

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXIX.—No. 6.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

PRICE 6D

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.

CONCERNING CENTENARIANS.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES once sagely remarked that every one who lives long enough catches old age. One Angus McDonald, a late Canterbury (N.Z.) resident, apparently caught a good supply of it before he resigned
His faded form
To waste and worm

a few days ago. A Press Association telegram in last Saturday's daily papers runs as follows: 'Angus McDonald, an old shepherd, died to-day at the age of 105 years.' The brief message which tells of the passing of the ancient Scottish shepherd reminds us that during the past twelve months the N.Z. TABLET has recorded the deaths of quite a considerable group of persons whose years passed five score. Among the number were the following: One Kennealy—the youngest of thirteen children—who passed away at Royton (near Oldham, England) at the ripe age of 110 years; Henry McCloskey, an Antrim man, who had sufficient *stamen vite* to tramp two and a half miles some months ago to secure his voting paper; G. Ryan, who died at Ballyhannis, near Cashel, after having seen the storm and sunshine of 112 years; Mrs. Brigid R. Riordan, who went Beyond at the age of 110—and of whom our correspondent wrote: 'As she neither smoked tobacco nor drank spirituous liquors, her doctors were at a loss to account for her early death'; Michael O'Shea, whose soul and body recently dissolved a partnership that had lasted 106 years; John Obispo, a Catholic Indian, of Huasteca, Mexico, whose birth is set down in the parish register in the year 1770, and whose death took place when he was 130 years old; Patrick Hayes, who saw the French fleet in Bantry Bay in 1796, and whose days were cut short at Cardiff after he had seen 109 winters and summers. In a recent issue we gave particulars of three other centenarians who within the past few months were said to be still living at the same great South Welsh port.

HOW LONG?

BUFFON, Haller, Hufeland, and Heller, basing their theory on the analogy of brute creation, stoutly maintain that, barring accidents, every Jack and Jill of our race should approach or touch the fifth score of summers before making their final tumble down the sloping hill of life. Buffon's calculation was based on the proportion which duration of life bears, in all animals, to duration of years of growth. 'A dog attains full growth in two years, which he can multiply by five or six in his term of life. The horse, full grown at four years, can live six or seven times as long—i.e., twenty-five or twenty-six years. On the same principle,' argues Buffon, 'man, fourteen years in growing, can live six or seven times that term, or to ninety or a hundred years.' The later theory is that an animal lives five times as long as it grows. But different kinds of beasts vary so much in this respect that no absolute rule can be laid down. The raven, the grey parrot, the eagle, and certain other feathered bipeds are probably *hors concours* in the longevity contest with the bipeds that are featherless. 'Ordinarily speaking,' says one authority on the subject, 'a man requires fully twenty-five years to attain his complete growth and full development. Therefore, by all the laws of analogy, he should

—barring accidents—retain within his mortal frame the 'vital spark of heavenly flame' for about 125 years. So say your physiologist and naturalist. 'Almost all those kinds of deaths,' they maintain, 'which take place before the hundredth year are brought on artificially—that is, by disease or accident. And it is certain,' they add, 'that the far greater number of men die an unnatural death, and that not above one in three thousand attains an age of over a hundred years.'

A writer in *Health* pointed out last year that 'within the past sixty years the average of life in Great Britain has been increased by about ten years.' This prolongation of vital energy is due to better ventilation, improved sanitation, and the use of more wholesome food. Theorists may theorise till their hair falls off and their eyes grow dim. But the royal Psalmist's ordinary limit of life duration—three score and ten—still holds good despite the plumber and the bacteriologist. Few nowadays—says Oliver Wendell Holmes—climb the white summit of the Mont Blanc of even four score. At sixty, men come within range of the rifle-pits, and at sixty-three, at the beginning of the grand climacteric, nature begins to administer her kindly anodyne. 'More and more freely,' adds Holmes, 'she gives it, as the years go on, to her children, until, if they last long enough, every faculty is benumbed, and they drop off quietly into sleep under its benign influence.' Chesterfield expresses the same thought in a different way. In 1765—eight years before his death—he wrote: 'I feel a gradual decay, though a gentle one; and I think I shall not tumble, but slide gently, to the bottom of the hill of life. When that will be I neither know nor care, for I am very weary.' Nowadays the downhill slope is smoothed and sand-papered by the newspaper, pebble lenses, slippers, easy-chairs, the 'divine weed,' and artificial grinders. Barzillai knew none of them; the Countess of Desmond and Old Parr very few. Their last long toboggan must have been a bit comfortless and monotonous.

A DASH of romance and of marvel surround, as with a halo, the study of longevity.
MORE CENTENARIANS. Juvenal, the Roman satirist, asks: '*Longa dies igitur quid contulit?*' (What is the use of a long life?)

When old Mary Campbell was asked by Sir John Sinclair if she desired to live longer, she exclaimed with right good heartiness: 'Not an hour! not an hour!' But the usual experience is that people cling to dear life like an Anglo-Saxon to an Irish jaunting car or a Member of our House of Representatives to a seat which is equally insecure. Says Dryden:—

Strange cozenage! None would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain,
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.

Hence the efforts of alchemist and physician to lengthen life's day. Bacon fancied he found the elixir of life in a salmagundi of gold, coral, vipers, rosemary, lignum aloes, 'the bone of a stag's heart,' and some other rare and valuable 'properties.' Lord Verulam sought it in liquid gold, or 'golden oyle'; others in a diet of pullets fattened on vipers, and in philters and charms to scare off death or crack the blade of his scythe. And in 1513 the aged warrior Ponce de Leon

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fitted out an expedition at his own cost to search amidst the wilds of Florida for the fountain of perpetual youth. His days were cut short by the impact of an Indian arrow, and the fountain still remains undiscovered. We are still seeking the secret of length of days; some in the elixirs or cure-alls of charlatans as brazen-faced as Arnoldus de Villa, Eugenius Philateles, or Thomas Vaughan; others in the retort and the bacteriological laboratory. The judge from the literature of the subject, a strange fascination seems to surround even the study of cases of great longevity. When Sir G. Cornwall Lewis was canvassing Herefordshire in 1852 he was up to the eyebrows in an inquiry into the truth of alleged cases of centenarianism. On one occasion a Tory voter hotly declined to support his candidature. Sir George was undisturbed, and placidly replied: 'I'm very sorry you can't give me your vote; but perhaps you can tell me whether any person has died in your parish at an extraordinary age.' Sir George was one of the writers in *Notes and Queries* who did much in the way of 'establishing truth and startling error' by sifting many alleged cases of romantic centenarianism out of the realm of veracious history.

Some cases of alleged centenarianism are patent absurdities. Others are improbable or difficult of verification. Still others have been proved to be untrue. And a considerable number have been placed beyond the reach of all doubt. It would require—as someone said—an ostrich's stomach to digest the story of the fabulous number of years claimed by Astephius and by a withered old sheik who lived at Smyrna early in the nineteenth century. Like the Irish jarvey, those ancient romancists had too much regard for truth 'to be draggin' her out on every paltry occasion.' There is a forbidding air of improbability about the story of the South Carolina centenarian who caught measles at the age of 99; about that of one Mary Costello's 125 year old grandmother who had to be rocked in a cradle when she got far into the sere and yellow leaf; and about the tale which tells how John Weeks—who is said to have lived 114 years—celebrated his tenth marriage, in his 106th year, with a blushing maiden of sweet sixteen. It is clearly impossible to verify at this distant date the following statement of Pliny: 'The year of our Lord 76 is memorable, for in that year there was a census from which it appears that in the part of Italy lying between the Apennines and the River Po there were found fifty-four 103 years old; fifty-seven 110 years old; two 120 years, four 130 years; four 135 years; and three 140 years each.' 'In the eighteenth century,' says Mulhall, 'Séjournet published a list of forty-nine persons who had died between the ages of 130 and 175 years.' This is one of the statements regarding centenarians which one feels disposed to take with a peck of salt. In the matter of age as well as of personal virtue, tombstones have been known to lie above regarding those who lie beneath. One at Clave Prior, Worcestershire, credits a rude forefather of the hamlet with an age of 309 years. But the historian empties all the romance out of the inscription with the following explanation 'The village chiseller, hazy about numeration, wished to score 39, and engraved 30 first and 9 afterwards.' At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, a wag, by altering a 1 to a 2 upon a tombstone, credited a buried worthy with an age of 200 years. It is just possible that the unwarranted addition of the figure 1 may account for the patriarchal age—146 years—attributed to Peter Borlan by a gravestone in the cemetery of Sligo Abbey. Somebody has said that when a woman is past 90 she is proud of her age. One Miss Mary Bilinge, an aged English dame, laid claim to have weathered 112 years. But a keen-scented investigator reduced her tally to the relatively mere 'lusty winter, frosty but kindly,' of 91. A famous Cornish grandame, Dolly Pentreath, had her claim of 102 years doctored by at least eleven years. And a goodly percentage of reputed cases of centenarianism rest upon nothing more substantial than mere guesswork or the hollow-sounding shell of common hearsay.

THE number of genuine cases of centenarianism is very great. There are a few stock names in this connection that cannot be passed over. The two most notable well-established cases of ultra-longevity are those of the Countess of Desmond and Old Parr. A good deal of romance has been spun like a fuzzy cocoon about those two animated mummies; but, even allowing for a reasonable margin of exaggeration, there can be no well-grounded doubt as to their great age. The Countess (Katherine Fitzgerald) was an Irishwoman. She is credited with having been 20 years old at the time of Bosworth Field in 1485. Sir Walter Raleigh—who, by the way introduced the 'divine weed' (tobacco) and the potato into Ireland—knew her in 1589, when she was supposed to be in her 124th year, and Fynes Morrison, the traveller, speaks of her as being alive, if not particularly lively, during his visit to Ireland in the years 1599 to 1603. Bacon, in his *Natural History*, says that the aged Irish dame cut a new set of teeth in her old age, and sundry writers in the Second Series (vol. vii) of *Notes and Queries* and in the *Quarterly Review* for

March, 1853 (all of which are before us), pretty conclusively settle the question that she lived to the extraordinary age of 140 years. The manner of death of this giddy old centenarian is thus described by a modern humorist, who said

That she lived to much more than a hundred and ten,
And died from a fall from a cherry tree then.

