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

Pergant Directores et Scriptorum 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.

IT KEPT COOL. point of combustion is very low. A slight scratch, and they flare up like a phosphorus match, or (to use 'Mr. Dooley's' phrase) 'like wan iv thim round stoves in a woodman's shanty whin rosiny wood is thrun in.' A good deal of needless heat and flare was thrown out by British Ministerialist organs and by their echoes in these colonies over the reception accorded to Mr. Kruger in France and Holland. But one staunch Government newspaper, the *Spectator*, keeps an ice-bag in its office. And this is how it discoursed on the matter: 'Why in the world should the British people worry themselves over Continental receptions to Mr. Kruger? Every people sets up foreign heroes for itself, the English more especially claiming that liberty. They were wild with enthusiasm for Kossuth when official and popular Austria both thought him a demon; and were ready to set up a statue to Jeff. Davis, who Mr. Gladstone thought had "made a nation," at a time when northern Americans considered he ought to be hanged. Nothing will be done for Kruger anywhere which will compare with the wild welcome given by London to Garibaldi, who was regarded by all Catholics as a sort of anti-Christ, by all Continental Conservatives as a dangerous revolutionary, and by all sovereigns except his own as a "successful brigand."'

SOMETHING IN A NAME. THERE is something in a name, after all. Mr. Lovelight, for instance, had no objection to being 'blooded' by the old-time apothecary, but he was resolved to die rather than be phlebotomised. A pleasant American lady writer who lately toured through Ireland has discovered a fund of meaning in the warlike names that adorn her travelling map of the Green Isle. 'This,' says she, 'is the most pugnacious map I ever gazed upon. All the names seem to begin or end with "kill," "bally," "whack," or "knock"; no wonder the Irish make good soldiers!'

We wonder what national characteristic, if any, the traveller of the future will discover in such Australian names as the following: Bombola, Mullengudgery, Murriwillumba, Wooloomooloo, Jamberoo, Murrumbidgee, Muloowurtie, Wolloway, Murrurundi, Teawamut, Kongorong, Konongowootong, Goomaroo, Moorooroo, Woolgoolga, Yankalilla, Pirron Yallok, Mundoor, Taroom, Goondiwardi, Woolundunga? Mark Twain built 66 such names into a 'pome' in his *More Tramps Abroad*. 'They are good words for poetry,' he says; 'among the best I have ever seen.' 'The best word in that list,' he adds, 'and the most musical and gurgly, is Wooloomooloo. It is a place near Sydney, and is a favorite pleasure resort. It has eight O's in it.' But Mark left to the globe trotter of the future the task of finding the key to some national characteristic in his collection of fearful and wonderful Australian names.

DYING OUT. 'While the houses of worship of our separated brethren in Northern New England,' says the *Boston Pilot*, 'are so poorly attended that it has become a matter of painful discussion

among the more earnest of them, the Catholic churches can hardly be built fast enough to meet the needs of a fast increasing people. The Irish-American and the French-Canadian bid fair to possess the land in Northern New Hampshire. Recent statistics show that the population of the neighbor State, Vermont, within the past decade has increased but a little over three per cent.; and, on a study of the towns in which the increase is most apparent, it is found that they are those in which the Catholics are most numerous. Fidelity to the laws of the Church means fidelity to the laws of nature; and that which fits a man for eternal life gives him as a rule happiness and prosperity in the life that now is.' Some months ago, in connection with the latest returns of the New Zealand birth-rate, we read a somewhat similar homily to that contained in the closing sentence which we have quoted from our valued Boston contemporary. New Zealand has already set its foot on the downward path which has led to the practical extinction of the once hardy but now effete stock that populated Puritan New England.

NO GRAVE CRIME THERE. 'The journal of the Royal Statistical Society of England may not be a very exhilarating publication, but its statements are never open to dispute.' So says the *Edinburgh Catholic Herald* of November 9. 'It has,' continues our esteemed Scottish contemporary, 'made the discovery that Ireland is "erroneously thought to be a specially criminal country." Really, it finds Ireland is free from grave crime. Both England and Scotland show "an enormously greater proportion of prisoners." Further, it declares that "convicts, both male and female, show an extraordinary decrease in Ireland, and one is forced to believe that instead of the Irish being a naturally lawless, offensive people, as so many think, they are in truth naturally well behaved and law-abiding beyond most people. Whether this is due to their deep religious instincts or to other causes, it is not for me to decide.'

'During the past twenty years,' continues the *Herald*, 'it is added, juvenile crime has diminished thirty-nine per cent. This statement supplies the key to the whole. Elsewhere, especially in Britain, France, and America, juvenile crime is on the increase: in France alarmingly so. In France the schools have been laicised. Religion has been driven out. In Ireland religious teaching has increased, and is increasing. The deduction is obvious.'

'BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION.' The 'benevolent assimilation' of the Philippines proceeds apace. But, somehow, the Filipinos are not convinced to any great extent of the benefits of the imported article which bears the label, 'American civilisation.' Here is a specimen of this canned 'civilisation': it is described by a bould sojer boy at the front in the course of a letter to his parents in Indiana:—

About the same time we came here last October there were brought here from China about 800 of the lowest type of Chinese women, and they are installed in houses, some for officers and some for private soldiers. Each inmate pays a tax of 1d. per week to the military authorities, which includes a license to sell wines and beer. The worst of it is these houses are all decorated inside and out with the Stars and Stripes, and at night the streets are a mass

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of howling, drunken, half-naked women and American soldiers. I have wondered what some of the Christian Republicans at home would think of the way the great Christianising, liberty-loving, high-toned America is educating the wild and unfit for self-government Filipinos. And I see that the Republican papers say the flag must not come down; but I think if some of the old brethren and sisters could look over here some night and see Major McKinley's *hoochie-koochie* in full blast under Old Glory, they would not only say the flag must come down, but would tear it down.

The special commissioner sent to the Philippines by the *New Voice*, a Chicago paper, also reports a state of shocking moral degradation existing by license in Manila under the supervision of American officers and the protection of the American flag. 'The natives,' he adds, 'not only hate us for filling their streets with orgies they never saw before, but are confirmed in their determination never to submit to our rule.' And more power to their elbows!

WAR AND INSANITY. WHEN the war correspondent condescends to refer to the loss of life in the armed struggles of nations, he usually limits his remarks to the death which 'rides upon the sulphury Siroc.' He is not often so 'odiously statistical' as to detail the vast numbers of hapless fighters whose bodies and souls are wrenched apart by disease. And scarcely ever a hint is given of the smaller, but appreciable percentage of those whose overstrung minds give way under the strain of forced marching, scanty fare, exposure, and fighting, leaving their damaged wits 'like sweet bells jangled, out of tune, and harsh.' As far back as 1856 the French statist Lunier discovered that people in his time went mad at the following rates per million; peasants, 52; tradesmen, 180; capitalists, 275; members of the learned professions, 325; soldiers, 590; and officers at the rate of 1300. Quite recently another French statist published figures which go to show that military men more than maintain their old pre-eminence for rapid wear and tear of the contents of their brain-boxes. According to this latest authority on the subject, there are 199 'confirmed lunatics' to every 100,000 men in the military and naval professions. These figures refer, however, only to the piping times of peace. War under any circumstances adds considerably to the number of military candidates for Bedlam. Under modern conditions it is—in Kiplings words—'fell and broken bottles' in comparison with the days of the old Brown Bess and the Enfield. And it is far more specially calculated to addle the wits of the fighting man.

The noted Baptist preacher Robert Hall attributed his temporary lunacy to 'too much brain, sir; too much brain.' The fighting man may not be overstocked with brains. But fighting demands more of them now than ever before in history. St. Cyr, the great French marshal, once declared that 'a brave army consists of one-third of soldiers actually brave, one-third of those who might be brave under special circumstances, and a remaining third consisting of cowards.' Soldiers stood a better chance of being brave and retaining their sober senses in the days when every infantryman felt the friendly and sustaining pressure of his neighbors' elbow on right and left, and cavalrymen rode upon the enemy knee to knee, and when weight of impact was of more account in the rank and file than weight or quality of brain. Campaigns are fought more nowadays with intellect and sole-leather. But the rush and hurry of modern life are not favorable to cool thinking amidst the swiftly changing pandemonium of a modern battlefield. Even in the comparatively tame times of the Austro-Prussian struggle of 1866 the great Prussian war-minister, von Roon, wrote from Nikelsburg: 'Increased work and the quantity and variety of impressions have so irritated my nerves that it seems as if fires were bursting out in my brain.' Considerable numbers of men went stark mad during the Franco-German war. That remarkable little book, *The Red Badge of Courage*, gives a curious insight into the progress of passing insanity among even the best troops during the American Civil War. Every troopship returning from Manila brings to San Francisco among its damaged cargo of invalided soldiers an appreciable percentage of men bereft of the use of reason. British officers have been invalided home from South Africa with minds unhinged. Among them was one prominent general. Of the spread of insanity among the rank and file no official records are as yet to hand. But all the available medical testimony goes to show that the losses from insanity will continue to bulk appreciably in the butcher's bill of every campaign fought under modern conditions.

In his *Modern Weapons and Modern War*, Bloch says: 'With the increase of culture and prosperity nervousness has also increased, and in modern, especially in Western European, armies a considerable proportion of men will be found unaccustomed to heavy physical labor and to forced marches. To this category the majority of manufacturing laborers will belong. Nervousness will be all the more noticeable since night attacks are strongly recommended by many military writers,

and undoubtedly these will be made more often than in past wars. Even the expectation of a battle by night will cause alarm and give birth to nervous excitement. This question of the influence of nervousness on losses in time of war has attracted the attention of several medical writers, and some have expressed the opinion that a considerable number of soldiers will be driven mad.'

THE TALL POPPIES.

DEATH still shows a preference for lopping the tall poppies in war. Despite the adoption of khaki and the abandonment of nodding plumes, gold lace, burnished buttons, and flashing weapons by British officers in the South African campaign, the proportion of them that met their deaths by wounds very nearly establishes a record in the history of later wars between civilised peoples. The death rate per thousand officers and men during the first twelve months of the war was as follows:—

		Officers.	Men.
Killed or died of wounds	...	73	20.5
Died of disease	...	28.9	31.4

Thus, the death-levy from wounds was over three and a half times greater among officers than among the men; and the total mortality was almost exactly twice as great among the officers as among the rank and file, being 101.9 per thousand of the former as against 51.9 per thousand of the latter.

In the German army the officers had twice as many killed and three times as many wounded as the lower ranks. Among the men the death-rate varied from 17.6 per thousand among the engineers to 27.1 among the cavalry, 27.2 in the artillery, and 52.8 among the infantry. Staff officers suffered most severely. The mortality ran as high as 105 per thousand for the whole campaign. Captains came next with 87 deaths per thousand. The fighting in the South African campaign was for the rank and file almost as bloodless as a French duel compared with the fierce conflicts of the Franco-German War. And yet the mortality among German officers during the seven months of the war was only three per thousand greater than in the little campaign against the peasant soldiers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The total death-rate among German officers was 76 per thousand as against 73 per thousand in South Africa.

This constant drain of officers produces one of the problems with which military administration has not yet been able to successfully grapple. One immediate consequence of this is that troops in the field are insufficiently or inefficiently officered. And in this condition the courage often oozes away from even the best soldiers and they become limp and spiritless. An incident in point is related by Prince Höhenlohe in his *Letters on Artillery*. It occurred in a village near Paris, where Frank and Prussian had been carving each other up during a fierce sortie from the beleaguered city. 'After driving the enemy from a village,' says the Prince, 'its graveyard was occupied by half a company of one of our best regiments. Quite unexpectedly the enemy made a new attack, and gained possession of the graveyard, which we were obliged to capture anew. On this being done, I asked the men of the half company how they could have given up the graveyard to the enemy. The soldiers answered naïvely: "But all our officers were killed. There was no one left to tell us what to do, so we went off." When skilled leaders, accustomed to the smell of hostile gunpowder, are decimated at the front, their places are frequently filled by amateur reserve officers, deficient in knowledge, discretion, and adaptability to conditions—like the pedantic General Braddock, who fought the Indians in the Ohio forests according to the 'old rules' and died wondering by what twist of magic the wild red man, who knew nothing about 'rules,' could have beaten him so completely at the game of war. Inexperienced and regulation-bound officers were afforded ample scope for blundering in South Africa, as in the Crimea. And they took bountiful advantage of the opportunity. The result was a turmoil of confusion such as, in the French army of the early days of the war of 1870, found expression in the words: *Ordre, contre-ordre, désordre*.'

'The losses from wounds,' says a recent authority on military science, 'constitute but a small part of the total number of sacrifices [caused by war]. In past wars they have been a fifth, the remaining four-fifths representing losses from sickness and exhaustion. Napoleon in the march to Moscow lost two-thirds of his army though he fought only one general engagement. The Russian armies operating against him, in the course of five months lost four-fifths of their strength. The losses of the Federal armies in the Civil War in two years (June, 1861 to June, 1863) amounted to 53.2 deaths in the thousand, of which only 8.6 were caused by wounds, and 44.6 by sickness. The mortality from sickness among the officers amounted to 22 in the thousand, while among the men it rose to 46. In the Franco-Prussian war the losses of the Germans

were 34.7 per cent. from wounds and only 30 per cent. from sickness. But this is explained by the shortness of the campaign, and by the fact that, being greatly superior in numbers, the Germans were able to send their sick home. On the French side these proportions were reversed.'

The highest death-rate in the wars of the past half century occurred in the blundering campaign in the Crimea. The French, who did most of the fighting, lost 64 men per thousand from wounds, and 230 per thousand from sickness—in all a grand total of 95,615 men in the prime of life. On the British side the losses from wounds were 47 per thousand; from disease, 179 per thousand. Great Britain sacrificed 22,180 lives. Only one man came out of that wretched campaign with a first-class military reputation. That man was, by universal consent, General Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol. Other promising reputations were shattered by it. And one needs Sam Weller's double magnifying electroscopic spectacles of hextra power to discover the political results of all the powder-blazing and blood-letting that took place during that fatuous and bungling war.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA OLD AND NEW.

BISHOP FAVIER LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

Bishop Favier, the head of the French missions in North China and Vicar-Apostolic of Peking, has left Peking for Shanghai. He will go from there to Rome to visit the Holy Father and will then go to France.

THE BOXERS STILL ACTIVE.

A cable message received last week stated that the Boxers, on December 20, attacked 100 French marines who were engaged in searching for arms 20 miles westward of Tientsin, killing a lieutenant of marines. A Boxer village was burned as a punishment. Chang Chitung, Viceroy of Lianghu, favors Shashi, in the province of Hupei, or Changsha, the capital of Huan province, as the future capital of China. Missionaries report that the Boxers, 35 miles from Peking, on the 21st, killed 12 Catholics and burned eight others inside the temples. The southern reform party declare that the regular Chinese troops massacred 1500 reformers and beheaded 27 of their leaders in the Yang-tee district on the 18th.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

A writer in *Ainslie's Magazine* says: The Chinese Emperor is now about 30 years of age. He is under the medium height, sallow and apparently of a weak constitution. He has received a good training in Chinese and Manchu. He knows some English. He has a wife, a dozen concubines and no children. He is unable to control his explosive temper. It is doubtful whether he can exert a rule of authority over others. He has a kind of feminine energy to push ahead, but lacks clear vision of surrounding conditions. His reform edicts are unique in the history of the Empire. It is impossible to say, however, what part of them is due to him and what part to Kang Yu Wei, the greatest leader of the reform party. Two officials shadow the Emperor without ceasing. These are the Imperial Recorders. They note and transcribe his every act, his every word. Their memoranda are transferred to the Imperial archives and are not opened until the history of the dynasty is written, long after the rotting bones of Kwang Su have become sacred besides those of his ancestors.

A CHINESE LAUNDRY CIRCULAR.

The Chinese, if they have mastered the mysteries of the laundry, have not yet surmounted the more serious difficulties presented by the English tongue. The following neat little circular has been sent round to prospective English customers in Hong Kong by a firm just starting business:—Ladies and gentlemen: We, the washer of every kind of clothes, blankets, and so on; newly established the company and engaged in business. Contrary to our opposite company we will most cleanly and carefully wash our customers with possible cheap prices. With your wages we will work the business.

SIR ROBERT HART'S OPINION.

Sir Robert Hart, in the course of an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, draws attention to the perils of a 'policy of expansion' in China by the allied Powers. He says:—Foreign interference has imperilled the world's future. Twenty millions or more of Boxers, armed, drilled, disciplined, and animated by patriotic, if mistaken, motives will make residence in China impossible for foreigners, will take back from foreigners everything that foreigners have taken from China, will pay off old grudges with interest, and will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms to many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, thus preparing for the future upheaval and disasters never even dreamt of. In 50 years' time there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government. There is not the slightest doubt of that. And if the Chinese Government continues to exist it will encourage—and it will be quite right to encourage—uphold, and develop the Chinese national movement. It bodes no good for the rest of the world, but China will be acting within its right, and will carry through the national programme.

CHINESE CATHOLICS.

The Rev. Father Gleason, who is with the United States troops in China and who was the only priest with the allied armies at the capture of Tientsin, writes as follows to a friend:—

As I mentioned in my last letter the Catholic priests here command a great deal of respect. They become like the people. They dress like the Chinese, shave the head but not the beard, and wear a queue. The first I met was a splendid character—a native of France—a Father Debus. He was dressed in blue cotton Chinese clothing, and when I met him he excitedly described his escape from the Boxers. With a native Chinese priest and his congregation of 600 Catholics he held out for two months against the Boxers in the village of Pao-ti-tien, and all their ammunition having been used they finally surrendered. The little Catholic flock was scattered, but the two priests were brought to Peitsan, where the ront gave them an opportunity to escape to Tientsin.

To my mind it requires heroic virtue even to dress up like a Chinese and more to live with them and as they live. Last Sunday a few hundred Chinese Catholics, who were camped under foreign protection outside the settlement, were marched to Mass under a French military guard, and it was a sight I will long remember. Some of the minor ceremonies were strange to me. The Chinese priest wore a square purple cap, open on the top and about eight inches high. Four flat, highly-embroidered sides hung from the top, so that no matter which way the body is bent one side flaps. There are two long streamers hanging from the cap much like those of a mitre. The queue is twisted around the alb. The cap is not discarded even at Communion time. The Chinese who served the Mass, although he might be bareheaded all day, wears a straw sort of hat, highly decorated in red.

The Chinese Catholics here abstain on Saturday as well as Friday, and they look upon it as lax that we abstain only one day during the week. A few days later I was present at a Solemn High Mass. The celebrant was a French priest and the deacon and sub-deacon were Chinese. They all wore the queue, as also the strange box cap above referred to, and eight Chinese boys served them. They were very prettily gowned. Over 500 Chinese received Holy Communion on this occasion. The men approached the altar first and the women after them. In the Japanese and Chinese churches the men and women are on opposite sides of the main aisle.

JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

The oldest paper in China, and probably in the world, is the *Pekin Gazette*. It publishes official notices and gives some news, but without comment. It dates at least 700 years back. A study of its columns reveals better than anything else the official corruption of China, for the punishment of corrupt mandarins is ridiculously inadequate. All other Chinese newspapers are published in treaty ports. The reason is obvious. Under the protection of the foreigners the publishers and editors are secure from prosecution. Many of these papers have foreign contributors, and some have foreigners as 'dummy' editors, to prevent interference. The *Shen-Pao*, Shanghai, is the most important. It combats corruption and abuse of all sorts, and is very influential. More than once it has caused unjust decrees to be declared null and void, and it has done much to lessen the application of torture in Chinese courts. Its collections for famine sufferers, etc., are always successful. More than once the Viceroy has tried to suppress it. The Viceroy of Cheh-Kiang, whom the paper once attacked, complained to the Tsung Li Yamen; but the Foreign Office confessed itself unable to suppress the paper. 'Moreover,' said Prince Kung, 'it is very interesting. We read it ourselves in Peking.' Even the Empress is reported to taste of this forbidden fruit. Advertising is carried on to a great extent in the Chinese papers, for the Chinese have not been slow in discovering the value of this method of improving business. The foreign news is meagre. The 'answers to correspondents' are important and very interesting, and the local news is extensive. Some of the Chinese papers are very decided jingoes, and the present troubles are doubtless due in part to their efforts.

THE MARTYRS' ROLL.

