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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN PAPERS, PLEASE NOTE.

MERCHANT or peasant, duke's son or cook's son, with a clean record, would almost as soon think of casting his skin as of discarding his honest family name. But an *alias* is the favourite resort by which the burglar, the forger, and the magsman seek to elude the pursuit of the detectives and the unfriendly clasp of the regulation handcuffs. This is the resort recently adopted by a notorious religious imposter who some time ago disturbed the peace of these colonies. Thanks to the successful exposure of the facts of his unsavory career, he has found his name—in Bobbie Burns' phrase—"a galling load" too great to bear, and some time ago tore it off and flung it, at least temporarily, aside. We request our exchanges beyond the Pacific to keep a bright lookout for any combination of alleged 'ex-nun' and 'ex-priest' that, under the name of Whitley, may be touring the United States or Canada and endeavoring to raise bawbees by stirring up the lower depths of the cesspool of sectarian passion for the sort of people who like that sort of thing.

A MUSTY LEGEND.

EVEN Johnnie Raw is capable of improvement, and Hodge the ploughman has been known to learn. But it is not easy to have patience with men of supposed education who repeat in the closing year of the nineteenth century the old and oft-exploded calumny that indulgences are a pardon of sins, past, present, or to come. And yet this is precisely what a certain Mr. Morant has done in the November issue of the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Morant evidently belongs to that diminishing class of writers of inconspicuous cerebral development who from time to time inform the British public that priests habitually travel about with 'missals' under their arms and are given to the celebration of 'evening Mass'; that our bishops wear thurifers on their heads and acolytes on their feet; that rosary beads are 'sometimes used by Catholics in confession, when a bead is told off for every sin confessed'; that Catholics believe the Pope to be infallible in every statement uttered by him in ordinary conversation on all sorts of subjects from the weather to the differential calculus; and other such tit-bits of rare and curious knowledge. For the enlightenment and edification of the British public Mr. Morant makes the following statement in the *Nineteenth Century* regarding Joseph Mayer, who played with such dignity and pathos the part of the Christ in the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau:—'Wishing to confer some mark of favor upon so eminent a disciple his Holiness has bestowed upon him (Mayer) a pardon, not only for all his own sins, past, present, and future, but also, with a truly lavish generosity, for those of all his children.'

This foolish statement has been copied into the weekly religious or brimstone columns of some of our daily papers. For Catholics and educated Protestants it is needless to state that Mr. Morant's story is wholly untrue and calumnious. The Pope neither did nor could grant such a pardon. The

imaginative writer in the *Nineteenth Century* is probably attempting to describe the customary papal blessing, with plenary indulgence at the hour of death, which the Holy Father frequently bestows upon devout Catholics, sometimes *proprio motu*, but far more frequently in response to a request or *supplica*. And this is not a 'pardon' for any sin, past, present, or future: it is merely a remission of the temporal punishment which is often due to sin after its guilt and eternal punishment have been remitted in the Sacrament of Penance. And every Catholic knows that this, or any other indulgence, can benefit only those who are truly penitent. It is pleasant to find Mr. Labouchere, of *Truth*, pulling the ears of the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* and correctly explaining to him what an indulgence is and what it is not. Some years ago the *Cape Mercury* 'explained' editorially to its readers that an indulgence of three hundred days means 'three hundred days out of purgatory!' The learned editor, by the way, did not provide for the return of the 'patient' when the furlough was over. In the *South African Magazine* Dr. Koble had this brief but pregnant comment on the theological acumen of the editor of the *Mercury*: 'If our Protestant friend were to see a fifty-horse power engine, he should look inside it for the fifty horses.'

The most accurate account of the doctrine of indulgences that we have met with in Protestant literature is contained in Dr. Lee's *Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms* (p. 161). For the sake of its fairness it deserves the honor of quotation at our hands. 'Technically,' says this well-known Anglican divine, 'an indulgence is a remission of the temporal punishment which often remains due to sin after its guilt has been forgiven. Now mortal or deadly sin consists in its being an act of rebellion against God. The forgiveness of this guilt must, on God Almighty's part, be an act of free grace, because it is a kind of infinite evil, for which no creature can ever adequately atone. But, even when this guilt has been forgiven, there still remains a debt of temporal punishment. The justice of God requires that every sinner shall himself pay that portion of the debt which he is able to pay, even when that which he is unable to pay has been forgiven. This is evident from Holy Scripture. Hence the Church, in executing her office of remitting sins, having always borne in mind the temporal punishment due to them, exercises her authority by granting what are termed "indulgences" suitable to times, states, and circumstances. These are either partial or complete. Partial indulgences have reference to the duration of canonical penance, common in the Primitive Church. Complete or plenary indulgences are those in which the whole of the temporal punishment due to sin is remitted. In order that the indulgences of Holy Church may be advantageously received, the faithful seeking them must be in a state of perfect charity towards God, and of detachment from sin.'

MILITARY EXPERTS AND WEAPONS OF WAR.

ONE result of the Anglo-Boer war is this: it has compelled us to revise certain dogmatic expert judgments as to the effect of modern weapons of war. Future wars may be rendered briefer or more difficult by their sheer costliness. But who will now maintain—as some noted military experts did some time ago—that armed struggles between nation and nation would be rendered

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impossible by the sheer butchery done by the blood-letting machinery in use on modern battlefields? The experts may, however, find some consolation for their blighted prophecy in the proverb that 'wise men are oftener wrong than fools are right.' Some years ago one of these 'wise men' calculated that 'a regiment of 700 infantry, armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, a six-gun battery of small breech-loading cannon, and a couple of Gatling guns,' would within two minutes turn 1500 assailants into sundry roods of tangled dead meat. The five-millimetre rifle of to-day is computed by Professor Gebler to be 1337 times more effective than the needle-gun of 1870. Langlois has calculated that the French field-gun of 1891 is 20 times more destructive than that of 1870. Later improvements in artillery have left the older guns—French, Boer, and British—still farther in the rear. In a few years they will be thrown aside to rust along with the Armstrong smooth-bores of 1862, or to fill odd corners of military museums side by side with the culverins, demi-culverins, serpentines, and falcons of the middle ages. General Müller (according to Bloch) computed that with 136 to 140 rounds, the artillery of the Triple and Dual Alliances could kill and wound over 11,000,000 men; with 267 rounds per gun, 22,000,000; and with 500 rounds, 41,000,000!

Very pretty figures, i' faith! But they call up impertinent reminders of some of the martial calculations of Bobadil in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humor*. Bobadil's method of wiping out a hostile army of 40,000 men was very simple—and so was Bobadil. He would join with himself nineteen gentlemen 'of a good spirit and able constitution,' challenge twenty of the enemy, kill them, challenge twenty more, kill them, twenty more, kill them too . . . every man his ten a day, that's ten score—200 a day; five days, a thousand; 40,000, forty times five, 200 days—kill them all.' It is a wholesome fact—sometimes ignored in such 'expert' calculations—that potential destructiveness and actual destruction are two very different things. Lyddite, for instance, ought, by calculation, to have been as an active volcano harnessed into the service of the artillerist. But 'Banjo' Patterson declared it, in irreverent phrase, 'a howling fraud.' Attack in open order, the art of 'taking cover,' the greater use of trenches and earthworks, and the wider distance that now separates combatants, have all combined to reduce the mortality from the use of improved weapons of war. In view of the relatively meagre death-rate from wounds in the Chilian, Spanish-American, and Anglo-Boer wars—all of which were fought under what are termed 'the new conditions'—we can afford to smile at the spectacle of colossal carnage figured out on paper for our benefit by Müller, Langlois, and others. As a hard matter of fact, the old-time results of war have not been radically altered by the newer modes of blood-letting. In his *Modern Weapons and Modern War*, Bloch says:—'The losses from wounds constitute but a small part of the total number of sacrifices.' So it has been in the Boer war. And so it has been in practically all campaigns of which history bears a record. 'Bad and insufficient food,' says the same authority, 'in consequence of the difficulty of provisioning immense masses, will mean increase of sickness, and the over-crowding of the sick at certain points will complicate the danger both from sickness and from wounds, and thereby increase the mortality.' In South Africa only 19 per 1000 of the rank and file had the partnership between soul and body dissolved by weapons of war. As many as 31·8 per 1000 died of disease. This is the old, old story of war. From one point of view, at least, there is a foundation of truth in the saying of good old Homer, of which Samuel Butler gave the following metrical version:—

'A skilful leech is better far
Than half a hundred men of war.'

THE following cable message appeared in
CARDINAL MORAN AND THE COMMONWEALTH.
AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Catholic papers explain that Cardinal Moran refused to attend the Commonwealth procession and banquet because he was not allowed precedence of the Primate. They state the Premier informed the Cardinal's private secretary on Monday night that the Committee of Management had awarded precedence to the Primate, and that the Government did not see their way to upset the arrangement. Under the circumstances, Cardinal Moran decided to take no part in any social functions till his due position was recognised. Other Catholic bishops visiting Sydney refuse to participate, considering an insult was offered to the Catholic body.

The incident afforded, of course, a fair subject for editorial remark. Most or all of the daily papers, however, were content to publish it without note or comment. But it afforded an opportunity for a special display to the individual who is permitted to trick out the cable news of the *Dunedin Evening Star* with bran-brained pseudo-American headings which have for some time past been the subject of much sarcastic comment and of many a twelve-inch grin at the expense of their composer. This poor parodist of the smart American caption 'got off' the following remarks in triple tier regarding the incident of the Commonwealth celebrations to which reference has been

made above:—'A Remarkable Demand'; 'Catholic Officials in a Protestant Commonwealth'; 'Cardinal Moran's "due" position.' Briefly, he informs the public that (1) the Australian Commonwealth is a Protestant one, and (2) that the alleged 'demand' of Cardinal Moran was 'extraordinary,' and, by inference, preposterous, just because it was made by a Catholic 'official' to the rulers of a 'Protestant Commonwealth.'

We pass by the bad taste displayed in dubbing the distinguished body of the Australian Catholic hierarchy as merely 'officials'—a title which in ordinary language is limited to civil functionaries of various kinds, from departmental officers to railway porters and lamp-trimmers, borough turncocks, billiard-markers in clubs, and weighers-in at race-meetings. We know of no sense in which the fresh young Federation beyond the Tasman Sea could be fairly called 'a Protestant Commonwealth.' We can, of course, understand the applicability of the term Protestant to countries like Denmark, Sweden and Norway, etc., where members of other than the Reformed creeds count for as little numerically and in the industrial and political life of the nation as Protestants do in Belgium, France, Spain, Mexico, or Russia. But nobody calls the German States Protestant, even though the parti-colored Reformed denominations within their borders numbered jointly in 1890 62·8 per cent. of its total population as against 35·8 per cent. of Catholics. The same remark applies to the Swiss Confederation, with its 59 per cent. of Protestants and its 40 per cent. of Catholics. Catholics are the most numerous religious body in the United States. Yet they are probably not more than one-fourth of the total adherents distributed among the several hundred Reformed denominations scattered through the United States, nor above a sixth of the total population of the country. But who would describe the United States—apart even from its recent conquests in the West Indies and the East—as a Protestant country? In Australia the percentage of Catholics to total population is much greater. At the census of 1891 the Catholics of the six colonies now federated numbered 713,846 in a total population of 3,175,392, or nearly one-fourth of the whole. The only denomination that outnumbered them was the Anglican, with a membership of 1,234,121. The great variety of assorted creeds comprised by Mr. Coghlan under the designation of 'Wesleyans and other Methodists' numbered collectively 372,009. The various Presbyterian bodies counted altogether 351,892. The other Reformed denominations were, in sporting phrase simply nowhere. The comparison is greatly enhanced in favor of our co-religionists in the Australian Commonwealth if we consider the number and eminence of their prelates; the long roll of persons whose lives are devoted, without fee or reward, to the service of God and the good of their neighbor; the splendor of the Catholic places of worship; the attendance of Catholics at religious services; the beauty, extent, variety, and enervating activity of Catholic institutes of learning and charity, etc.

The headline commentaries of our Dunedin contemporary were, however, apparently written under the extraordinary delusion that some or other form of Protestantism is the recognised official or State religion of the new Australian Commonwealth. Else, wherein lies the 'extraordinary' folly that a prelate who is at the same time a cardinal and archbishop should claim that it is due to his position to have precedence over one who, although a primate, is nevertheless merely a bishop? In the British official 'Order of Precedence among Men' the Archbishop of Canterbury ranks next after the nephews of the Sovereign. Next comes the Lord High Chancellor; then the three remaining archbishops (of York, Armagh, and Dublin). The bishops follow far off in the dim perspective, after the younger sons of marquises. In England, the prelates of the Establishment or State Church naturally take precedence of the members of the Catholic or any other hierarchy. But in the Australian colonies there is not, nor has there ever been—despite repeated efforts in that direction—an established or State religion. 'Statute law,' wrote Dr. Ullathorne in 1840, 'limits the Anglican Establishment to England, Ireland, Wales, and Berwick. All the Acts contain and speak their own expressed limitations. The statute law is so far from giving the Anglican clergy of the colonies the rights and privileges of belonging to the Establishment of the Church of England, that it expressly and by special enactment excludes them from the rights and privileges of that Establishment.' It was 'good old Governor Bourke'—nephew of the great Irish orator and statesman, Edmund Burke—who gave to Australia the charter of her religious liberty. 'I have done my duty,' said he on that memorable day, 'in conferring upon Australia the charter of her liberties; let Australia now do her duty by preserving that charter inviolate.' Religious equality was guaranteed, and the Act applied to the whole of the Australian mainland, which was then under the jurisdiction of New South Wales. By an Act of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, passed in 1837, the Churches of England, Rome, and Scotland were declared to be on an equality. This measure was confirmed and its provisions further emphasised by an Act passed in 1862. In every case these Acts received

the assent of the Crown. And the Catholic bishops in the Australian colonies were thus placed in a position similar to that of bishops of the Church of England. This religious equality is guaranteed for all time by one of the fundamental articles of the Commonwealth Constitution, which forbids the establishment of any State or official Church within the limits of its jurisdiction.

Differences as to precedence cropped up in 1864, 1868 (during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh), and on a few subsequent occasions. These arose for the most part out of a desire on the part of some to extend to Australia the traditions of religious ascendancy which had grown up around the State Church in England. These difficulties were, however, arranged by the Colonial Office with due regard to the equal rights of those concerned. By virtue of this arrangement Cardinal Moran was entitled to precedence of the Anglican Primate not alone by reason of his higher dignity, but by priority of appointment—he having been translated to Sydney from the See of Ossory in 1884, while Dr. Saumarez Smith was not elected and consecrated Bishop of Sydney till 1890. (We may here incidentally remark that Cardinal Moran is the successor of Dr. Polding, the first bishop of any Church that was ever appointed to a see in Australasia.) The cable messages in Saturday's and Monday's daily papers show that Sir W. J. Lyne was aware that the Committee of Management of the Commonwealth celebrations had blundered; that the well-known rules of precedence laid down by the Colonial Office were set at defiance; and that the Government of New South Wales, when acquainted with the mistake, had not the good sense or moral courage to rectify it, and, in plain terms, deliberately deprived Cardinal Moran of the honor which the Home authorities long ago decided was 'due to his position.' Monday's cable messages add the following significant bit of information:—'Cardinal Moran claims that the Home Government had communicated to Lord Hopetoun the order of precedence, in which the Cardinal was allotted a place of honor above the Primate.'

Had Cardinal Moran stood alone and merely to himself in this affair, it would probably have mattered little to him what place he occupied at the Commonwealth celebrations. But his position was that of chief representative of a great and ancient religious denomination, the members of which have done so much to build up the Commonwealth. Moreover, a serious question of principle was involved in this matter of precedence—nothing less, in fact, than the principle of religious equality. This—together with certain rights attaching to it that have long been recognised by the Colonial Office—has been deliberately violated by the Lyne Government. Had Cardinal Moran and the other Australian Catholic prelates acquiesced in the intentional slight thus cast upon their faith, their action would be used as a precedent to justify the unequal social treatment of their Church in the Commonwealth for all future time. They, therefore, deserve the thanks of the Catholic body everywhere for their firmness in thus maintaining, on the very inaugural day of the new Commonwealth, that principle of religious equality which is set in in the corner-stone of its foundation. This principle cannot be too strongly emphasised in a country in which the Catholic Church was for so long a period the object of such a bitter and relentless persecution. But on the Lyne Government lies the heavy disgrace of having marked the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth with a display of petty religious partisanship which is no good omen for its future harmony and peace.

THE STOKE CASES.

FACTS TO BEAR IN MIND.

BY 'WATCHFUL.'

I HAVE read with great pleasure the able résumé of the Stoke 'man-hunt' in the TABLET of the 20th ult. Accurate as it is as far as it goes, there are still some facts which the Catholics of New Zealand should know, and I propose to place these before your readers.

The great outcry which has been raised about the affair—despite all the protestations to the contrary—is due, not so much to solicitude for the orphan children, as to religious bigotry and political malevolence. If the Nelson Charitable Aid Board did not desire to introduce the religious element, it is not a little remarkable that Messrs. Harley and Rout specially invited Mr. Jessie Piper to accompany them on their philanthropic raid. Mr. Piper is an Orangeman whose animus against the Stoke institution—indeed against everything Catholic—is notorious in Nelson. Again, it is not a little curious that a batch of the boy-witnesses against the Brothers were provided with special accommodation at a Wesleyan conventicle, while a local parson delivered himself of a vile diatribe against the Catholic Church. If any doubt exists as to the part played by the

NO-POPEY ELEMENT.

in this wretched business, it should be dispelled by the fact that at a public meeting in Nelson—addressed by pious parsons and by

freethought oracles who hate the parsons, but unite with them in hating their common enemy, the 'Scarlet Woman'—an individual calling himself 'a minister of the Church of Christ' got off an attack on Catholic convents and religious Orders worthy of the drunken adventurer Slattery himself. As a matter of fact Slattery—unfortunately for his purse and fame—came among us too soon. Had he come to Nelson since the Stoke affair he would be lionised in such a manner as to put our returning troopers in the background, and he would probably be requisitioned to contest the Parliamentary representation of Nelson city.

THE ANTI STOKE PRESS.

Allusion is made in your article to the conduct of the Nelson *Evening Mail*, whose efforts to stir up feeling have been worthy of the vilest specimens of the gutter and garbage Press. But while, generally speaking, the Press of the Colony has treated the affair with becoming moderation, there are one or two papers whose attitude has been equally as reprehensible as that of the *Evening Mail*. I allude particularly to the *Wellington Post*. This paper professes Liberalism, like many of the Continental sectaries, and, while it pats its Catholic readers on the back now and then—chiefly by some flattering reference to Ireland—it more frequently displays the cloven hoof of rabid sectarianism. Now we have a veiled reference to the pernicious influence of religious orders in France; to-morrow we shall probably read a labored editorial on Spanish decadence and the evil influence of ecclesiasticism in Spain. The Stoke affair was a veritable godsend to this journalistic pillar of anti-Catholic intolerance, chiefly because the *Post* hoped to injure the Premier thereby. One leading article contained a most insulting reference to the Church, and the writer dared to say that members of Parliament were afraid of offending 'a great and powerful Church' by probing the Stoke affair to the bottom. Later on, when the little coterie of political 'yellow pups' thought they had succeeded in withdrawing all monetary aid from Catholic industrial schools, the *Post* gleefully whooped that 'the fate of private industrial schools was sealed!' I have seen a journalistic bigot brought to his knees before to-day, and if the Catholics of Wellington were of my way of thinking, they would teach the *Evening Post* a lesson which would compel it to refrain from gratuitously insulting them in the future.

Even if all the attacks made on the Stoke school were borne out by fact,

NO FAIR-MINDED MAN

would condemn the Catholic community therefor. Scandals there have ever been, and will be again, and if isolated instances of human frailty are to be accepted as conclusive evidence against institutions, then what shall we say of the public schools of the Colony? I have known within recent years two cases of schoolmasters being dismissed for immoral conduct with girl-pupils. I have known three instances of a shameful disease breaking out among the children attending public schools. I have known a teacher, an elderly married man, to be dismissed for impropriety with a female pupil-teacher. What would those who never tire of boasting about 'our national system of education' say if Catholics were always dinning these scandals in their ears? The very reasonable reply would be that such instances did not necessarily condemn the system itself. Yet we have during the late session of Parliament seen professing Liberals anxious not merely to condemn beforehand the Brothers who have since been triumphantly acquitted, but leaving no effort untried to injure all Catholic institutions in New Zealand.

