagerie of raging fanatics in sleepy Rongahere. The criminal persecution of the young lady culminated in the destruction of her house and effects by the hands of an incendiary, and in threats which compelled her to resign her position and seek safety in a civilised district where bigots cease from troubling and the assailants of unprotected women do not enjoy the consideration and protection extended to the white savages who have branded with an indelible disgrace the name of Rongahere. When the time came for giving Miss Annett the 'material' support which her losses demanded, the Institute boldly ran away from its magniloquent undertaking of a few months before. The Institute's promises were like lover's oaths, or those of which Ralpho reasons in *Hudibras* :—

Oaths are but words, and words but wind.
Too feeble implements to bind,
And hold with deeds proportion, so.
As shadows to a substance do.

Miss Annett received neither the material nor moral support so loftily decreed. Her case was almost contemptuously dismissed from further consideration; the police 'could find no clue' in the face of a local conspiracy of silence to shield the criminals; and the putrescent 'Rongahere incident' was consigned to the grave.

But it has risen again, like the ghost of murdered Banquo. Last week it, so to speak, stalked into the meeting of the Otago Education Board, and the attempt to 'lay' it resulted in the passing of the following resolution, on the motion of Mr. Mackenzie: 'That the Board should consider the propriety of adequately compensating Miss Annett for the loss she suffered through the dastardly actions of certain disreputable persons at Rongahere, and that the Government be recommended to place £60 on the Estimates for that purpose.' Mr. Mackenzie detailed the circumstances under which Miss Annett—a gifted girl of irreproachable character and considerable scholastic attainments—was compelled to shake off her feet the dust of Rongahere. The local intolerants, he declared, 'would not dare to have treated a man in such a way. The Board should not permit such dastardly acts to be inflicted on a sensitive lady without doing something to compensate her for the pecuniary loss she had sustained. A great principle was involved in the case. Surely in free Otago it should be possible for them to send a lady to any school in the district and feel that she was safe from being molested. The highest and most refined civilisation in any country was marked by the freedom from insult enjoyed by women and children when following their daily avocations, and when any departure was

made from that standard—as in the case of Miss Annett—the participators of such an outrage should be made to feel that not only the whole voice and power of the Board, but also that of the Government, was against them.'

THE STOKE CASE.

In summing up the first of the cases of common assault alleged to have been committed by Brother Kilian at the Stoke Orphanage, Mr. Justice Edwards (as reported by the *N.Z. Times* and the *Otago Daily Times*) said it was beyond doubt that at the time in question 'there was a strong spirit of insubordination in the school,' and that if obedience in the specific matter before him, out of which the alleged assault was stated to have arisen, had not been enforced, 'there would have been an end to all discipline in the school, and the staff might as well have packed up their portmanteaux and left the establishment to "these young gentlemen" ; that 'two of the Crown witnesses swore one thing and two another on this point'; that 'one of the great evils at the present time was the growing evil of insubordination among the young, of which our criminal courts offered only too many instances. It was shocking,' he continued, 'sometimes to look at the calendar and see the number of persons charged with crimes who had New Zealand set down as their place of birth. This unfortunate state of things, in his humble opinion, was very largely due to the fact that the necessary discipline was no longer enforced as it should be, and a spirit of insubordination was growing up among the youth which was dangerous to the whole community.' Brother Kilian was acquitted on two charges of common assault. Further reference to the Stoke cases will be found in our news columns.

STILL THEY COME.

LONDON Tablet of October 20, gives the names and addresses of 24 Anglican clergymen who have been received into the Catholic Church since the publication of the Bull *Apostolica Cura*, on Anglican Orders, in September, 1896. The list is partial and incomplete. It comprises one rector, three chaplains (one a Navy chaplain), six vicars, nine curates, and two members of the Cowley Community. The most notable among the list of converts is Father Maturin, lately of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley, Oxford.

It is, perhaps, the usual experience to find that—in the words of the Spanish proverb—'another's care hangs by a hair.' But the spirit of divine charity breathes wheresoever it wills. And thus from time to time we meet with records of touching kindness among the clergy of the separated Churches. We have, for instance, a pleasant memory of the grave face and dignified bearing of a pious Anglican clergyman who was instrumental in securing the benefit of our ministrations to a stricken Catholic tramp who had 'humped his bluey' for the last time, and lay gasping by the mystic door that opens through 'the leaning wall of life' to the great soul-world that lies Beyond. A touching story of a similar golden deed comes to us in the columns of the *Michigan Catholic*. The scene is near Durand in the State of Michigan. A collision had occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, and Thomas Hamlin, a well-known engineer, had been crushed and ripped in a way that was fearful to see. He—or most

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of him—was extricated from beneath the ruins of his battered engine. 'It was seen,' says our Michigan contemporary, 'that he was in a dying condition, and as he implored those about him to call a priest, and there being no Catholic clergyman residing at the place, some kind-hearted person hastily summoned a Methodist minister, the Rev. Mr. Roedel, of Durand. Mr. Roedel hastened immediately to the scene of the accident. Mr. Hamlin saw at once that he was not a priest, and courteously declining his proffered services the injured man asked him to send for a priest. The nearest priest, the Rev. George O'Sullivan, resided at Gaines which was six miles distant, and there was no way of reaching him except by driving across the country. The brave engineer was each moment growing weaker and weaker, and the attempt to reach Father O'Sullivan and convey him back to Durand before the man had breathed his last was deemed hopeless. However, Rev. Mr. Roedel (God reward him for his noble act!) hurried to his own house, hitched up his horse and drove over to Gaines and returned as fast as his horse could be driven to Durand with the priest.'

'Poor Hamlin,' says the *Catholic*, 'died just five minutes before Father O'Sullivan's arrival. Rev. Mr. Roedel's part in the sad tragedy is worthy of the highest praise, and Christians of all denominations cannot but admire his noble charity and generosity.' We lift our hat to Brother Roedel. If 'the wealth of a soul is measured by how much it can feel' for others, the Methodist divine of Durand is plainly one of dear Charity's millionaires.

AND we are best of all led to
Men's principles by what they do.

CONSISTENCY A JEWEL. Uncle Sam's principles and his practice are eating each other up—like Kilkenny cats. Article XIII. of the Constitution of the United States, which has been part of the supreme law of the land since 1865, runneth thus: 'Article XIII., Section 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.' But article X. of the treaty with the yellow Sultan of Sulu Archipelago recognises slavery as an established institution, acknowledges the right of ownership of human beings as chattels, and in express terms regards the slave as having a market value, like a horse or an ox. Article III. of the treaty recognises polygamy as one of the rights of the much-married Sultan and his Datus, because it is a part of their religion. But the New York *Freeman* points out that 'a Mormon—although polygamy was also a part of his religion—was recently expelled from the Senate because he had three wives.' Great is the Sultan of Sulu! And Uncle Sam—like 'Soapy Sam' Wilberforce—has been spoiling his 'agreeability' somewhat in this Sulu mess by his 'palpable inconsistency.'

A CURIOUS SURVIVAL. It was stated some years ago in the *North American Review* that people in the Philippines get so accustomed to earthquakes that they pay no particular attention to them: they expect the 'quakes' and are perfectly satisfied when the houses begin to stagger like drunken men and the solid earth to roll like the long swell of the Pacific. In a somewhat similar way English Protestants have here and there resigned themselves to the survival of certain distinctively Catholic practices of pre-Reformation times. Thomas Cromwell, for instance—Henry VIII.'s lay-vicar-general—forbade the ringing of the *Angelus* bell. He ordered that 'the knolling of the *Aves*, which,' he said, 'has been brought in and begun by the pretence of the Bishop of Rome's pardon, henceforth be omitted.' But the *Angelus* bell continued, none the less, to ring out from many a spire and tower—knolling for departed days, and 'Reformed' officials and clergy and laity learned to tolerate this reminder of doctrines and devotions which had been placed under the ban of the law. As late as 1886 a Protestant antiquarian, Mr. Bubb, protested vigorously against the proposed discontinuance of the ringing of 'the eight-o'clock bell' (the old *Angelus* bell) at Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, off the coast of Kent. The bell is still rung out thrice a day—in morning, noon, and evening—from many a Lutheran church in the Scandinavian countries: a far-off memory of the faith that was spread over those lands in the days when St. Eric wore the royal crown in Sweden, St. Canute in Denmark, and St. Olave in Norway.

But one of the most curious survivals of the pre-Reformation days is the old Catholic common seal which is still in use in the Puritan town of Rye. 'It is not a little curious,' says a writer in the *Hastings Observer*, 'that Rye's town seal should be, of all municipal corporations, perhaps the most Papal in the whole kingdom. It is composed of an enshrined figure of the Madonna and Child, around which are the words: *Ave Maria plena gratia Dominus tecum*. I mentioned to a well known High Church clergyman in Hastings the fact that

through centuries of hard and fast Protestantism, Rye's town council has been using this seal, when the reply came: "Well, poor people, it didn't hurt them. We may well suppose they didn't understand it." I am not prepared to endorse this, as it may appear to some readers, cynical observation. I merely mention it as a strange fact that while, through generations, the ancient town should be condemning what it called "Mariolatry," in all its shapes and forms, it nevertheless, on its every important legal document, had impressed the figure of the Mother of God encircled with the invocation: "Hail, Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee." The local historian may by-and-by have something to say on this point.'

CLERICAL CELIBACY. 'CLAPPER-CLAWING' is the comparatively mild term with which Samuel Butler used to express the tornadoes and waterspouts of vituperation that used to be directed by certain controversialists against the celibacy of the Catholic clergy. This suggestive form of abuse is now happily left to impostors of the Slattery add Ruthven type and to such-like scavengers and camp-followers of the clerical profession. For many years past thoughtful Protestants have been experiencing a gradual change of mind and heart with regard to what Hallam, in his *Constitutional History*, terms this 'most ancient and universal rule of discipline.' A leading article in the Melbourne *Argus* of March 11, 1896, urged the Anglican Bishop Goe to 'in future let the young unmarried men be selected for the wilds instead of the married ones. They don't want parsonages or furniture,' continued the writer; 'a bicycle and a portmanteau would constitute all their belongings, and fresh young enthusiastic workers would do more good and infuse more energy into a district in a few months than could be accomplished in as many years by an elderly gentleman encumbered with wife and children—to say nothing of the horse.' Which is a mild plea for a young celibate clergy on the ground both of energy and economy.

But thus far the benefits of temporary or perpetual clerical celibacy have been best realised by our separated brethren as an article for export. It is chiefly in connection with the foreign mission-field that they realise the force of St. Paul's words: 'He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please God. But he that is with a wife is solicitous for the things of the world, how he may please his wife; and he is divided' (1. Cor. vii., 33-34). Dr. Robert Needham Cust—who devoted himself for over fifty years to work in connection with various Protestant mission-fields—plies his whip and scorpion against the average missionary for his early and 'reckless marrying.' It indicates, he maintains (in his *Missionary Methods*), a lack of 'self-denial' and 'self-consecration.' He would 'let no male missionary marry till he has had ten years' service in the field,' and would strongly 'encourage Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods.' After the cruel murder of the Stewarts and other Protestant missionaries in China in 1895, Mr. Labouchere wrote in his paper, *Truth*: 'If really it is deemed desirable to make an effort to convert the Chinese in provinces where we cannot protect our citizens, the task should be placed in the hands of men wifeless and childless, ready to live in poverty, and to die, if needed, as martyrs; but, above all things, of approved intelligence and discretion. A person should not go into missionary work as a profession in which he can keep himself and his family. It was not in this way that Christianity first made its way.' Married missionaries often undoubtedly display great zeal and earnestness in their work. But the presence of a wife and little children is not exactly the sort of thing that naturally makes for heroism when famine or bubonic plague sets about devouring the massed populations of the East, or the Pagan begins to rage and thirst for the blood of the 'Western devil' in his diabolical way. In a remarkable article in the *National Review* for December, 1897, Rev. H. Hensley Henson (an Anglican clergyman) says that the wedded missionary cannot, 'save in the rarest cases, be conceived in the heroic category. The true missionary,' he adds, 'is normally unmarried, unprofessional, heroic.' Of the Catholic missionaries he says: 'Nowhere does the Roman Church wear so noble and Christian an aspect as in the mission-field. This is the reluctant admission of her foes, as well as the legitimate pride of her members.'

No courage 'mounteth with occasion' so spontaneously as that which arises from a sense of duty to God and love of neighbor. And it is least trammelled when one stands alone, like Pietro della Miccia—without tearful wife and scared children tugging at one's heart-strings. In connection with a similar subject the *Ave Maria* retells a very *apropos* incident related by Father Girod, a missionary from Tonkin. It occurred when Father Girod was in the Foreign Missions' Seminary, Paris. 'He was,' says the *Ave*, 'on duty one day in the "Martyrs' Hall," giving to the different visitors information as to the various paintings and other objects that constitute the seminary's missionary museum. In one group of callers was a young man of about 20 years of age, an extreme type of the Parisian dude, who had glanced rather superciliously

at some of the pictures and curiosities, and entirely ignored others. Approaching Father Girod when the other visitors had left the hall, this youth looked the priest squarely in the face, and asked: "But, after all, Monsieur l'Abbé, I should like to know why Catholic priests don't marry." Father Girod simply turned toward an Anamite picture representing the awful agony of Blessed Cornay, whom the executioners were cutting into pieces, and replied: "Look there, young man, and tell me whether, when one has a wife and children, one is apt to have a taste for that kind of life and death." The dandy did look, and then, respectfully asking permission to shake the priest's hand, wished him good luck and retired."

ADVENT.

ITS STORY AND ITS SYMBOLISM.

On Sunday next, December 2, the Advent season begins. The name is given by the Church to the period, of between three and four weeks from Advent Sunday (which is always the Sunday nearest to the feast of St. Andrew) to Christmas eve. During it she desires that her children should practise fasting, works of penance, meditation, and prayer, in order to prepare themselves for celebrating worthily the coming (*adventum*) of the Son of God in the flesh, to promote his spiritual advent within their own souls, and to school themselves to look forward with hope and joy to his second advent, when he shall come again to judge mankind.

It is impossible to fix the precise time when the season of Advent began to be observed. A canon of a Council at Saragossa, in 380, forbade the faithful to absent themselves from the Church services during the three weeks from December 17th to the Epiphany; this is perhaps the earliest trace on record of the observance of Advent. The singing of the 'greater antiphons' at Vespers is commenced, according to the Roman ritual, on the very day specified by the Council of Saragossa: this can hardly be a mere coincidence. In the fifth century Advent seems to have been assimilated to Lent, and kept as a time of fasting and abstinence for 40 days, or even longer—i.e. from Martinmas (Nov. 11) to Christmas eve. In the Sacramentary of Gregory the Great there are Masses for five Sundays in Advent; but about the ninth century these were reduced to four, and so they have ever since remained. 'We may therefore consider the present discipline of the observance of Advent as having lasted a thousand years, at least as far as the Church of Rome is concerned.'

With regard to fasting and abstinence during Advent, the practice has always greatly varied, and still varies, in different parts of the Church. Strictness has been observed, after which came a period of relaxation, followed by a return to strictness. At the present time, the Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent are observed as fast days by English and Irish Catholics, but in France and other Continental countries the ancient discipline has long ago died out, except among religious communities. In Australia, New Zealand, and the United States the general rule for fast and abstinence is only on Friday. All nuptial solemnities or festivals are prohibited during Advent.

There is a marvellous beauty in the offices and rites of the Church during this season. The lessons, generally taken from the prophecies of Isaiah, remind us how the desire and expectation, not of Israel only, but of all nations, carried forward the thoughts of mankind, before the time of Jesus Christ, to a Redeemer one day to be revealed; they also strike the note of preparation, watchfulness, compunction, hope. In the Gospels we hear of the terrors of the last judgment, that second advent which those who despise the first will not escape; of the witness borne by John the Precursor, and of the 'mighty works' by which the Saviour's life supplied a solid foundation and justification for that witness. At Vespers, the seven greater antiphons, or anthems—beginning on December 17th, the first of the seven greater Ferias preceeding Christmas eve—are a noteworthy feature of the liturgical year. They are called the O's of Advent, on account of the manner in which they commence; they are all addressed to Christ; and they are double—that is, they are sung entire both before and after the Magnificat. Of the first, *O Sapientia, quæ ex ore Altissimi prodixisti*, etc., a trace still remains in the words *O Sapientia* printed in the calendar of the Anglican Prayer Book opposite December 16—words which probably not one person in 10,000 using the Prayer Book understands. The purple hue of penance is the only color used in the services of Advent, except on the feasts of saints. In many other points Advent resembles Lent: during its continuance, in Masses de Tempore, the *Gloria in excelsis* is suppressed, the organ is silent, the deacon sings *Benedicamus Domino* at the end of Mass instead of *Ite Missa est*, and marriages are not solemnised. On the other hand, the *Alléluia*, the word of gladness, is only once or twice interrupted during Advent, and the organ finds its voice on the third Sunday: the Church, by these vestiges of joy, signifying that the assured expectation of a Redeemer whose birth she will soon celebrate fills her heart, and checks the gloom of her mourning with these gleams of brightness.

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THE SEE OF SYDNEY.

ELECTION OF COADJUTOR BISHOP.

THREE NUTSHELL BIOGRAPHIES.

As stated in our last issue, the election of a Coadjutor Bishop, with right of succession to the See of Sydney took place on Wednesday, November 14. At 9.30 a.m. the members of the Cardinal Archbishop's Council and the irremovable rectors, in response to the circular issued by his Eminence, assembled at St. Mary's Cathedral for the purpose of submitting names for Coadjutor Bishop to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. C. Cregan. His Eminence presided, and after Mass and the recitation of the solemn prayers prescribed for such occasions, the election by ballot took place. All the diocesan consultants and irremovable rectors, with the exception of the Rev. Father Harnett (pastor of Bega)—who recently lost his brother, the late Rev. Father Harnett, of Cooma—were present, and 18 votes were recorded. The voting resulted as follows:—

Right Rev. Monsignor Kelly, *dignissimus* (seven votes).

Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, *dignior* (four votes).

Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, *dignus* (three votes).

In accordance with the regulations framed in the Sydney Synod of 1885 and 1895, and approved by the Holy See, the three names selected will now be submitted by his Eminence the Cardinal to the bishops of the Sydney province, who may accept, reject, or substitute names. The names then recommended by the bishops will be submitted to the Archbishops of Australia, and the final recommendations will be forwarded to Rome, when the absolute selection will be made by the Holy See, which need not necessarily appoint—but usually does—one of the nominees.

RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR KELLY.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Michael Kelly, M.S.S., is at present Rector of the Irish College, Rome. He is a native of the town of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, where he was born some fifty years ago. His earliest studies were pursued in his native town, after which the first steps in his career towards the ecclesiastical state were taken in the diocesan Seminary of St. Peter's College, Wexford. He studied philosophy and theology with marked distinction in the great College of Propaganda, Rome. After his ordination to the priesthood he joined the distinguished coterie of zealous secular priests who, in 1868, banded themselves together, at the instance of the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns, and under the leadership of his saintly successor, for the purpose of conducting missions to the people throughout the diocese. Monsignor Kelly was, in that retreat of piety and learning, the companion and fellow-worker of the late Bishop Warren, of Ferns, of Bishop Brownrigg of O-sory, of Father Cullen, S.J., and of a notable gathering of secular priests who have left their mark deep upon the history of the diocese of Ferns. He sprang rapidly into note as a preacher, a temperance reformer, and spiritual director, and his missionary work carried him into almost every diocese in Ireland, into Liverpool, into other places in England, and, if our memory serves us right, into Scotland as well. He has conducted Retreats for ecclesiastical students, with conspicuous success, both in Maynooth and All Hallows. On the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Hassan, vice-rector of the Irish College, Rome, (who succeeded the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, now Bishop of Dunedin, in 1888), nearly eight years ago, Monsignor Kelly was appointed by the Irish Bishops Rector of that historic institute, the Most Rev. Monsignor Kirby, titular Archbishop of Ephesus (the former Rector) having in the meantime resigned the office of Rector on account of his great age and growing infirmity. Shortly afterwards the newly appointed Rector was raised to the dignity of Domestic Prelate to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., with the title of Right Reverend. Monsignor Kelly is not, as has been stated, representative of the Irish Catholic hierarchy at the Holy See, although he represents several of them in that capacity, and the Irish College is their recognised headquarters—as it is also of many of the Australasian Bishops—when paying their official visits *ad limina Apostolorum*.

RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR O'BRIEN.

The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, D.D., is Rector of St. John's College within the University of Sydney. He is a native of Meath County, Ireland. His early course of ecclesiastical studies was pursued in All Hallows' College, Drumcondra, Dublin. The young cleric displayed during his course there such conspicuous talent that he was sent to Rome to complete his studies in the Pontifical Seminary of St. Apollinare, which was then, under the fostering care and freedom of the old papal regime, in the zenith of its fame as a seat of learning. Monsignor O'Brien greatly distinguished himself among the youth then assembled in 'the Apollinare,' as it was then and is still called, from every part of the old Papal States, from various other parts of Italy from Sicily to the Alps, and from the various national colleges in the Eternal City that sent their students to drink in wisdom there from the foremost professors of the day. The young ecclesiastic won his doctorate in theology while in the Pontifical Seminary. After his ordination to the priesthood he was appointed professor in his old Alma Mater, the Foreign Missionary College of All Hallows. He displayed great talent as a professor, and in 1887, when the position of Rector of St. John's College, Sydney, was rendered vacant by the resignation of the late Very Rev. Dr. Barry (who died some years ago while pastor at Pyramid Hill, in the diocese of Sandhurst) Monsignor O'Brien was chosen to succeed him. On the occasion of the visit of his Eminence Cardinal Moran to Rome in 1893 he was created Domestic Prelate of his Holiness, with the title of Right Reverend. Monsignor O'Brien is gifted with a fine presence and address, great social tact, and considerable literary ability—one of the most re-

markable contributions read at the recent Sydney Congress being his paper on Divorce. He is also an occasional contributor to the pages of the *Australasian Ecclesiastical Record*.

