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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.

'KEYHOLE CATHOLICS.'

'THE same Catholics,' says the *S.H. Review*, 'who fight for front seats at some theatrical show are quite content to just barely enter within the doors of the church to hear Mass.'

Nay, they are sometimes content with remaining outside. The *Catholic Universe* calls them "keyhole Catholics," a mighty good name for them, and the editor says they rarely amount to much. "Always the last in and the first out," says he, "they often regard the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass as an ordeal to be avoided. If they would get up nearer to the altar and the priest, the experiment might reveal beauties in our divine faith that they have little dreamed of. Move up, gentlemen, and take your religion at short range."

THE GOVERNOR OF FIJI.

THE Governor of Fiji, Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.—we give him his whole vanguard and rearguard of verbal prefixes and suffixes—has been mightily flailed and blanket-

tossed by a section of the New Zealand Press. The head and front of Sir G. T. M.'s offending consisted of remarks made by him in opposition to federation with New Zealand, in the course of an address delivered to a mixed gathering of brown men and whites at the opening of a hospital at Wainibokasi. Briefly, Fiji's Governor told his hearers that the New Zealanders had their own interests chiefly in their minds' eye in proposing this federation; that 'white men have always taken the land from colored owners'; that only 'a fragment' of the land of New Zealand has been left to its original owners; and that, in the event of the proposed federation coming to pass, the same fate might ultimately befall the native land-owners of Fiji. He advised the dusky portion of his audience to 'keep very quiet and to give no sort of trouble,' whatever the issue of the federation movement might be. His advice was timely. His statements of historical facts are scarcely disputable. His prophecy is of highly probable fulfilment.

Now the New Zealand Government has rightly or wrongly set its heart upon having Fiji among its cluster of attendant satellites. And the little speech at Wainibokasi has made it—in 'Mr. Dooley's' phrase—"mad in iv'ry vein av its body." It has reprinted Governor O'Brien's speech and distributed it all over the Colony, without note or comment: its anger too full for utterance. Some of the newspapers cudgel the ruler of Fiji for having, in his capacity of Governor of a colony, dared to bray politics at all. But the good souls forget that Fiji is a Crown colony, that the Governor is an active and actual ruler, that he is President of the Legislative Council, and takes, and is entitled to take, as active a part in the Little Peddlington politics of his tiny dominion as Mr. Seddon does in those of the Greater Peddlington of New Zealand. Others kick Governor O'Brien severely for the alleged sublime folly of his political utterances. Federation with New Zealand would conceivably benefit both Fiji and Moa-land. But we fail to find any conspicuous folly in Sir G. O'Brien's speech. And in any case, why should a politician banished to that lone Pacific isle be deprived of the right to *desipere in loco*—to make

a fool of himself on occasion—a right of which bountiful advantage is taken among our own Parliamentarians, both in the House and out of it?

DAVITT AND THE BOERS.

'LONG journeys, long lies.' So runs the Spanish proverb. This may account for the conspicuous skill acquired by the Rome and Pretoria correspondents of the *London Standard* and *Daily Mail*. Among newspaper correspondents they stand in a circle apart for the skill which they have acquired in the feat of archery known as drawing the long bow. One of this promising pair cabled to London a story which represented the founder of the Land League as being 'disillusioned' and filled to the chin with disappointment and disgust at the Boer army and its leaders. There was nothing from first to last in his letters to the *Dublin Freeman* to indicate that his first impressions of Oom Paul and his men had undergone a change, and the Pretoria correspondents' statements were promptly contradicted by him in a letter which appeared in the columns of the *Standard*. The story, however, was flashed over the cables to the ends of the earth.

A revised version of it appeared in last Monday's issue of one of the leading New Zealand daily papers. It practically charges the Irish labor leader with being a fibster and hypocrite. There are corners in the field of politics for which our eyes are not focussed to those of the distinguished Irish politician and writer. But we know that thus far he has never given even his enemies just cause to charge him with either double-dealing or the moral cowardice that rushes for temporary safety behind the shelter of a lie. We have no hesitation in expressing our strong conviction that the imaginative Pretorian has been again seized with a spasm of horror for what Kinglake terms 'profane facts,' and that he has been once more at his old trade of evolving 'news' out of his inner consciousness. The editor of the *Chicago New World* claims special knowledge of the inner working of the *canard*. And he states that the story was 'deliberately concocted to order by the correspondents of the *Standard* at Pretoria, and then transmitted by the *Standard* or the Associated Press to the leading papers of this country, for the purpose of discounting in advance the effect of Mr. Davitt's history of the Boer war and its causes on American public opinion.'

THEY WANT BAKSHEESH.

'HE who serves queens may expect baksheesh.' Thus speaks Darkush in Disraeli's *Tancred*. The Irish Orange fraternity stipulated—and still stipulate—for baksheesh as a condition previous to service. The upset price which they set upon their strictly and expressly conditional allegiance in A.D. 1800 was a distinctly high one. It was expressed in a Protestant ascendancy manifesto which they adopted as the chief plank in their political platform. The term 'Protestant ascendancy' was in the manifesto explained to mean: 'A Protestant king of Ireland; a Protestant Parliament; a Protestant hierarchy; Protestant electors and Government; the benches of justice, the army and the revenue, through all their branches and details, Protestant; and this supported by a connection with the Protestant realm of Great Britain.' So long as this strict, searching, and perpetual monopoly of place and power and shekels was assured against Catholics and Dissen-

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ters, the fraternity would graciously consent to remain 'loyal' to the Crown. The dream of a perpetual monopoly of power was rudely broken by the agitations for Reform, Catholic Emancipation, and Disestablishment. The pocket-loyalists—as the Protestant historians Molesworth, Killen, and others testify—thereupon became 'absolutely furious,' and rose against the Crown in a state of armed frenzy bordering on open rebellion. 'Every attempt,' says Molesworth, 'made by English statesmen to apply to Ireland the most elementary principles of civil and religious liberty was encountered by these (Orange) societies with bitter hostility and fresh insults on their Catholic compatriots.'

The standing boycott of Catholics in Derry and Belfast endured until Parliament was shamed into applying a tardy, grudging, and partial remedy by special Acts passed in 1896. For the rest, discrimination is still exercised against Catholics to a disgraceful extent in the matter of public appointments in the most distressful country. Just before the recent general election the Orange party levelled a charge against the Government that they had endeavored to give to Irish Catholics something like a fair share in the administration of a country of whose population they form three-fourths. The plaint of the brethren became the rallying-cry of their opposition to Mr. Plunkett at the polls. At the census of 1891 the three leading denominations stood numerically as follows:—Catholics, 3,549,956; Anglicans (Episcopalians), 602,300; Presbyterians, 444,974. Anglicans and Presbyterians taken together were considerably less than a third of the Catholic population of the country. The Attorney-General hotly stigmatised as 'baseless' and 'shameful' the Orange accusation that the Government had endeavored to be simply fair to Catholics in its distribution of patronage. The 'shameful accusation' was disposed of by him in the course of a speech which is instructive as showing the extent to which the old spirit of ascendancy is still rampant in Ireland.

'No record,' he said, 'was kept of the political or religious opinions of the persons employed in Government posts. He had, however, caused inquiries to be made, and the result he had arrived at, which was substantially accurate, he would give. Of the Privy Councillors appointed to were Episcopalians, three Presbyterians, two Roman Catholics; Judges of the Supreme Court, two Episcopalians, one Presbyterian, and one Roman Catholic; County Court Judges, two Episcopalians, one Presbyterian, and one Roman Catholic; Crown solicitors, five Episcopalians and one Roman Catholic; Resident Magistrates, 10 Episcopalians, one Presbyterian, and three Roman Catholics; Presidents of the Queen's Colleges, two Roman Catholics; Resident Commissioner of the National Board, one Catholic; Commissioners of the Local Government Board, two Episcopalians and one Catholic; Inspectors of the Local Government Board, five Episcopalians, one Presbyterian, and two Roman Catholics; auditors of the Local Government Board, five Episcopalians and one Roman Catholic.' The case is even more complete, for one of the Catholic appointments to the Queen's Colleges has since been nullified. The list accounts for 67 official appointments. Of the 67 only 15 are Catholics. In other words, while more than three out of four of the population are Catholics, more than three out of four of the appointments made by the Executive of the Country are Protestant. 'Those figures,' said the Attorney-General, 'showed that these accusations were as baseless as they were shameful, and removed forever and forever all justification—the alleged justification—that was put forward for this opposition to Mr. Plunkett.'

But Mr. Plunkett was, nevertheless, packed off into the obscurity of private life, chiefly by the vote of the saffron-scarved brethren. They still live on the memory of the good old days of their patron saint, King William, when no Catholic could hold any office, civil or military, under the Crown; and their 'accredited organ' in Australia, the *Victorian Standard*, in its issue of May, 1893 (p. 6), editorially characterised as a 'fatal error' the Emancipation Act of 1829.

WARRIORS
THAT FEAR.

'BANJO' PATTERSON shares one conspicuous merit with the great war correspondent Archibald Forbes: there is a halo of refreshing candor about his descriptions of some of his experiences in the South African war. He sketches in the comic and paltry, as well as the tragico-heroic, side of this squalid struggle. *Inter alia* he tells how youthful officers, despite their best resolutions, 'ducked' when they heard the demoniacal shriek of the first shells that were fired at them with hostile intent. And again, he records how, on one occasion, when Mauser bullets began to play the devil's tattoo about him, he dropped into a friendly hollow in the ground and lay there as flat and motionless as a pancake until the leaden music had ceased to play. 'The Man from Snowy River' was, we know, gifted with as bulky a stock of native pluck as most men. But fear of death is a natural instinct. The mere possession of it—and a keen sense of the fact of such

possession—are no impeachment of a man's courage, and the acknowledgment of it is a testimony to his sense of truth and honor. It is only your braggart cowards that never admit such an experience as fear: such as Don Adriano de Armado in peace; Parolles in war; Bob Acres on occasion; Falstaff at all times; and (in Sir Philip Sydney's *Arcadia*) the two poltroons Dametas and Clineas, who protested that they would fight their duel like Hector, and bragged themselves the most valiant champions in the world—each confiding in the cowardice of the other. Sir Philip Sydney, Sir John Moore, General Wolfe, and Nelson were nerve-bundles of sensibility and of delicate constitution: they probably felt the knee-shaking and the 'sinking' about the epigastrium that have often been experienced by men who—like the nameless soldier of *The Red Badge of Courage*—afterwards proved themselves heroes of Homeric mould. And if report be true, Frederick the Great was but a sorry hero in the earliest tussles of the Seven Years' War.

In the second volume of Coleridge's *Works* a distinguished British naval officer tells the following story at his own expense: 'When Sir Alexander [Ball] was Lieutenant Ball, he was the officer whom I accompanied on my first boat expedition, being then a midshipman, and only in my fourteenth year. As we were rowing up to the vessel which we were to attack, amidst a discharge of musketry I was overpowered by fear, my knees trembled under me, and I seemed on the point of fainting away. Lieutenant Ball, who saw the condition I was in, placed himself close beside me, and still keeping his countenance directed towards the enemy, took hold of my hand, and, pressing it in the most friendly manner, said in a low voice: "Courage, my dear boy! Don't be afraid of yourself! You will recover in a minute or so. I was just the same when I first went out in this way." Sir, added the officer, it was as if an angel had put a new soul into me. With the feeling that I was not yet dishonored, the whole burden of my agony was removed; and from that moment I was as fearless and forward as the oldest of the boat's crew, and on our return the lieutenant spoke highly of me to the captain. I am scarcely less convinced of my own being than that I should have been what I tremble to think of, if, instead of his humane encouragement, he had at that moment scoffed, threatened, or reviled.' Pride, ambition, a sense of honor, the presence of comrades, and finally habit, usually overcome the pressure of vulgar and unromantic 'funk' on the young soldier in his first encounters with the enemy, when overmastering feeling would tempt him to make a bee-line to the safe side of the first wall or tree or boulder that promises to protect his cuticle from the impact of hostile lead. Men of some name as fighters have run fast and far from battle. James II., for instance, 'stoutly ran away' from the Boyne and easily won the race from there to Dublin. And the Earl of Argyle shifted scenery so fast in his hurry to get away from Munro that he was made the subject of the following sarcastic quatrain, which is preserved in *Wishart's History of Montrose*:—

But thou that time, like many an errant knight,
Didst save thyself by virtue of thy flight;
Whence now in great request this adage stands,
One pair of legs is worth two pair of hands.

'Bolting' from the zone of fire is a rather usual incident in war. It is a failing with soldiers of every army. Germans were furious with 'Fighting Phil' Sheridan because he faithfully described in his *Memoirs* some panics which he witnessed among the sturdy soldiers of the Fatherland during the campaign of 1870-1. Fear is credited with sometimes doing braver feats 'than ever courage did in arms.' The English Cervantes says:—

For men as resolute appear
With too much as too little fear;
And when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will run away from death by dying,
Or turn again to stand it out,
And those they fled, like lions, rout.

But fear more commonly gives wings to flying heels than steadiness and strength to nervous hands. A large body of German troops—with all the moral advantage of rapid and repeated victories on their side—once bolted pell-mell from the danger-zone in 1870. They swept with them in their mad onset their officers, who swore like the British army in Flanders, and hurried off in their panic-flight the aged Emperor, who tried in vain to induce them to again face the foe. At the battle of Wörth the sight of an officer (Futzuende Lascarre) unconsciously leading a charge against them with his head blown off by a round shot, very nearly caused a scare among one of the most gallant of all the Prussian infantry regiments. General von Goben's victorious troops were for a few moments on the quivering verge of a panic at Forbach, in August, 1870, when a solitary French charger galloped in amongst them with the severed and bleeding arm of its lost rider still firmly grasping the reins. And do not the livid pages of *La Débâcle* give as a fearful insight into the effects, among the French

troops, of those mysterious war panics which sometimes take place among even seasoned old fighters just as unaccountably as stampedes occur among cavalry horses or baggage mules?

We have once before quoted Lord Wolesey upon a kindred subject in the N. Z. TABLET. 'The public little know,' said he, 'how often soldiers "cut and run." On one occasion my own men ran from me in sheer panic, leaving me alone. All soldiers run away at times. I believe that the British soldier runs away less than the soldier of any other nation, but he also runs away sometimes. There is a great deal of human nature in soldiers, but the loss from skulking and desertion in the great conscript armies of the Continent attains dimensions of which the English public have no notion.' During the Peninsula War two crack British regiments were once on the march. A false rumor suddenly went like an electric shock through them. They threw down arms, abandoned baggage, and bolted madly in all directions—a mere disorderly mob crazed with blind terror. South Africa had an evil reputation for such unceremonious leave-takings long before the outbreak of the present wretched and long-drawn campaign. At Majuba Hill, for instance, both Boer and Briton felt the cold impact of a simultaneous scare when they stood facing each other at short range. But the Dutchman had the steadier nerve: he pulled himself together sooner and was 'quicker on the draw' than Mr. Atkins. That was all. Several small panics occurred during the Zulu War. Some of them were caused by near-sighted or excited sentries mistaking a bush or shrub or chunk of rock for a Zulu. One was brought about by a harmless, necessary cow, browsing the sparse herbage too near the camp. The battle of Isandlana (January 22, 1879) could not have proved such a crowning disaster to the British troops but for the panic which seized the men as Cetewayo's hordes of dark-skinned warriors swept down upon them. Another raging scare led to the follies of Ginghilovo, which has been ever since known in military circles by the appropriate name of 'Fort Funk.'

Few living men have seen amidst the battle smoke so many different nationalities engaged in

... that noble trade
That demi-gods and heroes made—
Slaughter and knocking on the head,

as Mr. Archibald Forbes. He was with the German army in the campaign of 1870-71; he saw the red and fiery close of the Commune in Paris; he was on every side of the triangular duel between Carlists, Republicans, and Alfonsists in Spain; he went through the Serbian war in 1876 and the Russo-Turkish campaign in the following year; he witnessed the taming of the hill men in India, and was in the thick of fighting in Afghanistan; and he went through the laager-making, powder blazing, helpless blundering, and kraal-burning that have been dignified with the name of 'war' against the once-dreaded Cetewayo, king of the Zulus. His campaigning experiences have left him somewhat of a sceptic on the subject of military courage. In his *Barracks*, *Bivouacs*, and *Battles* he almost falls plump into the rank military heresy of declaring that a 'naturally' brave man is almost as rare as a *Notornis Mantelli*. In fact, it would almost appear from his words that 'there ain't no sich a person.' But perhaps Archibald means by a 'naturally' brave man one who is merely hard—as some criminals are—or one who is stupidly indifferent to, or stolidly disregarding of, life, like some Eastern fatalists? 'My own belief,' says he, 'founded on some experience of divers nationalities in war-time, is that most men are naturally cowards. I have the fullest belief in the force of the colonel's retort to the major. "Colonel," said the major, in a hot fire, "you are afraid. I see you tremble." "Yes, sir," replied the colonel, "and if you were as afraid as I am, you would run away." I do think,' continues Forbes, 'three out of four men would run away if they dared. There are, doubtless, some men whom nature has constituted so obtuse as not to know fear, and who, therefore, deserve no credit for their courage; and there are others with nerves so strong as to crush down the rising "funk." The madness of blood does get into men's heads, no doubt. . . . But most men are like the colonel of the dialogue—they display bravery because in the presence of their comrades they are too great cowards to evince poltroonery.'

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THE CHINESE CRISIS.

THE CHURCH IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

(From our own correspondent.)

WE have heard a great deal indeed about the inconveniences which the members of the *Corps Diplomatique* and other foreigners have had to put up with in Peking during the siege, but comparatively little of the almost total extirpation of Christianity in whole Viceroyalties, and of the frightful means by which that extirpation was brought about. Yet history, it seems to me, will pay very little attention indeed to the lamentable fact that for several weeks delicately-nurtured men and women had to live on horse-flesh and rice and in momentary fear of death, while, attaching a great deal of importance to the destruction of the Hanlin Library, with all its wealth of priceless volumes and to the barbarous murder of thousands—perhaps tens of thousands, of Christians. Massacres on a much larger scale might, it is true, mean little in a country where human life is so cheap as in China, but these massacres seem to me to have nipped Chinese Christianity in the bud. Their effort will, in fact, be the same as that of the massacres of Christians in the seventeenth century in Japan, and China, when it awakens, and it soon must awaken and follow in the footsteps of its Eastern neighbor, it will be emphatically a Pagan nation. The consequent effect on the course of history will be considerable.

While awaiting authoritative detail, which I am to have in a few weeks from a Peking resident better able perhaps than anyone else in the Chinese capital to furnish me with such detail, I should wish to draw attention in your columns how enormously disproportionate is our sympathy (1) for the foreign community in Peking and (2) for the Chinese Christians. Yet the latter seem to me to deserve our sympathy most, for their sufferings have been dreadful. Two months ago a distinguished ecclesiastic here said to me, *La chrétienté en Chine est tout à fait dévalisée*; but it seems to me that it has been murdered as well as robbed. Putting together the isolated items of news which have so far come to hand in regard to this subject, we became convinced that the damage which has been done to mission work in China—not only in North China but in Hunan and other places—is almost irreparable. Such items are innumerable, so I shall confine myself to giving one or two of them. A high Chinese official who recently wrote 'A Dairy of Events in Peking' for the *North China Daily News* says, under date of June 29, that 'When the fighting between the Chinese troops and the Boxers first began, a large number of native Christians made a sortie from the British Legation with the object of escaping. They were all armed with rifles and struck at whomsoever opposed them. Many of the regular troops and Boxers then chased the Christians and went about hunting for them, so that no one could venture on the streets. No mercy was shown to the Christians, and wherever found they were at once killed. Some of the houses searched were also set fire to afterwards, and the Christians who were taken out of them were led to the Lamp-light Market, where they were burned to cinders.'