The specious story which these

POLITICAL PANDERERS

will no doubt tell their Catholic constituents will be what the 'oute Mr. 'Tam' Mackenzie has since been careful to promulgate—that the State should found orphanages for the exclusive use of the several denominations. Granting, however, for argument's sake only, that such a school is practicable, what would its adoption at the present juncture amount to? It would be tantamount to a vote of censure on every Catholic orphanage in the Colony; it would practically mean that the good nuns and Brothers who, without even the poor reward of popular approbation, are devoting themselves to the care of the homeless and fatherless, are not doing their duty; it would be giving a coloring to the vile slanders of such depraved wretches as Slattery and some of his New Zealand prototypes. Yet this is precisely what an organised nest of bigots have attempted, and in which they were aided by some so-called Liberals who have time and again been glad to receive Catholic support.

In your article only one division list is published. Permit me to supply a few more, as showing who attempted last session to aggravate the grievances of the Catholic population, and who stood up for common fair-play. Let your readers turn to *Hansard* No. 28 of last session (page 172), and they will there find that

MR JOHN HUTCHESON,

one of the members for Wellington City, complained that children attending private schools were allowed free travel on the railways, although they passed State schools *en route*; and he moved to reduce the item 'Railway fares for school-children £3,300' by £1 as an indication that the House disapproved of this. There voted for his motion seven members: Messrs. Atkinson, A. L. D. Fraser, W. Fraser, Herries, Meredith, J. Hutcheson, and Pirani, while the following members—31 in all—voted against it: Messrs. E. G. Allen, Arnold, Barclay, Bennet, Buddo, Carroll, Collins, Duncan, Ell, Field, Graham, Hall, Hall-Jones, Laurensen, Lawry, McGowan, R. McKenzie, McLachlan, Mills, Morrison, Palmer, Parata, Rhodes, Seddon, Smith, Symes, Tanner, Ward, Witheford, Stevens, and Flatman. On the following page will be found

ANOTHER INTERESTING DIVISION.

Mr. Meredith—political arch-priest of King Billy—moved to reduce the vote for private industrial schools: 'St. Mary's, Auckland; St. Joseph's, Wellington; St. Mary's Nelson; St. Vincent de Paul's,

Dunedin, £3,400, by £5 as an indication that all aid to these institutions should be withdrawn. Ten members followed Mr. Meredith in this dastardly attempt: Messrs. Arnold, Atkinson, Collins, Graham, Herries, Lewis, Pirani, Rhodes, Tanner, and Hutchesson. Those who voted 'No' were 26, namely: Messrs. E. G. Allen, Bennet, Buddo, Carroll, Duncan, Ell, Field, Flatman, A. L. D. Fraser, Hall, Hall-Jones, Laurenson, Lowry, McGowan, R. McKenzie, McLachlan, Palmer, Parata, Seddon, Smith, Stevens, Symes, Ward, Witheford, Mills, and Morrison. Now let us glance at the division lists appearing in No. 32 of *Hannard*.

MR. G. W. RUSSELL

moved to strike out the word 'inspection' from the title of the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Bill, with the object of amending the Bill so as to provide for State control pure and simple. This division raised the whole question of whether the scant capitation now paid to private industrial schools should continue, and 24 members actually supported Mr. 'Ricketty' Russell's amendment, namely: Messrs. Arnold, Atkinson, Barclay, Buddo, Collins, Colvin, Fowlds, Graham, Hanan, Herries, Hornsby, Lang, Laurenson, Lewis, T. Mackenzie, R. McKenzie, McNab, Meredith, Pirani, Tanner, J. W. Thompson, Wilford, Hutchesson, and J. W. Russell. Twenty-three voted for justice to Catholic orphanages: Messrs. E. G. Allen, Carncross, Duncan, Ell, Field, A. L. D. Fraser, Hall, Heke, Hogg, Lethbridge, McGowan, Monk, Napier, O'Meara, Palmer, Parata, Seddon, Smith, Stevens, Ward, Witheford, Mills, and Morrison. The following members 'paired': For Mr. Russell's amendment: Messrs. Massey, W. Fraser, and Hardy; against: Messrs. Carroll, Hall-Jones, McLachlan. Thus by one vote the word 'inspection' was struck out, and for the moment it seemed as if the bigots would win.

THE PREMIER,

however, moved that the word 'regulation' be inserted instead of the word just struck out, and this was carried by 32 to 25. The 'ayes' were as follows:—Messrs. E. G. Allen, Buddo, Carncross, Duncan, Ell, Field, Flatman, Fowlds, A. L. D. Fraser, Gilfedder, Hall, Heke, Hogg, Houston, Lawry, Lethbridge, McGowan, McLachlan, Napier, O'Meara, Palmer, Parata, Pere, Seddon, Smith, Stevens, Steward, Symes, Ward, Witheford, Mills, and Morrison. The following voted against the Premier's amendment:—Messrs. Arnold, Atkinson, Barclay, Collins, Colvin, Graham, Hanan, Hardy, Herries, Hornsby, Lang, Laurenson, Lewis, T. Mackenzie, R. McKenzie, McNab, Millar, Monk, Pirani, Rhodes, G. W. Russell, Tanner, J. W. Thompson, J. Hutchesson, and Meredith. Pairs: For the Premier's amendment: Carroll, Hall-Jones; against: Massey and W. Fraser. I pass over several divisions of minor importance and come to

MR. MILLAR'S AMENDMENT

on page 621. To properly appreciate the nature of this amendment, it is necessary to state clause 4. It reads as follows:—

'With respect to every such private or local school as aforesaid already established at the time of the passing of this Act, the following special provisions shall apply—

"(1) In no case shall any child be hereafter committed to such school.

"(2) At the expiration of six months after the passing of this Act every such school shall cease to be a school within the meaning of the principal Act, and no public money shall thereafter be granted in respect thereof."

Now the object of this clause was to prevent any industrial school controlled by any Order (such as the Marists) whose head was outside the Colony receiving any capitation. But Mr. Millar, who owes his political existence to the votes of Catholic laborers, wanted to make the clause apply to *all* private industrial schools, and he therefore moved to omit the word 'such' in the first line of the clause, and 27 members voted for this rascally amendment, namely: Messrs. Arnold, Atkinson, Barclay, Buddo, Collins, Colvin, Fowlds, Graham, Hardy, Hanan, Heke, Herries, Hogg, Hutchesson, Lang, Laurenson, Lewis, T. Mackenzie, R. McKenzie, McNab, Meredith, Pirani, Rhodes, G. W. Russell, Tanner, J. W. Thompson, Hornsby, and Millar. The following voted against the amendment:—Messrs. E. G. Allen, Carncross, Duncan, Ell, Field, Flatman, A. L. D. Fraser, Gilfedder, Hall, Houston, Lawry, McGowan, McLachlan, Napier, O'Meara, Palmer, Parata, Pere, Seddon, Smith, Stevens, Steward, Symes, Ward, Witheford, Mills, and Morrison. Thus the bigots won by a vote, and great was the delight among them. But they soon found that their object had not been attained. Mr. McNab, who suggested Mr. Millar's amendment (so the story goes), came in for a great 'keel-hauling.' The words 'as aforesaid' were left in the second paragraph of the clause, and therefore the meaning was precisely what it was before the word 'such' was excised. The Bill had now to go through the ordeal of the Legislative Council, and some

VIGOROUS CANVASSING

was resorted to in order to ensure the excision of the odious words 'as aforesaid.' I do not propose to give the Council's division lists, because that body is not elective, and the attitude of members towards our schools cannot be checked. But certainly the Legislative Council did not justify its existence as a body one of whose alleged functions it is to place a wholesome curb on panic legislation. The words were eliminated, and the Bill passed the Council absolutely withdrawing all aid from the Catholic industrial schools after twelve months!

But the Council's amendment had yet to be acquiesced in by the popular Chamber. The Premier moved, on the Bill being reported to the House as amended, that the amendment be not agreed to, and that a committee, comprising Captain Russell, Mr. Palmer, and himself, be appointed to confer with a committee of the Council. The Council, by 15 votes to 10, decided not to insist on the amendment, and the

BILL BECAME LAW

without effecting the purpose for which a coterie of parliamentary bigots, spurred on by the Orange lodges of the Colony, and by such papers as the *Nelson Mail* and the *Evening Post*, had been scheming for months.

The crucial division occurred when the House, on the motion of the Premier, was asked not to agree to the excision by the Legislation Council of the words 'as aforesaid.' There voted for his motion 35 members: Messrs. E. G. Allen, Bennet, Bolland, Carncross, Carroll, Duncan, Field, Fisher, Flatman, A. L. D. Fraser, Gilfedder, Hall, Hall-Jones, Heke, Houston, Kaihau, Lawry, McGowan, McGuire, McLachlan, Mills, Morrison, Palmer, Parata, Pere, W. R. Russell, Seddon, Smith, Stevens, Steward, Ward, Witheford, O'Meara, and Symes. Noes 27: Messrs. Arnold, Atkinson, Barclay, Buddo, Collins, E. I. Fowlds, W. Fraser, Guineas, Graham, Hardy, Herries, Hogg, Hornsby, Hutchesson, Lang, Laurenson, T. Mackenzie, McNab, Millar, Rhodes, G. W. Russell, Tanner, R. Thompson, J. W. Thompson, Pirani, and Meredith.

It has been said that the Government would not have won this division had certain members not refrained from voting. It is quite true that several members purposely absented themselves, evidently believing they had already done enough to conciliate the bigots without unduly offending their Catholic supporters. But even had these jelly-fish politicians voted, the result would have been the same.

I would like, before concluding, to allude to the conduct of one member who voted with the Noes in the last-mentioned division,

MR. A. R. GUINNESS,

Chairman of the Committees. This gentleman owes his seat in Parliament for years past to the votes of staunch Catholic supporters, and, despite the fact that at the last election he was opposed by a most estimable Catholic gentleman (Mr. Hannan, of Greymouth), it is beyond question that Mr. Guinness owes his handsome majority to Catholic support. Yet he was amongst the most virulent, though certainly not the most conspicuous, of those who attempted to intensify the cruel hardship Catholics already suffer, by withdrawing all capitation grants from their orphanages! Mr. Guinness did one characteristically clever trick when the division took place on Mr. G. W. Russell's amendment to strike out the word 'inspection.' As Chairman of the Committees, he could only vote in the event of a tie. Knowing that the division would be close and that the Deputy-Chairman of Committees, Major Steward, was friendly to Catholic orphanages, Mr. Guinness absented himself; Major Steward's vote was lost by his occupying the chair, and the amendment was carried by *one* vote. Thus Mr. Guinness avoided the awkward predicament of deciding a tie and at the same time helped the coterie whose efforts had his cordial sympathy. On the final division, however, he 'came out of his shell' and voted to rob our orphanages. What a rich reward for his Catholic supporters!

Space will not allow me to detail the conduct of other members—notably one West Coast member who received every Catholic vote in his electorate at the last election, and of another who received 50 per cent. of the Catholic support, although his opponent was a Catholic. But the following list of members who voted against Catholic orphanages include those who certainly received either the entire Catholic vote or a large measure of it: Messrs. Hanan, McNab, G. W. Russell, Collins, Lewis, Graham, R. McKenzie, Guinness, Colvin, Hornsby, Millar, Arnold, and Barclay. I do not presume that this list includes all the representatives who were supported by Catholic electors, but I am well within the mark in saying that not one of the above could have been elected but for the support of those whom last session they tried their level best to insult and injure.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 5.

Rev. Father Piquet, who is to conduct the retreat for the Sisters of Mercy, arrived from Sydney on Tuesday.

Rev. Father Holley made a short trip to Leeston this week. While there he celebrated the marriage of his brother, Mr. Frank Holley.

Rev. Father Walsh, who recently underwent a serious operation, has gone to Christchurch. He will remain there until after the retreat of the clergy of that diocese.

Fathers Clancy and Bowden from the college, accompanied by Dean McKenna, are off for a cruise in the Marlborough Sounds next week. Rev. Father Herbert has gone to Christchurch.

Professor W. Michell Clarke, M.A., whose death was reported in your last issue, was buried on Saturday morning at Karori, where the funeral service was conducted by Rev. Father Holley.—*R.I.P.*

Agriculturists in the Wairarapa and Manawatu districts are at present on the best of terms with themselves. Crops are further advanced now than at any corresponding period in the last ten years, besides which grass is very plentiful and stock are consequently in first-class condition.

Sub-Inspector Mitchell, for the past ten months stationed in Wellington, has been transferred to Auckland. He and Mrs. Mitchell take with them the best wishes of a host of people with whom they have come in contact during their short residence here.

The Te Aro Christian Doctrine Society held their annual picnic this year at Picton on New Year's Day. Accompanied by Rev. Father Goggan (president), the members went across in the steamer Tarawera and though, in consequence of a heavy swell in the strait, several suffered from *mal de mer*, the enjoyment of the time ashore more than compensated them for their discomfort.

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Writing from Rome on the 10th November the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy says that he had just met the Rev. Father Kennedy, a son of Mr. Kennedy of Greymouth. The young priest, who is expected to arrive in the Colony about the beginning of February to begin work in the Christchurch diocese, was ordained in the Propaganda College on All Saints' Day.

While at Turin, Italy, the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Dean Carew and Father Keogh visited the Royal Chapel behind the high altar in the Cathedral, and there saw the shrine containing the Holy Winding Sheet. They also saw the Palazzo Royal, the paintings and ceilings in which the Ven. Archdeacon describes as 'truly magnificent.' They were at Milan on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo and had the happiness of celebrating their Masses in the crypt, which contains the body of the Saint and is the only place in the Cathedral where Mass may be said with the Roman rite. Masses were celebrated by the visitors in the Holy House of Loreto where all the treasures of the church were seen. At the time of writing the Archdeacon had no hope of a private audience with his Holiness, but the three expected to be presented during a reception of pilgrims about the middle of the month.

To commemorate the closing of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, his Grace the Archbishop, by direction of his Holiness the Pope, celebrated Pontifical High Mass at midnight in St. Joseph's Church. The church contained one of the largest congregations yet assembled there. The Very Rev. Father Bower officiated as assistant priest, and Fathers Moloney and Clancy deacon and subdeacon respectively. The three choirs of the city united for the occasion and, considering there had not been a practice of the combination, gave a very fair rendering of Mozart's Twelfth Mass, under Mr. M. C. Rowe's conductorship. The solos were well sung by Misses Sullivan, Bigg, and N. Driscoll, Messrs Rows, Loughnan, and Butcher. From the text, 'And the Word was made Flesh and dwelt amongst us,' his Grace preached a short sermon, and showed that the great mystery of the Incarnation was the very base of Christianity. His Grace also explained that the objects of the special service were to thank Almighty God for the blessings bestowed on the Church during the century, and to ask that those blessings might continue, so that in the new century she should progress even more markedly. He contrasted the progress of the Church and the world in the 19th century. Man had, he said, made it one which must ever be regarded as a most marvellous age; he had annihilated space and controlled many of the natural forces; but while working these marvels, how had he fared spiritually? He cited the bloody wars of the middle and end of the century. History contained, he said, no like record, and the unwieldy armies and navies of the nations were proofs that the world had not progressed, but was actually drifting back to a barbarism wherein not moral suasion but brute force must be the ruler. In conclusion, he exhorted all Catholics to stand by their Church and pray unceasingly that such a disaster might be averted.

DANNEVIRKE.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 3.

Mr P. Gleeson, of the Junction Hotel, has sold his property here and has taken his family to Auckland. Mr Gleeson has been a progressive townsman and he will be greatly missed. The Gleeson family have been a great help to the Catholic Church in this young district, and, as a matter of fact, they are a distinct loss to Dannevirke. In choir matters Mr Gleeson's sons were a host in themselves. Mr Gleeson deserves credit for the superior education he has given his children, and it is satisfactory to see that they are making good use of their opportunities. The ladies of the congregation did not let Mrs Gleeson leave without giving her a token of their appreciation of the interest taken by her in Church matters, and on New Year's morning they presented her, through the Rev. Father Cahill, with the accompanying address:—'We, the Catholic ladies of the Dannevirke parish, offer you on your departure this pledge of our gratitude and esteem. Mr Gleeson and you have been singularly generous and devoted to the principles of faith and fatherland, not only in Dannevirke, but in Auckland, Napier, and Wellington. Your only daughter (now Mrs Treston), our dear friend, was always the very soul of our choir and a general favorite. You may well feel proud of your many sons. We too are proud of them. To meet them is a pleasure to be remembered. With such varied accomplishments and such splendid opportunities they can scarcely fail to prove themselves worthy of the inspiring traditions of the great colleges of the sons of St. Ignatius and of this progressive Colony of New Zealand, and worthy also of the ancient name of Gleeson and the Land of the Celt. Accept our heartfelt wishes for your own and your family's welfare. May you delight in the successes of your sons, in the happiness of your daughter, and in the mutual enjoyment of that prosperity with which the Almighty has crowned your husband's labors. And may your old age be a foretaste of the peace of the blessed.'

Mr M. Gleeson, on behalf of his mother, thanked the donors, and said the whole family would have very pleasant recollections of Dannevirke. They left next morning for Auckland.

The address was greatly admired as a work of art, and was enclosed in a case made of polished rimu. It was the work of Miss Flynn, of Hawera, a young lady who, in addition to many other accomplishments, has acquired quite a reputation in the art of painting.

Owing to ill-health Mr Dan Hannan has sold his business and is booked for the Old Country. His many friends here wish him a pleasant voyage to the land of his birth and a safe return.

The timber industry here is very brisk at present. The order list is heavy and the mills are running at high-pressure rate.

NELSON.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 26.

The Feast of the Nativity was ushered in by the celebration of midnight Mass by the Very Rev. Dean Mahony in the convent chapel which was very prettily decorated. In one corner of the chapel a crib was very nicely arranged. At the 8 o'clock Mass Very Rev. Dean Mahony was again the celebrant, when there was a large number of communicants. At the High Mass, which was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy of Napier, Dean Mahony preached an able discourse on the Nativity. The choir deserve a meed of praise for the finished manner in which they sang Palmer's Mass in B flat, under the conductorship of Mr. L. Frank. Those taking the leading parts were Meadames A. P. Burns, Pratt, Machin, Misses I. Frank (soprano), Kelley, and Hyde (altos); Messrs. L. Frank and I. Scott, Condell, Sirling-Butcher, Armstrong. In the evening devotions were held at 7.30 when Rossi's 'Tantum Ergo' was very admirably rendered by Messrs. L. Frank (tenor) and Girling-Butcher (bass). Miss H. Scott presided at the organ in her usual efficient manner. The church was tastefully decorated by some of the convent boarders. On the Gospel side of the altar were the words in red on white ground 'Gloria in excelsis Deo' on the Epistle side 'Et in terra pax' while the sanctuary, pulpit and the body of the church were festooned with greenery and flowers.

The Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy is leaving for home to night after having spent a very pleasant fortnight in Nelson being the guest of the Very Rev. Dean Mahony for that time.

WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 28.

The devotions in connection with the Feast of Christmas began with Midnight Mass, at which there was an exceptionally large congregation. In keeping with the festive time the sanctuary and altars were decorated with greenery and flowers, while to the left of St. Joseph's altar there was a faithful representation of the crib at Bethlehem. Mass was said by the Very Rev. Dean Kirk, who afterwards thanked his parishioners for their kindness and co-operation during the year, and also all those outside the Church who had come forward, as several had done on this occasion, to assist the choir. He then gave a short instruction appropriate to the Feast. With regard to the music, the *Herald's* report was as follows:—The music—Mozart's 12th Mass—was exceptionally well rendered by a large choir, under the conductorship of Mr. Holden, assisted by a small, but competent, orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. J. L. Becks, the instrumentalists being Messrs. Hemus, Gilby, and O'Hara (violins), Spackman (violin), Trussell (cornet), and C. Foster (flute). The soloists were Meadames Pinches, Meehan, Labatt, Ahearn, Miss Dempsey, and Messrs Gellately, Pinches, Allen, Randall, Beasley, and McCullough, who interpreted the beautiful parts with pronounced success. The offertory piece was "Adeste Fideles" (Novello's). Mrs. Lloyd presided at the organ, and acquitted herself admirably.

For the first time, the choir used the new gallery situated to the left of the transept, whither the large organ of which we are the fortunate possessors, has been removed. The change is a great improvement, as the position of the new gallery is better suited to the acoustic properties of the church. At the conclusion of the Mass, the members of the choir were invited to the presbytery, and were there entertained by Dean Kirk.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 27.

During the eve of the Feast of the Nativity the priests in the city and suburban churches were kept busily employed in the confessionals up to a late hour, and it was very edifying to see such large numbers approach the Holy Table at the early Masses on Christmas Day. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the earlier Masses were said by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, and Rev. Father Corcoran celebrated Mass at nine o'clock, at which the children's choir sang very creditably. At 10 o'clock the Rev. Father Zainey, an Assyrian priest, said Mass according to the Eastern rite in presence of a large number of his countrymen. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan was present at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly was celebrant of the Mass; Rev. Father Hills S.M. (Wellington), deacon; Rev. Father Corcoran, sub-deacon. After the first Gospel the Bishop briefly addressed the congregation, and in the course of a brief sermon heartily thanked the priests of the Cathedral for their labors during the past year, and the people for their hearty co-operation, without which it would have been impossible to have attained success. The choir, who were at all times so willing to assist in making the services bright and attractive, and to the collectors for their great assiduity, he specially thanked. The choir rendered, in good style, Haydn's 'Imperial Mass,' under the baton of Mr. C. F. Hiscocks, Mr. Hartwell presiding at the organ. Vespers were sung by the Rev. Father Hills, and the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly preached on the 'Nativity.' Pontifical Benediction was given by his Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Fathers Corcoran and O'Carroll being deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The high altar was tastefully decorated under the supervision of Miss Gough.