Official telegrams received in Paris announce the massacre of two more of our missionary bishops—Bishop Gregory Grassi, O.F.M., Titular-Bishop of Orthosa and Vicar-Apostolic of North Shan-si, with residence at To-yuan-fu, and his coadjutor, Bishop Francis Fogolla, O.F.M., Titular-Bishop of Bagri; the former, born 1833, was consecrated in 1876, the latter was born in 1839 and consecrated so lately as 1898. Together with them, two of their clergy, Fathers Elias and Balat, and seven nuns (Franciscan tertiarys, we suppose) were also put to death. Three more Jesuit missionaries, names not yet ascertained, have been slain in South-East Chi-li; and one more of the Paris Society, Father John Souvignat, has perished in North Manchuria. These despatches raise the number of known massacres of our missionaries to five bishops, 32 priests, and 10 nuns; how many others have perished it is as yet impossible to say. Still more difficult is it to ascertain how many of the native Catholics have been slaughtered. The latest courier from South Manchuria addressed to Father Delpert, the head of the Paris Missionary Seminary, briefly states that over 1000 have been beheaded in the Mukden district alone for refusing to apostatise, and so have become martyrs in the strict sense of the word.

The venerable Father Delpert mentioned in the preceding paragraph, who presides over the great missionary seminary at the present anxious crisis, celebrated his golden jubilee of priesthood recently. This remarkable man has had an interesting career. As a young missionary he went out to the Far East, and in 1851 became director of the college of his Society at Pulo-Pinang (Straits Settlements), whence he was recalled to Paris as one of the directors in 1855. His first election as Superior of the Mother House took place in 1867, and since then he has been re-elected no less than 10 times to that onerous post. It was during his tenure of office that the Society went through the terrible days of the Paris Commune, in which the seminary narrowly escaped destruction. At the present moment the venerable and honorable jubilarian presides over a Society which musters 34 archbishops and bishops and 1200 priests, nearly all of his spiritual children, and who are all united in veneration and affection for the 'grand old man,' of whom they are justly proud.

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

THE TACTICS OF THE BOERS.

Colonel A. Court gives the following summary of the novel and bewildering difficulties experienced at the front by commanders whose tasks are even now very imperfectly comprehended:—'The Boer invariably does the exact opposite of what common sense and military experience lead you to expect he is likely to do. He places his riflemen in trees and watercourses and some of his trenches in the strangest places. He drags his 6in guns with treble spans of oxen to the tops of hills 2000 feet above the surrounding country, and secretes his quick-firers in the lowest dongas. If you expect him to attack he is sure to be going away; and if all reports agree that he is on the trek he will probably attack you. He will let you go away when you get into a mess without the hammering you deserve, in perfect accord with the maxims of Dogberry. He will make a fortress out of a hole in the open country and defend it to the death; and he will spend thousands on the forts round his capital, and not defend them for 24 hours. He is the most extraordinary mixture of bravery and prudence, of openness and cunning, of good faith and duplicity, of shrewd sense and credulity; and from day to day you can never tell which of his many qualities he is about to present to you.

GENERAL BOTHA.

In his home, it is said by one who knows him, General Botha is a model husband and father, his wife is a cultured lady of charming appearance and demeanor, his children are well brought up and receiving the best of education, both in the language of their country and English. Nothing more charming could be imagined than the home life of the Botha family, and Lord Roberts, since going to Pretoria, has taken many opportunities to express the pleasure of himself and his esteemed consort at meeting the family of the plucky Commandant-General of the burgher army—a feeling which was freely reciprocated.

TROUBLE EVERYWHERE.

A Lancashire Liberal candidate gave me (says a London writer) an amusing account of his misfortunes during and after the election. While it was proceeding he was received in the streets with cries of 'Pro-Boer!' After it was over he took a holiday in a famous Flemish town, where he was hooted as an Englishman by small boys wearing caps adorned with the device 'Spion Kop!'

THE STATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

Letters received from Mr. George Hutchison, member for Patea, written from Johannesburg on November 19, give some curious glimpses of the position of affairs in that city and in the Transvaal generally, at the date mentioned. A few extracts may be of public interest. He says:—

Although the military headquarters have been removed from Pretoria to Johannesburg, civilians know next to nothing of what is taking place. It seems rather an incredible story to tell, but a fact nevertheless, that we rush greedily for the London *Times* to get news of the war movements in South Africa—some of them happening probably within a few miles of us. The one thing patent is that the war has assumed a new and more perplexing phase in the pin-pricks that are being inflicted by numerous bands of roving Boers, all well mounted and living on the country with plenty of everything, with one exception, that is ammunition, which I learn is becoming short. One result of this state of things is that the Mauser in many instances is being discarded and the old-fashioned Martini-Henry is taking its place, because there are neglected stores of the suitable sort of cartridges being fossicked out.

There are constant raids made on the railway communications, and terrible disorder on all the routes into this part of the Transvaal. One consequence is that, excepting a few influential individuals, no refugees have yet been permitted to return to Johannesburg. Naturally there is much discontent. The embargo on ladies is particularly felt; indeed, so far as I can ascertain, Mrs. H. is the only one that has got through. I wish it were otherwise, although, through the abounding kindness of male friends who have gathered around us, she and the lassies were never in better form or enjoyed themselves more. But so far as one can see the whole country is at least six months farther off settlement than would have been believed possible five months ago. Still there is a little movement in the town. The few men with money who have got here are settling the local labor partially at work, taking down hoardings and clearing off the accumulation of dust from shop windows, and such like. Beyond keeping them clear of water, and in readiness for working at the earliest possible moment, the mines are at a standstill. When the refugees return, and for months thereafter, there will most likely be a considerable amount of distress, as the newcomers, having spent their savings, will compete with one another for daily bread. I daresay a whole twelvemonth will elapse before business is restored, and even twice that time before it is in a healthy state.

Speaking at the celebration of the centenary of Mount Gambier, South Australia, the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way) said: 'Whilst mentioning the literature of this part of the country they ought not to pass over the Rev. Julian E. Woods. His history of Australian exploration was still the best and most exhaustive work upon the subject, and there was no book written in Australia which contained better or more melodious prose than his *Geological Observations in South Australia*, which was published in 1862. He had met many of the fine old men of the colonies, but he had never met a more attractive conversationalist than the late Father Woods.'

People We Hear About.

Henri de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, although of Jewish stock, is a devout Catholic, and strenuously denies the recent rumor of his defection.

The Duke of Norfolk was unanimously selected at a preliminary meeting of the Westminster City Councillors to be the first Mayor of Westminster.

Mr A. W. a'Beckett, the new president of the Institute of Journalists, is a Catholic. He is a contributor to the well-known paper, *Punch*, the editor of which is also a Catholic.

Sir Cornelius Alfred Maloney, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Windward Islands), has been appointed Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, in succession to Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. Both these distinguished servants of the State are Catholics.

The death is announced of Mr. W. F. Wakeman, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland. He was a friend and pupil of the late Dr. Petrie, and almost the sole survivor of a famous band of antiquaries who included amongst its members Sir William Wilde and Bishops Reeves and Graves.

Miss Bessie Macdonald, a Chicago girl, who has just been married in Paris to Baron Rudolph de Hirsch, a nephew of the late Baron Hirsch, was once in the Carl Rosa Opera Company and also a leading soprano in the Grand Opera Company at Chicago. When she was only a child she was passionately fond of music, and her training was completed by the best masters in Paris. It was here she met the Baron's sister, and a close friendship was formed between them. Miss Macdonald is a Catholic.

It is officially announced that Mr Charles Wilson, editor of the *New Zealand Mail*, and an ex-M.H.R. for Wellington Suburbs, has been appointed librarian in the General Assembly Library. Mr Wilson is a Yorkshire man. After spending some time on the Continent he came out to New Zealand, and was for some years a master at the Wanganui College. Later on he drifted into journalism, and edited newspapers in various parts of the North Island. About ten years ago he became editor of the *New Zealand Mail*. He is a well-known authority on books, and some very able reviews from his pen have appeared from time to time in the *Mail*. He possesses one of the best private libraries in Wellington, and as he is well read and a genuine lover of books he should find himself in congenial surroundings in the Parliamentary Library.

Once when Sir Charles Warren was a Captain of Sappers, he was in command of a small detachment in the South of England. One morning a man was arraigned before him on a charge of refusing to obey orders, the offender being a man who had rather a good opinion of himself, owing to the fact that he had once been a volunteer officer. 'I see,' observed Warren sternly, 'that you refused to sweep out a barrack-room when ordered to do so by Sergeant Jones. What have you got to say?' 'Really, sir,' stammered the accused, 'you don't seem to be aware that I have held her Majesty's Commission.' 'I wasn't,' answered the other, 'but that need not prevent you holding her Majesty's broom-handle when ordered to do so by your superior.'

A prominent Catholic baronet sends *M.A.P.* the following note of criticism and of interesting statistics:—I must really take exception (he writes) to a recent letter from a lady correspondent of *M.A.P.*, commenting on the so-called 'curious fact' that 'distinguished converts to Rome marry very seldom into Roman Catholic families,' and quoting the late Lord Bute as 'in this, as so many other matters, the exception that proves the rule.' Pray let me point out that the 'rule' is, in fact, exactly the contrary of what the fair writer in *M.A.P.* implies, and that nearly every distinguished convert in this country has married into an old Catholic family, unless he happened to be already married when he 'went over.' It will suffice to name the following instances to show that Lord Bute was rather an illustration of the rule than an exception to it. The Earls of Abingdon, Denbigh, and Granard (all converts), married respectively Miss Townley, of Townley; Miss Berkeley, of Spetchley; and the Hon. Frances Mary Petre. Viscount Encombe married the Hon. Mary Fraser, of Lovat; Lord Braye, Miss Walmeley; the tenth Lord Beaumont, the daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Tempest; Lord Ralph Kerr, Lady Anne Howard; Sir Henry Bellingham, Lady Constance Noel; Lady Flora Hastings, the Duke of Norfolk; Mr. James Hope Scott, Q.C., Lady Victoria Howard; and Mr. Scott-Murray, of Danesfield, the Hon. Amelia Fraser, of Lovat.

Many years ago he who is now Lord Roberts commanded a native regiment in India. The men were excellent fighting material, but the laws of *meum* and *tuum* were not strictly recognised. Still the line had to be drawn somewhere, and when a sergeant complained that his watch had been stolen it was felt that something must be done. At evening parade Major 'Bobs' harangued the regiment, and, understanding the native character, he adopted tactics that, in poker parlance, would be called 'bluffing.' Thus, before dismissing the men, he confidently announced that the thief was known to him personally, and that, unless the missing property was restored before *reville*, he would bring him to trial by court-martial. When at 'office hour' next morning the sergeant reported that his property had been restored, Bobs felt pleased with himself, but his elation was destined to be short-lived for a rude awakening was in store for him. While walking through the lines later in the day he chanced to hear a couple of his men discussing the affair and, thinking that he might discover the identity of the culprit, the amateur Sherlock Holmes softly approached the speakers. 'What a wonderful man the Sahib is,' said one in accents of admiration. 'He actually knew who stole the watch and made him replace it.' 'My brother,' answered the other in tones of contempt, 'of course the Sahib knew who stole the watch, because he took it himself.'

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NEW BOOKS.

THE PIANIST'S A.B.C. PRIMER AND GUIDE.

It is said that a prophet has no honor in his own country and in like manner we, in these colonies, look with coldness on the works of local authors, being under the impression that nothing worthy of notice can be produced outside of the United Kingdom. This is a mistake which will be rectified in time. We have been led to make these remarks through perusal of a bulky volume of over 700 pages, entitled *The Pianist's A.B.C. Primer and Guide*, by Mr. W. H. Webbe, a well known musician of Auckland. This is one of the most comprehensive musical treatises that we have had the pleasure of examining for a considerable time. The author is not alone a musician but also a literary man of no ordinary ability. He has in addition to the purely educational portion of the work collected and arranged in his primer a valuable mine of information regarding the history of the pianoforte, and notices of many eminent composers and players. In his preface the author states that his primer is not intended to supersede similar works but rather to supplement them. Here we differ from Mr Webbe, for we believe that if any young pianist studies this work carefully—and there is very little difficulty in doing this, for the writer has the faculty of condensation and of arranging his matter in a methodical manner—he or she will have little need of any other. As showing the wide scope of the book, we may mention that among the subjects dealt with are scales and intervals, touch, accentuation, phrasing and rhythm, the art of practising, the pedals, elementary harmony, counterpoint, composition, analysis, sight reading, expression, musical forms, examinations, the American organ, the pianoforte, musical history, composers, schools of music, etc. The work is well printed and is written in a clear and attractive manner, and the matter is put in a style which can be easily comprehended by the youngest child. Mr Webbe is to be highly complimented on the book, which has been very well received by the leading musical journals of the United Kingdom and America. The publishers are Messrs Forsyth Bros., London.

CONVENT SCHOOL, NEW PLYMOUTH.

THERE was a large attendance of ladies at the Sacred Heart High School, New Plymouth (says the *Daily News*) to inspect the pupils' work, and subsequently to witness the distribution of prizes. Compared with last year, when the standard of merit was very high, the work on view this year was a most creditable display, and showed in many respects a decided advance both in the art of designing and the manual dexterity in finishing. The Mountmellick work was, as usual, very handsome, and the white work was a step in advance of the excellent production of previous years, while in ornamental bed and pillow coverings some most artistic specimens were shown. There was a creditable display of paintings, especially of floral subjects. One of the most noticeable art productions was that of paper flowers, which were wonderfully true to nature, and arranged with commendable skill and taste. The little kindergarten folk had a corner for their worked outline drawings, and a capital display they made, several showing signs of budding genius. Altogether, the Rev. Mother and Sisters may well feel proud of their pupils for demonstrating so thoroughly the excellent results of their teaching. Among the exhibitors were Misses Kennedy, Brewer, Beamish, J. Burke, Connell, Brennan, Bourke, Hearne, and Arundell.

The prizes were distributed by the Mayor (Mr. E. Dockrill).

Mr. McDiarmid, hon. sec. of the local centre for Trinity College Musical Examinations, stated that one of the candidates from the school had gained the highest possible number of marks—the first time that such a creditable result had been attained since the centre was instituted in New Plymouth.

After the prizes had been handed to the recipients, the Rev. Father Treacy moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor for his presence on the occasion.

The Hon. W. T. Jennings warmly seconded the motion and made a few remarks particularly appropriate to the occasion.

The following was the prize-list:—

Good conduct—Boards, Katie Kennedy; Lena Bleasel; day pupils, Maud Buchanan and Elsie Bennett.

Christian doctrine—Senior division, Jessie Connell; junior division, Mary O'Connor; preparatory division, Kathleen Bennett.

Amiability—Boards, Mary Franklin; day pupils, Olive Cook.

Politeness—Boards, May Bent; day pupils, Ruby George, Florence Baddley.

Attendance—Alice Fischer.

Civil Service Class—General proficiency, Ruby Clarke; diligence, Freda Bent; English and composition, Lucy Ryan; arithmetic and Euclid, Freda Bent; geography and physiology, Lucy Ryan.

Class VII.—Reading, Alice Hearn; writing, Mary Brennan; English and composition, Josie Bourke; Euclid and arithmetic, Josie Bourke.

Class VI.—Highest marks, Annie Cave; writing, Lena Beamish; reading, Annabel McJanet; Euclid, Annie Cave; algebra, May Bent; English and composition, Lena Beamish.

Class V.—Highest marks, Maude Buchanan and Minnie Pote; diligence, Leita Brewer and Gladys Newland; composition, Dolly Brewer; English, Gertie Pipe and Mary Rawstron; reading, Mary O'Connor; arithmetic, Monica Emery and Mary Franklin; algebra, Monica Emery and Eily Ward; geography, Ruby George; general improvement, Ida Pote; writing, Dolly Brewer.

Class IV.—Highest marks, Bertha Anstice 1, Olive Cook 2; diligence, Winnie Bennett; reading, Dorothy Stott; writing, Hilda Stoddart; general improvement, Lena McGregor; arithmetic, Floesie Arundell.

Class III.—Diligence, Lena Bleasel.

Class II.—Highest marks, Violette Foote; diligence, Mary Calgher; reading, Dora Watt; spelling, Marion Hardy.

Class I.—Reading and writing, Meta Payne; arithmetic, Bella Oliver; spelling, Nellie Francis.

Preparatory.—Reading, recitation, and music, Katie Bennett; tables, general improvement, and music, Elsie Bennett; spelling, Hanna Hadfield.

Kindergarten.—Work, Dora Watt; gifts, Mary Calgher.

EXTRAS.

Senior division.—Needlework: Plain needlework, Alice Hearn; Mount Mellick, Leita Brewer; lace, Mary Brennan; fancy needlework, Katie Kennedy; drawn threadwork, Mary Jones; flower making, Katie Kennedy.

Junior division.—Needlework, Florence Baddley and Lizzie Bourke; plain needlework, Edna Cook.

Oil painting, Katie Kennedy; linear drawing, Alice Hearn 1, Monica Emery 2; French, Ruby Clarke; piano (special prize), Jessie Connell; 1st division, Lena Beamish; 2nd division, Gerty Pipe; 3rd division, Eily Ward; singing, Annie Cave; violin, Josie Bourke; devotedness, Annie Gray and May Guthrie.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

The Danish poet and novelist, Johannes Jørgensen, has become a Catholic.

Mme. Marholm, who was one of the distinguished German Protestant women's suffragists, has recanted and professed her conversion to the Catholic ideal of the Blessed Virgin for the uplifting and perfection of women.

Canon Gregson, M.A., well known in Melbourne, and who recently became a convert to the Catholic Faith, has, we (*Tribune*) are informed on reliable authority, been ordained for the diocese of Westminster.

Miss Kennedy, teacher of elocution at the Chicago School of Oratory, Miss Spooler and Miss Wolverne, of the Spooler Dramatic Company, were received into the Catholic Church at St. Rose's Home, Ocean City, Md., recently by Rev. J. D. Downing.

Rev. Alphonsus Haubrich, of the Order of Franciscan Minors, who recently seceded from the Order and announced his intention of entering the Protestant ministry, has recanted and returned to the true fold, and is now in Rome, where he awaits the penance to be imposed by his superiors.

On the first Sunday in November in the chapel of the convent of the Sacred Heart, New York, the Rev. Andrew R. L. Gunn, formerly a chaplain in the British Army, was received into the Catholic Church. Mr. Gunn is a married man, with four children, and was in the first expedition for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. He saw many years' service, after which he was connected with a pastorate in Jamaica, which he left four years ago to go to the United States.

A private letter to Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, of the Jesuit Fathers, New York, received from China, announces that Captain Herbert G. Squires, well known in military circles in New York city, and now attached to the United States legation in Peking, has become a convert to the Catholic faith, and has been received into the Church in the Chinese capital. Captain Squires was formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment, United States cavalry, and fought with distinction under the late General Custer. For six years he was military instructor at St. John's College, New York. He resigned his commission in the United States army and subsequently became the military attaché of the American legation at Berlin. After the expiration of his services in Berlin, he accepted the office of military attaché under Minister Conger in China, and played an important part in the recent troubles in Peking, in the defence of the lives and property of Americans in that city. In uniting with the Catholic Church Captain Squires is joined by his wife and other members of his family.

Among the names of Anglican clergymen (says the *London Tablet*) who have been received into the Catholic Church since the publication, in September, 1896, of the Bull, *Apostolica Curæ*, on Anglican Orders, are the following:—Rev. David Lloyd Thomas, rector of Grainsby, near Grimsby; Rev. Henry Patrick Russell, vicar of St. Stephen's, Devonport; Rev. Arthur Heintz Faive, sometime vicar of Burton, Cheshire, and curate of St. Margaret's, Princes road, Liverpool; Rev. B. W. Maturin, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley, Oxford; Rev. H. Mather, curate of St. Bartholomew's, Brighton; Rev. John N. L. Clarke, curate of St. John's, East London, Cape Colony; Rev. A. St. Leger Westall, curate of St. Saviour's, Croydon; Rev. W. Evans, of Splottroad, Cardiff; Rev. Hamilton Macdonald, a naval chaplain attached to H.M.S. Vernon; Rev. George Alston, of Llanthony Abbey, and later a member of the Cowley community at Oxford; Rev. A. B. Sharpe, vicar of St. Peter's, Vauxhall; Rev. Thomas Barnes, curate of St. Peter's, Vauxhall; Rev. H. A. Fuller, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. W. R. Clarke, curate of Aughton, Ormskirk; Rev. Edmund Jackson, of Barnsley; Rev. Hubert Hickman, vicar of St. Mary's District Church, Frome; Rev. W. Duthoit, LL.D., chaplain at Gotha; Rev. Edward H. Bryan, vicar of Hansall; Rev. C. R. Chase, vicar of All Saints', Plymouth; Rev. John H. Filmer, curate of St. Margaret's, Roath, Cardiff; Rev. Edward Arthur Harris, curate and precentor at St. Alban's, Holborn; Rev. Archibald Charles Hentley, curate of St. Peter's, London Docks, and of St. Mark's, Jarrow; Rev. G. T. Gorman, curate of St. Clement's, City road; Rev. M. J. Richards, chaplain at Malling Abbey, Kent.