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

This is what happened in Peking. The same scenes took place however, as far south as Hen-chian-fu in Hunan, where, in addition to the Christians being murdered and their dwellings destroyed, the Franciscan Bishop of the diocese, Monsignor Antonio Fantosati, and three Fathers were put to death. In Po-tung-fu and in Mutang similar scenes were enacted. In Manchuria, to use the words of a non-Catholic correspondent there, 'the learned and genial Bishop Guillon, of Moukden, the gentle and pious Père Emonet and a brother priest, Sister St. Croix, and another lady of the French mission have all won the martyr's crown, and the churches (including the fine Catholic Cathedral), hospitals, and mission houses have been looted and burned.' But my object here is not to deal with the sufferings of foreign missionaries: it is to draw attention to the incomparably greater sufferings—greater, that is, more widespread—of the mute, uncomplaining Christian natives. This case of Moukden is an instance of how the latter are neglected in this connection, for, while much has been written about the murder of the French missionaries and nuns, not a word has been said, so far as I am aware, about the slaughter of converts that occurred at the same time. Nearly the same silence is maintained in the case of that terrible massacre at Chenohon, Hoochen Prefecture, Chihli Province, where the troops of General Li Ping-heng put to death no fewer than 1000 Christians. In spite of the appalling nature and extent of this tragedy little attention was, as I have said, paid to it by Europeans until it was found that it had stirred up the indignation of the prominent Chinese authorities south of the Yellow River, several memorials being despatched to Peking denouncing Li for the deed and demanding his dismissal from office. One of these memorials was sent by Li Hung Chang.

All evidence tends in short to show that our anxiety for the fate of the Ministers in Peking blinded us to the fact that the extirpation of a section of the Chinese people, a most important section, too, when their potential as apart from their numerical value is considered, was being carried on in a manner which recalls the stories told by Egyptian hieroglyphics and Babylonian tablets but seldom recorded in annals written on paper. We have in fact seen butcheries on a frightful scale accompanied by an intense hatred of Christianity worthy of a Nero. Some journalists blame the missionaries, it is true, and the converts, but I think that these journalists would have found Nero to have been a very good fellow if they had lived in his time, and quite right in preventing those vagabond Galileans from meddling with the worship of the immortal gods and the ordered family life of the people. There can

be no doubt that the Chinese struck as fiercely and as directly at Christianity, as any persecuting Roman Emperor did; a glance at the edicts issued during the last few months will prove that at once. I would especially call attention to the proclamation issued on August 7 last by Chang, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, and one of the most liberal-minded and pro-foreign satraps in China, 'in obedience,' as he says himself, 'to the Imperial edict of the 2nd of August received through Yuan, Governor of Shantung, per despatch dated 5th of August.' In the proclamation the Christians are practically asked to renounce their religion or endure the heaviest penalties of the law; and, apart altogether from the edicts, the conduct of the Chinese authorities in very many districts was exactly that of the old Roman prefects—'Renounce Christianity or die.' Many Chinese Christians no doubt renounced their faith, but we know for certain that many more refused to do so and died in consequence. Now I do not see how we can withhold from these men the title of martyr, which we apply to those who died under exactly similar circumstances in the early ages of the Church, and I hope and trust that the day will come when the Holy Father will canonize them as he has canonized the Japanese who died at Nagasaki in exactly the same case and under almost the same conditions some 300 years ago.

THE BRAVERY OF THE CONVERTS.

The sceptical may be inclined to question the truth of these stories of wholesale massacre, and, after the succession of glaring falsehoods that have emanated from the tap-rooms of Shanghai, their want of belief can be easily understood. But they must bear in mind the fact that while there was a tendency among newspaper correspondents to exaggerate the dangers and difficulties to which the *Corps Diplomatique* and other foreigners in Peking were exposed till the middle of August last no such tendency existed with regard to the native Christians; quite contrariwise. Your correspondent has carefully read much of the news that has emanated from Peking up to the moment of writing and that is his impression, an impression which is strengthened into certainty by other circumstances. That the Europeans who were shut up in Peking and their friends throughout the world should, in their common agony of apprehension, pay little or no attention to the condition of the native Christians was but natural under the circumstances, but the besieged foreigners seem to have pushed their indifference a little too far. Early in the history of the siege the missionaries shut up in the British Legation had sought permission for 3000 converts to come within the defended line. Permission was refused, and every urgent request, written and verbal, was met by 'impossible.' Whether these men and women were to be left to their fate because those responsible feared treachery or famine or to be burdened does not appear. It is not a pleasant tale to tell, though happily the converts were finally permitted to occupy a neighboring palace. This concession was made owing to the vigorous representations made on their behalf by Dr. Morrison. The famous correspondent of the *Times* has no love for missionaries, but his 'boy,' who is a Catholic, persuaded him to save his (the boy's) father and mother, and the experience had such a good effect on the Doctor and threw such a new light on the convert question that Sir Claude MacDonald was shortly after surprised to hear the journalistic missionary hater pleading for the admission of the converts who were happily, as I have said, allowed to occupy a deserted palace in the line of defence. Happily, for now it is stated that these very men who were to have been abandoned to their fate 'saved the situation.' The palace they occupied afforded a better vantage-ground against the Legation than the besiegers were able to find elsewhere, and their labor it was that built the barricades and dug the trenches.

Unfortunately, however, the Europeans seem to have labored under the delusion that the Christians could get on very well without food, for even the Japanese journalists were horrified at their appearance. 'They are most lean and wretched,' wrote one, 'and, having no possessions, have been reduced to live on weeds and grass. Some of them are living skeletons, several have already died of hunger, and it is to be feared that many of the rest will never recover from the effects of the terrible privations to which they have been subjected.'

It is unfortunate, by the way, that the Japanese war correspondents—all of whom are now Christians—are about the only Pressmen who have so far condescended to give us any particulars about these unfortunate people, who, whatever may be said against them, were at all events suffering for their faith. It may be possible indeed that the future historian of this war and of the causes that led to it will, when he comes to deal with these converts, have to refer to the despatches of the officers and newspapermen of Japan in preference to those of Europe. It is certainly to the credit of the Japanese military authorities that they protected these unfortunate sufferers on more than one occasion.

The Christians were not in all cases, however, helpless sufferers; in three or four instances they defended themselves with magnificent courage, but never unless a European Catholic missionary led them. In one case a young Lazarist whose church is situated in a village outside Peking got his flock to combine and to give such a good account of themselves, thanks to some old muskets and to the excellent military capacity of the good Father, that they were able to hold out for weeks until help arrived.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

But the great and classic instance of successful resistance by Chinese Christians under missionary guidance is undoubtedly the heroic defence of the Peitang or Catholic Cathedral at Peking. Full particulars of that defence have not yet come to hand, but we already know enough to feel astonished at the bravery and the stubbornness of the defenders. There were in the church Bishop Favier, six or seven priests, some 20 Sisters, and some 2000 native converts, men, women, and children, with 30 French and 10 Italian guards, only 40 rifles in all. A Japanese newspaper correspondent who was in the British Legation, and whose diary of the siege has

recently appeared in the *Tokyo Asatari*, speaks in several places of heavy firing coming from the direction of the Cathedral, which was completely cut off from the foreign quarter, being indeed in a different part of the city altogether, and separated from Legation street by the Forbidden and the Imperial cities. The firing sometimes broke out at night; it was sometimes accompanied by the tremendous explosions of mines, and on one occasion the authorities in the British Legation learned that no fewer than 1500 Boxers had simultaneously attacked the building. No attempt was made to relieve the heroic Bishop and his flock, and any such attempt would indeed have been madness, but I wonder if anyone enjoying the comparative safety of the Legation had time to think, as these ominous sounds were wafted to his ear over the battlements of the Imperial Palace, of the state of agony in which those unfortunate nuns must have been plunged, for, whatever Lady MacDonald and her friends could do, they could not hasten their death by one second, or avoid a single drop of the cup of torture, ignominy, and shame that they would surely have to drain to the bitter dregs once they fell into the hands of their fiendish enemies. On June 23 the Japanese correspondent above alluded to notes that during the night the roar of artillery from the direction of Peitang announced that the Cathedral was being vigorously attacked; on the 26th there were rejoicings in the Chinese camp, and it seemed as if the valiant defenders of the church had fallen. 'We could not ascertain what the celebration was for,' says the diarist, 'but we were deafened all day by the sound of innumerable fire crackers going off in the enemy's camp. . . . A great noise of drums, gongs, and bugles was heard in the enemy's camp at midnight. What can it mean?'

It certainly looked as though the Cathedral had fallen, and it is almost miraculous indeed that it escaped. It was defended, as I have already said, by only 40 rifles, and when one of the riflemen fell his weapon was handed to a native convert. The enemy exploded five mines altogether under the besieged, in one of which some 80 persons, principally women and children and five Italian guards, were killed. For three-quarters of an hour the Italian officer was buried in the debris thrown up by this explosion, but was finally unearthed almost unhurt. After the relief another large mine was discovered under the church itself, whose explosion would have caused a tremendous loss of life. Electric conductors were found in the mine. The Peitang beat the Legations in one thing, in that the converts succeeded in capturing one of the enemy's guns with its ammunition and in making ammunition for it, under the direction of a missionary, with more than a tincture of chemistry, when the captured supply came to an end. For two months, as I have already stated, there was no communication between Peitang and the Legations, and neither knew how the other was faring. At the end of that time the rations at the Peitang were reduced to two ounces of rice a day per head, with a little horse meat for the fighting men, and if the relief had not come when it did the majority of the 2000 converts, the priests and the Sisters must have died of starvation—if they succeeded in escaping a worse fate.

A FRUITFUL RETREAT.

That two months' siege will leave an indelible mark on all who took part in it, on all of the besieged at least, for it undoubtedly brought them nearer to God. The priests saw in their flock qualities hitherto unsuspected; the Chinese found the priests ready to lay down their lives for them, and not hastening like other missionaries to the shelter of their Legation; the rough sailors and officers who, some of them, despised both missionaries and converts, had had their eyes opened in such a way that they will never be shut again, and all had an opportunity for making the longest 'retreat' they have ever made in their lives, or are ever likely to make—the longest retreat and by far the most fervent and fruitful. Everybody in the church belonged to the true Faith, and consequently everyone confessed and received the Blessed Sacrament regularly, besides assisting, of course, in the devotions that were carried on in the intervals of the fighting. Bishop Favier is a singularly eloquent and persuasive preacher, but it is doubtful if he will ever again sway the hearts of a congregation and carry them completely along with him as he did during those two dreadful months with death ever at the door and daily making incursions among them. The devotional exercises were interrupted somewhat at first by the impact of bullets against the inner walls of the church, but in course of time this trifling annoyance was as much disregarded as if it had been nothing more than the patter of rain on the window-panes. In spite of the fasting and the watching everyone was cheerful. The four walls of the church seemed to shelter a fervent community of early Christians. The nuns, who occupied, of course, a place apart from the others, were particularly noticeable for their care of the wounded, their forgetfulness of themselves, and their helpfulness to all. They can tell better than anyone else why the allies entered Peking on the eve of the Assumption.

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

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Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 1.

At St. Mary of the Angels' Church on Sunday last Miss Lili Sharp sang as an offertory piece Council's 'Ave Maria,' M Rafalewski played a violin obligato, Mr. McLaughlin accompanying on the organ.

The Rev. Father Tymons generously donated the proceeds from the sale of goods left over at Palmerston bazaar to the hospital in that town. With the Government subsidy added, the funds of the institution will benefit to the extent of about £20.

Rev. Father Ainsworth is finishing the mission in the Hutt district this week. He then goes to the West Coast to give a mission in Westport, on his way to spend Christmas with his parents in Greymouth.

Miss Gwen Flanagan has been successful in obtaining the silver medal given by the Board of the Royal Academy of Music, London, for the second highest marks obtained in the Australasian colonies for singing. Miss Flanagan is a pupil of St. Mary's Convent.

At a representative meeting of Catholics held at St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday last it was decided to hold the annual picnic for the children at the Very Rev. Father Lane's grounds on Boxing Day. A strong committee was formed to draw up the sports programme. The Very Rev. Father Lewis, Adm., is chairman, and Mr. Hyland secretary.

The ceremony of ordaining four deacons and subdeacons was performed by his Grace the Archbishop at Meanee on Friday, the feast of St. Andrew. One of the deacons to be ordained a priest to-morrow is the Rev. Francis Kerley, for many years a student at St. Patrick's College. He is a native of Geelong, Victoria, and a nephew of the Rev. Father Marnane, pastor of St. Mary's, Christchurch.

The weekly meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society was held last Thursday evening, the Rev. Father Goggan being in the chair. The evening was devoted to original papers. 'The Press of the Colony,' by Mr. McKeown, and a very able paper, 'Our State system of Education,' by Mr. E. Fitzgibbon, caused a great deal of discussion. At the next meeting the parts will be allotted for 'Trial by Jury,' which the Society is to produce.

On Sunday last Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Joseph's Church. A *Missa Cantata* was sung by Rev. Father Hills, the choir rendering Weber's Mass in G. The soprano solos were sung by Miss Hickling, who is at present in Wellington. At Vespers the church was well filled, the usual procession of the Blessed Sacrament taking place. Rev. Father Herbert preached an excellent sermon, taking for his text, 'Woe to him by whom scandal cometh.' The services concluded with Benediction.

Lieutenant R. W. Collins who, it will be remembered, was wounded in the left wrist at Zeerust some time ago, returned from South Africa on Wednesday. His injuries were much more serious than previous advices had shown. The invalided officer is fortunate in only losing the use of one finger, the army surgeons at first considering amputation of the forearm a necessity. It will be some time before he will be able to take up the commission recently offered him in the Imperial forces.

The Sisters of Mercy have for some years past been laboring under the disadvantage of not having a convent attached to their school at Newtown, which is undoubtedly the most rapidly growing district of Wellington city. This long felt want has at last been supplied and a handsome two-storey building, which should admirably meet all the requirements of the nuns, has just been erected. The new convent is 40ft by 36ft and has access by both Riddiford and Daniel streets. A flight of steps leads up to the entrance hall, part of which is screened off with lead-lights and embossed glass, which enhance considerably the appearance of the place. Off the vestibule, and at the back of the reception room, is the chapel, which, besides being reserved for the devotion of the inmates, will be open to those who may desire to attend early Mass. The refectory stands to the right of the hall and is connected by means of a slide-panel with the kitchen which is fitted up in the most approved style. Conveniently situated at the back are the scullery, pantry, storeroom, etc., all of which are also up to date in style. An ornamental and massive staircase leads to the upper floor, where the rooms and sleeping apartments are all well lighted and ventilated—the cells number seven. Throughout the ceilings are panelled and are finished off in an artistic manner, with neatly moulded cornices in the angles. The paper on the walls is of the latest design and electric light is installed throughout. As a whole the building is unique, and reflects great credit on those concerned in its erection. The cost is about £1000.

The Crown Prosecutor this week notified the withdrawal of the remaining charges against Brother Kilian in the now famous Stoke cases. The hearing of the charges against Brother Wybertus was postponed from Monday until Thursday on account of Mr Skerrett breaking his collarbone; the result of an accident at polo last Saturday. He was, however, able to resume charge of the defence when the cases were called on. In the first charge of indecent assault against Brother Wybertus, Mr. Bell, for the Crown, asked that the Judge would direct the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal before the evidence of the first and principal witness was concluded. This, he explained during the hearing of the second charge, was 'because the boy told an incredible story.' The case, therefore, on the admission of the Crown, broke down ignominiously. In the second charge of a similar nature the evidence of the prin-

cipal witness was altogether unsatisfactory. Having his attention drawn to a glaring discrepancy on what was probably the most important feature of the case between his version in the Magistrate's Court and that he had just given he said that the copy of his former evidence was wrong, and that though when after having given it, it was read over to him and he noticed the error, he never made any correction but signed it as a true copy. Counsel on each side pointed to the seriousness of the question, and the judge when summing up said that if the jury took as valid an excuse such as that given society would never be safe. After about a quarter of an hour's consideration a verdict of 'not guilty' was returned. In the first case of common assault against the same accused the Crown Solicitor, after hearing the evidence of Brother Wybertus this morning again asked the Judge to direct the jury to acquit. The remaining charges are to be begun on Monday.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

An occasional correspondent forwards us further particulars, supplementing those which appeared in our last issue, regarding the very successful bazaar held recently in Palmerston North. The 'Attractive and popular Bureau,' in charge of Mrs Oakley, had, besides many other articles of interest, several fine pictures executed by Miss Oakley. In addition to the list previously given, Mesdames Cottle, Buick, and Palmer assisted in the stall. Mr Percy, of the Pollard Opera Company, was responsible for the idea of the Mikado stall, which was arranged from a design specially prepared for the Children of Mary. The following assisted in the young men's stalls in addition to those mentioned last week:—Messrs Dallow, O'Reilly, Tymons, Misses May and Cissie Sullivan, and Gertie Sexton. The musical programme was entrusted to Messrs Gamble, Dallow, and Brophy. Vocal items were rendered by Mr Gamble, Misses Sullivan and Wallace, whilst several choruses were sung by the pupils of the Sisters of Mercy. A popular item of the programme was a Highland reel by the following young ladies in appropriate costume:—Misses Maggie and Mabel Greaney, Cissie Quinn, Cissie Sullivan, Cissie Hodgkins, Annie Mullins, Nellie Scanlan, and Mary Campion. The 'Stephanie Gavotte,' danced by a number of little mites, was also greatly appreciated. Great credit is due to Miss Cissie Sullivan, of Wellington, for the painstaking manner in which she instructed the performers in these dances. Messrs Power, Hanlon, and Hickey had charge of the entrance.

Over 2000 persons paid for admission, and the total receipts amount to £600, which will defray all expenses and leave the convent entirely free from debt. A large number of articles which remained over have since been disposed of by auction.

The committee were fortunate in securing the services of such an able and energetic secretary as Mr William Ryan, whose tact throughout did much to bring the undertaking to a successful issue. The painstaking efforts of the Sisters of Mercy deserve special mention in supplying many and valuable works of art. The result of the bazaar must be highly satisfactory to the congregation and to the Rev. Father Tymons, whose energy and resourcefulness in promoting the welfare of the parish are evident from the fact that since assuming charge of it—barely twelve months ago—the school has been rebuilt and other improvements have been effected at a cost of about £500, the parish being now financially clear.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 3.

The ordinary meeting of the St. Patrick's Branch H.A.C.B. Society was held on Monday evening last. Three new members were duly initiated by Bro. A. J. Malley (president).

His Lordship Bishop Grimes is to deliver a lecture to-night (Monday) in the concert hall of the exhibition on 'Venice, the queen of the Adriatic,' and 'Disentombed Pompeii.'

A brother of Mr. J. Daly, a respected resident of Kaiapoi, has been returned unopposed as a member of the House of Commons for South Monaghan.

Mr. Stanislaus Moran, brother-in-law of Mr. P. J. Nolan, of the *Press* newspaper staff, is now on a visit to Christchurch. Mr. Moran is an ex-pupil of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, and recently passed his preliminary law examination.

At the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from High Mass until after Vespers, when the usual procession took place. His Lordship the Bishop delivered the first of his series of Advent sermons on the subject 'Are we Catholics guilty of the crime of idolatry?' to a large congregation.

In his address at Hawarden his Lordship Bishop Grimes incidentally stated that if nothing unforeseen transpires the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new cathedral will be performed on the second Sunday in February by his Eminence Cardinal Moran, in the presence of a number of Australian prelates.

The Jubilee Imperial Carnival, after an extension of four days from the original date decided upon for its termination, was brought to a close on Tuesday evening last, when there was an attendance of over 500 persons. Just before the end of the programme his Lordship the Bishop briefly addressed the audience and expressed his gratification at the success of the undertaking. The performances of Signor Borzoni's pupils were undoubtedly the greatest feature of the event, and as a memento of the occasion and slight recompense for the untiring energy displayed by this talented director he (the Bishop), on behalf of the committee, had great pleasure in presenting Signor Borzoni with a valuable gold antique ring. His Lordship also referred in complimentary and grateful terms to the labors of the hon. secretary, Mr. E. O'Connor, who had virtually managed the carnival, to the ladies in charge of stalls and

their assistants, the young performers, the general committee, and many kind friends outside our own denomination for much valuable assistance. Signor Borzoni was also presented by some of the young ladies who have benefited by his tuition with a handsome silver-mounted walking stick. Goods remaining unclaimed in the various stalls were removed to Mr. A. Dobbs' store, where those who were successful in winning prizes may obtain them.

RE-OPENING OF THE HAWARDEN CHURCH.

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

St. Raphael's Church at Hawarden, which has recently undergone extensive alterations and improvements, was solemnly re-opened by his Lordship Bishop Grimes on Sunday, November 25, under most favorable auspices. The day was beautifully fine—a typical summer day in fact—under which conditions a large congregation from the surrounding districts attended the ceremonies. After the church was blessed by the Bishop a *Missa Cantata* was celebrated by the Rev. Father Price. The music was Farmer's Mass in C, the principal vocalists being Mrs A. Mead, Miss A. Bryant, and Mr R. Hayward (Christchurch), and Miss Gertie Duncan (Rangiora), Miss Lee presiding at the organ. At the offertory Mrs Mead sang Gounod's 'Ave Maria.'