Old Thomas Parr was a contemporary of the Countess of Desmond. He was born at Alberbury, Salop (England), in 1483; married at 80, and again at 120; and was brought to Court and kept there as a natural curiosity by Charles I. But Old Tom missed his cheese and onions and hairy bacon and dose of milk or whey or ale, and died prematurely in 1635, at the respectable age of 152 years. Parr, by the way, was not the only centenarian Lotherio who led a bride to the altar. A case is recorded in the Greenwich register of 1685 of one Thomas Cooper, aged 108, who wedded a well-seasoned spinster of 80. Two centenarians were married within recent years in the United States—the one (William Sexton, aged 108) at Knoxville, Tennessee, on New Year's Day, 1897; the other (John Clews, 102) at Franklin, Pennsylvania, in the following year.

At least two Anglican clergymen are numbered among the gaunt company of centenarians: Rev. Peter Alley, who died at Dunamony, Ireland, in 1763, at the age of 111 years, and Rev. W. Davis, incumbent of Staunton-on-Wye, England, who flitted Beyond in 1790 after having spent 105 years in this 'wale of tears.' Which reminds us that Father Sebastiano Gigli, parish priest of Monastero di Ombrone, in Italy, is hale and hearty and 101, reads without spectacles, and still faithfully discharges all the duties of his sacred ministry. 'Lady' Lewson, an eccentric old widow, died in London in 1806 at the ripe age of 106. A curious interest attaches to the undoubted case of Miss Elizabeth Grey, which is mentioned in the first volume of Chambers' *Book of Days* (p. 463). She was born in May, 1748, and died in Edinburgh on April 2, 1856, aged 108 years. 'She survived her father one hundred years, and, stranger still, was buried beside a half-brother who had been dead 128 years.' One of the few odd millions of John Smiths is recorded to have died on the north-west coast of Tasmania last year at the ripe age of 110. One Peggy McQuaid died in 1896 near Enniskillen after a life that had dragged its slow length through 106 years. Her husband died in 1894 at the age of 104. The *Fort Myers Press* credits John Gomez with an age of 122 years. An American exchange records how James Cavanagh, of Watertown, New York, celebrated his 100th birthday on Christmas Day, 1899. And another American paper on our exchange list claims for Noah Raby, of the Piscatawna Township Poorhouse, the distinction of being 'the oldest man alive.' His age is given as 129. Dr. Charles Smith, an American physician, pushes Raby tolerably closely, it, as is asserted on what is termed 'evidence of the most unimpeachable character,' his years number 125. In Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* (pp. 356, 357) we find the following: 'Among centenarians of recent date were Mrs. Anne Butler, daughter of Admiral Winn, died at Portsmouth, January, 1883, aged 103 years; and Mrs. Betty Lloyd, at Ruabon, Wales, March, 1883, aged 107.' Mulhall then adds: 'According to Dr. Farr's tables, of one million male and female persons born, 77 males and 147 females will reach 100 years; but the newer tables of Dr. Ogle give only 41 males and 112 females.' 'Levasseur,' says the late distinguished statistician, 'gives a table of 1474 centenarians in twenty years ending 1884, from which it appears that 28 men and 46 women die yearly over 100 years of age.' The figures of the English census of 1891 show that out of 66 persons who were 100 years old and upwards 43 were women and only 23 of the sex that is variously termed 'stronger' and 'sterner.' Thus it seems, after all, that the 'weaker' sex is made of tougher fibre than the lord of creation. Our list of Irish centenarians is a very lengthy one. And Ireland, Spain, and France furnish the highest number of persons of 100 years old and upwards. The *Journal des Debats* (quoted by Mulhall) published in November, 1898, the following statement of centenarians then known to be living in Europe: Ireland, 578; Spain, 401; France, 243; England, 146; Germany, 75; Scotland, 46.

WHAT IS THE SECRET OF great length of days? Alack, the 'doctors' differ hopelessly. Porridge, says one. Regularity of diet and exercise, say others. Others still place

attention to personal and domestic hygiene in the forefront of causes of longevity. And from the a thousand mouths comes the cry: Temperance. But Macklin, the centenarian actor 'never ate or drank at set times, but as inclination or appetite prompted.' Of the centenarian Rev. Peter Alley it is written: 'For the last thirty-five years of his life he took little in-door, and no out-door, exercise. He lived well and ted heartily, taking buttered rolls for breakfast, and hot roast meat for supper.' In the second volume of his *Code of Health and Longevity* Sir John Sinclair cites the example of 'a hard-drinking smuggler' and 'a soaking, fox-hunting squire' who

lived to the age of a hundred years and more. We knew in Victoria an ex-convict who lived past his 102nd birthday, and who boasted that he seldom went to bed sober when he could find the means of rolling in 'seas over.' But, in Sinclair's words, it is but fair to add that 'the probabilities are four to one in favor of sobriety.' Old Parr, according to Taylor, the water-poet, never smoked tobacco. But among the centenarians who were inveterate worshippers of the weed were Abraham Favrot, who lived to be 104; Jane Garbutt, a Yorkshire dame, who died in 1856, aged 110; and one Heinrich Hartz, who 'went off' at Hildhausen, in Silesia, with—it is said—the burden of 142 years upon him. So, at least, says Chatto, in his curious *Paper of Tobacco*. As to hygiene: 'Lady' Lewis, as we have said above, saw 106 years. But both in her house and person she was a deadly foe to cleanliness. Her rooms were seldom even swept. They were never washed. And 'people who wash themselves,' said she, 'are always catching cold.' What, then, is the secret? We 'give it up' with this parting quotation, which contains a few grains at least of wisdom: 'More than anything else, probably, "a certain bodily and mental pre-disposition to longevity," signs of which may be summed up in the *mens sana in corpore sano*, in a sanguine temperament with a little of the phlegmatic, and in a strong natural power of restoration and of healing. Of course this predisposition depends for fulfilment on various circumstances: a tranquil life; an absence from irritability, or provocation to it; a contentment arising out of easy slumbers and "accounts with God and man daily squared up"; and a cheerfulness engendered by the society of the young.' But—in *summa*—good living is, we ween, of more account than long living. And it is well for both young and old to ever remember that 'no man liveth to himself.'

SACRED HEART BASILICA, WELLINGTON.

IMPRESSIVE OPENING CEREMONY.

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent).

February 4.

It will be in the memory of the readers of the N.Z. TABLET that St. Mary's Cathedral, Hill street, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Tuesday, November 29, 1893. The fine cathedral was valued at £8000 and the insurance on the sacred edifice was somewhat less than a third of this sum, consequently the loss, apart from the historic and religious associations, was a serious one for the Catholics of Wellington. The Catholic people of the Empire City were not, however, disheartened, for they immediately took steps to repair the loss sustained by them. A preliminary meeting, under the presidency of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, was held in the Guilford Terrace Schoolroom on the following evening. Several speeches were delivered, and the consensus of opinion was that it would be advisable to erect a church on the Hill street site, and that the new cathedral should be built in a more central position, as the increase of population was taking place principally at the Te Aro end of the city. On the following Monday evening, December 5, a public meeting was held in Thomas's Hall, when the Archbishop again presided. The meeting was a great success—the attendance was very large, and the promises of assistance towards building a church in Thorndon and a cathedral in Te Aro were very generous. His Grace sketched the history of St. Mary's Cathedral with its many associations, and urged upon his people the necessity of replacing it by an edifice worthy alike of the great object to which it was to be devoted, of the Metropolitan See, and of the capital of the Colony. Speeches supporting the proposals were delivered by the Hon. Dr. Grace, Messrs. Martin Kennedy, John Curmin, H. S. Wardell, A. A. Corrigan, and others. As a result of the appeal the sum of £2400, in addition to £1260 reported at the preliminary meeting, was promised. Mr. Martin Kennedy gave £50 towards the new church and a contribution of £1000 from himself and Mrs. Kennedy towards the building fund of the new cathedral. His Grace the Archbishop promised £500, Mr. Raymond P. Collins £200, and the following £100 each:—Arcdeacon Devoy, St. Patrick's College, Hon. Dr. Grace, Dr. Mackin, Messrs. Dwan Bros., and Maurice O'Connor.

Mr. F. W. Petre, Dunedin, was appointed architect of the new church to take the place of the cathedral, and which was to be built in the basilica style of architecture.

In April, 1899, the tender of Mr. J. Small, of Dunedin, was accepted for the erection of the basilica—which was to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart—the amount being £7170. The foundation stone was laid on Sunday, July 16, 1899, by his Grace Archbishop Redwood in the presence of a great concourse of people, including numbers of other denominations. On that occasion the subscriptions amounted to close on £1000.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND DIMENSIONS.

The style of the new basilica is taken from those which may be said to be examples of the more modern interpretation of the ancient idea, as produced all over the Continent of Europe by the Renaissance of the fifteenth century. One of the most striking features of the churches of that period was the comparative plainness of the exteriors as compared with the wealth of detail and decoration of the interiors. To such an extent has this idea been carried out in many of the Roman churches that a very poor conception of their chief merits would be obtained by an observer who confined himself to merely an external view.

The Basilica of the Sacred Heart, both externally and internally, is designed in the Ionic order kept strictly within its properly regulated proportions. The whole building forms a parallelogram 137ft by 62ft by a height of 60ft. The main entrance is reached by means of a flight of seven steps, 48ft wide, on the top of which is the portico, 48ft by 12ft, out of which are three pairs of folding doors giving entrance to the vestibule. The pediment of the portico is carried on six fluted stone columns, each 24ft high. The front of the building, which overlooks the harbor, forms the main feature of the edifice externally, the flanks and back being comparatively plain in their detail. The external aisle walls run round both sides and back, and rise to a height of 24ft, starting from the wings on each side of the portico. These walls are built in a succession of arches surmounted by a cornice of stone, which forms part of the fire-proof roof. Each of these arches corresponds with those which internally support the clerestory. The imposts, archivolt, and pier quoins are all of stone, and the external facings of the piers and window bays are of pressed brick pointed with black cement. The external face of the clerestory presents similar features to those of the aisle walls, being finished on the same principle of arches in stone and brick, but the cornice, which tops these walls, is of cast iron and answers the purpose of an iron water spouting. Both back and front gables are finished with stone moulded copings, each surmounted with a large stone Latin cross, 8ft high. The whole building is covered with a roof of Marseilles tiles.