St. Patrick's choir was entertained in St. Patrick's Hall on Christmas evening by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, the Bishop

W. LANGFORD,

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being also present. During the evening a nice gold bracelet was presented to Miss Kate Lonergan for her long and faithful services to the choir, from which she was now reluctantly compelled to sever her connection. The present was richly deserved.

Rev. Father Kehoe has come back from his short holiday, and has resumed duties in his parish of Parnell.

Last Friday evening a presentation of a purse of sovereigns was made in St. Benedict's Schoolroom to the Misses Coffey, who have so long and so ably conducted the school. His Lordship the Bishop, Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, and Rev. Fathers Gillan, Darby, and O'Hara, and a large gathering of the parishioners were present. An address was read by the hon. sec. of the Church Committee, Mr. J. J. Daly. His Lordship referred to the excellent work done by the Misses Coffey, and Father Gillan, in charge of the parish, highly eulogised them. At the request of the Bishop Mgr. O'Reilly responded on behalf of the Misses Coffey, and thanked the generous donors for their handsome present and address.

Widespread pleasure was expressed with the able leader in the TABLET of last week bearing upon the Stoke persecution. The advice tendered to the Catholics to organise in defence of what they possess is timely. No time should be lost in putting the plan into operation; otherwise it will prove the old adage of locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen.

The collection now being made in St. Patrick's parish for the Stoke Defence Fund promises well.

[This letter arrived too late for insertion in our last issue.]

January 3.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral by his Lordship the Bishop immediately after midnight on January 1, Rev. Father Hills, S.M. (Wellington), being deacon; Rev. Father O'Carroll, sub-deacon; Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, assistant-priest; Rev. Father Corcoran, master of ceremonies. The large church was filled with a devout congregation, and quite a large number received Holy Communion. The choir mustered in strong force, under Mr. P. F. Hiscocks, and performed 'Van Bree's Mass.' Mr. H. Hiscocks presided at the organ. His Lordship, addressing the congregation, said that at the express command of the Holy Father they had all assembled there at that early hour of the morning to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and to welcome the dawn of the new century. It was a living proof of their faith which caused them to come in such large numbers at the hour of midnight. It was an old saying that charity commences at home, and in the saving of their souls that charity was well extended. They should all promise that night to look back upon the past, and to blot out all that was not worthy and determine for the future to lead good and holy lives.

Midnight Mass was also celebrated at St. Benedict's before a large congregation. Rev. Father Gillan was celebrant, Rev. Father Darby deacon, Rev. Father O'Hara sub-deacon. A very large number approached the Holy Table. The choir from St. John the Baptist's Church, Parnell, under Miss Annie Lorrigan, ably rendered 'Weber's Mass in G.'

Last Monday at St. Mary's Convent Chapel a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Monsignor McDonald, it being the anniversary of his death. His Lordship the Bishop was celebrant, Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., deacon, Father Corcoran sub-deacon, Rev. Father O'Carroll master of ceremonies. There were also present Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, and Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., Rev. Fathers Hills, Darby, and O'Hara. Dr. Egan presided at the organ, and was assisted in the choir by several of the priests. The Sisters of Mercy and the children from St. Mary's Orphanage were also present.

In consequence of the branches of the H.A.C.B. Society not being unanimous in holding the annual meeting in Dunedin one week earlier the District Executive has decided to hold it on the date previously arranged.

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly presided at the annual distribution of prizes at St. Patrick's parochial schools, and presented the following for good attendance:—First, Mary Sheahan; second, Margaret Holland; third, May Greenan; and fourth, Mary McKenna.—The prizes won by the pupils at the High School, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, were presented by the Right Rev. Dr. Lushan. There was a large gathering of parents and friends of the pupils, the schoolroom being crowded with visitors. The work done by the pupils, under the direction of the Sisters, during the year was displayed in one of the class-rooms. An amount of excellently executed fancy work was displayed, the styles including arrasene, applique, embroidery, point lace, and drawn thread work. Several oil paintings done by the pupils were also shown, landscapes, flowers, and birds having been painted by the pupils on canvas, wood, and tiles. The prizes this year were limited to a silver medal for the highest aggregate number of marks for all subjects, and the attendance prizes. The medal was won by Kate Rogers, of Standard VI., while the attendance prizes were won by Winifred Little, 1; Mabel Metcalfe, 2; Violet Locke, 3; Gladys Graham, 4; Lily Beehan, 5; Violet Speight, 6; and Madeline Forbes, 8. During the afternoon a number of musical items were rendered by the pupils, the following programme being gone through:—Instrumental duet, Misses Beehan, Rogers, Little, and Locke; chorus, pupils; address to the Bishop, read by Miss Gladys Foley; sextette, Misses Hartley, Metcalfe, McCabe, Brown, Foley, and Speight; choruses, pupils; recitation, Miss S. Graham; quartette, Misses McMahon, Corley, Little, and Rogers; vocal duet, Misses Quinn and Graham; song, Misses Beehan (2), Rist, Graham (2), and Duffin; recitation, Miss Rickettes; gavotte, Misses Forbes, Foley, Little, Dunn, and Master White; vocal duet and chorus, Misses Ormond, Beehan (2), Graham, Rist, and Duffin.

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.—*.*

HOKITIKA.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 3

On Sunday, December 23, some 40 children had the inestimable blessing of receiving their first Holy Communion. The children assembled at the convent and marched in procession to the church both morning and evening—crowds of all denominations assembling on the footpath to view the procession. In the evening Father Cooney, of Kumara, preached an impressive sermon to a large congregation. Our little church was tastefully decorated for the Christmas festival, and our energetic pastor, Father Le Petit, labored willingly to permit of all his congregation receiving the Blessed Sacrament on that great day.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 7.

The New Year and century were ushered in very quietly in Timaru. With the exception of a few rockets and colored lights from the shipping and a well-sustained discharge of Chinese crackers from juveniles who should have been in bed, there was little display throughout the town to mark the death of the old year and century and birth of the new.

There was a large congregation at the Church of the Sacred Heart, when the Rev. Father Tubman celebrated High Mass at midnight. The choir sang La Hache's Mass, Miss Nellie Egan presiding at the organ.

On New Year's Day Timaru was *en fete*. The South Canterbury Caledonian Society held their annual sports meeting at their grounds, Potiti Point, over 4000 people being present. The different items on the programme came off very successfully, with the exception of the Irish dancing. It is to be regretted that every year there is a screw loose in the management as far as this item is concerned. On New Year's Day the jig was the only item of Irish dance on the programme, and yet it was not competed for until the end of the day, when fully three-quarters of the attendance had left the ground. To use a sporting expression, there is too much 'scratch' business about the Irish dancing at these gatherings—scratch dancers, scratch costumes, scratch music, scratch spectators, scratch management, scratch everything. It is high time that those who have a say in the management and who take, or should take, an interest in Irish dancing at these sports should see that at least the events are competed for before the gathering breaks up.

On the second day there was an improvement, yet one of the nicest exhibitions of Irish dancing at the meeting—a four-hand-reel—came off when almost everyone had left the ground. If the St. Patrick's Day Sports Association put only the Scotch reel on their day's programme and had it competed for when the meeting was breaking up, I do not think the management would be complimented over the transaction. The judging, viewed from a dancing point of view, met with general approval. However, allowing competitors to go on the platform 'anyhow' as far as costume is concerned, surely needs remedying. The practice of pulling off the coat is not at all fascinating. These preliminaries are not at all necessary, and should be put down by the judges. One competitor was dressed in a very becoming costume—swallow-tail coat, fancy vest, corduroy knee-breeches fastened with ribbons, grey stockings and shoes, but his dancing was of such a nondescript character that his name did not appear amongst the winners. His dress, however, might be copied with advantage. It is a pity that Irish dancing is not placed on a better basis, some regulation costume decided upon, and more consideration given to style and carriage.

The Rev. Father Tubman is at present on a visit to the Southern Lakes. The Rev. Father Regnault (Waimate) celebrated High Mass and preached on Sunday last and also officiated at Vespers. Being the first Sunday in the month the Blessed Sacrament was exposed for adoration during the afternoon and in the evening was carried in procession around the church grounds, the various sodalities (the Children of Mary, Altar Society, Aloysians and Hibernians), the school children, congregation and choir bearing banners and lighted candles, taking part under the direction of the Rev. Father Aubry.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Measee Seminary, is at present staying in Waimate.

Madam Ryan of the Convent of the Sacred Heart left during the week for Sydney. General regret is felt at her departure—Madam Ryan being associated with the Convent almost since its establishment here. Madam Ryan has left many proofs of her skill as an artist amongst them being the beautiful banner of the Hibernian Society which was so much admired at the centenary procession recently held in Christchurch as to be pronounced the best banner in the procession. Miss Maggie Venning accompanied Madam Ryan and leaves here with the intention of joining the religious of that Order in Sydney.

Messrs. Walsh, McGrath and C. Venning, students at St. Patrick's College and Measee are at present visiting Timaru.

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GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

January 13, Sunday.—Octave of the Epiphany.
 " 14, Monday.—St. Felix, Martyr.
 " 15, Tuesday.—St. Ita, Virgin.
 " 16, Wednesday.—St. Fursey, Abbot.
 " 17, Thursday.—St. Anthony, Abbot.
 " 18, Friday.—St. Peter's Chair.
 " 19, Saturday.—St. Canute.

ST. PETER'S CHAIR AT ROME.

ROME was the capital of the world; and there St. Peter, 12 years after our Lord's Ascension, finally established his chair or seat of authority, to feed from thence the lambs and sheep of Jesus Christ. It was from Antioch, the chief city of the East, that he had previously ruled the Church of God. So great from the earliest ages was the devotion of the faithful to the supreme authority of the Vicar of Christ, that they honored it by the observance of two solemn feasts, namely, St. Peter's Chair at Antioch, where it was established for a time, and St. Peter's Chair at Rome, where it has remained fixed for many centuries. This devotion of pious Christians need not astonish us, for we can never make as much of St. Peter as Christ Himself did. When St. Andrew first brought his brother to our Lord, Jesus looked upon him and said, 'Thou art Simon, the son of Jona; thou shalt be called Cephas, which is interpreted Peter.' Now, the meaning of the word Peter is 'rock,' and this new name evidently signified the future office of St. Peter, which was to be the firm foundation on which the Church was to be built. Later on, when Jesus was walking with His disciples near the city of Cesarea Philippi, He put to them the question, 'Whom do men say that the Son of Man is? But they said, some John the Baptist, and some Elias, and others Jeremias or one of the prophets. Jesus saith to them, but whom do you say that I am? Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answering said to him, blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona, because flesh and blood have not revealed it to thee, but My Father Who is in heaven.' Let us pray to Jesus to teach us the mysterious sense of these words. When He asks what men think of Him, all the apostles answer without any distinction. But when He asks what they the apostles think of Him, it is Peter only who answers in their name. It is Peter still, in the person of his successor, who speaks in the name of the Church, and he speaks, not inspired by flesh and blood, but by the Father who is in heaven. But let us listen to what the Son of God said to the son of Jona. 'I say to thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, it shall be bound also in heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven. It is the Son of God who speaks, He Who, by His word, made heaven and earth. He says, 'Thou art the rock upon which I shall build My Church.' By these words He signifies its unshaken firmness throughout future ages. The gates, that is the power of hell, shall never prevail against the rock or the Church which is built upon it. Oh, how good it is to be in this house where there is nothing to fear from storms or tempests; Peter, too, has the keys. It is he who opens and who shuts, who binds and looses. All are subjected to his authority, learned and ignorant, sheep and shepherds, kings and people. Jesus says, 'I will build, I will give.' It is a promise of the future, and will have its accomplishment when He shall say, 'Feed My lambs, feed My sheep.'

After our Lord's Resurrection, Peter and some of the other apostles were gathered together on the shores of Tiberias. 'Simon Peter saith to them: I go a fishing. They say to him: We also come with thee. And they went forth and entered into the ship, and that night they caught nothing. But when morning was come, Jesus stood on the shore, yet the disciples knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus therefore said to them: Children have you any meat? They answered Him: No. He said to them: Cast the net on the right side of the ship and you shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes. That disciple therefore, whom Jesus loved, said to Peter: It is the Lord. Simon Peter, when he heard that it was the Lord, girt his coat about him, for he was naked, and cast himself into the sea. But the other disciples came in the ship, dragging the net with the fishes. As soon as they came to land, they saw hot coals lying and a fish laid thereon, and bread. Jesus saith to them: Bring hither of the fishes which you have now caught. Peter went up and drew the net to land full of fishes, and although there were so many the net was not broken.'

After thus showing forth the success which would attend the labors of Peter and those who fished with him, when they should cast their apostolic nets over the pagan world, Jesus fulfilled the promise which he had previously made to Peter at Cesarea Philippi—namely, that he would make him not only the firm foundation, but also his head of the Church, by investing him with the keys, or supreme authority, accompanied with power to bind and to loose. 'When, therefore, they had dined, Jesus said to Simon: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me more than these? He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith to him: Feed My lambs. He said to him again: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me? He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith to him: Feed My lambs. He saith to him the third time: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me? Peter was grieved because He had said to him the third time: Lovest thou Me? And he said to Him: Lord, Thou knowest all things, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He said to him: Feed My sheep. Then it was that Peter was actually installed as supreme shepherd of the flock of Christ.

WAIMATE.

The grand Christmas Carnival, which was recently held in Waimate in aid of St. Patrick's Church was the largest of the kind ever held in the district. For months previous the ladies of the congregation had been busy preparing articles for the bazaar, and the magnificent collection (says the local *Advertiser*) bore testimony to their energy. The Drill Shed, where the bazaar was held, had undergone a complete transformation, and presented a pretty sight on the opening night, with the brightly-decorated stalls, fairy lamps, drappings of art muslin, and last but not least the picturesque costumes of the numerous attendants. The following is a list of the stallholders:—'England'—Mrs. O'Leary and Miss McCormack, having as assistants Mrs. Quinn, and Misses Ferriter, Cummings, Goldstone, Hogan, D. Kent, Sullivan, Morris, Shea, and Edwards; 'Ireland'—Mrs. Collett and Miss Grogan, assisted by Misses Collett, Evans, Miller, O'Connell, L. and C. Kent, Dooley, and Sims; 'New Zealand'—Mesdames Walsh and Quinn, assisted by Misses McPherson (2), M. Flannery, Fox (2), Knott (2), and Gorman (3); 'Scotland'—Mesdames Ardagh and Toohill, assisted by Mrs. O'Toole, Misses Ford (2), Mellon and others; produce stall—Mr. G. Collett; refreshments—Mesdames Kent, Healy, London, Foley, and Misses Kent and Greelish. Among the others who assisted in various ways were Messrs. J. Freeman, J. Quinn, and C. J. Goldstone. The Waimate Brass Band played selections in front of the hall before the proceedings commenced. Dr. Barclay (Mayor) presided, and congratulated the Rev. Fathers Regnault and O'Connell on the fine display of goods which the ladies of the congregation had brought together. The opening ceremony was performed by Major Steward, M.H.R., in a very complimentary speech, in which he paid a well-deserved tribute to the late pastor, and the present one—the Rev. Father Regnault—who was ably assisted by Rev. Father O'Connell. He congratulated the Catholics of Waimate on the excellent education they were giving their children, and on the possession of one of the nicest church properties in the Colony. During the evening musical and other items were contributed by Messrs. C. J. Goldstone, G. Rodgers, and a number of children.

In consequence of the success which had attended the carnival, it was found necessary to keep it open for a night longer than was originally intended. The carnival had been very successful from every point of view. Many persons were surprised to learn that with one exception—a handsome carved hall-stand sent by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Temuka—all articles were of Waimate make, and most of them executed at the Convent in Waimate. It is very gratifying, indeed, to find such a high degree of excellence in the town and within the reach of any who chose to avail themselves of instruction, or of having their children taught these very useful arts.

At the conclusion, the Rev. Father Regnault returned his sincere thanks to all who had assisted, and he expressed his pleasure at the spirit of unity which existed among all classes.

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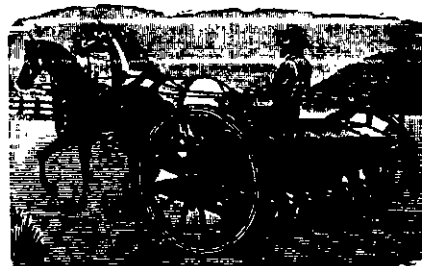
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Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, November, 1900.

If Charles Lever, Samuel Lover, and those other writers of the early part of the century who loved to paint exaggerated pictures of Irish election scenes could only have returned to the flesh for a brief time in the month of October, 1900, how utterly astounded they would be. I doubt if Lever's utmost powers of drawing the long bow could have enabled him to make one paying chapter out of the whole series of elections throughout the 32 counties of Ireland, so quietly business-like have even the humblest electors become since the introduction of the ballot. To be sure, a few of the candidates belabored each other with words here and there, but these were only windy skirmishes, little bladder-battles that made very little noise, indeed, and never a bleeding nose, not to say a cracked skull, even in Tipperary or Clare.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CLARE ELECTION.

And talking of Clare reminds me that only about a month ago I had in my hands the identical wig Daniel O'Connell wore at that famous contest with Vesey Fitzgerald in Clare in 1828, when Catholic Emancipation was virtually won. The relic is in the possession of a well-known collector. The wig-box is in the shape of a great egg, covered with cowhide, hair side out, and is studded round with brass-headed nails. The wig itself is a rather light brown, the shape that all Irishmen know so well as represented in O'Connell's portraits. The story told in connection with this old wig and the Clare election is that Mr Vesey Fitzgerald, O'Connell's opponent in 1828, being a bald-headed and rather plain-looking man, thought to raise a joke on the hustings at the Liberator's expense, it being well-known that O'Connell's fine crop of hair did not grow on his own head. 'Boys,' said Mr Fitzgerald, 'how can a bald-pated old fellow like me compete in the good graces of yourselves and the ladies with a man like my rival, with his fine head of waving, youthful brown locks?' 'Boys!' exclaimed O'Connell, 'I'd scorn to take a mean advantage of Vesey Fitzgarril (a way the humble folk had of pronouncing the name). There, boys (whipping off his wig and displaying a shining poll above his mischievous eyes) now, which of the two bald pates will you have?'

THE RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Of course you long ago know the result of the late general election in Ireland: that the Irish people have steadfastly declared themselves Home-Rulers; that they likewise declared themselves weary of 'Ites' and determined, as far as they can go, to end personal struggles for one man or one party supremacy: they want unity amongst their representatives, Ireland for the Irish, and peace in their native land. This they showed by refusing again to return Mr. Tim. Healy's two brothers and one of his uncles. Not, I think, on account of any widespread personal dislike to these gentlemen, but simply in the hope of securing a practically united party. The country at large, including many bishops and priests, has also adopted Mr. William O'Brien's United Irish League programme, which I have before explained as being simply an organisation for the prevention of land-grabbing by strangers or by creatures of the landlord, and for endeavoring to induce those landowners who have turned vast tracts of the finest land in Ireland into mere cattle ranches, to divide up and let these lands in fair-sized farms to the peasantry who have been turned off the soil and forced to emigrate or to herd together in miserable poverty on the arid mountains and bogs of the poor districts, where life is literally a struggle to get bread out of stones, for very often they cannot raise even the turnips to try to get blood out of. It goes against all reason that, in a small island like this, the soil of which is limited in extent, but so naturally rich and productive that it could support three times its present population in comfort, a few men should hold immense tracts of that rich land, simply to rear herds of cattle, which do not even afford employment to laborers, while millions of people might live at home and fill the land with industry and prosperity. Some time ago, the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, and one of our ablest men, wrote very practical words in reference to the present-day incessant talk about teaching the people to cook, and so on. 'First,' said his Lordship, 'let the people have something to cook, and then teach them to make fricassees.' We may add, by way of comment on the teaching of farming by the new Board of Agriculture; first give the peasantry the land, and then you will see how well they know how to till it.