The Bishop preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, during which he thanked, on behalf of Father Price, the architects (Messrs Collins and Harman) for their gift of a beautifully constructed confessional, Mrs Lance for a rich altar cloth, Mrs A. J. White a Benediction canopy, and Mrs Smith (late of Waikari) for a magnificent altar cover richly embroidered, a gift all the more appreciated as the donor is not a member of the church. His Lordship in an especial manner referred to the hospitality and kindness of Mrs Lance, whose home had always been at the service of the clergy before the presbytery was erected at Hawarden. A word of commendation was expressed for the secular Press for its essentially friendly attitude to Catholics on most occasions, and a graceful reference to the TABLET, a paper which was alike a real necessity to the Catholic home and a credit to Catholic journalism, for which, in the presence of its representative, he bespoke a liberal measure of support and encouragement. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was made towards liquidating the cost of the building and generously responded to.

After Mass the Rev. Father Price extended a general invitation to attend dinner at the new presbytery. Including the Bishop, who presided, there were present Mrs. Lance, Mr. White, Mr. Taylor, Mr. O'Carroll, the choir, and others. His Lordship in proposing the health of the parish priest, Father Price, excused himself for having omitted to mention during the sermon the name of one who had done so much in so brief a period in regard to the spiritual interests of such a wide district as that entrusted to the charge of their genial host. Father Price had done and was still doing noble work in their midst, and he (the Bishop) was under a debt of gratitude to him for the very great assistance rendered to the carnival then in progress in the city. The Rev. Father Price in responding expressed a hope that when next his Lordship the Bishop made an official visit to Hawarden it would be at the opening of a convent and schools.

At the evening devotions his Lordship the Bishop again preached and afterwards gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Suitable music was rendered by the choir, and as solos Miss Duncan sang 'O Maria Stella,' and Miss Bryant an 'O Salutaris.'

At the conclusion of the day's ceremonies the popular pastor entertained the choir and visitors at supper. The old part of the church has been very materially improved, whilst the additions comprise much extended accommodation, besides a gallery, all of which has been carried out in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SALARY.

The salary of Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, amounts to £4500 a year, on a five years' appointment, with a retiring allowance of £1300 a year.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

It is said that the cost of the South African War will be about £110,000,000.

A CANADIAN CHAPLAIN.

That the unhappy religious bigotry of a former time is rapidly dying out in Canada is shown by the movement on foot in Eastern Canada to collect funds for the purpose of presenting a suitable memorial to Father O'Leary, who was the chaplain of the first Canadian contingent on active service in South Africa. The contributing to this testimonial is not confined to any one denomination, for we find even such a stalwart Protestant paper as the *Montreal Witness* collecting and forwarding funds. All the members of the regiment are enthusiastic in their praise of Father O'Leary, who has endeared himself to all by his many kindly acts and personal heroism.

IT IS EASY TO CRITICISE.

The Sister Superior of Nazareth House, Kimberley, writing on July 15, says:—We are sorry to hear there is an impression in England that the sick soldiers have been neglected. This is not our experience. At times when numbers were overpowering no doubt the difficulties in giving proper attention to the sick were very great, but God alone knows the superhuman efforts that were made to succour the poor fellows. It will not be known until they appear before the judgment seat of God what privations many have

gone through in order to help them. It is easy for those who had nothing to suffer to criticise. I take this opportunity of thanking many inquiring friends, but none of the Nazareth Sisters have returned from South Africa, for 'the poor they have always with them.' Their houses are full of poor, young and old. These could not be left for a single day, and to send out a new staff for each house would be an impossibility. The Sisters say they must wait for their eternal rest.

THEN AND NOW.

The Speaker is particularly outspoken in the course of an article on 'The Responsibility of the Press.' The Institute of Journalists had the general subject before them at their recent meeting, and *The Speaker* boldly dots the i and crosses the t. 'There is,' says *The Speaker*, 'in this country a newspaper known as the *Daily Mail*, owned and conducted by a person of the name of Harmsworth. There is also in this country (luckily for it) a soldier of the name of Sir William Butler. This gentleman was in command of our forces in Cape Colony at the moment when Sir Alfred Milner, at the bidding of Mr Chamberlain, was preparing the disasters with which we are now supped and full.' The writer then goes on to recapitulate the reasons which led to Sir William Butler's resignation of the Cape command (the *Daily Mail* called his resignation his 'recall'), and proceeds: 'The relative position and importance of these two people—Mr Harmsworth and Sir William Butler—will be readily appreciated. What was their relative power for good or evil in the State? On October 6 last year the former wrote or caused to be written these words: "Next to Kruger and the Little Englanders, Sir William Butler is the cause of the present war." On October 14 this egregious person continued as follows: "The Boers are notoriously bad losers, but unfortunately our military operations at the Cape were for a time in the hands of Sir William Butler, who eventually had to come away from the Cape on account of his pro-Boer sympathies." There is a large category of persons who do not prosecute. They value their country's honor too highly to wash the dirty linen of politics in public at the outset of a campaign. Perhaps they are gentlemen and hampered by all the sensitiveness of their rank; and so long as there is no private prosecution for libel, statements such as those made by Mr Harmsworth against Sir William Butler are unchecked. The *Daily Mail*, in the first months of the war, reached a circulation of close upon a million; it says so, and we believe it, though they vouch for it themselves. Well, then, an appreciable part of our reading and working population read this abominable slander—they had no reason to doubt it—the greater part of it, presumably, believed. Its author has received no punishment.' Is that so certain? A paper (says the *Tablet*) which abuses public confidence is sure sooner or later to be found out. Meanwhile, perhaps, the oddest thing of all about this campaign of calumny waged by Mr Harmsworth against Sir William Butler is the suddenness of its collapse. In recording the General's appointment to the Aldershot command the other day, the *Daily Mail* gave a flattering biographical account of his services, and alluded to the existence of an agitation against him on his return from the Cape for all the world as if it been conducted by somebody else.

A VOICE FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following letter (writes our Wellington correspondent) has been received by Mr. J. J. Devine, solicitor, from Dr. Considine, president of the Irish Association, Port Elizabeth, South Africa:—

Sir,—For the following reasons, amongst others, the members of the Port Elizabeth Irish Association have desired us to express, through you, the wish to become affiliated with the Irish organisations in Wellington:—1st. In order to assist as far as possible our fellow-countrymen from Australia who might desire to emigrate to Sunny Africa, as we know only too well the difficulty there is in obtaining a decent livelihood in a strange land without friends, it is the chief aim of our organisation to do all in our power to render assistance in such cases. We would expect this action on our part to be duly reciprocated. 2nd. To create a spirit of brotherhood among the scattered sons of Ireland, and to come more in touch with the desires and views entertained by friends elsewhere, thereby regulating a common action among all Irishmen, especially those resident in foreign countries.

By such unity, it is unnecessary to point out, we would be in a far better position to place our efforts to the advantage of our public men at home, who are endeavoring in every constitutional way to obtain redress of Ireland's long standing grievances, which are the cause of continual unrest and poverty among our people.

We are safe in anticipating that the present war, though still dragging along wearily, will soon be referred to as the 'late unpleasantness.' Peace having once been proclaimed, the general elections for the British House of Commons decided, and the new form of Government established in Australia, the opportunity might be a good one to bring Ireland's cause again prominently to the front, and by unity, as we have indicated, Irishmen resident in the colonies could do much for its advancement. We are further of opinion that if our fellow-countrymen in Australia and Canada would take the initiative in supporting the idea of forwarding petitions to the Imperial Parliament, it would be a great source of encouragement to our colonial friends in South Africa to do likewise. Such a course of action, if judiciously executed, would unquestionably aid the Nationalists of Ireland, as well as to rivet the attention of well-disposed Englishmen on the need of better legislation for Ireland.

We trust you will have the goodness to submit this to the Irishmen in your quarter, and to cause communications to be extended to other centres; and on receipt of your favor we shall be most happy to place same promptly before this Association, and to transmit your views to the Irishmen of Capetown, Kimberley, East London, and Durban.

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- December 9, Sunday.—Second in Advent.
 „ 10, Monday.—Blessed Ralph Sherwine, Priest and Martyr.
 „ 11, Tuesday.—St. Damasus, Pope.
 „ 12, Wednesday.—St. Melchisedec, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 13, Thursday.—St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr.
 „ 14, Friday.—Blessed Delphina, Virgin.
 „ 15, Saturday.—Venerable John Almond, Priest and Martyr.

VENERABLE JOHN ALMOND, PRIEST AND MARTYR.

THE Venerable John Almond was a native of Lancashire and was born at Allerton, in the neighborhood of Liverpool. He received his early education at a school in the village of Much Woolton, but at the age of eight went to live in Ireland, whence after some years he was sent to the English Seminary of Rheims. His later studies were made at Rome, where he spent seven years. At their completion he undertook a public defense of the whole course of theology in presence of an illustrious assembly of Roman prelates, and acquitted himself with great applause. It is related that the Venerable Cardinal Baronius, who was present on the occasion, was so charmed with his modesty and learning, that at the conclusion of the thesis he embraced him several times, and kissed the tonsure on that blessed head which was so soon to be decorated with the martyr's crown. Soon afterwards he was sent upon the English mission.

For 10 years Father Almond discharged with untiring zeal and in the midst of grievous persecution the duties of the sacred ministry. In the spring of A.D. 1612 he was apprehended for the second time and brought before the Protestant Bishop of London, who subjected him to a long examination. Upon this occasion he defended himself with great spirit and ability, refusing to take the oath of allegiance which was proposed to him, on the ground that it contained matter contrary to the Divine Law. At the same time he professed himself in all temporal matters a loyal and obedient subject of the King.

After the examination Father Almond was committed to Newgate, where he remained for several months awaiting his trial. During this time he had to suffer many severe hardships owing to the cruelty and avarice of the keeper. Such was the severity with which the captive priests were treated that many of them withdrew their parole and seven effected their escape. After this the remainder were treated with increased rigor and were cast down securely fettered into the dark, damp dungeon called 'Little Ease,' where they were fed on black barley bread and dirty water, being on one occasion left without any food for four and twenty hours. Not long after the escape of the prisoners, Father Almond was brought to trial on a charge of high treason, being accused of receiving Sacred Orders beyond the sea by the authority of the Roman Pontiff, and afterwards returning to England and remaining there contrary to the statute. On this occasion he displayed the same fearless demeanor and ready wit that he had previously shown before the Bishop, neither admitting nor denying his sacred character. He was, however, brought in guilty and condemned to death as a traitor.

Upon the day appointed for his execution the generous confessor was brought out of Newgate, and stepped with a smiling countenance on to the hurdle which was to convey him to Tyburn. Having been placed upon his back, he lay with his hands joined and turned up to heaven, employing himself as he passed along the streets in prayer and meditation. Upon his arrival at the place of execution it was with some difficulty that he mounted into the cart, for his legs were weak and stiff with the cold and hardships of his imprisonment. Having at length succeeded in doing so, he knelt down, blessed himself with the Sign of the Cross, and remained for a short time in silent prayer. Then rising and having obtained permission from the sheriff to address the people he explained to them the cause of his apprehension and of the sentence of death passed upon him, declaring at the same time his entire innocence of the least thought of treason and his readiness to lay down his life for his crucified Lord. Having finished his address, Father Almond distributed among the people the remainder of his money and the other contents of his pockets, with the exception of a golden angel, a coin worth about 11s. This he gave to the executioner, not, as he explained to him, out of any hope that he would spare him, for he was willing to be ripped up alive, but simply for the discharge of his office. Then, kneeling in his shirt with the halter about his neck, he waited till the hangman was ready, and with a smiling countenance implored all Catholics present to pray for him and with him, often repeating these words: 'O Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit,' along with the adorable Name of Jesus. While thus he prayed the cart was drawn away, and he was suffered to remain hanging for the space of three Our Fathers, the people meanwhile pulling him by the legs in order to hasten his death. The body of the holy martyr was then cut down and the usual butchery performed, while his happy soul took its flight to its heavenly abode. The Venerable John Almond suffered on Dec. 5, A.D. 1612, in the 45th year of his age and the 11th of his missionary labors.

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

A RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT SEA.

ON the last Sunday in September a unique religious service occurred on board an Atlantic liner. The service was conducted by two Catholic priests for the benefit of a congregation mostly Protestant. Here is an account of the service culled from a Protestant journal, the *Outlook* :—

'It was entirely in English and began with the usual phrase, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen," at which, as at the close, all the Catholics and most of the Anglicans present crossed themselves. Then followed the Lord's Prayer, everyone joining. Then came the Catholic Ave Maria, or the Angelic Salutation taken from the first chapter of St. Luke, "Hail Mary, full of grace; the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus"—to which follows this petition: "Holy Mary Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death, Amen."

'Next came the Apostles' Creed in the exact language familiar to everyone present, and then the General Confession, not, alas! in the language of the Anglican prayer book, but as the Catholics have come to use it. Its English translation begins thus: "I confess to Almighty God, to the Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to Blessed John the Baptist, to the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and to all the Saints, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word, and deed, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault." This was naturally followed by the exquisite prayer used by Catholics beginning: "Almighty God, who, though dwelling in the highest heaven, yet vouchsafeth to regard the lowest creature upon earth." The Epistle and Gospels were next read, and in the selections there was no variance of language from the King James version.

'The sermon followed—a noble discourse. Hymns had been selected to close the service, hymns dear, both in Latin and through many a translation, to Christians of whatever name—"O come all ye faithful," "Jesus, the very thought of Thee," and "Jerusalem the golden,"

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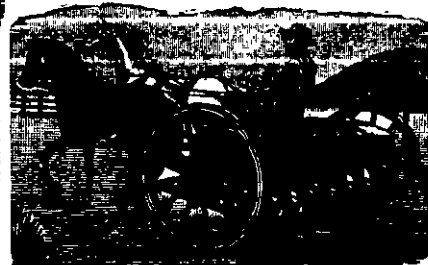
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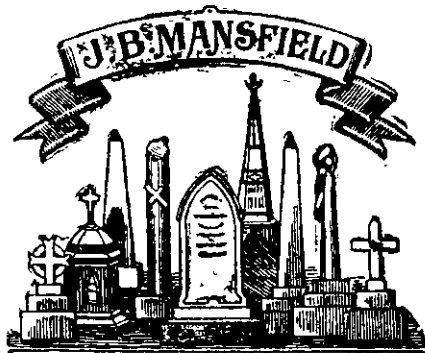
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Irish News.

CLARE.—A Sad Occurrence.—A disaster, resembling in some respects that which took place at Gneevequilla, County Kerry, some years ago, occurred in the Looch district, a remote part of the County Clare, lying between Lisdoonvarna and the Cliffs of Moher. Recent heavy rains had swollen the mountain stream to an abnormal extent, and consequently the bogs for miles around were flooded to a degree which gave the country the appearance of a vast lake. This culminated in a great bog slide in the district mentioned. Fortunately but one house lay in the direct line of the moving bog. That was overwhelmed like a house of cards, and two inmates, a Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, aged 68, and a young woman named Egan being killed.

CORK.—A Protest against Jury Packing.—At the quarterly meeting of the Cork County Council the following resolution was passed unanimously:—‘That we, the members of the Cork County Council, condemn in the most emphatic manner the foul system of jury packing as practised at the Cork Assizes held recently.’ The resolution was a proper one, no doubt, but until the Catholic jurors take strong steps to resent the insults to which they are publicly subjected because of their faith, at the various assizes, they may expect nothing else. The time is ripe for decided and combined action on the part of Catholic jurors who are insolently ordered to ‘stand aside.’

An Address on Temperance.—On the occasion of the opening of St. Finbar's West Working Men's Temperance Club, Cork, his Grace Archbishop Ireland delivered a powerful address on temperance. He said he had celebrated the anniversary of Father Mathew's birth in many cities in the United States, but never before had he the pleasure of celebrating it in Cork, where Father Mathew lived. It refreshed his soul to see Cork, because of the memories of Father Mathew.

DONEGAL.—The Representation of the Northern Division.—Discussing the defeat of Mr. Arthur O'Connor in North Donegal, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—Mr. Arthur O'Connor's rejection for North Donegal is to be regretted, for the House of Commons possesses few abler members and none who were more complete masters of its procedure than this reserved and self-contained man. The event is also a further blow to Mr. Healy, in whose following Mr. Arthur O'Connor was perhaps the most powerful figure. No one of his many losses is comparable to this. There can be no doubt, indeed, that his own seat would have been lost had the United League been able to put forward a candidate of the type of Mr. Davitt instead of a stranger and an Englishman, for whom the Nationalist electorate could not be induced to vote. However, the way in which the Irishmen are closing their ranks is a fresh testimony to the keen political sense of the country. Mr. Healy is, no doubt, a power in himself, but this time no man of much individuality is likely to stand by his side.

DUBLIN.—The Study of Irish.—An Irish class has been opened at the Female Teachers' Training College, Baginbun street, Dublin, which is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Miss Frances Sullivan, daughter of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, has undertaken the tuition.

The Anniversary of St. Vincent's Hospital.—The sixty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of St. Vincent's Hospital was celebrated recently by a dinner in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin. Dr. Cox presided, and among those present were the Right Rev. Mgr. Gargan, President of Maynooth; the Rev. T. A. Findlay, S.J., and Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P. In the course of his address the chairman said they looked back with pride to the work of that great woman, Mary Aikenhead, who founded the Order to which the ladies of the hospital belonged at a time when so little was done for the poor of the city and of the country. She planned how she might best relieve the poor around her, and it was in accordance with her splendid idea that that hospital was established. It had never since lacked public favor.

Death of a well-known Journalist.—The death is reported of Mr. Theophilus McWeeney, chief reporter of the *Freeman's Journal*. The sad occurrence deprives Irish journalism of one of its oldest, brightest, and best-beloved members. Mr. McWeeney was a familiar figure to the citizens of Dublin of two generations. The personal friend of the late Sir John Gray, who promoted him chief of the reporting staff on the late Mr. Milne's retirement, Mr. McWeeney was in his way a local celebrity. He reported the speeches of Daniel O'Connell, Shiel, Smith O'Brien, Whiteside, Butt, O'Hagan, Sullivan, Keogh, Ball—in short, the eloquence of every Irish orator of the Queen's reign. His reminiscences were teeming with interest. He had an inexhaustible fund of anecdote of men of the time. Energetic and resourceful, he did, as the phrase is, yeoman service for the *Freeman's Journal*, which, thanks to his efforts, was always abreast with and generally before its contemporaries in the news of the day. Hence when the *Freeman* was converted into a limited liability company his services were recognised. Of late years—though he may be said to have died in harness—his failing health prevented him from doing much; but his heart was in his work, and he would not feel content unless he turned up regularly at the office to see how things were going on. Mr. McWeeney leaves two distinguished sons, one of them a Fellow of the Royal University, and the other Dr. McWeeney of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, a leading analyst and bacteriologist.

GALWAY.—The Diocesan Cathedral.—Preaching at the Pro-Cathedral, Loughrea, the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, said the new Cathedral, now rapidly nearing completion,

would be one of the handsomest churches in the West of Ireland. As soon as the Cathedral was finished a new seminary would be built.

The new Member for the Borough.—Writing on the elections, the *Speaker* says:—We heartily congratulate the Irish people on their successes in the present elections. They have returned for Galway a young man who is indeed separate from and opposed to the National political organisation, but one who is the eldest son of a distinguished Irish family, patriotic, bearing a name deservedly popular among his fellow-countrymen attached to them by his religion and training, and one moreover pledged to neutrality on the question of Home Rule and to the active support of Mr. Balfour's scheme for a Catholic University. It is emphatically not a victory for the ‘ascendancy’ party, for the ‘Castle’ or the ‘garrison.’ In Dublin the two successes of the Nationalists are again matters that should rejoice every sincere Home Ruler.

KERRY.—The new Member for the Southern Division.—Mr. John Boland, who has been returned unopposed for South Kerry, and whose name, new to public life, baffled most enterprising biographers, is, says the *Daily Chronicle*, a young man whose adhesion is a distinct gain to the ranks of Parliamentary Nationalists. A nephew of Dr. Donnelly, one of the most respected of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, Mr. John Boland was entrusted to Cardinal Newman's Oratory School for his early education, which he completed at Oxford. He has been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and he not long ago became a newspaper proprietor by his purchase of the *Weekly Register*, formerly the favorite organ of Cardinal Manning. Mr. Boland, who brings to his new career the great expectations of his friends, will find at least two of his old schoolfellows from Birmingham at Westminster—Lord Edmund Talbot and the Hon. Martin Morris.