Internally the Church has a vestibule, 11ft by 40ft; a nave, 72ft 6in by 41ft 8in; two aisles, each 72ft 6in by 7ft 6in; two side chapels, each 25ft by 8ft; two confessionals, each 9ft by 7ft; a sanctuary, 26ft 6in by 25ft 9in, and an aisle at the back of the sanctuary and chapels 56ft by 6ft 4in. In addition there are two galleries overlooking the sanctuary each 16ft 6in by 8ft 6in; an organ loft, 40ft by 20ft; a baptistery, 10ft by 7ft 6in, and two strong rooms. The nave is surrounded on three of its sides with an arcade, consisting of 13 arches with pilasters carrying a full Ionic cornice, from which rises the clerestory arcade and windows to the height of the ceiling level which is 37ft from the floor. The sanctuary is divided from the nave by means of an arching, 19ft wide by a total height of 32ft, carried on fluted pilasters with moulded archivolt and imposts. At the wings, on each side of the sanctuary arch, are statue niches having fluted Ionic pilasters on each side of them. The central feature of the sanctuary is the altar canopy, consisting of an arch 15ft wide by 28ft high, carried on fluted Ionic columns with Ionic cornice for impost and archivolt, having its members carved and decorated, the whole surmounted with a decorated scroll, and emblem of the Sacred Heart. The ceilings throughout the building are finished in embossed zinc, those of the aisles consisting of decorated diapers, and the nave, sanctuary, and organ loft of deep moulded and decorated coffers.

The building throughout is constructed on very permanent and fire proof principles. The roofs of the aisles, the floors of the galleries, and the ceilings of the portico are of concrete, with iron bedded in it; the floors of the nave, aisles, sanctuary, and side chapels are all of concrete ready for future finishing in tiles or wood blocks, so that practically there is nothing combustible except the doors and the timber inside of the roof. The whole of the walls are built externally with a casing of stone and brick with an internal casing of stone, and breasting of cement, concrete, and iron. The foundations and base are of cement concrete. The stone is from the Totara Tree Co's quarry at Oamaru, and in all a thousand tons of it was required to finish the building. Mr. F. W. Petre of Dunedin was the architect, and Mr. James Small, the contractor for the construction of the building.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS.

The solemn ceremony of dedicating the new church was performed on Sunday morning in the presence of a large congregation. Early in the day the building was blessed by Archbishop Redwood, who afterwards celebrated the first Mass in it. At the appointed hour the procession, consisting of the visiting prelates (the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne; the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch; and the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin) and clergy (Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, Dunedin; Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Auckland; Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, Dunedin; Very Rev. Dean Foley, Christchurch; Very Rev. Father McCarthy, Melbourne; Rev. Father Coffey, Dunedin), his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and the priests of the archdiocese, who had been in retreat, left the Archbishop's residence, and, passing along Hill street, passed into the new Basilica by the main entrance. As the procession went up the aisle, the orchestra played the march from 'Athalie.' Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, the Ven. Archpriest Walsh (Westport) being assistant priest; the Very Rev. Father Power (Hawera), deacon; Rev. Father Mahony (St. Patrick's College), sub-deacon; and the first and second masters of ceremonies were respectively the Very Rev. Dean Kirk (Wanganui) and Rev. Father Herbert (St. Patrick's College). His Grace Archbishop Redwood presided at the throne, and occupying seats in the sanctuary were his Grace Archbishop Carr, his Lordship Bishop Verdon, and Mgrs. Mackay, O'Leary, and O'Reilly. The visiting priests were in the front pews on either side of the aisle.

THE SERMON.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne preached from the following text:—'Learn of Me, because I am meek and humble of heart.' To-day (said his Grace) with ancient and solemn rite, this spacious basilica has been dedicated to the service of God, under the title of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The ceremony of dedication has effected three things in connection with this church. (1) It has purified it from all unholiness, and sanctified it, so that it might be fitter for the oblation of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the administration of the Sacraments, and the other acts of worship which will be carried out within its walls. (2) It has transferred it from the

dominion of men, so that in future no man shall claim any part of it as his property, and it has made it by a special title the house of God and the place where His glory is to dwell. (3) As long as this basilica will last, the ceremony of dedication has linked it with devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The subject of my discourse, therefore, seems to have been determined in the very act of dedication. I am called on by the circumstances of the occasion to speak to you on the instructive and tender devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Divine Founder of the Church, Who promised to be with her by His efficient assistance even to the consummation of the world, and to send her the Paraclete to teach her all truth and to show her the things that are to come, recalls or suggests from time to time special devotions according to the varying necessities or advantages of His kingdom on earth. And every such devotion is intended not only to excite the piety of the faithful, but even still more to guard or develop some dogmatic truth. Any devotion that is not based on solid doctrine is apt to degenerate into superstition. No devotion bears the stamp of a divine sanction that is not calculated to enlighten the understanding as well as to inflame the heart. It is because devotion to the Sacred Heart complies so admirably with these two conditions that it has spread so widely and produced such abundant fruits in modern times.

From the beginning some had erred regarding the humanity, some regarding the divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ. Two centuries ago the foundation was laid, in the philosophy of Descartes and Spinoza, for the revival and wide propagation in modern times of those ancient errors. Both faith and piety were threatened. Jesus the Incarnate God is the foundation of Christian faith, and the centre of Christian piety. Any error, therefore, that assails or obscures

the Incarnation

is destructive both of faith and piety. On the other hand, any devotion that defends and illustrates the Incarnation fulfils the double office of prophet and preacher.

Such is the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. To understand this devotion, therefore, we must have clearly before us what the Incarnation means. It means that when the man had fallen from original justice and the hope of future happiness, the Eternal Son of God, in a mystery of love which human understanding cannot fathom, determined to redeem the fallen race. He determined to do this not by employing man or angel to make partial payment of the debt, but by making perfect satisfaction Himself to the Eternal Father for the accumulated sins of mankind, original and actual. As God, He could not suffer, nor consequently make such satisfaction. Neither could man nor angel reach to such merit as to be capable of paying the almost infinite debt. It required, therefore, the infinite dignity of a Divine Person, united to a passible nature, to pay the full price of the redemption of the world. That union was what the Incarnation effected.

The Only-begotten Son of God, the second Divine Person of the adorable Trinity, left the golden Throne of His glory in heaven and came on earth to unite our nature to His own Divine Person. That is: He took a human body and a human soul in the chaste womb of Mary and assumed them into the unity of His Divine person. In Christ, therefore, there is but one Person, and that the Divine Person of the Son of God. In all other cases, when a human soul is united to a human body, a human person results from the union. But it was not so in the case of Christ. He took the nature of man, body and soul, but He assumed that nature to Himself and made it subsist in His Divine Person. This is what is meant by the hypostatic union of the human nature to the Divine Person. If Christ had a human person He would not be God. He would be merely man, no matter how perfect. Hence He could not have redeemed the world by offering full satisfaction for sin. Again: contrary to the definition of the Council of Ephesus, Mary would not be the Mother of God, but of a mere man. The Word would not have been 'made flesh' nor 'dwelt amongst us.' Man would not have 'seen His glory' as 'the glory of the Only-begotten of the Father.'

But because there is in Christ but one Person, and that a Divine Person, there is but one agent, and to that Person and Agency all that He did and suffered must be referred. Even amongst men all that is done either by mind or body is referred to the person. We do not say that the body walks or the mind thinks, but we say that the person walks and thinks. Hence all that Christ did and suffered were the acts and sufferings of God—of the Man-God. The whole human nature, by the Incarnation, became, not indeed the Divine Nature, Which is unchangeable and from eternity, but the Nature of God. 'The countenance,' as Cardinal Manning says, in his admirable treatise, *The Glories of the Sacred Heart*, 'the countenance that gazed upon the faces of men while He "dwelt amongst them" was the face of God; the hands that cleansed the leper were the hands of God; the finger that opened the ears of the deaf was the finger of God; the feet that Mary kissed in her repentance were the feet of God; the hands that were bound with cords were the hands of God; the hands and feet that were nailed upon the cross were the hands and feet of God; and the Heart that was pierced upon the cross was the Heart of God; because the whole Humanity which the Eternal Word assumed was the Humanity of God.' But, then, dearly beloved, it may be asked, if the whole Humanity and all its parts—body and soul—were the Humanity of God, and therefore worthy of supreme worship,

Why do we Select the Sacred Heart

of Jesus as the special object of our worship and devotion? I answer: (1) Because even if no revelation had ever been made regarding the devotion to the Sacred Heart, from a doctrinal point of view that devotion is most useful in keeping before the mind the true doctrine of the Incarnation. By its human sympathies and intense sorrows the Sacred Heart proclaims the human nature of Christ. By the supreme worship that is due to it the Sacred Heart witnesses to the unity of Person in Christ, on account of which

such worship is due. From a doctrinal point of view, therefore, the devotion to the Sacred Heart guards the doctrine of the Incarnation, which means the union—the hypostatic union—of the Divine and the human nature in one Person. In this respect, though it has its own peculiar office, it resembles the devotion to the Blessed Sacrament and to the Blessed Virgin Mary Immaculate.

These are the outposts—each in its own way—that guard the doctrine of the Incarnation of the Eternal Son of God. How valuable and effective these outposts are, may be clearly seen in the history of religious belief. If the outposts are deserted, heresy and unbelief will attack the citadel of truth, and gradually the doctrine of the Incarnation will become obscured and confused. But in the Catholic Church, where these outposts have been defended against every attack, the full, complete, and consistent belief in the doctrine of the Incarnation has been always maintained.