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.—“*.”

Diocesan News.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 29.

Despite the unseasonable weather the earlier Masses at the Pro-Cathedral were well attended on Christmas morning. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by his Lordship Bishop Grimes, the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G. being assistant priest, and the Very Rev. Dean Foley and Rev. Father Leen deacon and subdeacon respectively. The music was Beethoven's Mass in C, well rendered by a full choir and orchestra, Mr H. H. Loughnan conducting and Miss Funston presiding at the organ. The soloists were—Soprano, Mrs A. Mead; alto, Miss A. Bryant; tenor, Mr W. McKay; and bass, Mr D. Roche. Novello's setting of the 'Adeste Fideles' was sung at the Offertory, Mrs H. H. Loughnan taking the alto solo. The bishop preached on the Feast of the day. At Vespers his Lordship again pontificated. The high and side altars were tastefully adorned with choice flowers, and in the sanctuary there was a profusion of palms and pot plants, kindly supplied by Miss White. The body of the church was adorned with garlands and festoons of evergreens, the work of Mrs A. Mead and Misses White, Bryant, Kearney, and Hayward. The crib was nicely arranged by Mr Frank Gehegan. Masses were also celebrated at the outlying churches.

At St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, Masses were celebrated at 7 and 9.30 a.m. and High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Father Marnane, who preached an instructive sermon on a text from the Gospel of the day—'And the word was made flesh.' The music was Haydn's Mass No. 2, well rendered by the choir, assisted by an efficient orchestra, Mr H. Rossiter conducting and Mrs. W. D. Cronin presiding at the organ. The various solos were given with good effect. The high and side altars were profusely decorated with flowers and foliage and presented a particularly pleasing appearance. At the earlier Masses the greater portion of the congregation received Holy Communion. Masses were also celebrated in the suburban churches attached to the parish. In the evening there were Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A crib was arranged in the church in a very devotional manner.

St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton, was decorated for Christmas Day by the Sisters of Mercy in a very tasteful manner and Masses were celebrated at 6.30, 8, and 9 a.m. by the Very Rev. Dean Foley, and in the evening there were devotions, sermon by the Dean, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Good congregations were the rule throughout the day.

The Church of the Holy Name, Ashburton, was very effectively decorated for the great festival, and numerous members of the congregation approached the Holy Table at the early Masses celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell and Rev. Father Crotty.

At Rangiora large congregations attended the Masses celebrated by the Rev. Father Hyland, the decorations being particularly tasteful.

The members of St. Mary's choir, at the invitation of the Rev. Father Marnane, adjourned to the presbytery, Manchester street, after the services on Christmas Day, when Mr. H. Rossiter, on their behalf, presented the organist, Mrs W. D. Cronin, with a purse of sovereigns on the occasion of her retirement from the position so long and ably filled in connection with the church. The Rev. Father Marnane expressed his great regret that ill-health compelled Mrs. Cronin to relinquish her duties, and spoke in complimentary terms of the great service she had rendered and the material assistance given by her on all occasions.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes presided at the annual vacation entertainment and distribution of prizes in connection with St. Mary's Convent of Mercy High School, Colombo street, when the following excellent programme was well rendered by the pupils:—Pianoforte duet (2 pianos), Misses N. Turner, H. Flynn, G. Bodington, N. Bower; chorus, pupils; violin solo, Miss H. Flynn; action song, infants; pianoforte duet (2 pianos), Misses M. Flynn, V. Cameron, E. Harris, D. Marks; drill, 12 little boys; pianoforte solo, Miss M. Flynn; chorus, pupils; violin duet (2 violins), Misses P. Bain and H. Flynn; vocal solo, Miss Hutchison; pianoforte duet (2 pianos), Misses G. Smith, M. Brown, L. Joyce, L. Bain; drill, young ladies; pianoforte solo (2 pianos), Misses M. Flynn and E. Thompson; chorus, pupils.

The prize list was as follows:—

Christian Doctrine—Hilda Flynn 1, May Wood 2, Lennie Moss, 3.

Good Conduct—Maud Hine.

Arithmetic—Peggie Bain 1, Hilda Flynn 2, Alice Nelson 3, Jane Donnelly 4, Gordon Procter 5, Bernard Murray 6, Vernon Haydon 7.

Grammar and Composition—Muriel Brown 1, Nellie Turner 2.

Writing—Lilian Simpson 1, Frances Flynn 2, Grace Plummer 3, Horace Hunt 4, Stanley Lloyd 5, Alfred White 6, Willie Strouts 7.

Reading and Recitation—Nellie Turner 1, Lucy Fleming 2, Muriel Simpson 3, Gwendoline Procter 4, Leah Selig 5, Irene Lane 6, Perl Lloyd 7.

Geography—Hilda Flynn 1, Alice Nelson 2, Lucy Fleming 3, Carl Plummer 4, Cyril White 5.

Spelling and dictation—Frances Flynn 1, Dorothy Procter 2, Vida Rayner 3, Nellie Goggan 4, Victor White 5, Basil Haskins 6, Willie Goode 7, Arnold Roche 8.

Drawing—Landscape, Lilian Bain; freehand, Lizzie Joyce, Peggie Bain, Herbert Wood.

Needlework—Muriel Brown 1, Lilian Bain 2.

French—Muriel Brown.

Shorthand and typewriting—Lizzie Joyce.

Music (instrumental)—Maggie Flynn 1, Percy Augarde 2, Lizzie Joyce 3; violin: Hilda Flynn 4, Nellie Turner 5, Nessie Bower 6.

Music (theoretical)—Nellie Turner.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

The last Christmas of the century has passed away, and in Timaru it varied little from its predecessors. The usual excursion trains carried away a good number of townsfolk to other districts to spend their holidays, while they brought many pleasure seekers to enjoy the attractions the town affords. On Christmas Eve the town presented a gay appearance, the different business places being gaily decorated and showing their choicest and best goods to tempt the crowd that thronged the streets.

Christmas morning broke dull and cold, but notwithstanding the three Masses celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart were well attended. The Rev. Father Tubman celebrated High Mass and also preached on the gospel of the day, concluding his sermon by wishing one and all a merry Christmas. The choir, under the baton of Mr. Mayne, sang Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle,' the vocalists being Mrs. T. Lynch and Miss McGuinness (sopranos), Miss McKennah (alto), Messrs. Jefferson and Eiby (tenors), and Messrs. McDonald and Bennetts (basses). The 'Adeste Fideles' was sung at the Offertory. In the evening Hummel's 'O Salutaris' was exquisitely sung by Mrs. T. Lynch. Miss M. McGuinness presided at the organ and played in her usual finished style. The church decorations are deserving of special mention. The altar was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, garlands of flowers swung gracefully around the aisles, and folds of green drapery hung from the beams to the sides of the church, with the motto 'Glory to God in the highest and peace on earth to men of good will' in gold and silver lettering. At night the church looked exceedingly pretty, and great credit is due to Misses McGowan and McCabe and their assistants for the successful manner in which they carried out the decorations. The Rev. Father Aubry officiated at Fairlie and the Rev. Father Pertuis at St. Andrews, making in all eight Masses celebrated in the parish on Christmas Day.

The Rev. Father Kelly, S.J., arrived in Timaru from Sydney on Thursday, and is to conduct a retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart for the religious. A retreat for the ladies of this and the neighboring parishes will also be preached by the Rev. Father, commencing on January 7 and ending on the 12th.

The Marist Brothers are in Wellington at the annual retreat of their Order.

Much joy is felt in Timaru at the advancement of three of its former parish priests. Father Aubry has been appointed adviser to the head of the Marist Order in Lyons, Archdeacon Devoy as Provincial of the same Order in New Zealand, and Father Lewis Vicar-General at Wellington. The prospect of an occasional visit from our former popular parish priest, Archdeacon Devoy, is hailed with general satisfaction. The good news is not without a tinge of apprehension, as Timaru seems such a happy vantage ground or stepping stone for promotion we have some fears concerning our worthy pastor, and much as we would wish his advancement we are selfish enough not to wish it fearing we may lose him.

At the Point township the bazaar in aid of the church funds was a pronounced success, £275 being the gross receipts, the net profit being £250, a result that Father Galerne and his lady assistants may be well proud of.

The bazaar at Waimate was also commenced under very favorable auspices. It was opened by Major Steward, M.H.R., in a happy speech, a graceful reference being made to the services of Father Goutenoire, a former parish priest. On the platform were Dr. Barclay (Mayor of Waimate) and the Rev. Fathers Regnault, O'Connell, and Tubman. A satisfactory result is anticipated, and judging from the well-filled stalls and the success of the opening it is sure to be realised.

The quarterly meeting of the Hibernian Society was held in their new rooms, St. John's Hall, on Thursday. The president (Mr M. F. Dennehy) occupied the chair. Previous to the usual business the president thanked the Rev. Father Tubman for placing such an excellent meeting-room at their disposal. Correspondence was received from Rev. Brother Mark, Wellington, thanking the branch for their resolution of sympathy and congratulations forwarded to him over the Stoke trials, and from the district secretary forwarding instructions re the juvenile branch which it is proposed to establish. Delegates (Messrs M. F. Dennehy and P. Kane) were appointed to attend the annual meeting to be held in Dunedin in February. The receipts for the evening amounted to £40. After the meeting a social hour was spent. The toasts of the chaplain (Rev. Father Tubman), past chaplain (Archdeacon Devoy), and the president were proposed with musical honors, and a most pleasant meeting brought to a close.

The Rev. Father Tubman has appointed Mr. P. Kane as collector to receive subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the Marist Brothers in the Stoke cases. The thanks of all Catholics are due to the Timaru Herald for the spirit of fair play it displayed, and for its manly and cool headed action in connection with those trials. In a leader before the event it pointed out with almost prophetic knowledge the upshot of the whole fiasco. The Herald stands out in marked distinction from many of its screaming and hysterical contemporaries throughout the Colony. The Herald has one of the few editors in New Zealand who kept his head cool and who can look back with complacency on his consistent and manly action during the persecutions the much injured Brothers were subjected to.

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- January 6, Sunday.—Feast of the Epiphany.
 " 7, Monday.—St. Pega, Virgin.
 " 8, Tuesday.—St. Adrian, O.S.B., Abbot.
 " 9, Wednesday.—Ven. Thomas Reynolds and Bartholomew Roe, Martyrs.
 " 10, Thursday.—St. Gildas, Abbot.
 " 11, Friday.—St. Arcadius, Martyr.
 " 12, Saturday.—St. Kentigern, Bishop.

VENERABLE THOMAS REYNOLDS AND BARTHOLOMEW ROE, MARTYRS.

The mild and gentle character of Charles I. along with the influence of his Catholic consort, Henrietta Maria, caused a temporary cessation of the bloody scenes of persecution which had disgraced the reigns of the two preceding monarchs. It was, in fact, the king's unwillingness to sign the death warrants of convicted priests which formed one of the most common causes of complaint on the part of the Parliament, and helped to embitter the dispute which led to his dethronement. It is no wonder, therefore, that when the reins of government fell into the hands of the popular leaders, a fresh outbreak of persecution took place, and the barbarities of former years were renewed. Accordingly we find that the year 1641 was marked by the execution of several priests for pure matters of religion, which were construed by the cruel laws of Elizabeth into the crime of treason. Among these glorious martyrs the Venerable Thomas Reynolds (whose real name was Green) and Bartholomew Roe were conspicuous for their learning and piety, as well as for the courage and constancy with which they endured a long imprisonment and a cruel death for their Divine Master. The former was a secular priest, a native and student of Oxford, who, being converted to the Faith, was educated for the priesthood abroad; while the latter, Father Roe, was a member of the Benedictine Order, and belonged to a respectable family in Suffolk. His conversion from the Established Church was brought about by a singular providence of God.

While pursuing his studies at Cambridge it chanced that Mr. Roe, during a visit which he paid to St. Albans, heard speak of a certain Catholic recusant who was there imprisoned. Feeling assured that he would easily be able to convince him of the absurdities of the Romish doctrine, he paid a visit to the gaol, and entered into conversation with him on the subject of religion. To his surprise he found the prisoner, though only a mechanic, quite able to defend his faith, and even to press him closely on certain matters of dispute. The consequence was that he began to feel uneasy about his own position, and, being thoroughly sincere, lost no time in consulting books and conferring with Catholic priests on the subjects in question. Being at length assured of the Faith, he quitted the university and retired to Flanders, where he was received into the Church and embraced the religious state in the Order of St. Benedict. Soon after he was ordained priest, Father Roe was sent by his superiors on the English mission, where, by his zealous preaching and frequent conferences with Protestants, he effected many conversions. After some time he fell into the hands of the persecutors and was committed to prison, where he suffered great hardships. Being released through the mediation of the Spanish ambassador, he was sent into exile, but soon returned to England. After two years he was again apprehended at St. Albans, and having been sent to London he was committed to the Fleet. There he remained for 17 years, enjoying at times a certain degree of liberty, which enabled him to devote himself to the duties of the ministry.

Being at length arraigned by order of Parliament, he was transferred to Newgate, and brought up at the New Bailey on the charge of exercising his priestly office. Upon the evidence of a fallen Catholic he was found guilty and condemned to death. Upon the morning of his execution he had the consolation of celebrating Mass in the prison at an early hour, a privilege enjoyed also by the companion of his martyrdom, Father Reynolds. The latter was far advanced in years, being about 80 years old, and was executed in virtue of a sentence passed upon him 14 years previously. He was a man of remarkable meekness and gentleness, beloved alike by Protestants and Catholics. During the journey to Tyburn the two priests took the opportunity of making their last confessions to one another and receiving absolution.

Upon their arrival at Tyburn, Father Reynolds addressed the people, assuring them that though he had lived in England as a priest for 40 years, no word of treason had ever passed his lips, nor had such a thought ever entered his breast. While he was thus speaking, his companion employed himself in reconciling to God two of the convicts who were to suffer with them, and who afterwards died with every token of sincere repentance. He then began in his turn to speak to the people, but, being interrupted by the sheriff, asked permission to put to him a single question, namely, whether in case he conformed to the Established Church he would undertake that his life would be spared. 'That will I,' replied the sheriff promptly, 'and I will answer for your life with my own.' 'See, then,' said Father Roe, turning to the people, 'why it is that I am come to die, and whether my religion be not my only treason.' Having mounted the cart, the two confessors kissed devoutly the ropes, which they then placed about their necks, and recited alternately the psalm *Miserere*. This they continued along with other prayers until the cart was drawn away, and their happy souls were released from their earthly prison. They were permitted to hang until they were dead, when their bodies were cut down and dismembered. Meanwhile the people pressed round eager to dip cloths in the blood of the martyrs, or to carry off some portion of their precious relics. They suffered on January 21, A.D. 1641.

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BROTHER BASIL.

CONVENT OF MERCY HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Philomena's High School, Convent of Mercy, South Dunedin, took place on Tuesday afternoon, December 18. The Right Rev. Dr. Verdon presided and the Rev. Father Coffey was also present. The distribution was preceded by a short entertainment consisting of instrumental selections, recitations, and choruses, at the conclusion of which his Lordship congratulated the children on their success during the year and wished them a happy Christmas. The following is the prize list:—

Senior division—Christian doctrine: Silver medal, Annie Sheridan; hon. mention, L. Mee, N. Twomey. Good conduct: Silver medal, Evelyn Scanlon; hon. mention, T. McGowan, A. Sheridan, L. Mee. Harmony (Trinity College): Silver medal, Annie Sheridan; hon. mention, N. Twomey. Highest marks for year: Silver medal, L. Mee. Art needlework: Silver medal, N. Twomey. Drawing: Silver medal, Maggie Brennan. Music, Evelyn Scanlon; elocution, L. Mee; attendance, N. Cunningham; reading, L. Tonar; geography, N. Kennelly; general improvement, T. McGowan; composition, L. Moynihan; writing, N. Twomey; singing, G. Tubman; amiability (awarded by the votes of the pupils): Silver cross, Lucy Mee.

Junior division—Religious knowledge, Winnie Marlow, N. Maloney; reading, N. Mahoney, Imelda Gaffney; arithmetic, E. Dunford; writing, J. Matheson; spelling, E. Sheridan; deportment and politeness, A. Paton; general proficiency, W. Marlow; improvement in music, M. Curran; arithmetic, Christopher Marlow; elocution, Christopher Marlow; order, E. Cruse.

Kindergarten—N. Mee, E. Weaver, V. Marlow, M. Keyes, M. Hannigan, M. Sharkie, J. Perkins, F. Marlow, J. Marlow, C. Cameron, J. Hannigan, J. Campbell.

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Irish News.

ARMAGH.—Profession at Ardee.—In the early part of November the ceremony of the profession of a nun took place at Ardee. The young lady who made her vows and became a professed Sister of Mercy was Miss Katie M'Mahon, fourth daughter of Mr. James M'Mahon, of Armagh. The Very Rev. Canon A. Rogers, P.P., Ardee, representing his Eminence Cardinal Logue, officiated.

Help for the Evicted Tenants.—The priests and people of the Archdiocese of Armagh have come to the rescue of the wounded soldiers of the land war in a way which reflects infinite credit upon them. The collections already taken up in Dundalk, Ardee, and elsewhere are splendid testimony to the generosity of these sturdy northern patriots. In the small town of Ardee alone £50 has been subscribed. If the country at large (says the *Catholic Times*) would only take the matter up in the same spirit, these long-suffering people would soon be provided with homes of their own. As long as they remain on the roadside, the farmers of Ireland for whom they sacrificed themselves will have little to be proud of. They should see to it that the taunt of ingratitude so often levelled at them is not borne out in this case. We often hear of the ingratitude of England towards her wounded soldiers. The sacrifice of these latter cannot be compared with those of the evicted tenants who sacrificed their entire families—fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children for the common weal.

ANTRIM.—Actions for Damages.—Close on 80 actions for damages have been entered in the Belfast Courts against the owners of the Dromedary and Alligator for injuries and loss sustained through the collision between those steamers in Belfast Lough last July.

CARLOW.—Consecrating a High Altar at Newtown Church.—On Sunday, November 4, the ceremonies in connection with the consecration of the new high altar and the blessing of a new bell in Newtown Church, County Carlow, were performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Foley. The design of the altar was prepared by Mr. Patrick O'Neill, architect.

Destruction of Hunting Stables.—Mr. Ward, of Bagnalstown, suffered a severe loss recently through the destruction by fire of his extensive hunting stables.

CORK.—Death of a Cork Woman in San Francisco.—News has been received in Cork of the death in San Francisco of Mrs. O'Reilly at the venerable age of 102 years. Mrs. O'Reilly was born in 1795 at Rathclare, County of Cork, Ireland. In 1867 she went to America and resided in San Francisco nearly all the time since she crossed the Atlantic. Her rules of life were to live plainly, observe regular habits and always keep mind and body occupied. As age crept upon her her occupation narrowed down to knitting, and up to the time she was taken with her fatal illness she was constantly busy during all the day with her knitting needles. Up to within a few hours of her death she retained all her senses. Her sight and hearing were perfect, and she boasted that doctors were never numbered among her acquaintances. Medicines she never took and she never had an hour's illness until a few days before her death, when she contracted a severe cold.