An Award at the Woman's Exhibition.—The proprietors of the Kerry Knitting Company at the Earl's Court Woman's Exhibition—Messrs. Thomas Galvin and Sons—have received from the Duchess of York, who was particularly attracted by the company's stand on the occasion of her recent visit, an order for several articles manufactured in Tralee. Messrs. Galvin and Sons have been awarded the gold medal for their exhibits at the exhibition, now about to close.

KILKENNY.—Archbishop Ireland Visits His Native County.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Ireland on returning from Rome to America spent some time in Kilkenny, his native county. He was the guest of Father Dunphy, P.P., Cuffesgrange. In the parochial church his Grace delivered an impressive discourse before a large congregation. He afterwards visited St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, where he was the guest of Dr. Doyle, the esteemed President.

KING'S COUNTY.—Death of a Venerable Religious.—The announcement of the death of Sister Mary Gertrude Dunne, which occurred at the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, St. Joseph's, Tullamore, created deep regret in the town. The deceased Sister had attained the eighty-second year of her age.

LIMERICK.—Assisting the Pilgrims.—The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer has on many occasions given practical proof of his interest in the people of Limerick, and one of the latest is an arrangement by his Lordship by which two members of the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family attached to the Redemptorist Church will be enabled to visit the Vatican during the Jubilee celebrations. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer will not alone defray the incidental travelling expenses, but will also pay the men selected their weekly wage during their fortnight's trip. The two men, selected by ballot out of 5000, were Messrs. John O'Shaughnessy and Michael Bourke. Mr. E. Moloney, one of the secretaries to the confraternity, has also been elected by that body to go to Rome.

WICKLOW.—Finding a Snake.—St. Patrick did not banish all the snakes from Ireland. Mr. McIntosh, steward on Sir Robert Hodson's estate, Hollybrook, Bray, happened lately to come across a specimen measuring 26 inches in length. The unwelcome visitor was quickly despatched.

GENERAL.

New Members of Parliament.—The following new Nationalist Members of Parliament have been elected for Irish constituencies:—J. Boland, South Kerry; James Boyle, West Donegal; E. Haviland Burke, Tullamore; J. Campbell, South Armagh; D. J. Cogan, East Wicklow; John Cullinan, South Tipperary; W. P. Delany, Ossory; M. Duffy, South Galway; J. Jordan, South Fermanagh; Alderman Joyce, Limerick City; P. J. Kennedy, North Westmeath; E. Leamy, North Kildare; William Landon, East Limerick; James McCann, Stephen's Green; F. McFadden, East Donegal; Thomas McGovern, West Cavan; William McKillop, North Sligo; John J. Mooney, South Dublin; John Murphy, East Kerry; Joseph P. Nannetti, College Green; Colonel Nolan, North Galway; Joseph Nolan, South Louth; William O'Brien, Cork City; K. E. O'Brien, Mid-Tipperary; William O'Doherty, North Donegal; Thomas O'Donnell, West Kerry; John O'Dowd, South Sligo; Conor O'Kelly, North Mayo; James O'Mara, South Kilkenny; P. J. O'Shaughnessy, West Limerick; M. Reddy, King's County (Birr); Patrick White, North Meath.

Some of the Officers of the Irish Guards.—Major Douglas J. Hamilton, who was appointed from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) to command the new battalion has seen war service in the land of the Pharaohs, in the Arabi Pasha Campaign in 1882, and in the Sudan three years later. Of the six second lieutenants appointed, four are Irish and two Scottish, and strange to say, all are at present in South Africa. Lord Settrington (the future Duke of Richmond and Gordon) and Lord H. A. Montague-Douglas-Scott (brother of the Duke of Buccleuch) are serving on Lord Roberts's

staff; the Earl of Kingston is attached to the Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant Bruce (a grandson of Sir H. H. Bruce, of Downhill, County Kerry) is with the Highland Light Infantry; while Lieutenant Spencer Chichester (eldest son of Lord Adolphus Spencer Chichester and nephew of the Marquis of Donegal) and Lieutenant M'Calmont (son of Colonel J. M'Calmont, M.P., and nephew of Major-General M'Calmont, C.B., in command of the Cork District) are with the 6th (Militia) Battalion of the Royal Warwicks.

The Lord-Lieutenancy.—Lord Cadogan retains his position as Viceroy of Ireland. The *Irish Catholic* speaks of him as 'a practical and sympathetic statesman. As English Viceroys go, it would be hard to replace him.'

Emigration Statistics.—According to statistics compiled by the Board of Trade the number of emigrants from Ireland in September was 6158, as against 6529 in September, '99. The total number for the nine months ended September 30th was 39,371, as compared with 36,745 during the corresponding period of last year.

A New Irish Opera.—It is of interest for lovers of Irish music to learn that Sir Arthur Sullivan had practically finished a new Irish opera just before his death. The story is Irish, it is understood, about the same period as that selected for Dr. Stanford's Irish opera a few years ago. The plot is, however, of course entirely different. It is a matter of congratulation that the great Irish composer had gone to his own country for his last theme.

Pilgrims leave for Rome.—On Tuesday morning, October 16, the first section of the Irish pilgrims, numbering about 290, left Dublin for the Eternal City. Many of the pilgrims reached the metropolis on Sunday, and wended their way to the Church of Mary Immaculate, Inchicore, where they were received by the Very Rev. Father Ring, O.M.I. The first to arrive were six delegates from the Holy Family Confraternity, Limerick. They were the guests of the Oblate Fathers during their stay in the city. The second section of Irish pilgrims were to leave a week later. They will go by a shorter route and for a briefer stay than the members of the first party, whom they will meet in Rome and with whom they will join in the various ceremonies. The pilgrims will be introduced on the occasion of the audience with the Holy Father by his Eminence Cardinal Logue. The associates in connection with the pilgrimage number half a million. Their names are inscribed in ten magnificent albums for presentation to the Holy Father. The ranks of the pilgrims are recruited from all over Ireland, and the entire party can truly be said to be representative of Catholicism in the country.

PASTORAL LETTER BY THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

ONE result of the National Synod held recently in Maynooth was the issue of a Pastoral Letter by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland. Their Lordships, on contemplating what has happened in Ireland during the past quarter of a century, find manifest reasons for joy at the progress of the Church. Efforts and sacrifices unsurpassed in the same period by any other people have yielded rich fruit in noble cathedrals, parochial churches of great richness and elegance, convents, monasteries, and religious institutions of all kinds. At other times and in other places, the venerable hierarchy remark, it has often happened that as the material building rose in strength and beauty the spiritual edifice was crumbling into ruin, but their Lordships have the further great source of consolation and gladness that it is not so in Ireland, where they have every reason to bless and thank Providence for 'the faith and labor and charity' of the faithful. One evidence of this latter characteristic is the notable development in recent years of private and public devotion.

Turning to the relations of the Church to questions that bear upon her interests at the same time that they touch those of the civil society in which she exists, the prelates can contemplate the course of events with satisfaction and gratitude. Among these questions none have been more important than education. For the cause of education after the Catholic ideal priests and people have stood firmly united. Both have been steadfast in vindicating the principles which they hold to be indispensable. In Ireland as elsewhere the struggle for the schools turned on everlasting issues. In every grade of education pastors and people have had to contend for the recognition of Christian principles.

The brilliant achievements of the pupils in the primary and secondary systems accentuate the grievances of Catholics in the matter of University education. The most brilliant Catholic students are led to the very threshold of the University only to find the door shut in their faces. This is not only a grievance, the Bishops state, but an insult to a Catholic nation; an insult inflicted by an opposition which draws its full force from religious prejudices, and is actuated by the bitterest hostility towards a people who will not renounce in education the abiding principles of their religious belief.

Passing from education (says the *Irish Weekly*) the venerable hierarchy express their congratulations that the powers of local government, which, for the first time in this century, have been conferred upon our fellow-countrymen, and add with singular satisfaction a tribute of admiration of the prudence and moderation and liberality with which they have entered on their exercise, and voice a fervent hope that 'this measure of local government will not only help to heal the soreness of ancient feuds, to mitigate class prejudices, to draw all Irishmen together in the service of our common country, but that it will demonstrate our fitness for wider responsibilities, and remove much of the distrust with which some persons, no doubt honestly, still regard the prospect of national self-government.'

As a means towards extending among the laity the practices of religion, the Bishops most earnestly commend the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Beyond, and in addition to these ordinary precau-

tions of a Christian life, the hierarchy consider it their duty to warn their people with all earnestness and solemnity against the special danger, which has assumed such proportions, from the spread of irreligious and immoral literature. A sad change, their Lordships deplore, seems to have come over public opinion on this point. 'No subject now is too sacred to be made the matter of popular discussion in magazines and newspapers—the mysteries of faith, the solemn truths on which man rests his eternal hopes, are tossed about with as little reverence or reserve as if they were some topics of the most trivial importance.' Against this great peril the Bishops pronounce a most solemn and weighty warning, and not less grave and impressive is their warning against the dangerous literature which is poured almost in floods over the country, and which for corruption is worse than anything to be found in the pagans'.

Finally, the revered prelates, after raising their voices in protest against the intolerable wrong to which Catholic sailors in the British Navy are subjected, who, when at sea are afforded no opportunity of satisfying their conscientious requirements in the practice of their religion, refer to the approaching pilgrimage from Ireland to Rome, a witness to the faith of this Catholic land and, in particular, of its unfaltering loyalty under all circumstances to the Vicar of Christ and the See of Rome.

THE COST OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

THE editor of a London paper is reported to have recently figured out the normal cost of a general election at two millions. Curiously enough, this seems to have been the cost of a general election in the eighteenth century. In April, 1768, the expense of the parliamentary elections held in that year was calculated to have been two millions, and was so announced in the *Scotts Magazine*. That the cost may have remained stationary is not so incredible when we consider the sums that used to be lavished to secure votes in a small electorate. A case in point is furnished by an electoral breakfast given in Westmoreland in 1761, on the day of an election. The spread comprised, among other Gargantuan supplies—31 pigeon pies, 24 sirloins of beef, 13 quarters of veal, 44 quarters of house lamb, 244 chickens, 20 dozen bottles of strong beer, 10 hogheads of beer, three hogheads of wine, two hogheads of punch, etc. When all this had been swallowed the results came out:—Sir James Lowther, 751; John Upton Esq., 637; Edward Wilson Esq., 574.

NAPOLÉON III. AND THE BISHOP.

A PARISIAN newspaper recently recalled one of the incidents of the misunderstanding which the illustrious Bishop of Poitiers, Cardinal Pie, had with the Emperor, Napoleon III., over a pastoral letter, which, at the time, made a deep impression in France. The letter displeased the Emperor, who gave orders for the arrest of the bishop. The latter having had wind of the day and hour that he was going to be arrested, put on his full pontificals, with crozier and mitre. He then surrounded himself with his canons, also clothed in their insignia, and waited patiently for the police officers in the large drawingroom of the palace. At the hour appointed the officers arrived, and were shown into the drawingroom. But they were thoroughly abashed in the presence of so strange a spectacle, and the officer in charge muttered out: 'My Lord, I can hardly arrest your Lordship under these conditions.' 'It is as a Bishop I am accused,' replied the prelate. 'I shall not leave this place unless clothed as a Bishop.' In their discomfiture the officers left the palace and wired to Paris the story of their reception at Poitiers. The Emperor answered, 'Let me alone, and that Tartar of a Bishop too!' A pleasant ending to the misunderstanding was an invitation extended the following year to the Bishop to give the Lenten course at the Tuilleries. At the end of the season the Emperor presented the Bishop with £5000 for his Cathedral. This anecdote shows that the powers that be can sometimes get themselves out of an awkward pass by using their wits.

Wanted, everyone who has proved the worth of Tussicure to recommend it to their friend.—*.*

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

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.—*.*

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

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.—*.*

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

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

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,"
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"G.R."

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

Head Office for Australasia:

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Worth
20s. 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.

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(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.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS,
 Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.
 R. FRANCIS,
 159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
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RAILWAY HOTEL,

MANCHESTER STREET,
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(One minute from the Railway Station).
 MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of Timaru Refreshment Rooms, has taken over the above favourite house, and offers every comfort to his patrons and friends.

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BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
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Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.
 FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.
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GENUINE SEEDS

From a
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It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that
 CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.
 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
 WHAT YOU WANT,
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 WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

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 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
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P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90,
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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
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 Teas, and American Goods

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,
 CHRISTCHURCH.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L ,

QUEEN STREET,
 A U C K L A N D .

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

J A S . S P E I G H T A N D C O

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR

(Late of Oamaru),

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

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALITY.

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 'n', '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
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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.



STANDARD

THAT YOUR BOOTS ARE BRANDED ON THE HEEL

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 December 5.)

PRODUCE.

Napier, November 29.—Messrs. Nelson Bros. have received the following cablegram from the C.C. and D. Company, London, to-day:—The frozen meat market: To-day's quotations are—Best Canterbury, 4½d; best Napier and North Island, 4d.

London, November 29.—Butter is firm. Choice colonial, 110s; a few special lots, 112s; Danish, 125s.

London, December 2.—Frozen mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, none offering; North Island, 4½d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 6d; fair average quality (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondhand Canterbury), 5½d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality): ox forea, 4½d; ox hinds, 3½d. River Plate mutton: Crossbred or merino wethers—Heavy, 3 13-16d; light, 3½d.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 6d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 7d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L4 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, 9d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 5s 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—During the past week there has been strong inquiry for all good to prime feed lines of short oats, and most of those on offer have been readily quitted at late quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—The sale of milling quality is confined chiefly to prime samples, medium being difficult to quit. Fowl wheat is in good demand at late values. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken and damaged, 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—The market has been moderately supplied, and prices are a shade firmer. We sold good to best Derwents at L3 to L3 5s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf continues to meet with good demand, other sorts being out of favor. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; extra heavy, to L2 16s; medium to good, L2 to L2 7s 6d; inferior, L1 10s to L1 15s 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 6d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: Northern, L3 5s; Southern, L3. 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 8d; factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 6½d. Eggs, 7½d. Onions: Melbourne, 14s.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, November 28.—At the tallow sales 1825 casks were offered and 400 sold. Prices for all kinds are unchanged.

Melbourne, November 29.—At the wool sales competition is less animated and sales are dragging. Prices are inclined to ease a little.

London, November 29.—The Bradford wool market has a tendency upward. Common sixties, 17½d; super, 18½d.

Sydney, November 30.—The week's wool sales closed with a brisk demand for good sorts, prices being well maintained. Of faulty there was an over supply, and sales were dragging.

Melbourne, November 30.—At the wool sales there was a decline of ½d to ¾d per lb all around.

Timaru, November 30.—The first wool sale of the season was held to-day. About 1700 bales were offered, but many were passed in. There was a good attendance of buyers. The top prices were: Halfbred, 7½d; merino, 7d; crossbred and three-quarterbred, 6½d.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a rather small entry of horses at our sale last Saturday. The attendance of farmers was fairly large, and prices realised were highly satisfactory. Draughts: There were a few useful animals in this class; the top price reached was L55. Light harness horses and hacks: There was a fair entry of these, and prices ranged from L11 to L34, the latter price being paid for a four-year-old 14 stone hack, which has been shown six times, and has taken six first prizes. Spring-carters: Only a small entry and few sales; prices from L19 to L31 10s. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L47 to L50; extra good prize horses, L55 to L65; medium draught mares and geldings, L36 to L42; aged do, L22 to L32; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L35; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L25 to L32; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L28; tram horses, L14 to L20; light hacks, L10 to L12; extra good hacks, L18 to L28; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington comprised 1500 fat sheep, 350 fat lambs, 4500 store sheep, 323 cattle, and 339 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—The 177 head yarded, with the exception of a show bullock and two steers from Palmerston North, were mostly cows and heifers. The market was irregular, with a slight decline. Prime beef brought 21s to 23s 6d; other, 18s to 20s per 100lb. Show bullocks sold at from L12 5s to L13 10s; show steers, L10 to L11 5s; local steers, L7 15s to L9 5s; heifers, L5s 10s to L8 17s 6d; cows, L4 15s to L8 15s.

FAT SHEEP—There was a small supply of fat sheep, which were mostly shorn. There were not many of good quality. The market was in the hands of the local butchers, and was irregular, with a slight decline, except for prime lots. Woolly wethers brought 18s 8d to 22s 9d; shorn do, 16s to 20s 6d; woolly ewes, 16s to 21s; shorn do, 22s to 18s 1d.

FAT LAMBS—This class included some of good quality, and there was good competition. Sales were effected at from 13s to 16s 1d.

STORE SHEEP—These sold well. Woolly wethers realised 17s 1d to 17s 5d; shorn, 14s 9d to 14s 11d; woolly hoggets, 14s to 16s 9d; woolly ewes, with lambs (all counted), 7s 5d to 9s 3d for aged, and 11s 4d to 12s 7d for good; shorn do, 10s 7d to 10s 8d.

PIGS—There was a moderate yarding of pigs and a good sale resulted, with an improvement for baconers, which brought 31s to 45s, averaging 3½d per lb. Porkers realised 21s to 30s, equal to 3½d to 4d per lb; stores, 13s to 17s 6d; suckers and weaners, 5s to 11s.

A. J. MALLEY,

SOLICITOR, corner Cashel and Manchester Streets, CHRISTCHURCH, has MONEY TO LEND at current rates, repayable on easy terms.

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).

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B

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.

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B,
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.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

K I L R O Y A N D S U T H E R L A N D,
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.

D U N E D I N P A W N O F F I C E,
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.

S C O T I A H O T E L

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.

N E W B U T C H E R Y.

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.

G E O R G E D E N N I S.

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.

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. A N D W. G R A N T
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.

H U G H G O U R L E Y
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

S A N I T A R Y P I P E
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.

U N I O N S T E A M S H I P COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Waikare	Thurs., Dec. 6	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., Dec. 7	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Dec. 11	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., Dec. 7	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Dec. 11	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Waikare	Thurs., Dec. 6	3 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., Dec. 20	2 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

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

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia	Mon., Dec. 10	5 p.m. D'din
Moana	Sat., Dec. 15	3.35 p.m. tr'n

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

Cargo only.

Corinna	Thurs., Dec. 13	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.)

Manapouri Thurs., Dec. 27

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.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, December 3 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 37 dredges, the total yield being 9930z 16dwt 4gr, or an average of 26oz per dredge:—

Matau (Clyde), 770z; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 119 hours, 730z 1dwt; Meg and Annie (Kawarau River), 630z 14dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 129 hours, 560z 2dwt 12gr; Enterprise No. 1 (Alexandra), 510z 16dwt; Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 136 hours, 470z 19dwt; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 440z 5dwt; Golden Gate (Miller's Flat), 6 days, 130z 19dwt; Alexandra Eureka (Alexandra), 420z; Empire (Waipori), two dredges, 390z 11dwt; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 130 hours, 340z 11dwt 22gr; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 130 hours, 310z 16dwt; Nevis (Nevis River), 126 hours, 300z; Success (Waipori), 132 hours, 290z 0dwt 18gr; Chicago (Alexandra), 130 hours, 280z; Junction Electric (Cromwell), 260z 6dwt; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 132 hours, 230z 7dwt; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 122 hours, 220z; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 110 hours, 200z 5dwt; Magnetic (Cromwell), 2½ days, 190z; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 170z; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 129 hours, 140z 5dwt 12; Unity (Clyde), 140z; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 123 hours, 140z; Richard's Beach (Cromwell), 140z; Waimumu (near Gore), 120 hours, 130z 10dwt; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 86 hours, 130z 1dwt; Otago (Miller's Flat), 130z; Central Electric (Cromwell), 120z 16dwt 12gr; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 100z 18dwt; Enterprise No. 2 (Alexandra), 112 hours, 100z 7dwt; Waikaka Forks (Waikaka), 137 hours, 100z 5dwt; Clyde (Alexandra), 100z; Electric Extended (Cromwell), 90z 5dwt; Oligi (Manuherikia), 106 hours, 80z 4dwt; Ngapara No. 3 (Nevis River), 122 hours, 50z 10dwt. Total, 9930z 16dwt 4gr.

COST OF LIVING ABROAD.

An investigation into the comparative cost of living at the various European capitals resulted in the following facts: At Vienna the prices of most articles of food are lowest. At Madrid they are dearer than in any other capital, and such things as bread, meat, sugar, and coal are very expensive indeed. At St. Petersburg also the price of bread is still considered a luxury above the means of the working classes. Next to Vienna, Brussels is an inexpensive city; Paris is a little higher in the scale, while London is still more expensive.