RIGHT REV. P. O'DONNELL, D.D.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell is Bishop of Raphoe, Ireland. He is a native of Donegal County. He received his earlier ecclesiastical education, we believe, in Letterkenny, and while still in his teens—in the early seventies—entered the great national ecclesiastical institute of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. His course there was a very distinguished one and marked with the high promise which his later years have so fully realised. At the close of his theological course in Maynooth College he had not yet attained the canonical age for ordination to the priesthood, and this circumstance, together with his conspicuous ability, induced the College authorities—chief of whom was the present Archbishop of Dublin—to send the promising young student for a special course of study to the Catholic University, Stephen's Green, Dublin. Dr. O'Donnell was raised to the priesthood in June, 1879. He acted as *locum tenens* or substitute in one or two of the professorial chairs in 1879-80. On the restoration, in the following year, of the Dunboyne Establishment for the higher course of ecclesiastical studies, Dr. O'Donnell was placed in charge. He conducted the struggling young institute for seven years with much ability and gratifying success. In 1887 Cardinal Logue—then Bishop of Raphoe—was translated to the primatial See of Armagh. Dr. O'Donnell was appointed his successor, and was consecrated bishop of Raphoe in the Cathedral, Letterkenny, on April 3, 1888. He was then the youngest bishop among the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, being only about 32 years of age. He is now about 44 years old. From the date of his consecration the zealous and gifted young prelate threw himself *con amore* into the struggle for Irish rights, and some of the most notable utterances on the land and university and other burning Irish questions of the past twelve years have proceeded from the voice and pen of the Bishop of Raphoe.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA, OLD AND NEW.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CHINESE WAR.

Pierre Loti, the celebrated French author, writes the following in the *Outlook*—

In the sinister yellow country of the Extreme Orient, during the worst period of the war, our boat, a heavy ironclad, was stationed for weeks at her post in the blockade in a bay on the coast. With the neighboring country, with its impossible green mountains and its rice fields like velvet prairies, we had almost no communication. The inhabitants of the village or the woods stayed at home, defiant or hostile. An overwhelming heat descended upon us from a dull sky, which was nearly always gray and veiled with curtains of lead.

One morning during my watch the steersman came to me and said:

'There is a sampan, captain, that has just come into the bay, which seems to be trying to speak to us.'

'Ah, who is in it?'

Before replying he looked again through his glass.

'There is, captain, a kind of priest, Chinese, or I don't know what, who is seated alone in the stern.'

The sampan advanced over the sluggish, oily, warm water without haste and without noise. A yellow-faced young girl, clad in a black dress, stood erect and paddled the boat, bringing us this ambiguous visitor, who wore the costume, the head-dress and the round spectacles of the priests of Annam, but whose beard and whose astonishing face were not at all Asiatic.

He came on board and addressed me in French, speaking in a dull and timid way.

'I am a missionary,' he said, 'from Lorraine, but I have lived for more than thirty years in a village six hours' march from here, in the country, where all the people have been converted to Christianity. I wish to speak to the commandant and ask for aid from him. The rebels are threatening us, and are already very near. All my parishioners will be massacred, it is certain, if some one does not come promptly to our aid.'

Alas! the commandant was obliged to refuse aid. All the men and guns that we had had been sent to another place and there remained on board just enough sailors to guard the vessel; truly we could do nothing for those poor parishioners 'over there.' They must be given up as lost.

The overwhelming noonday hour had arrived, the daily torpor that suspended all life. The little sampan and the young girl had returned to land, disappearing in the unhealthy vegetation on the bank, and the missionary had, naturally enough, stayed with us, a little taciturn, but not recriminative.

The poor man did not appear brilliant during the luncheon he shared with us. He had become such an Annamite that any conversation with him seemed difficult.

And to think that, without doubt, we should have to keep with us for several months this unforeseen guest that heaven had sent us! It was without enthusiasm, I assure you, that one of us went to him to announce on the part of the commandant:

'They have prepared a room for you, father. It goes without saying that you will be one of us until the day when we can land you in a safe place.'

He did not seem to understand.

'But I am only waiting until nightfall to ask you to send me to the end of the bay in a small boat. Before night you can surely have me put on shore, can you not?' he asked uneasily.

'Landed! And what will you do on land?'

'I will return to my village,' he said with sublime simplicity. 'I could not sleep here, you know. The attack might be made to-night.'

This man who had seemed so vulgar at first grew larger at every word, and we surrounded him, charmed and curious.

'But it is you, father who will be most in danger.'

'That is very likely,' he replied, as tranquilly as an ancient martyr.

Ten of his parishioners would wait for him on the shore at sunset. At nightfall, all together, they would return to the threatened village, and then, at the will of God!

And as we urged him to stay—because to go was to go to a certain death, to some atrocious Chinese death—this return after aid had been refused, he became indignant, gently but obstinately and unchangeably, without long words and without anger.

'It is I who converted them, and you wish me to abandon them when they are persecuted for the faith? But they are my children!'

With a certain emotion the officers of the watch had one of the ship's boats prepared to take him to shore, and we all shook hands with him when he went away. Always quiet and now insignificant again, he confided to us a letter for an aged relation in Lorraine, took a little French tobacco and went away.

And as twilight fell we watched in silence over the heavy, warm water the silhouette of this apostle going simply to his obscure martyrdom.

We got ready to leave the following week, I forgot for where, and from this time on events gave us no rest. We never heard more of our visitor.

MASSACRE OF CHINESE IN THE AMUR PROVINCE.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

Authentic accounts have now reached here of the actual state of affairs at Blagovestchensk, and I am able to give the following details about the destruction of Chinese in the Amur region. There were resident in the town of Blagovestchensk 5000 Chinese including women and children. For a number of years past the old rules have been relaxed, and an entire quarter of the town was in the occupation of Chinese families. Formerly no Chinese women were allowed into the town on any pretence, and the men had to leave it at night and cross over to the Chinese village of Sakhalin. It would have been well for the luckless people, who trusted to the honor of their Russian hosts, although they must have been perfectly aware what was on foot on the other side of the river, if these old regulations had been still enforced. But it was convenient for the Russian to have his servants, clerks, dock hands, and petty merchants close by, and the industrious Chinaman speedily took advantage of the opportunities for profit and labor offered by the chief town in the Amur region, the largest town, indeed, in the whole of Siberia east of the Lake Baykal, neither Vladivostok nor Khabarovsk equalling it in size or population.

When the trouble began, the people, at first in isolated cases, and later in larger bodies, sought out Chinamen under the pretence of seeing that they had no arms; and resistance meant sudden death. No Chinaman's life was worth a minute's purchase, and private houses were even forcibly entered in search of supposed lurking Chinese, who were largely employed as cooks. Not a few cases of robbery of non-Chinese occurred in the course of such pretended searches. Any Chinese found were put to death on the spot. At this point the authorities stepped in. Police notices were sent to all Chinese residents in the town to repair to the police station.

This was in the evening. At an early hour of the next morning the entire body of Chinese, 5000 in number, were escorted out of the town to a spot about five miles up stream, and being led in batches of a few hundred at a time to the river bank, were ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided, and as the river is a mile wide and by no means sluggish in its flow, the meaning of the order was plain. The Chinese were not only unarmed, but had been stripped of everything they possessed of value, either at the police station or by their escort of armed 'volunteers,' on their way to their death. Men, women, and children were flung alive into the stream, or on the least show of resistance stabbed or shot, and their bodies thrown after their living victims. The volunteers—Russian workmen, employees, etc., of the town, and some peasants from the immediate neighborhood who had not already been taken as soldiers under the mobilisation orders—lined the bank and clubbed or shot any of the poor wretches who attempted to land. Not one escaped alive, and the entire length of the river bank, for miles above and below Blagovestchensk, was strewn with corpses.

UNBIASED TESTIMONY.

A Fellow of the Royal Historical Society writing to a Home paper:—Some years ago I served nearly five consecutive years in China, and am well acquainted with the greater part of that Empire from Tientsin to Canton. Among the most pleasant of one's recollections is the profound respect evidenced by the European residents, for the most part—probably 95 per cent.—Protestants, towards the Catholic clergy. I have never heard a British merchant or trader speak in any but terms of the deepest goodwill and admiration of our missionaries, and, considering that the largest part of our commercial interests in the Far East are represented by hard-headed Scotchmen of the middle classes, whose early training has certainly not prejudiced them in favor of Catholicism in general, or of foreign Catholic priests in particular, I regard their testimony as very much to the point. Was it not that sturdy and good Protestant, the late General Gordon, who said, 'that Catholic missionaries were the only clergy of any denomination he had ever come across who approached, even remotely, the Apostolic Standard.'

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THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

THE CANADIANS AND THE WAR.

A number of leading Canadian Catholics have asked the Archbishop of Montreal to hold a thanksgiving service in Notre Dame, on the conclusion of the Boer war.

THE RELIGIOUS FERVOR OF THE BOERS.

Mr. Arthus Lynch, 'Colonel of the Second Irish Brigade in the Transvaal,' gives the *Revue de Paris* an account of his experiences. Speaking rather ironically of the religion of the Boers, he mentions that at a council of war at Glencoe General Joubert began with a very long prayer, which depicted the situation in the gloomiest colors, thus throwing a wet blanket on his officers, and then Mr. Kruger, on hearing an account of an engagement by General Botha, exclaimed: 'Ah, yes, and you doubtless remember that I then sent you such and such a psalm, which must have given your men great courage.' 'Certainly,' replied Botha, who at heart scoffed at the psalm, and must have been amused at the idea of suspending his operations in order to read the psalm to his burghers. Colonel Lynch adds: 'At times the religious fervor amounted to hallucination. A belief was spread that an angel in white robes, on a splendid white horse, was on great occasions on the right wing of the Boers. This was frequently repeated among those otherwise very intelligent men, and many explanations of it were given. The most popular one was that Christ had resolved to punish the English on account of their immorality. But this religious sentiment does not supply the place of discipline. Ill-fortune makes despair succeed to senseless confidence, for it seems a judgment of God against His people. The same pious people explained reverses by the 'Babylonish tendency of the Boers,' a by no means commonplace explanation.'

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The appointment of the soldier who has carried our arms to victory in South Africa to the highest post of honor in his profession (says the *Catholic Times*) will be welcomed by the people of this country with delight. Lord Roberts has fully earned the distinction now conferred upon him. His long service in India, as well as his more recent services in South Africa, made his succession to Lord Wolseley's office a foregone conclusion. When he sits down to work in Pall Mall he will find enough to do. Red tape to be cut down on all sides; obsolete methods to be replaced by new ideas; improvements to be insisted on in men and material; these difficulties and others will tax his energy and resolution. But doubtless, with Lord Kitchener's help, he will put in order that museum of antiquities. And when he comes to deal with his immediate staff, we hope he will not fail to do justice to Sir Redvers Buller. That general had difficulties to face such as did not meet even Lord Roberts, and we hope that the new Commander-in-Chief will not forget the one man whose dogged perseverance enabled our forces to hold their own in the most trying times of the struggle. If he did not win success, Sir Redvers deserved it. The nation owes him a debt which we hope Lord Roberts will pay.

THE NAZARETH HOSPITAL AT KIMBERLEY.

Recently discussion reached high pitch in England with regard to the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers in ordinary Government hospitals in South Africa. In the face of the adverse criticisms of those institutions it is refreshing to hear the hospital managed by the Sisters so highly spoken of by a Presbyterian minister. In a recent issue of the *D. F. Advertiser*, Kimberley, we find the following extract:—

'Before the Hospital Commission in Capetown on Tuesday, one of the witnesses examined, the Rev. Mr. McClelland, Presbyterian chaplain in the forces, said he went to Modder River in February. As regards the hospital work in the permanent structures this was well done; witness heard no complaints. In the marquees the wind sometimes troubled them, and occasionally overturned a tent. Referring to the bell tents, the witness said that invalids had to be treated in these because of the marquees being full. It was a time of very heavy demand on the hospital accommodation, and the men in the bell tents sometimes complained that they would not get rid of their sickness while they continued to lie on the ground. So far as he was aware there was no lack of medical supplies. He had often seen convoys arriving, and some of these were in bad condition, there being some complaints that the invalids were not sufficiently attended to on the way. The worst cases of sickness were taken out of the bell tents as quickly as possible and removed to the marquees. He went to Kimberley on March 9. Here there was also a large number of sick, and every available building seemed to have been taken up for hospital purposes. The Nazareth House managed by the Sisters, was especially good, and witness was very much struck by the care, skill, and attention shown by the Sisters. This hospital seemed to him to be one of the best he had ever seen. The witness spoke of the various hospital buildings he had visited in Kimberley as being on the whole good, and said there was no cause for complaint in the treatment of the sick at Naauwpoort, which place he visited on March 20.'

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

The ranks of the Royal Army Medical Service have a very large percentage of Catholics, it being numerously officered from Ireland. In illustration of the prominence of Catholics in this department (says the *London Tablet*) may be cited the name of Colonel Stevenson, the Principal Medical Officer at Bloemfontein, that head-centre of the current hospital agitation; while two other names mentioned with great prominence are those of Colonel Galloway and Colonel Clerly. They appear in a brief addressed to

the *Times* by General Sir Redvers Buller from Paardekop. It happens that Mr. Lees Knowles, in a letter written some time ago to show that complaints against the Army Medical Service were of old standing, quoted the following 'utterance of a person in high position': 'I am given to understand that the senior officers Royal Army Medical Corps, with few exceptions, are so taken up with their own importance as combatant officers, and their rank as colonels and majors, that they leave much to be desired.'

This quotation gave Sir Redvers Buller his opportunity, and he took it. 'Was ever a more shameful accusation more shamelessly published?' he asks, and he goes on to say: 'There were then but three Colonels Royal Army Medical Corps in Natal, outside Ladysmith. Colonel Galloway, Principal Medical Officer, has procured for the Natal Field Force the most complete hospital system ever provided for an army in the field. He is, I believe, the first P.M.O. who has ever provided nurses in the hospitals receiving wounded on the battlefield. His organising power and untiring energy, with assistance from home, added 4700 improvised beds to our hospital accommodation, and provided nurses, doctors, and attendants, some of them (let Mr. Knowles note) from Johannesburg. Colonel Clerly was in charge of No. 4 General Hospital of 520 beds, which was expanded into Mooi River Hospital of 920 beds; it was justly referred to by the writer of the articles in the *Times* of Natal as a model of what a hospital should be.' Whatever may be the defects of the Army medical system, and whatever may have been its shortcomings during this campaign, these words of General Buller's will suffice to clear the air of any unworthy imputations cast by loose and vague gossip on two honorable Catholic names. And not on theirs only. 'I could say as much,' adds Sir Redvers, 'for the next senior officers R.A.M.C., but Colonels are mentioned, and I challenge Mr. Lees Knowles and his correspondent of high position to say which Colonels they refer to, and either prove their accusations or withdraw their slander.' Mr. Lees Knowles, it is agreeable to add, thoroughly accepted the alternative put to him. He has withdrawn utterly the foolish sentence which seemed to impute to Colonels Galloway and Clerly a levity of motive unworthy of their high profession.

CATHOLIC OFFICERS WHO HAVE FALLEN.

Beaumont College has supplied another name—her second—to the roll-call of officers killed in South Africa. Lieutenant John Lawrence Lawlor, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, has died of wounds received in the recent fighting on the way to Lydenburg, thus gloriously closing a brief military career of only four years. As the conflict draws near to its desired close (says the *London Tablet*), the record of death may be hoped to be well-nigh complete. By these statistics we may know that just over a dozen Catholic officers have fallen, including officers in the Irregulars, such as Captains Knapp and Petre, and members of the Army Medical Service—not forgetting the Catholic chaplain whom fever slew. These numbers give us a rate of about 2 per cent. of the total deaths in the same ranks. Of combatant officers, in the Regular Army, Lieutenant Lawlor is the seventh Catholic to lay down his life; and is the first among cavalry officers—a grade in which Catholics happen to be very sparsely represented.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 24.

The Rev. Father Goggan returned from Hawera on Friday.

The Newtown Convent was privately blessed and opened on Wednesday morning by His Grace the Archbishop. The nuns have taken up their residence there.

Archdeacon Devoy and Marist delegates arrived at Marseilles on the 11th October, being four days overdue owing to the wreck of a cargo steamer in the Suez Canal. The Marist Chapter began on the 16th October.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, accompanied by the Rev. Father Ainsworth, is at present conducting a mission at Petone. They will continue their ministrations in the Hui district until the end of the present month.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Patrick's College will take place on the 4th of December. The drama 'The Two Orphans,' which was recently so successfully produced by the students, is to be repeated on that evening. The midsummer vacation will begin on the following day.

St. Patrick's College annual harbor excursion was held on Tuesday. Led by the band the students marched to the ferry wharf, where the steamer *Duchess* was in readiness to convey them to Day's Bay. Beautiful weather was experienced and a most enjoyable day was spent.

An impressive ceremony took place at St. Joseph's Church on Wednesday afternoon on the occasion of the reception of seven young ladies into the Order of the Sisters of Compassion. The young novices, attired in white muslin dresses with royal blue trimmings and veils and wreaths of passion flowers, formed in procession accompanied by their Superior and Mother-assistant. As the procession entered the church 'O Gloriosa' was sung by the choir. The ceremony was performed by His Grace the Archbishop, with Rev. Father Herbert as master of ceremonies. The Very Rev. Dean Martin, Rev. Fathers Holley, Ainsworth, and Mahoney were also present in the sanctuary. Addressing the novices His Grace referred to the high calling and life of self-sacrifice to which they were about to devote themselves, showing the model they had in our Blessed Lady, whose Feast it was on that day—the Presentation

—and hoping that their months of trial would be fruitful in securing them the grace to take their vows at a future date. The church and sanctuary were neatly decorated with palms, ferns, and arum lilies by Misses O'Connor and Skerrett, and the combined choirs rendered the music under the conductorship of Mr. Oakes in an able manner. The names of the postulants were Misses Frances Moran (Sister Mary Josephine), Mary Dillon (Sister Mary Baptiste), Jane Carr (Sister Mary Frances), Mary Casey (Sister Mary Vincent), Agnes Allen (Sister Mary Rosalie), Mary Kelly (Sister Mary Chanel), May Mulholland (Sister Mary Elizabeth).

MASTERTON.

The Rev. Father Osborne, who is about leaving Masterton, where he has ministered for some time, was (says the Wairarapa Star of November 22) presented yesterday by his congregation and friends with a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address. The Rev. Dean McKenna presided.

The address, which was presented by Mr B. J. Dolan in a neat speech, referred to the regret felt by the congregation at the loss of the rev. gentleman, and wished him an affectionate good-bye. It also expressed the hope that his health would continue to improve, and that his ministrations in another sphere would prove as successful as they had in Masterton.

Father Osborne acknowledged the gift in a few well-chosen words, expressing deep regret at leaving a congregation to which he was so attached.

Hearty cheers were given for the departing gentleman.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

A very successful bazaar was held recently in Palmerston North, the object being to liquidate a debt of £500 on the Convent of Mercy. The bazaar was opened by Mr. F. Pirani, M.H.R., who said that its object was to pay off a debt on what was practically the home of the Sisters of Mercy—to relieve from an incubus the place where a number of self-denying women lived, who devoted themselves to those objects which most appealed to our hearts and our sympathies—viz., the training and education of young folk and the visiting of the sick and the distressed, bringing comfort and consolation into homes where it was often sadly needed. He complimented those who had worked so earnestly for the success of the bazaar upon the results shown—upon getting together the most artistic and capital display he had seen at a bazaar in Palmerston—and he felt sure that if the patronage was commensurate with the merits of the bazaar the receipts should be very good indeed.

The following is a list of the stallholders:—

Bloemfontein Stall—Mrs. Redwood, assisted by Misses Lough, May Lough, Gertrude Lough, Ciss Quin Oliver, O'Rilly Kathleen Anderson, Flanagan, and Redmond. Flowers, Mrs. Cassie and Daisy Wood and O'Reilly. Gipsy Tent, Mrs. McGrath. 'Attractive and Popular Bureau' Stall, Mesdames Oakley and Scanlon, assisted by Mrs. Fake, Misses Scanlon (2), Oakley (2), Herring (2), Campion, Hodgins (2), and Carmody. New Zealand Stall, Mesdames Hughes, Hurley, and Mrs. McDowall (2), and Miss Nielsen. Mikado Stall, Mrs. E. Nash, Misses Rush, Aramburn, Granev, O'Brien, and O'Donnell, assisted by Misses Granev (3), Davis, Kennedy, Brophy (2), McGrath (2), O'Sullivan, Doreen, Rush, Nolan (2), and Follas. Young Men's Stall, Messrs. Kennedy, W. Brophy, O'Donnell, Kelly, and Gardner, assisted by Mrs. Ramsey, Miss C. Sullivan, and Miss A. McDonnell. Refreshment Stall, Mesdames Henley, Hickey, Aramburn, and Malone, Misses Hickey, O'Connor, and O'Brien, Telegraph Office, Mr. Carson. Fish Pond, Masters F. Ryan, T. Hodgins, and J. Quinn.

Entertainments of a varied character, consisting of vocal and instrumental musical items and dances, the latter being directed by Miss Sullivan, of Wellington, were given each evening and contributed in no small degree to the enjoyment of all present.

The bazaar lasted seven days, and the business done was more than satisfactory, the total amount taken being over £570, and for this result great praise is due to the stallholders, the committee, and all others who had assisted, and in an especial manner to the Rev. Father Tynons, for his successful endeavors to wipe off the long-standing debt. The organising of the details fell to the lot of Mr. W. Ryan, who displayed considerable tact, business capacity, and energy in carrying out the work, and to him a large amount of credit for the financial results is due.

[Further particulars which, we learn by wire, were forwarded in connection with the bazaar were not to hand when this portion of our issue went to press. The total receipts amounted to about £600.]

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 22.