Passing from a doctrinal to a

Devotional Point of View,

we find that piety, no less than faith, is aided by the devotion to the Sacred Heart. Nothing better calculated to stir up the pious affections and desires of the human heart than the contemplation of the love and compassion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. But we must remember that the object of our devotion and worship is not merely the abstract love of Jesus for men, but the real, material Heart that beats at this moment in his sacred Body at the right hand of His Father in heaven. The heart is recognised as the seat of the affections and the symbol of all that is tenderest in human nature. It is so recognised in the common and universal language and practice of men. When Robert Bruce lay at the point of death, he remembered the vow he had made of going in person to fight for the rescue of Palestine as soon as he saw an end to his own wars at home. Not being able to fulfil his vow, he called Sir James Douglas to his side and said to him: 'Since my body cannot go thither and accomplish that which my heart hath so much desired, I have resolved to send my heart there in place of my body to fulfil my vow.' The sequel is touching. Sir James Douglas, before setting out for Jerusalem, first went to Spain to fight against the Saracens. Being surrounded by a large body of Moorish cavalry, and seeing no other hope of escape, Sir James took from his neck the casket containing the heart of Bruce and cast it from him, saying: 'Now pass onward as thou wert wont, and Douglas will follow thee or die.' These, said the chronicler, were the last words and deed of a heroic life; for Douglas fell, surrounded by his enemies. The heart of Bruce was deposited at Melrose, and the body of good Sir James in the parish church of Douglas. When O'Connell was dying at Genoa he willed his soul to heaven, his body to Ireland, and his heart to Rome. Lately we read of the fulfilment of the last wish of the Marquis of Bute, that his heart should repose in the Holy Land. That was in accordance with a feeling that lies deep down in human nature, and which is reflected in the common conversation of men.

If we wish to describe a man as benign and beneficent we say that he has a good or a kind heart. On the other hand, if a man is regarded as insensible to the wants or sufferings of his fellow-man, he is said to have a hard heart. The language of

Holy Writ

coincides in this respect with the common speech of men. When God would recall man to a sense of duty, it is to his heart he appeals, saying: 'Son, give Me thy Heart.' And in the New Testament our Blessed Lord, to teach us meekness and humility, expressly refers to His Sacred Heart: 'Learn of Me,' He says, 'because I am meek and humble of heart.' Again, He tells us that 'where our treasure is, there is our heart also,' or our affections and desires. In the same sense he quoted the words of the prophet Isaiah: 'This people honoreth Me with their lips, but their heart is far from Me.' And as He assures us that it is from the heart that evil thoughts and actions go forth, so it is from the heart that loving thoughts and every manifestation of affection proceed.

Nor is there wanting in the physical constitution of man a foundation for the selection of the heart as the seat and symbol of the affections. For, as a matter of fact, the human heart is sensibly affected by the various emotions to which man is subject. It is dilated or contracted according to the feelings of joy or sorrow by which the individual may be affected.

Even in the absence of any revelation, then, the Sacred Heart of Jesus would have been rightly selected as the object of our special devotion and worship. It is the seat and symbol of the love and affection which He poured out on the children of men, collectively and individually, from the first moment His human soul was united to His Divine Person. It tells of the love He lavished on the world from His cheerless birth in the manger in Bethlehem till that love was crowned in sacrifice with immortal glory on the hill of Calvary. It tells of the words of love and pardon He spoke to poor sinners: 'Go, and sin no more'; of the miracles He performed for the afflicted; of the zeal He manifested for His Father's glory; of the intense sorrow He suffered in His agony, when His soul was 'sorrowful even unto death,' and He said: 'Stay you here and watch with Me'; of the ardent desire He had to kindle the love of God in the souls of men: 'I am come to cast fire on the earth, and what will I but that it be kindled?' In a word, from that Sacred Heart proceeded every thought and desire that tended to promote the glory of the Father and the salvation of souls. Nay, that Heart throbs to-day in His sacred bosom, at the right hand of the Father in heaven, with the same intense desire to see the kingdom of God established and His 'will done on earth as it is in heaven.'

Such being the case, dear brethren, should we not expect

A Revelation

such as was made to the Blessed Margaret Mary when the seeds of infidelity were spreading abroad and when human hearts, grown

could, had ceased to beat responsive to the love of the Heart of Jesus? In that revelation He exhibited His Sacred Heart pierced with the spear, encircled with the crown of thorns, and surrounded with flames indicative of the ardent love He bears to the children of men. He directed that devotion to His Sacred Heart should be spread far and wide, and He promised, as you know, the most ample and precious favors to those who practise this devotion. Let us, then, dearly beloved, love, honor, and worship the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It draws us by the cords of Adam and by the bonds of love. It will attract you to worship God in this basilica, and every time you enter, this sacred symbol of love will meet your eyes and tell you better than words the whole meaning and history of the Incarnation. It will move you to a return of love, and it will inflame you with the desire of making reparation for the neglect and forgetfulness of the friends, and the outrages and impieties of the enemies, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

At the conclusion of the Mass his Grace Archbishop Redwood thanked, on behalf of himself and the priests and laity, the Archbishop of Melbourne and the visiting prelates and priests for their kindness in being present at the ceremony. He also thanked the architect and builders for their endeavors to have the church ready for the occasion, and complimented them on result of their labors. He thanked, too, the Catholics of Wellington for their generosity in subscribing, and particularly the congregation present for the handsome donations given that morning. The amount of the collection was, he said, close on £500.

THE MUSIC.

The Mass selected for the occasion was Haydn's No. 3, commonly known as the Imperial, on account of its having been composed for the coronation of the Czar Alexander I. The splendid composition was admirably rendered by the combined choirs of St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and St. Mary of the Angels' under the baton of Mr. Cimino. The soloists were Madame Mertz (soprano), Miss E. Maginnity (contralto), Mr. M. C. Rowe (tenor), and Mr. A. S. Ballance (bass). Clifford's 'Ecce Dies' was finely rendered by Mr. A. S. Ballance. There was a full orchestra, the first violins being in the capable hands of Herr Lehmann and Mr. J. McGlashan. The organist was Miss Maginnity.

PONTIFICAL VESPERS.

The sacred edifice was again well filled, when his Lordship Bishop Verdon pontificated at Vespers, the dignitaries in attendance being the same as at the Mass. During the afternoon a downpour of rain set in and continued throughout the evening. This no doubt accounted for there being a smaller congregation than was expected on so memorable an occasion. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, who took for his text, 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church.' They had, he said, assembled that morning to take part in a most solemn and important function. The chief purpose for which the church was erected was that they might have in their midst the frequent solemnising of the Mass in a temple worthy of the Holy Sacrifice of the New Law, and they had with joy in their hearts gathered to assist at that great sacrifice and the dedication of a handsome building to the service of the Almighty, under the title of the Sacred Heart. The erection of this beautiful and stately temple, wherein might be received the Sacraments of God's Church, should remind them of the Church established by our Divine Saviour on earth, over which He had appointed Peter, as Visible Head, to rule and guide her for all time. There was no dogma of the Catholic Church more frequently attacked and none more easily upheld than that of the supremacy of the Sovereign Pontiff. Christ made a distinct promise to St. Peter that on him He would build His Church, that he would, as it were, be the foundation stone. On the solemn occasion, when questioning the Apostles as to Whom men took Him to be Saint Peter replied: 'Thou art Christ, the Son of the Living God.' Christ said to him: 'I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.' These words undoubtedly mean that He gave to Peter the keys of possession of this heavenly kingdom, and in fulfilment of that promise, after His resurrection, gave the Apostles, with Peter as their head, their commission to preach the Gospel, and said: 'Behold, I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world.' None of the early Christian writers even suggested that Christ did not intend the handing down of this power to the successors of St. Peter to the end of time. So it is to-day that the voice of the learned, zealous, and Holy Leo is heard throughout the Catholic Church. A learned writer who, though outside the true Church, had studied the Catholic doctrine on this point, when predicting the fall of nations and kings, said that only the Church would survive, and that because she had been founded by Christ, Who had appointed a visible head to rule her for all time.

At the conclusion of his sermon Monsignor O'Reilly added his quota to the congratulations offered by Archbishop Carr in the morning to Archbishop Redwood, to the pastors who had worked so earnestly and zealously, and to the Catholics of the city on the opening of the new basilica. The latter would, he felt sure, show how deeply they appreciated the favor and blessing bestowed on them, and by their generous contributions make some sacrifices in return.

Benediction was also given by Bishop Verdon, after which the prelates and clergy returned in processional order to the Archbishop's residence.

The music at Vespers was as follows:—Psalms (Emmerich and Angeber), Magnificat (Rossi), and cello solo played by Mr. Cohen. The music at Benediction consisted of Holloway's 'O Salutaris,' Schmidt's 'Tantum Ergo,' Elliott's 'Divine Praises,' and Lambillotte's 'Laudate Dominum.' The orchestra again played the War March from 'Athalia.' The music at all the services was rendered in faultless style.

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

On the Sunday following the death of her Majesty the Queen feeling reference was made to the sad event in the various Catholic churches of the Colony.

St. Joseph's Church (writes our Wellington correspondent) was draped in black. At High Mass his Grace Archbishop Redwood addressed a large congregation at some length. He said they were there to associate themselves with their fellow citizens in giving expression to the very great grief that filled all hearts at the present time of mourning. Their loss was a great one; not only had they to mourn the death of an illustrious Sovereign, but of one who as maid, wife, mother, and widow was a noble example to every Christian family. He enlarged upon the admirable qualities and virtues of the deceased lady. The world had lost a great factor for the maintenance of peace. It was an undoubted fact that Queen Victoria's love of peace and her vast experience in the ways of European Governments had prevented many bloody wars. Viewed from that point alone, her loss was a great one. He hoped and earnestly prayed that the King, her successor, would follow in her footsteps, and that he would be long spared to reign over the great British Empire. As an offertory piece the 'Dies Irae' was sung, the Rev. Father Mahoney and Mr. Rowe taking the solos. At the conclusion of the service the organist (Mr. Ennis) played the Dead March in 'Saul.'