An American spends on an average £10 a year for food, a Frenchman £9 10s, a German £9, a Spaniard £6 10s, an Italian £5, Of meat the American eats 109lb a year, the Frenchman 87lb, the German 61lb, the Italian 28lb, and the Russian 51lb. Of bread the American consumes 380lb, the Frenchman 340lb, the German 560lb, the Spaniard 480lb, the Italian 400lb, and the Russian 665lb.

Outside of Europe, Manila is cheaper to live in than any other city in the world.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The death is reported of the Rev. Father D. O'Reilly, of the archdiocese of Melbourne. He came to Australia nearly 40 years ago, and had worked since then in various parts of Victoria. For some time prior to his death he was in poor health so that his demise was not altogether unexpected.

From Mudgee, New South Wales, comes the report of the death of an old resident of M'Donald's Hole named George Caddis, aged 104. Deceased was a native of Ireland and resided for a long time in the Capertee district. He was comparatively hale to within a few days of his death. He was highly respected in the locality, and leaves a large family.

A Mrs. O'Neill died in the Muswellbrook (N.S.W.) Hospital on November 2 at the great age of 92 years. The deceased, with her husband and children, had long resided at Wollombi, where they were well known thirty years ago. The interment took place in the local cemetery, the Rev. Father Roche officiating.

On the first Sunday in November the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, Coadjutor-Bishop of Hobart, dedicated and opened for divine worship a new church at Kelly Basin. The church is of Gothic design of the early English period, and has been built in wood with iron roof. The building consists of nave, entrance porch, and vestry, and will accommodate about 200 people.

Melbourne *Table Talk* says:—Sir John Madden, Dr. Bride, and Dr. M'Inerney—three old students of St. Patrick's College—who are now president and vice-presidents respectively of St. Patrick's College Association, are all Doctors of Law, and leading lights of the Melbourne University Senate, which is a good record for St. Patrick's College.

The Right Rev. J. Dunne, who has occupied the See of Wilcannia since its establishment in 1887, left by the Ophir on November 15 to visit the tomb of the Apostles in Rome. Bishop Dunne, who is a most zealous prelate, is one of the most popular residents of the Silver City (says the *Southern Cross*), as was evinced by the splendid send-off accorded him by the Mayor and citizens of Broken Hill. His Lordship expects to be absent from the colonies for nearly a year.

Father Robinson, of Melbourne, has received a cable from Miss Amy Castles, stating that she has left Madame Marchesi. Miss Castles went Home confident that her voice was a dramatic soprano, and that opinion was strengthened by competent critics in Europe. Madame Marchesi, however, decided to train her voice as a mezzo, and Miss Castles became disheartened, more particularly as experienced European critics reiterated their former opinion after further tests.

Her new teacher is said to be a man of the highest attainments in voice culture. In a letter to Father Robinson, Madame Marchesi speaks of Miss Castles as an excellent and diligent pupil, and likely to become an admirable singer and a credit to her country and friends.

A few weeks ago at an 'at home' held in the Armidale Town Hall attended by local citizens and prominent residents of the district, to bid farewell to the Anglican prelate, Bishop Green, on the occasion of his departure for Europe, the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Connor made an eloquent speech, during which he said that feelings of sorrow and pleasure struggled for mastery. He felt regret that a gentleman of the standing and character of Bishop Green was about to leave the district. Bishop Green was no ordinary man; he was a great prelate and a foremost leader amongst men. Still pleasure was caused by the knowledge that the Bishop was returning to a place in which he was known and where his true value as a churchman was appreciated. He was sure Dr. Green would carry from Armidale not only the sincere good wishes of his own people but those of thousands of others throughout the New England district.

The Diocese of Rockhampton embraces the territory between the 24th degree south latitude and Hinchinbrook (Ingham), and extending from the coast westwards to the South Australian border, an area of about 230,000 square miles. There are 10 extensive districts, and the arduous missionary work devolves upon 16 priests and 70 nuns; and there are from 3000 to 4000 children attending Catholic schools. His Lordship Dr. Higgins, second Bishop of Rockhampton, (says a correspondent of the *Catholic Press*) is just now making his first complete visitation of his diocese. In many parts, instead of landing places, camping grounds, and halting places, with improvised room of bark and saplings, or canvas tent, wherein to celebrate Holy Mass, there are busy towns, roomy churches, commodious schools, and substantial convents. In Townsville there are two large churches, roomy schools, and a large convent of beautiful design, and recently over £3000 was subscribed for the erection of a new church of imposing dimensions and design. In 1876, when nuns established the convent schools here. 60 pupils were enrolled. To-day the attendance is nearly 900. At Charters Towers, too, there is a splendid convent, and a fine church also at Ravenswood. And at Hughenden, inland 236 miles, on the Flinders River, Dr. Higgins has just opened a convent of fine dimensions, construction, and appearance. But with all there is yet an enormous amount of work to be done.

His Grace the Archbishop of Adelaide completed his fifty-fourth year on Tuesday, November 20. Since his selection to fill the bishopric of Port Augusta in 1888 (says the *Southern Cross*) Dr. O'Reilly has had heavy diocesan cares upon his shoulders, and has taken no rest from his labors. As a result of his persistent effort he left the Northern Episcopate practically free of debt, but on his transition to the Archdiocese of Adelaide he found it weighted down with financial responsibilities. The Archbishop, with characteristic energy and conscientiousness, set himself the task of clearing off all these liabilities. None of them had been of his own contracting, although in another sense they are all being contracted by him. At first the task seemed hopeless, for the debts were enormous, the rate of interest charged very high, and the people to whom the appeal for help was made were, and are, far from rich. However, they were fired with something of the Archbishop's own enthusiasm, and despite droughts and low prices, money has come in steadily, so that now, helped by the readjustment of interest charges, the total Archdiocesan debt, though still large, is far less of a nightmare than it was. The campaign continues, and victory is within a calculable distance, for the liberality which has characterised the givers is sure to be maintained. His Grace, however, is something far better than a mere genius of finance. His skill in accounts is but one phase of his many-sided character. In matters temporal he is endowed with a strong common sense and a clearness of insight which would have brought him to the top either in politics or commerce had the Church not claimed him for her own. In things spiritual he is a guide and a helper, whose influence is recognised from one end of the Archdiocese to the other, and far beyond it. He is a cultured scholar, an expert musician, a trained journalist, an architect, and a horticulturist. Indeed, his garden and his orchard are among his chief joys, and it is really wonderful to see the transformation which has already been wrought by him in the stony ground which surrounds his residence at Glen Osmond. Right through South Australia everyone—whether of his flock or outside it—has learned to respect and love the Archbishop. While in West Australia, where he labored before coming to this province, the memory of his name has a sweet savor. Long may he live to inspire his flock with the true spirit of religion, and to build up the Church over the Provincial affairs of which he has been called to preside.

Mr. John P. Boland has been returned for South Kerry as a Nationalist, but his paper, the *Weekly Register*, is generous towards the Conservatives. After stating that Lord Edmund Talbot, the Conservative M.P. for the Chichester Division of Sussex, the Hon. Mr. Morris, the Conservative M.P. for Galway, Mr. J. Fitzalan Hope, the Conservative M.P. for the Brightside Division of Sheffield, and Mr. Boland had been at the Oratory School, Birmingham, that Mr. Boland and Mr. Hope had subsequently been together at Oxford, and that Mr. Morris took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, it adds: 'We congratulate all four upon their well-deserved success, the more so since we are completely assured that the interests of Catholics throughout the kingdom will be safe in their keeping.'

Visitors to the Christchurch exhibition will find first-class accommodation at Burke's New Tattersall's Hotel, Cashel street. A first-class luncheon is served daily from 12 to 2.—*.*.

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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	1	0	Legends Holy Child Jesus	3	0
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CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.ANNUAL GATHERING,
JANUARY 1 AND 2, 1901.
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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.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, at 3 o'clock.

Sale by Auction, on the Premises, Main Road from Lawrence to Roxburgh.

CLIFTON FARM AND STOCK.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.
have been favored with instructions from Mr Hugh Crossan (who has just sold the Bridge Hotel, Beaumont, and is leaving the district) to sell by auction his

FREEHOLD FARM OF 280 ACRES,

being a portion of the far-famed Crookston District, situated a short distance from the Beaumont. The land is in good heart, half sown down in English Grass, one quarter in Oats, and one quarter Native Grass, all securely fenced and well watered.

The Stock includes—

300 Sheep, Lambs, and Hoggets

20 Cattle and Dairy Cows

3 Farm Horses

Massey-Harris Binder

4-horse-power Chaff-cutter; nearly new

Farm Implements (all modern), Drays, Harness, etc., etc.

Sale commences as soon as Coach arrives from Lawrence.

LUNCHEON PROVIDED.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT:

'A NIGHT IN FAIRYLAND,'

MOONLIGHT REVELS,

Will be given in the

AGRICULTURAL HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1900,

By the

PUPILS OF THE DOMINICAN NUNS.

Doors open at 7.15; performance commences at 8 p.m.

Admission—Front Seats, 2s. Body of Hall, 1s.

OAMARU CONVENT ART UNION.**HOLDERS OF TICKETS** in the above Art Union are urgently requested to send in Blocks and Remittances, before the 6th December, to the REV. MOTHER, Dominican Convent, Oamaru.

The DRAWING takes place on the 8th DECEMBER.

CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL ART UNION.

IN AID OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, WAIMATE.

All having Books of Tickets in connection with the above are kindly invited to send in their blocks before Christmas, in order to avoid any postponement. Winning Numbers will appear in this paper.

REV. P. REGNAULT, S.M.

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.

Mr. A. J. Malley, solicitor, corner of Manchester and Cashel streets, Christchurch, notifies that he has money to lend at current rates, repayable on easy terms.—*.*

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.

MARRIAGE.

HANNAN—CROWE.—On November 21, at the Church of the Holy Name, Ashburton, by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, Michael Hannan, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Crowe (of Leeston) and of Mrs. Ellen Crowe (of Ashburton).

MISSING FRIENDS.

DIAMOND.—The Brothers and Sisters of CHARLES DIAMOND, native of the Parish of Lavey, County Derry, Ireland, and lately in New Zealand, anxiously request information of his whereabouts. Communications will be thankfully received by Miss Mulholland, 'Rockmount,' Rattray street, Dunedin.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

H. M., Westport.—Received.



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

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

IS THIS CIVILISED WARFARE?



THE knight of the days of chivalry was the beautiful ideal of the Christian soldier. But he is as dead as the Barmecides, and has left no heir. He had remote ancestors in some of those horny-fisted citizen-soldiers who were taken from plough and hoe to be consuls and dictators in the palmy days of the Roman Republic: CURIUS, who gloried in having no money himself, but in his capacity to command those who had; FABRICIUS, who, after his triumphs, was found by his inglenook eating the roots and herbs which he had cultivated with his own browned and horny hands; SCIPIO, who overcame his enemies almost as much by his generosity and moderation as by the weight of the onset of his conquering legions. We do not now enslave, as in those far-off pagan times. Nor do we (usually) strip the dead upon the field, nor waste time sprinkling salt on the sites of razed cities, nor pound each others' brains out to the flowing courtesies of BAYARD or RICHARD of the Lion-heart. War is a business affair nowadays—undertaken chiefly for the purpose of securing gold-deposits or diamond-fields in the territory of some weak neighbor, or of opening up new markets for SMITH's rum, BROWN's cotton goods, JONES's crockery-ware, and ROBINSON's pots and pans and iron buckets. The commercial aspect of war has so far overlain the purely professional, at least in Great Britain, since the days of MARLBOROUGH, that it is the recognised practice to pile the shekels high for conquering heroes, and, in 'Mr. Dooley's' words, to 'ilivate them to the peerage.'

We have in the present century bolted the door upon some of the more savage incidents which marked the warfare of a previous day. But the campaigns that are at present dragging slowly along in South Africa, China, and the Philippines, give us grave cause to doubt whether war, as conducted by Christian countries, can even yet be

properly described as 'civilised.' We have had Geneva Conventions and codified International Laws of War since the sackings and massacres of Badajos, San Sebastian, Tripolitza, and Belgrade. But the Lord of Misrule is often the lord of war. Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar; and the demon in a man or a battalion or a regiment often works out, even still, in war-time, through the thin veneer of manners and observances that frequently pass muster for 'civilisation.' Military discipline was severe to the verge of savagery among the troops of the Fatherland in the Franco-German war. Yet it did not prevent the wanton burning of villages, the occasional execution of unoffending non-combatants, and wholesale looting by officers and men alike during that memorable campaign. British and American naval officers that wore clean linen and had the *entrée* to what is termed 'the best society,' ordered the inhuman shelling and destruction of defenceless Samoan villages in 1898. American army officers witnessed, directed, or took part in the murder of prisoners and non-combatants and the wholesale plundering and desecration of churches in the Philippine Islands. Tientsin was conscientiously looted. So was Peking. And reports of grievous massacres of non-combatants by 'civilised' troops from Russia and Germany come like a wail of the dying from Paotingfu and the banks of the Amur. We are still evidently far off from the verification of LEONE LEVI's statement: that an armed conflict between nation and nation is now 'merely a duel between the military and naval forces of the States at war,' and that the unauthorised seizure of the private property of an enemy for the personal benefit of the soldier is punishable by a firing party, a rapid volley, and the sudden death of the offender. So it is—on paper, where moderation and discipline may be bought by the ream or volume at 'cut rates.' 'To be good is noble,' says MARK TWAIN, 'but to show others how to be good is nobler, and is no trouble.' Hand-books on International Law do the 'nobler' work. But military practice lags leagues behind with heels of lead, while military precept flits far ahead on wings of airy gauze.

The war between Briton and Boer was begun and carried out under circumstances of mutual aggravation which might naturally be expected to produce its quota of sufficiently lurid situations. The Cape and British and American and Colonial papers have from time to time published accounts of some of them. The noted Australian war correspondent, 'Banjo' PATTERSON said in the course of one of his lectures that matter had appeared in the British and Colonial Press which it was a disgrace for soldiers to write and for editors to publish. Incidentally, however, 'the Man from Snowy River' confirmed the truth of some of the most disgraceful of the statements to which he appears to have made such angry reference. In BRONSON HOWARD's comedy, *Henrietta*, one of the characters says of the French Anglomaniacs: 'Each fellow wants every other fellow to believe that he is the devil of a fellow—but he isn't.' It is, of course, possible that a similar spirit of frothy bravado may have prompted an individual trooper or 'TOMMY' here and there or now and then to make himself appear 'the devil of a fellow.' But the theory of a general and widespread conspiracy of exaggeration and lying cannot for a moment be entertained, and in the main the letters of volunteer and regular must be taken as fairly representing actual occurrences of the campaign. At any rate, a particularly ugly anthology of military excess and ruffianism might be easily compiled from the letters of British and colonial soldiers in South Africa published in the leading daily papers of Australasia and Great Britain. The most amazing part of this bad business is the cool lack of any sense of shame with which men at the front have recorded—in words that are before us—and newspaper editors have published, accounts of the 'pig-sticking' or bayoneting of disarmed and helpless Boers; picking the pockets of prisoners; stealing money, watches, music, love-letters, etc., for personal use, from private houses which had *not* sheltered the enemy; the customary smashing and wanton destruction of pianos, harmoniums, and other furniture and effects—and this even on British territory. A London weekly before us reports two 'TOMMIES' as having 'swelled their purses by more than £100 apiece' at Elandslaagte. A trooper of the First Australian Horse wrote from Arundel of a rumor that 'one of the Lancers "came across" £400 the other day in one of

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

the houses on the Modder River.' And did not 'Banjo' PATTERSON record in terms of misplaced admiration the marvellous skill acquired by some regiments in the work of plunder, and the sham 'receipts' given by colonial officers or men for goods which were seized under the pretence of a legal requisition?

War, even at its best, was properly described by the First NAPOLEON as 'a trade of barbarians.' Occasions arise which necessitate and justify the infliction of serious loss—even of the loss of life—to non-combatants. The destruction of farm-houses is occasionally a measure of military necessity or military justice. But no circumstances that have thus far arisen in South Africa, or that are likely to arise, could justify the wanton and wholesale destruction of farmsteads and their effects and the plunder of stock that are now being carried out on a vast scale over great areas of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. We can find no such record of wholesale burning and cattle-lifting in the story of any war between civilised States in the present century. We are glad to notice that some, at least, of our Colonial troops deprecate this 'warfare against women and children'—as one of them terms it in a recent letter. It is no wonder that to the American mind the fire-stick campaign is regarded as in great part an act of vengeance by officers who had not the skill to deal with the enemy with rifle or Maxim. Curiously enough, this wholesale burning and looting of farm-houses were among the chief means by which the population of Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, and Kildare were goaded into insurrection by the infamous Orange yeomanry in 1798. After the ill-fated rising had been suppressed in blood and flame, the same means were adopted by the rabid ascendancy party in their endeavor to re-kindle the fires of rebellion. It is quite in the nature of things that such measures create or aggravate racial hate. A cable-message published a few days ago gives the following as one of the results of this unfortunate capitalistic war: 'The Cape papers declare that the political and the racial condition of the Colony was never worse since the war began. The loyalists are clamoring for the application of martial law throughout the whole Colony.' History is merely repeating itself. The hot contagion of racial hate has gone from the fighting man to the 'loyalist' civilian in South Africa, as it did in Ireland over a century ago. This is about the worst and most enduring form of racial bitterness. It acts and re-acts even when the soldier has gone away. And it is the saddest and most dangerous legacy left by a miserable war which ought never to have begun.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of the Christmas holidays it will be necessary for us to go to press on Monday, December 21, instead of December 26, and therefore correspondents' letters should reach this office on the previous Saturday, or at latest on Monday morning. The same course will have to be adopted with regard to the issue of the following week, and our correspondents will do well to make their arrangements to suit these alterations.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The Rev. Father O'Reilly, who is on his way to the diocese of Dunedin, left London on November 12, and is expected to arrive in New Zealand early in January.

A contract has been let to Mr. John Cameron, Hampden, for the erection of a Catholic church at Middlemarch. The material is on the ground and a start with the work will be made in a very short time.

The popular Irish play, 'The Shaughraun,' was produced at the Princess Theatre last night on behalf of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, South Dunedin. There was a large and appreciative audience. A full report will appear in our next issue.

An entertainment, entitled 'A night in fairyland,' will be given by the pupils of the Dominican Nuns in the Agricultural Hall on Friday evening, December 14. A fine programme, consisting of items of vocal and instrumental music and recitations, has been prepared, and it may be confidently predicted that an excellent evening's entertainment will be the result. Nothing else can be expected considering the high reputation which the Dominican Nuns have got as teachers of music and the well known ability of the pupils who are to perform on the occasion.

The following is the result of the practical examination in music held at St. Dominick's Priory by the representative of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London:—Higher grade (pianoforte).—W. Baker, 85; M. Shain, 85; M. Jackman, 84; M. Carey, 84; E. Wood, 81;

J. Griffin, 79; E. Kirkcaldy, 78; G. O'Connell, 74. Local Centre.—Senior (singing), M. Ewing, 104. Trinity College musical examinations.—Interim results.—Senior honors (pianoforte), M. Paton, E. Ward. Senior pass, K. Hannon. Intermediate honors, N. Joyce. Junior pass.—F. Clarke, C. McLeod. Preparatory grade.—Pass—M. Morrison. All the pupils presented at both examinations were successful.

SOUTHLAND NEWS NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Rev. Father Coffey of Dunedin visited Gore last week, and on Sunday last officiated at St. Patrick's Church.

I am informed that Dr. De Latour, the well known Tapanui medico, has disposed of his practice and contemplates leaving the district at no distant date.

Trooper James Fahey, of the first contingent, who has been invalided home, and who met with a great reception on arrival, has accepted a position on the staff of the Massey-Harris company, Southland branch.

The Hon. J. G. Ward, Postmaster-General, informs me that he hopes to open the new post and telegraph offices at Gore in June next, before the opening of the Parliamentary session.

Fishing without a license has evidently become of common occurrence despite the heavy fines inflicted on conviction. During the past week several offenders were before the court in various parts of Southland, but were mulcted only in nominal sums.

A new courthouse is to be erected at Gore in the course of a few months. The site to be built upon is the Government reserve at the corner of Main and Medway streets and is the place originally intended for all the public buildings, railway premises, of course, excepted.

The Mataura Valley section of the Southland Volunteers will be represented at the Commonwealth celebrations by Trooper Con. Maloney of Gore. It speaks volumes for 'Con's' popularity that he should be selected from the large number of eligible men for such an auspicious occasion.