DUBLIN.—Want of Practical Patriotism.—A Dublin weekly, the *Leader*, has an apt article on the almost universal use of English shoddy by Irishmen. English material and English make are found everywhere. Irish material and Irish make form the rare exception. The Irish laborer can get an honest well-wearing suit of ready-made Irish clothes for 21 shillings, but very few of his class insist upon having Irish-made coats. This to the casual reader may seem a small matter, but in a country of extreme poverty it is a matter of the first magnitude. The *Leader* estimates that two millions of men and women spend three pounds a year on clothes, and that they might, were they so minded, procure all the material and labor as cheaply and advantageously in Ireland, and points out that there might be a total possible home-trade in clothes alone of six millions sterling per annum. The amount that Ireland actually spends on Irish clothes is estimated at \$400,000. The causes for this unpatriotic boycott of Irish manufacture may well baffle the best minds. For years and years in print and on platform the populace have been exhorted to give their own countryman a fair chance in his handicapped race with English and other foreigners, but the people somehow prefer to obtain their supplies of clothing from outside the country, and create no demand for Irish material for manufacturing ready-made clothing. The *Leader* is disposed to blame the merchant tailors. The big drapery houses, it writes, give a good deal of encouragement to Irish cloth. But the merchant tailors as a body are too 'high-class' altogether. If they do get Irish stuff, they buy it in London or Scotland, for it would never do for 'high-class' merchant tailors to buy from a mere Irish wholesale house, and the patriotic people who deal with them are apparently abetting them, or are afraid to protest against the boycott. Unquestionably this opinion is supported by unpalatable but undoubted facts. Still, the merchant tailors are the merest fraction of the people, who could, if they so cared, create a demand for products racy of the soil; and for some reason or other the people seem in no way to care.

A Sporting Doctor.—Surgeon M'Ardle of Dublin, who was recently elected, by a large majority, to the vacancy in the Council of the College of Surgeons, is an instance of an eminent and very successful surgeon who is well known in the sporting world. He is a connoisseur of dogs and horses, a smart whip (especially with a tandem), a clever shot, and has at various times owned and run winners on the Turf—besides the rather unusual distinction of having several well-known horses named after him.

Thomas Davis's Anniversary.—The anniversary of the birth of Thomas Davis was celebrated by the holding of a grand National Concert in the large Concert Room of the Rotunda. Mr. T. O'Neill Russell presided, and there was a crowded attendance.

The Royal University.—At the ceremony of conferring degrees in connection with the Royal University, Dublin, Lord Morris, who presided, delivered a speech, the 'Jingo' tone of which gave considerable offence. A number of those present showed their dissent by frequent interruptions and the singing of patriotic songs, including 'God save Ireland' and 'Who fears to speak of '98.' The almost unanimous opinion of those present was that while Lord Morris has a perfect right to his opinions on the South African War and kindred subjects, he should have reserved them for elsewhere. The results of the examinations show once more the supremacy of the unendowed Catholic colleges. Three of the four studentships go to Catholic students:—Miss Mary Bowler, B.A., of the Loreto College, Stephen's green, in Modern Literature; Patrick J. Boylan, of Clonliffe College, in Mental and Moral Philosophy; and Alphonsus J. O'Farrelly, of University College, Stephen's green, in Experimental Science. The remaining studentship in Mathematical Science goes to James Rice, of Queen's College, Belfast.

FERMANAGH.—Success of a Maghera Lady.—Among the few who secured the much-coveted distinction of first-class honors with a first-class exhibition at the recent examinations for the degree of B.A. in R.U.I. is Miss Helena Walsh. This young lady is a daughter of Mr. Louis Walsh, Maghera, and she has had a most brilliant scholastic career. As an intermediate student her success was very marked. In the three grades, junior, middle, and senior, she secured the large gold medal for first place in grade, and the small gold medal for first place in modern languages. In middle grade she had the unique distinction of being the only girl who ever beat the boys. All through her university course she has been an exhibitor, and in 1897 she carried off a scholarship for modern literature. Miss Walsh has been engaged to teach German and Italian in the Loreto Convent, Letterkenny.

GALWAY.—Reception at the Westport Convent.—At the Convent of Mercy, Westport, the ceremony of conferring the white veil took place recently, when Miss Theresa Henry, third daughter of Mr. Richard Henry, merchant, Ballyhaunis, was received into the Order, taking in religion the name of Sister Francis Borgia. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, officiated.

KERRY.—Congratulating a School Teacher.—The Irish National Teachers have been offering their congratulations to Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, a member of their body, who has been elected M.P. for West Kerry.

LOUTH.—A Martyr to Duty.—The cause of Catholic charity and education in Ireland has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mother M. Evangelist Bradley, superioress and foundress of St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, Drogheda, one of the most successful in Ireland. Mother Evangelist, whose life in religion extended over nearly 50 years, entered the convent when Ireland was decimated by famine and fever, and for the long period of nearly half a century that intervened between her novitiate and her death, she devoted herself with untiring zeal and unbounded success to the comfort and relief of the suffering and the poor. Her death was worthy of her life. She had gone to assist in the nursing of the poor house hospital patients, and was herself struck down by a fatal malady to which she speedily succumbed. Her funeral from the poor house to the convent cemetery was a very impressive and touching ceremonial.

MAYO.—Death of a County Councillor.—Mr. William P. Flatley, M.E., member of the Mayo County Council, died at his residence, Claremorris, after a week's illness. Deceased was only 39 years of age. Mr. Flatley was a prominent figure in the United Irish League movement, and the news of his death was received with widespread regret throughout the county.

The Cost of a Kick.—At the Ballinrobe Quarter Sessions Mr. G. O'Connor, B.L., applied on behalf of Constable Kelly, of the Ballyhaunis Police Station, for £200 for malicious injury sustained while in the discharge of his duty at Ballyhaunis. Mr. A. B. Kelly opposed on behalf of the Mayo County Council. The evidence in the case was: On August 18 a special harvest train was leaving Ballyhaunis, and a harvest-man named Nestor kicked up a row with the stationmaster about his ticket, and was not permitted to travel with the train. He then assaulted the stationmaster and was ejected from the station forcibly. When outside the station he fell, and was arrested and brought to the barrack, and while there he gave Constable Kelly a kick in the shin. Constable Kelly had to go to hospital. Dr. Crean, who first attended him, said, in his opinion, he would require 12 months' rest, or else he would not be able to discharge his duty as a policeman. Dr. Kelly agreed. His Lordship allowed £200, to be levied on the County of Mayo.

MEATH.—Death of a Religious.—The death is reported of Mother Mary Bernard Farrell, which occurred at the Convent of Mercy, Navan. The deceased nun was in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

ROSCOMMON.—The British Minister at Constantinople.—Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, accompanied by his wife and children, has arrived at the family seat, Dundermott, County Roscommon.

WICKLOW.—The Parnell Estate.—With reference to Mr. Boylan's offer to transfer the entire Parnell estate to Mr. John Howard Parnell for £8000, Mr. John Redmond points out that under the terms of their trust the trustees of the American Parnell Estate Fund are unable to deal with the estate as a whole or with any portion of it except the house and demesne of Avondale.

GENERAL.

The Irish Pilgrimage to Rome.—The only lay member of the Irish pilgrimage admitted to private audience with the Holy Father was Count Moore.

Interesting Reminiscences.—The absence of Mr. T. D. Sullivan from the House of Commons will have some compensating advantage for the leisure it will insure will, it is understood, be devoted to the writing of his Reminiscences, which his many friends have urged him to take in hand. The book ought to throw a good many interesting sidelights on Irish movements during the last half a century, for Mr. Sullivan has been more or less identified with all of them, and possesses an extensive inside knowledge to which few of his contemporaries can lay claim. He has been a journalist, a prominent personality in the civic life of Dublin, of which he was twice Lord Mayor, and a writer of verse whose stirring patriotic lyrics have been as familiar as household words in the mouths of more than one generation in Ireland, and a very active politician who has borne no inconsiderable share in the making of recent Irish history. He is equally respected by those who share his views and those who differ from him.

THE 'BUDGET.'

THE word 'Budget' came into our language from the low-Latin through Norman-French. The original word was 'bolga,' which appears to have been the Gaulish word for a leather bag. In Italian this became 'bolgeta,' a little bag, and this in turn became the French 'bougette.' This was the name of the bag, not unlike a barrister's brief bag, in which the national accounts were taken to the Parliament House to be discussed, and gradually the name of the bag became transferred to its contents. Thus 'Budget' came to be the name of the statement of the national finances presented every year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

HOME PICTURES.

CATHOLICS (says an American contemporary) are the inheritors of noble traditions of art; but to look at many of the pictures offered for sale in Catholic art stores and hung upon the walls of many Catholic homes, would lead to the belief that we are still in the rudimentary stage, where gaudiness is the test of value.

Religious pictures should have a place in every home, and in our day there is no excuse for these being eyesores. A generation or so back chromos may have been the only sort of pictures within the reach of any but the wealthiest; but of late new methods have been introduced and improved upon until now works of real artistic merit can be purchased for a price that brings them within the reach of everyone. Etchings and engravings, photographs, and photogravures, artotype and half-tones, these have followed one upon the other so rapidly that they have now brought really good art within the reach of the humblest household.

Nearly all the masterpieces of the art world have been reproduced in one or another of these methods, and as a result the great works of religious art can be purchased in these reproductions for a mere trifle.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—*.*

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

A RICH RETURN.

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

SOME POPULAR IRISH WRITERS OF THE CENTURY.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM, born at Ballyshanon; died November 18, 1889.

John Ranim, born in Kilkenny, April 3, 1798; died August 1, 1842. **Michael Joseph Barry**, born in Cork, 1817; died January, 1889. **Lieut-Colonel William Blacker**, born at Carrickblacker, County Armagh, died November, 1855. **Dion Bouicault**, born Dublin, 1822; died September, 1890. **Joseph Brennan**, born Cork, 1828; died New Orleans, 1857. **Frances Brown**, born County Donegal, 1816; died August 25, 1879—the blind poetess and novelist.

Jeremiah Joseph Callanan, born Cork, 1795; died Lisbon, 1829. **John T. Campion**, born 1814. **John Keegan Casey**, born Mount Dalton, near Mullingar, August 1846; died March, 1870. **Andrew Cherry**, born Limerick, 1762; died Monmouth, 1812. *The Bay of Biscay* and *The Shamrock* still enjoy popular favor.

John D'Alton, born at Beesville, County West Meath, 1792; died Dublin, 1867. **Francis Davis**, born Cork, 1810; died 1885. **Thomas Osborne Davis**, born Mallow, 1814; died in Dublin, 1845. **Thomas Dermody** (the Chatterton of Ireland), born Ennis, 1775; died Sydenham, 1802. **Aubrey Thomas De Vere**, born at Curragh Chase, County Limerick, 1814, on January 10; still living. **Ellen Mary Downing**, born Cork, 1828; died 1869. As a girl of 17, began to write for the *Nation*, and was soon one of its most favorite poets: she was known as 'Mary of the Nation.' **William Drennan**, born Belfast, 1754; died February, 1820. Founded the *United Irishman*. **Helen Selina Blackwood** (Lady Dufferin), born 1807; died 1867. Granddaughter of R. B. Sheridan, she and her sisters, the Honorable Mrs. Morton, and the Duchess of Somerset, worthily sustained the reputation of the family. Her ballads and poems were the genuine outcome of a deep and understanding love of the Irish people, and secured her their affection. **Sir Charles Gavan Duffy**, born in Monaghan, 1816. With Thos. Davis and John Blake Dillon he founded the *Nation*, the paper of the Irish race for years. Of late years he has resided in the south of Europe.

Fahy, Francis A. ('Dreolin') is a brilliant contemporary Irish poet. **Sir Samuel Ferguson**, born Belfast, 1810; died at Howth, August 9, 1886. Translated from the Celtic, as also did **George Fox**. **John de Jean Fraser**, born near Burr, 1809; died Dublin, March, 1852. **Thomas Furlong**, close friend of O'Connell, born Co. Wexford, 1794; died 1827.

Arthur Gerald Geoghegan, born Dublin, 1810; died November, 1889. Author of *Monks of Killeen*. **Alfred Perceval Graves**, born Dublin, 1846. **Gerald Griffin**, born Limerick, 1803, died Cork, 1840. *The Collegians*, greatest work. Entered Christian Brothers.

Charles Graham Halpine, born Oldcastle, 1820; died New York, 1868. Wrote under the name of 'Myles O'Reilly.' **Michael Hogan** ('Bard of Thomond'), born at Thomondgate, Limerick, 1832; died a few years ago.

John Kells Ingram, L.L.D., born at Newry, 1820. F.T.C., Dublin, and librarian. **Thomas Caulfield Irwin**, born Co. Down, 1823.

Robert Dwyer Joyce, M.D., born Glenosheen, Limerick, 1830; died Dublin, 1883.

Rose Kavanagh, born at Killadroy, 1859; died 1891. **John Keegan**, born Queen's Co., 1809; died 1849. **Mary Eva Kelly** (Mrs. Kevin O'Doherty). Her husband suffered 10 years for his country after 48's outbreak; residing now in Brisbane, Queensland. **Charles Joseph Kickham**, born Mullinahone, Tipperary; died at Blackrock, 1882. Suffered 14 years for Ireland.

Samuel Lover, author of *Handy Andy*, born Dublin, 1797; died Jersey, 1868. **Edward Lysaght**, born Clare, 1763; died 1810. Barrister, wit, song-writer.

Denis Florence McCarthy, born Dublin, 1817; died 1882. **Richard Robert Madden**, born Dublin, 1798; died Booterstown, 1886. An assiduous author. **Thomas D'Arcy McGee**, born Carlingford, 1852; killed 1868. **Francis Sylvester Mahoney** ('Fahy Prout'), priest, wit, poet. Born Cork, 1805; died Paris, 1866. **James Clarence Mangan**, born Dublin, 1803; died 1843. **Richard Alfred Millikin**, born Castlemartyr, Cork, 1767; died 1816. **Rosa Mulholland** (Lady Gilbert), born Belfast. Written novels with great success. **Rev Michael Mullen**, priest and poet, born Galway, 1833; died Chicago, U.S., 1869.

Charlotte Grace O'Brien, novelist, poetess; daughter of William Smith O'Brien. Has conferred never-to-be-forgotten benefits on emigrants. **Right Hon. George Ogle**, born 1742; died 1814. Song writer. **John O'Hagan**, jurist and poet, born Newry, 1822; died 1890. **Ellen O'Leary**, poetess, born Tipperary, 1831; died 1889. **John Boyle O'Reilly**, born Dowth Castle, County Meath, 1844; died 1890; poet, novelist, patriot. Lived at Boston, America. **Edmund O'Rourke**, born Dublin, 1813; died 1879. Actor, dramatist, poet. **Andrew Orr**, journalist, poet, born at Derryborough, 1822. Emigrated to Australia. **James Orr** ('Bard of Ballycarry') weaver, rebel, poet; born 1770; died 1816. Wrote *Song of an Exile*.

Fanny Parnell, born 1834; died 1882. Poetess. Sister of C. S. Parnell. **Justin McCarthy**, born in Cork; novelist and historian. **A. M. Sullivan**, born in Bantry, County Cork; died some years ago. His best known work was the *Story of Ireland*. **T. D. Sullivan**, brother of the above, poet and song writer; still living. **Father Russell, S.J.**, brother of the late Lord Russell, journalist and poet. **Kathleen Tynan Hinchinson**, novelist. **Mrs. Jane Barlow**, novelist. **Michael McDonough**, magazine writer. **Father Sheehan**, parish priest of Doneraile, Cork, novelist and poet.

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

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The Popular Brands of this Company are
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we intend placing on the market to
meet the existing demand for a

Good Wearing Tyre at a Low Figure.

CONDITIONS of COMPETITION.

The *Name* to be concise and appropriate.

The Competition is open to all.

Competitors may send in as many selections as they like, provided that they are sent in separately, with the selected name on one side of a sheet of paper and the senders name and address on the other.

Should more than one Competitor select the winning *Name*, the award will be made by priority. All letters will be numbered and filed as received, so that it is advisable for Competitors to send in their selections as soon as possible.

Letters to be addressed to "A." care of any of our Australasian Depots.

The Competition will close on December 31st, and our award advertised early in January.

The Dunlop Tyre Co. to be sole judge of the winning *Name*, which will be the property of the Coy.

A cheque for £20 will be forwarded to the successful Competitor as soon as our award is made.

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PAID UP AND RESERVES **£420,000**

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

THE MUSICAL EXCHANGE
FOR
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,
CHRISTCHURCH

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

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Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.
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 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
WHAT YOU WANT,
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WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

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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.

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WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

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

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MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

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 Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all
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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
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 Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at
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For **STYLISH,**
RELIABLE **Boots and Shoes**

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NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly
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FIRST.
Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.

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

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

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

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

Commercial.

(For week ending January 2.)

PRODUCE.

London, December 28.—In the wheat market nothing is doing. Butter: Firm and brisk. Colonial, unchanged; Danish, 128s.
Wellington, December 26.—The Department of Agriculture has received the following from the Agent-General, dated 23rd inst.:—
'The average price for the choicest mutton is 11s. The market is steady. Finest cheese, 55s; the market is dull. The Kumara's cargo is not discharged. The hemp market is depressed. Good, fair Wellington, L22; fair, current Manila, L30. There is a disposition to sell distant hemp. Bright cocksfoot, seventeenth standard, is quoted at 35s per cwt. The market is expected to remain quiet.'

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
WHEAT—Market unchanged. Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).
OATS—In fair demand. Milling, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).
CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 12 7s 6d per ton (sacks extra).
POTATOES—Best Derwents, L3 10s to L4 per ton (bags in).

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 6d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 8d 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, 10d 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.

DAIRY FACTORIES IN THE COLONY.

The annual list of dairy factories in the Colony, published by the Department of Agriculture, shows a considerable increase in the number of factories and skimming stations. In 1899 the factories numbered 233 and the skimming stations 171, the figures for 1900 being respectively 249 and 202. The North Island, of course, is ahead of the South in the number of factories and stations, the factories totalling 178 as against 71 in the South, and the skimming stations 156 as against 46. During 1900 the North Island has had an increase of 20 factories and 23 skimming stations, while in the South Island the number of factories has decreased by four; the skimming stations showing an increase of eight. In Otago there are 42 factories and 30 skimming stations, as against 50 factories and 23 skimming stations in 1899.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only:—
Oats: Fair to good feed is 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, L4; Southern, L3 15s. 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, 5½d. Eggs, 11d. Onions: Melbourne, L8.

BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
FAT CATTLE—113 head yarded. Prices ruled about the same as last week. Best bullocks, L10 to L11 17s 6d; medium to good, L7 15s to L9 15s; best cows and heifers, L6 to L7; medium, L5 to L5 17s 6d.
SHEEP—990 penned, prices ruling 6d to 1s lower than last week. Best wethers, 18s to 19s; medium, 16s 6d to 17s 9d; best ewes, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; medium, 15s to 16s 3d.
LAMBS—563 penned, prices ruling fully 1s 6d lower than last week. Best lambs, 13s to 14s 6d; medium, 11s 6d to 12s 9d.
PIGS—Only 36 forward, and sold as follows:—Slips, 10s to 14s; stores, 18s to 20s; porkers, 24s to 30s; baconers, 35s.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
RABBITSKINS AND SHEEPSKINS—No sale since last report.
WOOL—The next sale will be held on January 11.
HIDES—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; cow hides, 3d to 3½d per lb.
TALLOW—Market unchanged.

Wellington, December 28.—At the Wellington wool sales to-day prices all round remained on a par with the sale on the 7th inst. The bidding was good at this level, and most of the offerings were quitted.

FIRST THINGS IN LITERATURE.

THE first literary journal ever published was issued at Paris on the 30th of May, 1666, by Deonis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor to the Parisian Parliament. Its title was *Journal des Savans*. This work met with a favorable reception and was soon imitated throughout Europe. Its author had the gratification of seeing it translated into several languages.

The first almanac in England was printed in Oxford in 1673. 'There were,' says Wood, 'nearly 30,000 of them printed, besides a sheet almanac for two pence, that was printed for that year; and because of the novelty of the said almanac and its title, they were all vended. Its sale was so great that the Society of Booksellers in London bought off the copy for the future in order to keep the profits in their own hands.'

The first daily paper in Paris appeared only a few days prior to the French Revolution and was called the *Journal de Paris*.

The first journal published in France was edited by a physician named Theophraste Renaudot, and appeared on the 30th of May, 1631, under the title of the *Gazette*. The far-sighted Richelieu, the man before his age who was as necessary to France of that day as President Loubet is to the present, greeted its appearance with pleasure.

The earliest magazine issued in America was entitled *The General Magazine and Monthly Chronicle for the British Plantations in America*. The first number appeared in January, 1741.

The first English literary production penned in America, which has any rank in the general history of literature, is the translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, by George Sandys, printed in London in 1626.

The first collection ever made of American poetry was in 1793. It was edited by Elihu H. Smith, of Connecticut.