St. Mary's Chapel, Guilford Terrace, Wellington, was draped in black. At the 11 o'clock Mass Rev. Father Holley, S.M., referred to the great loss the nation had sustained in the death of the Queen. She had fulfilled the duties of her great rôle nobly and well. Catholics had special reason to grieve over her loss. Towards them she had ever been kindly disposed. It was only in 1829 that the Emancipation Act was passed. Bigotry was rampant when she ascended the throne. They could not fail to remember some of her utterances, in which she declared that all religions should have full liberty. Victoria was a good Queen and a noble one. Kind and indulgent, yet always firm, she had a holy horror of impropriety. She had always striven within her limited powers to do what she considered her duty. He concluded by expressing a well-founded hope that their Queen was now in the enjoyment of the reward of her many good deeds, and with a prayer that her successor, King Edward VII., would follow in her steps. Mr. Cimino played the Dead March in 'Saul' at the close of the service. At the early Mass for the children the Very Rev. Father Lewis referred in feeling terms to the death of her Majesty, and impressed upon the children the obligation resting on them of loyalty to their sovereign. He hoped the Queen would be nobly and adequately replaced by her son, who, he trusted, would follow in the footsteps of his mother, and be a model to his subjects, as Queen Victoria had been.

At High Mass at St. Mary of the Angels', the Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., spoke feelingly of the great loss the nation had sustained by the death of her Majesty. She had throughout a long life endeared herself to her subjects by her many great qualities and her admirable virtues. Her acts of kindness in individual cases were enlarged upon. The Empire mourned the loss of a great and illustrious Sovereign, and while offering their allegiance to the new King, the highest tribute they could pay him was to say they felt sure he would emulate the acts and virtues of his noble parent and be all, in word and work, that the King of a great nation should be. As an offertory the choir gave the 'Dies Irae.' At the conclusion of the service the large congregation stood while the organ and orchestra played the solemn dirge 'The Garland of Flowers.'

Our Nelson correspondent writes: On Sunday last at the 11 o'clock Mass the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney made special reference to the death of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and afterwards preached a very able discourse on death to a large congregation. The Church was suitably draped for the occasion.

At St. Joseph's Church, Temuka, Rev. Father Fanvel, preaching on Sunday morning, said that a great and lamentable event had taken place during the past week. One of the greatest and best sovereigns that ever sat upon a throne had passed away in the person of her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. There was in consequence of this the deepest sorrow throughout the whole empire, and not alone were her own subjects mourning her loss. Foreign nations also had given expression to the deepest sorrow at the death of the Queen. Why was it that there was such universal sorrow because of her death? It was because she was a model woman, a religious woman, a woman of prayer, whose heart was full of compassion for the poor. No wonder that her people loved her; no wonder that foreign people admired and revered her. They were asked to pray that God may direct her son to walk in her footsteps. At the conclusion of the service the organist played the Dead March in 'Saul.'

At St. Mary's at the Bush Catholic Church, Geraldine, special reference was made by the Very Rev. Father Bowers to the death of the Queen. He said that he was sure they all deeply regretted the death of a sovereign whom all respected and revered. At the evening service the 'Dead March' was played by the organist, while the congregation stood.

At St. Patrick's Church, Greymouth, the Rev. Father Kimbell referred to the great loss sustained by the nation in the death of her Majesty, and hoped that, through God's guidance, the reign of the new King might be like that of his illustrious mother. The Dead March in 'Saul' was then played by Miss Hannan, the congregation meanwhile standing. At the evening service, in place of the usual sermon, a solemn funeral service was rendered by the Rev. Father Kimbell on the organ. The selections included Mendelssohn's Funeral March, two numbers from Gounod's 'Redemption,' and the Dead March in 'Saul.'

Touching references (writes a Hastings correspondent) were made to the death of the Queen at all the services in the Catholic church. The sanctuary was draped in black for the sad occasion, and the Dead March was played both morning and evening.

On Sunday, January 27, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Gore, the Rev. Father P. Donnell made special reference to the death of the Queen. He said that although her late Majesty had been blessed with a life longer than the allotted span she too was mortal and had to see death. Her reign had been a long one and remarkable for peace and prosperity all over the Empire. She had been particularly distinguished for the good influence her life had upon her people, and when she herself was forgotten her noble example would still remain. At the conclusion of the Mass the Dead March from 'Saul' was played by the organist, Mrs. Neave.

At St. Patrick's Church, Lawrence, on the Sunday after the Queen's death, the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary said that the sad event had plunged into grief the people of the British nation. It was a great calamity, and its effect on the people was all the greater because being unexpected. It had been announced a few days before her death that an improvement in her condition had taken place, and the news of her death was therefore unexpected. Consequently, as soon as the wires flashed the sad news, all were shocked and grieved, and the whole country is mourning; and not only the whole country, but the whole civilised world, and with good reason, because the late Queen was really a good woman, and there was nothing so lovable, so worthy of respect and of esteem, as a good woman. If he were speaking for an hour, he could say nothing more in the way of eulogy of the late Queen than that she was a good woman, and that she showed herself to be a good woman from the beginning of her reign. No sovereign of the Empire reigned longer than she, and very few sovereigns in the whole course of history so long; and during the whole of her long reign she bore herself, not only as a wise and prudent sovereign, but as a kindly, good woman. From all accounts, the Court in England before the accession of Queen Victoria was pretty lax; but as soon as her Majesty was called to the throne (at the age of 18), she banished from her presence, no matter how high or exalted in rank, anyone whose character was open to reproach, and since then she had kept her Court pure, and kept scandal away. Hence, every pure woman, every young lady, and every pure, good matron, every widow, and every man should revere her memory because of the example she set her people. People in the higher ranks of life look up to the conduct of kings and queens because of their exalted rank and station just as people of a lower social grade are influenced by those occupying higher positions. And thus it was that the example of reigning kings or queens influences the conduct of all classes of the people, down to the lowest ranks, either for good or evil. Queen Victoria was always a pure, good woman, and kept her Court and her *entourage* pure, and set an example to her family in accordance with her own high sense of duty.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Reilly said that Catholics, in union with their fellow-subjects of other denominations, were ready to pay their tribute to her worth, and to sorrow for the loss suffered by that extensive Empire over which she ruled so well and so long. Since she assumed the great responsibility that fell upon her what changes had taken place, especially in the Catholic Church, which had greatly progressed in New Zealand, Australia, and in England as well. They must acknowledge that in the British dominions the Church had perfect liberty, and well she had availed herself of that liberty. Although according to the British Constitution the power of the Sovereign was limited still the influence of a good ruler, of a good woman sitting upon the throne, must be felt. The Queen's relations with the Holy See had all through her reign been all that they should have been. Yes, the Queen was certainly one who was worthy of respect and reverence. Let them consider what the Court of England was before she ascended the throne, and what it was at the present time. There was one thing that Catholics could not fail to remark in connection with the Queen, and that was that she abhorred divorce, and would not receive a divorced person at her Court. Of course, according to the rules of their Church, they could not offer up a public *Requiem* Mass for the repose of the Queen's soul, because she was not one of them; but still there was nothing to prevent the faithful throughout her dominions offering up prayers privately on her behalf.

At the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby (Auckland) very Rev. Dr. Egan, in the course of an instructive sermon on prayers for the dead spoke in high terms of the personal qualities of the Queen. Continuing, he said that as Catholics they had reason to bless her reign for the religious liberty they had enjoyed. Although they had had to suffer at times from the religious bigotry of sects and of individuals, yet, so persuaded were Catholics of the benevolence of their Queen that many fondly cherished the incredible opinion that she was secretly a Catholic. Her periodical visits to the South of France, the report that her mother had died a Catholic, and her warm and intimate friendship for the devout Empress Eugenie, gave color to an opinion which, though unfounded, was a manifest indication of the reverence in which she was held by her Catholic subjects, and it might now serve as a proof of the sincerity of their regret at her decease. During her reign, especially during the last 50 years, the Catholic Church had been free to pursue her mission of religion and beneficence, and members of the Catholic Church were practically, except for a few senseless restrictions, placed upon an equality with other British subjects in their aspirations for the honors of the State. In England and Wales alone the Catholic population had increased during the century from 70,000 to 2,000,000, and to-day there were more than 300,000 Catholic children in England and Wales attending Catholic schools, which were not only duly recognised, but even subsidised by the British Government. This was in a great measure due to the beneficent reign of her late Majesty during the past 50 years.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 2.

The Rev. Father Costello for some years stationed in Thorndon and subsequently at Westport leaves for Home next month.

Throughout the archdiocese memorial services were held by direction of the Archbishop on Sunday last, and special reference was in each church made to the loss which the British nation had sustained by the death of the Queen.

The re-opening of St. Patrick's College has been postponed to the 7th February. It is expected that the Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., M.A., the new rector, will have arrived by that date, and that the roll of students will be considerably larger than during the past few years.

The retreat of the priests of the archdiocese concluded this morning. There were 40 present at the exercises and with those who have come from other districts for the opening of the Sacred Heart Church the clergy of New Zealand are strongly represented in the Empire City just now.

Great preparations are being made by the Hibernian Society for this year's celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The use of the Basin Reserve has been granted for the occasion by the City Council, and it is intended that the celebration to take place on the eve of the feast of Ireland's Patron Saint will eclipse any hitherto attempted here. A national concert is also being arranged for the evening of the same day.

With the exception of St. Mary's Convent, which resumes next week, the schools of the city were re-opened last Monday. In deference however to the desire that the accession day of the King should be one of rejoicing a special holiday was immediately granted the children, and on Tuesday teachers and pupils began in earnest their year's labor. It is pleasing to record that the attendance during the first week has been highly satisfactory.

The Very Rev. Father Lane, who leaves for his trip to the Old Country and Europe to-day, was on Wednesday evening entertained at the Oddfellows' Hall by his Lower Hutt parishioners. Mr. E. P. Bunny, who occupied the chair, presented the guest with a purse of sovereigns as a token of the parishioners' appreciation of his untiring zeal on their behalf during his many years at the Hutt. Mr. T. M. Wilford, M.H.R. also presented, on behalf of the same donors, a travelling rug and cap, and in a felicitous speech wished Father Lane a pleasant holiday and a safe return to his legion of friends in the district.