The first prize for an essay on 'The effects of the colonies' action in the South African war,' which was given in connection with the exhibition in Christchurch, has come to Southland, the winner being Mr. J. C. Thomson, editor of the *Western Star*, Riverton.

A trial of the Southland Implement Company's new disc ridger was given on Friday on Mrs. M. J. Cook's property at Dunalister, near Wyndham. Great interest was taken therein by agriculturists who were present from all parts of Southland. The work done was pronounced to be of first class quality despite many drawbacks.

GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

As was anticipated, the practical examination held at the local convent by the representative of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London, was highly successful. The pupils were highly commended, special mention being made of Miss McDonnell, a clever young lady of only 15 years of age. The good nuns also scored another success Mr. Fetch, the Education Board Inspector, having recently examined the convent schools, 100 per cent. was gained by the pupils. Year after year the good Sisters prove their worth by their pupils obtaining these splendid results after most searching examinations. Knowing this, it is to be hoped that all will assist the nuns in their praiseworthy efforts to pay for the school now nearly completed. This splendid brick school will cost over £1000. All the nuns ask in return for their valuable labors is a suitable building in which their work can be carried on with efficiency and with some degree of comfort to themselves and their pupils.

The Marist Brothers have also been very successful, Mr. Fetch, the inspector, reporting very highly on their school. Since Brother Canice arrived here three years ago this is looked forward to as a matter of course. Brother Canice and his able assistants, Brothers Aloysius and Cornelius, deserve the thanks of the congregation for the high state of efficiency to which they have brought the school.

With a laudable desire to beautify God's house, Fathers Malone and Kimbell have effected many improvements, which add much to the beauty of our fine church. Incandescent lights have been fitted up throughout the church, special reflectors being placed on the side columns at the altar. These are very effective, the altar when decorated and lighted up presenting a very pretty appearance.

Messrs. Samson and Co. have been favored with instructions from Mr. Hugh Crossan to sell by auction, on the premises, main road from Lawrence to Roxburgh, Clifton Farm and stock. The farm consists of 280 acres freehold, is in good heart, half sown down in English grass, one quarter in oats and the balance in native grass. The stock includes sheep, cattle, and farm horses. The sale takes place on December 20.—*

The Dunlop Tyre Co. announces a novel competition that will interest all cyclists. The company has decided to place a second grade Dunlop tyre on the market, to meet the existing demand for a good wearing tyre at a low figure. They invite cyclists and others interested to send in what they consider the most appropriate name for the new tyre, and offer a prize of £20 (twenty pounds) to the sender of the best name. The competition is open to all, and will close on December 31. Letters to be addressed to 'A,' care of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. of Australasia, Limited, 128 Lichfield street, Christchurch, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane.—*

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

All persons having books of tickets in connection with the art union to be held in aid of the funds of St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, are requested to send in blocks and remittances before Christmas to the Rev. Father Regnault.

HOLDERS of tickets in the Oamaru Convent art union are urgently requested to send in blocks and remittances before December 6th to the Rev. Mother, Dominican Convent, Oamaru. The drawing takes place on the 8th inst.

LORD RANFURLY and the Hon. J. G. Ward visited the Hon. John McKenzie at Heathfield on Saturday morning last, and remained with him for over two hours. They both left by the northern express. Mr. Ward was greatly pleased to find that his old friend and colleague was much better than when he last saw him.

We have to thank the Government printer for a copy of the *New Zealand Statutes* for 1900. Last year's volume contained only 247 pages of matter, this runs into 764, and is the bulkiest issued for several years. The contents comprise 73 public, 34 local and personal, and three private acts; total, 110.

THE Government have decided to call for tenders for the proposed steam service to South Africa. Tenderers are to state the subsidy required; the steamers are to be capable of carrying at least 4000 tons; to be fitted with freezing chambers, and be of a sufficiently light draught to enter all the most important South African harbors. The service will be a six-weekly one.

At the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society the president reported the receipt of a number of books which had been ordered for the library. The members debated the question, 'Is the Press a reliable guide for public opinion.' Mr. McSherry took the negative and Mr. Moison the affirmative side of the question. The debate proved the most interesting yet held by the society, several of the speakers, more especially the leaders, delivering lengthy and telling speeches. After the members had spent over three hours in aguing the question out, a vote was taken on the subject, and resulted in favor of Mr. McSherry's party by a majority of one vote.

AN Australian contemporary (says the *New Zealand Times*) states that Miss Amy Castles, for whose vocal training at Home money was publicly raised in Victoria, has changed her teacher at Paris. The young lady was studying under Madame Marchesi, but as latterly she had been receiving the tuition for a mezzo-soprano instead of soprano, she became displeased, after having consulted the best of critics as to the quality of her voice, which they aver is a pure soprano. Madame Marchesi in a recent letter stated that her pupil was most amiable and diligent, and likely to become an admirable singer. If the examiner sent out by the Trinity College, London, to conduct practical examinations be any judge there is in Wellington a young soprano—Miss Kate Connell—of even greater promise than Miss Amy Castles.

THE following pupils of Catholic teachers (writers our Timaru correspondent) passed the recent Trinity College examination held here by Professor Edwards:—Senior division—Pianoforte: G. Donn, honors; M. Hoare, honors; J. Hoare, honors; Eily Twomey (Miss E. McGuinness). Intermediate division—L. Stewart, honors (Miss E. McGuinness); K. Earl (Convent, Temuka); E. Spring (Miss Fitzgerald); E. Jones (Convent, Waimate). Junior division—V. Farnie (Convent, Temuka); E. Dore, honors (Convent, Kerry Town); T. Wareing (Miss McGuinness). Preparatory division—M. Ardagh, C. Park (Convent, Waimate); D. Farnie, H. O'Donoghue, and C. Tarrant (Convent, Temuka); M. Scannell (Convent, Kerry Town); N. Fitzgerald (Miss Fitzgerald). In the senior division Miss McGuinness was very successful, securing honors for three pupils, Mr. G. Donn being complimented by Professor Edwards, who advised him to persevere and go in for the higher degrees. Miss Eily Twomey's pass is a very creditable one for a child of her age.

A GREYMOUTH correspondent writes: St. Joseph's Catholic school, conducted by the Marist Brothers, was examined by Mr. W. L. F. Fetch, M.A., on November 17, with the following results:—Reading, very good; spelling, excellent; writing, very good; composition, good; arithmetic, very good; geography, very good; drawing, very good; singing, very good; recitation, excellent; elementary science, very good; grammar, good; manners, excellent; discipline, excellent. General result—Pass subjects, very good; class subjects, very good; additional subjects, very good. In Standard VII. two boys did Standard VI. work, the remainder taking Civil Service work for high school pupils. The Inspector's note on the passes in Standards I. to V. was:—'The passes are very satisfactory indeed. An excellent standard of work is maintained throughout the school.' At the recent drawing examination the subjects taken were model, freehand, and geometrical drawing. Two pupils obtained certificates in model, seven in freehand, and 22 in the geometrical. The Marist Brothers are to be congratulated on their record this year. For the past three years 100 per cent. has been secured.

THE reputation of our Premier is not confined to the British Empire, it has even extended to the Continent. In a recent issue the Paris newspaper, *Le Temps*, had an article dealing with the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon and the legislation of this Colony. In the course of the article it said: 'In the midst of the winter session M. Richard Seddon, Chief of the Government of New Zealand, presented his Budget to Parliament. This is the Minister of the Antipodes, whom they call in his country "King Dick." We have had a king-citizen; the Antipodes produce a citizen-king. The Budget of a small country of less than a million inhabitants, presented even by a citizen surnamed the king, would not court the attention of two or three continents, would not merit, for example, being

fully and expensively sent by telegraph to all corners of the world, were it not of general interest. But New Zealand has undertaken a most complete, and, consequently, very extensive trial of that which may be called a practical collectivism, or socialism. Compulsory arbitration, total suppression of strikes, a day's work of eight hours, compulsory rest on Sunday, and, in addition, a statutory half-holiday for employees, jealous protection of labor against capital, limitation or destruction of great individual ownership of estates, slow nationalisation of the soil, perpetual lease to cultivators of State lands, exemption from taxes for small proprietors (90,000 out of 103,000), power to reduce or abolish the sale of alcoholic liquors to each electoral district, finally political rights and votes to women, this is what seven or eight years of legislation by the people has realised in New Zealand. It is, indeed, as we see it, a general and practical attempt at all that is applicable in the socialistic doctrine.'

SHOULD the settlers in the Taieri Beach district succeed in getting the Government to erect a bridge over the river, they ought to remember with gratitude the part which the old punt played in the matter. The Hon. J. G. Ward went down to the district to see how the punt worked, and having got on board with his party a start was made for the other side, where a number of settlers, primed full of facts and figures relating to the absolute necessity of a bridge at the place, awaited him. Matters went well until mid-stream was reached, when the punt, meeting with a convenient mud bank, decided to take a rest. For fully half an hour the crew did their level best to get it to move, but they might as well have tried to start a South African mule that had resisted the entreaties and copious and florid language of an Australian bushman. It is presumed, too, that the crew used nautical expressions, but the punt did not seem to mind. Just as the Minister and his party were getting anxious, and perhaps angry, and the enjoyment of the spectators on the bank had reached laughter point, the boat, finding that it had succeeded in convincing Mr. Ward of the sweet reasonableness of the settlers' request, quietly slipped off its resting place and quickly got to its destination. Rarely, if ever, has a Minister received a deputation that had such convincing arguments to support its prayer, and the only note of sadness about the proceedings was the fact that the speeches prepared for the occasion were not required, as the action of the punt was more to the point than the remarks of the most polished orator.

WEDDING BELLS.

HANNAN—CROWE.

A VERY pretty wedding was celebrated at the Church of the Holy Name, Ashburton, on November 21, when Mr. Michael Hannan was married to Miss Ellen Crowe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Crowe, of Leeston. The Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell officiated. Mr. William Laffey acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Mary and Kate Crowe (sisters of the bride). The bride looked charming in a white embroidered robe trimmed with valenciennes lace with tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a lovely bouquet. The bridesmaids wore electric blue dresses, prettily trimmed with cream silk, white Leghorn hats trimmed with cream chiffon and ostrich tips. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a very handsome brooch, he also presented gold and ruby brooches to the bridesmaids. After the ceremony a large number of friends were entertained at breakfast in the Templar Hall, when the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell proposed the health of the newly-wedded couple. The presents were both costly and numerous. The bride and bridegroom left by the express for Dunedin to spend the honeymoon.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES GALLAGHER, KAIKOURA.

Mr. James Gallagher, of Kaikoura, whose health had been very indifferent for a long time, passed to his final rest on Tuesday, November 20. But death found this good man ready and prepared (writes a correspondent), and indeed his whole life may justly be said to be a preparation for the inevitable. Fortified by the last rites of Holy Church and aided by the pious prayers of his devoted children and faithful friends, he yielded up his soul to God. Not only Catholics but all who knew the deceased bear testimony to his sterling worth; and not only the congregation he belonged to, but all Kaikoura is poorer to-day for his loss. Truthful—he indeed had 'forged his tongue on the anvil of truth'—liberal to every good cause even beyond his means: faithful as became one who was born in Gartan, the natal place of St. Columba of the Cells; devoted to his children in such wise as to be an example and pattern for all parents; devoted to his Church so as to be an edification to all—such verily, and if more were said, was James Gallagher. A Donegal man like St. Columbkille, the famed Apostle of Caledonia, like him also he brought with him two great gifts, those of faith and fatherland. Truly James Gallagher was a man of strong, vivid, powerful faith, and his practice was in full conformity with his belief. Neither did long years away from dear Erin nor distance of many thousand miles diminish his love of fatherland. His love of God, of his Church, and of the land of his birth, was of the noblest and highest type. And being such a man, he was sure to be an excellent colonist and an honor to his adopted country. It might be here mentioned that he was a subscriber to the N.Z. TABLET from its start. He leaves a family of six children—one a professed Sister of the Mission in Christchurch and a son and four daughters at home. Truly these children have sustained a heavy loss, more especially as their mother has been dead for some years. But all have been care-

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fully and religiously brought up, and are a credit to their parents and to their Church. A *Requiem* Mass was said on the 21st and also on the 22nd, large numbers of the faithful being present on each occasion. On the second morning, as the remains were in the church, the celebrant, Father Golden, referred feelingly to the life and edifying death of deceased. His death was a great loss in all respects to the parish of Kaikoura; but his name would never be forgotten by the present generation, and his example would be a stimulant to all, the young as well as the old. To show the respect in which he was held, one member of the congregation had Mass said for him the very morning of the day of his death, and another claimed for him the Mass on day following his demise. It goes without saying that there was a representative funeral procession from the Church of the Sacred Heart to the cemetery.—*R.I.P.*

THE STOKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CASES.

At the Supreme Court, Wellington, on Thursday morning the Crown Prosecutor intimated that he did not intend to proceed with the remaining charges of common assault against Brother Kilian.

On the same day the trial of Edouard Forrier (Brother Wybertus) on a charge of indecent assault on William Hardwick, a former inmate of the Stoke School, but now confined at Burnham, was then proceeded with before Mr. Justice Edwards. The offence was alleged to have been committed in 1897, but no particular date could be fixed by Hardwick. The only witness called by the Crown was the boy Hardwick himself. In cross-examination he stated that when he gave evidence before the Royal Commission he was working for Mrs. Holt. He told her that the boys who gave evidence at the Commission were telling a lot of lies. He also told her that he had nothing to complain of against the Brothers. Witness in reply to the Crown Prosecutor (Mr. Bell) admitted having committed improprieties with other boys. Witness contradicted the evidence given by him in the Magistrate's Court, and explained that he did so because 'he had been thinking over the matter since.' His Honor said he supposed the jury had come to a conclusion. Personally he would not punish a cat on the boy's evidence. Mr. Bell said he had no further evidence to tender, and would be content with a verdict of not guilty. His Honor directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. This was accordingly done.

On Friday Brother Wybertus was charged with having committed an indecent assault on Thomas Owens, in 1896. The defence was a complete denial of the charge. In his address to the jury, Mr. Skerrett (counsel for the accused) said the charge was that certain events had happened four years ago. For four long years, according to the evidence for the prosecution, not a whisper of complaint was ever heard. That was the very acme of injustice and hardship. It was very like tying a man's hands behind his back and then setting him to fight an adversary. It had to be borne in mind that they did not know even the month or the day of the week on which the crime was said to have been committed. Neither was there any certainty about the year in which it was said to have been done. The circumstances under which the charge was brought ought also to have consideration. As he had already pointed out there was no whisper of it for four years. The boy, it must be supposed, had chums at the school, but he did not breathe a word to any of them. Was there any reason why he should not? Yet he said he did not mention it to a single boy during the whole time he remained at the school. He left the school, and he did not say a single word till a detective waited upon him. Now that was a very curious time. It was a time of great excitement. It was a time when the boys of the school were encouraged in their resentment against the school and their anger against the masters. There was most congenial soil for the tree of falsehood. Up sprang a series of falsehoods or exaggerations which were quite as wicked as falsehoods. And up sprang the present charge. It had to be remembered that the school was a prison for these boys. They had the same hatred of a prison that anyone would have who was placed in confinement. They were always struggling to get free. Brother Wybertus, moreover, occupied a position in which he was likely to incur the resentment of the boys. For some years he was the disciplinarian of the school. A whipping-master was never popular with those who were whipped, or likely to be whipped. It was, in the circumstances, not unlikely that he should be made the subject of charges. The jury had to remember that this institution was a school for neglected boys, most of whom were sent to it by magistrates. They were herded together, and it was not in the least surprising that they should be found to be unsatisfactory and untrustworthy in character. They were witnesses without home training or home influences. In their early life they had been neglected. They had mixed with all sorts and descriptions of boys. Was it at all surprising that there should be found among boys who came from the school some who had grave faults such as untruthfulness, lack of moral character, lack of that courage which would keep a boy straight when he was tempted to go wrong, and lack of that high principle which would prevent a boy from standing up and concocting a story for the purpose of being made much of and posing as a hero in the eyes of his friends? The excitement of a case like this was the very sort of excitement which in all ages had given rise to false accusations and led people to tell lies which were marked by the most complete detail. He put it to the jury that from the knowledge which boys at the school had of indecent practices, and the hatred or dislike of a master, it was a very short step to the invention of a story of the kind told against the prisoner. If the boy Owens were an innocent boy, a boy who knew nothing of these practices, the case might be different. Counsel submitted that a boy who had been treated as Owens said he was would never have written the letters he did to the accused—letters in which he spoke of having received kind treatment from him, in which he also said he was sure his younger brother would be safe with him.

His Honor, in summing up, said the case for the Crown depended upon the evidence of the witness Owens. In regard to him his Honor said the boy's evidence disclosed serious discrepancies. An evil boy introduced into an institution of this sort was far more likely to do ill to its morals than a teacher, however evilly-disposed the latter might be. It was on this account that the importance of classifying neglected children was becoming so widely recognised, and it was also on this account that the lack of classification in this school had borne such bad results. This matter of the Stoke school had not been treated by the public as being simply between the country and the accused persons. It had been treated by the public as being a matter between the country and the denomination to which the accused belonged. The jury, after 20 minutes' retirement, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Brother Wybertus was next charged with having committed a common assault on William Ross on May 1, 1894, and on Frank McCormick on June 1, 1895. Ross's evidence was that he was flogged for stealing bread. In cross-examination witness remembered Lynch's case. He knew that Lynch said the allegations made in it were untrue. He heard that Lynch said that because Maher gave him a shilling. (Laughter). He had not, to his knowledge, said in a Nelson Hotel, speaking of the brothers, 'I will crucify the —.' In reply to a question by his Honor, witness stated that he might have said something like it. In reply to further questions by Mr. Skerrett, the witness admitted that he had run away from one employer and stolen money from another. McCormick deposed that he was flogged by Brother Wybertus for running away. He ran away twice. Cross-examined by Mr. Skerrett: The flogging in question was inflicted about six months before he left the school. He could not explain why he said in the Magistrate's Court that it was twelve or eighteen months before he left. Neither could he explain why he said there that he got eighteen cuts. He could not say now exactly how many cuts he got. He could not recollect the number. He had made a statement to Mr. Rout. Had been 'shouted' for (treated) by many persons in Nelson. Mr. Rout might have 'shouted' for him. He had addressed a public meeting in Nelson in regard to the Stoke Industrial School and made a few personal remarks. One of his remarks was: 'I have thrown off the yoke of Papacy.' He had not narrated this punishment for six years.

Brother Wybertus gave evidence in his own defence. He ceased to be disciplinarian at the school in the second week of 1895. Thraashing on the bare back was discontinued then. Witness had objected to it in February, 1891. At that time witness, under instructions from Brother Loetus, punished six boys who had run away. The boys received ten cuts each. The cuts were given over the trousers. The punishment was inflicted in front of all the boys. As a result the boys took a resentment towards witness. There was no punishment of this kind after the beginning of 1895. Witness remembered the stealing of bread by Ross. It happened in 1893. It was reported by the baker. Six boys were concerned, and they were punished. Witness gave them six strokes on the bare body. Witness had never given a boy more than 12 strokes on the bare body. Only two boys received that many. The scale was six strokes for the first time of running away, eight for the second, and 12 for the third. McCormick ran away on January 5, 1896.

Mr. Bell at this stage said that in view of the evidence of the boys as to dates he thought it would be unsafe for the jury to go any further.

His Honor said to the jury the Crown was content that they should return a verdict of not guilty. He directed them accordingly.

The foreman, after consulting with members of the jury, said they would like to consider it.

His Honor (to the jury): Of course, you have a plain duty. It has been established to the satisfaction of the Crown Prosecutor, and I suppose to every one, that it is quite impossible that the prisoner could have done what he is charged with in the indictment.

Mr. Bell said it was clear from the evidence that the occurrences could not have happened about the time stated.

His Honor (to the jury): You cannot find the prisoner guilty because you think he has committed an assault. You must find him guilty on the evidence of witnesses. The evidence of the witnesses in this case cannot be supported. They have made a mistake. It is quite impossible these things could have taken place as they described. I cannot understand what you want. Do you want to spend the whole afternoon over it, after the intimation from the Crown which has been given?

Mr. Bell said that after the evidence which had been given as to dates, he did not think it safe to go further with the case.

A verdict of not guilty was formally returned.

On Monday Brother Wybertus was tried on a charge of indecently assaulting a lad named Gucker. The jury were unable to agree, and a new trial will take place next week.