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

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

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

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

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

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

AGENTS FOR—Massey-Harris Implements, Huddart, Parker Steamers, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures.
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THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT
THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

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

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.

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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 wish-
ing to buy.

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

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

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

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

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.).

Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible
prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and
wharf.

Tram passes door.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

KILROY AND SUTHERLAND,

176 and 178 PRINCES STREET (near Stafford St.)

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

OPENING DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late A. Solomon.)

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

Note Address:

W. G. ROSSITER,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and reno-
vated throughout.

J. AND W. GRANT

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

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

Shoeing, as usual, a specialty.

HUGH GOURLEY

desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as for-
merly at the Establishment, corner Clarke
and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the
above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest
Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Moana	Thurs., Jan. 3	1.30 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., Jan. 4	3 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Jan. 11	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., Jan. 4	3 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Jan. 11	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Moana	Thurs., Jan. 3	1.30 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Thurs., Jan. 10	4 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., Jan. 8	3 p.m. D'din
Talune	Tues., Jan. 22	4.30 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Monowai	Mon., Jan. 7	4 p.m. D'din
Mokoia	Mon., Jan. 14	3.35 p.m. D'din

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

Cargo only.

Janet Nicoll	Wed., Jan. 3	3 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT via TIMARU, LYTTELTON,
WELLINGTON.

Cargo only.

Upolu	Fri., Jan. 4	3 p.m. D'din
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SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY

(From Auckland.)

Rotokino	Tues., Jan. 22	
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RARATONGA and TAHITI.

(From Auckland.)

Ovalau	Tues., Jan. 15, 1901	
--------	----------------------	--

For FIJI (From Auckland).

Taviuni	Wed., Jan. 2	
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"DEAR ME!

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

PRESENTATION TO MISS QUINN, TEMUKA.

THERE was a large attendance in St. Joseph's schoolroom, Temuka, on Thursday night of last week (says the *Leader*) when a presentation of an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns was made to Miss Catherine Quinn, who has acted as organist of the Catholic Church for the past 10 years. The Rev. Father Fauvel occupied the chair. A very nice programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through, after which the rev. chairman read an address, which was beautifully illuminated by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The address stated that the parishioners of St. Joseph's learning that Miss Quinn was about to leave the parish under very pleasing circumstances desired to give expression to the affectionate regard in which she was held by all. For many years she had rendered invaluable service to the congregation by acting gratuitously as organist, whilst her kindness and goodness of heart and her amiable and gentle manners had won the heartfelt esteem of every one.

Father Fauvel supplemented the address by a few remarks in which he thanked Miss Quinn for her gratuitous services during the past 10 years, and also expressed his thanks to Mesdames Twomey, Bori and Fitzgerald for the part they had taken in making the presentation a success.

Mr. Quinn, on behalf of his daughter, thanked Fathers Fauvel and Galerne and the congregation for the address and purse of sovereigns. He said it was a pleasure to himself and his family to know that Miss Quinn's services as organist of St. Joseph's Church had been so highly appreciated. He hoped she would never forget the kindness which she had received at their hands, and on leaving Temuka, the place of her birth, she would take with her happy recollections of the many pleasant days spent there. In conclusion he specially thanked Rev. Father Fauvel, who had been chiefly instrumental in getting up the testimonial, which he had so pleasingly presented. Votes of thanks to the rev. chairman for presiding, and cheers for Miss Quinn and Mr. and Mrs. Quinn brought the proceedings to a close.

THE headquarters of the Palmerston North Gas Company (says the *Manawatu Times*) have been removed from Wellington to Palmerston North, and the local manager, Mr. M. J. Kennedy, has been appointed secretary. This is a step in the right direction. Mr. Kennedy has proved himself a very able official as manager, and we have no doubt that in the dual position he will be equally successful. The effect of the changes indicated should very largely assist to promote friendly relations between the company and the gas consumers. The gentleman referred to is a son of Mr. Kennedy, manager of the gasworks, Greymouth, and was appointed to the managership of the Palmerston North Gasworks some two years ago, having previously been at Perth, Western Australia, and for three years in England.

SPEAKING at Auckland the other day, the Postmaster-General claimed that the present Administration has assisted in developing the country. There had been an endeavor to do full justice to all parts of the Colony. The expenditure on public works for the whole Colony up to 31st March last totalled £32,978,000. He anticipated that the North Island Main trunk railway would be completed in four years. The expenditure on railways in Auckland province had been more than one-sixth of the whole expenditure on the completed lines in New Zealand. Dealing with the recent reductions in taxation, he held this had always been the policy of the present Administration, and that the results fully justified it. For eight months of the present year the Colony was \$209,000 better off than for any similar previous period. Both imports and exports had increased all round, and, taken on the whole, the Colony had never been upon a sounder basis than at present.

THE issue of the *Austral Light* for December completes the first year of its existence under its new proprietary, and without in any way making invidious comparisons it must be admitted that the new magazine has been a decided improvement on its predecessor. During the past 12 months there have appeared in the pages of the *Austral Light* articles on many subjects which were of a very high order of literary excellence, and dealing with matters of every-day interest. We hope that it will, in the coming year, be able to keep up the high standard in art and literature which it set itself during the past 12 months.

DURING the year drawing to a close (says the *Daily News*) 189 new buildings and additions to existing ones have been erected in Invercargill. For some years past the carpentering and kindred trades have been very active, with the result that the appearance of Invercargill has become materially changed, vacant allotments in all portions of the town, and the south particularly, being extensively converted to residential purposes. Handsome buildings also have been erected in the principal streets, and former residents who have been in other parts of the Colony during the time referred to are agreeably surprised at the transformation when they pay a visit to the town. Business premises are at a premium, and, in consequence, rents have been raised, and they are now higher than they ever were before. This is only one of the numerous signs of the advance made by Invercargill during the past few years, and perhaps business was never on a sounder footing. The progress enjoyed is not dependent on some precarious basis, but owes its existence to the thrift, enterprise, and energy of the settlers.

Everyone acting a responsible part in the world, be it great or small, and be it acted with or without consciousness of its character, is continually working for others as well as for himself.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The wheat crop of New South Wales is estimated at an average of about 12½ bushels per acre.

During the sojourn in Europe, on a twelve months' tour, of Mr Robert Barton, the Deputy-master of the Melbourne Mint, his duties were discharged by Mr Wardell, son of the late eminent architect of St. Patrick's and St. Mary's Cathedrals (Melbourne and Sydney).

The Dowager Lady Howard of Glossop has arrived in Sydney, having come out for the benefit of her health. Lady Howard, who is the widow of the late Lord Howard of Glossop is a daughter of Ambrose de Lisle, so that all her family have been Catholics. When the Marquis of Bute married the Dowager's daughter, he made the significant remark, 'I would rather marry a Howard than a Guelph.'

The Sacred Heart Convent, Malvern, has just celebrated the centenary of the foundation of its Order with appropriate festivities and ceremonies. In 1882 the mother house at Paris established a branch at Rose Bay, and in 1888 the Rose Bay foundation established the Sisters at Malvern at the request of his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne. During their residence in Melbourne the nuns have acquired their present convent at East Malvern at a cost of £2500, and a second house near St. Joseph's Church, where they have expended £4000 in providing primary schools. They are about to build a new convent and schools also.

There recently passed away at Pekina, South Australia, a patriarch who, if he had lived another month, would have had the rare distinction of having seen three centuries, says the *Register*. Mr Patrick Daly was born in Glen Ina, Ballyvaughan, County Clare, Ireland, in November, 1799. He came to this colony in 1861, and settled first at Kapunda, where he worked at the copper mines. Subsequently he carried on farming at Bagot's Well. Until a few weeks of his death his faculties, bodily and mental, were wonderfully preserved. His eyesight was keen. He was capable of chopping wood and doing odd jobs about the farm. He has left a son, children and twenty-nine grandchildren, all settled in the colony.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Barbarossa*, which arrived at Fremantle from Bremen recently, was the Right Rev. Dr. Couppé, M.S.H., Vicar-Apostolic in New Britain. Dr. Couppé was accompanied by a band of missionaries—eight priests, six Brothers, and two nuns—all of the Order of the Sacred Heart of Mary Immaculate, to secure whose services the Bishop had recently returned from the islands to Germany. The headquarters of the Order in this hemisphere are in Sydney, where they have recently erected at Kensington a handsome monastery. Their mission ground embraces, as well as New Britain, New Guinea. In both their mission fields the success of the missionaries has been notable, and they have succeeded under difficulties requiring of them the most arduous labors and heroic sacrifices. In New Britain their converts number 7500.

Mr. Townsend M'Dermott, the veteran Ballarat barrister, who is probably the oldest practising counsel in Australia, was, on November 3, presented at the Ballarat City Hall with a purse containing 150 sovereigns and an illuminated address, couched in very complimentary terms. The testimonial was mainly subscribed by Mr. M'Dermott's friends in the legal profession of Ballarat and Melbourne. Sir Henry Cuthbert, who presided, referred to the long and brilliant career of Mr. M'Dermott, who, as a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted as a practitioner over 60 years ago, and was subsequently, as a junior, professionally associated in the Four Courts with the great Daniel O'Connell. Mr. M'Dermott, who is over 80 years of age, thanked the various speakers for the kind and complimentary things said regarding him in proposing his health.

In his report on the primary schools of the archdiocese of Melbourne the Rev. Father John McCarthy, Inspector, states that on September 30 there were in operation 103 separate primary schools with an attendance of 20,602 children, under 448 teachers, of whom 178 are religious. Of these 20,602 children attending the primary schools, 725 are non-Catholics. Above one-fourth of the children attend schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and one-eighth those in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The expenditure on new parochial schools during the year was £1280, and the cost of alterations, repairs, and appliances was £2506, making a total outlay of £2786, independent of salaries to teachers. The salaries of the 448 teachers for the year amounted to £20,987, which, added to the expenditure on new schools, alterations, etc., make a total of £24,773, which gives £14s as the average cost per pupil. The average expenditure for the last nine years was £22,119. Large as are the sums already spent in providing school accommodation further expenditure must still be incurred in order to provide suitably for the ever increasing attendance at the parochial schools. Of the convent high schools there are 20, with an attendance of 253 junior boys and 1495 girls, making a total of 1748 pupils, of whom 226 are non-Catholics. Twenty-five pupils of these schools passed the matriculation examination of the Melbourne University; 12 matriculated in music, and 395 were successful in winning other distinctions, amongst them being very many honors and passes of the Royal College of Music. The distinguished professor who presided at these examinations, Mr. A. Somervell, was loud in his admiration of the musical work done in the convent schools. 'There is one thing I noticed in the school examinations,' he said to an interviewer, 11th October, 1900, 'and that was that the teaching in the convent schools was far superior to that of other schools. Why it should be so I do not know, but I have seen it not only here, but also in Sydney, and in some cases the contrast has been wonderful. It was just the same at Sale a few days ago, and wherever I go I notice it.'

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LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

A CENTURY'S SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

In the pagan mythology of ancient Rome, the God JANUS presided over gates and avenues. He opened the new year or the new century with the key which he held in the one hand; he ruled it with the rod which he wielded with the other. Sculptors usually represented him with two faces: the one that of an old man looking back upon the past; the other that of a youth with gaze fixed upon the future. This poetic fancy of a usually dull and sensuous mythology appropriately represents the attitude of the world at the present moment, when we have just passed one of those great mile-stones on the road of Time which mark the opening of a new century. We are, so to speak, leaning for a brief space upon the hitherward side of the time-post and JANUS-like, turning the face of imagination to the future and that of memory to the past. With the past, however, we are on the more solid ground.

Some Failures.

We are not of the number of those who sound the loud timbrel in indiscriminate worship of the nineteenth century at the expense of the centuries that have preceded it. 'Praise undeserved,' says POPE, 'is satire in disguise.' The vanished century has its evil aspect as well as its bright side; its points of retrogression towards pagan ideals as well as its advance towards the higher things that constitute real progress. Side by side with the real triumphs that graced its course are many political, social, moral, and intellectual failures: the worship of wealth; the feverish hurry and rush of life; the simultaneous increase of millionaires and of paupers in England and the United States; the curse of militarism and the rule of 'the man on horseback'; the advance of socialistic anarchism; the spread and dangerous activities of secret societies; political crimes of the first magnitude, such as the spoliation of the Temporal States of the Holy See; the greed of territorial expansion; the noisy and vehemently dogmatic propaganda of changing pseudo-scientific theories of a materialistic tendency as though they were the proven truths of science;

and the melancholy increase of insanity, suicide, divorce, and crimes that strike at the root of family life. These failures are blemishes upon the century like patches of lupus on the face of a maiden otherwise fair to see. They are as characteristic of the century as are its successes. The indiscriminate panegyrist sees them not or ignores them. And yet they cannot be passed over in any review of the nineteenth century that lays claim to impartiality.

'Truths already Won.'

The feature of the nineteenth century which strikes the eye of the observer most directly and immediately is the extraordinary development which it witnessed within the realms of physical science and invention. In these as in certain other respects it occupies an altogether singular place in history. Few discoveries or inventions, however, stand quite alone. They are usually, as Sir MICHAEL FOSTER has pointed out, 'born of the truths already won.' STANLEY JEVONS, for instance, has shown how 'the science of heat may be said to commence with the construction of the first thermometer,' and to be greatly advanced by the thermo-electric pile; and how chemistry has been created chiefly by the careful use of the balance, which still remains 'substantially in the form in which it was first applied to scientific purposes by ARCHIMEDES' two centuries before the birth of CHRIST. But in almost every branch of invention and discovery Catholics have ever occupied an honorable place as originators and pioneers.

Chemistry.

In the fields of chemistry and physics discovery tripped the heels of discovery in a way that was bewildering to old-fashioned people who were wedded to the snuffers, the flint and steel, the stage coach, the blunderbuss, and 'the tinkling harpsichord' of a century ago. Modern chemistry owed much to the investigations of the old alchemists who toiled and moiled in a vain search for the philosopher's stone. The late Professor C. S. WIERTZ said that modern chemistry is a French science. Its founder was LAVOISIER, a pious French Catholic whose head was docked by the guillotine during the wild troubles of 1794. And ever since his day the working theories of the science, its philosophy, and a great number of its most important discoveries have, says Dr. ZAHN, 'given to the French a prestige and a position as chemical investigators that place them far in advance of their competitors.' Three of the most distinguished chemists of modern times were Frenchmen and devout Catholics: HENRI VICTOIRE DUMAS, MICHEL CHEVREUL, and ANTOINE CESAR BECQUEREL. The last mentioned was the creator of the science of electro-chemistry. Another great and devout Catholic savant was LOUIS PASTEUR: chemist, microscopist, bacteriologist, physicist, and altogether one of the most remarkable scientific men of any age or country. So far back as 1856 he was noted throughout Europe for the originality and success of his investigations into the hidden activities of nature. He traced diseases to their source. He clapped bit and bridle, so to speak, upon microscopic organisms and trained them to aid the human being to combat disease. His discoveries enabled LISTER to devise the antiseptic system of treatment now universally applied in surgery. He was greatly distinguished for his researches in fermentation; discovered the bacilli of various putrefactive diseases; introduced preventive methods circumventing their depredations by inoculation; and discovered antidotes for hydrophobia and for various diseases that till his day had wrought red havoc among fowls, sheep, cattle, and silkworms. Of English chemists the most distinguished were JOHN DALTON and Sir HUMPHRY DAVY. The latter saved great numbers of lives in coal-mines, etc., by his invention of the safety lamp. Metallurgical chemistry has smoothed the path and lined the pockets of the miner and enabled KRUPP, BESSEMER, ARMSTRONG, and others to revolutionise the manufacture of iron and steel. In the person of the agricultural chemist, the nineteenth century produced the great public benefactor foreshadowed by Dean SWIFT in the eighteenth. 'Whoever,' said the Dean of St. Patrick's in his *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), 'could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.' Organic chemistry

has given us, among other things, high explosives such as dynamite and nitro-glycerine, coal-tar and its wonderful series of dyes and other by-products; it has produced artificially dye indigo, citric acid, and other substances long supposed to be due to organic processes alone, and has led to some of the best known and most popular discoveries of the nineteenth century. And experiments in phenomenally low temperatures and in the raging heat of the electric furnace have liquefied and even solidified the various gases and melted or vaporised the most solid and hitherto refractory elements in nature.

Some Applications of Chemistry.

Several important inventions which were devised or brought into common use during the departed century were essentially applications of chemistry. Among these were gas illumination, petroleum-oil lamps, lucifer matches, and photography. The honor of having first used an installation for lighting by coal gas (or carburetted hydrogen) belongs to PIERRE MINKELERS, a Professor in the great Belgian Catholic University of Louvain. This distinguished physicist lighted up his lecture room in the University with the new illuminant in 1784—eight years before carburetted hydrogen was used for the first time in Great Britain by WILLIAM MURDOCK to light his workshops at Redruth in Cornwall. The first application of coal gas for out-door purposes was made in 1818. Westminster Bridge (London) was then successfully lighted by the new illuminant, and the link-boy's occupation was doomed. The old flint and steel and tinder held their place without serious competition as practically the only means known to civilised peoples of striking a light till the first quarter of the century had gone by. Then, in or about 1827, the friction match was sprung upon the world by JOHN WALKER, a chemist of Stockton-on-Tees. It revolutionised the process of fire-getting. Phosphorus was added to its composition in 1834. But it was not till 1840 that it became cheap enough to come into general use, and to supplant in great part the old flint and steel and oftentimes damp tinder that were the plague of kitchen-maid and smoker and the cause of more aimless profanity than the barbed-wire fence of a later day.

Perhaps no development of the science of chemistry during the nineteenth century has been of such wide and varied application to the arts and to scientific research as that of photography. The camera-obscura, which is so indispensable in the new art, was invented as far back as the sixteenth century by the great Neapolitan Catholic scientist, GIAMBATTISTA DELLA PORTA, who was the founder of the first scientific association, known as the *Accademia Secretorum Naturæ*. Two French Catholic scientists, NIEPCE and DAGUERRE, were the first to take permanent photographs. NIEPCE's first light-picture was taken at Châlons in 1814. Then invention folds its arms and dozes for a quarter of a century. It woke up with a start in 1839—the year in which DAGUERRE perfected the process known as the Daguerrotype. By this process, says WALLACE in his *Wonderful Century*, 'permanent portraits were taken by him on silvered plates, and they were so delicate and beautiful that probably nothing in modern photography can surpass them.' Collodion films were introduced in 1850. During the past twenty years improvement has advanced at a break-neck pace. With its enormously increased sensitiveness, the photographic plate will now record with equal phlegm the flight of birds, the rush of racing horses, the lightning-flash, or a Lee-Metford bullet in full spin. The amateur photographer with his kodak is almost as much a feature of the life of our time as was the frilled bean with his hanger in the days of the Second CHARLES. Altogether, it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of this *mira virtus ingeni novumque monstrum*—'this new marvel of a marvellous age,' as LEO XIII. calls it—in art, astronomy, meteorology, physics, biology, ethnology, history, topography, geography, press-work, and in almost every branch of science and intellectual pursuits.

Electricity

The science of electricity touches that of chemistry at many points. Few of the physical sciences showed such

bold and many-sided developments as that of electricity during the century that has just kissed us its good-bye and gone, like HANS BREITMANN'S 'barty,' 'afay in the *ewigkeit*.' To Catholic brains and hands modern electric science owes its beginning and much of its later development. To GALVANI we owe dynamical electricity; to VOLTA the first battery; to COULOMB the torsion-balance, which, says STANLEY JEVONS, gives 'a delicate measure of electric forces, and is indispensable in the thermo-electric pile'; to NOBILI and MELLONI the galvanometer, the thermo-electric multiplier and many other important instruments which are deemed indispensable in modern laboratories. AMPERE, a devout French Catholic, raised dynamo-electricity to the rank of a science, and, says Dr. ZAHM, 'nearly all the apparatus now used for the illustration of the laws of electro-magnetism were devised by this distinguished savant.' In compliment to his genius, his name (ampère) has been given to the unit by which the electric current is measured. In the same way the unit which expresses difference of potential has been named 'volt' in honor of the great Italian Catholic electrician, ALESSANDRO VOLTA, whose discoveries have given to the world such scientific terms as 'voltaic,' 'voltaic pile,' 'voltagraphy,' etc.; just as GALVANI'S fame has enriched our tongue with 'galvanic,' 'galvanise,' 'galvanism,' and a number of other words that are familiar to many of our readers.