Rev. Father Hennessey, who has been assisting the Very Rev. Mgr. Paul at Onehunga, has undergone successfully a very painful surgical operation, and is remarkably well at present.

An entertainment will be given next Tuesday at the Star of the Sea Orphanage by the orphans in honor of the anniversary of the Bishop's consecration. Father Patterson has the concert in hand.

Our local company, the Northern Steamship Company, possess in their new steamer Ngapuhi a 'flier,' which lately put up a record of 10 hours 35 minutes from New Plymouth to Onehunga.

'Deputations generally comprise many,' said Mr. Gladstone, 'but very often signify little,' and the truth or otherwise of this the Hon. Hall-Jones will be able to decide in Auckland during the next few days. Concerning railway and road construction in Auck-

land provinces an intense feeling of resentment exists towards the Government because of its inadequate measures in this respect, and the Minister of Public Works will have this brought home to him in unmistakable terms.

The social held recently at Ellerslie in aid of the 'Father Walter's Memorial Church' has netted £16. The erection of this church may soon be looked upon as an accomplished fact, and no more fitting memorial could well be designed to the late *soggarth* *aroun* of Panmure and Howick.

The Auckland Catholic Literary Society brought their session of 1900 to a close last Tuesday evening, when a most enjoyable two hours was spent in harmony, to which the Rev. Father Corcoran (chaplain) and Father O'Carroll, who delighted all present with fine selections from his graphophone, contributed.

The Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., returned to Auckland from Sydney last Monday, looking all the better for his holiday. This evening an entertainment in commemoration of Dr. Egan's attainment to the silver jubilee of his priesthood will be given by the pupils of the Sisters of Mercy in the Sacred Heart schoolroom, for which a large number of invitations have been issued.

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Very Rev. Father O'Hara was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Otahuhu, last Tuesday morning. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan presided. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly was celebrant of the Mass, Rev. Father Darby deacon, Rev. Father O'Hara (nephew of the deceased priest) subdeacon, Rev. Father Gillan master of ceremonies. The choir consisted of the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., Rev. Fathers Purton, O.S.B., Patterson, O'Carroll, and Corcoran. The music was exquisitely rendered. At the termination of Mass the Bishop, clergy, and congregation proceeded to the cemetery, where his Lordship blessed the fine monument erected over the grave of the good old pastor, who had toiled so long, and so well and faithfully, in various parts of the Auckland diocese at a time when it was not with ease or comfort his labors were accomplished. The Bishop and clergy shortly afterwards returned to town.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 26.

His Lordship the Bishop intends preaching a special course of sermons during the Sundays of Advent in the Pro-Cathedral.

After additions and improvements the church at Hawarden, in charge of the Rev. Father Price, was solemnly re-opened yesterday (Sunday) in the presence of his Lordship the Bishop. A number of the Pro-Cathedral choir were also in attendance taking part in the musical portion of the services. A more detailed account of the event will be sent in time for the next issue of the TABLET.

Mr. Charles Edwards, the representative of Trinity College, London, held an examination in practical music here last week. The following pupils from the local convents were successful:—Sacred Heart High School, Barbadoes street—Senior pass (piano-forte) K. Picken. St. Mary's Convent, Colombo street—Senior division (piano-forte): Margaret Z. Flynn; senior division (singing) Mary C. Cremin; junior division (piano-forte): Lizzie Joyce; (violin): Hilda Flynn preparatory grade (piano-forte): Nellie Turner and Jessie Bower. From St. Joseph's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Lyttelton, the following passes are announced:—Junior division (piano-forte): A. Davies (honors); preparatory grade (violin) W. Hilsdon (pass).

The third week of the Jubilee Imperial Carnival was completed on Thursday last, when one of the best audiences of the season assembled. In addition to some of Signor Borzoni's most popular items a company of very clever Maoris from Rapaki, Kaiapoi, and Little River settlements, gave a performance of hakas, songs, etc., and were accorded a hearty reception, the various items being encored. The hakas of course, it goes without saying, were admirably done, but I am safe in stating few if any of those present expected the rare vocal treat afforded by the young native ladies, and one marvels at the high state of culture attained by them with so few (comparatively) advantages. The choice of songs, too, showed excellent taste. Of these perhaps 'Killarney' suited the audience best, for the singing of which the young artist received a most hearty recall, and gracefully acknowledged the compliment. The goodwill and generosity of our Maori friends cannot be too highly eulogised, and Mr. Hastings, the native teacher, is worthy of our very best thanks for his kindly and disinterested motives in giving such valuable aid to the carnival. The committee decided to continue for four more evenings, closing on Tuesday next, thus covering a period of 22 working nights, which is, I think, a record period for this Colony in the matter of bazaars. With the number (exclusive of the free list, which of necessity is somewhat large) who have attended already and those reasonably anticipated to attend before closing we have a grand total of 10,000, or just one-fourth of the entire number who have attended the Jubilee Exhibition up to date, and this also in the face of extraordinary counter attractions. A result it will be readily admitted all concerned should be justly proud of. The monster marquee built for the occasion has already found a purchaser, and has changed hands at a satisfactory figure.

Messrs Brown, Ewing, and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, have a notice in this issue which ought to be of considerable interest to the parents and guardians of over-energetic boys. They have just received direct from the manufacturers 100 boys' tweed suits, purchased at a very low price. These are in three styles—sailor, Norfolk, and Melville, in gray, fawn, and brown mixtures, and suitable for boys from seven to twelve years of age. These are to be sold at half a guinea the suit.—*.

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- December 2, Sunday.—First Sunday in Advent.
 " 3, Monday.—St. Francis Xavie, Confessor, Patron of Australia.
 " 4, Tuesday.—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 " 5, Wednesday.—St. Martini, Pope and Martyr.
 " 6, Thursday.—St. Nicholas, Bishop and Confessor.
 " 7, Friday.—Vigil Immaculate Conception, St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 " 8, Saturday.—Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, APOSTLE OF THE INDIES.

St. Francis was born of noble parents at the Castle of Xavier, near Pampeluna, in Spain. From his infancy he displayed an amiable and generous disposition, which was accompanied with excellent abilities and a singular thirst for knowledge. At the age of sixteen Francis, who was the youngest of a numerous family, was sent to Paris to follow a course of philosophy at the College of St. Barbara. Here he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of St. Ignatius Loyola, who was studying at the same seminary with a view to prepare himself for the accomplishment of the great work to which God had called him—namely, the formation of a society having no other object but the promotion of the glory of God and the salvation of men. Filled with admiration at the excellent qualities both of heart and mind possessed by Xavier, Ignatius was desirous to enrol him among the associates whom he had already secured for the commencement of his undertaking. With this intention he often repeated to him that sentence of our Lord: 'What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?' These words, frequently pronounced by Ignatius in a tone of deep conviction, gradually sank into the soul of Francis, and produced so deep an impression upon him that abandoning his long-cherished dreams of worldly advancement he put himself entirely into the hands of his friend.

Under the direction of so skilful a master of the spiritual life Francis made rapid progress in the practice of prayer, penance, humility, and self-denial, and after completing his studies was ordained priest.

He had already devoted himself by vow along with St. Ignatius and his companions to the objects of the new institute, which gradually assumed its present form and is now so well known by the name of the 'Society of Jesus.' After laboring for some time in the hospitals of Venice, Francis was selected by St. Ignatius for the mission of the East Indies.

Upon his arrival at Goa, the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy, our saint devoted himself for some months to the reformation of the European residents, whose criminal excesses presented a powerful obstacle to the conversion of the native Indians. After laboring among them with great success for more than a year, Francis penetrated into the kingdom of Travancore, where the fruits of his preaching were still more abundant. From the Indian continent he crossed over to the great island of Ceylon, where he converted the King of Candy with many of his subjects. Thence he returned to Goa, where he spent some time in retirement and prayer, being visited by God with abundant consolations to reward him for his past labors and strengthen him for future combats. It was in the midst of these heavenly communications that Francis was inspired by God to undertake the evangelisation of the islands of Japan. The same divine blessing, accompanied with miraculous powers, attended him in this arduous mission. Wherever he went he gathered into the Church thousands of fervent converts, including princes and noblemen of the highest rank. After two years spent in establishing and organising the Japanese mission Francis returned to Goa to prepare for an enterprise which had long been the object of his prayers and aspirations, namely the evangelisation of the vast and powerful empire of China. The rigid laws of that country, prohibiting under pain of death the entrance of any European, seemed to present an insurmountable obstacle to his design, but Francis hoped to surmount this difficulty by attaching himself to an embassy which the Viceroy agreed to send to China to treat of the commercial relations between the two nations. This project failing, Francis embarked on board a small trading vessel for Sancian, a desolate island opposite the port of Canton. Here he hoped to meet with a Chinese captain who for a reward would consent to land him on the coast, whence he could make his way into the interior. In this, however, he was disappointed, all those with whom he treated being deterred by the danger of the enterprise. While Francis was still engaged in negotiating the means of entrance, he was seized with a violent fever, and all the Portuguese vessels having departed, he was left on the shore of Sancian under the shelter of a miserable cabin open on every side to the burning rays of the sun and the keen piercing winds which swept down from the north. His distemper, which was accompanied with severe pain in his side, increased daily and was aggravated by the clumsiness of the surgeon who, in bleeding him, injured a tendon, causing him acute pain and throwing him into convulsions. In this state he lingered on occupying himself continually in prayer and heavenly contemplation, until, on December 2, when, fixing his eyes all bathed with tears upon the crucifix, he exclaimed: 'In Thee, O Lord, have I hoped, I shall not be confounded for ever.' At the same moment, transported with a heavenly joy which appeared in his countenance, he sweetly gave up his soul to God, A.D. 1552, in the 47th year of his age.

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VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

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

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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.—*.*

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.—*.*

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.—*.*

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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.—*.*

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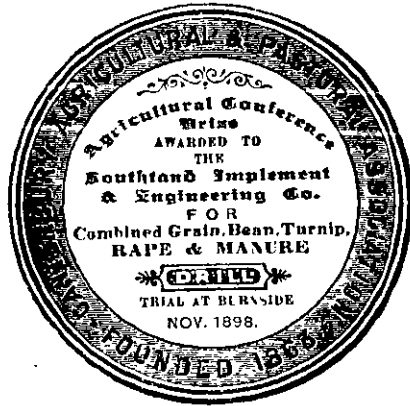
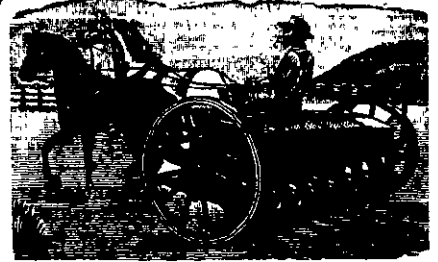
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Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX
Beer always on tap.

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32 PRINCES ST. (Opposite City Hotel),

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Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

This New and Commodious Hotel has been
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Suites of Rooms have been set apart for
Families, and every attention has been paid
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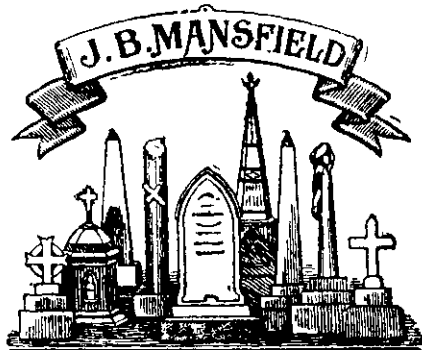
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Begs to notify that he has taken Donaldson's
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Having purchased the above popular and
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siderably added to and improved the accom-
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Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
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A SPECIAL FEATURE—

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best

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A Night Porter in attendance.

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Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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Having leased the above centrally situated
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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
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all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms
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CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH,

Are worthy of our Support.

Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Big Steamers Building at Belfast.—Leviathans of the sea 'made in Germany' are not to hold the sovereignty of the Atlantic very long apparently; nor is the mighty Oceanic to keep her record of size more than a few months from the present date. Messrs. Harland and Wolff have two vessels on the stocks at the Twin Islands, in Belfast, which each surpass the Oceanic by 2000 tons. They are not at present in an advanced condition, but even in their early stage have excited much comment and admiration.

DUBLIN.—Mr. Plunkett and the Orangemen.—Prior to the General Election the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett addressed a meeting of Orangemen in Dublin, when he declared himself in favor of a Catholic University for Ireland. At the conclusion of his remarks the members went into committee, and having discussed the terms of his speech passed a resolution calling on all Orangemen to support Mr. Ball, the opponent of Mr. Plunkett, for South County Dublin. The result of this decision was that both Mr. Ball and Mr. Plunkett were defeated, the Nationalist candidate having been elected.

The first Members of Parliament returned.—Messrs. T. C. Harrington and William Field were returned unopposed for the Harbor and St. Patrick's Divisions of Dublin respectively, being the first Irish members elected to the new Parliament.

Mr. Plunkett's work appreciated.—The Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, member of the Irish Congested District Board, who was defeated for Dublin South by the landlords putting up another candidate, was banqueted at Dublin, and presented with a memorial signed by 20,000, urging that his retirement from his post would be a national calamity. Lord Dufferin, presiding, declared that the tribute represented every shade of politics, religion, and classes. Mr. Plunkett, replying to the toast, hinted that he would be unable much longer to retain the post. Possibly the difficulty might ultimately be overcome. It is very likely that Mr. Plunkett will be offered election elsewhere.

GALWAY.—The General Election.—The result of the Galway election (says the *Irish Weekly*) was not altogether unexpected, but the majority by which the Tory Catholic was returned is even larger than the most sanguine of his friends could have anticipated. The Morris family have long been very popular in the City of the Tribes, in the welfare of which they have always taken a deep interest, and it was an open secret that of late the constituency, which had long been a family borough, was being carefully 'nursed.'

LIMERICK.—Technical Education.—The Limerick Technical Education Committee, at a special meeting, agreed to a scheme for technical education in the city, subject to the approval of the Agricultural and Technical Education Board, Dublin. Under the scheme, the total receipts through grants and otherwise are estimated at £2015 annually, the expenditure being set down as £2020 out of the grants. The Christian Brothers are applying for £400 annually to establish chemical and science classes in their schools, and other charitable institutions also ask assistance with the same object. It was decided to forward the scheme and applications to the Dublin Board for their consideration.

LONGFORD.—Mr. Justin McCarthy's Farewell Letter.—Prior to the General Election Mr. Justin McCarthy addressed the following farewell letter to the electors of North Longford:—'A Longford constituency more than one and twenty years ago gave me my first opportunity of trying to serve the cause of Ireland in the House of Commons. During the far greater part of my time in Parliament I have represented a Longford constituency. To a Longford constituency I have now to announce, with deep regret, that I cannot offer myself as a candidate for their suffrages at the general election. The people of North Longford have borne with generous patience my long absence from my Parliamentary duties, but I feel that in the new Parliament they will have need of a representative who can give that close and constant attention to the House of Commons which the state of my health renders it impossible for me at present to undertake or even to attempt. Ireland will have need in the coming Parliament of all the best services which her Nationalist representatives can give, and I see that my clear duty is to leave my place open to someone who can better fulfil all its requirements. The same faith in the Irish cause and its ultimate triumph which I felt when I first entered Parliament still, to quote the words of a great Irish patriot, "animates, consoles, enraptures me." The duty of Irish Nationalist representatives is now more than ever to stand together as one compact body, and strive without dissension to maintain the cause against its opponents, of whatever section or party. Nothing but dissensions among ourselves can long postpone the certain triumph of the Home Rule cause. I still hope that I may live to see that triumph, and I shall spare no effort in the future, as I hope I have spared none in the past, to help towards regaining for Ireland her National Parliament. I take leave of my North Longford constituents with the deepest regret and the warmest gratitude, and also with the full belief that before long we shall celebrate the triumph of Ireland's cause.'

TIPPERARY.—Death of a Clonmel Alderman.—The death is reported of Alderman Patrick Condon, one of the best known and worthiest citizens of Clonmel. He was the eldest surviving son of Mr. Jeremiah Condon, a veteran of the Old Guard, and brother of Alderman Thomas J. Condon, Mayor of Clonmel, and Nationalist member of Parliament for East Tipperary. Born in May, 1818, he deceased from his earliest days distinguished him-

self with the other members of his family in the memorable Rossa, Kickham, and Mitchell elections, and suffered imprisonment at that trying period, and exerted himself conspicuously in furtherance of the splendid reception given to Mitchell in Clonmel. His domestic life was amiable and most praiseworthy. He was an exemplary, practical Catholic; a devoted father; a faithful friend; a capital business man—full of clear-headed energy and zeal, and clever capacity to master any business he took in hands, however difficult.

WATERFORD.—Presentation to a Journalist.—The literary and composing staffs of the *Waterford Star* presented their editor, Mr. Henry P. Lynam, with a beautiful clock on the occasion of his marriage. Mr. Patrick Riale, foreman, made the presentation, and alluded to the kindly relations which had always existed between the editor and staffs, and wished him and his amiable young lady every happiness. Mr. Lynam thanked the staff for their great kindness, and hoped that the cordial relations spoken of would be always maintained.

GENERAL.

The Attorney-General and the Irish Unionists.—Speaking in Belfast the Attorney-General for Ireland said: It was unfair of a certain nobleman to accuse Mr Plunkett of what he was no more responsible for than the man at the Antipodes. Lord Ardilaun and his entourage were inflicting insult on insult upon Mr Plunkett, and trying to drive him from public life and thwart his beneficent policy. The Unionist Press and people of Belfast condemned the action of Lord Ardilaun and his followers. Lord Ardilaun had bought the *Daily Express* to praise him. He got this paper to tell him he was wise, because no other paper would think of doing so. He paid the piper, and was entitled to call the dance. Praise was lavished upon him, and he was entitled to it, because it was his own; and it had no more effect, or ought not to have any more effect, upon public opinion than if it were spoken by his own paid footman. They had been condemned and accused of allowing Ireland to remain in a state of anarchy, and had heard a lot about crime in this country, but he (the Attorney-General) said that there was never so little crime in Ireland, either agrarian or non-agrarian, than at the present time. There were in the whole of Ireland only 32 cases of boycotting, and yet if they believed what was said by the *Daily Express* they would imagine that farmers in the South of Ireland were in terror of their lives, and that in Mayo and Kerry no one could purchase an evicted farm. At the time the *Express* spoke of, farms were being taken at the rate of six a month, and 110 had been taken until January, 1898, when the United Irish League came into existence. Mr Justice Andrews had stated that in Mayo things were very peaceful, and there was not the slightest difficulty in letting grazing land. There was a lot of talk about William O'Brien's United Irish League and the duty of the Government to put in force the Crimes Act, but these views were favored only by politicians who could not see beyond their own noses, but they never saw the bad effect it might have—how it might close up the division and bring cash to empty coffers and strengthen their power ten thousand fold.

The Irish Guards.—We have heard a good deal lately (says the war expert of the *Westminster Gazette*) about the Irish Guards, the corps which her Majesty directed to be formed as an indication of her appreciation of the gallantry uniformly shown by the Irish battalions during the war. This mark of her Majesty's approval has been greatly appreciated by the Irish soldiers of the Queen, who do not, however, quite understand the principle on which the military authorities are acting in giving effect to—or rather in professing to give effect to—her Majesty's commands. Not a single commission in the new regiment has been conferred on an officer in any one of the Irish regiments which have done so well; in fact, so far the main result of the formation of the Irish Guards has been to give a stimulus to regimental promotions in the other regiments of the Brigade of Guards. In the same connection it is worth noting that not a single non-commissioned officer in an Irish battalion has been promoted to commissioned rank—at least I can trace no such promotion—though commissions have been given with great liberality to sergeants in other corps. So far as I can see, the only tangible benefit which the Irish battalions have reaped from their gallant conduct has been a certain flow of promotion due to the large number of officers killed and the gracious permission of her Majesty to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day.

Statistics of Crime.—Year by year the statistics of serious crime in Ireland become more encouraging. The report of the Prisons Board for 1899 is no exception to recent records in the evidence it affords of satisfactory progress. The number of persons sent to convict prisons last year was 89, the number of discharged 109, and the number in custody on January 1, 1900, 332. Twenty years ago the number was 1,031, 30 years ago 1,230, and 10 years ago 1,631. Even more satisfactory than these figures is the gradual disappearance of the female convict. On the first of January there were only 19 women in convict prisons in Ireland, as compared with 212 in 1879. The figures of juvenile crime are quite as satisfactory. The number of convicted juveniles was last year 189, as compared with 222 in the previous year, and 462 in 1891. Twenty-two were girls. The report states that 'besides these six boys and one girl under 12 years of age, and 48 boys and 18 girls from 12 to 16 years of age were committed to prison as untried prisoners during 1899, but were not convicted.' The practice of Irish magistrates in sending untried prisoners to gaol has always been a scandal. Irish magistrates act in this respect as if every accused person were to be presumed guilty until he had proved his innocence. The magisterial practice is utterly irreconcilable with repeated judicial decisions, but, unlike English judges, Irish judges have never endeavored to improve it. It would be a more proper subject for some of their Assize addresses than the political views they occasionally ventilate.