On the whole, the country is satisfied with the elections. Of course, many unknown and untried men have been, in the hurry, put into Parliament; many of them may turn out but poor representatives of the people, but the Irish want to show that they are unanimous in wishing for Home Rule and in sternly demanding unity amongst the men they send to represent them, and simply as a protest in support of this principle, have returned none but those who pledge themselves to be loyal to each other and to stand by the national demand for Home Rule and the land for the people. Already from distant lands, even from Australia, have come messages of warm congratulation on the unity of purpose shown by the electors, and of sympathy and support for the United Irish League.

In Dublin, six Nationalist members, the 'Dublin Six,' have come in once more. Mr. Horace Plunkett, Unionist, failed in being re-elected for South Dublin, because the ultra-Protestant Unionists, Lord Ardilaun at their head, would not support a man who gave some appointments on the new Irish Board of Agriculture to Catholics. When the Conservatives fell out, Mr. Horace Plunkett lost his seat, and the Nationalists of South Dublin showed what

union could effect by returning their man for the strongest Tory borough south of the Boyne. Many Nationalists, who believe in Mr. Plunkett's honesty of purpose, regret the man, but feel that in voting with their fellow Nationalists they acted rightly for the cause of unity and nationality, as Mr. Plunkett candidly declares himself a staunch enemy to Home Rule, though he is of opinion that the Catholics of Ireland should have a Catholic University. His Nationalist opponents believe that the Catholic University question would be speedily and satisfactorily (from their point of view) settled if Ireland had the settling of her own affairs.

In Galway there was a fiasco. Through local influences the Hon. Mr. Morris, a Catholic Unionist—the most objectionable sort we have—ousts a Nationalist. In Cork Mr. William O'Brien succeeds Mr. Maurice Healy. In South Meath there is a mystery. Mr. John Parnell, brother to Charles Stewart Parnell, was apparently unprepared to deposit the money necessary for the expenses of a contested election. Mr. John Parnell was the chosen candidate of the people, and when he found an unexpected rival in the field on nomination day, he had but to ask the sheriff for a brief delay, go to a telegraph office and wire to the executive of the National Election Fund for the required deposit, which could have been sent by telegram. However, he did not do this. Mr. Carew, a gentleman who had just been rejected by a Dublin constituency, had an agent present who paid the necessary moneys, and, there being no other candidate proposed, Mr. Carew was declared there and then member for South Meath, without having received a single vote from the men he claims to represent. Mr. John Parnell is not a strong politician, but he is brother to one for whom there are feelings in Irish hearts that lead even many who were opposed to Charles Stewart Parnell's views in his latter days to provide handsomely for this brother and elect him to a seat in Parliament. Mr. Carew, who ousted John Parnell, professed himself quite dismayed upon finding that officious friends had placed him in such a position; so he said, at least, and he stated that he would resign in favor of the candidate chosen by the electors. Mr. John Redmond, who has formally adopted the programme of unity and the United Irish League, has addressed a letter to the public, in which he intimates that Mr. Carew is expected to keep his word and retire. This the latter could have done already by applying for the Chiltern Hundreds, for the granting of which during parliamentary recess there is precedent, but, so far, he has not done so, and some are inclined to think he will not retire, even when Parliament meets. In fact, there is a mystery over this particular seat in Parliament. But, on the whole, the Irish are satisfied with their 82 Nationalist members, and are satisfied that Ireland has done well in showing that there is practically no change in the attitude and sympathies of the people, and that, instead of increasing, dissensions have materially lessened.

THE VICEROYALTY.

It was generally believed that Lord Cadogan was about to resign the Viceroyalty, and rumors were afloat that once again we were to have a Marlborough at Dublin Castle with his young American wife, the great-granddaughter of the New York ferryman, Vanderbilt. However, the daughters of American millionaires who marry British noblemen are liable to forget all the traditions of their self-made fathers and to become far more aristocratic and autocratic than if born amidst the aristocracy, so no sympathy for the 'mere Irish' need have been looked for from the American Duchess of Marlborough had she come to Dublin Castle. But for a time, at least, it has just been decided that Lord Cadogan is to remain in office. Strange that a man like Lord Dufferin, who has been England's plenipotentiary in so many lands and whose family is so long connected with Ireland, should apparently never have been offered the Viceroyalty of his native land. He is a gifted diplomatist, a perfect gentleman in manner, kindly in disposition, and certainly not a Home Ruler, so that he might prove a Viceroy who would be safe for the upholding of British authority, yet a calming element at the head of Irish affairs.

THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY.

Mr. Gerald Balfour retires from that heart-breaking situation, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and is replaced by a man whose direct ancestor's name is dear to every Irish heart. Lord Edward Fitzgerald's dust lies in a vault within a stone's throw of Dublin Castle. Lord Edward died for Ireland's freedom: Mr. Wyndham, his great-grandson, comes amongst us—so 'tis said—with a heart as anti-Irish as was that of Lord Castlereagh.

Mr. Wyndham, who is reputed to be a handsome likeness of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, is great-grandson to the latter, through Lord Edward's and Pamela's daughter, who married Sir Guy Campbell; her daughter, Madeline, was married to a younger son of the first Lord Leonfield and was mother to Mr. George Wyndham.

It seems strange that any man with a fair future before him should covet the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, for every man who has spent any time in that office for the last 50 years has left it with either broken health or shattered reputation. The reason is easily found. The men who covet the post, to which is frequently attached far more real power than to that of Lord Lieutenant, usually come to Ireland utterly ignorant of and always out of sympathy with the Nation. They are at once surrounded by, visited by, fêted by, flattered by the men and women whose wealth, power and prosperity depend upon the maintenance of that ignorance and want of sympathy: even a man with a good heart and kindly inclinations cannot resist the (mis)leading strings into which the Irish Chief Secretary at once falls. Friction with the people begins, is met with opposition, misrepresentations lead to anger on the part of the man of power; the angry, and usually illegal, use of that power only leads to more determined resistance on the part of a better organised nation than we had a hundred years ago: the strong official, urged on secretly and openly by those who profit by his angry severity, loses time, temper and self-control, and though he may succeed in worrying and coercing the troublesome Irish, it is to his own loss in the end, and he only leaves the

people he come to break more firmly resolved than ever in obtaining their rights, and those he sought to please secretly rejoicing that the end they had in view is gained and that yet another has failed to pacify the Irish.

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS.

CLARE.—Death of a Priest.—The death took place in Dublin, on Tuesday, November 6, of Rev. Matthew McNamara, Castleconnell, diocese of Killaloe, at the early age of 32.

CORK.—A Clever Macroom Lady.—In the recent Royal University Examinations for the M.A. degree, Miss Mary Margaret Bowler, a young Macroom lady, secured first place, together with a Studentship in Modern Literature value for £300. It was a splendid crowning to a brilliant Intermediate and University course.

DERRY.—Death of a Clonmany Physician.—Dr. Quigley, of Clonmany, a physician widely known and esteemed in Donegal, died in the early part of November at his mother's residence, The Castle, Clonmany. His brother is a priest at Water-side, Derry.

Advocating Compulsory Land Purchase.—The Derry County Council, a Unionist body in the proportion of almost six to one, has adopted a very sweeping resolution in support of a compulsory land purchase scheme. The motion was passed unanimously, and amongst those present were two landlords—Messrs. S. M. Macrory, J.P., and Robert Stevenson, J.P.—who admitted that the present system of dual ownership is unsatisfactory and must cease. Whatever the opinion may be as to the immediate feasibility of compulsory land purchase, there can be no doubt that the unsatisfactory conditions existing between landlords and tenants have been immensely aggravated by the manner in which the Land Acts are administered, and especially by the tendency of the Chief Commission Courts to raise rents on the landlord's appeal. The lack of confidence in the Courts which the tenants have been recently proclaiming has much to do with the demand for compulsory purchase.

DONEGAL.—Letterkenny Cathedral.—St. Eunan's Cathedral, Letterkenny, is nearing completion. It is a stately building and when finished will be a standing monument to the unbounded generosity of the priests and people of the diocese of Raphoe and to the zeal and energy of their beloved Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell. The dedication sermon will be preached on June 16 next by Archbishop Keane, Dubuque, U.S.A.

DOWN.—Profession Ceremony at Newry.—The little chapel attached to the Convent of Mercy, Catherine's street, Newry, was the scene on November 8 of a solemn and impressive ceremony—the profession of Miss Annie Crawford (in religion Sister Mary Eunan), eldest daughter of Mr. John Crawford, Warrenpoint. The Rev. James Carlin, A.D.M., officiated in the absence of the Most Rev. Dr. McGivern, the Bishop of Down, who was seriously ill at the time.

DUBLIN.—Death of Mr. Thomas Arnold.—Mr. Thomas Arnold, Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland, died in Dublin on Monday, November 12. The second son of the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, he was born at Laleham in 1823, being a year younger than his brother Matthew. In 1842 Thomas Arnold obtained a scholarship at University College, Oxford. His undergraduate career was at the crisis of the Oxford Movement, but it was only some years later that he began to feel the influence of Newman. An eager Liberal, he took a keen interest in the debates of the decade (the society of which Jowett, Stanley, J. D. Coleridge, and Clough were the leading members), and meantime read hard, so that in 1845 he was placed in the first class with Goldwin Smith and James Kiddell. Soon he accepted a clerkship in the Colonial Office, but after a few months emigrated to New Zealand, where Governor George Grey offered him his private secretaryship, but he declined the post, and not for some time did he accept official work, when Sir William Denison appointed him inspector of schools in Tasmania. In that Colony he remained till 1856, having married Julia, the beautiful granddaughter of Governor Sorell. But the question of religion, which henceforth became the preoccupation of his life, came upon him with disturbing force, and in 1856 he became a Catholic. Returning home, he was appointed by Newman a professor at the Catholic University, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and afterwards he followed Newman to Birmingham to the Oratory School. It was in the intervals of his work in these places that he compiled his well known *Manual of English Literature*. An interval of unrest followed, he again conformed to the Church of England. But that Church could not long retain him; about 1877 he again became a Catholic, and about the same time was appointed one of the first Fellows of the newly-established Royal University in Dublin, where he resided during the last 10 or 12 years of his life, examining, teaching, and writing. As at Oxford, so in Dublin, his steadfast pursuit of high aims, his gentle nature, and his exquisite old-fashioned courtesy made him greatly beloved. Mr. Arnold was joint author of that much-needed and most valuable work, the *Catholic Dictionary*, which received the hearty approbation of Cardinals Newman and Manning. As a rule, the articles on medieval and modern history, the religious Orders, and Canon Law are from his pen. He leaves several sons and daughters, of whom the eldest is Mrs. Humphry Ward, the distinguished novelist.

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.—S.S.

People We Hear About.

The Rev. P. A. Sheehan, the author of *My New Curate*, is a Kerryman.

Mr. Justin McCarthy continues to enjoy better health and is now working steadily on his new Irish novel.

Mrs. Alice Worthington Wrothop, who died recently at Washington, was a Catholic writer of considerable merit.

Don Perosi has set to music Pope Leo's 'Hymn to the Creator,' and it was to have been sung at St. Peter's in Rome on Christmas Eve.

A New York correspondent states that the sum of £40,000 bequeathed by Michael Durning, an undertaker, of Elizabeth, is in dispute, and that the most notable claimant is his Eminence Cardinal Logue.

The death is announced at Netherland, State of New York, of Mr. Marcus Daly, of Montana, 'the Copper King.' He was a native of Ireland, and was born in 1842, but since 1876 had been identified with the interests of Montana.

Captain J. L. Harrington, British Resident at the Emperor Menelik's court, has left England to return to his post in Abyssinia. Captain Harrington, who is an old Stonyhurst student, is taking with him a number of valuable dogs sent by the Queen as a present to the Emperor and Empress.

The Archduke Charles D'Este, who is just 13 years of age, has been permitted by the Emperor Francis Joseph to attend the classes in natural science at the Scotch School of the Benedictine Monks at Vienna. This is the first time that an Archduke has ever been allowed to attend a public school, and it marks a great innovation in Austrian Court life.

Adolphe Hatzfeld, the distinguished European scholar, who died in October, was of Jewish extraction, but early became a Catholic. He was born in 1824 at Paris. With the late Arsene Darmesteter he compiled the *Dictionnaire General de la Langue Francaise*, from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the present date, a highly laborious and scholarly work, which took nearly 30 years to complete.

Mr. John Boland, since his return as M.P. for South Kerry, has disposed of the interest he recently acquired in the London *Weekly Register*. The double difficulties of an Irish member's proprietorship of a paper for English Catholics are not new. They were experienced when Mr. Lucas sat for an Irish seat and in the editorial chair of the *Tablet*. It is a coincidence that the *Weekly Register*, which was started 50 years ago by Mr. Henry Wilberforce as a protest against the *Tablet's* Nationalism, should itself now feel some of the minor complications of the position.

Lord Forester, who has held the office of Mayor of Wenlock this year, possesses the privilege, by a grant to his family from King Henry VIII. of wearing his hat in the presence of royalty. Lord Forester is the only English nobleman who enjoys this privilege, which was conferred on his ancestors as commoners. Lord Kingsale, the premier baron of Ireland, also enjoys the hereditary privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence—a favor granted to his ancestor, John de Courcy, by King John.

A fashionable marriage took place at the Catholic church St. James's, Spanish Place, London, about the middle of November, when Captain Arthur H. E. Wood, of the Scottish Rifles (son of General Sir Evelyn Wood), and Miss Ethel Mary Duncan, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Duncan, barrister-at-law, were wedded. The service was semi-choral, and the entrance to the church handsomely decorated. The Rev. R. H. Laughton officiated. The bride's father gave her away, and Captain Oakley, of the Scottish Rifles, was best man. Captain Wood is Adjutant of the Imperial contingent now in New South Wales.

Lord and Lady Herries (says the London *Star*) will entertain large shooting parties at Everingham Park, near Pocklington, during November and December. Everingham, a fine structure, although comparatively modern, stands in a well-wooded park, where the fallow deer are to be found in considerable numbers. A feature of Everingham is the chapel, which is an exact copy of the Sistine Chapel at Rome, only turned inside out—the inside of the chapel at Everingham reproducing accurately the outside of the famous chapel at Rome. Both Lord and Lady Herries are ardent Catholics, and some of Lord Herries's sisters are nuns. The present peer has no son, only twin daughters, and his brother, Mr. William Maxwell, is the heir. Lord Herries is one of the trustees and executors of the will of the late Lord Bute.

Mr. Shee, Q.C., who has been appointed a Special Commissioner to the Isle of Man for the purpose of presiding at the trial of the directors of Puntbell's Bank, is an Irishman. His appointment has given rise to the following doggerel:—

'Tis only natural and human
Each sex should score—if it can;
And as man is judge of woman,
Shee should be the Judge of Man.'

Sir Ralph Moor, the able Consul-General for the Niger Coast Protectorate, having enjoyed a holiday at home, is about to return to the West Coast. For a young man—he is only 40—Sir Ralph (says the *Daily Chronicle*) has done an immense amount of valuable work. At 21 he joined the Royal Irish Constabulary, in which force he remained for 10 years. Then he left to try his fortunes on the Niger, where everything he touched turned into gold. He has held the present important position since 1896, and supervises affairs in a most masterful manner all along the coast, taking in the Cameroons and Fernando Po.

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are

WM. JAMESON & CO.'S "HARP BRAND,"

GEO. ROE & CO.,

"G.R."

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

Head Office for Australasia:

JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

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

£20 for a NAME

for the Second-Grade Dunlop Tyre
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.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

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

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
 OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL,
OAMARU.

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

MUSICAL EXCHANGE
FOR
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.

R. FRANCIS,
 159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
 CHRISTCHURCH.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MANCHESTER STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH

(One minute from the Railway Station).

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

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

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

GENUINE SEEDS
From a
RELIABLE FIRM.

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

CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

WHAT YOU WANT,

And

WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide, free to any address.

JAMES CRAVEN AND CO
 SEED SPECIALISTS,
 2 MANNERS ST.,
 WELLINGTON

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

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

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

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,**CHRISTCHURCH.****W A V E R L E Y H O T E L ,**QUEEN STREET,
AUCKLAND.

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

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

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR

(Late of Oamaru),

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

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALITY.**THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,**
DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.**IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.**

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

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

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

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

PRICES LOW.**QUALITY EXCELLENT.**

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

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

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For **STYLISH,**
RELIABLE **Boots and Shoes**

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

STANDARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial.

(For week ending January 9.)

PRODUCE.

London, January 5.—Butter: Firm. Good business in Colonial at 108s to 110s; a few boxes sold at 112s. Danish, 128s, with strong demand, but short supply.

Wheat: There is a sharp rise in the market, and American is hardening. American red winter is quoted at 83½c; cargoes are firm but quiet. Victorian and New South Wales January and February shipments are quoted at 30s 6d; parcels, 29s to 29s 3d.

London, January 6. Frozen Mutton: Cross-bred wethers, maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4 13-16d; Dunedin and Southland, 4 11-16d; North Island, 4½d. New Zealand beef, 180 to 220lb, fair average quality: Ox fores unchanged, hinds 4d, River Plate is unchanged.

The Agricultural Department has received the following cable from the Agent-General, dated 4th inst.:—Average price of choicest butter is 1s 10d (market firm); finest cheese, 5½s (market steady).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Fair to good feed 1s 4d to 1s 6d; milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: New, local, L8 to L10; injured, L8. Old dun 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, 9d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 8d. Onions: Melbourne, L7 10s.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—WHEAT—In fair demand. Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—There has been a steady demand during the week, and prices remain firm. Milling, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Market steady. Prime oaten sheaf, £2 10s to £2 12s 6d; medium, £2 to £2 7s 6d (bags extra).

POTATOES—Market barely supplied. Best kidneys, £9 10s to £10 10s per ton (bags in).

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

OATS—There was a steady demand from exporters for all good feed lines at prices on a par with late values. We quote:—Good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—We offered medium to good fowl wheat, which sold at 1s 9d to 2s per bushel. The demand for milling quality is quiet, and few sales are passing. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken and damaged, 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—We had none on sale to-day. The market is poorly supplied, and prices have firmed slightly, best kidneys being saleable at L9 to L10 10s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—We offered a quantity of medium quality, for which there was poor competition. Prime oaten sheaf is scarce, and commands ready sale at L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium to good, L2 to L2 7s 6d; inferior, L1 10s to L1 15s per ton (sacks extra).

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.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—RABBITSKINS—Very few offering, but prices have advanced slightly.

SHEEPSKINS—Market unchanged. HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; cow hides, 3d to 4d per lb.

TALLOW—No change to report. Best rendered, 16s to 17s 6d; medium, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; rough fat, 11s to 12s 6d per cwt.

London, January 5.—Wool—About 4000 bales have been sold since November sales at hardening rates. The demand is steadily improving. There are good prospects for the opening sales on the 15th. The second series will open on the 12th March, and will be limited to 200,000 bales. The third series, on the 13th April, will be limited to a quarter of a million bales.

Bradford wool is very firm. Common sixties, 18½d; super, 19½d.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington comprised 1200 fat sheep, 4300 fat lambs, 3083 store sheep, 337 cattle, and 390 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—160 head yarded, nearly all being cows and heifers. Only a few steers came to hand. Best beef held its own, but inferior sorts were dull of sale. Good to prime beef realised from 22s to 24s 6d; other sorts, 18s to 21s; steers sold at from L7 5s to L9 15s; best heifers, L7 10s to L9; best cows, L7 to L8 15s; others, L4 15s to L6 10s. There were very few stores or dairy cattle, and a dull sale resulted.

FAT SHEEP—These were mostly wethers, including some good lines, but also many unfinished sorts. Freezers sold well at from 18s to 21s 6d; lighter, down to 17s; best ewes, 17s to 20s; others, 13s 6d to 15s; merino wethers, 13s 1d to 14s 3d.

FAT LAMBS—Some very good lines were to hand as well as a few extra good pens. There was a keen demand, and over 3000 were taken for freezing. Best freezers brought from 16s to 17s 9d; others, 14s 9d to 15s 6d; and unfinished sold down to 13s 6d.

STORE SHEEP—These comprised some large lines of wethers and ewes, and there was a good demand for all classes. A thousand wethers brought 16s 2d; smaller lines, 15s 1d to 15s 4d; mixed wethers and ewes, 15s 5d; ewes, 13s 1d to 16s 1d, according to age and condition; ewes and lambs (all counted), 12s 1d to 13s 4d; and lambs, 13s 4d.

PIGS—There was a good supply of fats, and a fair sale took place. Baconers realised from 32s to 49s, or an average of 3½d per lb; porkers, 21s to 32s, equal to 3½d to 4d per lb. The stores were very rough sorts, and created little or no demand. Suckers and weaners brought from 4s to 9s; and others, 9s to 16s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—The Sydney consignment of spring-van and spring-cart horses was not quite up to the standard of the two preceding shipments, but being serviceable animals a number of them changed hands at from L18 to L37. A consignment of useful harness horses from the North, suitable for bakers and butchers' carts, changed

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

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

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

BOUSKILL AND McNAB

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

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

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

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

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

BOUSKILL AND McNAB,
SYMONDS STREET,
AUCKLAND.