The power of the electric current to establish communication at a distance was known to students of the science as far back as the middle of the eighteenth century. But the knowledge remained comparatively barren till the early years of the nineteenth century. The first working telegraph line (with GAUSS and WEBER'S instruments) actually constructed and used was set up at Göttingen in 1833. Four years later the first English line was ticking out its messages—railway signals only—on the Blackwall Railway. Some pushing business men were ablaze with thirst to use the new invention for commercial purposes. As a result, the Blackwall line was thrown open to the public, for a consideration. Thereafter the extension of telegraph lines went on at a merry pace. Dublin was connected with London in 1850; Dover with Calais in the following year; and the first successful transatlantic cable was laid in 1866. In 1896—four years before the century closed—there were, according to MULHALL, '1480 submarine cables, in all 168,000 miles long.' The telegraphs of the world in the same year had 933,000 miles of line, and the forty-seven countries controlled by the Central Bureau at Berne reported the number of messages passed over their wires at almost 400,000,000 a year. In his efforts to improve the electric telegraph, Professor BELL, in 1874, stumbled across the telephone—somewhat after the manner in which, according to MARK TWAIN, COLUMBUS discovered America. A few years later EDISON'S carbon loud-speaking telephone and its later developments soon brought the new invention into general use in office, shop, factory, and dwelling. In 1888 people were conversing by wire from Paris to Marseilles; two years later they were exchanging ideas by word of mouth between London and Paris. Long distance telephony has achieved one of its greatest successes over the wide span of a thousand miles that separates New York from Chicago. The idea of 'laying on' concerts and operas by telephone to private dwellings has been realised only in a partial and scrappy and tentative way. But if we may credit a statement made by ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE in one of his recent books, a 'telephonic newspaper' is one of the startling and successful facts of daily life in Buda-Pesth. Other important applications of electrical science during the vanished century are electric railways, the first of which was constructed in Berlin in 1882, the second from Portrush to the Giant's Causeway in Ireland in the following year; electric tramways; Marconi's and other systems of wireless telegraphy; electric light; electric fire and burglar alarms; the electric fan; the electric furnace and stove; the electric cautery; the application of magneto-electricity to electroplating; and the various dynamo-electric machines. The first electric lamp was invented by a Catholic scientist, LEON FAUCAULT, in 1848. To another French Catholic, M. CARRE, we owe the carbons used for electric lights. 'The first storage battery,' says Dr. ZAHM, 'than which nothing seems to promise greater or more important results in the near

future, is due to GASTON PLANTE, a member of the Catholic Scientific Society of Brussels.' 'In 1860,' says the same authority, 'Dr. ANTONIO PACINOTTI, a professor in Florence, devised an electro-magnetic machine which embodied in principle all that we find in the more improved dynamos of to-day. PACINOTTI'S great invention was the armature he employed, of which all the armatures now in use are only modifications.' M. GRAMME, a Belgian, and, like PACINOTTI, a Catholic, produced, in 1871, the first modern type of commercial dynamo. He was also, says Dr. ZAHM, 'the inventor of the electro-motor, as he was the first to discover the reversibility of the armature of a dynamo on the passage through of an electric current. This was justly pronounced by the eminent English physicist, Professor CLERKE MAXWELL, the greatest discovery of the latter half of the nineteenth century.'

Assorted Sciences.

Prophecy, according to MARK TWAIN, gives the highest dividend for the smallest investment of fact. But it is not always a safe form of speculation. As late as 1842 the French mathematician-philosopher COMTE took down his harp and prophesied that all study of the fixed stars would turn out a mere woful waste of precious time. But the solution, by KIRCHHOFF, in 1860, of the problem of the solar spectrum (first observed by Dr. WOLLASTON in England in 1802) has enormously increased our knowledge of the worlds that whirl about in the depths of space. By the aid of spectrum analysis 'we are able to ascertain the relative heat and chemical constitution of the stars, and to ascertain the existence, and measure the rate of motion, of stellar bodies which are entirely invisible.' The telescope, which enables the astronomer to peer so far into the star-depths, was, like the microscope, the invention of a devout Catholic. The first observatories in Europe, America, the Philippine Islands, India, and China, were founded by Catholics, and chiefly by Catholic ecclesiastics. A prominent place in the astronomical investigations of the past century is occupied by URBAIN LEVERRIER, FATHERS GUY, SECCHI, DENZA, and PERRY. Two French Catholic scientists, FIZEAU and FAUCAULT, were the first to determine the velocity of light. And FAUCAULT, with his wonderful pendulum experiment in the Pantheon (Paris), and his curious and ingenious gyroscope—the joy of many a schoolboy's heart—was the first to give a practical scientific demonstration of the rotation of the earth on its axis. He was likewise the inventor of those wonders of mechanical ingenuity, the heliostat, the siderostat, the automatic electric arc lamp, and many other appliances that are now deemed indispensable in the study of astronomy and physics. Among the other sciences, modern music owes its origin to the Italian monk GUIDO, and most of its highest triumphs to men of his faith and country. The sciences of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, and hydro-dynamics were created by DA VINCI and GALILEO and his school, three of the most prominent of whom were ecclesiastics. Italian and Danish Catholic ecclesiastics laid the foundations of the modern science of geology. And botany, zoölogy, optics, medicine, and others were greatly furthered by the labors and researches of Catholic scientists and investigators.

Steam.

In travel, industry, and the social and domestic habits of the people, the steam-engine has probable produced a greater revolution than all the other combined agencies of science and invention. The first invention of an actual, working steam-engine was by that universal genius, the Marquis of Worcester, who suffered so much for his fidelity to the Catholic faith and to his hapless sovereign in the days of the Puritan régime in England. He received a patent from Parliament for his invention in 1663—just 109 years before WATT took out his first patent for a similar method of generating energy. The invention that lay so long dormant has in latter days touched modern life at almost every point. As the Turkish Vizir said to KINGLAKE in *Eothen*, it is now 'Whirr! whirr! all by wheels! Whizz! whizz! all by steam!' No carriages were known in England till 1568; no stage-coaches till 1659. Within the memory of many persons still living—to use the words of ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE—'the wagon for the poor, the stage-

coach for the middle classes, and the post-chaise for the wealthy, were the universal means of communication.' But the locomotive and the marine-engine have altered all that. They did not merely create improved methods of travel. They revolutionised it. The old 'Puffing Billy' types of 1814 and later years were long ago replaced by the fast express engine running at fifty to sixty miles an hour. The world's railways in 1897 were (according to MULHALL) 442,000 miles in length; they carried 3,380,000,000 passengers in the twelve months; their receipts were £631,000,000; and their expenditure £393,000,000. Little steam cockle-shells puffed and groaned on the Seine (FULTON'S) in 1803; on the Clyde in 1812, and on the Thames in 1815. The *Great Western* that first crawled across the Atlantic in 1838 was the bold pioneer of great fleets of ocean steamers, torpedo boats, and fast cruisers that career over the surface of the water at the rate of from twenty to over thirty miles an hour. And the dead century drew the ends of the earth nearer together than they had ever been in previous history. The steam-engine and other inventions that were devised or brought into general use during the nineteenth century enormously increased the efficiency of human labor. One marked result of the amazing mechanical progress of the century was the cheapening and increase of output in every branch of manufacture. This, in turn, placed what were the comforts or luxuries of the early decades of the century within the reach of the masses. Apart from certain phases in the relations between labor and capital, the change, in this respect, has been both vast and, in the main, beneficent.

Various.

Among the minor, yet important, discoveries, inventions, or devices of the century we may briefly enumerate the following: The phonograph; the bicycle; chemical fire-extinguisher; anaesthetics and antiseptics in surgery; the spectroscope; pneumatic tubes; the typewriter; envelopes and penny postage; the hydraulic elevator; steam heating; vestibule cars; the Westinghouse air-brake; cantilever bridges; the Jacquard loom; the linotype, monotype, and other type-composing machines; harvesting and threshing machinery; the Röntgen rays; the steam hammer; breech-loading and magazine rifles; torpedoes; armored vessels, etc.; refrigerating machinery; macadamised roads; and the lock-stitch sewing machine, which was first successfully made by ELIAS HOWE in 1846. Various types of sewing machines have been devised since then. And they have ended for ever the plaint of the hapless needlewoman so pathetically told by HOOD in his 'Song of the Shirt':—

Work—work—work
Till the brain begins to swim;
Work—work—work
Till the eyes are heavy and dim;
Seam and gusset and band,
Band and gusset and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are entreated to forward the amounts due by them at the earliest possible moment. The amounts due by individual subscribers are not considerable, but taken together they amount to a very large sum. The many calls that we have to meet make it imperative on us to greatly reduce the amount of indebtedness of our subscribers. We therefore ask those who have received accounts to wipe off their indebtedness to us before the close of the dying century. This will be a suitable mode of celebrating the parting of the nineteenth, and the beginning of the twentieth century.

MARIST BROTHERS' FUND.

We have received and duly forwarded to the Rev. Treasurer (Father O'Shea, Bouleott street, Wellington), the sum of £1 1s from Mr. David Roche, Invercargill, and £2 10s per the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, Milton, in aid of the fund being organised to reimburse the Marist Brothers, late of Stoke, the heavy financial outlay which they have been compelled to undergo in their necessary defence during the recent trials.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 22.

The Rev. Father Hills, of St. Patrick's College, is spending his holiday in Auckland.

It will interest those concerned in the dairying industry to learn that the Government has decided to grant a bonus on condensed milk manufactured in New Zealand.

It is officially announced that the land which reverted to the Crown when the Midland Railway was taken over by the Government is to be thrown open for settlement on February 1. Canterbury, Nelson, and Westland should benefit considerably as a result.

Though extremely unseasonable weather prevailed on Boxing Day—a bitterly cold southerly wind was blowing—a great number of people from the city and suburbs journeyed to Very Rev. Father Lane's grounds at the Hutt, where the annual Catholic picnic was held. In spite of the unpropitious weather a most enjoyable day was spent.

The rules of the Order provide for a periodical 'long retreat' for the Marist Brothers, and the first of these held in New Zealand began here on Wednesday. The retreat will last for 30 days.

The retreat for the clergy of the archdiocese begins on January 29. Father Piquet, from Sydney, will, before commencing the retreat for the clergy, preach one to the Sisters at St. Mary's Convent.

Mr. Charles McDonald, an ex-student of St. Patrick's College, has distinguished himself by obtaining a first-class pass in the A.M.P. Office intermediate examination.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and Very Rev. Dean Carew, accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Keogh, the new Rector of St. Patrick's College, left on a visit to Rome on November 1. The last-named is expected in Wellington about the end of January.

Considerable local interest was evinced in a marriage celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Shea on Boxing Day. The contracting parties were Miss McParland, daughter of Mr. F. McParland, and Mr. A. Pender, eldest son of Inspector Pender. The parents of both are widely known and respected throughout the Colony.

The rifle team to compete in the 'Federal Match,' to be fired in connection with the Commonwealth celebrations, left for Sydney in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Collins on Wednesday.

We have been anything but fortunate here in the way of holiday weather. After two exceptionally fine months Christmas morning was ushered in with a howling southerly gale. At St. Mary of the Angels' Rev. Father Moloney sang a *Missa Cantata*, and the choir rendered Lambillotte's 'Messe Pascale.' This was the first singing of the setting in Wellington, and Mr. Oakes has every reason to feel particularly proud of his orchestra, which, in close touch with the vocalists throughout, added considerably to the beauty of the rendering. The solo work was entrusted to Mrs. Oakes (soprano), Miss K. McParland (alto), Mr. Brook (tenor), and Mr. Morris (bass). At St. Mary's, Hill street, Rev. Father Holly celebrated the last Mass, the choir, under Mr. Cimino, rendering selections from the Masses of Haydn, Gounod, and Mozart.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

All the clergy of the diocese are requested by his Lordship the Bishop to assemble at Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, on Monday, January 21, in order to take part in the annual retreat, which is to be conducted by the Rev. Father Boyle, Melbourne.

St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, was very tastefully decorated for the feast of Christmas—the work of the ladies of the Altar Society. The early Masses were said by the Rev. Father Coffey, and the Rev. Father Delaney was the celebrant of High Mass. The Music was rendered in an exceptionally able manner by the choir under the conductorship of Mr. G. Neill, Mrs. Neill presiding at the organ. There was a large number of communicants at the early Masses.

The close of the century was marked by special religious ceremonies in St. Joseph's Cathedral. At midnight on Monday the *Te Deum* was solemnly sung in thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the blessings bestowed on the Church during the century. Then followed Pontifical High Mass during which the Blessed Sacrament was exposed. The Right Rev. Dr. Verdon was celebrant of the Mass. After that the *Veni Creator* was sung to implore the Divine blessing upon the century which had just then opened. The ceremonies concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A successful bazaar was held in Owaka on December 21 and 22 in aid of St. Columba's Catholic Church. There were three stalls, two of which were devoted to fancy work and the third to refreshments. There were some very fine specimens of painting, fancy work, and carving displayed in the stalls. The hall (says the *Clutha Leader*) was tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens, flags, etc., and presented quite a gay appearance. Several Balclutha people were present to assist their Owaka friends, and some of the best of the prizes fell to the former, notably a handsomely-painted mirror, which was won by the Mayor, Mr. John McNeill, who, it may be mentioned, performed the opening ceremony at considerable personal inconvenience. A number of youthful performers from Balclutha executed some pretty dances and sang several nice choruses. The music for the dances was supplied by Mr. Neill Walls. A piano duet was nicely played by Misses Norah Angus and Maggie Walls. Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Walls sang a duet in good style. Miss Vial contributed a few selections on the piano. The following is a list of the stallholders and their assistants: No. 1 stall was in charge of Miss Coneys, who was ably assisted by Miss Craig (Owaka) and Misses Fitzgerald and Gillies (Balclutha). No. 2 stall was in charge of Mesdames Pickworth (Balclutha) and Dowling (Owaka). These ladies were assisted by Misses Horan and

Medder and Mrs. Anderson. A number of young ladies from Balclutha assisted in disposing of the articles in the fancy goods stalls. The refreshment stall was in charge of Mrs. Columb, with Messrs. Dunne and Anderson as assistants. The shooting gallery was attended to by Mr. Columb, where a very fair amount of business was done.

There were crowded congregations at the early Masses at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Christmas Day, when large numbers approached the Holy Table. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Rev. Father Cleary being assistant priest, Rev. Father Murphy deacon, Rev. P. O'Neill sub-deacon, and Rev. M. Ryan (Holy Cross College) master of ceremonies. The music was Weber's Mass in G, which was efficiently and devotionally rendered by the choir, assisted by a numerous orchestra. The solos were taken by Miss Blaney (soprano), Miss G. Bruce (contralto), Mr. E. Eager (tenor), and Mr. T. Husey (bass). During the offertory the 'Adeste Fideles' was sung, the soprano solo being taken by Miss Blaney, the contralto by Miss Drumm, the tenor by Mr. Carolin, and the bass by Mr. W. Woods. Mr. W. T. Ward conducted, and Mr. Vallis presided at the organ. A sermon appropriate to the festival was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, in which the real meaning of Christmas was put before the congregation, whom his Lordship exhorted to practise those virtues with which the great event of the year was inseparably associated. At the conclusion of the Mass his Lordship gave the Papal benediction and a plenary indulgence. As an outgoing voluntary the orchestra played Dunster's 'Festival March'. The decorations were principally confined to the high altar, which was tastefully adorned with flowers, etc. The crib, which was erected near the main entrance, was visited by large numbers during the day. After Mass the choir was entertained at luncheon in St. Joseph's Hall by his Lordship the Bishop.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Cabinet has empowered the Minister of Railways to equalise the wages of artisans on Government lines to those paid by private employers.

It is said that the Government intend to appoint lady visitors to all the gaols in the Colony.

THE Government have decided to grant a bonus upon condensed milk manufactured in New Zealand.

PROFESSOR CLARKE, professor of modern languages at the Canterbury College, died on Friday at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Grace, at Wellington. His age was 38.

THE Government have decided to allow the returned New Zealanders at present in Sydney to take part in the Commonwealth celebrations.

THE issue of the *Government Insurance Recorder* for December contains a very good photograph and biographical sketch of Mr. D. M. Luckie, assistant-commissioner of the Government Life Insurance Department.

'YOUR father and mother were not on speaking terms' queried counsel of a witness in the Wellington Magistrate's Court the other day. 'Oh, weren't they! they were always at it!' was the unexpected answer.

THE Governor some time ago communicated with London with a view to getting the Duke and Duchess of York to visit all the four New Zealand centres. It is authoritatively stated that Christchurch and Dunedin will probably be included.

REPLYING to a Wellington deputation, the Hon. T. Y. Duncan promised to favorably represent to the Cabinet a proposal to convert State subsidised benevolent homes and kindred institutions into State market gardens, where the inmates could be most comfortably housed and given employment.

A SUCCESSFUL bazaar was held in the Town Hall, Opoitiki, on Thursday, December 13, in aid of the funds for the contemplated improvement of the Catholic presbytery and schools. The success was in a measure due to the great respect in which the pastor, the Rev. Father Gallagher, is held.

AT the last meeting of the Napier Education Board the question of granting certificates to children attending Catholic schools as a result of the examinations held by the Board's inspector cropped up. The Board's solicitors had advised that the issue of such certificates was illegal.

AMONG those who left Wellington last week to attend the Commonwealth celebrations in Sydney were the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, accompanied by Mrs. Seddon and two members of his family, the Hon. James Carroll, Major Steward, Messrs. J. Stevens, A. D. Willis, A. L. D. Fraser, and W. J. Napier, M.H.R.'s, and Judges Edwards and Martin.

WE have to thank the Victoria Insurance Company, the Royal Insurance Company, and Mr. Alexander Sligo, commercial stationer, Dunedin, for handsome wall calendars; Messrs. Dwan Brothers, Wellington, for a pocket calendar and a Christmas card conveying seasonable greetings; and Messrs. Neill and Co., Dunedin, for a card bearing the compliments of the season.

A BOY named O'Connor had a narrow escape from a fatal accident at Oamaru on Christmas Eve. He was driving a milk cart over the level crossing Thames street, when it was caught by an incoming train. The horse was carried on the cowcatcher and the cart dragged along some distance. At the bridge the horse was thrown into the creek on one side of the line and killed, while the shattered cart was cast on the other side of the line. The boy saved himself by catching hold of the top of the cab of the engine and holding on till he was rescued by the stoker.

WE have received a very artistic Christmas card conveying the compliments of the season from the Hon. C. H. and Mrs. Mills. It is with pleasure we reciprocate the good wishes of the Minister for Customs and Mrs. Mills. The card, which has been printed at the Government Printing Office, is very neat. On the front page are photographs of the senders and on others are views of Havelock and Picton.

WE have to congratulate the proprietor of our Catholic contemporary the *Age*, Brisbane, on the excellence of the Christmas number, which runs into 60 pages of well-selected reading matter, with numerous illustrations. The contents are made up in the main of articles and tales of a nature to suit the festive season, and the readers of the paper must admit that they have been treated in a very liberal spirit.

THE Federation Commission, as finally appointed, consists of the Hon. C. C. Bowen, Captain Russell, the Hon. Colonel Pitt, Major Steward, Mr. Harold Beauchamp, Mr. Charles Luke, Mr. T. W. Lays, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. W. S. Reid, and Mr. J. A. Millar. It will be suggested by the Acting-Premier, the Hon. J. G. Ward, that the Commission shall hold a preliminary sitting in Wellington on the 10th of January. After taking evidence in New Zealand, the Commission will probably leave for the Australian colonies in April or May.

DURING his recent visit to Hawke's Bay the Minister of Lands spent a day in riding over the Hatuma estate, Waipukurau, recently acquired by the Government from Mr. Purvis Russell. The hon. gentleman informs the *Post* that he was very much pleased with the land, and is certain that the purchase will turn out to be one of the best the Government has ever made. The work of cutting up the estate into blocks of from 300 to 900 acres has been more than half completed, and there is every reason to believe that the land will be thrown open for selection early in April. About 100 acres are to be reserved as a site for a township.

THE Executive of the Post and Telegraph Officers' Association proposes that a presentation should be made to the Postmaster-general as a token of the general feeling throughout the service of the importance of the introduction of universal penny postage and the esteem in which he is held. The souvenir will take the form of a gold medallion, on one side of which will be inscribed a representation of the new penny stamp, and on the other a suitable inscription in keeping with the spirit of the project. The subscriptions are limited to 1d.