Railway Returns and the Tourist Traffic.—English experience is rarely respected in Ireland (says *Engineering*), the trend of events in England finds no echo in the Emerald Isle. This has just been the case with regard to the dividends of the four principal Irish railway companies, the Great Southern and Western, the Great Northern, the Midland Great Western, and the Belfast and Northern Counties. While English ordinary stock dividends have either been slipping back or have been maintained with great difficulty, the outlook has improved, if anything, in Ireland. This is due largely to the fact that systematic efforts have been made during the last year or two to bring the tourist attractions of Ireland more under the notice of the public. The result of these efforts has been a respectable addition to Irish railway revenue—an addition which has proved more than sufficient to meet the increased cost of locomotive power. The net profits realised by the Great Southern and Western for the first half of this year was, accordingly, £175,394, as compared with £171,492; that of the Great Northern, £188,594, as compared with £181,119; that of the Midland Great Western, £88,049, as compared with £79,564; and that of the Belfast and Northern Counties, £51,551, as compared with £49,893. The companies had no difficulty in keeping up their ordinary stock dividends, and carried somewhat larger balances forward. The ordinary stock dividend of the Great Southern and Western remained at 5 per cent. per annum; that of the Great Northern at 5½ per cent. per annum; that of the Midland Great Western at 4 per cent. per annum; and that of the Belfast and Northern Counties at 5 per cent. per annum. The four Irish companies have also set a good example to their English contemporaries by forming reserve funds. An important amalgamation received legislative sanction in the last Session of Parliament. This amalgamation was the absorption of the Waterford, Limerick, and Western, and the Waterford and Central Ireland lines into the Great Southern and Western system. The hold of the Great Southern and Western upon the South and South-west of Ireland will be strengthened by this addition to its network, and economy in working will also, no doubt, be secured. There is another matter in which Irish railway companies are showing sound judgment. This is the provision of comfortable, well-managed, up-to-date hotels. Nothing is more calculated than this to secure a large influx of tourists. The natural attractions of Ireland are, no doubt, great and tempting; but hitherto there has been a want of good lodging accommodation.

Death of a Distinguished Archaeologist.—The death of Miss Margaret Stokes removes from the field of Irish archaeology one of its most gifted and one of its most interesting explorers. Her work upon the remains of Christian art in Ireland and upon the traces of Irish influence on Continental art and literature (says an Irish exchange) placed her in the very foremost rank of students and writers. She traced the footsteps of the great Irish missionaries on the Continent with loving reverence; and her books, *Three Months in the Forests of France* and *Six Months in the Apennines*, are as tender a tribute to Irish sanctity and zeal as the work of Montalembert. Miss Stokes was almost the first to study the inter-relations of Irish and Continental art, and her work in that connection was full of suggestiveness, and was in process of further discovery, as her lectures on the Monasterboice Crosses recently bore witness. Here and there her writings betray a bias, due to the reading back into Early Irish Christianity of some of the notions of modern Evangelicalism. But they are, on the whole, sound, and their author is worthy of remembrance with the great Irish scholars and archaeologists of the past.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

In the course of an address to his constituents at South Tyrone Mr T. W. Russell, Unionist candidate for the district and member of the Government, made a very important speech with reference to the manner in which the benefits of the Land Acts were being nullified by the Courts. He said—

Three great Land Purchase Acts, involving the advance of £40,000,000 sterling have been passed. The Land Acts of 1887 and of 1895 have also been secured. And, wherever Irishmen may think, there is no man calmly taking stock of the past 30 years—who will refuse to admit that the Parliament of the United Kingdom has striven hard to right what was wrong and to do justice. The unwillingness, therefore, of the average British elector to look at the question is easily understood. Why, then, it may be asked, should I propose to-day to re-open it? Why not 'rest and be thankful?' The question is entirely reasonable, and I propose to answer it.

THE LAND PROBLEM HAS TO BE FACED AFRESH.

mainly because of three things. First, the leaders of the Irish landlord party by persistent agitation and by bitter attacks in the House of Lords, and in the Press, upon the Land Acts, will not permit the issue to be closed; second, because a handful of land agents, maintaining the evil tradition of a class which has been responsible for much of our troubles, appear to spend their lives harrying the tenantry of the country, forcing expensive law suits upon men who are utterly unable to afford these costly luxuries; and thirdly, because the administration of the Acts which forced, in 1894, a Parliamentary inquiry, apparently goes from bad to worse, and, according to every second man one meets, is no longer even tolerable. I take this step most unwillingly. It might have been avoided if the leaders of the landlord party had been wise; if they had controlled some of their representatives in Ireland; and, above all, had the Land Commission pursued its work in a broad and tolerant spirit, with the great policy of the Land Acts constantly before its mind. But although knowledge comes, wisdom lingers, and whom the gods wish to destroy they first drive mad. I propose

therefore to-day, and with the fullest sense of responsibility, to prove that it is perfectly hopeless to continue as a permanent plan the present system of fixing rents, and to show that it is not impossible to revert to that system of single ownership which has always been the ultimate goal of all real statesmen, and by which alone peace and contentment can be secured. Now, I am going to prove, prove, first of all,

THE LANDLORDS AND NOT THE TENANTS

who are responsible for the reopening of the land question. After the Morley Committee and the passing of the Land Act of 1896, with both of which I had something to do, I, at least, was prepared to await what I knew would be the irresistible pressure of land purchase. I knew that the result of the first statutory period was a reduction of 20 per cent. in the Irish rental. I knew that the second period would not result in less—it has actually resulted, so far, in an average reduction of 22 per cent. And I felt assured that this pressure which was just, and could not be got rid of, would force sale and purchase upon a large scale. Nor have I been disappointed. Purchase is proceeding apace. Then, it may be said, why not let things proceed after this fashion? I could easily show that the very success of the Purchase Acts has made delay difficult, but, apart from this reason, the Irish landlords have settled the matter. The ink was scarcely dry upon the Act of 1896 before the landlords demanded, and the Government granted, a Vice-Regal Commission to inquire into the administration of the Land Acts. This, be it remembered, was only two years after the Parliamentary Inquiry by the Morley Committee. There was not a single representative of the Irish tenant-farmers upon this Commission. It was presided over by a distinguished Englishman who had filled a great judicial position—Sir Edward Fry. And it issued a report to which, if I may say it without disrespect, nobody save the landlords paid much attention. I am of opinion that the Land Commission is to-day engaged in knocking the bottom out of the Land Act of 1896. I will give four illustrations, and they are only illustrations, of what I mean. Adams and Dunseath is a case known far and wide. It arose out of a trifle of 40 shillings. It dealt a deadly blow at the tenants' property all over Ireland. I can explain its kernel in a sentence. Parliament enacted in 1881 that no rent was to be placed upon improvements created by the tenant or his predecessor in title. What did the Irish Court of Appeal say? Did they say, 'This is a great healing measure intended to undo great wrongs. We shall construe it, as far as possible, in accordance with that policy?' Not at all. With the instinct of pedantic lawyers they proceeded to ask what Parliament meant by 'improvements.' What Parliament meant by improvements was plain enough. Lord Chancellor Law, who helped to draw and carry the Act, and who was one of the Court, told them what was intended. But instead of taking the large and plain view intended by Parliament, these learned judges proceeded to suggest and devise limitations upon the word. And so, one short year after the passing of the Act of 1881, the Court of Appeal drove a coach and four right through the heart of the measure. It was all a case of 'property, property, property.' And, of course, as Mr. Lecky put it, the idea of a tenant having legal property in and upon the soil was a thing hard for Irish judges as well as Irish landlords to understand. There had been

TWELVE YEARS OF WRONG-DOING

upon the part of the Land Commission—twelve years during which in every case of reclamation the money belonging to the tenant had illegally gone into the pocket of the landlord. A Sub-Commission dealt with a case of reclamation near Ballymena—by the way, it was the veritable David Adams and the veritable Mrs Dunseath, the very farm upon which the original case arose. Mr Adams had reclaimed land. The Sub-Commission acted upon what Lord Justice Fitzgibbon stated to be the law before the Parliamentary Committee. It gave David Adams five or six per cent of his expenditure, and it divided the increased letting value between landlord and tenant, allowing one-half for the inherent properties of the soil, the other half to the tenant for his exertions in developing these properties. What happened? There was the usual appeal. Mr Justice Meredith heard it and promptly decided against Lord Justice Fitzgibbon's view, and the Sub-Commission was reversed. Fanciful David Adams toiling to reclaim an Antrim bog, and having done so only to find that he had raised the letting value from, perhaps, 3s to 14s an acre! The case created a profound sensation in Ulster. The decision shook all faith in the Chief Land Commission, and gave rise to the fatal distrust in regard to Mr Justice Meredith's Court which now everywhere exists.

SECURE THE LAND.

As a class the Irish landlords once controlled the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. It gave them great opportunities which they sadly missed. But be this as it may, the representation of Ireland has passed into other hands. They cannot return by the votes of the people a single member to that great assembly, which must ultimately decide their fate. I have often heard it said by their friends that as a class the Irish landlords never knew their own interest, that they were a doomed race. I trust this has been said for the last time, and that all parties in Ireland will unite to close this sad, sad chapter in Irish history. My next appeal is to the tenants, and to them, at all events, I have some claim to speak. In asking for the compulsory sale of Irish land, in asking that the fee simple of the Irish soil should be compulsorily taken from one class and given to another, you are asking for a thing so great, so tremendous, that history can provide but few precedents. It was done, of course, in France by a revolution. It was done again in parts of the German Empire by a wise statesmanship. And it will be done here by the same means if the tenants are moderate and the landlords are wise. I appeal to the Ulster farmers to frankly express not alone their desire to secure the land, but to secure it, under all the circumstances, at a fair price.

Did it ever occur to you that when so-called 'Just as Good' substitutes are recommended by your dealer the motive is for self-gain because of increased profit?
So beware!

HONDAI-LANKA CEYLON TEA

on a sealed lead packet is your
GUIDE AND SAFEGUARD.

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are
WM. JAMESON & CO.'S "HARP BRAND,"

GEO. ROE & CO.,

"G.R."

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

Head Office for Australasia :

JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

82A Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W

Worth
20^{s.} in the £
is our



12 Months' Guarantee on Roadster

Beware of
Imitations.

DUNLOP TYRES

None Genuine
without
Trade Mark.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. OF AUST. LTD.,
Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Christchurch, N.Z.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

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

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

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.

MUSICAL EXCHANGE
FORPIANOS AND ORGANS,
Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.R. FRANCIS,
159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH.**RAILWAY HOTEL,**MANCHESTER STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH

(One minute from the Railway Station).

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

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

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

GENUINE SEEDSFrom a
RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that

CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

WHAT YOU WANT,

And

WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.Illustrated catalogue and guide,
free to any address.**JAMES CRAVEN AND CO**

SEED SPECIALISTS,

2 MANNERS ST.,

WELLINGTON

MACALISTER AND CO(J. J. HISKENS),
CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR VACCINATION.P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90,
INVERCARGILL.**JOHN GILLIES**
Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and

Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

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

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,**CHRISTCHURCH.****WAVERLEY HOTEL,**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.

COSSENS AND BLACK, LTD.,

ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS AND

IRON FOUNDERS

CRAWFORD STREET DUNEDIN.

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.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Repairs of Every Description of Engineering and
Blacksmith Work Promptly Executed.**THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,**
DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.**IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.**

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised),
Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing
Standard 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance',
Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all
kinds of Farmers' requirements
in Hardware.

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also
of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all
Dairy Implements.

General, Builders', and Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-Plated
Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., in great variety.

PRICES LOW.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when
required.

Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at
OWAKA.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For STYLISH, RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

STANDARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial.

(For week ending November 28.)

PRODUCE.

London, November 25.—The Corryvreckan's cargo of New Zealand wheat sold at 28s 6d.

Frozen mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, 4½d; North Island, 3 15-16d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 5½d; fair average quality (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 5½d. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers: Heavy, 3 11-16d; light, 3 9-16d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality): Ox fores, 3½d to 3¾d; ox hinds, 3½d.

London, November 26.—The wheat market is quiet and steady. Cargoes are hardening at 30s.

Butter.—The market is hardening. Choicest is in good demand at 108s, with a few samples at 110s. Secondary qualities are neglected. Danish, 12½s.

Rabbits.—The market is very dull at 3½.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 6d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 6d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L2 10s per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 8d, factory, bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 0½d; eggs, 8d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 14s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 4s per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

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

OATS.—There is steady demand for good to prime feed at late quotations. Prime milling sorts are also in request, but at little more than feed prices. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—The local demand is confined almost entirely to prime milling quality, medium being out of favor. Fowl wheat is in request at late values. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken and damaged, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES.—The market has been freely but not over supplied, and prices are steady at late quotations. We quote: Best Derwents, L2 to L2 5s; others, L1 10s to L1 15s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF.—Fair supplies of all sorts have been coming forward. Prime oaten sheaf is readily placed on arrival, but medium and inferior quality is not in request and difficult to quit. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; extra heavy, to L2 15s; 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 6d to 1s 7d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes Northern, L2 0s; Southern, L1 10s. Chaff: Inferior, 30s to 40s; good to prime, 47s 6d to 50s. Straw: pressed 27s; loose, 28s. Flour: Sacks, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7, quiet. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8½; factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 7½d. Onions: Melbourne, 14s.

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

WHEAT.—Market unchanged. Prime milling, 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 fair demand during the week and prices remain firm. Milling, 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF.—Prime oaten sheaf is in fair demand, but medium sorts are dull of sale. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—Market steady. Best Derwents, L2 to L2 5s per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

Christchurch, November 22.—The first of the present series of local wool sales was held to-day. Most of the wool-buyers and several outsiders were present. The wool was in about as good a condition as at the opening sale last season, but, in sympathy with the London market, prices showed a decline of 30 and 40 per cent. The greatest decline was in best halfbreds and merinos.

Out of a catalogue of 2605 bales only 1657 were sold. The prices ruling were:—Striped merino, 7½d to 8d per lb; greasy merino—medium to good, 6½d to 7½d; inferior, 4½d to 6½d; half-bred—superior, 6½d to 7½d; do medium, 5½d to 6½d; do inferior, 4½d to 5½d; crossbred—superior, 6½d to 6¾d; do medium, 5d to 5½d; do inferior, 4½d to 4¾d; long wool—superior, 5½d to 6½d; do inferior, 4½d to 5d; good pieces and bellies, 4½d to 6½d; do inferior, 3d to 4½d; locks, 2½d to 3½d.

London, November 23.—The Bradford wool market is restricted. Common sixties, 17½d; supers, 18½d. At the Antwerp sales 776 bales of Australian were sold at the rates ruling at the close of the last London auction sales.

Sydney, November, 26.—At the wool sales competition was animated. Good wools are unchanged. Inferior were a little easier compared with last week.

Melbourne, November 26.—At the wool sales there was a brisk demand. American and Continental buyers are operating freely. Good merinos and crossbreds, especially where suitable for America, were fully a halfpenny, and medium and inferior merinos one farthing, above last week. Inferior crossbreds are easier.

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

RABBITSKINS.—Market firm. Winter greys, 16d to 17d; medium, 13d to 15½d; springs, 8d to 11½d; blacks, to 22d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market unchanged.

HIDES.—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 41 to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; cow hides, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

TALLOW.—In fair demand. Best rendered mutton, 16s to 17s 6d per cwt; medium, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; rough fat, 11s to 13s per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington comprised 4056 fat sheep, 600 fat lambs, 1000 store sheep, 400 cattle, and 570 pigs.

FAT CATTLE.—195 head yarded, mostly good to prime sorts. There was a very fair sale, but beef was about 6d per 100lb easier owing to the heavy supply. A show steer brought L14 15; prime sorts, L10 to L12 5s; others, L6 17s 6d to L8 10s; best heifers, L8 to L9 12s; others, L6 7s 6d to L7 10s; best cows, L8 10s to L10; others, L4 15s to L7.

STORE CATTLE.—Stores were a rough lot, but met with a good demand at from L5 7s 6d for three-year-old steers, L4 for mixed two-year-olds, L2 16s for 12 to 15 months cattle, and L2 10s to L5 for dry cows.

FAT SHEEP.—These were mostly shorn, and of good quality, but woolies were mostly unfinished. Freezers about held their own.

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

AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS,

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

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

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).

BOUSKILL AND McNAB

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

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

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.

BOUSKILL AND McNAB,
SYMONDS STREET,
AUCKLAND.

J. FANNING & CO.

Telephone 650.

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—

Moana	Thurs., Nov. 29	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora	Fri., Nov. 30	5 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Thurs., Dec. 6	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Waihora	Fri., Nov. 30	5 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., Dec. 7	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Moana	Thurs., Nov. 29	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waikare	Thurs., Dec. 6	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararora	Tues., Dec. 11	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Talune	Wed., Dec. 26	5 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Monowai	Mon., Dec. 3	2 p.m. D'din
Mokola	Mon., Dec., 10	2.30 p.m. tr'n

WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU,

AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NEW PLYMOUTH and GREYMOUTH.

Cargo only.

Kini	Fri., Nov. 30	4 p.m. D'din
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GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,

LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH.

Cargo only.

Janet Nicoll	Wed., Dec. 5	3 p.m. D'din
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SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY.
(From Auckland.)

Hauroto Wed., Nov. 28

RARATONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)

Ovalau Tues., Jan. 15, 1901

For FIJI (From Auckland).

Taviuni Wed., Dec. 5

"DEAR ME!

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

but butchers' ewes easier. A few show sheep sold at high prices. Shorn show crossbred wethers brought 25s to 30s, and show merino wethers (out of wool), 25s; heavy wethers (in wool), up to 26s 6d; freezers, 18s 6d to 24s; shorn wethers, 15s 6d to 23s; woolly ewes, 18s 3d to 23s; shorn do, 12s 3d to 14s for fair, and up to 16s 9d for extra prime; woolly merino wethers, 18s 9d to 21s; and ewes, 12s 3d to 15s.

FAT LAMBS—The fat lambs were mostly good sorts, and a rise of 1s per head took place. Extra fine sold up to 16s 3d; freezers, 13s to 15s 11d, and others down to 12s.

STORE SHEEP—This class comprised mostly odd lots. Hoggets (in wool) sold well at from 15s 6d to 17s, and ewes and lambs (all counted) at 6s 3d to 8s 6d.

PIGS—Many pigs in the fat classes were not up to quality, but all sold well. Baconers brought 30s to 42s, equal to 3½d per lb; porkers, 20s to 29s, equal to 3½d to 4d per lb; stores, 12s 6d to 18s 6d; suckers and weaners, 5s 6d to 10s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a fairly large entry of horses at our sale last Saturday, the bulk of the entry being medium draught mares and geldings and spring-carters. The attendance of buyers was not quite up to the usual, but in spite of this the competition at some periods of the sale was spirited. We sold in all 40 head at quotations. Draughts: With the exception of one or two really useful horses, the entry was of second-class quality, and taking this into consideration, the prices realised were fully up to late rates. We find in most cases that vendors are putting too high reserves on their horses, and they seem to expect medium draughts to fetch the same prices as first-class young horses; consequently they are at times disappointed. Spring-carters: There was a fair show in this class, and prices were well maintained throughout the sale. Light harness horses and hacks: Some fair animals were offered, but prices asked were too stiff in most cases, and a good number had to be passed in. We quote: Superior young draught mares and geldings, L50 to L60; extra good prize horses, L60 to L70; medium draught mares and geldings, L35 to L42; aged do, L25 to L32; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L30 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L20; tram horses, L14 to L18; light hacks, L10 to L12; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, November 26 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 37 dredges, the total yield being 1105oz 5dwt 3gr, or an average of 30oz per dredge:—

Matau (Clyde), 95oz; Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 138 hours, 83oz 13dwt; Meg and Annie (Kawarau River), 71oz; Junction Electric (Cromwell), 59oz 10dwt; Enterprise No. 1 (Alexandra), 56oz 2dwt; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 103 hours, 54oz 8dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 129 hours, 50oz 12dwt; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 134 hours, 43oz 6dwt; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 39oz 15dwt; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 128 hours, 37oz 10dwt; Perseverance (Alexandra), 37oz 3dwt; Success (Waipori), 35oz 2dwt 6gr; Empire (Waipori), two dredges, 34oz 16dwt; Chicago (Alexandra), 120 hours, 28oz 6dwt; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 130 hours, 28oz 3dwt; Golden Gate (Miller's Flat), 5 days, 25oz 12dwt; Nevis (Nevis River), 120 hours, 24oz 12dwt; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 3 days, 23oz; Waimumu (near Gore), 165 hours, 22oz 12dwt; Ngapara No. 2 (Nevis River), 21oz; Alexandra Eureka (Alexandra), 70 hours, 21oz; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 130 hours, 20oz 11dwt; Richard's Beach, 19oz 10dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 95 hours, 18oz 11dwt; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 180 hours, 17oz 15dwt; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 121 hours, 15oz 15dwt; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 114 hours, 15oz 1dwt; Cromwell (Cromwell), 126 hours, 14oz 14dwt; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 130 hours, 13oz 8dwt 21gr; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 110 hours, 13oz 4dwt; Olrig (Manuherikia), 127 hours, 12oz 18dwt; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 248 hours, 12oz 4dwt; Enterprise No. 2 (Alexandra), 12oz; Clyde (Alexandra), 2½ days, 11oz; Waikaka Forks (Waikaka), 123 hours, 10oz 1dwt; Ngapara No. 3 (Nevis River), 130 hours, 8oz 10dwt. Total, 1105oz 5dwt 3gr.

The executors in the estate of the late Mr. George Ross are offering for sale by tender the well-known Tavistock Hotel, with outbuildings, and 42 acres of land, in the township of Waipukurau, in the Hawke's Bay district. The hotel is the only one in the township, and being situated in a splendid district with every prospect of an increasing population in the near future, is well worth the attention of capitalists and others. Full particulars will be found in our advertising columns.—*

A teacher is required for the Catholic school at St. Bathans, who must be able to lead the choir. Applications, together with testimonials, to be forwarded to Mr. Sexton, St. Bathans.—*

Another wool season being at hand Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., of Dunedin, take the opportunity of tendering their services to growers for the disposal of their clip here, or for shipment to London and other markets. Their show room being fully equipped with all the latest improvements, conveniently situated and specially lighted for the proper display of the wools, the buyers are thus in a position to value to the best advantage. Careful examinations are made of every lot prior to sale, so that no lot will be sold below its market value. Clients may rest assured that their interests will be generally and thoroughly protected. The following are the dates of sales:—December 20, January 11, January 31, February 22. Account sales will be rendered, and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of sale according to the usual custom of the firm.—*

People We Hear About.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Lady O'Connor are about to pay a visit to Ireland. Sir Nicholas is a Roscommon man, and had a very successful career in the Diplomatic service. He is said to be very attentive and courteous to Irish visitors to the Russian capital.