When the movement for a united local religious demonstration on the day of the Queen's funeral was begun, his Grace Archbishop Redwood accepted an invitation to offer a prayer at the memorial service to be held in the grounds surrounding the Parliamentary Buildings this afternoon. Subsequently, however, he addressed to his Excellency the Governor the following letter:—'I have reconsidered the matter of the memorial service on the occasion of the Queen's funeral, and, after consultation with my clergy, assembled in their annual retreat and synod, I find that it will be more consistent with the course usually adopted by the Catholic Church, and with what is being done by Cardinal Vaughan and other dignitaries in England, to have a memorial service of our own on Saturday, at the same hour, attended by over 40 of my clergy in synod assembled.' In accordance with this intimation, a 'solemn memorial service' will be held in St. Joseph's Church this afternoon.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 4.

The Rev. Father Henry, M.S.H., is at present conducting retreats for the Sisters of Mercy at Greymouth and Hokitika.

The Jubilee Industrial Exhibition, after a successful run of three months, was closed on Thursday evening last with a profit of something over £3000.

The Rev. Father Kerley, S.M., returned to Christchurch on Friday last after a visit to his parents at Geelong, Victoria.

The Sisters of the Mission, Barbadoes street, have received intimation that Miss Agnes Ryan, one of their High School pupils and the only candidate they sent up, passed in the recent Matriculation examination.

At the annual retreat of the Sisters of the Mission here, members of the community from Ashburton, Rangiora, Leeston, and Kai-koura were present. At the close of the retreat Sisters were sent to strengthen the communities at New Plymouth, Napier, and Nelson.

The Christchurch diocese was represented at the opening ceremony of the Sacred Heart Basilica on Sunday last by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Very Rev. Dean Foley, and Rev. Father Tubman (Timaru). They were accompanied to Wellington by the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, of Oamaru.

The tender of Messrs. J. and W. Jamieson for £40,300 has been accepted for the building of the new cathedral, and one of the firm, it is stated, will immediately proceed to England to arrange for the necessary appliances for the work. Work has already been commenced on the site preparatory to the foundation stone being laid, which ceremony is fixed for Sunday next, at 8 o'clock.

On Monday last, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street, nine postulants made their profession, the ceremony being

presided over by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G. His Lordship the Bishop, the Very Rev. Dean Foley, Rev. Fathers McDonnell and Leen were present at a subsequent celebration of the occasion.

The various committees for the reception and entertainment of the visiting prelates met on Sunday afternoon to report progress, the Very Rev. Vicar-General presiding. It was definitely decided to have admission to the Pro-Cathedral at High Mass and Vespers by ticket, at a cost of 2s and 1s available for one or both services. On the Monday evening following a conversation in honor of the visitors will be held in the Art Gallery, for which elaborate preparations are being made. The Archbishop of Melbourne will lay the foundation stone of the new cathedral.

On Monday last, in the presence of a large concourse of people, his Worship the Mayor, from the balcony of the Council Chambers, went through the formula of proclaiming the new King, Edward VII. The weather was the reverse of pleasant, but, notwithstanding the dismal nature of things, a good deal of enthusiasm was exhibited and cheers raised. As elsewhere throughout the Colony, two hours' holiday was almost universally observed for the occasion, whilst Saturday was strictly observed as a close holiday on the occasion of the funeral of the late Queen.

Probably the most numerous public meeting ever held in Christchurch was that in the Exhibition Concert Hall on Tuesday evening to consider the much-debated question of utilising the power of the Waimakariri River in regard to the requirements of the city. The scheme, locally known as 'harnessing the Waimakariri,' is a most comprehensive one, and judging by the remarks of the various speakers, some of whom were experts, and all enthusiasts, is a feasible and possible of attainment. Electricity is the power sought to be generated, and the effect of this power when utilised in the various ways indicated will, it is expected, entirely revolutionise the existing order of things, and render the place a veritable working man's paradise. The highest expert opinion is to be obtained from America and Europe, and all things proving favourable, no time is to be lost in carrying out the enterprise.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 31.

The Sixth Contingent departed from this port for South Africa yesterday. As a send-off it was not a success.

The annual synod and retreat of the diocesan clergy is to take place early next month. His Lordship will soon afterwards commence his visitation of the diocese.

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly leaves for the south this week to assist in the ceremonies at Wellington and Christchurch, where he will represent his Lordship Dr. Lenihan, who is unable to go.

Rev. Father Moore, who, about 12 months ago, passed through Auckland, is at present en route to this diocese from Ireland via the United States and intends to join the ranks of our clergy on arrival.

From every pulpit, almost, in Auckland last Sunday reference was made to the death of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Sympathetic references were made by Right Rev. Monsignor O'Reilly, Dr. Egan, and Father Gillan.

The local branch of the Irish National Federation meets in St. Patrick's Hall to-morrow evening, when it is expected that a sum of money will be passed for transmission to the hon. treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund at Home.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan went over to the Takapuna Orphanage last Saturday evening and celebrated Mass there on Sunday morning. The work of building the new church and school on this fine estate has been started. The Bishop is deeply interested in its construction.

The present altar boys and ex-altar boys of St. Patrick's have formed an association. The officers are: President, Master Patrick Keenan; vice-president, Master John Duffin; hon. sec., Master James Ford; hon. treas., Master George Rice; librarian, Master George Lenihan Sheahan. A large number have already joined. Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly has kindly allowed the use of St. Patrick's Hall for the weekly meetings.

At St. Benedict's last Sunday special services were held at 11 o'clock for the Catholic members of Auckland's portion of the Sixth Contingent. A large body of the men attended and were addressed very appropriately by the Rev. Father Gillan. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Darby, Rev. Father Gillan being deacon and Rev. Father O'Hara sub-deacon.

The schools of the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of St. Joseph, and the Marist Brothers open next Monday. The resolution requiring parents to send their children to Catholic schools, which was passed at the synod in Wellington, was read at the Masses and Vespers at St. Patrick's last Sunday. In this matter of attending the Catholic schools there is room for much improvement in and around Auckland city.

An elderly man is required as gardener for the Convent, Nelson.—*.*

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

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

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.—*.*

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- February 10, Sunday.—Sexagesima Sunday.
 " 11, Monday.—St. Telesphorus, Pope and Martyr.
 " 12, Tuesday.—Commemoration of the Passion of our Lord.
 " 13, Wednesday.—St. Gregory II., Pope and Confessor.
 " 14, Thursday.—St. Agatho, Pope and Confessor.
 " 15, Friday.—St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
 " 16, Saturday.—St. Gregory X., Pope and Confessor.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

The second Sunday before Lent, and roughly reckoned the sixtieth day before Easter.

ST. TELESPHORUS.

St. Telesphorus was Pope from 127 to 138, being successor to Sixtus I., and died a martyr in Rome under Hadrian. He instituted the practice of saying three Masses on Christmas Day.

ST. GREGORY II.

St. Gregory II., Pope, was a man of rare virtue and equally renowned for learning and administrative ability. He rebuilt the ruined walls of Rome, and restored the monastery of Monte Cassino, which, 140 years before, had been destroyed by the Lombards.

ST. AGATHO.

St. Agatho, Pope and Confessor, was born at Palermo, Sicily. His legates presided at the Sixth Ecumenical Council (Constantinople) which condemned Monothelism, in the year 680, and which had assembled at the request of Constantine IV. (Pogonatus), to whom the Pope had written a remarkable letter to refute the new heresy.

ST. GREGORY X.

St. Gregory X. was Pope from 1272-1276. No sooner had he ascended the Apostolic Chair than he summoned the Fourteenth Ecumenical Council, which met at Lyons, in 1274. The declared objects of the Council were: succor to the Holy Land, the reconciliation of the Greek Church, and reformation of morals. The Council opened with great solemnity, the Pope himself officiating. For the succor of the Holy Land, a tenth of all ecclesiastical revenues was voted for six years. In the fourth session, the reunion of the Greek Church with the Latin was solemnised; and the Council, besides, passed 32 canons regulating the discipline of the Church, and providing for the reformation of morals. Also a new constitution providing for the speedy and concordant election of a Roman Pontiff received the approbation of the Council.

Religion is simply the way home to the Father.

There is energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of an orator's genius.

One of the hardest weeds to uproot is selfishness. Nothing can do this but 'the expulsive power of a new affliction.'

If instead of a gem or even a flower, we would cast the gift of a noble thought into the heart of a friend, that would be giving as God's angels must give.

There is only one person in the world to whom we may be severe. There is one who deserves it, and on whom we may vent all our severity, and that person is our own self.

Frank explanations with friends in case of affronts sometimes save a perishing friendship, and even place it on a firmer basis than at first; but secret discontentment always ends badly.

The best that is in a man is his real self. In the future for man beyond this world it is the good that is in him that will live. The other side of him is on this earth; it is that he will leave behind him.

Dogmatic truth is the key, and the soul of man is the lock. The proof of the key is the opening of the lock; and if it does that, all other evidence of its authenticity is superfluous, and all attempts to disprove it are absurd in the eyes of a sensible person.

The colored sunsets and the starry heavens, the beautiful mountains and the shining seas, the fragrant woods and the painted flowers—they are not half so beautiful as a soul that is serving Jesus out of love, in the wear and tear of common, unpoetic life.

Because conscience ceases to remonstrate and remorse to torment, men think the exemption permanent. They do not know that at any moment, in some unforeseen emergency, this abused faculty of the soul may spring into renewed life. This elemental power, this primal endowment, can no more be permanently dissociated from the soul than heat from fire.

It is a sublime moment in any man's career when, rising to the full dignity of his manhood, he utters forth his whole personality in complete, glorious self-attainment and self-surrender in the prayer, 'Thy will be done,' for in that prayer he dedicates himself wholly to the doing of God's will of righteousness, to a lasting warfare with evil in all its phrases and forms, and with all the energy of which he is master, reinforced by the eternal strength.