J. FANNING & CO.

Telephone 650.

House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE,
WELLINGTON.

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

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

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wishing to buy.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

KILROY AND SUTHERLAND,
176 and 178 PRINCES STREET (near Stafford St.)

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

OPENING DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

Note Address:

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

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

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

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

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

NEW BUTCHERY.

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

Has opened as above.
Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

J. AND W. GRANT
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

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

Shoeing, as usual, a specialty.

HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

SANITARY PIPE
AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Waihora Thurs., Jan. 10 4 p.m. D'din
Moura Jan. 13 3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., Jan. 18 3 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Moura Jan. 13 3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., Jan. 18 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
Waihora Thurs., Jan. 10 4 p.m. D'din
Monowai Thurs., Jan. 24 4 30 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Talune Tues., Jan. 22 3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa Tues., Feb. 5 4 p.m. D'din
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Mokoia Mon. Jan. 14 3.35 p.m. train
Moana Mon., Jan. 21 4 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT via TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON.

Cargo only.
Upolu Fri., Jan. 18 3 p.m. D'din
WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NEW PLYMOUTH, and GREYMOUTH.

Cargo only.
Corinna Thurs., Jan. 10 3 p.m. D'din
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and NAPIER (cargo only).
Janet Nicoll Wed., Jan. 16 3 p.m. D'din

SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.
For FIJI (From Auckland).

Taviuni Wed., Jan. 16
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY (From Auckland.)

Rotokino Tues., Jan. 22
BARATONGA and TAHITI. (From Auckland.)

Ovalau Tues., Jan. 15,

"DEAR ME!

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

hands at from L11 to L15 10s. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L46 to L50; extra good prize horses, L52 to L60; medium draught mares and geldings, L32 to L40; aged do, L20 to L30; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L70 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L28 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L24; tram horses, L12 to L18; light hacks, L7 to L12; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(Per special favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—100 head yarded, prices ruling about the same as last week. Best Bullocks, L9 10s to L11 10s; medium, L8 to L9 5s. Best cows and heifers, L6 to L7 15s; medium, L4 15s to L5 15s.

SHEEP—964 penned, prices showing an advance of 2s a head compared with last week. Best crossbred wethers, 21s to 23s 9d; medium, 19s to 20s 3d. Best ewes, 19s 6d to 21s 6d; medium, 16s 6d to 19s.

LAMBS—283 penned, prices ruling about the same as last week. Best lambs, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; medium, 11s to 12s 3d; others, 10s to 10s 9d.

PIGS—164 forward, all classes meeting with a fair demand. Suokers, 5s 6d to 9s; slips, 11s to 15s; stores, 18s to 21s; porkers, 22s to 27s 6d; baconers, 32s to 38s.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA OLD AND NEW.

DR. GEORGE MORRISON.

This gentleman is the *Times* correspondent in Peking whose dispatches have thrown considerable light on the situation in China. He is, by birth, an Australian, and was born in 1862. He has had a marvellously adventurous career, and in that direction greatly distinguished himself by a walk of 1900 miles across the Australian Continent, dressed as a Chinaman and without an interpreter. While exploring in New Guinea he was surprised by an ambush and wounded by a spear, the head of which was not removed from his body till some months later. His close acquaintance with China and the Chinese is not his least title to be regarded as the most capable correspondent in Peking.

IN THE PROVINCE OF SHANSI.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* reports satisfactory news as regards the safety of the Catholic missionaries in the province of Shansi. The Catholics are very numerous in that province. The headquarters of the mission are at Hankow. There had been no troubles at Shansi up to the end of August, and the head of the mission at Hankow was inclined to be hopeful as regards the well-being of his brother missionaries in that province, as the Governor had proved himself to be a 'good man,' though the future of the mission is described as being 'very, very dark.'

AMERICA ALLEGED TO BE DISCOVERED BY THE CHINESE.

It is reported that an interesting discovery has been made among ancient archives unearthed at Peking. Documents, it is said, tending to prove that America was discovered by the Chinese centuries before Columbus were found after the occupation of the Chinese capital by the allied forces. Information of the discovery is said to have been given to the State Department by Mah Twah Win, a Chinese student. The documents are said to record that a party of Mongolian missionaries crossed the Pacific and landed in Mexico about 499 A.D. They spread the doctrines of Confucius, erected a number of temples, taught the natives many arts and crafts, thus affording an explanation of the evidences of Asiatic civilisation shown in the works of the Aztecs which have long puzzled antiquaries.

THE SIEGE OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRALS.

In a previous issue we gave an account of the siege of the Catholic Cathedral, Peking. The following narrative of event^s during the time the Boxers had control of the city will be found interesting, and will supplement to some extent the details which have already appeared:—

All summer the venerable Bishop Favier was desperately besieged in the Peh-tang, the North Cathedral of Peking. The Peh-tang is well within the walls of the Imperial city, in its northwest quarter. It was a beautiful church, surrounded by extensive grounds, where there were buildings for the shelter and occupation of many hundreds of native converts. Bishop Favier was one of the men who understood the signs of the times and made preparations. He it was who was responsible for the conversion of M. Pichon, the Minister, to a realisation of the gravity of the situation when every other Minister there was still doubtful that there would be trouble. The Bishop laid in supplies of his own when he found he could not move the French of the legation. He bought rifles for some of his converts and ammunition and prepared to defend himself. Then at last they got 30 French guards, with two officers and 10 Italians. This was the whole band then—Favier and two priests, three nuns and 42 guards, with about 2,000 native converts huddled in the huts around the grounds. The Chinese attacked them night and day and battered the face and east wall of the beautiful Cathedral almost to pieces with their shell fire. From the north and west they could not attack so fiercely for fear of firing over into the forbidden city just beyond.

How the graveyard grew behind the church! Once the Chinese exploded a mine they had laid under the corner of the lines held by the little garrison. It was a tremendous explosion and made a hole big enough to put a good-sized ship in. It killed nearly 300 of the converts, men, women and children, and delivered the garrison the worst blow it had in the loss of both of its officers and three of the guards. Still they held on so well that the Chinese could not come over the hole they had made; they had breached the line, but it did them no good.

Out in front of the Cathedral the Chinese mounted an old brass gun in the beginning which the besieged promptly sallied out and took from them. After that, whenever the Chinese fire was too heavy from the front or they were edging their barricades up too closely, the garrison would run out this old Long Tom and give them a few rounds. That always had the effect of holding them off.

It was not until the morning of August 16, the day after the American fiasco at the gates, that the British decided to send a force to the relief of the French at the Cathedral. Then they found that the Japanese had done the same thing already. The small French force went along with the British detachment and did not arrive until the work had been done. There was very little fight left in the Chinese. They had had enough in the last few days and flew on the appearance of the Japanese.

They were glad to be relieved, these Frenchmen and Chinese. They had had a long, hard fight of it, the real fight of Peking, but old Bishop Favier simply smiled and said: 'Yes, they have pulled through.'

The Tung-tang, or East Cathedral, was one of the first structures destroyed, and it was clear that the Nan-tung, the South Cathedral was in danger. Pere Garrigues, the aged priest of the Tung-tang, had refused to leave his post and had perished in the flames. But the Fathers and Sisters at Nan-tung might yet be saved. Their lives were in great peril; it was necessary to act quickly. A party of French gentlemen, led by M. Fliche, of the French Legation, accompanied by M. and Madame Chamot, rode out at night, and early the following morning safely escorted to the hotel every member of the mission—Pere d'Addveio and his two colleagues, a French Brother, five Sisters of Charity, and some twenty native nuns of the Order of St. Joseph. They were rescued just in time. Scarcely had they reached a place of safety when the splendid edifice they had forsaken was in flames. To the sky wreathed the smoke, a pillar of cloud marking the destruction not of a faith, but of a nation. This historic pile of great historical interest, the home of Verbiest and Schaal, with its memorial tablet given to the Cathedral by the Emperor Kang Hsi, was ruthlessly sacrificed. It continued burning all the day, the region round it, the chief Catholic centre of Peking, being also burnt. Acres of houses were destroyed and the Christians in thousands put to the sword.

DEFENDERS OF THE PAPAL STATES.

In connection with the Irish pilgrimage to Rome, the *Manchester Guardian* says it is of interest to note that the general election has removed from the House of Commons the last Parliamentary survivor of the Irish contingent which assisted in the defence of the Papal States in 1860-1. Mr. Bernard Charles Molloy, who has given place to Mr. Reddy, a nominee of the United Irish League, in the Birr Division of King's County, was in his younger days a private chamberlain at the Vatican, and during the stormy Garibaldi period he had enough excitement to last him for a lifetime. Mr. Jeremiah Sheehan, who sat for East Kerry from 1885 until 1895, and who now plies the peaceful avocation of hotelkeeper at Killarney, is another of the warlike spirits who enlisted in the Pope's service in the early sixties. When the news came that the Vatican was in danger Mr. Sheehan, then a youth of 18, promptly joined the contingent which was being organised by Major Myles O'Reilly. In the sanguinary engagement of Spoleto he was in the thickest of the fight, and when he was picked up on the field of battle it was found that a bullet had passed through his neck and that his thigh had been terribly torn. He was able to leave the hospital after six weeks, but it was 12 months before he was restored to health. He was also present at the battles of Perugia, Ancona, and Macerata. The total strength of the Irish Brigade in the Papal war was about a thousand rank and file. Major O'Reilly, the commandant, sat in Parliament for Longford from 1862 until his death in 1879, when Mr. Justin McCarthy was elected unopposed in his stead.

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.—*.*

At the Christchurch Exhibition the following awards were made to the apprentices of Mr. W. Sey, oil and color merchant, Colombo street, Christchurch, for graining, sign-writing, and decorating: Owen, three silver and one gold medal; Buten, one silver and one bronze medal, and a certificate; Bradwell, one gold and one silver medal; R. Petersen, one bronze medal.—*.*

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

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

Ashburton Residents

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

WHITAKER BROS.,

New Zealand Catholic Depot,

WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

FATHER SHEEHAN'S 'MY NEW CURATE,' 6s; posted, 6s 6d.

(This Book has had an enormous sale; 8 editions in 8 months.)

NEW SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

ROSARIES, CRUCIFIXES, FONTS, MEDALS,

WAX CANDLES, CHARCOAL, TAPERS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPLENDID INCENSE, 4s 6d 1b Tin.

STATUES SACRED HEART, BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH,
ST. ANTHONY,

10d, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 5s 6d, 12s 6d, 11s 6d, and upwards.

SPECIAL NOTE.

In answer to numerous enquiries, so soon as the proposed New Catechism is finally settled by the coming Synod, we shall advertise same without delay. In the meantime we are authorised to supply the Catechisms approved by the Plenary Council.

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

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

J. MURRAY, TABLET OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

Prayer Book only, One Shilling. By post, 1s. 2d.

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

E. A. COGAN.]

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V.



R.

POST OFFICE, CAVERSHAM.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1901, for the Erection of a Post Office at Caversham.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions may be seen at the Public Works Office, Dunedin.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. R. USSHER,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, January 7th, 1901.

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

RESULT OF

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES of the CANTERBURY
JUBILEE CARNIVAL ART UNION, at the Choral Hall,
Thursday, January 3, 1901:—

Winning No.	Prize.	Winning No.	Prize.	Winning No.	Prize.	Winning No.	Prize.
17698	1	57929	33	5054	65	5959	97
6842	2	1525	34	99660	66	91908	98
46106	3	27828	35	88695	67	6316	99
1342	4	18243	36	22606	68	11802	100
54809	5	38823	37	21489	69	17134	101
106384	6	87575	38	16403	70	20396	102
29142	7	22447	39	65656	71	22474	103
621	8	31441	40	31447	72	19574	104
25692	9	22945	41	88035	73	19255	105
25208	10	34005	42	9086	74	38883	106
107047	11	67513	43	68806	75	5601	107
57962	12	42715	44	10937	76	7196	108
46167	13	77692	45	167	77	32431	109
16919	14	100214	46	34373	78	107337	110
25698	15	12480	47	16933	79	106136	111
38875	16	22947	48	69581	80	71476	112
67504	17	5336	49	79043	81	14437	113
12860	18	28259	50	90894	82	107428	114
9081	19	60490	51	35843	83	21115	115
16198	20	90890	52	7490	84	45527	116
17485	21	472	53	8340	85	1166	117
20836	22	65657	54	8729	86	22655	118
224	23	87589	55	28642	87	12477	119
63983	24	32156	56	10795	88	402	120
60604	25	91915	57	70911	89	90908	121
10931	26	80681	58	50905	90	8921	122
67807	27	36750	59	105683	91	38934	123
46163	28	88863	60	16135	92	14276	124
107436	29	21235	61	46162	93	19980	125
63928	30	53324	62	104764	94	58059	126
37310	31	7324	63	22529	95	38425	127
42839	32	41737	64	67505	96	33885	128
22652	129	7321	147	79025	165	12593	183
64917	130	14976	148	57990	166	50914	184
17778	131	65682	149	8449	167	68816	185
106140	132	104243	150	39025	168	46164	186
8553	133	8595	151	22428	169	82214	187
86573	134	31423	152	27942	170	14308	188
69921	135	76513	153	63417	171	39892	189
104171	136	36633	154	24496	172	104238	190
46166	137	66135	155	107565	173	70347	191
30675	138	629	156	19159	174	20214	192
9575	139	36727	157	28773	175	33781	193
48662	140	14536	158	36749	176	78205	194
3395	141	25789	159	32055	177	31920	195
45335	142	86734	160	7571	178	6762	196
13764	143	24414	161	326	179	13474	197
7012	144	65205	162	15198	180	67652	198
51134	145	22755	163	60345	181	35539	199
28262	146	50917	164	7119	182	20618	200

Correct

W. REECE.

R. C. BISHOP.

Prizes can be obtained between 10 a.m. and noon each day at the Presbytery, Barbadoes Street, and all prizes must be claimed by January 17.

E. O'CONNOR,
Hon. Secretary.

V.



R.

POLICE STATION, WAIKOUAITI.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1901, for the Erection of a Police Station at Waikouaiti.

Plans, specifications, and conditions may be seen at the Police Station, Waikouaiti; Post Office, Palmerston; and the Public Works Office, Dunedin.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. R. USSHER,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, January 5, 1901.

THE DRAWING of the CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL ART UNION in AID of ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Waimate will take place at the Annual School Concert on ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

All who have not yet returned their blocks and remittances are kindly asked to send them to the Undersigned before March 10th. Winning numbers will be published in the TABLET.

REV. P. REGNAULT, S.M.

J. CATCHPOLE, KARANGAHAPE ROAD, AUCKLAND

NOTICE.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

DEATH.

On 19th November, 1900, at Prospect Hall, County Waterford, Ireland, Patrick Reilly, father of Patrick and John Reilly, of Timaru aged 75 years.—*R.I.P.*



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

A CENTURY'S WARS.



T seems as if the civilised nations of the world are destined to be for ever class-ridden. At one time the nobility were in the saddle. They held the reins and plied whip and spur so long that they became known in history as 'the ruling class.' But the Great Revolution altered all that at one stroke in France; and the industrial revolution by slower degrees in England. The invention of the spinning jenny by HARGREAVES in 1770, of the water-frame by ARKWRIGHT in the following year, of the 'mule' (which superseded both) by CROMPTON in 1779, and of the power-loom by CARTWRIGHT in 1785, broke up the old domestic system of manufactures and ushered in the era of the crowded factory. The steam-engine completed the revolution. Dean SWIFT lived long enough to see the new order of things so far advanced that he could write: 'The power which used to follow land has gone over to money.' DEFOE and DR. JOHNSON made the amazing discovery that a man engaged in commerce—or at least his son or grandson—might be a gentleman. The capitalist manufacturer fast became a factor in the national life. He finally unseated the man of acres, and became himself the man on horseback. Towards the close of the eighteenth century—and long before the click-clack of the piston-rod replaced the hum and grind of the water-wheel—the capitalists were able to stand on equal terms with the land-owners as the ruling class of Great Britain. PITT was the great statesman of the moneyed manufacturers. In their interests he committed his country to that policy of commercial wars which formed one of the most curious and melancholy features of the international relations of the century which has just

departed. Hitherto men had slit each others' throats on the battlefield for a sentiment or in the interests of a dynasty. PITT made war for the more practical purpose of finding fresh markets for the iron pots, patent ovens, cotton goods, and crockeryware of SMITH, BROWN, JONES, and ROBINSON. The vanished century was conspicuously one of earth-hunger, of greed, of territorial expansion, and of brute force; and to some extent it justifies the words applied by WASHINGTON IRVING to history in general: that it is 'a Newgate calendar, a register of the crimes and miseries that man has inflicted on his fellow-man.'

The revolution wrought by the inventions of HARGREAVES and ARKWRIGHT led—as GIBBINS points out in his *Industrial History of England*—to PITT's endeavor, in 1793, to strike down France, and thus secure for his country 'control of the world's markets.' The introduction of the steam-engine fixed the policy of expansion and commercial war, extended it, and made it permanent. This policy has guided successive Governments from the day of Waterloo to the outbreak of that curious combination of comedy, farce, and tragedy—of King Henry V., Falstaff, and Bombastes Furioso—which is still trying in vain to disentangle itself in South Africa. In the great war of 1793 to 1815 England had one signal advantage over Continental nations. While they, with Britain's effective aid, were carving each other up on their own soil—to the hopeless ruin of their manufacturing industries—she was the only European country in which war was not actually carried on. Throughout, her manufactures were undisturbed, and at the close of the struggle the ocean-carrying trade was left secure to her by her undisputed supremacy at sea. The long bull-dog struggle cost the nations engaged in it no less than 1,900,000 lives. It cost England £831,446,449. But its chief purpose was effected. In 1793—the year in which the band began to play—her exports were officially valued at £17,000,000. In 1800 they had risen to £34,000,000; and in 1815, when Johnny came marching home after the battle of Waterloo, England's exports had an officially declared value of £58,000,000.

From the manufacturers' point of view the war had been a conspicuous success. It was regarded by those most interested in the war as a mere coincidence that all the profits went into the fobs of the capitalist manufacturers, and that the war tax fell with frightful severity on the poor, until rank starvation goaded the gaunt artisans and agricultural laborers into riot. But discontent, though not allayed, was driven beneath the surface by the Manchester Massacre of 1819. It was kept pinioned there by the tyrannous 'Six Acts' that followed. The celebrated statistic Mr. GIFFEN tells us that so recently as 1830-31 'pauperism was nearly breaking down the country.' Ten years later, in 1841, there were no fewer than 1200 articles on the tariff, chiefly to meet the enormous annual charge on Great Britain's first big capitalist war. And for almost the first half of the nineteenth century English artisans and agricultural laborers toiled on in a state of degradation and misery of which no other time or country has ever produced a parallel. But human flesh was cheap. The steam flew through the throttle-valves and the wheels whirled round only the faster. The commercial magnates rose and multiplied. They ruled the foreign policy of the country. Wealthy soap-men and kettle-founders and dish-makers mingled their plebeian red corpuscles with the 'blue blood' of old titled families, and swelled the depleted purses of the scions of the needy aristocracy with coins wrung from the rugged hands of the under-fed, ill-paid, overwrought white slaves of England.

After the war which closed so dramatically at Waterloo Great Britain's trade expanded at an unexampled rate. Continental nations were crippled by the long-drawn struggle that had been fought out on their soil. Their manufactures were ruined, and they were thus precluded from serious competition with British capitalists till close on the middle of the century. Then the Crimean War broke out. The author of the *Industrial History of England* says that it 'gave a great stimulus to our [British] agriculture, and had a similar affect upon our manufactures. The Indian Mutiny which followed it,' he continues,

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE.

for Catalogue (mention this paper).

EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

'did not much affect our trade, but it rendered necessary the deposition of the East India Company and the assumption of government by the Crown (1858), and thus eventually served to put our relations to that vast and rich empire upon a much more satisfactory and profitable basis.' The three wars with China were undertaken for the purpose of forcing open a market for western manufactures in the Far East. The protection or expansion of trade was the root motive of the bombardment of Acre; the chastisement of the Algerine pirates; the occupation of Egypt; the campaigns in the Soudan; the subjugation of the Ghorkas, Pindarees, Scindians, and, generally, of the pushing back of frontiers or spheres of influence in India and the Far East; of the Kafir, Ashantee, and Zulu wars; and of the countless other petty struggles that are almost continually in progress in the back-blocks of the Empire. British merchants were keen to benefit by the quarrels of their Continental neighbors, and after the American Civil War promptly supplied the urgent demand for English products to replace the waste caused by that long and fiercely-fought conflict. The more that comes to light regarding the origin of the South African struggle, the more clear it becomes that it was also a mere incident of a policy of commercial wars which has never been lost sight of by British statesmen since the days of Pitt. The European Continental wars of the nineteenth century were undertaken chiefly for the sake of securing pet lines of frontier, or of preserving the equilibrium of that ticklish thing which is known as the balance of power. But some of the Continental Great Powers—and especially Germany, France, and Russia—are now fairly launched upon the policy of petty wars with barbarians for the purpose of extending evermore the markets for their wares. The State conscience is fast becoming a mere cash register.