Sergeant Thomas Dalroy, of the Royal Dragoons, a native of Kildare, is the biggest man in the English Army. He stands just 7ft 6½in in his stocking feet, and is splendidly proportioned in every way.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—'Mr Lyall, a resident in South Kensington, whose death has just occurred, held perhaps a unique position in this country. Let Mr Kensis listen. Mr Lyall was a Catholic in receipt, up to the day of his death, of an income paid to him as the Anglican incumbent of a city church. This is how it came about. The city church was "improved" off the face of the earth some years ago; but the incumbent was to go on drawing his stipend as long as he lived, but without having duties of any sort to perform. Soon after his retirement Mr Lyall joined the Catholic Church. Nobody could object, for he had no cure of souls, so the salary went to him as before. It may be added that he devoted the whole of it to works of charity, many of which will now suffer heavily by his death.'

PROSPECTUS

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

(Sectare Fidem.)

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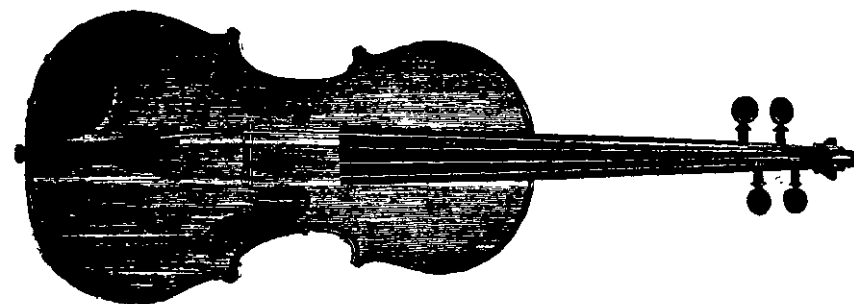
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STANMORE GRANGE.

'THIS, M. le Cure, must be my farewell visit, I fear, for I am seriously thinking of turning my face towards England's shores once more.'

The good Cure tapped his snuff-box preparatory to opening it, and before replying helped himself to a liberal pinch of its contents.

'Well, my good young friend,' he said, 'much as I shall regret your absence, I think your decision a wise one. When looking at you I often say to myself—*sotto voce*, you know—"Why stand you here all the day idle?"'

'Come now, Monsieur, don't be too hard,' protested the young man; 'have I not ever hoped that some day or other you would hold out to me the possibility of aspiring to better and holier things?'

The Cure closed his snuff-box with a sharp click. 'No need, my dear boy, to open up that question again. I think I have already told you very emphatically that among the many graces bestowed upon you by Almighty God, He has not seen fit to include that of a vocation to the religious life nor the holy priesthood; you have, however, many duties in another state of life to fulfil. It is now three years since you came of age, and what have you done? Your estate is left entirely in the hands of your agent; are you sure that he administers justice and kindness to all those over whom he has control, or, on the other hand, may he not be using the means within his reach to serve only his own ends and purposes?'

Cecil Stanmore's handsome face bore an expression of gravity as he listened.

'You are right, Monsieur,' he said; 'I have been a very foolish young man indeed. Though I never intended to shirk my duty, I see I have been very remiss, but I will endeavor now to make reparation to the best of my ability.'

'Have you seen the new statue of St. Anthony just erected in the church?' asked the Cure.

'No, Monsieur, I have only just returned from Bruges, where I have been staying for a couple of weeks,' replied Cecil.

'Well, then, my dear son, this is, as I am sure you already know, the Feast of St. Anthony; go now and pray to him. I have heard he is a powerful advocate "to find the right partner" for those who ask him, and I wish you would also say a prayer for the soul of the generous benefactor who gave the statue.'

Cecil Stanmore reverently knelt with bowed head to receive the good priest's blessing, and a tear dimmed the Cure's eye as he warmly shook his young friend's hand.

The Cure stood where his young friend left him, gazing into space. It was a novelty for the busy priest to indulge in day dreams, but at that precise moment he was oblivious of his surroundings—his memory had flown back to thirteen years before when he first knew Cecil, a bright and happy little boy of eleven.

At that time the good Cure, broken down in health from excessive and unremitting labor in a large and scattered parish lying on the outskirts of the old Belgian capital, was compelled to abandon his arduous duties for a while in order to regain the strength that had been so severely strained and shattered. Gladly, therefore, had he availed himself of the proffered tutorship of Cecil Stanmore; it was just the thing he wanted.

Cecil was a somewhat delicate boy, having just recovered from a serious illness, and being an only child there was no care his parents would not bestow and lavish upon him. He was deemed too delicate, for a time at least, to rough it at school with other boys. His parents, therefore, thought themselves happy and privileged in securing the services of the good Cure. The Cure had his own method of imparting knowledge; he almost discarded books. Nature was the book from which he chose to draw his lessons, and skillfully and cleverly he explained to his pupil the wonders that are written on the gigantic pages of the great universe around us.

Cecil thus pleasantly and easily acquired knowledge; he and the Cure would sometimes make little journeys together across the briny deep, and occasional sojourns on Brittany's sunny coast soon proved of inestimable benefit to both tutor and pupil; it brought the rosy tint of health to the boy's cheek and renewed strength and vigor to the priest's shattered constitution, and after a lapse of two years he returned in sound and perfect health to take up once more the work that lay so near to his priestly heart—that of ministering to the spiritual wants of his much beloved flock. But in those two years there had sprung up a tender affection and deep attachment between master and pupil.

Cecil Stanmore made his devotions before the Blessed Sacrament and then turned his attention to the newly erected statue of St. Anthony, the aspect of which pleased his artistic eye and devotional mind immensely; it represented the saint in his usual posture, holding in one hand the white lily of purity and in the other a book on which stood the Infant Jesus caressing the saint with infinite tenderness. Cecil thought he had never seen a more devotional or life-like statue.

He knelt on, heedless of the flight of time, though he scarcely gave utterance to vocal prayer. His mind reverted to the years that were irretrievably past and gone. He blamed himself for shirking duties that had been laid upon him, but there should be an end to it now he resolved, and he would in real earnest take up the responsibilities of life. In his bereavement and loneliness his heart yearned more than ever for the sympathy of his old friend the Cure of St. Etienne, whom he ever regarded as his 'friend, philosopher, and guide.' He now clung to him with still greater affection; he was the one link between the desolate present and the happy, joyous past.

The trustees appointed an agent to look after the estate during Cecil's minority, and the young man returned to the Continent to continue the studies that had been interrupted by his parents' deaths. Time went on and at last he came of age, but still he lingered, shrinking from the thought of returning to his once happy home.

To be the heir and sole possessor of Stanmore Grange and all the rich, broad acres appertaining thereto was a position calculated to make many a young man swell with pride, but pride and pomposity had no share in Cecil's composition.

How long Cecil knelt there before St. Anthony's statue reviewing the past and making generous resolutions for the future he knew not, so absorbed was he in his own reflections. He thought he was alone, but in this he was mistaken.

He was aroused at last from his reverie by the movement of a figure draped in deep mourning. It was a young girl who had knelt there long in deep and silent prayer. She rose to go now, however, but before doing so approached the statue to light up a votive candle.

Cecil's eyes followed her movements, and artist that he was he could not fail to be struck with the rare beauty of her countenance—so sweet, so pure, so gentle. But as he stole a second glance he perceived sorrow and suffering were evidently depicted on the fair young face; the flickering light from the candle revealed a large, bright tear glistening like a diamond on the dark, long lashes.

Margaret Seager, after paying this last tribute to St. Anthony in the church she loved so well, tried to stifle the sob that rose like a lump in her throat. When would she stand again within the precincts of that sacred edifice, she wondered? Never again, perhaps! With anguish she thought of the dear remains of him who beneath the soft, freshly-disturbed turf was sleeping his last sleep.

Overcome with a sense of her loneliness and her loss, she hastily quitted the church without perceiving she had dropped her rosary. It caught, however, Cecil's quick eye, and he stooped to pick it up, intending to follow the retreating figure, but his artistic appreciation and love of the beautiful arrested his progress and made him pause for a moment to admire its exquisite beauty and workmanship. It was the finest specimen he had ever seen—mother-of-pearl beads most elaborately mounted in elegantly-wrought silver.

He hurried then to overtake the young lady, but, alas! he was too late. Just as he reached the church door she had entered a carriage and was being driven rapidly away.

Suppressing an exclamation of annoyance Cecil placed the rosary in his pocket; the only thing then to be done was to hand it to the Cure. Doubtless he could easily restore it to the owner.

Once more he presented himself in the Cure's presence.

'This, Monsieur,' he said, drawing forth the rosary, 'was dropped in the church by une jeune demoiselle. I have brought it to you that you may return it to her.'

In a moment the priest recognised the rosary.

'*Quel dommage!*' he exclaimed, putting his hand up to his forehead and slowly allowing it to travel across his bald head, '*la pauvre petite!* How grieved she will be.'

'But, Monsieur, surely it will be an easy matter to return it to her the next time she comes to church?'

'*Non, mon garçon,*' replied the Cure, 'she has started for Ostend, and to-morrow she intends crossing over to England. Well, I must send it through the post now; but meanwhile I know how sorry she will be thinking she has lost it.'

'She seemed to be in deep mourning,' said Cecil, interested enough to try and glean a little further information.

'Yes, indeed, poor child! She has passed through the crucible of suffering. Left an orphan when a mere baby, she was adopted by her aunt and uncle-in-law who, being childless, bestowed upon her the wealth of their deep affection. They lived in Brussels a portion of every year, so they had become great friends of mine. About a year ago Monsieur had the misfortune to lose his good wife; he and his niece sought to find solace in their sorrow by travelling. After journeying around they had settled down here again, when unfortunately Mr. Oldham was taken ill and died suddenly. But there the trouble did not end; no will was found, and the whole of his property, which he intended leaving to his adopted daughter, was claimed by a cousin (of whom he had known very little and cared for still less) as being the next of kin; the poor girl is consequently left without means, for being his wife's niece only, she inherits nothing according to law, but I trust St. Anthony will now befriend her.'

'What a sad history,' said Cecil sympathetically, 'and what will the poor young lady do now I wonder?'

'Oh, she is brave, so brave!' said the Cure; 'she is quite crushed, it is true, at the death of her adopted parents, but as for the monetary loss, she does not seem to mind that at all. Her intention is to seek a situation in the teaching line, for she is highly accomplished; with that object she has returned to England to stay with a friend while she looks out for a position that will suit her. Let me see, I have her address about me, I think. Voila! here it is—care of Mrs. Lamoureux—'

'Surely not living at 13, South Parade, H—,' broke in Cecil excitedly.

'Exactly,' said the Cure, looking up in surprise. 'Do you know her?'

'Why, she is no other than my respected godmother,' replied Cecil; 'she has only recently settled in H—, and, as you already know, that is the nearest town to Stanmore Grange, and it was my intention to ride over and see her on my return. If you like, Monsieur, I will keep the rosary, and when I go home I will call on Mrs. Lamoureux without delay.'

'Very good, my young friend, that is a very satisfactory arrangement,' said the Cure, feeling relieved of a responsibility, and with a few more adieux Cecil departed.

Gathering together his belongings, he started on the following day for Bruges, where he was detained by business a little longer.

than he anticipated; however, he set sail at last for England to take up his residence in his beautiful Sussex home.

II.

After an absence of several years Cecil Stanmore stood once more beneath the portal of his ancestral home, unexpected and unannounced. All nature was arrayed in her most festive adornment at this home-coming of 'the young squire,' as he was commonly called.

Cecil was deeply touched at the acclamations of delight with which he was received on all sides and in every direction. It was the dawn of a new era for those poor people who had suffered much since the decease of the squire and his good lady.

Cecil was not unmindful of the rosary in his charge and he was impatient to restore it as speedily as possible to its owner, but unavoidable business with his agent detained him for a few days, and more than a week had elapsed from the day he found it before he had his horse saddled and set forth on his projected visit to his godmother, Mrs. Lamoureux.

'There, I do think St. Anthony ought to grant my petitions now. Don't you think so, dear Mrs. Lamoureux? This is the last day of the novena, you know.'

The speaker had just finished placing some exquisite roses around the small statue that stood on a bracket in Mrs. Lamoureux's drawing-room, and she concluded her sentence by turning her sweet, expressive countenance towards her friend.

Mrs. Lamoureux had ceased her embroidery, and her hands lay idly in her lap as she watched Margaret's deft fingers so tastefully arranging the flowers.

'I do think he ought to send your rosary, dear, but as for the other petition, oh, Margaret, I was just thinking and hoping that St. Anthony had sent me a daughter, and you a home. My dear, I wish you would never leave me.'

Margaret came over and sat down on a low stool near Mrs. Lamoureux. 'Dearest and best of friends,' she said, 'I know you would spoil me if you could, but I cannot consent to be a burden on you always. I am poor now and must work for my living, for you know I lost everything at my uncle's death, but don't think I have any regrets about that—no, indeed.'

Mrs. Lamoureux looked down sympathetically at her young friend, who continued:

'Now, I have asked St. Anthony to find me such a place, and although I want him to send me my rosary without delay, well,' she added with a smile, 'I am not going to hurry him over the other matter. Let me see—this is June, and if he would find for me a suitable place in September I should enjoy three months of your society—that is, if you will be burdened with me for so long a time, dear Mrs. Lamoureux.'

Mrs. Lamoureux took hold of her hand. 'Well, Maggie,' she said, 'I have given ear to all you have to say: now you in turn must listen to my plans. In the first place, as for being a burden to me, you know that is absurd and all nonsense. What I propose is—'

But all further conversation was here interrupted by the announcement of a visitor.

'Mr. Cecil Stanmore.'

Mrs. Lamoureux arose and faced the caller in astonishment. 'Cecil, my dear boy,' she exclaimed, 'is it really you? Can I believe my eyes?'

You have excellent testimony, replied Cecil laughingly, as he heartily shook hands with his godmother, and then he was introduced to Margaret.

Well, this is an unexpected pleasure,' said Mrs. Lamoureux. 'I thought you were abroad. When did you return?'

'Only a few days since,' replied Cecil, 'and I was compelled by a twofold duty to call upon you with as little delay as possible—the combined duty and pleasure of paying my devoirs to my respected godmother, and the duty of restoring this—and he drew out the rosary—to Miss Seager.'

Margaret gave an exclamation of delight at the sight of her restored treasure, and Cecil thought, beautiful as she looked the first day he saw her in her sorrows and her tears, surpassingly so was she now with the look of radiant happiness on her face.

'Oh! how did you get it? where did you find it?' she asked as she took it from his hand. 'But I rather suspect St. Anthony had something to do with it,' she added, as her heart sent up an ejaculation of thanksgiving.

Cecil then related the incident of his finding the rosary, with which facts the reader is already acquainted.

'I do not wonder that you regretted losing it,' said Cecil in conclusion. 'It is such a beautiful rosary, it must be very valuable.'

'It was given to me by my aunt and uncle as a souvenir of my First Communion,' answered Margaret. 'For that reason I value it most.'

And then they talked of other matters—Cecil's travels abroad, where he had been and what he had seen, the pictures he had painted, and various other subjects.

A very pleasant afternoon was passed, and evening closed in all too soon for Cecil. He made his adieux and rode leisurely home in the fine summer twilight, whilst an unwonted feeling of contentment took possession of his heart.

This was but the beginning of frequent visits from Cecil. He found his godmother's advice invaluable concerning various plans and projects, and whatever philanthropic scheme he had on hand. If a children's tea or school treat was to be organised he invariably wanted to consult and ask the advice of Mrs. Lamoureux, whom he playfully designated his 'fairy godmother,' and a week seldom passed by without his paying her a visit.

Cecil meanwhile derived more and more pleasure from this intercourse with his friends; but he was no self-deceiver, and his

own feelings soon revealed to him the fact that, worthy as Mrs. Lamoureux was of inestimable esteem, yet it was someone else with a younger and fairer face who was the object of his great attraction. Yes, Cecil awoke to the fact that his heart had passed into the keeping of another. He was aware of Margaret's intention to leave Mrs. Lamoureux in the month of September, and as August drew to a close he dreaded to think that the ray of sunshine that had crossed his path for so brief a space of time was so soon to be withdrawn and leave him once again cold and lonely on the wintry path of life!

But before Margaret had concluded her arrangements with the superioress of a certain convent an incident occurred which completely upset her pre-arranged plans and entirely turned the tide of events.

Mrs. Lamoureux, who was not of a robust constitution, contracted a severe cold, which terminated in an attack of pneumonia, and although there was no immediate danger, it was sufficiently serious to cause grave anxiety to those about her. Under the circumstances Margaret would not entertain an idea of leaving her friend. She took charge of the patient, and soon proved herself to be a skilful and efficient nurse.

Mrs. Lamoureux, thanks to the good nursing and unremitting care bestowed upon her, soon made rapid strides towards recovery. The period of convalescence was a very happy time to her, and she was able to appreciate then to the full all the love and attention that was lavished upon her; the sight of Cecil's exquisite flowers and rare exotics refreshed her vision, and the delicious fruits which he ceased not to bring in abundance tempted her returning appetite.

One day towards the end of November Mrs. Lamoureux, who had quite recovered from her recent illness, sat with Cecil by the fireside. Margaret had gone to afternoon Benediction, and Cecil, availing himself of her absence, unburdened himself of his feelings in her regard, and made Mrs. Lamoureux the confidante of all his hopes and fears. The revelation was no subject of surprise to Mrs. Lamoureux. She had long suspected how matters stood, and though she was no matchmaker she could not but be gratified at the prospect of a union between two who were so eminently suited to each other. Such a union would remove from her mind all further anxiety with regard to Margaret's future, and at the same time make Cecil the happiest of men.

'Well, Cecil,' she said, 'you must plead your own cause, and I most assuredly think your hopes will be fully realised in the answer you will get.'

Mrs. Lamoureux spoke with confidence—she had noticed for some time past the tell-tale blush that mantled in Margaret's cheek when Cecil Stanmore was announced.

'Bless you for those words, dearest of fairy godmothers!' said Cecil fervently. 'Thus encouraged, I shall put my happiness to the test without delay.'

Acting on his godmother's advice, Cecil eloquently pleaded his cause, with the happy result that Margaret was not only persuaded to remain with Mrs. Lamoureux till her year of mourning was over, but at the end of that period to exchange her sombre garb for a bridal array.

Once more the month of June came round, and with it the Feast of St. Anthony. It was an unusually hot summer, and the long, straggling street up which the Cure of St. Etienne trudged was almost deserted; people were glad to be out of the glare of the midday sun. But it was not altogether the heat of the day that made the Cure carry his slouched hat under his arm while he vigorously mopped his forehead with a large red handkerchief: it was rather his perturbed state of mind that caused the large beads of perspiration to stand out upon his brow.

'My poor Pierre!' he murmured. 'What can I do for you? And then he fell to wondering whether perchance there were a few francs stowed away in an old purse that he had not used for some time. 'Seven little mouths to be fed daily,' he sighed, 'and no bread to go in them. But how wrong of me!' he added. 'Does not "le bon Dieu" know how to provide for all their needs?'

The Cure had just been visiting one of his parishioners, Pierre Lebeau, a poor but very good man. He was a mason, and only that morning, whilst engaged in his work, had fallen from a building, the result of which was a broken leg. He was the father of seven small children, and the Cure had been doing his best to console the poor stricken wife and mother. How the family were to be provided for during the weeks that Pierre must necessarily be laid up, the Cure knew not.

'It is the Feast of St. Anthony,' he softly said as he reached the church door. 'I must go now and ask the Saint's intercession.'

The Cure reverently entered the church and knelt in fervent prayer.

'Now I can rest whilst I say my Office,' he said to himself as he regained the presbytery; but as he laid his hand on the knob of the study door 'A lady and gentleman have called to see you monsieur,' was the message he received. The Cure turned the handle and in a moment he was face to face with his two young friends, Cecil and Margaret. 'My children!' he exclaimed, as he looked from Margaret's blushing countenance back again to Cecil's beaming one, 'is it possible? What is the meaning of this?'

It was Cecil who was spokesman.

'The meaning of it is this monsieur: We are on our wedding tour!'

'The explanation is scarcely necessary,' said the Cure as he rubbed his hands gleefully; but I am glad—very glad—delighted. But how came you,' he added, 'to keep the old Padre in ignorance of this great event?'

Again it was Cecil who spoke: 'The fact of the matter is, monsieur, we just wanted to pay you a surprise visit.'