A really sublime moment is that when the last ray of light breaks in upon the soul and marshals into a single group all the scattered, disconnected truths there. There is such a vast difference between the moment which follows and the moment which precedes this one, between what we were before and what we are after, that the word grace has been invented to convey the idea of this magic stroke, of this light from on high. I fancy I see a man groping his way blindfolded; the bandage is gradually withdrawn; he has a glimmering of daylight, and at the moment when the hand kerchief falls he stands in the broad sunlight.

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NO COMMISSION. In the Colony.

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*Contractor to N.Z. Government.*Specialties in Hunting, Race, and
Steeplechase Saddles.Ladies' and Children's Saddles in variety.
Every description of HARNESS made on the
premises by first-class workmen.
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Best Imported.Direct Importer of Stable Requisites
of every description.*Noted for well-fitting & durable Collars.*

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(Late R. J. B. Yule).

SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the
goodwill of Mr. Yule's practice, would like
patients to understand that any contracts
entered into by Mr. Yule for mechanical
work or otherwise, will be carried out by
him without any difference in fee. Any
alterations and so on free of charge.HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.
5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and
Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.RAILWAY HOTEL
THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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This well-known Hotel is in close proximity
to both Railway Stations, thereby offering
great facility to the travelling public of
being able to leave by the early trains.Guests may depend upon being called in
time, a porter being kept for that purpose.The Bedrooms are well and comfortably
furnished, and the Fittings and Accommoda-
tion throughout is all that could be desired.The Wines and Spirits are all of the
Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX
Beer always on tap.Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals
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32 PRINCES ST. (Opposite City Hotel),

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White and Colored Fancy Washing Vests.

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And all up-to-date

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Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

This New and Commodious Hotel has been
well furnished throughout and is now one
of the most comfortable Houses in Otago.
Suites of Rooms have been set apart for
Families, and every attention has been paid
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Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.EXCELSIOR HOTEL,
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RODERICK MACKENZIE,

Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,
Bears to notify that he has taken Donaldson's
(Excelsior) Hotel, at the corner of Dowling
and Princes streets, Dunedin, where he will
be glad to meet his friends.The Hotel is newly built, has excellent
accommodation for families, and all the
appointments and sanitary arrangements,
including hot, cold, and shower baths, are
first class.The position is central to post office, rail-
way station, and wharf.The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
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brands. Charges moderate. Telephone 784

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NOTHING.THE PROPRIETORS, in thanking the
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quality is now reduced to 1s 10d, and,
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withdraw the 2s 4d and introduce a new 2s
Tea of Special Value. The price of the
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FOR NOTHING.GLADSTONE HOTEL,
MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDINJOHN COLLINS (late of the Al Hotel,
Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.Having leased the above centrally situated
Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer
First-Class Accommodation to the general
public. The building has undergone a
thorough renovation from floor to ceiling.
The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well
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all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—1s LUNCHEON
from 12 to 2 o'clock.The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
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Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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Under the Management of Miss M. J. Fahey,
Late of the Pier Hotel.Having purchased the above popular and
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modation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict
attention to the requirements of his cus-
tomers, to obtain a fair share of support.
Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms
for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best
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A Night Porter in attendance.

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Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—A Belfast Priest's Heroism—Early on Saturday morning (says the *Weekly Examiner*, December 22), Belfast was the scene of a splendid display of heroism by a Redemptorist priest. Father Lowham, in Clonard Monastery, was awakened by piteous cries from a large pond adjoining the monastery. The night was stormy, and the brave Redemptorist, unable to locate the cries, shouting out 'What's wrong?' an appealing voice came from the water, 'Quick; I'm drowning. Save me.' Lowham immediately threw on some outer garments, rushed down to the edge of the water, and there heard a faint sigh in the distance. In a twinkling, the priest had off his outer robe, and plunged into the water, about 10 feet deep and foul with the accumulation of year's mechanical works refuse. After swimming about some time, a few powerful strokes brought him near the drowning woman, who caught him by the throat band of his shirt. Both went down, but being an expert swimmer, Father Lowham succeeded in bringing the drowning being to the bank, where, with the help of other members of the community, she was drawn out of the water. After restoratives had revived the half-famished woman, she was conveyed in an ambulance to the Royal Hospital. The rescued woman, who is a spinster, arrived in Belfast from Lurgan, in search of work, and stumbled in the darkness into the water by the mill. A number of large mills are in the neighborhood of the monastery.

ARMAGH.—A Parochial House for Aghabog.—The Catholic people of Aghabog and district are about to erect a commodious parochial house to supply the needs of their clergy. A large and energetic committee has been formed, and with assistance of Father Cullinane, pastor of the parish, and his curate, Rev. P. Garmley, it may readily be entrusted with the successful completion of the work. The Catholic population of the parish are mainly composed of small farmers, but the whole-hearted assistance given in the past to every charitable work which arose in the surrounding districts, ensures for them aid now. The people of Greenan's Cross and neighborhood have promised support, and added to all the outside co-operation promised from the surrounding districts.

CAVAN.—Death of a Cavan Priest in America.—The last issue of the *Irish World* contained a notice of the death of the Very Rev. Laurence Smyth, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fort Smith, Arkansas, the pioneer missionary of the Far West. He was known and beloved over a wide extent of territory, and his work for the Faith in Arkansas and neighboring States would fill more than one interesting volume. Father Laurence Smyth was born in Cortober, County Cavan, in 1821.

CORK.—An Undesirable Visitor.—At the Cork Assizes. Roy Kraeglar, an American Anarchist, was convicted of having set on fire and destroyed hay valued at £600, the property of Captain Woodley, Coachford. The prisoner, who was arrested red-handed, resisted violently, and said he would stagger humanity. Chief Justice O'Brien, in passing sentence, said—You proclaim principles of anarchy, and you burned this property. Prisoner (defiantly)—I should have burned the house around him. He refused to give me socks, and threatened to break every bone in my body. I will make Europe tremble. Judge—Like others of your class you are full of vanity. Ten years' penal servitude.

A Well-deserved Honor.—The Very Rev. Dean Keller, the pastor of Youghal, is now Monsignor, having been appointed Domestic Prelate by the Pope during an audience at which he was presented by the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne. This mark of esteem on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff will be welcomed with pleasure not alone in Youghal, but wherever there is an Irishman who takes an interest in the affairs of his native land. A model priest, a cultured and courteous gentleman, a sincere friend and wise counsellor, and a thorough Irishman, who, not content with giving expression to his national sentiments, took off his coat and bore his share in the fight. The manly part he took in championing the rights of the evicted tenants on the Ponsonby estate is fresh in the public mind. Not content with advocating their cause at home in Ireland, he crossed to England to plead for them in the principal cities. And his labors culminated in his being sent to prison by Judge Boyd, of the Bankruptcy Court, because he would not consent to reveal the secrets of some of his parishioners who confided in him as their pastor. Dean Keller was appointed parish priest of Youghal in 1885. He was then Father Keller. He was next elevated to the archdeaconship, and subsequently made Dean of Cloyne on the demise of the Very Rev. Dean O'Regan.

DONEGAL.—A Bird Visitor.—Ornithologists have been much interested of late by the appearance of the quail in Donegal County. The bird has been unknown in that part of Ireland for many years. The disappearance of the quail from Ireland is one of the standing ornithological puzzles of the present day. In the early part of the century it was plentiful, and no satisfactory reason has been discovered for its departure. Numerous attempts have been made to induce it to return, but the imported stock which has been turned out has always got away within the season.

DOWN.—The Vacant See.—The voting of the parish priests of Dromore for the choice of a bishop was. Rev. Henry O'Neill, Administrator, Warrenpoint, twelve votes; Rev. M. McConville, D.D., Lower Drumgoonland, two; and Rev. Joseph Kearns, Hilltown, one.

DUBLIN.—Death of a prominent Dublin Lady.—With feelings of the deepest regret the Dublin public heard of the death of Mrs. Murphy, wife of Mr. W. M. Murphy, J.P., chairman of the Dublin Electric Tramway Company. Mrs. Murphy, who was a daughter of Mr. J. Fitzgerald Lombard, of South Hill, had been ill

for several months, and for some time past her recovery was known to be hopeless. She was gentle, kindly, and sympathetic.

The Catholic University Medical School.—At the meeting of the governing body of the Catholic University School of Medicine held recently Dr. M. J. Dempsey, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, physician to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, was elected Professor of Materia Medica in the School. At the same meeting Dr. More O'Ferrall, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, was appointed Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica. At the first annual dinner of the students, Sir Christopher Nixon, who presided, gave some interesting facts as to the progress of the institution. For the decade of 1890 he had the following returns given by the Anatomical Committee. They had then in Dublin 77 students, of these Trinity College contributed 220, the Royal College of Surgeons 213, and the Catholic University 114. The return for 1900 showed that there were 422 students—a loss of 155. The return was a remarkable one, Trinity College had 141 of these; the Royal College of Surgeons 125, and the Catholic University 156. At present their school was represented by between 270 and 280 students. It was not unreasonable that they should give this dinner to commemorate the high-water mark of their prosperity. But their school was no longer suitable for the demands upon it. Next year, or the year after, they must have a new school of medicine suitable in size and equipment for the needs of their students.

Death of a Religious.—The death is reported of Sister Mary Gonzales Joseph, which occurred recently at St. Mary's Dominican Convent, Kingstown. The deceased Sister was the elder daughter of the late Mr. Denis Kehoe, of South Richmond street, Dublin.