Viscount Encombe, whose death took place recently in his thirtieth year, was the heir to the Earldom of Eldon, as he was eldest son of the third Earl. The deceased Viscount was born in 1870. Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, he took his B.A. degree there in 1893. He afterwards selected the Army as a profession, and was at the time of his death lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of Northumberland Fusiliers. Two years ago he married the eldest daughter of Lord Lovat, a Catholic peer. He leaves a son, who was born last year. Viscount Encombe came of a long-lived race, for the first Earl, the famous Lord Chancellor, reached the age of 87, his brother, Lord Stowell, was 91, and the father of the first Earl, John Scott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, also died in his 91st year. His great-grandfather, however, died at the age of 30, and, like his great-grandson, left an heir but a few months old.

Mr. Corbett, M.P., who represented East Wicklow for many years, voluntarily retired at the last election. Mr. Corbett was formerly one of the Parnellite group, and in Mr. Parnell's lifetime was one of the intimate friends of the great leader. He is a landowner in Wicklow, a man of great personal culture and literary taste.

There were only three Catholics representing English constituencies in the Parliament now dissolved (says the *Daily Chronicle*) even including Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool. The other two were Lord Edmund Talbot and Sir John Austin. These three members are likely enough to reappear in the new Parliament—at least one of them without even a contest.

Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, the Primate of America, who has accepted the invitation of Cardinal Vaughan to preach at the opening of the new Westminster Cathedral, is 65 years of age. He was made Bishop of North Carolina at the unusually early age of 33, and he had the distinction of being the youngest of the 700 prelates who constituted the Vatican Council of 1870. At the age of 43 he was Primate of America, and at 52 a Cardinal Prince of the Church.

It is frequently stated that Mrs. Louis Botha, the wife of the Boer general, is a descendant of Robert Emmett, the Irish patriot. She is a descendant of Emmett's elder brother, Thomas Addis Emmett, who was one of the United Irish Directory in 1793, and was punished by the Government merely by confinement in Fort George for three years. Robert Emmett, whose name is so popularly known, was but a youth of 20 in 1798. His attempt at insurrection in 1803 was the last effort of the Brotherhood of United Irishmen, and his death on the scaffold on September 20, 1803, was the last tragic act in that movement.

During the famous Congress of Vienna each of the several monarchs present was the guest of some nobleman. On one festive occasion Baron Roth-child was invited par exception. He modestly went to take his place, not among the more exalted guests. When they discovered Rothschild, however, they all rose, one after the other, and saluted him, except the King of Prussia. Some one asked the King why he did not salute the great European banker. 'Did I not?' he replied. 'Well, I suppose it was because I was the only one who did not owe him anything.'

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

Tussicura, the wonderful cough remedy—sold by all chemists and grocers.—*

A little wonder is the Broadcast Patent Seed-sower sold by Morrow, Bassett, and Co. For sowing turnip, rape, grass, and clover seed it has no equal, while for oats, wheat, and barley you have only to see it to know its value. A boy can work it. Sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price only 20s.—*

In consequence of dishonest dealers in machines selling Dunlop tyres with inferior imitation air tubes fitted, the Dunlop Company find it necessary to advise intending purchasers of cycles fitted with their famous tyres, to obtain a written or verbal guarantee from the vendor that the tubes are of the Company's manufacture.—*

Messrs. Geo. Neill and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, buy and sell hotels, and advance money at reasonable rates to purchasers, Messrs. Neill and Co. have always a number of valuable hotels for sale, and are prepared to offer liberal financial assistance to buyers. Parties wishing to dispose of their properties will receive every attention and consideration.—*

The annual sports gathering of the Caledonian Society of Otago will take place on the Society's ground, Kensington, on January 1 and 2. As usual the Caledonian Society is most liberal in its prize list, close upon £500 being apportioned for that purpose. For running and walking the amount will be £175; bagpipe music £19 10s, wrestling £90, cycling, £75, etc. Entries for running and walking close at the Society's office, Rattray street, Dunedin, on Saturday, December 15, and cycling on Thursday December 27. In addition to the general programme there will be a number of side shows on the ground; in a word patrons will find there all the fun of a Scottish fair.—*

WHITAKER BROS.,

NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC DEPOT,
WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW SUPPLIES.

Just Landed from New York.

s.	d.	s.	d.
The Catechism Explained, Spirago	10 0	Christian Philosophy. God, Driscoll	6 0
Devotions and Prayers for Sick Room	4 0	Business Guide for Priests, Stang	3 6
Four Last Things, Cocham	3 0	Natural Law and Legal Practice, Holand	7 0
The Perfect Religions	4 0	Our Monthly Devotions, Lings	4 6
New and Old Sermons, Wirth (8 vols.)	75 0	New Testament Studies, Conaty	2 0
Outlines Jewish History, Gegot	7 0	Outlines New Testament History, Gegot	6 0
Compendium Sacrae Liturgiae, Wapelhorst	10 0	Comedy of English Protestantism, Marshall	3 6
Sermons on B. Sacrament and Forty Hours, Scheurer	6 0	Crown of Mary	2 6
Crown of Thorns	1 9	Guffin's Devout Instructions	4 6
History of the Mass, O'Brien	5 0	Confessional Register	15 0
Meditations for Every Day, Hamon (5 vols.)	20 0	Introduction to the Holy Scriptures, Gigot	8 0
Little Manual St. Anthony (illus.)	2 6	Meditations for Every Day Verucryesa (2 vols.)	14 0
Meditations for Secular Clergy, Chaignon (2 vols.)	16 0	Sermons for Children of Mary, Callerio	6 0
Way of Interior Peace	5 0	Striving after Perfection	4 0
Characteristics True Devotion, Gron	3 0	True Politeness, by Abbe Demora	2 6
Kellus, St. Anthony, Blessed Virgin, Sacred Heart, Blessed Sacrament, each	3 0	Interior of Jesus and Mary, Gron (2 vols.)	8 0
How to Comfort the Sick	4 0	Manifestation of Conscience	2 0
Glories of Divine Grace, Schubert	6 0	Meditations for Retreats	3 6
A College Boy	3 0	Round Table French Catholic Novelists	6 0
Round Table American Catholic Novelists	6 0	Pere Monnier's Ward	5 0
Round Table English and Irish do do	6 0	Mr. Billy Buttons	5 0
Marcella Grace, Rosa Mulholland	5 0	How to Get On	4 0
Passing Shadows	5 0	Fabiola's Sisters	5 0
Fabiola	4 0	Legends Holy Child Jesus	3 0
		Fred's Little Daughter	2 0
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		Let no Man put Asunder	4 0
		An Every Day Girl	2 0
		A Hostage of War	2 0
		Jack O Lantern	2 0

Complete list now preparing. Customers may rely on having a splendid Selection in this year of the best Catholic Books published.

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

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

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

ANNUAL GATHERING,
JANUARY 1 AND 2, 1901.
SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON.

£180 GIVEN IN PRIZES.

Running and Walking	...	£175 0 0
Bagpipe Music	...	19 10 0
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Hammer, Caber, and Ball	...	12 0 0
Vaulting with Pole	...	14 0 0
Wood-chopping Competition (second day)	...	22 0 0
Quoiting	...	8 10 0

FOR DETAILS SEE PROGRAMME.

Entries for Running and Walking close at the Society's Office 27 Rattray street, at 8 p.m. on SATURDAY, 15th December; Cycling, on THURSDAY, 27th December, at 5 p.m.; for all other events on THURSDAY, 27th December, at 8 p.m.

Entry Money for Dunedin and Caledonian Handicaps, 3s 6d each distance; all events with prize money exceeding £6 for 1st prize, 3s 6d; Wrestling, 3s 6d; for all other events, 2s 6d; Youths' races, 1s.

Programmes can be obtained from the directors or at the Society's Office, 27 Rattray street.

Side Shows of every description will be on the ground, and all the fun of a Scottish Fair.

WILLIAM REID, Secretary,
27 Rattray street.

PRINCESS THEATRE.

NEXT WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon and Clergy of the Diocese,
His Worship the Mayor (R. Chisholm, Esq.) and City Councillors.
GRAND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

'THE SHAUGHRAUN'

Will be produced in its entirety by the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society in aid of the

SISTERS OF MERCY'S ORPHANAGE, DUNEDIN.

Dramatis Personae:

Captain Molineux	...	Mr Ben G. Stevens
Robert Ffolliott	...	Mr L. Pavletich
Father Doolan	...	Mr J. Hill
Corry Kinchela	...	Mr J. Black
Harvey Duff	...	Mr R. Phillips
Conn	...	Mr H. McCormac
Sergeant Jones	...	Mr Campbell
Sullivan	...	Mr Pastorelli
Reilly	...	Mr Beard
Mangan	...	Mr Ward
Doyle	...	Mr L. McCormac
Donovan	...	Mr Coughlan
Arte O'Neil	...	Miss McLauchlan
Claire Ffolliott	...	Miss Rose Blaney
Mrs O'Kelly	...	Miss Heley
Moya	...	Miss M. Blaney
Bridget Madigan	...	Miss Clancy
Nancy Maloue	...	Miss Hanrahan

Peasants, Soldiers, Constabulary:

Misses Reidy, L. McConnell, J. McConnell, Hanrahan, Pounds, O'Shea, Burke, Ward, O'Connor, Grey, and Fitzgerald, Messrs Whitty, Webb, Black, McCormac, Clarke, Walshe, Stronach, O'Neill, Conway, Morris, Murphy, Keogh, O'Brien, and Molloy.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle, 3s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.

Overture 7.30; commence 7.45.

The Drama will be produced with full Scenic Effects, Incidental Music, Jigs, Songs, Dances, Choruses, etc.

Kaikorai Band have kindly consented to play from the Octagon to the Theatre on the night of the performance.

Late Trains Mosgiel and Port Chalmers.

WANTED TEACHER for the ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL,

ST. BATHANS. Must be able to lead the Choir. Salary, £65 per

year; which can be considerably increased by Private Tuition.

Services to commence on the 7th January. Applications, together with Testimonials, to be forwarded to

MR. SEXTON,

ST. BATHANS.

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.

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

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

MARRIAGE.

RYAN—BROOKES.—At St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., by the Rev. Father Murphy, John, eldest son of Patrick Ryan, Kokonga, to Anne, second daughter of the late Michael Brookes, of Naseby.

Marseilles red roofing tiles are getting to be much appreciated in this Colony, having already obtained a strong hold on public favor in Australia. They have many qualities to recommend them. They are perfectly watertight, cool, picturesque, and inexpensive. Messrs Arthur Briscoe and Co., of Dunedin, with branches in the principal centres of the Colony, are the local agents, and they have just landed a shipment direct from Marseilles.—“*.”

For Bedsteads, Bedding, Wire Mattresses, and Combination Bedsteads, Furniture of every Description, try

J. CATCHPOLE, KARANGAHAPE ROAD, AUCKLAND

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

A GALLANT FEAT OF ARMS.



IN the normal condition of things there is little sympathy between the pastoral staff and the soldier's sword. But in the days of the crusades and long since then sword-hilt and guard formed a cross, and the bright keen blade was often blessed for brave knights to fight for God and Mother Church and human right. It is a far cry to the days when Archbishop ADEMARE—sung by TASSO—led his men from Poggio to free the Holy Places from the desecrating presence of the Saracen, and left his bones before the walls of Antioch. HENRY SPENCER, 'the fighting prelate' of Norwich, is said to have led an army into Flanders, and he used the sword of the flesh to rid the Merrie England of his day of WAT TYLER and WAT TYLER'S trusting dupes. The present year of grace is emphatically not the time to which one would look for the appearance of a militant bishop. Even that miracle of energy, Cardinal LAVIGERIE, never donned the mantle of the militant Order of White Monks whom he settled in the hinterlands of Tunis to tame the wild yellow desert with spade and plough and flowing water, to tickle and humor it into greenness and bloom, and to fight the slave-raiders round about with the harder weapons of carnal men. But the lines of our action are often shapen by 'the blows of circumstance.' Bishop FAVIER, Vicar-Apostolic of Peitang, is one of those men whose faces are a blessing and whose life an olive-branch. But the hemming in of the Pekin Legations and the Peitang Cathedral by the Boxers turned him for the nonce into a militant bishop, and his defence of his beleaguered flock was the most gallant feat of pluck and endurance in the whole story of the recent crisis in the Far East.

Dr. MORRISON in the *Times* and two returned Protestant missionaries in Victoria (British Columbia), have told how Bishop FAVIER, with five priests, and thirty French and ten Italian guards, kept the Boxer horde for two months outside the rambling and extensive area over which the stately Cathedral of Peitang and the surrounding mission buildings are scattered. The secular Press has retold to us Dr. MORRISON'S stirring tale of the patient heroism displayed by white men and women during the siege of the Pekin Legations. They give little or no account of his thrilling narrative of the defence of the Peitang Cathedral, which 'in many respects,' says the much-travelled Australian physician, 'surpasses in wonder even its sister story of the defence of the Legations.' Inside the Legations there were huddled together 3623 non-combatants. They were defended by an insignificant but gallant force of 532 men, who, with only four pieces of artillery, and an assortment of all kinds of smaller firearms, with carving knives for bayonets, kept the enemy at bay for eight weeks. Inside the flimsy lines of the Peitang Cathedral an almost equal number of non-combatants—twenty Sisters and over 3000 native converts—were crowded together. Their sole armed protection against the enemy's onslaughts was a gallant little knot of forty marines. Thirty of these were French, ten Italians. And the whole armament which the tiny garrison had to 'talk back' to the howling enemy outside consisted of forty-seven rifles and a scanty supply of ammunition.

The situation was, in all reason, sufficiently desperate. But the Vicar-Apostolic and the five priests within the enclosure rose to the level of the crisis. Some of them be-

came, for the time being, military engineers. Others, like good monk SCHWARTZ of old, busied themselves in manufacturing gunpowder. 'The priests,' says Dr. MORRISON—who includes the Vicar-Apostolic in this designation—'rose to the situation in heroic style, organised their converts, and set them to work to assist in the work of defence with the hod and spade, and by them the whole defensible area was quickly surrounded by trenches and brick barricades. Only 47 rifles in all were available, and the supply of ammunition was small. To procure more was a necessity, as time went on, and, necessity proving once more the mother of invention, the manufacture of ammunition was undertaken and successfully accomplished, several thousand rounds being eventually turned out. It was not very good ammunition. The bullets were made of pewter and the powder from what nitre and sulphur and charcoal could be got together by the priests. But it served its turn and saved the situation. In these two ways—by erecting and maintaining in good order the barricades and by manufacturing ammunition—the militant priests and their following of Christian converts made the defence of the place just possible by the tiny garrison.'

'The work of digging trenches,' says Dr. MORRISON, 'became doubly important when the attacking force resorted to undermining.' According to the American narrative before us, five mines were exploded during the siege of the Peitang mission. 'One huge mine,' says the *Times* narrative, 'the Boxers successfully made and exploded, blowing up several buildings and killing a great number of children, who mostly occupied the houses in this particular part. Four tons of gunpowder were said to have been used. Where the house stood under which this mine was exploded there is a huge round hole, like the crater of a small volcano, measuring in diameter from bank to bank fully thirty yards.' Some eighty persons were killed when another of those underground masses of gunpowder burst through its upper crust of earth and ground and pounded other houses into heaps of rubbish within the closely-packed enclosure of the mission. The remainder of the siege was filled in with the rattle of rifle-fire above and with the ceaseless digging of trenches and cross-trenches underground to prevent the Boxers from mining inwards. The little garrison was harassed and overworked beyond endurance. Of the white fighting force two officers and eleven men were killed. The rifles of the fallen marines were placed in the hands of the pluckiest converts and again spat pewter and lead into the thick ranks of the Boxer besiegers. 'A strange picture truly,' says the noted Eastern correspondent: 'soldier, priest, and convert fighting together side by side for dear life. Latterly,' he adds, 'the worst danger was from starvation. Food grew so scarce that the ration of rice served out to the Chinese converts had to be reduced two days before the relief from 4oz. a head to 2oz.!' [The fighting men received, in addition, a small ration of horse-meat.] Most of the native defenders were by this time so weak that they could scarcely drag themselves to their duties.' It evidently does, after all, make a difference whose ox is goaded: the gallant little garrison of Peitang were coolly left to fight and starve for a whole day after the arrival of the foreign troops, without the smallest effort being made to relieve them; 'and one old Italian priest, Pere D'ADDOSSIO—who had been all the time of the siege in the British Legation—was so filled with shame and sorrow at the idea that he mounted a donkey and rode sadly out by himself to try and reach Peitang. He was killed on the way, as he must have known he would be. It was an eloquent protest.'

The Jesuits in the disturbed far interior of China train their converts to the use of arms, form separate Christian villages, fortify them, and thus provide a ready defence against the marauding bands that infest those parts of the Flowery Kingdom. It is not the first time that the training of their converts to the use of arms was forced upon the sons of St. IGNATIUS by the hard pressure of circumstances. Time and again, in the seventeenth century, their happy 'reductions' or missions of civilised and Christian Indians were swept, plundered, fired, blood-stained, and destroyed by swift *razzie*s of wild Indians and those still more dangerous enemies of the Red Man, the Mamelucos, or slave-raiders of Uruguay and Paraguay. Peace and security came only when Father MONTOYA secured from

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PHILIP IV. of Spain an edict permitting the Indian converts the use of firearms. The villages and towns were fortified, the converts drilled, every man became a soldier as well as a cultivator, the raids of Mamelucos and wild Indians soon ceased or became relatively harmless, the missions of the Chiquitos and elsewhere were saved, and the arts of peace made such rapid and solid progress that even VOLTAIRE described the Jesuit 'reductions' of Paraguay as 'the triumph of humanity.' It was there, as it is in China, the practical application of the moss-grown motto—which is, at least, as old as the days of CORNELIUS NEPOS—that the best security for peace is preparedness for war.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The midsummer vacation at Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, will begin on December 15.

We understand that the tender of Messrs. Crawford and Watson has been accepted for the building of the new Convent for the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin. The amount is £3187, this being the lowest tender.

An adjourned meeting of the parishioners of St. Joseph's Cathedral parish was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Sunday evening for the purpose of electing a committee to carry out the repairs necessary to the Cathedral. The Right Rev. Dr. Verdon presided, and there was a representative attendance, apologies for unavoidable absence having been received from Messrs J. B. Callan and F. Meenan. His Lordship having explained the object for which the meeting had been called, it was decided that the work should be proceeded with immediately. On the motion of the Rev. Father Murphy, seconded by Mr J. Hally, the following, with power to add to their numbers, were appointed a general committee to carry out the work and to make arrangements for providing the necessary funds:—His Lordship the Bishop, the clergy of the city, Messrs J. Carroll, J. B. Callan, D. W. Woods, W. J. Hall, C. Columb, J. J. Connor, P. Hally, J. Hally, T. B. Conway, T. McCormack, F. Kilmartin, J. J. Dunne, P. Carolin, L. Pavletich, T. Hussey, E. T. O'Connell, T. Deehan, E. McKewen, J. O'Neill, H. E. McCormack, L. Clancy, W. and M. Coughlan, P. Cotter, E. O'Donnell, and N. Smith. Mr J. Hally was appointed secretary. At the conclusion of the proceedings a meeting of the General Committee was held, when the following were appointed a Works Committee:—The Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Messrs Callan, Carroll, Woods, and McKewen.

A representative of the North Otago *Daily Times* visited the Holy Rosary Convent, Oamaru, the other day for the purpose of inspecting some of the prizes offered for the forthcoming art union which is being organised as an aid to the fund for building the new convent and boarding school. The first prize is a copy of an oil painting of a madonna by one of the old Italian masters, and it is a piece of work that will arouse the envy of even those who profess no artistic sense. The promoters of the art union guarantee to find a purchaser for the work at £50, but it would seem very much a question whether anyone, even the most sordid, would not prefer the beautiful picture to that very ordinary article known as 'siller.' The second prize, a very handsome stand screen, was a gift from the Sisters of St. Dominic's at Invercargill. The screen consists of three panels of flowers, painted in oils on velvet, and being nicely mounted it has a very handsome appearance. The third prize is a large oil painting of Loch Lomond, and the fourth one of Smith's Sound. In all over 30 prizes are offered, and should the sale of tickets warrant it others will be added. All the prizes are real works of art, of which any fortunate winner might be proud, but quite apart even from that the object should ensure a large sale of tickets before the art union closes on the 8th December.

A highly successful entertainment was given on Wednesday evening of last week in St. Patrick's School, South Dunedin, by the pupils of the Sisters of Mercy. The attendance was very good. The proceedings were opened with a pianoforte overture, nicely played by Misses Mee, Mahoney, L. Tonar, Cruise, Curran, and Dunford. An orchestra consisting of Misses Twomey and Mulholland (first violins), Misses Kennedy, Cunningham, and McGowan (second violins), Miss A. Sheridan (mandolin), Miss M. Brennan (guitar), Miss E. Scanlon (piano), contributed selections entitled 'Christmas Revels.' A couple of very acceptable choruses were given by some of the pupils, a number of whom contributed dances. A piano solo was nicely played by Miss G. Scanlon, and Misses N. Twomey, M. Brennan, L. Tonar, and A. Sheridan gave a duet on two pianos. The Masters Marlow were very successful in a humorous dialogue entitled 'The Twins.' Recitations were given by Master C. Marlow and Miss Mee, and Masters Marlow, Curran, and Hannigan took part in a negro dialogue. A comedy entitled 'Who is to inherit' was performed by Misses N. Twomey, L. Tonar, A. Sheridan, Brennan (2), O'Mahoney (2), and E. Scanlon. A couple of well-arranged tableaux illustrative of 'Wise and foolish virgins' were also given. Misses Tubman, McGowan, Frago, Dunford, and Marlow representing the wise, and Misses Sheridan, Twomey, Mee, Brennan, and O'Mahoney the foolish virgins. The entertainment as a whole was very good, and the audience showed their appreciation by frequent applause.