Without taking the cost of the present South African struggle into account, Great Britain spends annually 16s 1½d of every pound sterling of her taxes on war purposes—on army, navy, and interest on past wars. Long before the outbreak of the trouble in South Africa she had expended some £6,000,000,000 on or in connection with war during the nineteenth century. MULHALL states that the British wars from 1599 to 1856 involved the country in the enormous expenditure of £1,359,000,000,000. The wars of Europe and America from 1793 to 1877 are said by the same high authority to have involved a loss of 4,470,000 men and an expenditure of £3,047,000,000,000. The veins and the purse of the workers have paid most of this mighty butcher's bill. A fraction of this mountain of gold would suffice, if rightly expended, to kill off grinding poverty and to make the world as nearly a terrestrial paradise as money could well make it. And yet the worker huzzas the long knife called a sword that is sharpened to slit his carotid artery, and applauds the ringed finger that picks his pocket in order to purchase the weapon and to fee the man who wields it.

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, Boulcott street, Wellington), the sum of £1 1s from Mr. John Barrett, Ballinville, Kirwee; £1 from Mr. T. B. Conway, Dunedin; and 10s from A. Lady, Dunedin, 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.

Surely there is none but fears a future state; and when the most obdurate swear they do not, their trembling hearts belie their boasting tongues.

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. The Synod will be held on Tuesday morning, and the Conference on the same day.

The *Acta et Decreta* of the Provincial Synod held in Wellington in the early part of 1899 were formally promulgated on the 1st of January by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and are now in force throughout the Colony. They are contained in a handsome volume, which has been brought out in excellent style by the N.Z. TABLET COMPANY, and copies have been forwarded to the various Bishops, and are now available for the use of the clergy.

The members of St. Joseph's Cathedral Choir, to the number of about 30, left for a holiday trip to Christchurch on Saturday.

The Rev. Father O'Reilly, who is on his way to the diocese of Dunedin, has arrived in Australia, and is expected to arrive in Dunedin shortly.

On Wednesday and Thursday, December 26 and 27 (says the *Argus*) a very successful bazaar was held to raise funds for the Cromwell Catholic Church. The articles submitted for sale were of a very fine class, and included a number of excellent paintings, which brought very good prices. The net result will not be far short of £200. A social was held last night at which the young ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the bazaar greatly enjoyed themselves.

It is understood Dr. O'Neill, of the Dunedin Hospital, has been appointed medical officer to the sixth contingent, which will leave shortly for South Africa. The many warm friends of Dr. O'Neill in Otago, while heartily congratulating him on the important position to which he has been appointed, will sincerely regret his temporary departure from the Colony, and wish him every success in his new sphere of duties and a speedy return to the land of his birth.

On Monday last a picnic of the Catholic school children of Mosgiel (who were accompanied by the Rev. Father Headen, B.A.), Alanton, and Milton took place at Waihola. The Very Rev. Father O'Neill accompanied the Milton contingent. In all there were 170 children and adults present, and a very enjoyable day was spent.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 7.

The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, S.M., V.G., was engaged during last week conducting the annual retreat for the Sisters of Mercy at St. Mary's Convent, Colombo street.

Dr. and Mrs. Inglis, who during their residence at Darfield materially assisted matters in connection with the local Catholic church, were entertained by the residents at a supper and presented with a handsome tea and coffee service and pair of entree dishes, on the occasion of their leaving Darfield to settle in Cheviot. Speaking to the toast of the health of Dr. and Mrs. Inglis, the Rev. Father Chastagnon expressed himself in very high terms of the many valuable services rendered by them to the district.

Very sincere sorrow is felt at the painfully sudden death at Wellington of Professor W. Michell Clarke and deep sympathy for Mrs. Clarke in her bereavement. The following obituary notice of the deceased gentleman appeared in a local paper:—“Professor W. Michell Clarke, whose death is reported at Wellington, was appointed Lecturer on Modern Languages at Canterbury College in November, 1890. He was a Cambridge graduate, but had studied on the Continent, and held the Certificat d'Etudes Supérieures, Faculté des Lettres, Paris. He came to New Zealand with his sister early in 1891, and speedily impressed his classes with his determination to place the study of Modern Languages on a sound footing. His success was due not only to his knowledge of French and German, but also to his great earnestness and his conscientious regard for the interests of the students. For a brief period the senior French class of the Boys' High School was under his charge. Besides his work at Canterbury College, Professor Clarke was Examiner in Modern Languages for the matriculation and junior University scholarship examinations; and there is no doubt that he helped materially to raise the standard of teaching these subjects in the Colony. In private life he drew around him a wide circle of friends, and though he had been obviously unwell for many months, the serious nature of his illness was not suspected by them. The cause of death was diabetes. About two years ago Professor Clarke married a daughter of the Hon. Dr. Grace, of Wellington.

Mr. Leo S. Fanning, a former student of St. Patrick's College, and lately on the staff of the *Canterbury Times*, left last week for Sydney, en route to London.

The Rev. Father Henry, M.S.H., of Randwick, Sydney, arrived recently, and is now engaged conducting a retreat for the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart at Temuka. The Rev. Mother Mary of the Cross, Superior-general of the same Sisterhood, also came over from Sydney on a visit to the several houses of the Order.

The retreat of the clergy of the diocese will probably coincide with the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new cathedral early in February, and will likely be conducted by the Rev. Father Piquet, S.M., of St. Patrick's, Sydney.

To mark the close of the century and the beginning of the new one, the usual ceremony of Midnight Mass was celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral on December 31st. His Lordship the Bishop pontificated, the Very Rev. Dean Foley, S.M., and Rev. Father Henry, M.S.H., being deacon and sub-deacon respectively at the throne,

the Rev. Fathers McDonnell and Leen, deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass, and the Very Rev. Vicar-general, assistant priest. Immediately preceding Mass, the *Te Deum* was intoned by the Bishop and taken up by the choir, and at the conclusion of Mass the *Veni Creator* was sung. The church was crowded to excess, and in an address to the congregation his Lordship the Bishop referred to the great solemnity of the occasion, the unique character of the celebrations, the departing year and century, and the dawn of a new one, finally tendering all his earnest and sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous incoming year. During New Year's morning, Masses were celebrated at frequent intervals, and in the evening there were the usual devotions and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

On Thursday evening last the drawing of the art union in connection with the late jubilee carnival in aid of the new cathedral took place. The Choral Hall was occupied for the occasion, and the drawing was preceded by a select concert programme, which was contributed to by Misses L. Thompson, Moir, K. Young, Mrs. Edgar, and Messrs. C. Head, D. Roche, and E. McNamara. His Lordship the Bishop announced that the net receipts from the carnival and art union amounted to £2,000, and that he had received a message from Cardinal Moran to the effect that his Eminence would be in Christchurch early in February, and would lay the foundation-stone of the Cathedral on Sunday, the 10th of that month. He would be accompanied by the Archbishop of Melbourne and several Australian prelates. He thanked all those who had assisted to make the carnival such a great success, and in an especial manner the secretary, Mr. E. O'Connor, who had been most indefatigable. As a slight token of his appreciation of the services rendered, he would ask his Worship the Mayor, who was present in the capacity of supervisor of the art union drawing, to present Mr. O'Connor with a gold antique ring. The drawing was then proceeded with, under the supervision of the Mayor and Mr. B. C. Bishop, in the orthodox manner, and proved a large undertaking, owing to the extraordinary number of prizes to be allotted. [The winning numbers will be found in the advertising columns of this issue.—ED. N.Z.T.]

The members of St. Joseph's Cathedral (Dunedin) choir arrived in Christchurch on Saturday night, and on Sunday last took the musical part of the 11 o'clock Mass at St. Mary's Church, Manchester street. The Mass selected for production was Mozart's Twelfth, or such portions of the magnificent composition as is usually possible of rendition within the time at disposal. The soprano solos were taken by Miss Rose Blaney with splendid effect, Miss M. Drumm the principal contralto solos, Mr. P. Carolin the tenor, and Mr. E. MacNamara the bass. A strong orchestra, led by Mr. E. J. Painter, performed excellently. Mr. Vallis presided at the organ, and Mr. H. Rossiter conducted. At the offertory Miss Blaney sang an 'O Salutaris.' The Rev. Father Gallais was celebrant of the Mass. At Vespers in the evening the choir again assisted, and Miss Blaney sang Gounod's 'Ave Maria.' The Rev. Father Price, of Hawarden, preached. All the local papers devote considerable space to a critique of the choir's performance, their remarks on the whole being most complimentary. To-night (Monday) the choir is to be entertained at a conversazione in St. Mary's schoolroom, the Rev. Father Marnane presiding.

At the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening a violin solo, an offertory by Ernst, was given by Miss Julia Moran, who is on a brief visit to Christchurch. The item was beautifully played, and Miss Funston's organ accompaniment was in that lady's finished style.

GREYMOUTH.

On Christmas Eve the holding capacity of St. Patrick's Church Greymouth was not sufficient to accommodate the crowded congregation that assembled to assist at the celebration of Midnight Mass. The decorations (says the *Argus*) reflected the greatest credit on the church authorities. A triumphal arch of noble proportions, bearing the words 'Venite Adoremus,' occupied the front of the sanctuary, and through it the high altar, a blaze of light and splendour, presented a brilliant spectacle. The floral designs, festoons, wreaths, etc., which adorned the pulpit, pillars, choir front, and walls of the church completed a scheme of decoration perfect in detail and effect, and in keeping with the magnificent proportions of the church. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Ainsworth, the Rev. Father Malone acting as deacon. The sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Father Ainsworth. The preacher made a deep impression, his discourse being listened to with profound attention. At the conclusion of the sermon, the Rev. Father thanked the church decorators, choir, and congregation for their assistance at the Christmas services. The musical portion of the service has always an attraction, but on this occasion the choir fairly surpassed itself. The full value of the new organ was made manifest under the control of the organist, Miss Hannan. A strong orchestra, consisting of violins, cornet, viola, etc., did excellent service throughout the Mass music and outgoing marches. The choir was assisted by several of our leading vocalists, and on the results obtained Miss Guthrie is to be highly congratulated. The Mass taken was Mozart's 1st in C, which was sung faultlessly and in its entirety. Novello's 'Venite Adoremus' formed the offertory piece, a grand and full-toned 'Laudate' concluding the vocal service. The principal solos were rendered by Miss Galloway and Guthrie (soprano), Burke and Flannery (alto), Messrs. Doogan and Harley, and Burke (tenor), and Mose, Daniel, and T. Phillips (bass).

The drawing of the art union in aid of St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, will take place on St. Patrick's night. All who have books of tickets and have not yet returned the blocks are requested to do so before March 15, and at the same time to forward remittances.—*.

OBITUARY.

MR. OWEN P. M'NAMEE, GARSTON.

THE opening of the century brought sorrow to the household of Mr. Patrick M'Namee, Garston, for early on the morning of the 1st inst. there passed away at the Invercargill Hospital, where he had gone for treatment, his son, Mr. Owen P. M'Namee, a promising youth of 13 years of age. The deceased, who was the second youngest of the family, had been ill only for a few days, and consequently his demise was wholly unexpected, and came as a great shock to the family, who have the sincerest sympathy of the whole district in their affliction. The interment took place at Garston on the 3rd inst., the funeral being very large and was attended by representatives of every family and creed from Athol to Kingston, who thus showed in a practical manner their sympathy with the family in their bereavement. The Rev. Father O'Donnell officiated at the graveside. We may state that it was Mr. P. M'Namee who gave the land for the intended Catholic Church at Garston, and contributed handsomely towards its erection.

THE COADJUTOR BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

A CABLE message dated Rome, January 5, states that the Right Rev. Mgr. Kelly, Rector of the Irish College in the Eternal City, has been appointed Coadjutor to his Eminence Cardinal Moran. The appointment is considered very probable, but we believe the news is somewhat premature. The voting for coadjutor took place on November 14. The three names selected, before being sent to Rome, had to be submitted to the hierarchy of the Sydney Province and the Australian Archbishops. After that, due time for inquiry and consideration is taken by the Holy See previous to making so important an appointment. In all probability the Rome correspondent mistook for an appointment the mere announcement that the names of the three prelates selected on November 14 had reached the Holy See.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

JANUARY 1 was a red-letter day in the history of Australia, for on the first day of the new year and of the century was inaugurated the Australian Commonwealth. The swearing-in of the Governor-General took place in Sydney, and the auspicious event was made the occasion for the most impressive and imposing demonstration which has ever been witnessed in the Southern Hemisphere. The people of Sydney rose to the occasion, and on the morning of the new year the principal streets presented a magnificent sight—triumphal arches, flags, flowers, and festoons of greenery meeting the eye everywhere, the decorations being on a lavish scale. A procession was formed in the Domain, and proceeded through the principal streets to the Centennial Park, where the swearing-in ceremony took place. What lent additional éclat to the proceedings was the presence of representatives of the British army, consisting of Indian troops and the crack British and Irish regiments, with the visiting troops from the colonies, including New Zealand. The principal visitors from the other colonies occupied carriages in the procession, which was viewed by close on 750,000 persons, and took two hours to traverse the route from the Domain to the Park.

In the evening there was a great state banquet in the Town Hall, when the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, several New Zealand legislators, and other distinguished visitors from the Colony were present. Mr. Seddon delivered an eloquent speech in responding to the toast of 'The visitors.'

The celebrations in various forms were continued during the week.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

We reciprocate the 'century greetings' of the literary staff of the *New Zealand Times and Mail*.

We have to thank Messrs. Whitaker Brothers, booksellers, of Wellington and Greymouth, for a neat pocket calendar.

We understand that his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne will preach at Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral, Christchurch, on the second Sunday in February—the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Cathedral.

A POSTAL note for 10s from Waimate, and a postal order for 11s from Invercargill have been received at this office, the senders in both cases forgetting to send their names. The manager would be pleased to hear from the senders as soon as possible.

MR. T. FERGUS, of Dunedin, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, says with regard to the Royal Society's Horse Show at Dublin that it was excellent. 'It was,' he says, 'an exhibition of nearly all heavy hunters, weight carrying hacks, and blood horses. There were over 1200 entries, and certainly it was an eye-opener to one from the colonies. In this department Ireland is certainly far ahead of either England or Scotland. I believe the show is one of the biggest in the world.'

THE Rev. James Kennedy, of Greymouth, was ordained for the Christchurch diocese by the Cardinal-Vicar at Rome on All Saints' Day. Father Kennedy's first Mass at the Tomb of the Apostles in St. Peter's was served by his companion, Mr. Buckley, of Dunedin, and by Mr. James Liston, also of Dunedin, a former class-fellow of his at Manly College. After visiting Lourdes, Paris, Brussels, and

the principal cities of the Continent and England and Ireland, Father Kennedy joins the s.s. Ophir at Naples on January 28, and will reach New Zealand some time in March.

WE have to thank the Postmaster-General for a seasonable card marking the introduction of the universal penny postage scheme in New Zealand. In an accompanying note the Hon. Mr. Ward says:—'In sending for your acceptance this, one of the first articles posted under the universal penny postage scheme, and date stamped as the bells are ringing in the new century, I offer you the season's greetings, and trust that the year which brings New Zealand within the circle of the penny post may be one of happiness and prosperity to you and yours.' It is unnecessary for us to say that we reciprocate the kindly sentiments of the Postmaster-General, and trust that his good wishes will be realised.

THE Matata correspondent of the Otago *Herald*, who was present at the breaking-up ceremony at St. Joseph's Convent School, writes in very complimentary terms of the talent displayed. He says:—'The performance of all the pupils, both Pakeha and Maori, reflected the utmost credit on the Sisters of the convent, to whom the highest praise must be awarded by all who had the pleasure of being present. The musical talent, both vocal and instrumental, was very good by such young performers, and the Sisters ought to feel proud of their pupils. I must also say the needlework and drawings were very creditable and showed how painstaking and patient the Sister must be who undertakes the arduous task of teaching children how to use the needle.'

MR. JAMES SHIEL of the firm of Nimmo and Blair, Dunedin, has just returned to the Colony after an absence of eight months during which time he visited various parts of the world. In the course of a conversation with a Press representative he said: 'On arrival in Queenstown we took train for Dublin. The country over which we travelled was a picture of absolute beauty. With its plantations dotted all over it, and with its grass so green and so very plentiful, we were greatly impressed with its grazing capabilities. Farming in Ireland at the present time is very prosperous.' Mr. Shiel visited the Dublin Horse Show and was much impressed with what he saw. He says: 'We were greatly struck with the perfect management, and also with the beautiful show grounds, which cover many acres. The horses exhibited at this annual show cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. The jumping would be an object lesson to Colonial agricultural societies' shows. The attendance averaged 24,000 a day during the four days it was open. The style and the dress of the people, being in accordance with the most modern fashions, comprised a sight in itself.' Regarding the electric tram service he considered the overhead system in Dublin the most perfect he had seen anywhere, and pays handsomely, and if properly managed a similar service in Dunedin would pay the citizens financially and in the matter of comfort.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Dame rumour hath it that the Rev. Father Duff, Perth, W.A. the author of 'The Two Worlds,' has decided to stage this splendid work again at an early date. The drama had a successful run in the West Australian capital recently. Large numbers are looking forward to a definite announcement that this beautiful drama is to be reproduced.

A new church was recently blessed and opened at Adamstown the ceremony being performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Co-adjutor Bishop of Maitland. After the ceremony it was announced by the secretary of the Building Committee, Mr. W. McGill, that the sum of £377 had been received, and as the cost of the building is £450, the church is nearly out of debt.

It is with regret (writes a Brisbane correspondent) I have to record the death of Mr. Randall C. W. Macdonnell, barrister-at-law, which took place suddenly at his residence, Milton, on December 15. The deceased was gradually winning his way to the front rank of his profession, and had acted as Crown Prosecutor on several occasions. He had also filled the position with credit of Acting-Judge. Much sympathy is felt for his young wife and child at their sad and untimely bereavement.

What is supposed to be an extinct volcano has been found 13 miles from Herberton, Queensland, by a survey party. The volcano was only known to the blacks, and this is accounted for by the almost impassable scrub with which it is surrounded. The crater is five chains in diameter, with vertical walls over 600 feet to the water level. An attempt to ascertain the depth of it was unsuccessful, though a line 800 feet long was used. The surface round the mouth is covered with lava.

The death is reported of the Rev. Father McGuinness, of Moree, Diocese of Armidale. The deceased, who was a brilliant French scholar, spent some of the earlier years of his priesthood in a French monastery. He had been ordained nearly 40 years ago, and had spent 36 years on the Australian mission. The earlier stages of his Church work in the colonies were spent in Queensland. He was a native of Culhaney, County Armagh, Ireland. He had been located about seven years as parish priest in Moree, and travelled all over the district, where he was greatly respected, loved, and esteemed.

The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, who had been on a trip to Europe, reached Sydney on the Saturday before Christmas. A representative of the *Freeman* met the Revs. E. Carroll and Bean, who have come out with Dr. Doyle to assist on the Lismore mission, and they said that the popular Bishop of Lismore had a delightful trip out, and had expressed himself as having had a very enjoyable time all through. The Rev. E. Carroll as well as Father Bean are natives of Dublin. The former had been on the English mission for some time, and was engaged in controversial work with splendid results.

Father Carroll speaks glowingly of the progress of the Church in England. Father Bean comes straight out from Ireland.

The Sisters of Mercy are about to establish a convent at St. Armand. Bishop Moore and Rev. Dr. Doyle have contributed £50 each.

The venerable Bishop of Maitland is able to get about again after a long and serious illness, and his many friends will be pleased to hear of his recovery.

Amongst Catholic progressive works which are to come into operation this year in Victoria may be mentioned the establishment of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the Williamstown parish. They will take possession of their convent in January.

The Rev. Robert Scanlon, who has been transferred from St. Mary's, Hamilton, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Ballarat, was recently presented with an illuminated address and a purse of 100 sovereigns by the congregation of St. Mary's. The Mayor (Councillor Loughnane) presided.

The many friends, clerical and lay, of the Rev. J. J. Malone and the Rev. T. Brazil will be pleased to learn that his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has appointed them to the important office of irremovable rectors of the parishes of Daylesford and Williamstown respectively.