THE following (says an exchange) is the indebtedness of the boroughs and Harbor Boards in New Zealand:—Boroughs: Auckland, £149,000; Christchurch, £67,640; Napier, £105,000; Dunedin, £603,825; Oamaru, £175,000; Invercargill, £179,300; Timaru, £62,029; Wanganui, £55,000; Wellington, £726,805. Harbor Boards: Auckland, £359,100; Gisborne, £200,000; Lyttelton, £230,000; Napier, £500,000; New Plymouth, £200,000; Oamaru, £290,000; Otago, £687,490; Timaru, £200,000; Wellington, £200,000; Westport, £581,550.

THE most important matter which the Cabinet has had under consideration during their recent sitting has been the question of despatching more troops to South Africa. The Secretary of State has sent an important communication to the New Zealand Government in reference to the position of affairs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and in consequence of his representations it has been decided to retain at the seat of war, until further notice, all the members of the various New Zealand contingents who have not been sent back to their homes. The Government have also decided to send drafts of troops to fill up the vacancies which have occurred in the several contingents. Steps will therefore be taken at once to form another contingent. The next contingent of 200 for South Africa consists of half Maories and half Europeans, and these men fill the gaps in the other contingents, and sail in three weeks.

'I HAVE met with so much sympathy from all classes of the community,' writes Brother Mark Joseph, Director of the Marist Brothers' School, Wellington, to the *New Zealand Times*, 'that I desire, in some form, however humbly, to give expression to the sentiments with which my mind is charged. The whole experience of the Colony shows that persons in charge of criminal children pass through agonies of solicitude occasionally. I trust our experience, in spite of the fact that we have been assailed with unusual acrimony, will teach the New Zealanders to be more considerate for teachers in State reformatories. Indeed, without the smallest desire to put ordinary schools on the same footing as reformatories, I would crave consideration for the teaching body in all its branches. You will have realised that, in this Colony liberty is subjected to its acutest ordeal. The general standard of education is so high, the people's ideal of freedom is so lofty, that discipline, the sire of freedom, is in danger of destruction. No people can remain free that is intolerant of restraint. No school can be conducted on sound lines without discipline. If that is so, ordinarily, how much more indispensable is discipline in reformatory schools? I do not complain that the religious order to which I belong has been made the scapegoat to the pent-up passion that has so long eddied round the vexed question of discipline in reformatory schools. It seems a rift in the lute of human nature that those who lead unselfish lives should always be the first attacked. I do not complain that much religious bitterness was in Nelson imported into the Stoke inquiry; I do not complain that the dearest interests of my order have been struck at on political grounds, and notwithstanding that the Brothers have always stood on one side when general politics were afield. I only ask that as Brothers Wybertus and Kilian came to the Colony in honor they should leave it with that distinction which the martyrdom they have gone through in the interest of the Colony they love so well entitles them to.'

PROSPECTUS

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

(Sectare Fidem.)

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

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

Under the Patronage of His Grace the Most Reverend Francois
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President: THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.

Rector: THE VERY REV. T. BOWER, S.M., B.A.

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

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

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

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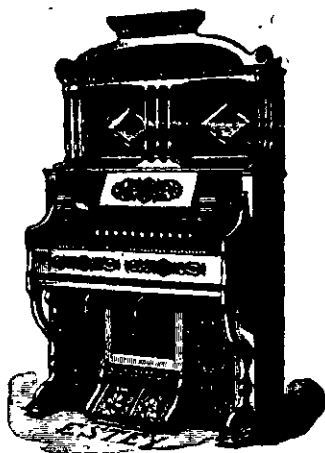
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The Storyteller.

THE DOCTOR'S COMPROMISE.

YOUNG Dr. Felton, famous, rich, and admired by the circle he moved in, was somewhat uneasy and discontented. Why he should be he himself could not explain, for the world at large served him well. There were no visits to be made to hospital wards no students to accompany to clinics, no fashionable invalids in need of his care, and even the poor wretches of the slums in whom he had become interested had been attended to that morning. So he had promised himself the whole afternoon to prosecute the study of a theory he was developing in which he earnestly hoped to reduce to practice. The best-disciplined minds, however, are at times subject to overpowering moods, and it was one of these that now caused his discontentedness. Probably it was due to a sense of freedom from the thousand duties that usually hedged him in; or shall we charge this unaccustomed state of mind to the faint suggestion of early spring that had stolen across country fields and found him out in his New York flat? Whatever it was, the Doctor's studies were not made that April afternoon.

A retrospective mood, in which memories of the passed welled up in his heart, controlled him. Under its influence, this busy young doctor, the astonishment of the profession, whose firmness and almost womanly gentleness alleviated the fever-racked hospital patient, and whose kindness brightened the life of many a poor factory girl, as his skill satisfied the wealthy society lady, became almost a boy again. It was not his wont to indulge in these memories, for his life was too busy. But now his discontent slipped away as he gave himself up to them. And as he sank down in his easy chair, it was not the walls of his library, the books, the instruments, or the anatomical charts that formed his horizon. He had little thought for his profession that afternoon. It was the little New England town of his birth and his student days he was absorbed in.

He could not be more than 28, but one might read experience in that clever, good-looking young face. Pensive lines marked his features as his thoughts dwelt upon his little home on the hillside, beautified by his mother's flower-beds and clinging vines. There, next door, had been the home of the little girl who had been the best friend a boy ever had, as he used to think in those days. What a refreshing sensation the thought of that little girl brought! and the young doctor smiled unconsciously as he pictured the pranks they played together. The smile faded as his mother's early death came to him, how she had died in her youth and happiness, leaving him with his grief-stricken father. And well he remembered the quiet life they then had led together; the evenings they had spent in the lonely home thinking of her. Sometimes the father would read to his boy, or would tell him the hopes he had of seeing his little lad a physician like himself one day. For the parent had also been a medical man, one of the true servants of God's people, who labors not solely for money, and was, therefore, greatly beloved by his fellow-townsmen.

Then came his father's sudden death, hastened by the unending labors that kept sapping his strength throughout one long dreary winter. Before the young doctor's eyes that scene of 15 years past vividly presented itself. On a wild March day, far unlike the present golden afternoon, he stood in the quaint little churchyard bitterly crying as the cold stones fell with a dull sound upon his father's coffin. And while he knelt among the sympathetic friends, and the good old parish priest prayed fervently for the departed soul of the good man lying there beneath them, his grief rendered him insensible to the sharp cut of the sleet and rain. One thing only had been able to cheer him, and that was his little neighbor, who, as his city aunt led him from the sad place, whispered:— 'Willie, don't feel so badly. Your papa is in heaven, and I love you.' But now he could hardly recall her name, so utterly had those old times ceased to interest him. 'Dead as Helen of Troy for all I know,' he said to himself.

His aunt had taken him to New York to live, and there he had met one of his father's college friends, a man high up in the medical profession. For his friend's sake this man interested himself, and observing the boy's bright clever ways, he trained him under his own eyes in all the mysteries of medicine. Carefully watching as the boy grew up to young manhood, he discovered rich traits that promised to reward systematic development. When it was time, therefore, he sent the boy abroad to have the advantage of the ripest knowledge in Europe. He studied at Paris under the famous savants there. And after several years spent profitably he went to Berlin. It was to the German student-life he owed much of his character, for he had loved that life with its excitement, its duels, its singing, and the clear-headed men he met. When he left there and came back to America he was a brilliant, masterful man, almost a genius, and not hampered, as he told himself, by too many religious convictions. He was not positively irreligious, not at all a cynic, but, like the Germans whom he had known, one who considered all the obligations fulfilled when the mandates of honor and duty are observed. Still he acknowledged that the faith of those poor wretches whom out of philanthropy he often visited, was the one sunny spot in their gloomy existence. But for himself, he was wont to tell the young Catholic priest who used to meet him at the hospitals, and who had interested him in the poor, that to do right by one's fellow-men, be charitable, and admit the existence of God was sufficient. And then Father Ryan, who saw the nobility of the young doctor's heart, endeavoring to convince him of his mistake, would be told that nothing short of a tangible scientific experiment could be of any avail as an argument.

Such was the nature of Dr. Felton's reveries, and he might have continued them had he not thought of Father Ryan. When the priest entered his mind, he remembered a promise he had made to

visit him. This afternoon was his opportunity. He had given up all his plans of study that day, and besides he felt that the company of the sincere young clergyman would do him good. So, still possessed by recollections, he got up and went out of the house into the street.

After a short walk he arrived and was admitted into the parlor of the pastoral residence by the neat, elderly housekeeper. In the interval of waiting he occupied himself by admiring the exquisitely carved ivory crucifix that hung above the door. A slight smile played over his mouth as he looked at the tokens of Catholic faith around the room, for to him they were little better than instruments of superstition, and it somewhat puzzled him that his priest-friend could so implicitly believe in the usefulness of such things. His meditations were broken off abruptly by the appearance of Father Ryan, who took him up to his own room. He was delighted to have this busy young doctor pay him a visit, and especially since his leisurely manner promised a long, pleasant talk with him.

The doctor was still full of memories, and of these he appeared desirous of talking. Father Ryan, therefore, sympathised enough to set the smouldering fire of these memories ablaze, and soon he was listening to the story of his friend's life. To him this explained very much and also encouraged him greatly. It was no slight interest he had in the young doctor who was so clever, good, and honorable, but whose religious views pained him deeply. He had often wondered at the familiarity his rationalistic friend showed with Catholic observances whenever they had visited together the sick poor of his flock. Where could he have acquainted himself so well as to know when candles and holy water were necessary? He ventured to say accordingly:

'Doctor, pardon me, but it strikes me, after hearing you dwell so on your life, that you once were a Catholic, and still have the faith, despite your apparent indifference.'

'Not at all, Father, not in the least,' rejoined he, 'although you have rightly guessed that I was born in your faith. There is no use, I am convinced, in tying oneself down to those unreasonable ceremonies of religion. You know my profession of belief, and I think it a good one.'

'Well, I know your mind too thoroughly to argue with you on that point,' the priest answered; 'but tell me, are you not greatly influenced by these recollections of your childhood when they come back to you?' The other nodded assent. 'Then I may venture to say that by them you will be led back to the faith in which you were born.'

The doctor was now getting merry, as he saw his friend becoming so earnest, and rallied him by declaring that no power on earth could make him believe otherwise than he did, unless it was the proof based on scientific data he had before mentioned.

'We shall see,' said the priest.

'If ever it does come to pass otherwise,' answered the doctor, 'I'll devote myself more than ever to your poor, Father.'

A knock at the door interrupted their conversation. Opening it, Father Ryan was handed a letter stamped specially to hasten its delivery. The rather unconcerned glance he at first cast on the envelope suddenly vanished, and a look of interest and great anticipation succeeded. Excusing himself, he broke the seal and found his interest justified, for it was from an old priest who had been a great friend of his, and whom he had not heard from in years. The letter informed him that his friend had a parish in a little New England town, and the reason of his writing was to request a favor.

Evidently Father Ryan thought the doctor might like to hear what the letter contained, for, asking him to listen, he read the following excerpt:

'Knowing that your circumstances bring you into daily contact with the best medical men in the city, I beg of you by any means possible to persuade some specialist in brain diseases to come up here immediately. The patient is a young lady, the only child left a widowed mother. The local physicians are mystified at the case, and declare a cure impossible. But I would not accept that decision without making a great effort to secure someone who could speak more authoritatively. Let no fear of expense retard you.'

'If you can do this favor for me you will secure my lasting gratitude, besides a mother's blessing.'

'Believe me,

Yours sincerely in Christ,

'THOMAS BERKELY.'

Turning to the doctor, the young priest inquired if he had not deeply investigated disorders affecting the brain.

'It has been my favorite study,' he replied.

'Well, then, would you not be willing to take up this case which so puzzles the village doctors?'

'If you wish it, and I can accomplish the journey so as to return to-morrow morning, I am willing. But you have not mentioned where you wish me to go, have you?'

'True. The name of the town is Brassville, in Connecticut, on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway, not far distant from Hartford, I believe.'

'Brassville is a name I never heard of in Connecticut, which is my own home, Father, and I was born in the vicinity of Hartford; but I suppose, since I've forgotten so many things, I've also let slip the names of towns; but if you say I can get there and return in the limited time at my disposal, I shall be very glad to do whatever lies in my power for the young lady.'

'Then, doctor, it's settled, and I'll telegraph to Father Berkely to meet you to-night at the station. Now you must hurry your preparations, for your train will leave in about an hour. Good-bye and on your journey reflect upon the things I've said to you this afternoon.'

This parting shot brought a smile to the doctor's face as he left the house and hastened towards his own home. Arriving there he selected the necessary articles and was off directly for the Grand Central Station. And as he went along he was once again plagued

into the thoughts that had possessed him all the afternoon. How singular it was that after the hours he had given to his childhood's home that day he should now be on his way to the vicinity in which that home was! How twisted are the threads of life, he mused.

He bought his ticket and passed out through the guards. Seating himself comfortably in his seat, he gave himself up to the congenial memories and the words of Father Ryan. He was going to a town called Brassville, and if this town was near Hartford it was not far from where he himself had passed his early days. He, however, could not recollect any such place. His own town bore the old Indian name of Mattatuck. But as he did not remember the names of all the places he once knew, his inability to recall the very modern name of Brassville didn't cause him much uneasiness. So he told the conductor to notify him should he be asleep when the train arrived at his destination, and closing his eyes he leaned back in the seat, the servant of alternate naps and dreams.

It was the prettiest place in the town, this charming home of Mrs. Sayton. Set back on a broad lawn and surrounded by walks that pansies and nasturtiums bordered all through the summer time, the old-fashioned white house stood at the top of the long, high village street. Down below the busy manufacturing community spread itself out, and along the river that seemed to cut the distant northern hills apart the familiar New England scene of numerous clustering factories met one's eye. In front, two tall buttonball trees stood like giant sentinels, and on the side a row of elms formed a boundary between the lawn and a narrow country lane. Rose bushes climbed over the house and ran around the windows, and a honeysuckle vine curtained the long verandah. It was the beginning of spring, and everything had begun to feel the season's influence. The buds were swelling on the shrubberies and trees, and the fragrance of fresh earth upturned in the gardens mingled with the invigorating odor that came from fields and nearby woods.

People passing by on this April evening, however, missed the sense of serenity that had seemed to belong to the place. Little groups of women had been coming and going all the afternoon, and the anxiety expressed by their audible sighs seemed to hover around and attack whomever chanced to pass the gate. A fight for life was going on in one of the rooms around whose windows a rose bush had wound itself. Mary Sayton, the only child of her widowed mother, was slowly dying, about to fade away when the beautiful springtime that she loved so much was bringing back the days of sunshine and flowers and the pleasures she deemed so sweet. Beside her bedside the poor mother, worn out by sleepless nights and the terrible strain, struggled to keep back the feeling that threatened to overcome her.

A fortnight ago and Mary had been full of life and happiness. Her charity lit up and cheered several poor homes, and Mrs. Malone, 'always ailing,' daily declared that the sweet girl's visits made her forget her pains. It was therefore fit that a deed of mercy should have occasioned the accident which now it seemed was to result in her untimely death.

A reckless driver would have run over little Tommy Rafferty, whose mother was too busy to keep him from playing in the middle of the public street, had not Mary run out in time to snatch the little fellow up. But as she lifted him from under the horse's feet a projecting piece of wood in the swiftly-moving waggon struck her on the head, leaving her senseless with the scared youngster safe in her arms. Tommy's father and some fellow-laborers in the near-by mill had seen the accident, and rushing out they lifted the young lady they all admired, and tenderly bore her to the house on the top of the hill. Her brain had sustained a grave injury, and since then the periods of consciousness had been few and brief.

The kind old family doctor moved around administering soothing medicines. The case puzzled him and the fellow-physician whom he had called into consultation. And now as he turned towards the heart-broken parent, who already felt the awful loneliness and desolation of death, his own eyes were full of suffering and pity. He also loved the pure, bright girl, and it pained him, who was so used to bereavement, to see the fair young creature of scarcely two-and-twenty years leave the world in her bloom, and he utterly powerless to help her. His voice was almost broken as he told the stricken mother to resign herself to the inevitable.

The poor woman could no longer restrain her pent-up emotion, and she sobbed out: 'Oh, I cannot lose my Mary and be left alone in the world! Oh, my darling girl! Speak to me, Mary? Oh, let me have the consolation of talking with you once more!'

But no response came. There was no intelligence in those sweet blue eyes, and the beautiful face that lay on the pillow, shrouded in luxuriant brown hair, was vacant of all knowledge of its surroundings. Then the mother sank down and buried her face in the bedclothes.

The delirium seemed to increase, and some of Mary's friends in the adjoining room could hear wild, incoherent sentences uttered with appalling vigor. How long her nerves could have withstood it was doubtful, and all were glad when they heard the assuring voice of the kind old parish priest below. Some person was with him, and as they passed through into the sick girl's chamber the girls noticed the stranger's youthful appearance.

When the old family physician was told by the priest that his young confrère was one of the ablest men in the profession, he looked upon him somewhat sceptically. And who would blame this experienced practitioner of thirty years' standing for thus looking on one who seemed hardly of as great an age as that. The clean-shaven face and the crisp, dark-brown hair that clustered on the high forehead indeed were almost typical of a boy; but the experience that showed in those serious eyes, and the movements of his slender, well-knit body marked him as one who well knew his purpose and pursued it to the end always. Gradually the older man

found himself admiring the manner in which he inquired the circumstances, and the firmness and decision with which he examined the patient.

The girl was still in a delirium, which, instead of abating, grew much worse. Something had to be done immediately, for it seemed as though the end was approaching. First, the young doctor prevailed upon the distracted mother to leave the room, and so she was led out and the girls took her in charge. Then, seeing the urgency of the case, he considered what was best to be done. To his mind there was only one thing, and that was to change the delirium to some state of mind in which pleasant ideas might predominate. Soon the patient showed the success of the young doctor's skillful treatment. Gradually the stormy fits subsided, and a calmer mood came on. And now she began to speak on something that must have been very dear to her. To the doctor it was nothing but the coming back of memories that had for years lain dormant in brain cells. But he listened because he was ever a student.

What she said would hardly offer food for scientific consideration, but his attention was undivided as she was saying:

'Willie, let's go down by the stone wall and gather flowers for the May altar. Father Berkely says he's going to have a pretty altar in honor of Mary, Queen of May.' 'Are you going to be a doctor like your father, Willie?' 'Oh, won't you be happy on your first-communion day! I know you'll be a good man like your father, and have the priest say of you, as Father Berkely says of your father, that he's a Christian Catholic gentleman.' 'Don't cry so, Willie; your papa is in heaven, and I love you.'

Thus she wandered on in a happy state of mind, saying things that made the young doctor start. His own name was William; his father had been a doctor, and he had a dim recollection of once having heard the words she had spoken, and surely the last ones were somewhere once said to him. But now there was no time to spare for such thoughts. Consulting awhile with his older associate, he prepared for a delicate operation, upon the success of which he could not be certain. But risks were equal. Then in that chamber a gallant fight those two men made against death, and finally the light of hope came into both their eyes. The young doctor had triumphed, and the older man grasped his hand in one whose pressure conveyed a glad testimony to his genius. And as the morning came he instructed the older doctor in what was to be done thereafter, and as he was required at home as soon as possible he hurried from the house, barely having time to assure the overjoyed mother that all might soon be well, and with her blessings in his ears he got into a carriage and was driven to the morning train.

(To be concluded in our next issue.)

The Catholic World.

AUSTRIA.—All Saints' Day in Vienna.—All Saints' Day was celebrated in Vienna more generally than in any previous year. One-half of the population seemed (says the *Daily News* correspondent) busy in making wreaths and floral offerings, the other half in buying them and transporting them to the Central Cemetery, six miles distant, and to the numerous lesser churchyards. The Central Cemetery, with its 200,000 graves and many monuments, attracted most visitors. In the afternoon, with a wintry sun casting its rays over this almost endless city of the dead, the enormous wealth of flowers placed on the graves made the place look like a beautiful garden in springtime.

BELGIUM.—Sunday in Brussels.—Sir Langdon Bonython, writing from Berlin, after having visited France and Belgium, says: 'I was delighted with Brussels. Are we not told that Roman Catholicism is losing its hold of the people? On Sunday (October 21) I visited two big churches in Brussels. Both were crowded, and the congregations were largely made up of men.'