A novel and unique entertainment was given in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. It took the form of a Christy minstrel troupe composed entirely of lady members of the Cathedral Choir. The idea originated in the minds of Miss Rose Blaney, Miss Adelaide Heley, and Miss Mary Drumm, and the project was carried out in a strictly orthodox style: Black faces, chair business (with Miss Rose Blaney—or, rather, Miss Claire, her stage name—as interlocutor); corner 'men,' equipped with bones and tambourine; conundrums and jokes, old and new, but all distinctly good; coon

and nigger melodies of all kinds; a fling by Miss Mouat, who looked extremely well as a black 'Highlander'; and a number of variety items it would take up too much space to particularise. Mrs J. Woods acted as accompanist. The hall was filled to overflowing, dozens of the visitors having to be content with standing room. When the curtain was drawn aside the performers received a hearty greeting by way of encouragement, for no one anticipated that such an excellent programme was in store for them, and that it would be rendered so successfully by the 'colored' ladies. The whole affair went through with a fine swing from beginning to end, the general verdict being that the performers acquitted themselves most creditably, the large audience leaving with the pleasant reflection that they had had a capital evening's enjoyment. By special request there will be a repetition of the entertainment at an early date. It may be mentioned that the object of the promoters is to raise funds to assist in defraying the expenses of the members of the choir who are to take part in the musical competition at the Christchurch Exhibition. The attendance was a record one, over £20 being taken at the doors.

The Foresters' Hall, Port Chalmers, was packed on Friday evening when the pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph gave an entertainment of a varied character. The hall was very prettily decorated, and the entertainment was greatly enjoyed by the audience. The Mayor of Port Chalmers presided. The first item was a duet on two pianos by Misses M. Hart, A. Anderson, E. Borlase and B. O'Connell. A chorus, 'I love old Ireland still,' was admirably rendered by a number of school children (boys and girls). A performance on musical bells was correctly given by several of the junior boys. That popular trio, 'The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle' was contributed by Misses A. Rennie, M. King, and A. Borlase, and was much appreciated. Then came an action song and dance, 'Little Sailors' by a number of boys, after which several girls ranging from four to eight years of age, and attired as women, gave an action song entitled 'Little Mothers' which was very prettily done. In the cantata 'Too bad' the principal characters were represented by Misses M. Borlase, B. O'Connell, L. Salter, M. Hart, and L. Heller, about 20 others filling the minor parts. This item was particularly well done, and the audience showed their appreciation by warm applause. The duet 'The goldfinch' was artistically played by Misses E. Borlase and L. Heller, and the first portion of the programme was brought to a conclusion with a vocal duet, 'Lily and rose,' by Misses A. Anderson and L. Heller. A trio, 'Musical Sketches,' was the opening item of the second part, and was played with much skill by the Misses B. O'Connell, A. Anderson, M. Creig, L. Heller, L. Salter, and M. Hart. The action song 'Big brass drum,' by the boys was next given, for which they received an encore, as also did the boys for the club exercises. The action song 'Tinkling bells,' by the girls, the solo 'Three leaves of shamrock,' by Miss E. Heller, a comic song 'The postman,' by Master H. Alberton, L. McCann, and S. King, and the vocal duet 'Dance on the sands,' by the Misses M. Hart and L. Salter, followed. In the laughable sketch 'Mischievous Jim' the principal parts were taken by Miss S. Anderson, Masters H. Alberton, S. King, L. Griffin, J. Daly, W. Anderson, and J. Anderson, all of whom acquitted themselves well; and the entertainment was brought to a close by the girls and boys singing 'All hail Zealandia.' The proceeds amounted to about £31.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

WE have to thank the District Secretary, Mr. W. Kane, Auckland, for a copy of the half-yearly report of the H.A.C.B. Society.

MR. A. J. SULLIVAN, well known in Dunedin, has been appointed to the charge of a branch of Messrs. Barr, Leary and Co.'s business in Cromwell.

WITH a view to bringing into effect the Manual and Technical Instruction Act of last year, the Education Department has decided as a preliminary step to appoint two instructors at a salary of £350 each.

THE Napier *Telegraph* has the best authority for stating that Captain Russell does not intend to return the £40 bonus voted to the members of both houses. Captain Russell regards the vote as wrong, but as it was passed he does not propose to display singularity or affectation by handing the money back to swell the next surplus.

THE Land and Survey department will throw open for selection about the middle of January a block in Hawke's Bay, known as Nuhaka North. This block contains 8352 acres, and will be opened under the optional system in areas of from 360 to 1200 acres. About the end of January 4600 acres in Manukau County, Auckland, will be thrown open.

A CHINESE interpreter explained to a select audience at the Police Court in Wellington the other day that the blowing out of a match had not much effect in keeping a Celestial in the broad way of truth, it only meant that he will get no light. A Court official suggested that the breaking of a saucer was a more effective form oath, but the interpreter discounted that form also. 'Cut the head off a rooster,' he said; 'that is the way; it means something terrible! If that be done, either in a Court of justice or in a cemetery, a Chinaman will generally speak the truth. He considers that a lie under such circumstances will cause him ill-luck all his life, and a horrible experience after death. Cut off the rooster's head,' he concluded, 'that is the only way to get the truth!'

THE Post and Telegraph department has received from America the plates for the new 1½d stamp to be issued next month. The stamp, which was designed by Mr. J. M. Nairn, of Wellington, is emblematic of the part taken by New Zealand in the war. The design is 1½in long and ¾in deep. At the top are the words 'New

Zealand,' and below 'Postage and Revenue,' the denomination being in the left-hand upper corner.

THE Very Rev. Dean Martin, who has been lately appointed Provincial of the Marist Order, passed through Reefton recently en route for Wellington, where (says the *Inangahua Times*) he will in future be permanently located, the rev. gentleman having just severed his connection with his Hokitika parishioners, whose spiritual interests he has zealously safeguarded for more than 30 years.

A KUMARA correspondent informs us that the pupils of St. Patrick's School, Kumara, were examined by Inspector Merton on the 6th and 7th of this month and secured 100 per cent. of passes. The inspector was highly pleased with the children and the work done by their teachers. It certainly reflects great credit on the good Sisters, who were untiring in their efforts to make our Catholic schools a credit to Westland.

THE following is a list of pupils from the Convent of Mercy, Greymouth, who passed the recent Trinity College musical examination conducted by Mr. Edwards. In regard to Miss McDonnell the examiner recommended her to work up for the higher degree in the college:—Senior honors: Nellie McDonnell (piano), Maggie Algie (piano). Senior pass: Lottie Guthrie (piano). Intermediate: Augusta Skoglund (piano). Junior honors: Mabel Harris (piano). Preparatory: Mary E. Noonan (violin), Dotty Lutz (piano).

The convent schools were examined recently by the Education Board's Inspector, with the result that there was not a single failure among the 134 pupils presented. The Brunner Catholic schools, also conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, were equally successful, all the children presented passing.

MR. P. E. NOLAN, of Dunedin, a member of the Railway service, and representative of No. 2 division on the Appeal Board for the South Island, and also delegate for Otago for the A.S.R.S., who was at Invercargill for his holidays, was entertained by the Invercargill branch on the 17th inst., when he was presented with a gold-mounted albert and pendant, suitably inscribed, and a sovereign case beautifully chased, in appreciation of the way he had carried out his duties mentioned above. Several toasts were honored during the evening.

A WESTPORT correspondent writes:—In the practical examinations lately held by Mr. Charles Edwards, of Trinity College, London, the following passes were secured by St. Mary's Convent, Westport. Senior grade—piano—K. Ryan (honors), M. Bailie. Intermediate—G. Scott (honors). Junior—L. Stitt (honors), Eva Bailie. Preparatory—M. O'Shea (100), H. O'Gorman, N. Carrick (all specially commended). Junior grade—violin—A. Lock, A. Greenland, M. Robinson.

In the course of a speech at the banquet tendered to him at the Bluff on Wednesday night the Hon. J. G. Ward stated that it was the intention of the Government to invite tenders for a steamers service with South Africa, the vessels calling at, at least, five ports in New Zealand and three at the Cape. It is inevitable that on the cessation of hostilities there will be a great demand for colonial produce in that part of the world, and should the Government come to some definite arrangement with steamship owners New Zealand growers will have a favorable market to supply.

THE reputed grave of St. Patrick, in the Cathedral yard at Downpatrick, Ireland has recently had placed upon it a huge granite slab, weighing about seven tons, in form similar to the grave slabs used in the fifth century—the time when the Saint lived. An Irish cross, with the simple inscription in bold letters, 'Patric,' is graven on the stone, which fitly marks the resting-place of the remains of one who did so much to spread the Gospel in Ireland. A photograph of the Cathedral, with the grave slab in the foreground, has been received by Mr. G. Redmond, of the Wellington Postal Department, from the postmaster of Downpatrick.

THE following pupils from the Convent of Mercy, Hokitika, were successful at the recent examinations in practical music held under the auspices of Trinity College, London. Senior honors.—Mary E. Bourke (singing), Mary V. Moller (pianoforte), Denis Clarke (pianoforte). Intermediate pass.—Stasio Murphy. Junior honors.—Kitty Arnel (pianoforte), Aileen Daly (pianoforte), Ruby Burns (violin). Preparatory—Pianoforte—Nan Coltman, Nellie Kidd, Clare Davey, Annie McDonald, Mammie Moyvihan, Maud Rochford, Rose Healy, Eva Murphy. Preparatory.—Violin—Ronald McDonald, Charlie Ross.

MR. J. H. GILRUTH, Government Bacteriologist and Chief Veterinarian to the Agricultural Department has left for England, his mission being to select 15 veterinary surgeons to carry out various duties in connection with the operation of the Slaughtering and Inspection Act of last session, which comes into force in April next. While away from the Colony Mr. Gilruth will visit the principal bacteriological laboratories in London and Paris, so as to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all recent discoveries, developments, and methods of working. He has been commissioned by the Government to purchase 12 sires best suited for breeding remounts, and a similar number of shorthorn bulls.

THE Hon. J. G. Ward was entertained at a banquet at the Bluff on Wednesday night when he delivered an able speech dealing with the progress and prosperity of the Colony. Mr. Ward, in referring to the proposed Pacific cable service, said that in a short time the people of the Colony would be able to send a message of 10 words to England for about 2s 6d. Mr. Ward then referred to the penny postage, which in January next would be brought into operation, and said there was not a country in the world that had done what New Zealand was going to do on the date he had mentioned. As an evidence of the prosperity of the Colony there were more than £20,000,000 in the Savings Banks—the largest amount that had ever been deposited in them—and when it was considered that we

had only 750,000 people in the Colony it was almost incredible that such an amount should accumulate. No greater tribute could be paid to the prosperity of the country or compliment to the industry and resourcefulness of the people as a whole.

WRITES our Wanganui correspondent:—At the practical examination in music by Mr. Edwards, of Trinity College, London, held at the Wanganui convent recently the following pupils were successful:—Senior division, (singing)—Ellie Moroney. Intermediate division (singing)—Hilda Flynn. Intermediate division, (pianoforte)—Emily Gibbons and Amy Hyde. Junior division, (singing)—Ada and Lily Dalziel. Intermediate division, (pianoforte)—Kate Quillinan, Ella O'Reilly, and Beatrice Wilkie. Preparatory division (pianoforte)—Leila Barnes, Winnie Hatrick, Ruth Mitchell, Annie Sullivan, Fred and Myrtle Richardson. Preparatory division (violin)—Julia Flynn, Beatrice Wilkie, and Mary Flynn. Some of the above deserved honorable mention according to Mr. Edwards, but the return of marks obtained will not reach Wanganui from London for some three months yet.

AT the Supreme Court, Wellington, Wednesday of last week, the case against Brother Kilian was gone on with, Mr. Justice Edwards, after consultation with the other judges, having decided that the counts in the indictment should be taken separately. The first count was that the accused had committed a common assault on James Joseph Owens on May 30. Messrs. Bell and Myers appeared for the Crown and Messrs. Skerrett, Wilford, and Fell for the defence. The evidence given was similar to that before the Royal Commission. The case lasted until Thursday afternoon, when the jury after a quarter of an hour's deliberation acquitted the accused. On Friday a charge of having assaulted a Maori boy named Davies was proceeded with. The case lasted until about half-past 5 in the evening, when the jury after a quarter of an hour's deliberation brought in a verdict of not guilty.

WRITING on the manner in which the Brunner Relief Fund has been managed, the *Grey mouth Star* says:—'The number of women rendered widows by the explosions was 42, while 173 children were rendered fatherless. To provide for the 215 persons thus suddenly deprived of the bread-winners, the people of New Zealand raised the noble sum of £33,105 17s 5d. The greater part of this sum has been earning interest. To-day the credit balance is £24,290 16s 1d, so that including accrued interest something like £11,000 has been paid to the widows and fatherless. There are now dependent 31 widows and 150 children. As time goes on the number will decrease until in about seven or eight years there will only remain the widows drawing money, children arriving at 16 years of age being expected to earn their own livelihood. Of the widows five have married again, and, according to the Public Trustee, are not entitled to further payment, while the three that have died require no human aid. In addition to the above, ten persons who lost sons in the explosion receive aid. The money is divided into a general fund having a credit of £21,050 17s 9d, and a contingency fund possessing £3239 18s 4d. This latter account, which started with £3000, has actually increased, the interest for the past year being £109 11s. The only charges were for two burials, £27 17s 7d. The general account shows that during the twelve months £2765 4s 9d was paid to the beneficiaries, the total departmental cost being 2s 8d. The interest accrued on this fund for the year was £777 12s 3d, so that the actual reduction for the period was less than £2000. The statement requires little comment. It reflects the highest credit upon the management, who are deserving of the warmest thanks of the community for their faithful and careful administration.'

THE Orepuki correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* writing with reference to the Governor's visit to the shale works says:—The New Zealand Coal and Oil Company (Limited) have been working away quietly for nearly two years now in erecting works on the surface and opening up the shale and coal seams whose hidden treasures have lain dormant for probably millions of years. Oil-bearing shale has been known to exist here for some 10 or 15 years, and a syndicate having obtained a lease of about 1000 acres from the Government exploited the field, and after having had the shale thoroughly tested in the old country by competent experts, and in bulk at shale oil works in Scotland with such satisfactory results, the above-named company, which had purchased the Kaitangata and Castle Hill coal mines, added the Orepuki mineral fields to their other properties; hence the name of the New Zealand Coal and Oil Company. The capital of the company is fixed at £270,000, £180,000 being in £1 shares, now all paid up, and £90,000 in debentures, £70,000 of which have been subscribed and the balance left for calling up if required. The Orepuki works, erected with the most up-to-date plant, are expected to be in operation in January, and should earn a dividend in 1901. The Kaitangata coal has been yielding sufficient profit to provide a 5 per cent. dividend alone, and the oil is expected to do better. The shale has now been thoroughly tested on the spot, and found to be richer than the Scottish shale, containing, besides kerosene, a large percentage of lubricating oil and paraffin wax for candle-making, sulphate of ammonia, naphtha, etc. The future probabilities of mineral oils as a cheap and handy agent for producing power either as gas or steam are very great, especially in the shipping and dredging worlds, and even on railways, the engineers of which are already making inquiry into the comparative cost.

IN the course of a speech at Clinton on Tuesday night the Hon. J. G. Ward, Postmaster-General, said:—It is proposed to establish from the 1st January an 'express' delivery by telegraph messengers for letters and parcels (up to 3lb), the delivery in the meantime to be restricted to the principal centres until a full trial has been given to the new system, and gradually it will, like other reforms, be applied to such other portions of the Colony from time to time as opportunity arises. Under this system 'expressed' articles may be sent from any post office within the Colony, and such offices outside the Colony as care to reciprocate with us. The delivery will be up to three miles. For the first mile 6d will be charged, and for each

additional mile 3d. Provision will also be made for 'expressed' articles and stamped telegrams being collected by letter carriers and telegraph messengers. In the case of telegrams this should be a decided convenience to people living some distance from telegraph offices. Another proposal is to have a uniform parcels rate for all parts of the Empire. The present rate to London for the first pound is 1s, and for each additional pound 6d. The rate to be proposed will be—Three pounds, 1s; seven pounds, 2s; eleven pounds, 3s. In addition to this, I also propose to establish a telegraph messenger service in connection with telephone exchanges to enable subscribers to ring for a messenger to run an errand, order a cab, etc., and to charge the same as for 'express' letter delivery up to three miles. Messages will be delivered up to five miles on payment of cab hire or tram fare. I may say a system something similar to this was tried by Sir Julius Vogel, and confined to the City of Wellington only. At that time it was ahead of the public requirements of the Colony, and in the interval the rapidity with which it is necessary to do business and the conveniences required to-day have so greatly changed that I have every confidence that a success can be made of such a system as I have indicated.

THE SHAUGHRAUN.

We desire to remind our readers of the dramatic entertainment which is to be given in the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening in aid of the orphanage of the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin. 'The Shaughraun' which will be staged on the occasion is one of the best of our Irish dramas, and as it has been in active rehearsal for a considerable time there is every reason to expect that patrons will have an excellent evening's enjoyment, especially as the cast comprises some of the best amateurs in Dunedin. We are informed that the scenery will be very fine and the costumes most appropriate, nothing having been left undone in this direction to make the performance thoroughly realistic of time and place. Incidental music will be given by a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Robertshaw. Everything points to a successful performance, and apart from that the audience, which we hope will be commensurate with the efforts of the organisers and the worthiness of the object, will have the satisfaction of knowing that while they are receiving value for their money in the shape of a couple of hours of legitimate amusement they are at the same time assisting the good Sisters in providing for the homeless and the orphan.

WEDDING BELLS.

O'SULLIVAN—M'COLL.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at Rakaiia on Thursday, November 22 (writes our Christchurch correspondent), the ceremony being performed by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell. The contracting parties were Mr John O'Sullivan, youngest son of Mr Eugene O'Sullivan, County Kerry, Ireland, and Miss Annie Mary M'Coll, eldest daughter of the late Mr Hugh M'Coll, Reefton. The bride was attired in white silk, with the customary wreath and veil, and was attended by three bridesmaids—Misses Katie O'Sullivan, Maggie and Katie Frost, who wore white dresses with green sashes, and hats to match. The duties of best man were performed by Mr Denis O'Sullivan, brother of the bridegroom. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a valuable cable bangle, and to the bridesmaids each a gold brooch set with pearls. The wedding breakfast was held at the residence of Mr Craighead, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The health of the newly-wedded couple was proposed by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, that of the host and hostess by Mr Frost. The presents were numerous and costly, and during the day the happy couple were the recipients of many congratulatory telegrams from friends in various parts of the Colony. Mr and Mrs O'Sullivan left Rakaiia by the evening's express for Christchurch, where a few days were to be spent prior to their departure for Auckland, where they intend residing.

RYAN—BROOKES.

St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday morning, when Mr. John Ryan, of Ranfurly, eldest son of Mr. Patrick Ryan, of Kokonga, was married to Miss Anne Brookes, second daughter of the late Mr. Michael Brookes, Naseby. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Murphy. The bridesmaids were Miss Brookes (sister of the bride), Miss M. Ryan (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Downes, the duties of best man being performed by Mr. James Ryan (brother of the bridegroom). After the ceremony an adjournment was made to the residence of the bride's mother at Clyde Avenue, North Dunedin, where the wedding breakfast was laid and partaken of by a large number of guests.

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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.—*.*

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.—*.*

INTERCOLONIAL.

The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore, who is at present in Europe, is expected to be back in his diocese by Christmas.

Arrangements are being made for the building of a new presbytery in Cowwar, in the diocese of Sale, at a cost of about £800. Half the amount has been already subscribed, and the work will be commenced at an early date.

The Right Rev. Dr. Reville, Coadjutor Bishop of Sandhurst (writes a Melbourne correspondent), is at present in Sir Thomas Fitzgerald's private hospital. His Lordship has just undergone an operation for the removal of a growth on one of his shoulders. The growth had wound itself round the muscles, rendering them useless. Dr. Reville is not a strong man, but the operation was only a minor one, and the patient is progressing well.

The death is reported of Councillor Thomas Fogarty, an old colonist, and a much respected citizen of North Melbourne. The deceased had been in business in Melbourne for over 40 years. He was elected a member of the local council in 1865, and had occupied the seat continuously ever since. He had also represented that body on the Metropolitan Board of Works since its inception. The deceased gentleman was the first President of the Irish National Land League in Melbourne, 1882. He was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and at the time of his death was 64 years of age.

A well-educated man named G. H. Devlin, aged 60, a graduate of Dublin University, was found dead in his house in Brooke street, Inglewood, Victoria, on November 4th. He had been in the habit of being visited by some youths, to whom he taught various subjects, and at the end of the week he complained of illness to some of them, but refused to allow them to send for a doctor. One of the youths visited his place on Sunday, and found Devlin lying dead on the floor. Deceased, according to his own account, had a 'history.' He claimed to have been connected with the late Cardinal Newman, and stated that through the death of an unmarried aunt he came into, upon attaining the age of 60 only a short time back, a sum of about £70,000. This money had not come to hand, but in anticipation deceased had made a will bequeathing large amounts to local charitable institutions, etc.

Mr. Charles O'Neill, M.I.C.E., died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, recently. Mr. O'Neill (says the *Freeman's Journal*) was well known in Sydney and suburbs in connection with the Third Order of St. Francis and other religious organisations, but the society with which his name is most prominently associated is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which he established first in New Zealand, and afterwards (on July 24, 1881) in Sydney, under powers conferred upon him by the President-General of the society, and with the approbation and blessing of the illustrious Archbishop Vaughan. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and was 72 years of age at the time of his death. Had he lived till August next year he would have completed his Golden Jubilee as a brother of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Forty years ago Mr. O'Neill was president of the Provincial Council of the Western Districts of Scotland, president of the Particular Council of Glasgow, and president of the Conference of St. Andrew's, Glasgow.