A few weeks ago a number of people assembled at the Garton cemetery to witness the handing over of the splendid monument erected by the residents of the district in memory of Norah, Ellen, and Michael Murphy, the victims of that terrible tragedy of two years ago. Mr. W. B. Armstrong, M.L.A., in a short but well-chosen speech, said it gave him great pleasure on behalf of the committee and subscribers to hand over to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and family the beautiful monument before them, and to their care he delivered it, and hoped they would receive it as a mark of sympathy and esteem from the committee and subscribers. Mr. Murphy, in a feeling speech, thanked Mr. Armstrong and the committee. He never expected that such a splendid monument would be erected, and he much appreciated the kindness and sympathy which had prompted such a generous action on their part.

Regarding the Irish troops now in Sydney the *Freeman's Journal* has the following:—'The new Irish Guards, a fine body of men, attracted a good deal of attention. The most notable distinction—and one, too, conferred on them by the Queen in recognition of the gallantry of the Irish soldiers in South Africa—in the uniform of the New Guards is the appearance of the shamrock in silver embroidery at each end of the collar and a plume of St. Patrick's blue at the side of the bearskin. The shoulder-strap bears the star of the Order of St. Patrick. The Irish regiments, comprising the Guards, Rifles, and Royal Fusiliers, number 72 men. Colonel Wyndham is the commanding officer of the Imperial troops, which include some 90 Catholics. There are three Catholic officers holding high positions, viz., Captain A. H. Wood, Adjutant of the Force, and son of General Sir Evelyn Wood (Second Battalion Scottish Rifles); Major O. H. Fisher, Fourth Battalion Norfolk Regiment; and Lieutenant C. E. Chichester, Somerset Light Infantry. The Rev. Father Foran, first-class chaplain, with the rank of full Colonel, is looking after the spiritual interests of the Catholic soldiers. Father Foran, who has filled the post for 27 years, has a distinguished record. The tallest man in the Imperial contingent is McCulloch, Foot Guardsman, who comes from the North of Ireland, and stands 6ft 10in.

It is satisfactory to Catholics (says the Melbourne *Advocate*) that the Bible Lessons Referendum Bill has been thrown out by the Legislative Council, but it is not creditable to that Chamber that the majority against the measure was not much larger than is seen in the result of the division. It must have been if several honourable members had not paltered with principle, as the representatives of the Government in the House had previously done, by 'swallowing' the referendum. There is no innovation more perilous to the rights, and even the existence, of the second Chamber than the plebiscite in any form, or under any circumstances. Legislative authority is defined and circumscribed in our written Constitution, and it is extended and infringed by the referendum. If it be necessary or even expedient that an appeal should be made to the people for the settlement of questions on which the two Houses cannot agree, then let that be done rightly and honestly by an attempt to amend the Constitution and to secure for the proposal, not a mere majority, but that majority for which provision is made by statute. In a serious matter of this kind in the working of our Constitution, a novelty should not be introduced without necessary legal sanction, and a large majority of the Council were known to be of that opinion. That they would oppose a referendum on any question was therefore to be expected, but on the frivolous pretext that a political question was not involved in this instance, far too many of them trifled with their convictions, and by doing so gave strength to the enemy. The question was not wholly political, but it was partly so, and in so far as it was political, how they voted was of serious importance to the members. Neither in its political nor religious aspect was any compromise admissible. Compromise meant a wrong to the Catholic body and a sacrifice of principle on a political question, and the members who voted 'Yes' have been consenting parties to a relinquishment of duty on both points.

The Grand Prix was the highest award obtainable at the Paris Exhibition, and the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, secured this coveted honor, and not only this but they obtained more special prizes than all other competitors. Such a tribute to the worth of the McCormick machines is proof positive of their excellence. Messrs. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, are the agents for the Company's manufactures in New Zealand.—.

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A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.
(Sectate Fidem.)

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

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NOTICE.

MR. JAMES WALL, Karangahake, is appointed Agent for the N.Z. TABLET for the districts of Karangahake, Waikino, Waikauri, and Paeroa, in place of Mr. M. D. Regan, resigned.

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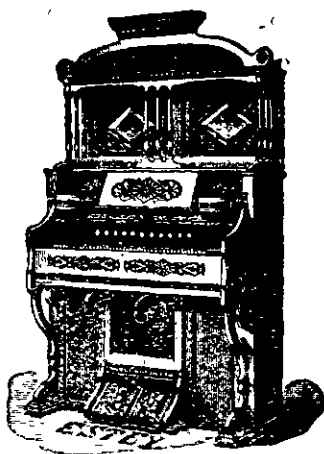
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The Storyteller.

THE DOCTOR'S COMPROMISE.

WHEN he had asked his friend to undertake the case of the young lady suffering from an incurable illness, Father Ryan little suspected the turning-point he was effecting in that one's life. The next day he met him at the hospital as calm and gentle with the patients as ever, yet with a preoccupied, almost absent-minded expression upon his features.

The spring passed away, and as the early summer came on the doctor began to feel uneasy. He was much preoccupied at times; he was less genial than he had been, too, but a not unbecoming gravity had settled over him. He became more thoughtful, but he guarded his thoughts, and even Father Ryan had no inkling that the patient he had visited on that April night was responsible for this change. Such was the fact, however. After returning from her he had felt a great longing to visit the home of his boyhood, to look at the old house in which he was born and lived a happy childhood, and to see the graves of his parents. Often he would call up the words the girl had said, words which seemed to have once been said to him. 'Willie, let's go down by the stone wall and gather flowers for the May altar,' he heard as distinctly as upon that night over a month ago, and they made him think of another stone wall where he used to pick violets with—why, with his little neighbor next door. How tangled it all seemed to him! His mind was made up. He would go back to his old home and see the places again, and—her.

The doctor's decision surprised himself, and he laughed like a boy at it. Yes, he would take the vacation he had not had since entering upon his profession. Father Ryan was not taken by surprise, for he had been watching his friend daily. He promised himself some interesting developments of this vacation. When he bade the doctor good-bye he banteringly told the doctor not to fall in love while away. He had touched the mark nearer than he knew.

It was a very dark night when Doctor Felton came home to his birthplace. In the neat new station he looked around as if he expected to meet old friends, and when it occurred to him that 15 years must have lifted them out of his recognition he laughed quite sadly. Everything around him was new. The station he was in looked familiar, but that was not extraordinary, because it was just like many others built by the same railway company. The hotel he was directed to was also smart and new. Indeed he expected to find an entirely renovated town next morning when he awoke. That night he went to bed filled with happy anticipations of meeting old friends and school companions. And pleasant it would be to visit the old home and then go into the house next door where she lived as he used to when they were boy and girl.

He awoke early and eagerly dressed. Then he went out to see the place before the people began to stir about the streets. It happened to be Sunday morning, and as he went out everything was very quiet. The hotel was in a new part of the town, the modern appearance of which attested its quite recent growth. There were more factories than there had been, but as he went along he recognised the old landmarks.

Returning to his hotel he met a rural-looking person who casually asked him if he was a 'stranger.' Nothing loath to enter into a conversation, the doctor told him he had been absent from the place a long time.

'Wall, interjected his questioner, 'the town has changed mightily to you, I guess. Them new factories is causing it. Some say the summer resort folks'll fight shy of the place now; but they want of some of us hev anything to say. Enterprise's all right when it don't spile bizness, but when it comes to changing a pictersk name that the Injuns giv the place it's runnin' too far. That's what them boomers did. Why, they led a town-meetin' and changed the name to Brassville, because they 'lowed it would draw trade. But we warn't goin' to lose the summer people, and so another town-meetin' was assembled, and we put old Bill Johnson chairman, so's the name became Mattatuck again. The factory people swear that it wouldn't have been done if some of the farmers hadn't filled a good many voters with hard cider that day. But I'll swan that's none of my bizness.'

'What do you say, sir? Did you really change the name of the place to Brassville?'

'That's what they did, but we bet them and changed it back again.'

The farmer curiously watched the look of perplexity that overspread his questioner's face. But the other smiled and commended the farmers for their shrewdness, and as he went into breakfast the rural Yankee chuckled out:

'Swan it was a good joke 'bout the hard cider.'

It was no wonder the doctor was so deeply perplexed, for if Brassville and Mattatuck were one and the same, then he had unknowingly visited his old home that April night, and the young lady he had operated upon lived there. He speculated whether she had entirely recovered, as he had not heard of her since. And so he sat in the hotel window revolving the vexed problem in his mind.

Presently bells began to ring and people were passing by on their way to church. Father Ryan's letter had come from Father Berkely, he reflected. Father Berkely had been parish priest when his Father lived, and his father's friend. It would do him good to see the kind old priest now, and so he decided to join the crowd of church-goers that filled the street.

The little church had not changed much, but the faces were strange ones. Mass was almost a forgotten fact with him, and he determined to stay in the rear of the church that he might better see the face of Father Berkely and try to tell who were present as the congregation came out at the end of the services. He remained

in his seat as the people filed out after Mass, and it gladdened him when he found himself able to recall many faces. And as he studied the passing congregation he felt himself absorbed in a tall, beautiful girl who came down the aisle alone. Those blue eyes he could not forget. It was the girl whom he had attended.

He left the church and watched her as she came up to some friends and went off chatting with them. But the little girl who used to be his neighbor—she of course was a young lady now—he hadn't seen any one who resembled her. His interest, however, was now centred in the young lady whom he had watched come down the aisle. Of course he would like to visit his one-time playmate and talk over their early pranks. It would be pleasant, but not just the same as he had imagined it during the last several weeks.

The churchyard was but a short walk away and he bent his steps in that direction. He stood over his father's and mother's grave full of melancholy thoughts. Had he been what his mother would have so loved to see him, a good man? Would his father feel proud of him were he now alive? There came back to him those words heard in delirium:

'I know you'll be a good man, and have the priest say to you, as Father Berkely says of your father, that he is a Christian Catholic gentleman.'

They rang through his head, and he dropped to his knees there on his parents' grave and prayed.

Father Ryan's rationalistic young friend was converted. As he left the churchyard his heart was lighter than it had been for many a day. How foolish he had been, how specious his reasoning he now clearly saw. But he didn't care to think long about the past; he was too much absorbed in the present for that. He directed his steps to that part of the town where his home had been. He could see the hills beyond and between the greening trees glimpses of houses came to him. He wondered if his father's house remained the same; if there remained there now any of the pretty vines his mother's care had reared. But what if it were so, what pleasure could he now derive from it? Strangers owned the place. But he wanted to see it all, and at least speak to the people that lived there. When he came to the part of the town in which he was born he was delighted to see that the distorting finger of change had not touched it. It was as of old. As he climbed the hillside the first that came into view was the home of Mrs. Sayton. There were the old button-ball trees he and Mary had so often played beneath. And as he came near he saw between the roadside and the fence a little cluster of the sweet-william. How well he remembered the watch he and Mary kept on that sweet-william, and her triumph when she first discovered it in blossom. If Mary could only be the girl he had seen that morning coming out of church! He had passed Mrs. Sayton's, where everything was almost as he recalled it 15 years ago and had seen no one. But he would call there later, and so he went up the road to where he was born.

It was with mixed feelings of joy and regret he opened a gate that creaked a little. But everything seemed as of old. There was the same old-fashioned garden, not neat and well-kept, to be sure, but the hollyhocks and poppies and dahlias were there just as they had been in his mother's time. The people who lived on the premises must be shiftless, he thought, as his eye fell on the vestiges of decay. The walk was rotting, and some of the window-panes were missing from the house. He went up and knocked at the door that opened where his father's library used to be. No one came to open, and after waiting a long while it occurred to him that the people might be at church. Then he turned the knob, and to his surprise the door opened, showing him an empty room. The house was vacant. Entering, he went from room to room, picturing to himself how they had been long ago. In his own room he stood by a window overlooking Mrs. Sayton's house. As he turned to leave this some one entering the gate caught his eye. 'The girl I saw in church this morning!' he unconsciously exclaimed. 'Coming to see Mary I suppose. I may as well go in also and see my old friends.' In his haste to reach the house he had not reflected how he would introduce himself. He was admitted by the young lady whom he had seen opening the gate. She brought him into a well-remembered sitting-room, and at his request went to find Mrs. Sayton. Why had he not taken pains to ascertain his patient's name, he asked himself. But they were coming towards the room, and as he lifted his eyes eagerly to meet them he saw before him the distracted mother of several weeks before.

'The doctor!' she cried in astonishment.

He was quite as much disturbed at sight of her, but collected himself to inquire for Mrs. Sayton. 'What! you Mrs. Sayton? Oh, yes, one changes greatly in so many years. And may I ask who this young lady is?'

'Why, that is my daughter.'

'What! Mary?' escaped his lips.

The mother was about to answer, when Mary herself, unable to understand these exclamations and remarks, begged to know what it all meant. And when she was informed by her mother that this was the man whose skill had saved her life, she thanked him so sincerely that he felt amply repaid for all that he had done.

'Doctor, you saved my life, and I can never feel sufficiently grateful,' she was saying.

'But you,' returned he, 'have done me a greater favor, for you have brought me back to my faith.' And he told them his whole story so well that Mrs. Sayton's eyes grew a little misty. To think that this brilliant young man was the little fellow who had lived next door, Mary's playmate and her dearest friend's son, made her feel like a mother towards him. So the doctor received a royal welcome, fit, as Mary laughingly declared, for any prodigal son.

Weeks slipped quickly away, and the doctor was enjoying himself gloriously. It was pleasant to meet old friends, especially since they were both proud and delighted with his achievements. And Mary was the same cheerful, jolly girl he had played with 15 years ago, although no one could be more stately and dignified

when the occasion required. He was not allowed to give up his medical work entirely, as she pressed him into the service of charity, and even Mrs. Malone's 'always ailing' complaint was relieved. So he prolonged his stay several weeks, putting off his departure notwithstanding the letters that requested his presence in the city. When summer drew to a close, however, he was confronted with the necessity of returning or finding some reasonable excuse for remaining.

This was the state of affairs that troubled him as he came down the road towards Mrs. Sayton's house one afternoon. To go away meant a great deal now, for he had come to appreciate the life of this quaint, half-rural, half-urban town, and he certainly would miss the pleasure of meeting Mary every day. As he opened the gate and saw her on the verandah reading, he quickly determined that the latter could not be. He had confided almost everything to her lately, and as he took a seat near her he spoke of an intention of buying his father's house, as it was for sale.

'Oh, won't that be nice!' she exclaimed in surprise. 'You can fix up the place and make it as pretty as it once was. But what are you going to do with it?'

The doctor had not calculated upon such a question, and so was nonplussed. 'Well,' he ventured, 'I might use it for—er—er—bachelor's hall.'

'But what good would that do you, since you must soon go back to New York?' she mercilessly pursued.

'What would you say if I give up living in New York? There are many whom I might benefit here. As for money, I have enough; and ambition—well, there are several qualities of that.'

'Oh, I see you haven't got over that bad habit you had, when a boy, of doing what you please regardless of consequences.'

'I wish you had the habit of talking to that boy you had when a little girl. Do you remember what you said to me on that day after my father's burial?'

'No. What was it? I have forgotten it.'

'And you said it again that night I attended you.'

'Oh it is hardly fair for you to remember what I said while out of my mind. Nevertheless, what was it? I am curious to learn.'

'You were speaking of me, and you said—well, yes—and, overcoming his confusion, 'you said, "I love you." Won't you say it again, Mary? If you only knew how your words changed my life! For after that night I was a different man, and finally they brought me back to my faith.'

It was a sweet blush that suffused her face, and an arch look lighted up her eyes as she softly answered:

'Well, since my words did so much for you, it is easy enough to say them again.'

It was the prettiest wedding that the little church had long witnessed. There were pleasant friends and the loveliest flowers, and I am told that the happiest one present was Father Berkely himself, whose face was radiant as he joined his dear children in marriage.

At the wedding breakfast afterwards Father Ryan, who had, of course, come up to see his friend's happiness, announced that there was a promise to which he felt bound to hold the doctor. 'What is it?' several asked. The young curate then told how they used to discuss religious matters, and how the doctor had promised to devote himself to his poor if converted otherwise than by scientific means. 'And you will all admit his conversion was due to the influence of early recollections.'

'You are not altogether right, however, Father,' said the bride, coming to the rescue, 'for how would the doctor have heard those words of mine which so affected him were it not for his scientific operation upon me?'

'Ah, Father, you can't take me back to New York,' Dr. Felton laughingly said. 'But you were right, and I was right, so let's call it a compromise.'

'A happy compromise,' said the wedding guests.—*Catholic Home Annual.*

The Catholic World.

AUSTRIA.—Presentation to the Holy Father.—The Catholic associations of Vienna presented to the Holy Father a beautiful gold cross on the occasion of the closing of the Porta Santa.

ENGLAND.—Proposed Monument to Pope Adrian.—In connection with the recent pilgrimage to Rome of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, under the auspices of the Duke of Norfolk, a movement has been set on foot to erect a monument in St. Peter's to the memory of Pope Adrian IV., the only Englishman who has ever held the office of Pope.

The Holy Father and the Guild of Ransom.—On the occasion of the recent pilgrimage to Rome, organised by the Catholic Association, Leo XIII. received in private audience the Rev. Philip Fletcher and Mr. Lister Drummond, both converts, and founders of Our Lady's Guild of Ransom for the Conversion of England, a guild which numbers over 100,000 members. On hearing from Father Fletcher the aims and objects of the guild, and his desire that he (the Pope) should accept its presidency, Leo XIII. replied: 'Not only am I willing to be president of your association, but among the 100,000 members you may inscribe the name of Leo XIII.'

The Diocese of Salford.—As the result of the Bishop of Salford's appeal on behalf of the Salford Catholic Protection and Rescue Society, and the general collection in the churches of the diocese on October 21, a sum of £618 7s 9d has been raised towards clearing off the debt of £1,200 on the society's accounts.

The First Mayor of Bethnal Green.—Mr. Loughlin, the first Mayor of Bethnal Green, is a Catholic and an Irishman. He has been a member of the Bethnal Green Vestry for seven years, and was chairman of that body. Previous to settling in London, he took an active part in public affairs at Warrington, where he was a Poor Law Guardian.

A Popular Catholic Mayor.—Councillor Preston has been Mayor of Lancaster since November, 1898, and, unanimously urged by his colleagues, he has promised to retain the chief seat for another year. The municipality has just enlarged itself, and the inauguration of an electric tramway system, extension of markets, and other projects make it very desirable that the Mayor should have plenty of spare time as well as marked administrative capacity. Mr. Preston is chairman of the School Board, a Liberal, and a devout Catholic.

A Priest Elected Alderman.—At the first meeting of the Hammersmith Borough Council the election of Aldermen took place under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Pascall. The Very Rev. Canon A. White, of Holy Trinity Church, Brook Green, was elected to the aldermanic bench, receiving 22 votes, while Mr. C. Pascall, who headed the list, received 23. The new Council and the burgesses of Hammersmith are to be congratulated upon having chosen such an ideal representative for the aldermanic bench as the respected rector of Holy Trinity Church, whose services in the past are well known and no doubt appreciated by his fellow-citizens without distinction of creed or class.

FRANCE.—The Passionist Church to be Taxed.—It is stated that the measures projected against religious congregations in France will include the Passionist Church, in the Avenue Hoche, Paris. The clergy doing duty there are supplied by the Passionist Fathers at Highgate, England. They are consequently congregationists, and the French Government has now called upon them to pay the special tax imposed on all congregations. Not only this, but they are required to pay four years' arrears of the tax, amounting to 20,000 francs, failing which the church and the property will be seized. The Fathers have refused to comply on the score that, whatever may be their status when in London, in Paris they are purely and simply chaplains to the English-speaking Catholics. Their funds are not derived from French sources, the mission being entirely supported by English and American Catholics living in Paris. When the religious Orders were expelled some 20 years ago the Fathers had a narrow escape. Thanks to Count Benet and Lord Lyons the powerful intervention of Gambetta was secured, and a card from the great Tribune to M. Constans, then Minister of the Interior, had the desired effect. In fact it was recognised that they were chaplains only. The Avenue Hoche clergy are hard-working and unobtrusive, occupy themselves in looking after poor servants and in rescue work, and, in fact, may be said to supply a public want, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau might well follow the example set by his intimate friend, Leon Gambetta, a generation ago.

The Pope and the Working Classes.—The interest taken by the Holy Father in the condition of the working classes and in the labor question (writes a Paris correspondent) need not be insisted upon when we remember that masterpiece, the Encyclical 'De Conditione Opificum.' But a further proof that time has not lessened this interest, and that all that relates to labor appeals to the heart of the Pontiff, will be found in the fact that his Holiness has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Paris to pay a visit to the chief industrial and manufacturing centres of France—Lyons, Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing—and to address a report to him on the present condition of the working classes in France. His Excellency has accordingly started on this visit of inquiry, and is now at Roubaix, where all the manufacturers have opened their factories to him, and where he was given a reception and presented with an address from the workmen on last Thursday. His Excellency will stay a week at Roubaix, and study with special care this great centre of the French woollen trade. I am informed from a reliable source that instructions similar to those sent to the Paris Nuncio have been sent to all Papal Nuncios, and that his Holiness is thus collecting materials for another Encyclical on the Labor question, which he intends to make the continuation and completion of the Encyclical 'De Conditione Opificum.'