'Well, it is not only a surprise, but a very, very pleasant one. Oh! my dear young friends, what a happiness it is to me to see

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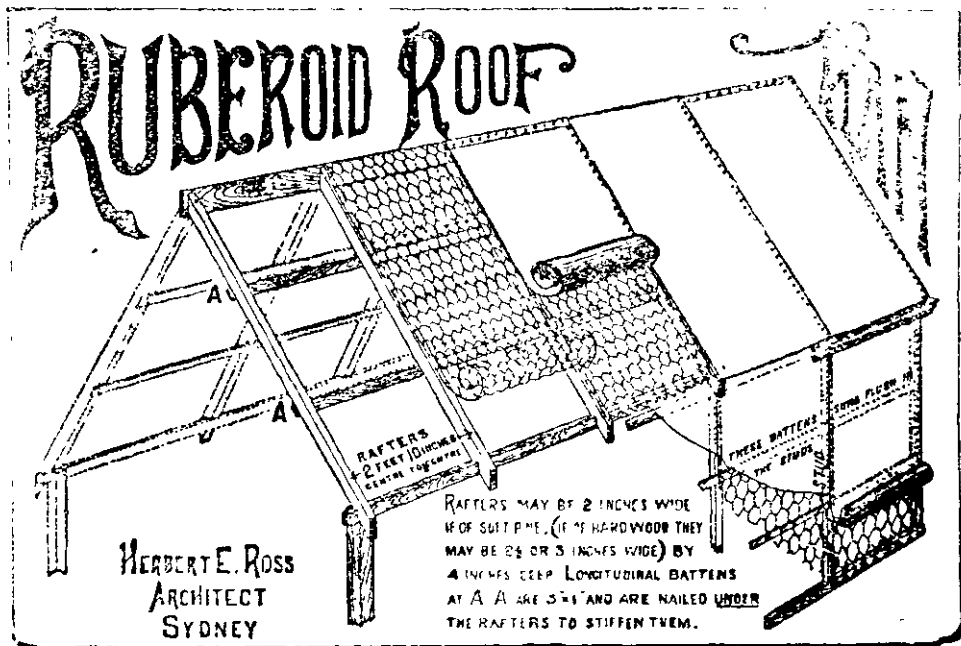
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Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

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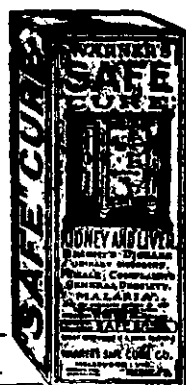
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stands



an object
lesson
in the science of
Medicine.

A Household Word
in Four Continents.



Woodgemooltha, W.A.,
December 11, 1897.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I am now perfectly cured from severe pains in the region of the kidneys, and from congested liver of many years' standing, after taking five (5) bottles of Warner's Safe Cure. It has been the cheapest 'doctor's bill' I have had to pay, and I have had the satisfaction to know I have got rid of my pains."

E. C. THOMAS.

Warner's SAFE CURE
Cures Liver and Kidney Diseases.

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CORNER OF

Victoria and High Streets, AUCKLAND.

TELEPHONE 690.

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HOTEL

JAMES ROLLESTON . . .

Proprietor.

you, especially under such happy auspices! What great events have happened since this day last year! Do you remember it, Cecil?

'Rather!' laughed Cecil. 'I don't forget that you sent me to pray to St. Anthony, and the incident of seeing a certain young lady let fall her rosary is by no means forgotten.'

'Oh, to be sure!' rejoined the Cure; then, turning towards Margaret: 'So you recovered your rosary! I congratulate you.'

'Oh, mon bon Pere, I always thought there was a special blessing attached to that rosary,' said Margaret, with animation.

Cecil now came forward, and as he placed some crisp notes in the Cure's hand he said: 'This, monsieur, is an offering for St. Anthony's Bread. It is the first instalment of a huge debt that I never can repay.'

'Two thousand francs!' cried the Cure, and the eyes he turned up towards heaven were swimming in tears.

Cecil and Margaret saw that he was deeply moved, and when he had recovered his composure he told them of the accident that had befallen Piere Lebeau, and the consequent state of distress to which his family was reduced. 'How opportune is your generous gift!' he added. 'It lifts a load of anxiety from my mind with regard to this poor family.'

Margaret and Cecil listened with interest. 'I'll tell you what you are to do,' said the latter. 'You must make Margaret and myself the bankers of this good Piere, and you have carte blanche to draw on us *ad libitum*. He must have the best of medical attendance and everything calculated to facilitate his recovery, so you know where to apply for fresh funds.'

'God bless and reward you both!' said the Cure with fervor; and then, as his eyes again went up towards heaven, he added: 'How good is the good God!'

Cecil and Margaret now rose to depart.

'What stay do you make in Brussels?' queried the Cure.

'We make no stay,' answered Cecil as he took up his hat. Margaret wants to visit her uncle's grave, and then we journey on towards Paris. Our destination is Rome, for we intend kneeling at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff.'

'Ah!' said the Cure, with emotion, 'it is children such as you who rejoice the Holy Father's heart.'

Cecil and Margaret both knelt before the aged priest, and with uplifted hands he blessed them from his heart.

'Farewell, dear friends,' he said, 'farewell! May happiness be ever shed around your path, as side by side and hand in hand you glide upon the stream of life. Possibly we may never meet again, for I am an old man now, and my earthly pilgrimage must soon be o'er; but we can, at least, look forward to a happy and everlasting reunion upon the eternal shores!'—*Catholic Fireside*.

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.—**

The Catholic World.

ENGLAND.—The Diocese of Portsmouth.—The Very Rev. Canon Luck has been made Vicar-General of the diocese of Portsmouth.

Ordination of Cardinal Vaughan's Nephew.—In the early part of October Cardinal Vaughan raised to the sub-diaconate Mr. Francis Vaughan, his nephew, and third son of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Ross. Some months ago Colonel Vaughan's second son, Herbert, was ordained priest in the same church by the Cardinal.

Lord Russell's Last Words.—In the October number of the *Irish Monthly* the editor—Father Matthew Russell, S.J.—makes the following reference to the last words of the late Lord Chief Justice:—'His child-like faith was shown in the last words that have reached us from his death-bed. A priest of the Oratory had administered the final Sacramental rites prescribed in the last chapter of St. James's Epistle, and was withdrawing from the death-chamber, when he was recalled by the summons: "Father, lay your hand upon my head and bless me." The last words—except the aspiration faltered out half consciously towards the very end by the feeble lips that had uttered so many a strong and noble word: "May God have mercy on me." The last word he would wish to be said of himself is what he himself always said when any man's death was announced in his presence: "God be merciful to him."'

A Representative Pilgrimage.—More than one thousand pilgrims, headed by the Bishops of Nottingham and Liverpool, left London recently on their way to Rome. The Pope had signified his intention of receiving the pilgrims in special audience. The last departure is to take place about the end of December. It will consist of a party representative of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, and will be headed by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk.

Catholics in the House of Commons.—There are now four Catholics in the House representing English constituencies, these being Lord Edmund Talbot (Conservative), Sir John Austin (Liberal Imperialist), Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Nationalist), and Mr. James Fitzalan Hope (Conservative). Both the latter gentlemen and Sir John Austin represent constituencies in the Leeds diocese.

GERMANY.—Conversions to Catholicism.—In consequence of numerous conversions to Catholicism of members of the Saxon aristocracy, the Evangelical Bund of the Lutheran Church has addressed an earnest appeal to Protestant nobles in Saxony begging them to remember that it was their forefathers who were so helpful to Luther in his reforming work, and adjuring them to stand fast. These conversions are probably owing to the example of the Royal House of Saxony, which is Catholic. They have be-

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To Save Time, to Save Labor, to Wash your Linen Clean without injury, use

"AJAX,"

The King of Clothes and Wool-washing Compounds.

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The City Steam Laundry, Union Street, Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, Fletcher's Argyle Laundry, George St., and Ross and Glendinning, Limited (of the Roslyn Worsted and Woollen Mills). Therefore it is the Best.

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Auctioneers, Commission, House and Land Agents, Valuers,
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Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician,
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HOTEL BROKERS,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,
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HOTELS FOR SALE.

We have always a good number of valuable Hotels to offer. Reasonable ingoing. Liberal financial assistance. Parties wishing to dispose of their properties should place them in our hands. Advances made pending sale.

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL,
TOTARA FLAT.
MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)
Proprietor.

An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits, etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. Billiards, Billiards, with an efficient marker.

Mr. Erickson, having a thorough knowledge of the whole district, will be pleased to give directions and other assistance to travellers and persons interested in Mining.

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HITCHINGS AND MILSOM,
ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s
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Are now showing all the Latest Productions from the Leading Factories of the World for Spring and Summer Wear.

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

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CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNEDIN.

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Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce
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'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,
WELLINGTON,

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

Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines,
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Have for years past maintained their super-
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The old shop still Leads.

SIMON Our Qualities and
Prices give
Satisfaction.
Don't Forget Us.

Largest Stock in the
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Test our Prices.

BROS.

COUNTRY FRIENDS.—Send for our
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GEORGE ST., near Octagon,
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PRINCES ST., opp. Post Office, Dunedin.
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Tea, After noon and Egg Spoons

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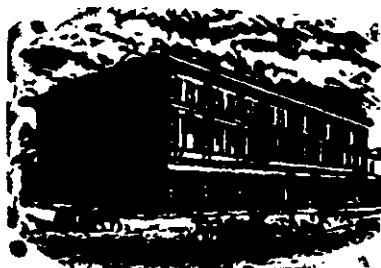
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CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



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

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

J. J. CONNOR } Proprietors.
J. T. HARRIS }

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

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

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

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

PRICE & BULLEID,
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BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, AND SHOES WILL
DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
STRANGERS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

come remarkably numerous, and are exciting much attention throughout Germany.

A Pilgrimage to Jerusalem.—A German pilgrimage consisting of 500 persons and organised by the Archbishop of Cologne has been visiting Jerusalem to witness the laying the foundation-stone of the new Dormition Church. The Bishop of Jerusalem laid the stone in the name of the Pope. The German consular body was present in uniform.

ROME.—The Holy Father's Nomination as Cardinal.—Preparations of an extensive kind are being made (says a Rome correspondent) for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's nomination as Cardinal. An exhibition of sacred objects is being organised within the Vatican grounds, and a series of fetes, which will be attended by large bodies of pilgrims, are being arranged.

Pilgrimages to the Eternal City.—On Saturday, September 29 (writes a Rome correspondent) his Holiness received in St. Peter's about 30,000 persons, pilgrims from Spain, Germany, Switzerland, and different parts of Italy. The Spaniards, about 1000 in number, were directed by Canon Gandasegni, of the Cathedral of Saragosa. Before and after the audience the Spaniards, Germans, and Swiss sang hymns. Many of the pilgrims, as those from Valletti, Albano, and Palestrina, arrived in Rome only on the morning of the audience. When his Holiness was about to leave the Basilica at the close of the audience he stayed for a time near the Spanish pilgrims. Amongst the many offerings presented to his Holiness by the pilgrims who have visited Rome in such extraordinary numbers at this time, is a golden snuff-box set in brilliants, given by a Spanish lady. On the previous Thursday his Holiness received about 150 pilgrims from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. They were directed by Mons. Romero, Auxiliary Bishop of Buenos Ayres, and Mons. Jassa, Auxiliary Bishop of Monte Video.

A Disappointment.—The thieves who lately got at a safe in the Vatican carried off property to the value of about £14,120. They are likely, however, to be in the position of the clerk at Parr's Bank who made off with £100,000, but found most of the notes impossible for circulation without prompt detection. In the case of the Vatican, the safe broken into belonged to the department charged with the maintenance of the Apostolic palaces and other buildings. The treasury contained £14,000 in securities, and only £120 in coin of the realm. As the banks were without delay supplied with lists giving the numbers and other particulars concerning the missing bonds, it seems that they will be practically so much waste paper to those who have abstracted them. The haul made in cash is not a great one.

SCOTLAND.—Funeral of the late Marquis of Bute.—The Marquis of Bute's funeral took place at Mount Stuart on Thursday, October 11. A *Requiem* Mass was celebrated at Mount Stuart on the previous Saturday. Besides the members of the family there were present the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Herries. In accordance with the wishes of the late Marquis, his heart will at an early date be conveyed to Palestine for burial at the Mount of Olives. At the funeral from Cumnock House the heart was carried in a box.

Charitable Bequests.—Under the late Marquis of Bute's will Lord Edmund Talbot, Lord Herries, and Mr. Frederick Pitman, of Edinburgh, were appointed trustees. His Lordship bequeathed £10,000 for Catholic cathedral services at Oban, £40,000 for the transference of Blair's College to St. Andrew's, £20,000 for the Oban Cathedral, £20,000 for a church or monastery at Whithorn, on the site he recently purchased from the Earl of Galloway, £5000 to a Catholic college at St. Andrew's, and annuities of £100 to Monsignor Capel, £200 to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and £100 to the Bishop of Galloway. His heirs are directed to keep up the hospitals at Aberdare and Cumnock, established by him, and the institutions for children at Rothesay and Oban. Twenty thousand pounds are left for the completion of Cardiff Hospital. Detailed

arrangements are made for the disposal of his various estates among the members of his family, and in a codicil he bequeaths £1000 to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, the proceeds to be devoted to a studentship in St. Andrews University.

Memorial to a Priest.—In Pennyfins churchyard, Oban, there has just been erected a becoming and thoughtful memorial subscribed to by a few mourning friends of the late Father MacColl, which takes in its design the form of the famous St. Martin's Cross on the lonely island of Iona, of which the memorial, standing 10 feet high, is an exact reproduction on a very handsome and elaborate scale. The inscription on the base of the memorial, which is in ecclesiastical lettering, is cut and filled with lead. In connection with the erection of the above memorial, the committee's wishes were excellently carried into effect by Father James Dawson, of Oban.

A Graduating Ground for Ecclesiastical Professors.—Father Andrew Lynch, who was recently presented by the faithful of St. Mary's, Greenock, with a purse of 70 sovereigns and a gold albert and cross on the occasion of his transference after five years' zealous missionary work at Greenock to a Theological Professorship at Beardsden College, said, in gratefully acknowledging the generous gifts, that there was a close connection between Greenock and the Diocesan College. During the past twelve years the college had been supplied with no less than eight priests, who had all an intimate connection with Greenock. First there was that worthy man Father Toner; second, Dr. Rogan, of St. Mary's; third, Father Staak, of St. Lawrence's; fourth, Father De Monti, of St. Mary's; fifth, Father S. Thornton, now of St. Mary's; sixth, Father Forbes, who had been at St. Lawrence's; seventh, Father Taylor, a native of Greenock; eighth and finally, their humble servant.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Mayor of Capetown.—Mr. Thomas J. O'Reilly was elected Mayor of Capetown on the 17th September, and on Sunday morning, September 23, he was present in State at the High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral, accompanied by the Town Councillors and officials of the Corporation of the city. The procession left the Town House in the following order:—Band of the Cape Garrison Artillery, detachment of City Police, detachment of Metropolitan Fire Brigade, superintendent and staff of the Sanitary Department, his Worship the Mayor and the Corporation, members of the Corporate staff. Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Moran, in presence of his Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Leonard, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Rooney, the Coadjutor-Bishop of the diocese. Mr. O'Reilly, who was Mayor of Capetown 11 years ago, has served the city as a Town Councillor for almost a quarter of a century.

GENERAL.

The Virtue of the Confessional.—There is virtue in the Confessional and the seal of secrecy it imposes. It can, for instance (says the *Catholic Times*), restore stolen jewels to their lawful owner, and save the culprit from detection and punishment. A little time ago a fashionable Parisian lady went to her dressmaker to see about a new costume. In the antechamber she deposited a handbag containing jewels to the value of several hundred pounds. After the mysterious rites in the sanctum of the modiste were over, the lady passed into the antechamber once more, but the handbag and jewels had disappeared, and the police failed in all their efforts to recover them. Restitution has now been made by a priest to whom the thief—a lady of rank who had visited the dressmaker on a similar errand—imparted in confessional her misdeed and the remorse it subsequently caused her. Sudden and irresistible temptation was responsible for the larceny; but it is pretty certain that but for the knowledge that no Catholic priest can betray the secrets communicated to him in confessional, and that it was quite safe to make him an agent in the matter, the rightful proprietor of the jewels would be still waiting for her missing property.

Love, which is the essence of God, is not for levity, but for the total worth of man.

RABBITSKINS.

RABBITSKINS.

EDWARD THOMAS & CO.,

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF

—RABBITSKINS—

NO COMMISSION.

In the Colony.

Cash Buyer of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HAIR, HIDES, etc.

Agents for the ALBERT CHURN (Patented)

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

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MR. T. J. COLLINS, DENTIST,

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

ENTRANCE next to BRISCOE AND CO.

BEATH AND CO. CASHIEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH, Fashionable Drapers, Milliners, and

Costumiers.

Good!
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MASON'S EXTRACT
OF HERBS
FOR MAKING NON-INTOXICANT BEER



The most palatable thirst-quenching refreshing
animating tonic drink procurable.
For every OPEN AIR WORKER and all engaged in
IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED.
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 3 gallons. Of all Chemists & Stores.
Sample Bottle Free 6 Stamps. 5 for 12 Stamps.
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM

Good! It's
MASON'S
Extract of Herbs.
N.Z. Price: 8d. per Bottle.
MASON'S WINE ESSENCE.
9d. per Bottle.
Send 1/- in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.
AGENTS WANTED.
SOLE AGENT—
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CHRISTCHURCH.



MASON'S
WINE
ESSENCES
NON-INTOXICATING.
A Bottle will
make a Gallon of deli-
cious Wine. Sample bot-
tle post free for stamps.
A Lady writes:—The
Bottle of Ginger Wine Es-
sence made several bottles
of most delicious wine.
NEWMAN & MASON
NOTTINGHAM
Mason's Extract of
Herbs for making de-
licious non-intoxicating
beer. A 6 bottle makes 3
gals. 6 bottle post stamps
or a sample of both Wine
& Essence and Extract of
Herbs, post free, for 12
stamps. Agents wanted

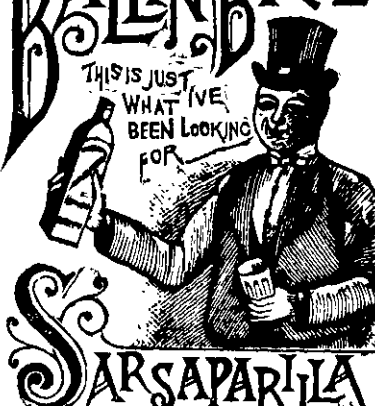
IMITATED
BUT
NOT
EQUALLED

O T A G O H O T E L,
RATTRAY ST., DUNEDIN.
JOHN LAFFEY ... PROPRIETOR.
(late of Gridiron Hotel).

J. LAFFEY wishes to inform his friends
and the public generally that he has pur-
chased 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.



BALLBROS
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
CASHIEL 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.

CALL AND INSPECT OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HENRY FIELDER.

.. BENJAMIN GUM ..

For Coughs and Colds.

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

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

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

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

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

KOOLIBAH Cures unbroken Chilblains, allays Irritation almost instantly.

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

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 aion, 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.

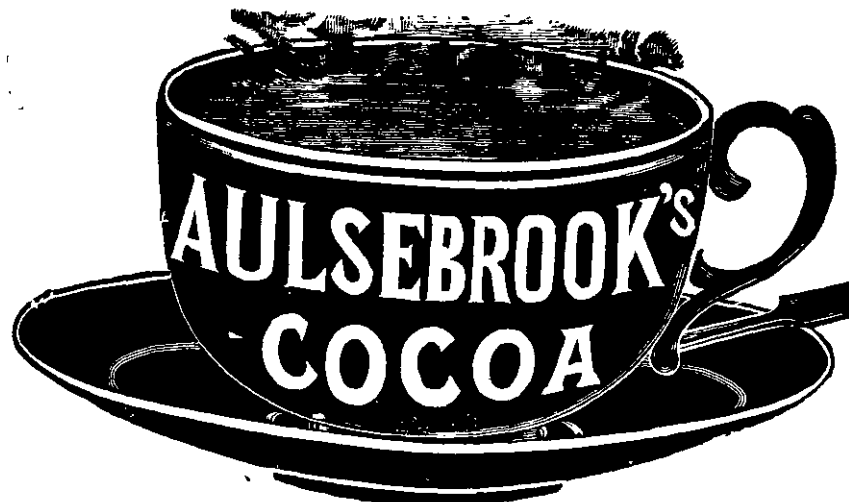
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

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.

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