One of the most successful gatherings held here for Catholic purposes (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the *Catholic Press*) was that at Abbotsford on Sunday, November 11. The function of laying the foundation-stone was favored by the most delightful weather, and most that is distinguished in the cause of Melbourne charity assembled. The non-sectarian character of the work done by the Good Shepherd nuns was recognised by the presence of prominent citizens of every creed, who were proud to testify to the great influence for good the institution at Abbotsford exercised. The nuns have solved, and that on no small scale, a problem which perplexes the State—the art of reforming by loving kindness and sacrifice, and citizens of the State showed their appreciation by their presence and munificent gifts. Thousands were present at the ceremony, the following being, amongst others, upon the platform:—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Madden, Right Rev. Dr. Moore (Bishop of Ballarat), Lady Janet Clarke, the Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor Gillott), Sir Malcolm M'Eacharn, Sir Arthur Snowden, Mr. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., and Messrs. Peacock, Duffy, Beazley, Wilkins, Anderson, and Hennessy, M.L.A. Having previously blessed the foundation, his Grace the Archbishop declared it laid in a short address, in which he briefly sketched the work done by the Sisters. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Madden, paid an eloquent tribute to the Abbotsford Convent, and a stirring appeal for funds. The Mayor of Melbourne followed; and then Mr. Peacock, M.L.A., provoked enthusiastic applause by declaring that he was 'proud that his native land possessed such a noble institution.' As a public man he was glad to bear testimony to the noble work done by the nuns, and as a Protestant he heartily wished them God-speed. Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ballarat, Mr. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., Rev. Father T. O'Farrell, C.S.S.R., also spoke. Sir Malcolm M'Eacharn conveyed the thanks of the nuns to the Lieutenant-Governor for attending, and said that while Mayor of Melbourne he had inquired into the working of the various public charities. None were conducted better than that of Abbotsford. The collection realised the fine sum of £3315. Two anonymous donors gave £500 each, another gave £200, and another £100. Archbishop Carr, £100; Mr. M. Moylan, £100; Sir J. Madden, £10; Lady Madden, £10; Mayor of Melbourne, £50; Sir Malcolm M'Eacharn, £50; M'Llraith, M'Eacharn and Co., £25; Bishop Moore, £20; Dr. Reville, Coadjutor-Bishop of Sandhurst, £10.

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

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PROSPECTUS

A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.

(Sectare Fidem.)

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

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

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

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

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage. The course of education, classical, scientific, and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies. A special course is provided in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits. Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law University and Musical Examinations. A large and well-appointed Gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power. A Select Library is at the disposal of students during the hours set apart for reading. Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December. One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student. The religious education of students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance. Non-Catholic Students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

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

TERMS.

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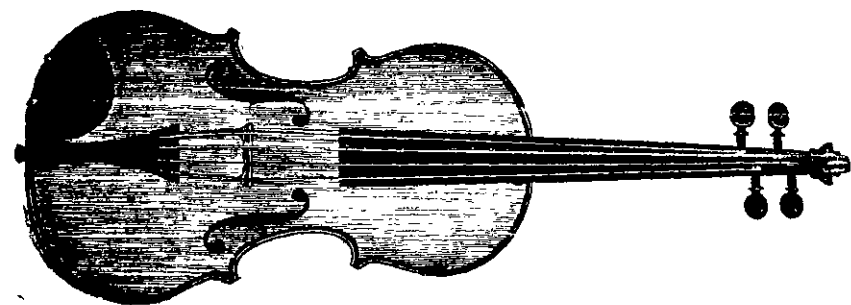
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THE DISAPPEARANCE OF TESSIE.

THE strand at Kilfaroge is a fine one, broad and level, and, like the bay, of a horseshoe shape. On a bright September morning it presented a very lovely scene, for Kilfaroge had lately bloomed into a fashionable watering place. It is true that the accommodation was not of the most luxurious, for the natives were poor, and that amusements, save those derived from Nature's great theatre, were of the most limited, for the same reason. Indeed, these simple fisher-folk would have only stared at you in wonder had you hinted that you found the place rather dull.

My cousin, Meg, and I, being simple-minded girls, were at one with the natives on this point. We asked no greater pleasure than that which the wild Western ocean and the scarcely less wild Western mainland afforded. And when, now and again, we yearned for less æsthetic enjoyments, it sufficed for us to loiter by the sea wall and study humanity as represented on the beach or the promenade.

We sat on the one seat available on the strand—a massive beam of wood, part of the cargo of some hapless ship which the pitiless sea had sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the giant strength which had borne it—so stout and heavy—ashore. Now it lay, half embedded in the sand, presenting an immovable front to the fury of the incoming tide, which dashed against it with as little effect as if it were some sturdy rock, whose base, thick and solid, stretched a hundred feet below the water's surface.

We amused ourselves with watching the evolutions of the bathers, sometimes not a little laughable, and observing those coming to and from the bathing boxes.

'Do look at this lady coming towards us, Kitty,' whispered Meg presently. 'No, not that one, the one with the little girl. Is she not pretty?'

A tall, fair-faced young woman in widow's raiment, leading by the hand a pretty, flaxen-haired child, was approaching. They passed on to the bathing boxes, and after some time we saw the little one borne out to her dip, while the mother looked on from the strand.

By and bye the child reappeared fresh and rosy, and we heard the lady say:

'Now, Tessie, you must be very good while I am bathing.' Then turning to the old woman who was the keeper of the bathing box she said: 'You will look after her, Joanie?'

'Indeed, then, I will, ma'am. Sure the little angel will be all right digging away there in the sand.'

We observed the child's movements for a little while, but presently some newcomers diverted our attention, putting her entirely out of our minds.

We were about going away when we noticed some commotion near Joanie's domains. Several women and girls were gathered around that worthy personage, who was talking and gestulating excitedly. The fair-faced lady, her face white and frightened, broke away from her impatiently as we drew near, and ran wildly towards the water. In a moment we grasped the cause of the excitement. Her little girl had disappeared!

I shall not attempt to describe the scene that followed. Everyone in Kilfaroge seemed immediately to be aware of what had happened. Everyone in Kilfaroge was on the strand looking in vain for a flaxen-haired child dressed in a pink frock. But the time sped, and no one found her. The distracted mother, possessed with the idea that she had slipped unnoticed into the water, ran up to her waist into the sea, wildly searching for her beneath the waves. Of course, it was ridiculous to think that she could have drowned with such a number of people about, but the mother could not be convinced of that. Her fears pointed to the worst, and to allay them several boats were got out, but no trace of the child was found. Then someone suggested that the little one might have gone back to their lodge. Everyone felt immediately relieved. Of course, that was it. Why had they not thought of it before? And while the mother, hope springing up in her breast, sped to see if it was really so, the crowd laughed at her fears and at their own.

But she was not long away, and her face was paler now than before. No, the child had not been to the lodge, and again the wild search began, to end as the previous one, in failure.

People began to look at each other strangely. It was plain the child had disappeared as completely and as mysteriously as if the sand had opened out and drawn her down into its soft, deadly bosom. It transpired that Meg and I were the last that had seen her. Joanie, thinking her quite safe had not noticed her at all. It was such a queer thing!

At last the search was given up as hopeless, and the matter given into the hands of the police. The poor young mother, all hope dead, gave vent to her distraction in a fit of piteous wailing. Though many turned to comfort her, we soon learned that she had no friends in Kilfaroge, that she was a Mrs. MacMahon, whose husband had but lately died, and that the child was her only one. Seeing that her grief would completely overwhelm her if left to herself, Meg and I constituted ourselves her friends, and insisted on bringing her with us to our lodge, where we did our best to cheer and comfort her. But though a vigorous search was made by the police, no trace of the child was found that day nor any succeeding day. But for our companionship—for we would not let Mrs. MacMahon go—I am sure the poor young thing must have lost her senses. As it was her distress was terrible to witness, and when at last the police desisted from the inquiry as hopeless, it burst forth in a passionate tide, which we thought it wise not to restrain. Poor Emily! when it was spent she was like a child, so quiet and passive. Meg and I did our utmost to rouse her, and after a while succeeded. Then her gratitude was excessive; for though charity

prompted our action at first, after a day or two it became a labor of love to minister to the poor stricken creature, whose gentle nature showed even through this weary time. She, on her part, conceived a great affection for both of us, and was most pleased, as we were to learn that we lived in the same locality as herself.

When at length she returned to her own lonely abode in Cecil street, I accompanied her. Thus she became our dearest friend, and if, as she often gratefully reminded us, we were sent to her by God in her hour of sorrow, so she was given us by Him as an addition to our happiness.

II.

In a low shieling, within a mile of Kilfaroge and the sea, sat a sad-faced woman gazing vacantly at the grey hills which rose sheer and cold not a dozen yards before her. Pale and wan and care-worn; she looked old, though her age could not have been above 30, perhaps not so much; her hair, brown and thick and luxuriant, was here and there sprinkled with grey; her eyes, of a liquid colorless hue, were entirely devoid of light or fire; her hands, thin and worn, were clasped listlessly upon her lap; in fact, her whole appearance bespoke a deep and habitual spirit of dejection which was most disheartening to behold.

Her surroundings were even more suggestive of this spirit than herself, if that were possible. There was nothing of comfort within the four mud walls of the cabin. The few necessary articles of furniture and the cooking utensils were of the poorest. The earthen floor was rugged and uneven, the walls were rude and grimy, and but a single sod of turf smouldered among the ashes on the hearth. A tiny window, no bigger than a skylight, discovered all too clearly the cheerlessness of the humble abode.

Outside the prospect was scarcely more inviting. It was composed of a small valley, so small as to be almost a glen, shut in on every side by steep hills and containing no human habitation save the rude hovel we have been describing. A wild, lonely place it was, as lonely as if the nearest village were a dozen miles away, yet Kilfaroge nestled beyond that southern hill. But the health and pleasure-seekers there knew nought of this little nook in the hills, the cliffs and the shore alone had charms for them, and Winnie's domain was shut in as much from these as from the town. Thus it was that the sad-faced young woman and her history were known but to a few fishermen and their families, who had been her friends in happier days—the days before Tade, her husband, died of fever, and while yet her little Nonie lived. Now, when they saw her coming down the hill of a Sunday on her way to Mass, they only shook their heads and smiled pityingly. For it was well known among their little circle that poor Winnie was 'touched.' The death of her husband and her only child had been too much for her, and what with her utter friendlessness—she had no relations—and the loneliness in which she lived, her grief had told on her poor weak head, and now she saw things through strange lights. And yet on every point save one she was almost as sane as anybody else. Her Nonie, her rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed darling of two summers, had not died—no, she had been taken away by the 'Good People.' They had envied her her happiness and had snatched her darling from her—her darling, who was now the brightest of all their fairy band.

Sometimes Winnie had hopes. It was possible—Maureen, the knowledgeable woman in the mountains had told her so—that her darling might some time, somehow, be restored to her. Such an event was very rare she knew. Yet it was possible, and often, when the sun was sinking behind the western hills, she sat at her cabin door and watched the path which led towards the Rath—the path also to Kiltaroge—lest her darling should come to her unseen.

Her thoughts ever on the subject, pressed on her mind with such force this evening that she gave them vent in words.

'An' do ye think of yer poor mother at all, asthoreen, when yer dancin' an' singin' an' all covered with flowers? yer poor mother that pines for ye, an' longs for ye?'

She sprang to her feet, and gazed with distended eyes towards the hill, on the summit of which the figure of a child was visible. Was it her darling returning from fairyland?

But she must not issue forth to make sure, for Maureen had said that she must not go to meet the child, but let her walk in of her own accord.

With a wildly-beating heart she waited. Shawn, the old grey dog, her one friend, roused by her excited exclamations, walked soberly out to discover what had caused them. No sooner did he catch sight of the little figure standing irresolute on the slope than he wagged his shaggy tail and bounded up the hill, barking joyously, to Winnie's intense delight for it seemed confirmation of her hopes. She saw the child stoop down to caress him, then follow him quickly down the path. Now they were near enough to see whether the child was her Nonie or not. Yes, it was a flaxen-haired, fair-faced little girl that approached, only taller and healthier looking than the Nonie of 14 months ago. And how prettily she was dressed. Surely the fairies had been kind to her to clothe her in that lovely pink frock. Oh, would she never, never, reach the cabin that she might clasp her to her heart and cover her face with kisses! But at last, led by the faithful Shawn, she stands on the threshold and glances timidly around. There are traces of tears upon her face, and her blue eyes are red as if with weeping. With a great cry of joy Winnie starts forward and clasps her in her arms, half smothering the child with her wild caresses.

'I have ye at last, Nonie,' she crooned.

The child stared at her bewilderedly.

'Me not Nonie, me Tessie,' she said. 'Me want to go home to mother.'

Winnie laughed happily.

'Listen to the crathur! an' they changed yer name, did they? No wonder ye wouldn't know yer own mother, alanna, for she wouldn't know ye, only for the signs an' tokens, ye are that

changed. Big and well-lookin' ye got, an' yer eyes are bluer than ever, pet ?

Winnie brought a piece of bread and a bowl of sweet milk from the dresser. The child ate and drank eagerly.

'No wonder ye would be tired and hungry, acushla,' said Winnie compassionately. 'I suppose 'tis a long journey from where ye kem. Were ye comin' all day ?'

'All day,' returned the little one, 'an' me tired and me want mother.'

'An, ye'll soon get to know mother, asthoreen, an' ye'll be a happy as the days are long.'

The child's tears were quickly dried, for between the heat of the fire and Winnie's crooning voice weariness overcame her, and soon the tired eyes were closed in heavy slumber. Then Winnie laid her gently on the bed, and sitting beside her gazed with infinite love into the fair childish face which had grown so beautiful during those weary months of absence. And as she gazed her heart overflowed with happiness, and casting herself on her knees she poured out her gratitude to God, who had after all turned her sorrow to joy.

III.

'Oh, I'm so tired ! Do sit down, Kitty. But no, as we have come so far let us go to the very top, and see what lies at the other side of this terrible hill.'

It was Meg who spoke. Time—a gorgeous August afternoon nearly a year from the day we first met Emily MacMahon. Scene—a hill a little to the east of Kilfaroge. Dramatis persone—said Meg, her cousin, Kitty, viz.—the writer.

We had been so charmed with Kilfaroge during our former stay that we decided on again spending our holidays there. We even succeeded in inducing Emily to come with us. The place, instead of being abhorrent to her as the scene of her great sorrow, had for her, as is sometimes the case, a special attraction, as having witnessed the last happy days spent with her loved one.

Never in all those weary months had she received a single clue as to the child's fate. As time wore on the hopes, which, in the absence of positive proof of the little one's death, would not wholly die, gradually grew fainter, and resolved themselves into a calm and settled resignation.

She had not felt equal to the stiff climb which Meg had proposed on this day of which I write so we left her behind with Aunt Hannah.

'Heigho !' cried Meg, when we had at last reached the summit. 'Squat down on the grass, Kit, and, like Mirza, turn thy face eastwards. Well, nothing much, after all, only a wild glen shut in by hills and adorned with one stately edifice. What a wee shieling, and how lonely !'

'A primitive piece of architecture, certainly, Meg. Yet I doubt not it shelters worthy souls. Would you feel equal to visiting it when you are rested ?'

'The very thing I should like. But on what plea would you enter ?'

'The poorest Irish peasant requires no apology from anyone who enters his dwelling,' I answered reproachfully : 'but in this case there is no need to invent one, for I am dreadfully thirsty. I daresay I shall get a bowl of goat's milk, or at least a glass of water.'

'Well, are you ready ? All right. Who'll be down first ?'

And Meg ran down the hill like a deer. I followed more leisurely.

Our laughter and chatter brought a woman and a little child to the door of the cabin.

The woman waited till we drew near, thus giving us an opportunity of noticing her appearance. She had a pale, sad-looking face, and her figure was thin and scanty ; her eyes, however, were bright, but it struck me at once that they shone with a strange, unnatural light. We exchanged salutations, on which the woman invited us to enter the cottage. We did so, seating ourselves on two rickety stools, while she got me the drink I asked for. Meanwhile the child had crept up to me, and my first idea on looking at her was the striking contrast she presented to the mother. My second was a vague notion that she reminded me of someone I knew intimately—I could not remember whom.

'What a pretty child,' said Meg. 'What is your name, dear ?'

'Nonie,' answered the little one with a blush and a smile.

'Nonie ! and a very nice name, too. She is your daughter ?' to the woman, who was presenting each of us with a measure of milk.

'Yes ; whose else's should she be ! Me that lives all by myself here in the hills, especially since she kem back to me.'

'Was she away for a time, then ?' I inquired.

'Did I say she was away?' she asked, somewhat uneasily. 'Well an' if I did 'tis no harm to tell ladies that know nothin' about it,' she added, half to herself. 'Aye, Miss, she was away a whole year, an' she kem back that beautiful an' grandly dressed that I wouldn't know her only for the signs an' tokens.'

'The signs and tokens ?' interrogatively.

'Aye, the signs an' tokens, she repeated, her eyes assuming a far away, dreamy look. 'I had them from ould Maureen. She was to come in the fall of the evenin' from the west, for the rath is westwards. I was not to meet her or lead her, but to wait till she walked in to me. An' sure enough, it all came to pass.'

I was quite mystified, and so, I could see, was Meg.

I did not understand the woman at all.

'But why should you not meet her ? Where was she ?' I asked.

The woman smiled as if compassionating my ignorance.

'Ah, I see you don't understand me, Miss. Where should she be but wid the good people !'

'With the good people ?' we both exclaimed simultaneously, and interchanged glances.

'Aye, aye, ladies. 'Tis two years ago now since they stole her, lavin' there on the bed the appearance of her corpse. But I knew

my darlin' was not dead, an' afther talkin' to Maureen, the knowledgable woman, I began to hope. An' sure enough the ginthry sent my darlin' back to me. She was lonesome afther them, too, an' cried an' cried for weeks. 'Twas just an evenin' like this,' she added, 'but later. The 16th September it was, for I kept an account of the time Nonie was away.'

'The 16th September,' I exclaimed excitedly, and again looked at Meg, reading in her eyes the thought that flashed into my own mind. Could it be possible ? An, now I remembered to whom the child bore the resemblance which had so puzzled me. In fact, I recognised the child herself, and Meg's face told me that she, too, recognised her. Motioning my cousin to keep silent I renewed my conversation with Winnie.

'How was she dressed when she returned ?'

'In a soft pink dress, and the nicest underclothes at all. Sure ! have them yet there in the box, as I thought 'twould plaze the ginthry to treasure them.'

'Have you, really ? We should so much like to see them.'

And while her back was turned Meg and I compared notes in suppressed whispers. There was scarcely a doubt that the child was Emily MacMahon's. She had probably strayed away from Kilfaroge, wandering on till she reached this lonely spot. But we must get all the proofs we could.

Presently from the recesses of a rude deal box the woman took a neatly-folded parcel, which she opened, disclosing the very pink frock which little Tessie had worn on that fatal morning. How often had not Emily described it to me ? I took it in my hand to see if it bore a mark, but it did not. The underclothing, however, was all marked T.M. We made no remark, but when handing them back I said, as if casually—

'I know a lady who would be delighted to see those pretty things. Would you show them to her if I brought her here ?'

'Sure, I'll be only too proud to do it, Miss,' answered Winnie. She was evidently flattered by our admiration of the clothes.

'Did Nonie answer to her name at first ?' asked Meg.

'That she did not, miss. She used to cry when I would call her Nonie, and say "Me name Tessie," but now she knows better,' smiling at the child, who was staring at us with round eyes of wonder. Catching the sound of the name, she cried suddenly :

'Yes, yes, me Tessie,' and even her very voice was the counterpart of Emily's.

'Well, we shall go back to Kilfaroge now for the lady of whom I spoke. Perhaps if you dressed her in the things it would show them off better. Has she outgrown them ?'

'She has then ; but they look lonely on her for all that, though 'tis but once or twice that I let her wear them. Never fear I'll have her grand and settled out whin ye come back wid the lady.'

In a state of feverish excitement we hurried from the shieling. What joy was in store for Emily ! and how wonderful were the workings of Providence in leading us to this secluded spot !

I thought it better that Tessie should be dressed exactly as she had been on the morning of her disappearance, so that the mother should have no difficulty in recognising her.

We decided on telling her nothing till she was confronted with the child, but the unwanted excitement in our faces, and our mysterious way of insisting that she should come with us must have awakened strange thoughts in her breast, for during the quick walk towards the valley she was very pale and unusually silent.

Before seeking her out we had gone to the barrack and told the sergeant of the discovery we had made. He readily consented to follow us with a constable, as we feared there would be trouble with the poor, half-witted creature who was about to be so terribly disillusioned.

Emily's face expressed surprise when on doubling the hill she perceived that our destination was the miserable cabin at its foot. Still she maintained that eloquent silence, though we noticed that she trembled with sheer excitement.

But when Winnie appeared with the little one that excitement could no longer be restrained, and clutching my arm tightly she stared at the child with amazed, incredulous eyes.

Suddenly she gave vent to a wild cry, and starting forward caught the child's hand and gazed long and anxiously into her face. Then her own countenance became transfigured with joy as, all doubt dispelled, she clasped her darling to her breast, the while she tremulously called her by every endearing name.

Then a wonderful thing happened. The child, who had been rather startled at first on hearing herself called 'Tessie,' suddenly started and stared up into Emily's face with eyes that showed she was struggling with some half-awakened memory. Then she looked down at her own unusual attire, still perplexed. Raising her eyes once more, they chanced to rest on the rings which glistened on Emily's fingers. These somehow formed the missing link to the infant mind—we all know what delight children take in jewellery and all gaudy, glittering things—for, laying her chubby finger on the emeralds which shone on the guard to the wedding circlet, she lifted her pretty face, now all aglow with light, and lisped, 'That mamma's ring—you mamma and me Tessie—me not Nonie,' and to Emily's delight she nestled closer in her arms.

Winnie's face was a study during the above scene. Its expression changed from surprise to wonder, from wonder to understanding, but from that again to fear and rage, as she at length realised what was taking place. With a cry like the howl of a wild beast she darted forward, and would have snatched Tessie from the arms of her real mother had not the two policemen who had stolen up unobserved, suddenly intervened and held her between them by main force.