ENGLAND.—The Other Side of the Picture.—A good deal of irresponsible rubbish still finds its way into the columns of the daily Press (says the *London Tablet*) about the alleged intolerance and bigotry of Catholics. We invite the attention of our readers to the following paragraph from the *English Churchman*: 'Lord Edmund Talbot has decided to retain his seat, if possible, as member for the Chichester Division of Sussex. As he is a Roman Catholic, I trust every Protestant voter in the constituency will do his best to return a Protestant instead, though, at present, I do not know the name of any rival candidate. Protestant voters should do their very utmost in that neighborhood.' We will not stay to consider the somewhat comic condition of these poor bigots, consumed with a desire to vote against Lord Edmund and yet having no rival candidate to vote for. But note that the single fact of his religion is held to disqualify the candidate for a seat in Parliament. Happily Lord Edmund Talbot is known in the constituency and that suffices.

An Appointment at Oxford.—Father John O'Fallon Pope, S.J., has been appointed temporary head of Clarke's Hall, Oxford, until such time as he may be appointed permanent head, in succession to the late lamented Father Richard F. Clarke, S.J. Father Pope, who is an old Christ Church man, is principally known to recent generations of Beaumont boys in his capacity as spiritual Father, which office he discharged from 1891 till 1899.

The Catholic Truth Society.—Few are the associations which can point to such unbroken success as the Catholic Truth Society. At the half-yearly meeting Mr. Britten recalled the efforts made to found the society 16 years ago. During the long period which has elapsed since that date the society has invariably met with favor year by year. It has been developing in a remarkable way. In the United States the Catholic Truth Society is becoming a powerful public force. Away at the

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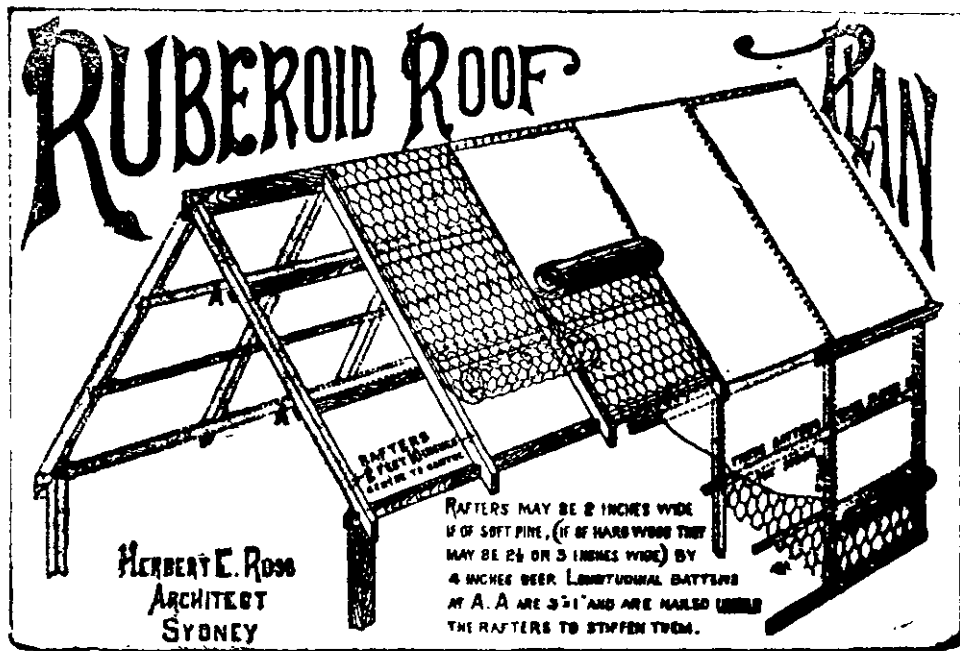
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THE old proverb says: A stitch in time saves nine; or, to put another construction on the words: A shilling in time saves pounds. The words are indeed true, and yet what a number of people do we find letting pounds and pounds worth of music and books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

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Antipodes the Australian Catholics have been recognising the value of the organisation at their Catholic Congress and resolving to plant branches in every district throughout the colonies. North of the Tweed recruits are coming in to the society in large numbers and with fervid enthusiasm. And last, but not least, Ireland is showing that in supporting this excellent instrument of Catholic progress it is determined to take a leading place. The funds are in a satisfactory condition and the society seems to be in the position of the Macedonian victor who sighed for new worlds to conquer.

Treatment of Voluntary Schools.—On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a school at Blackley the Bishop of Salford declared that the voluntary schools were treated with an injustice which was scandalous. The Catholic bishops, however, were not prepared to accept any scheme of redress which involved popular control of Catholic schools, and to get over the difficulty of local control they recommended that the whole cost of the maintenance of public elementary schools should be drawn from the Imperial Exchequer.

The last English Pilgrimage.—His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk were to accompany the Catholic Union pilgrimage to Rome, which was to leave England for the Eternal City a few days before Christmas.

The Italian Church, London.—The congregation of St. Peter's Italian Church, Hatton Garden, have decided to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the approaching silver jubilee of Father Bannin's elevation to the priesthood to make him a presentation (the first ever made to him) in recognition of his twenty years' work as a priest in their midst. For the past seventeen years he has been rector of the church.

ITALY.—The Catholic Congress and the Labor Questions.—The Italian Catholic Congress held in Rome under the auspices of the Holy See devoted a part of its deliberations to Labor questions, and a series of resolutions having a very practical bearing on the subject were adopted. At the previous Congress, which took place at Ferrara, diocesan committees were directed to undertake investigations into the relations between employers and employed, and by the delegates who met in Rome they were urged to continue their labours with increasing earnestness and diligence. The clergy were recommended, in accordance with the advice of the Sovereign Pontiff, to band the workers together in associations and to make these bodies the principal parochial organisations. The establishment of journals specially intended for the toilers was advocated. Meanwhile the editors of existing Catholic papers were asked to pay special attention to labor problems, to deal in their columns with articles designed to alienate the working classes from religion, and to show how great is the solicitude of the Church for the toilers' welfare. From this it is manifest that the authorities in Rome not only have firm faith in the workers, but are resolved to do everything possible for the betterment of their condition.

ROME.—Closing of the Holy Door.—A cable message received last week stated that on Christmas Eve the Holy Father performed the ceremony of closing the Holy Door, which had been opened on December 24, 1899. The ceremony was witnessed by 40,000 persons. Writing with reference to the opening of the Holy Door on December 24, 1899, a Rome correspondent, said:—The important ceremony of proclaiming the Holy Year was performed at 11 o'clock this morning by the Pope in St. Peter's Church, in the presence of an immense congregation, including many pilgrims from England and the United States. Preceded by a long procession of ecclesiastical dignitaries the Pope was carried in his *sedes gestatoria* to the great door of St. Peter's, which had not been opened since the last ceremony of that kind, performed in the year 1825. His Holiness descended from the chair and was presented with a small golden hammer by Cardinal Vannutelli, and struck the door with it, at the same time uttering the words, 'Open the gates of justice to me that I may celebrate the name of the Lord.' A second and third summons followed, each preceded by blows of the golden hammer. The door was then thrown open and the Pope entered the Cathedral, followed by his attendant dignitaries. His Holiness walked to the Chapel of Piety and passed to that of the Holy Sacrament, where he re-entered the *sedes gestatoria* and was carried to his throne in front of St. Peter's Chair, and solemnly blessed the congregation. His Holiness was present at the ceremony in 1825, when he was 15 years of age.

The Congress of Franciscan Tertiaries.—According to the *Franciscan Annals*, which gives a full account of the Congress of Franciscan Tertiaries in Rome, the French Tertiaries present numbered 3000, the Germans 2000, the Spaniards 1000, and the English contingent over 100. In an article on 'Notable Franciscan Figures' at the Congress, Mrs. Crawford says that after the president probably the most heavy share in the work of the Congress fell upon Father David Fleming, O.F.M.

SCOTLAND.—The See of Dunkeld.—The Canons of the Chapter of Dunkeld met recently to select their nominations for the vacant bishopric. The names of Monsignor Fraser, Rome; Canon Smith, Stirling; and Canon MacFarlane, Rutherglen, are mentioned in connection with the vacancy.

Presentation to a Priest.—The Rev. Father McConnochie, lately transferred from St. Mirin's, Paisley, to Carluke, has been presented with an affectionate address and a purse of sovereigns by the faithful of St. Mirin's as an appreciative token of their sincere regard and heartfelt love for him. The address dwelt in touching terms on the edification of his saintly life, his kindness, charity, and consideration for the poor, and his prompt attention to the sick. It also made special allusion to the critical time when the parish was deprived of the services of two brother priests who were stricken down the with fever, then prevalent in the town; and how cheerfully, generously, and unselfishly Father McConnochie had striven to overtake the increased work which in consequence of the fever had devolved to a great extent upon him.

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MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)
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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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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels, and on board the U.S.S. Co's Steamers.

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If our Tailoring Department is visited and the Stock carefully examined this fact will be demonstrated—viz.: That our prices for Tailoring are in accord with the Highest Standard of Quality.

The Style and Fit produced by our Cutter are beyond question.

No attempt is made at Cheapness at the expense of Excellence of Material and Work.

We have just landed a splendid line of WORSTED TROUSERINGS which we are making up at 25s. per pair. They are splendid value, you should see them.

For Value, Variety, and Style we lead.

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Special arrangements with Large Landowners to
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 Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce
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 Opposite Government Railway Station,
 WELLINGTON,
 Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and
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 Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines,
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 Have for years past maintained their super-
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Householders will find them the most
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The old shop still Leads.
SIMON Our Qualities and
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 Don't Forget Us.

Largest Stock in the
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 Test our Prices.

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COUNTRY FRIENDS.—Send for our
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Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
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 Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

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COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



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

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

J. J. CONNOR } 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 & BULLIEN,
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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 SPECIALLY INVITED.

CONVENT SELECT SCHOOL, WANGANUI.

ON the occasion of the annual entertainment by the pupils of the Sacred Heart Select School, Wanganui, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, there was a large attendance of parents and friends in the Oddfellows' Hall. The programme (says the *Herald*) was a lengthy one, and it was with pleasure we noted the finished manner in which the various items were contributed. The following was the programme:—Chorus, pupils of St. Joseph's School; pianoforte duet, Misses K. Galpin and B. Hunter; vocal duet, Misses L. Dalziel and A. Hyde; violin quintet, Misses J. and M. Flynn, K. Galpin, B. Hunter, and T. Wilkie; piano orte solo, Miss Adelia Doherty; dance, junior pupils of Sacred Heart School; vocal duet, Misses E. Moroney and A. Dalziel; pianoforte duet, Master C. and Miss R. Perrett; vocal solo, Miss H. Flynn; tambourine drill, Convent boarders; pianoforte solo, Miss Julia Flynn; chorus, pupils of the Sacred Heart School; pianoforte solo, Miss K. Quillinane; vocal solo, Miss C. Links; fan drill, Convent boarders. The concluding item was the play 'The House in the Avenue,' the characters being admirably taken by Misses Hilda Flynn, Ellie Moroney, Adelia Doherty, K. Quillinane, M. Flynn, Annie Sullivan, Beatrice Wilkie, Julia Flynn, Maud Steedman, Tilly Links, A. Hyde, B. Hunter, Frances Whelan, and May Cooper.

The display of work was very fine, creditable alike to the pupils and painstaking Sisters. It was as varied as it was excellent, and in many cases the perfection attained, not only in plain and fancy needlework, but in drawing and painting, etc., was surprising. A very striking feature of the collection was the number of paintings—over 100—which proved that the pupils possessed special talent in this particular branch.

Before distributing the prizes, the Very Rev. Dean Kirk said that he and Mr Lloyd, B.A., and Rev. Father O'Sullivan, who examined the school, were well pleased with the progress made during the year. He ventured to say that those who visited the exhibition of work at the convent and those present there that night to hear and see something of the training and results of the Sisters' work had ample evidence of the year's successes.

Dean Kirk then distributed the prizes, the list being as follows:—

Junior Civil Service—A. Dougherty, M. F. O'Connell, and Ellie Moroney.

Matriculation Class (Archbishop Redwood's prize for diligence)—Margaret McCulloch; physiology and geography, A. Dougherty and E. Moroney; English and French, Margaret McCulloch; Algebra and arithmetic, Julia Whelan; history and Euclid, Mary O'Connell.

Civil Service Class—English, B. O'Connell; French and geography, Frances Whelan; arithmetic, J. Flynn; algebra, Maud Steedman.

Class VI.—Christian doctrine, S. Georgetti; history and geography, Tilly Links; grammar and arithmetic, K. Galpin; spelling and expositor, Ethel Nichols; reading and analysis, Mary Tymons has best marks for the year. In history and grammar, Kate Quinn (only six months at the school) deserves honorable mention.

Lower Class VI.—Christian doctrine, Beatrice Hunter; reading and analysis, Emily Gibbons; spelling and expositor, E. Gibbons, Nellie Crowley 2nd; grammar, geography, history, and arithmetic, Maude Mitchell; next in merit in geography and arithmetic, F. Meuli; next in merit in geography and grammar, Norah Dempsey and B. Hunter; domestic economy, Emily Gibbons; next in merit, Nellie Manson.

Lower Class V.—Christian doctrine and reading and honorable mention in three other subjects, Beatrice Wilkie; excellence in all subjects, Nellie Dwyer; history, Annie Lloyd, and merit in three other subjects; geography and grammar, Mary Lloyd; honorable mention—arithmetic, Amy Hyde and Nellie Rigarsford; history, A. Hyde and G. Powell; domestic economy, Gladys Powell and N. Rigarsford.

Lower Class IV.—Christian doctrine, May Markham; reading, Mary Flynn 1st, Ivy Cribb 2nd; spelling and expositor, Josephine Lloyd and K. Quillinane (equal in marks); grammar, M. Flynn; merit, May Palmer; geography, May Palmer; next in merit, K.

Quillinane, May Cooper, and W. Hatrick; arithmetic, Mary Flynn and Winnie Read; history and composition, Norah Pine 1st, W. Hatrick 2nd; next in merit, Flora Meehan; arithmetic, specially deserving of mention for second highest marks during the year, Cissie Neill.

Class III.—Reading, Ella O'Reilly; spelling and history, Margaret O'Neill; arithmetic, Vera Galpin and E. O'Reilly (100 marks each); grammar, Myrtle Richardson; expositor, Margaret Keegan; geography, Lelia Barns.

Lower III.—Catechism, Annie Sullivan; arithmetic, A. Sullivan and Nellie O'Neill; reading, A. Sullivan and Maggie Hatrick; spelling, Ivy Thompson and W. Neylon; grammar, I. Thompson and Lucy Wixcey; next in merit, Mary O'Neill; geography, Mary O'Neill and Queenie Perrett; arithmetic and tables, Mary Keegan.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Amiability—Selected by her companions for the 'Crown,' Tilly Lings (Mr Landon's gold medal).

Good Conduct—Mary O'Connell (Mrs. Dalziel's gold medal).

Music—Instrumental and theory, senior grade: A. Doherty (Mayor's gold medal), and M. Barrie; singing, senior grade: Ellie Mahoney (gold medal); intermediate, instrumental, Julia Flynn; intermediate, singing, Hilda Flynn; junior, instrumental, Kate Quillinane; junior, singing, Ada Dalziel; violin, Kate Galpin 1st, Julia and Mary Flynn 2 (prizes given by Mr Beck).

Painting—Ada Dalziel 1st, Lily Dalziel 2nd; honorable mention for excellent work: Frances Whelan, K. Galpin, Julia Flynn, and Hilda Flynn.

Drawing—Lily Dalziel 1st, Kathleen Galpin 2nd; honorable mention, Julia and Frances Whelan.

Fancy Work—Mary O'Connell 1st, Sophia Georgetti 2nd; honorable mention, Ella O'Reilly and B. O'Connell.

Plain Sewing—L. Dalziel 1st, E. O'Reilly 2nd; hon mention, Flora Mett and Maud Mitchell.

Writing—E. Moroney.

MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Under Trinity College, London—Theory, Miss Minnie Barrie, senior honors; Misses Adelia Dougherty, M. Barrie, Mary O'Connell, and Maud Steedman. Senior pass, intermediate honors: Misses E. Moroney and Otelia Links; Misses J. Flynn, K. Galpin, Margaret McCulloch, and Mary Symons, intermediate pass; Misses Lily Dalziel, M. McCulloch, and Mary Crowley, junior honors; Misses B. O'Connell, Emily Gibbons, Ellen Crowley, Amy Hyde, and Kate Oldham, junior pass.

Under the same College (Trinity) the following were passed in practical—Senior grade, Miss Ellie Moroney; intermediate, Misses Gibbons, Hyde, and Hilda Flynn; junior grade, Misses A. Dalziel, T. Wilkie, K. Quillinane, Lily Dalziel, and E. O'Reilly; preparatory grade, Misses W. Hatrick, L. Barns, M. Richardson, Annie Sullivan, J. Flynn, T. Wilkie, and M. Flynn.

Under the Royal Academy and College of Music Board—Theory: Senior grade, A. Dougherty; higher school, M. Barrie; intermediate J. Flynn.

Practical Examination—Adelia Dougherty, senior local centre pass; M. Barrie, higher school pass; J. Flynn, pass in preparatory grade (violin); and Kate Quillinane passed with distinction in elementary grade.

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

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

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CASHIEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH, Fashionable Drapers, Milliners, and
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Good!
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HERBS
MAKING NON-INTOXICATING BEER

The most palatable thirst-quenching refreshing
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For every OPEN AIR WORKER and all employed in
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IMITATED BUT NOT SQUALLED.
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 8 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Sample Bottle Free 3 Stamps. 3 for 15 Stamps.
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MASON'S WINE ESSENCE.
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Send 1/- in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.
AGENTS WANTED.

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A Bottle will
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cious Wine. Sample bot-
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A Lady writes:—The
bottle of Ginger Wine Es-
sence made several bottles
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NEWMAN & MASON
NOTTINGHAM.
Mason's Extract of
Herbs for making de-
licious non-intoxicating
beer. A 4. bot. makes 8
gals. Sample bot. stamps
or a sample of both Wine
& Essence and Extract of
Herbs, post free, for 15
stamps. Agents wanted.

IMITATED
BUT
NOT
SQUALLED

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.

BALINBROS

THIS IS JUST
WHAT I'VE
BEEN LOOKING
FOR

SARSAPARILLA

IS THE VERY BEST.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
CORN

CASHEL AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Three minutes' walk from Post Office and
Railway Station.

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

Every Accommodation. Good table kept.

Beers, Wines and Spirits of best quality.

Dunedin Ale on Draught.

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CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,

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£50,000 Stock to select from.

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

CALL AND INSPECT OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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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.

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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 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.

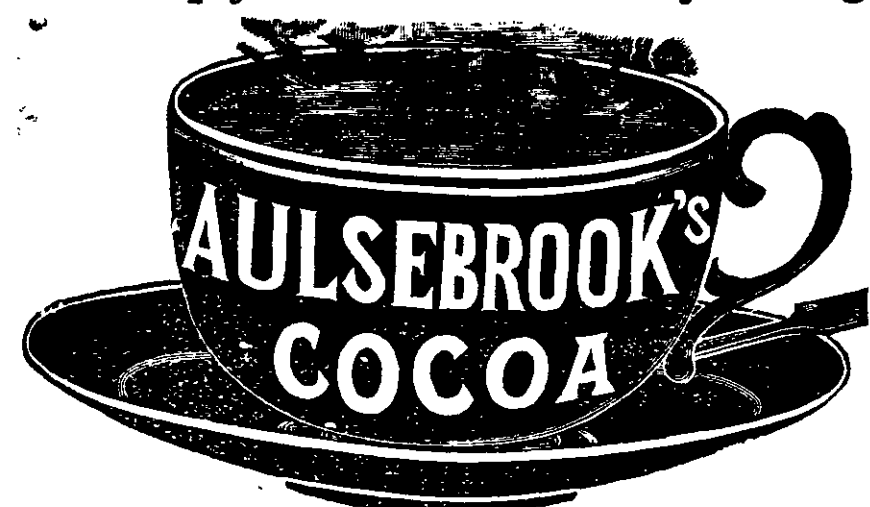
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

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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WAI-RONGO MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office
THOMSON AND CO.,
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GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
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PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
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(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee
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(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
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—EAGLE STARCH—

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

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

Ask your grocer for the above brands and
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