ROME.—Received by the Holy Father.—Andrea, the peasant who personated Our Lord at the Ober Ammergau Passion Play, was recently on a visit to Rome. He was received by the Holy Father in the costume which he wore in the mystery play. At the close of the audience the Pope presented him with a Jubilee medal in gold. Andrea is startlingly like the figure of Christ drawn by the Italian masters.

Leo XIII. receives English Nuns.—On November 6 (writes a Rome correspondent) the Holy Father granted a special audience to the English Sisters of the Blessed Virgin, receiving the Mothers Superior of Rome, Spain, Ireland, and Australia in the Throne Room. Owing to the Holy Father's numerous engagements of late, the audience had been postponed for a long time, so that the American, English, Bavarian, and Austrian representative of the Order were not able to assist at the audience, having already left Rome for their respective provinces. Leo XIII. entered the Throne Room on foot, and seating himself on the throne received the homage of the Sisters, whom he warmly congratulated on their zeal in the Catholic cause, and especially on the campaign which they are successfully carrying on against the Protestant invasion in Rome by means of schools and pious institutions where the children of the poor are saved from the insidious advances of the enemies of the Church. The audience, which was extremely cordial, was brought to a close by the bestowal of the Apostolic Benediction, which the Holy Father imparted to the Order and all its members.

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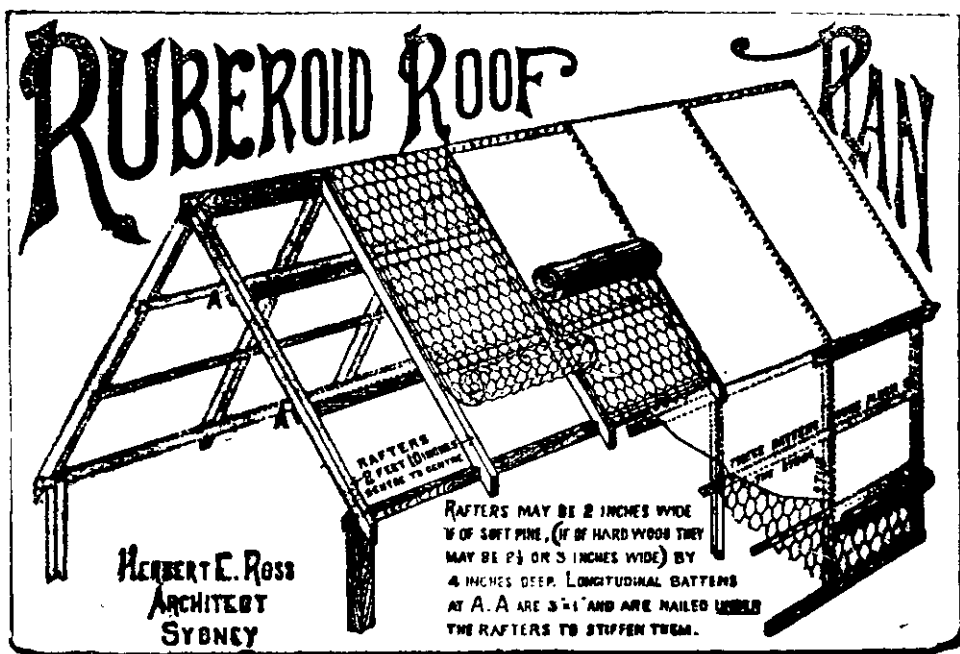
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December 11, 1897.

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

E. C. THOMAS.

Warner's SAFE CURE
Cures Liver and Kidney Diseases.

CENTRAL

CORNER OF

Victoria and High Streets, AUCKLAND.

TELEPHONE 690.

P.O. BOX 365.

HOTEL

JAMES ROLLESTON

Proprietor.

The Holy Father's activity.—The London *Morning Leader* tells the following to show the Holy Father's extraordinary activity:—A certain cardinal occupied rooms close to those of the Pope in the Vatican, and his Eminence frequently had the honor of being consulted on matters in which the Pontiff was engaged or interested. As time went on, however, the cardinal found the Pope's energy not a little trying. It was by no means confined to the daytime. Very often during the night his Holiness would send his faithful man-servant to request the cardinal's kind attendance for a few moments to talk over, it might be, an elegant passage in some Latin verses or the turn of a sentence in an encyclical. This was an exceedingly high honor for the cardinal. Only the more he marvelled at the energy of Leo XIII. the more he felt the necessity of undisturbed rest for himself. The unfortunate cleric was nearly worn to a shadow before he surrendered the honor and glory of his rooms to an unsuspecting brother, and himself fled to a dwelling less distinguished and less disturbed.

A Prisoner of the Mahdi.—Many of our readers will remember the trials and sufferings undergone by a brave Italian missionary, Father P. Rossignoli, who was for 12 years a prisoner of the Mahdi in the Soudan. They will be glad to hear that the Holy Father has just appointed him a Canon of the Liberian Basilica.

Dunstan Times says:—‘Messrs. W. Gawne and Co. have for warded us a bottle of their Worcestershire Sauce. The sauce is quite equal in quality to Lea and Perrin's, and is only half the cost of the imported article. It has also a delicate piquancy all its own, which must make it an epicurean's delight and a joy for ever. We asked a number of people to sample the Sauce sent us, and they were charmed with it. Our readers should ask for the Sauce and try it for themselves.’—*.*

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

THE NECESSITY OF A CHRISTIAN REVIVAL.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF THE HOLY FATHER.

THE following summary of the Encyclical Letter of his Holiness the Pope on ‘Jesus Christ the Redeemer,’ is taken from the *Liverpool Catholic Times*:—Although it is not possible to look to the future without anxiety and the dangers to be feared are neither light nor few (says the Holy Father), the sources of evil, private and public, being so many and so inveterate; still, through God's goodness, the end of the century seems to afford

SOME GROUND FOR HOPE AND COMFORT.

Despite all the attractions of the world and so many obstacles to piety, at a single sign from the Roman Pontiff a great multitude of pilgrims thronged *ad limina sanctorum Apostolorum*. Who could fail to be moved by this spectacle of extraordinary devotion towards the Saviour? This fervor of so many thousands of men joining with one mind and one heart from the rising to the setting of the sun in acclaiming and exalting the name and the glories of Jesus Christ would readily be deemed worthy of the noblest days of Christianity. Would that those flames of the old Catholic piety which had, as it were, been bursting forth developed into a great fire, and that the excellent example set by many pilgrims might move the rest of the world. For, what was so necessary to this age as the restoration to States, far and wide, of the Christian spirit and the ancient virtues? The misfortune was that others—and they were numerous—closed their ears and did not listen to the admonitions which arose from this renewal of the religious spirit. If ‘they had known the gift of God,’ if they recognised that nothing could be more wretched than to have left the Redeemer of the world and abandoned

CHRISTIAN CUSTOMS AND TEACHINGS,

surely they too would arise and, changing their course, seek to escape certain ruin. To preserve and extend the Kingdom of God on earth was the office of the Church, and now that special opportunities were offered during the Holy Year the knowledge and the love of Jesus Christ should be more largely diffused by teaching, persuasion and exhortation directed not so much to those who listened attentively as to all those unhappy people who, whilst retaining the Christian name, spend their lives without faith and without the love of Christ. He Who once restored nature, fallen through sin, preserves it and will preserve it for ever. ‘He gave Himself a redemption for all’ (I. Tim., ii., 6); ‘in Christ all shall be made alive’ (I. Cor., xv., 22); ‘And of His Kingdom there shall no end’ (Luke, i., 33). Therefore, according to the eternal design of God, the entire salvation of individuals and of society as a whole depends on Jesus Christ, and they who desert Him, by this fact blindly and madly determine upon their own destruction, and at the same time, as far as they can effect it, cause human society, tossed about by a great storm, to fall back beneath the burden of evils and calamities from which the Redeemer in His mercy relieved it. Now, He desired that the mission confided to Him by the Father should

“AJAX” DEFIES RIVALRY



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

“AJAX,”

The King of Clothes and Wool-washing Compounds.

Why? Because it is APPROVED and USED by such authorities as the Managers of

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

Therefore it is the Best.

Sold in 1lb and ½lb Packets and in Bulk.

AJAX MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Cumberland Street, Dunedin.
W. A. McINTOSH, Manager.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,
Auctioneers, Commission, House and Land Agents, Valuers,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician,
74 PRINCES STREET.

Note Address—74 Princes street, Dunedin

GEO. NEILL AND CO.,
HOTEL BROKERS,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Hotels bought and sold. Purchasers liberally financed at reasonable rate of interest. Advances granted on licensed property from £100 to £5000. Terms Moderate.

HOTELS FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

GO TO
HITCHINGS AND MILSOM,
ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER,

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION ETC.

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

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HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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

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HOTEL BROKERS AND AGENTS.

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

Valuations made and advances arranged on Hotels.

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Is prepared to receive Rabbits at Cattle Yards, Maitaia, and Ocean Beach, Bluff.

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

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Box 230. Office, opposite Telegraph Office, Dunedin.

JAMES KEENEY,
 Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the
 'THISTLE INN,'
 Opposite Government Railway Station,
 WELLINGTON,
 Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and general public.
 Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines, and Spirits in stock. Trams pass the door every five minutes.
JAMES KEENEY Proprietor.
 Telephone 1193.

W. THOMAS,
 Monumental, Marble, Granite . . .
 . . . and Stone Works,

CORNER OF VICTORIA & LORNE STREETS,

AUCKLAND, EAST.

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

IRON RAILINGS and STONE SURROUNDINGS.

Designs and Price Lists free on application.

Restoration work carefully attended to.

ARTHUR NATHAN'S
 "RELIABLE" TEAS

CEYLON, INDIAN and BLENDED,
 Have for years past maintained their superior character for UNIFORM QUALITY and GOOD VALUE.

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

ASK FOR . . .

ARTHUR NATHAN'S LEAD
 PACKETS RELIABLE TEA

and see that you get them and none other.

ARTHUR NATHAN,
AUCKLAND.

HOLIDAY BOOTS!



The old shop still Leads.
SIMON Our Qualities and Prices give Satisfaction. Don't Forget Us.
BROS.
 Largest Stock in the City.
 Test our Prices.
 COUNTRY FRIENDS.—Send for our new Price List: it will surprise you.
 BOOT MANUFACTURERS,
 GEORGE ST., near Octagon,
 also
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 (Continental Boot Depot.)

SILVERINE

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

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

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction to thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices:
 Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

SOLE AGENTS

EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
 IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



Having LEASED my HOTEL to Messrs. J. J. CONNOR and J. T. HARRIS, I have to THANK the PATRONS of the 'City' for their LIBERAL PATRONAGE; and in bespeaking a Continuance of the same for my successors I feel quite satisfied that the reputation 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 compelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in the Colony.
 JAMES LISTON.

PRICE & BULLIED,
 TAY ST., INVERCARGILL.

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

be perpetuated through the ministry of the Church established by Him in the most conspicuous way. Whilst on the one hand He made her the depositary of all the means of man's salvation, on the other He solemnly ordained that men should render obedience to her as to Himself and should earnestly follow her guidance throughout life. 'He that heareth you heareth Me; and he that despiseth you despiseth Me' (Luke x., 16).

THE LAW OF CHRIST

must then be sought absolutely from the Church; and accordingly, as Christ is the way for man, so also is the Church—He of Himself and by His nature; she by the office conferred on her and the communication of power. Therefore, whosoever look for salvation outside the Church have gone astray and are laboring in vain. And the case is almost the same with States as with individuals; they too must end disastrously, if they depart from the way. The Son of God, the Creator and Redeemer of human nature, is King and Lord of the world and has supreme power over men singly and collectively, and the public weal is ill provided for whenever its due place is not assigned to Christian institutions. Christ being abandoned, human reason is left to itself and deprived of the strongest support and the brightest light. Then men easily lose sight of the end intended by God in the establishment of human society which consists chiefly in the citizens being enabled through civil intercourse to secure their natural well-being, but in entire harmony with the attainment of that highest, most perfect and eternal good which is beyond nature. By a confusion of ideas both rulers and subjects were led away from the true path, for they needed what was wanting—a sure guide and support. And did we not every day see States which labored hard to ensure and increase public prosperity

DISTRESSED AND SUFFERING

in many respects, and these of the highest importance? True, it is asserted that civil society suffices for itself, that it can get on well enough without the aid of Christian institutions and attain its end by its own efforts alone. Hence it is sought to laicise the work of public administration, so that the traces of the ancient religion are daily becoming fewer in civil affairs and public life. But those who are responsible for this do not perceive well enough the effects of what they are doing. For, the idea of God judging what is good and what is evil being given up, the laws must lose their chief authority and justice collapse—two bonds of the strongest kind which are essentially necessary to human society. In like manner, when the hope and expectation of eternal happiness has disappeared, there is a disposition to thirst eagerly for earthly goods, and everyone endeavors by all the means in his power to get hold of as much of them as he can for himself. Hence arises jealous rivalry, envy, hatred; then horrible schemes, the desire to abolish all power, the design to create and ruin everywhere. No tranquility abroad, no security at home; civil society disfigured by crime. Christ the Lord must be restored to human society as to His possession; all the members and parts of the social organisation must draw and drink from

THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE

which proceeds from Him—the legal enactments, the national institutions, the universities and schools, the marriage laws and the family, the palaces of the wealthy and the workshops of the toilers. And let it be borne in mind that upon this largely depends that civilisation of the nations which is so much desired, for it is nourished and promoted not so much by those comforts and resources which affect the body as by those things which concern the soul—praiseworthy morals and the cultivation of virtue. His Holiness begs of all Christians to do what they can to know their Redeemer as He is, and the Pontiff specially appeals to the clergy to exert their zeal for this purpose as far as possible in the pulpit and the schools, and wherever opportunity offers. In conclusion he says: But as we are writing of that which we can hope to obtain only through Divine grace, united in fervor and in earnest prayer, let Us beg of God to show His mercy, not to allow those whom He has redeemed by the shedding of His Blood to perish, to look favorably upon this age which has greatly sinned but has also suffered greatly in expiation of its faults, and, lovingly embracing men of every race and nation to remember His own words, 'I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all things to Myself' (John, xii, 32).

INVERCARGILL.

(From our own correspondent).

Midnight Masses were celebrated on Christmas Day at the Bluff and at Rakahuka. The Bluff choir, aided by the Messrs. McGrath from Invercargill, gave a finished rendering, guaranteed by the supervision and singing of Mrs. Murphy, of Weber's Mass in G. At 9 o'clock the Very Rev. Dean Burke celebrated the second Mass at Bluff and the Rev. Father Hearn did so for a large congregation of communicants at St. Joseph's, Invercargill, going afterwards to the Waikiki Church for 10.30 Mass. At the *Missa Cantata* at St. Mary's the Very Rev. Dean Burke preached on the rehabilitation of the fallen human race through the Incarnation. He pointed out the effects of the fall on the will and reason and as seen in the moral and physical miseries of life. He illustrated his points from history and experience, from the aberrations of philosophic systems, from idolatrous cults and defective social and political organisations. He then pointed out the remedies brought by Jesus Christ, Who has alleviated even the physical miseries of life and indirectly softened the old sentence, 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.' He illustrated his statements by marking the immense barriers which separate non-Christian from Christian peoples, even those Christian peoples who possess only a fragmentary Christianity. He showed how the human mind, enlightened by true principles, has become more orderly in its operations, more penetrating and acute; how social institutions based on justice and Christianity surpass those based on arbitrary capricious power and violence, how the recognition of a universal brotherhood amongst men has contributed towards the interchange of ideas, inventions, etc.; how family life has been reconstructed on a basis of purity and union; how the Christian virtues promote the strength and vitality of the race and how consequently the Christian nations make such progress in the useful arts, in the sciences, and in industrial life. On January 1 a *Missa Cantata* was sung at St. Mary's, at midnight together with the *Te Deum* and *Veni Creator*. A crowded congregation attended.

MR. P. LONDON, 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.—."

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.—."

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

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.—."

RABBITSKINS.

RABBITSKINS.

EDWARD THOMAS & CO.,

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF
—RABBITSKINS—

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

NO COMMISSION. In the Colony.

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Notice of Removal.

MR. T. J. COLLINS, DENTIST.

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

ENTRANCE next to BRISCOE AND CO.

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

Good!
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MASON'S EXTRACT
OF HERBS
NON-INTOXICATING BEER

The most palatable thirst-quenching, refreshing, animating tonic drink producible.
For every OPEN AIR WORKER and all employed in shops, mills, manufacturing, and mines.
IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED.
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 8 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Sample Bottle Free 3 Stamps. 5 for 15 Stamps.
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

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

SOLE AGENT—
C. J. BADHAM
CHRISTCHURCH.

MASON'S
WINE
ESSENCES
NON-INTOXICATING.

A Bottle will make a Gallon of delicious Wine, Sample bottle post free for stamps.
Ladies' Notice.—The Bot. of Ginger Wine Essence make several bottles of most delicious wine.
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.
Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A & 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.

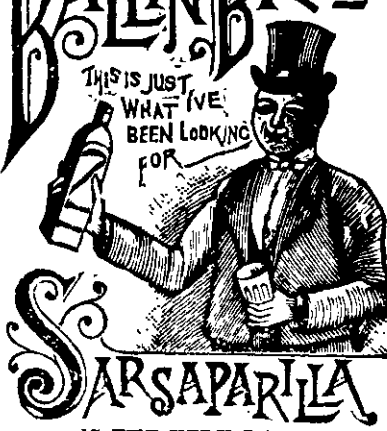
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O T A G O H O T E L,
RATTRAY ST., DUNEDIN.
JOHN LAFFEY ... PROPRIETOR.
(late of Gridiron Hotel).

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

Medicinal Port Wine a specialty.

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.
BALLINBROS
THIS IS JUST WHAT I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR
SARSAPARILLA
IS THE VERY BEST.



Q U E E N ' S H O T E L,
CORN
CASHIEL AND MANCHESTER STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.
Three minutes' walk from Post Office and Railway Station.
BRYAN FLYNN ... PROPRIETOR
(Late of Gladstone Hotel).
Every Accommodation. Good table kept.
Beers, Wines and Spirits of best quality.
Dunedin Ale on Draught.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.

Manners and Lombard Streets, WELLINGTON.

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

£50,000 Stock to select from.

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

CALL AND INSPECT OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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.. BENJAMIN GUM ..

For Coughs and Colds.

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

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

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

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

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

KOOLIBAH Cures unbroken Chilblains, allays Irritation almost instantly.

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

To the Wool Growers of Otago.

SEASON 1901.

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

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

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

DATES OF SALES.

The First Sale will be held on Thursday, 20th December, 1900.

The Second Sale " " Friday, 11th January, 1901.

The Third Sale " " Thursday, 31st January, 1901.

The Fourth Sale " " Friday, 22nd February, 1901.

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

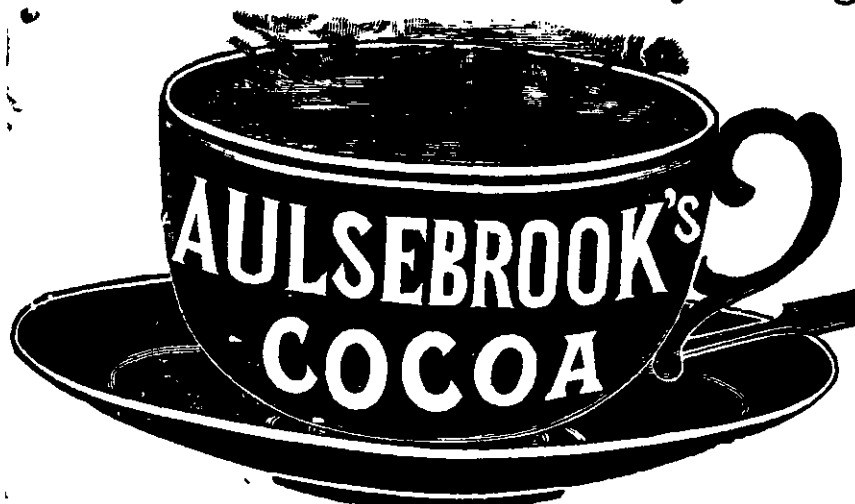
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

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

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

DONALD REID & CO., Ltd.

Build up your Constitution by taking



Full of **NOURISHING** and **SUSTAINING** QUALITIES.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

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

THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO. LIMITED.

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL, GORE CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON OAMARU, AUCKLAND & HAWERA.

GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS, SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENTS.

PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of the World

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

Address: **CRAWFORD STREET** (Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO (LIMITED)

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

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

The Best Value to the Consumer known in New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

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

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ESSENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND PURE PEPPER AND SPICES, GUARANTEED.

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