The poor creature's frenzy was pitiable.

The sergeant and all of us tried to reason with her and explain matters. But she would listen to no reason, and only laughed a fierce, maniacal laugh when we told her how Tessie had disappeared

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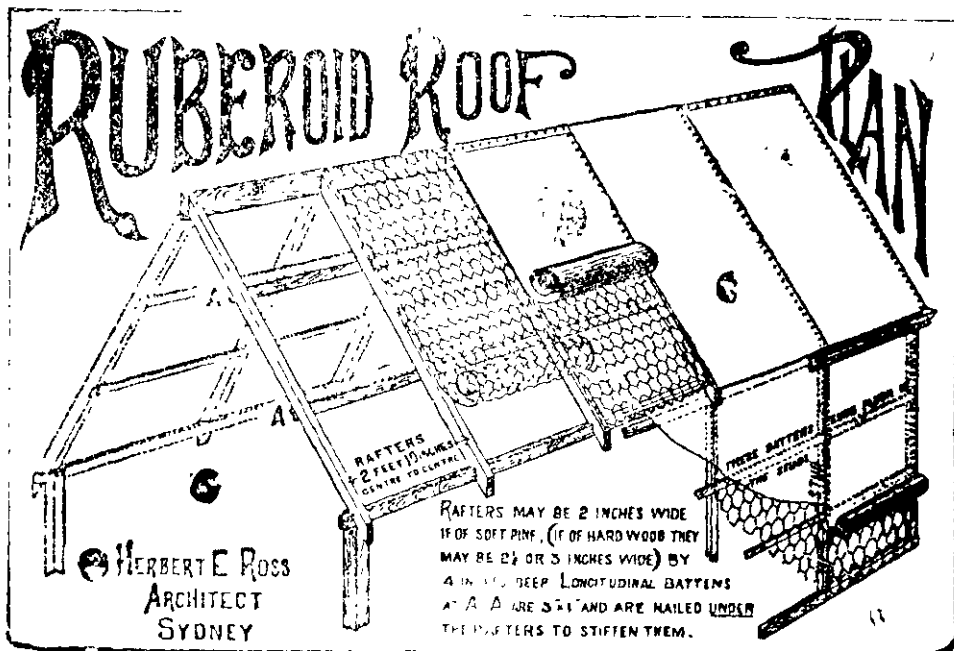
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They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 520, Oxford Street, London.

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TAKE NOTE!!

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

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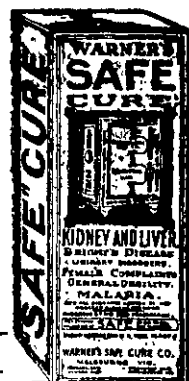
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Woodgemoorltha, W.A.,
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Proprietor.

from the strand at Kilfarogue on that memorable 16th September, how we all as well as her mother had now recognised her, and how there were many others who could do so too, and who could prove that these clothes she had on were the very clothes she had worn on the day of her disappearance.

That laugh frightened us, but when she declared between her screams that we were 'good people' in disguise come to steal her Nonie again, we looked at one another significantly. Clearly the shock was too much for the poor creature, and her small stock of reason was already giving way. The sergeant evidently thought as much, for he quietly urged her in the direction of the town. But long before we reached it poor Winnie was a raving, babbling lunatic.

With hearts glad for the recovery of the child, yet sad for the price at which the recovery had been effected, we returned to our lodgings.

Emily's happiness of course I cannot attempt to describe. It was amazing what a short time Tessie took to recall all that which she had forgotten, and if such proof were wanting we had abundance of it in the questions she asked about things and people which if she had not been Tessie she could not possibly have had any knowledge of. But in the midst of our pleasure at this Winnie's white, agonised face would raise itself before our eyes, and all our hearts—even Emily's—were sad in consequence.

Winnie had grown so violent that it was deemed necessary to put her under restraint. For months she remained in this condition, incessantly chattering about her Nonie and the good people come to steal her. But by degrees the fever of her brain abated, and in less than a year she left the asylum completely restored to reason—I say completely with intention, for all her strange fancies about the fairies had vanished, and she had listened with comprehension when the child's story had been explained to her, only smiling pitifully at her own weakness in believing that the little one was her dead Nonie. She could understand it all now, and expressed a wish to see Emily that she might ask her forgiveness of the wrong she in her poor wavering state of mind had done her.

Emily came, bringing Tessie with her. The interview was long and touching, and poor Winnie was found bathed in tears when the attendant came to lead her visitor away. But that was the last day of her confinement, for on the next day she left the institution in company with Emily, whose house has been her home ever since.

Winnie is now a gentle, patient woman—but for the remembrance of bygone days a happy woman. Yet content at least is hers, and love for the child whom she once deluded herself into believing her own sweetens her life and gives it interest.—*Weekly Freeman*.

Now that the Dunlop Welsh rim is slightly modified by the flattening of the previously circular edges to an elliptical section, there is a broader surface for the edges of the cover to take firm hold of the rim. It is this shape which allows the outer cover to be put on and taken off without mechanical assistance, and to remain on, when the inner tube is inflated, with perfect security.

The Catholic World.

AUSTRIA.—The 'Los Von Rom' Cry.—Last year (says the *Catholic Times*) we heard much in secular newspapers of a movement among Austrian Catholics to snap the ties which bind the faithful to the Chair of Peter. The effect has been quite favorable to the Church. Austrian Catholics have rallied to the clergy; the churches and schools are better frequented than ever; dogmatic sermons are now constantly preached; associations of all kinds keep up the fervor and interest of Catholic life; and everything goes to prove that Catholics in Austria realise the danger towards which they were being led. This is usually the case with such movements. They create a little noise, with the inevitable result of waking Catholics from their lethargy. It has been so in Austria. Good has come out of evil, and we may hope that those weak-kneed brethren who fell away will soon return to their duty and to the fold from which they so thoughtlessly strayed.

FRANCE.—A Ridiculous Order.—The Socialist Mayor of Bicetre recently forbade the priests to wear their soutanes in the streets. The Prefect of Police, however, annulled the prohibition.

Archbishop Ireland made a Commander of the Legion of Honor.—The French Government has conferred on Archbishop Ireland the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor. M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, handed the insignia of the Order to the right rev. prelate at the Elysée Palace Hotel, in the presence of the American Ambassador and a crowd of distinguished personages.

INDIA.—In Memory of a Catholic Bishop.—In proof of the high esteem in which the late Right Rev. Dr. Bigandet, of Rangoon, was held by all who knew him, the office of the Educational Syndicate, Burma, has ruled that 'a medal, to be called the "Bigandet Gold Medal," will be awarded every three years to any person who is either a native of or domiciled in Burma and who has during the three years preceding the date of the award of the medal distinguished himself or herself by marked success at any university or professional examination or by the publication of any literary or scientific work of exceptional merit.' Dr. Bigandet was the predecessor to the present Catholic Bishop in Rangoon, Dr. Cardot, Vicar-Apostolic of South Burma.

JAPAN.—The Seeds of Culture Planted by a Catholic Priest.—In the course of an article in the *London Sketch*, of September 19, a correspondent writing from Japan says:—Those who have been in Japan are familiar with the mingling of native and European dress, and generally regard it as significant of the state of transition through which the country is passing. A state of transition there undoubtedly is, but the general idea that Japan suddenly put on Western ideas and Western dress and Western

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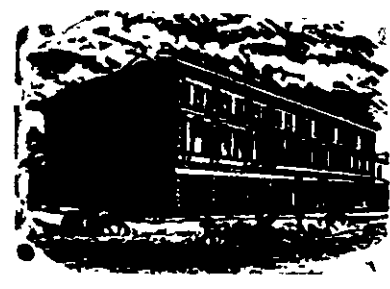
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 LIBERAL PATRONAGE;
 and in bespeaking a Con-
 tinuance of the same for
 my successors I feel quite
 satisfied that the reputa-
 tion the Hotel has enjoyed
 will be fully maintained
 under their Management.
 J. F. NIXON

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 } Proprietors.
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 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
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IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR
 AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am com-
 pelled 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.

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 DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
 STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

everything else by one definite act, as it were, is rather a mistake. The beginning of the change in Japan must be looked for two centuries ago—so his Excellency Baron Hayashi (Japanese minister to Great Britain) tells me. In 1709, a certain Jesuit arrived in Japan, on a mission from the Pope to the Tycoon. The chief adviser of the Tycoon was so impressed by the vast extent of his learning, and by his knowledge of men, that he offered to make the Jesuit—a certain Batista Ciotto—a member of the Government if only he would renounce Christianity. This the priest would in nowise consent to, but it is from his visit to the Far East, and the seed of European culture he sowed at the time, that the Revolution in Japan really dates. He exercised a great influence upon the chief officers of the Tycoon and the higher classes, and this influence spread downwards, as it generally does in all lands, from the highest to the lowest. Thus the Europeanising of Japan was prepared for long ago, and came about slowly and gradually, and not by a sudden miraculous jump, so to speak, as is usually supposed.

ROME.—A Decoration for the Holy Year.—The Pope has arranged a 'decoration' for the Holy Year. It consists of a medal with white and yellow ribbon attachment, bearing on one side the Holy Father's face and on the other the date 1900. It will be conferred on all who have conspicuously labored in making the pilgrimages a success.

SCOTLAND.—The Archbishop of Glasgow and the Elections.—His Grace Archbishop Eyre issued a letter to the clergy prior to the General Election, which was read in all the churches of the archdiocese. His Grace pointed out that two special reforms were urgently called for—viz., provision for the establishment in Ireland of a University acceptable to the majority of the Irish people, as the Protestant population is already amply provided for; and provision for granting to the schools of the Catholic minority in Scotland the same support from the rates as is granted to the Protestant majority. These were not party questions, and should be urged on the consideration of candidates irrespective of their political opinions. Commenting on the Archbishop's letter the *Glasgow Herald* said:—In another column appears a moderate and carefully-reasoned circular from Archbishop Eyre on the duties of electors—and, inferentially, of candidates—towards the questions of the establishment of a Roman Catholic University for Ireland and of public grants to Catholic elementary schools in Scotland. There can be no doubt that these questions will, in spite of the thunder and earthquake of the larger Imperial issues, have a very considerable effect, of the still, small voice character, upon many contests in places where the Irish population is not a negligible quantity. One has but to read the questions put to candidates of both political persuasions all over our own city and the often cautious answers given them to see the interest that these allied subjects are arousing. The feeling that something must be done for the establishment of a Roman Catholic University is gaining ground so rapidly that it will in time be irresistible. No doubt there exist differences of opinion as to the extent to which the proposed University should be under clerical influence. A correspondent, who wishes to correct a mistake that he thinks was lately made upon this subject by Mr. Parker Smith, assures us that 'the Catholic Bishops of Ireland are quite willing to accept a University with State endowment for secular chairs, they providing the endowment for theological chairs, and agreeing that the clerical element in the governing body shall be inferior to the lay.' If this view is correct, its dissemination will go a long way towards the breaking-down of other than sectarian resistance to Mr. Balfour's original proposal. After what has happened during the past few years, it is difficult also to see how the demand that the school rate shall be given to Catholic as well as to Board schools can be permanently refused. The tide of denominationalism is sweeping strong, and it may float Catholicism in education not to victory but to toleration.

Bigoted Burgh Commissioners.—A well-deserved castigation has been given to the Burgh Commissioners of Lochgilphead by *Truth* for their 'sublime exhibition of religious intolerance.' A young Catholic belonging to the clerical staff of Coventry Post

Office was recently appointed to the postmastership of Lochgilphead, and when it became known to the Burgh Commissioners that he was a Catholic, they met together and requested the Postmaster-General, Lord Londonderry, to cancel the appointment, and give the post to some Protestant. Mr. McNeil had prepared to leave Coventry, and had gone to some expense in arranging for his removal to his new sphere of labor. It seems monstrous that in a free country a man should be held disqualified for any public position of trust on account of his personal religious belief. Mr. McNeil has an excellent record in the Coventry Post Office, and no doubt Lord Londonderry will consider that the first quality of a postmaster is business capacity, with which no religious convictions should be held to clash.

The new Archbishop of Edinburgh.—His Grace the new Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh arrived at the Cathedral House on Tuesday evening, September 25 (says the *Catholic Herald*) On Wednesday morning a special meeting of the canons of the archdiocese took place in St. Mary's, when the Archbishop was received, and presented his letters from the Propaganda, Rome, and his Papal indult appointing him to the Metropolitan See of Scotland. After this had been read and duly authenticated by the Chapter, his Grace took over the administration of the archdiocese. Thereafter the Archbishop addressed the canons, and was welcomed in the name of the Chapter by the Provost. The new Archbishop made the profession of faith and took the oath of fidelity to the Church and its doctrines. Right Rev. Mgr. Grady has been appointed Vicar-General, and will continue in this office until the Archbishop is solemnly received and takes up his residence in Edinburgh.

An interesting Departure at a Glasgow Catholic Church.—St. John's parish Glasgow, has always been an interesting centre of Catholic thought and action in that city. But recent arrangements point to it becoming in future a cosmopolitan centre for Catholics of almost every clime and country to foregather while in Glasgow and there find a priest who will talk to them in their native tongue. The new Polish priest, Father Woity, from Manchester, who has just been appointed to look after the spiritual interests of his numerous countrymen on the south side of Glasgow, speaks several out-of-the-way languages, while French, German, Spanish, and Italian are fluently spoken by, respectively, Canon MacLusky, Father Peter Murray, and Father Stephen Thornton; so that in future foreign Catholics coming to Glasgow will only have to visit St. John's to find a priest who will readily minister to their spiritual wants in their own tongue, whether it be hearing their Confessions or affording them a necessary word of wise and welcome counsel while sojourning in an alien city.

UNITED STATES.—Catholic Chaplains in the Navy.—Catholic officers and men in the U.S. Navy are flooding the Navy Department with protests against the shameful treatment of Fathers Reaney and Reynolds. There are as many Catholics in the navy as there are Protestants, yet the former have but three chaplains, and two of them, Fathers Reaney and Reynolds, have been assigned to the unimportant station at Cavite, in the Philippines, while there are thousands of sailors elsewhere anxious for their ministrations. The reasons assigned for this peculiar treatment are many and varied. One is that Admiral Crowninshield is not favorably disposed toward Catholic chaplains and wants to keep them away from the men.

The Galveston Disaster.—The Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher has made the following report of the losses estimated to have been sustained by the Church by the storm in Galveston: Property, £80,000; communicants, 1100; 10 Sisters of Charity and 80 orphans.

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines they manufacture were to issue from the gates 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.—*

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For every OFFICE, ALL WORKERS, and all employed in shops, hotels, restaurants, and all homes.

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Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 8 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Sample Bottle Free 9 Stamps. 3 for 15 Stamps.
NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

Good! It's
MASON'S
Extract of Herbs.
N.Z. Price: 8d. per Bottle.

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9d. per Bottle.

Send 1/- in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.
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NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.
Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A 1/2 bot. makes 8 gals. 1/4 bot. makes 4 gals. or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free, for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

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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.

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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.

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.. 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.

To the Wool Growers of Otago.

SEASON 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—Another Wool Season being at hand, we beg to again tender our best services to growers for the disposal of their clip here, or for shipment of same to London or other markets.

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

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

DATES OF SALES.

The First Sale will be held on Thursday, 20th December, 1900.
 The Second Sale " " Friday, 11th January, 1901.
 The Third Sale " " Thursday, 31st January, 1901.
 The Fourth Sale " " Friday, 22nd February, 1901.

ACCOUNT SALES.—Account Sales will be rendered, and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of Sale, as heretofore.

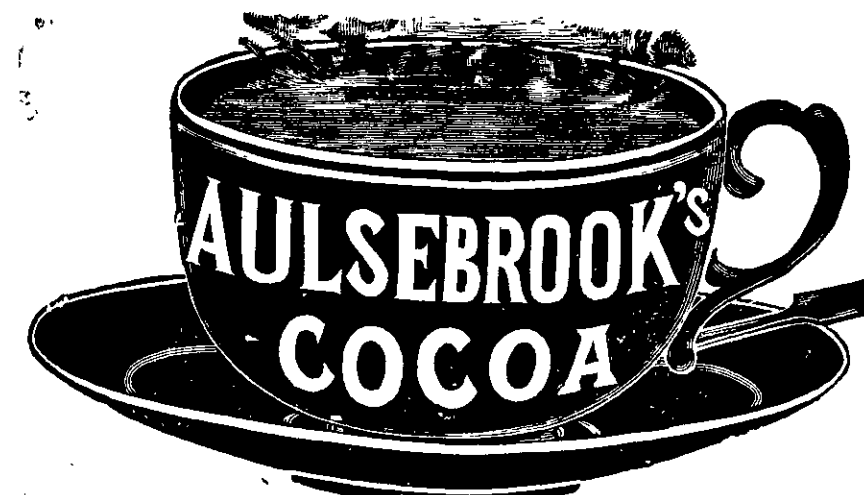
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

INSURANCE.—All wool and other produce consigned to us is fully covered by insurance from the time it enters our Stores, and wool can be covered from sheep's back if desired. Consignment Notes, Labels, Wool Packs, and all Station Requisites forwarded at once on application.

Returning our best thanks for the liberal support we have hitherto received, and assuring you that no effort will be wanting to merit a continuance of your confidence, We remain, yours faithfully,

DONALD REID & CO., Ltd.

Build up your Constitution by taking



Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

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

THOMSON AND CO.,

Office: Dunedin.

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(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL, GORE
 CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON
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GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
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PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
 the World.

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

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 (Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO

(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated
 "CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
 AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.
 (Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee
 Eagle Brand Coffee
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 Elephant Brand Coffee
 (Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
 New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

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

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

Ask your grocer for the above brands and
 you will not be disappointed in quality

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.
 Telephone, 114.

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

Private Residence Forth street.

TERMINUS HOTEL,

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

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The above Hotel is most centrally situated, being three minutes' walk from Railway Station and from General Post Office. Every accommodation.

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

We invite all who enjoy A Good Glass of Beer to ask for

STAPLES' BEST,

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

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

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(Limited),

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS

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The Patent Prize Range

ZEALANDIA.

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

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Opposite Knox Church).

WILKINSON'S SULPHUR

CAKES, in 1s Packets,

Keep the Blood pure and produce a lovely clear skin free from pimples, blotches, etc.

WILKINSON'S COMPOUND

SARSAPARILLA.

A useful medicine, specially prepared from the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla, combined with other remedies, esteemed for their blood-purifying qualities.

2s 6d and 4s 6d.

WILKINSON AND SON,

Chemists, Dunedin.

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LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH

Or on the Easiest Hire System in N.Z.

£15 Instrument...	...	9s 2d monthly
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Deposit on Hire System: 5 per cent. on Net Cash Price of Instrument.

Best Allowance for Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

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FREDERICK MOORE ... Manager.

New Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues free on application.

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Sole Agents for "Deering" Binders, the winner of the "Grand Prize" of Paris.
DEERING IDEAL MOWERS, with Ball and Roller Bearings. The best
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DEERING HAY RAKES and KNIFE GRINDERS.

Best quality **BINDING TWINE and OIL.**

REID & GRAY "EUREKA" TURNIP and MANURE DRILL.
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FAMOUS DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS, the most durable ever made.

WOOD and STEEL FRAME DISC HARROWS in all sizes,
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REMOVED to Corner of George and St Andrew streets (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

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

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COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.
 Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the
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SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.
 Established - 1865.

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Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.
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Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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 Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

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.

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, WAIPUKURAU.

For Sale by Tender.

In the Estate of the late **GEORGE ROSS,**
 Hotelkeeper, Waipukurau.

TENDERS will be received at Mr. J. Vigor Brown's Office, Napier, for the freehold of about 42 Acres in the township of Waipukurau, together with that well-known **TAVISTOCK HOTEL** and Stables, Billiard room (detached), store-rooms, outbuildings, etc.

The furniture, in hotel, billiard room, railway refreshment rooms, buggies, traps, harness, etc., will be offered in conjunction with the above freehold, and the lease of the railway refreshment will be included.

Tenders are invited for the above as a going affair; the stock of liquors, proportion of licenses, insurances, rates, and live stock to be taken at valuation and paid for extra.

Inventories of furniture and particulars as to freehold and Railway Refreshment Lease may be inspected at the office of Mr. J. Vigor Brown, Napier, where tenders are to be deposited, marked 'Tender for Waipukurau Hotel,' and addressed to Mr. J. Vigor Brown, or to Messrs. Dwan Bros., Wellington.

Tenders to close on Monday, 3rd December, 1900.

This Hotel was formerly known as the property of Mr. Peter Gow, and is the only hotel in the township. It is in splendid order and well furnished. The paddocks opposite the hotel could be subdivided and sold in allotments, as land is in demand and valuable in the township.

The cutting up by the Government of the Hatuma Estate for close settlement of about 25,000 acres close to the township should considerably improve Waipukurau. There are also several other big estates in the neighborhood that may be acquired by the Government later on.

Intending buyers can obtain all information from Mr. J. Vigor Brown, Napier, or Dwan Bros., Wellington.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
THOS. B. DWAN,

Executors in the Estate of the late George Ross.

THE BEST CEMENT
EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME and CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,
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JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

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

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
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CURES POISONED AND INFLAMED WOUNDS, CHILBLAINS, CHAPPED HANDS, CUTS, BRUISES, SORE EYES, SORE LEGS, &c.

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

Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers.

ONLY 6^d AND 1^s

DR. BLOOM'S
COMPLEXION PILLS.

The most lovely and beautiful Complexion the imagination could desire; clean, fresh, freed from blotch, blemish, freckles, sallowness, roughness, blackheads, or pimples. Rosy Cheeks and Skin like Alabaster produced by using one box of 'Dr Bloom's Complexion Pills,' 4s 6d Box; sent by post (free from observation) on receipt of 4s 6d in stamps or postal note.

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J. COOUSTON,
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 HAS ON SALE LARGE STOCK OF
GAS APPLIANCES, ETC.

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