The New Veterinary College.—It gave us great pleasure in a recent issue (says the *Catholic Times*) to be able to state that the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland had commenced its career with 31 entries among the freshmen students of the first year. As long ago as December, 1891, we expressed surprise at the anomaly of a country like Ireland, famed for its horses and cattle, not possessing a college where young men could be trained in the veterinary profession without crossing to London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow. A correspondence followed in our columns, where a number of writers showed the necessity and advantages of such a school to the younger sons of the Irish farmers, and to the interests of the country generally. For many years prominent Irishmen exerted themselves to hasten the work. Professor Ferguson and Lord Naas, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, tried hard, and nearly succeeded. Later the Rev. Dr. Houghton, the Right Hon. C. Redington, Sir Christopher Nixon, M.D., Professors Cunningham, Fitzgerald, and Carroll, and Right Rev. Mgr. Molloy worked persistently to establish this college. Their success was so great that in 1891 Mr. Morley, on behalf of the Government, promised £15,000 as a first aid towards the cost of providing a suitable and up-to-date building and fittings. The object in view is now at long last successfully accomplished. The college is just opened in commodious premises on Pembroke road, Dublin, adjoining the world-famed Ball's Bridge Horse Show grounds; in what is perhaps the 'horses' spot' in all the British Isles. We trust to see it energetically supported by the Irish agricultural societies and associations, as well as by private persons at home and abroad who are desirous of benefiting the live-stock interests of the country. It is in the hands of professors who are determined to make it a first-class clinical school, and the material is at hand in the 'most car-driving city of Europe.'

GALWAY.—Tenants Purchase their Farms.—The 161 tenants on the Blake estate, of Annadown, Drumgriffin, near Headford, have purchased their holdings. The estate covers an area of almost 5000 acres.

KERRY.—Death of a well known Solicitor.—The death of Mr. B. O'Connor Horgan, solicitor, occurred at Nelson street, Tralee, November 28, after a brief illness. The deceased was well known and esteemed throughout his native county. He was an able lawyer, a classical scholar, and had a great knowledge of Irish in which he took a great pride, and set his name to Tralee to forward the movement for the revival of the mother tongue. He was an ardent and consistent Nationalist, and was prominently identified with every Nationalist movement. The funeral to Kiltomey was very numerously attended.

Appointment of a Deputy Lieutenant.—The Earl of Kenmare, Lieutenant of Kerry, has appointed Mr. James D. Crosbie, Ballyheigue Castle, a deputy lieutenant for Kerry in place of Mr. St. John B. Douglas, deceased.

LIMERICK.—Tenants Purchase the Freehold of their Lands.—A settlement has been effected in connection with the dispute on the Conyngham-Ellis estate, at Kilsconley, near Abbeyfeale. As a result of the preliminary negotiations, a conference took place between a committee of the Limerick County Council, appointed as a sort of arbitration court on the one side, and representatives of the landlord and tenants on the other. The members of the Council were—Messrs. T. B. Mitchell chairman; J. O'Grady Delmege, Anthony Mackay and Robert Gail, Rev. Father Casey, Abbeyfeale, acted for the tenants, and Mr. Fitzgerald (the agent) for the landlord. In November, 1900, when the negotiations for the purchase of the holdings were commenced, the tenants offered 16 years' purchase and one year's rent, two years' rent being then due. The landlord insisted on 18 years' purchase, and the tenants refusing these terms negotiations were broken off and the landlord proceeded for the recovery of the rent. The outcome of this condition of strained relations was that the six farms were put up for sale in Limerick, and, although Mr. Blood Smyth purchased them for two pounds each in trust for Major Conyngham-Ellis, he afterwards

agreed to cancel the formal sale when it was known that the County Council had consented to intervene in the dispute. At the conference Mr. Fitzgerald, who at first held out for 18 years' purchase and all costs incurred in litigation, subsequently agreed to accept 18 years' purchase, with a half year's rent out of three years, and consented to forego all claim for costs. By the settlement thus effected the tenants obtain better terms than they were willing to accept 12 months ago, as the bargain now amounts to fifteen and a half years' purchase, taking into account the wiping off of two and a half years' rent.

An Obnoxious Land Agent.—A resolution was passed a short time ago by the Creora Branch of the United Irish League that the members would not allow a gentleman of the hunt to ride with hounds over their lands, because of his action in connection with Mrs. McMahon's farm, a widow residing at Cloockaloka. With a view of putting the resolution into practice I effect the members of the Creora Branch, with members of other branches numbering 150, assembled at Kilpeacon lately, where the county hounds were expected, with the intention of preventing the members of the club from hunting over their lands if the gentleman objected to was among them. On inquiry by members of the League they were informed that he was not present, and with this assurance there was no opposition to the hunt.

MONAGHAN.—Funeral of the Late Member.—The funeral of the late Mr. Daniel McAleese, M.P., at Monaghan, was a remarkable testimony to the esteem in which he was held. The town and neighborhood was in mourning. The attendance at the service in the Cathedral and at Lallurcan Cemetery was representative of every shade of political and religious opinion. Telegrams of condolence were received from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places in Great Britain as well as from all parts of Ireland; whilst a happy and well-deserved eulogy of the deceased's work for the Catholic Church and Ireland was delivered by Father Keown, who spoke of Mr. McAleese as a practical Catholic and a good man. Mr. McAleese was a champion of Catholic rights in Belfast when the days were dark and evil.

WATERFORD.—Agricultural and Technical Education.—At the first meeting of the County Waterford Agricultural and Technical Education Committee, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, was elected President. An interesting discussion took place on the scope of the work that would fall to the body.

WEXFORD.—A Successful Student.—Miss Howlin has obtained the degree in modern literature, having studied during her university course at Alexandra College, Dublin. She matriculated in 1896, gaining first honors in French and honors in English also. At the first arts she obtained an exhibition with honors in French and Latin, and was awarded the Jellicoe Memorial Scholarship given in connection with the examination. At the second arts competition she took second place with first class exhibition, obtaining first class honors and second place in German, and honors in French, English, and logic. She also held the Queen Victoria Scholarship in Alexandra College. This clever young lady has taken this year second place in modern literature, with second exhibition and honors. At the last annual general meeting of the Royal University the degree of B.A. was conferred on Miss Howlin, who secured honors in modern literature. The young lady is a sister of Mr. James Howlin, Ballycronigan.

Appointment of a Medical Officer.—Dr. B. Connolly, son of Mr. John Connolly, of Deelish, has been elected dispensary medical officer for the Oulart Hill, Wexford, district.

Immunity from Crime.—Addressing the Grand Jury at the quarter Sessions Court held recently at Ennis-corthy, Wexford, Judge Kane congratulated them upon the immunity from crime which the county enjoyed. If it had not been for one small case there would be a crimeless calendar.

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

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.—*.*

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.—*.*

People We Hear About.

Lord Wolseley, whose retiring allowance is only £1300 a year, is, in consideration of his services, to have it increased to £2600.

Jeremiah Lynch, aged 72 years, the last surviving member of the crew of the Confederate battleship Alabama, died at his residence in Inman Park, Atlanta, Ga., recently.

The value of the estate of the late Mrs Gladstone, of Hawarden Castle, has been proved at £10,831. The Gladstones never got any wealth out of the Government.

Patrick McCarthy, a veteran Irish soldier, has been driven by rheumatism into Skipton Workhouse, though he has a pension of 1s 1½d per day. He went through the Crimean war, and was in the charge of the Light Brigade, being wounded in the hand. He was six weeks in the hospital, and his nurse was Florence Nightingale. He also served in the Indian Mutiny, and was in at the relief of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded in the face, the scars of which remain.

Among the persons recently presented to Leo XIII. was an aged woman named Catherine Tanturli, who is in the one hundred and second year of her age. The Pontiff received her with great kindness. She was born amid the Sabine Hills, and her long life was mostly passed in that district. Far back as the memory of Leo XIII. goes in the century, that of this old Sabine woman goes back still farther.

The subscription list for the memorial to the late Lord Russell of Killowen is fairly progressing. Amongst recent subscribers are the American Ambassador, who sends £50; Lord Rosebery, who gives an equal amount; the new Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Attorney-General, who gave 25 guineas each. Sir George Lewis and Mr Ernest Cassel each subscribe £100. Mr C. W. Mathews, in addition to exacting services as honorary secretary, gives 25 guineas.

Mr Frank McDonnell, senior member for Fortitude Valley, Queensland, was born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, 37 years ago. He received his education at the Christian Brothers' school in that town. Mr McDonnell is prominently identified with the Queensland Labor movement, and has taken a very keen interest in factory and shops legislation. The Catholics of Queensland are especially indebted to him for having secured for them the right for winners of State scholarships to take them out at any Catholic school which has been approved by the Government as giving a sufficiently high standard of education. He also secured this same right for any other private schools which qualify themselves for it.

It is one of the peculiarities of the present British Ministry that it does not include a single Catholic. In the last Ministry the Duke of Norfolk held the office of Postmaster-General, and in the 1886 to 1892 Ministry Mr. Henry Matthews, now Viscount Llandaff, was Home Secretary. Distinguished Catholics in the Liberal ranks have been Lord Ripon, who was Secretary for the Colonies in the Rosebery administration, and held high office at earlier dates; the late Lord Chief Justice, who twice held the office of Attorney-General under Mr. Gladstone; and Lord Emly, who, like the Duke of Norfolk, was Postmaster-General. Mr. Fitzalan Hope, the son of the Duke of Devonshire, is one of the four Catholics who represent English constituencies in the House of Commons.

On December 21 the death took place, at his residence in Belfast, of Mr. Vere Foster, the well philanthropist, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Foster, who was the second son of Sir Augustus Foster, Bart. was some years in the diplomatic service. During the Irish famine in 1847 he and his brother organised relief committees all over the country and saved thousands from starvation. He afterwards devoted his life to emigration legislation, Irish national education, and improved schoolhouse accommodation. Mr. Foster was also the author of an assisted emigration scheme for females, about 25,000 Irish girls being assisted after the distress in 1867, chiefly out of his own purse. His well known series of writing, drawing, and painting books is still in use in Irish National schools throughout the country, and in many other parts of the world.

One of the social events of the recent London season was the exhibition of Art and Industry at Earl's Court. Amongst the side attractions was a show of women of all nations, for which a prize of £130 was offered for the prettiest group from any country. The contest for this prize, according to *Leslie's Weekly*, was protracted and exciting in the highest degree. The award was eventually made to a group of Irish lassies. They had 33,095 votes in excess of all others, the group of English women coming second with 24,029 votes in excess of other competitors. Scotland third, and Canada fourth. It was a proud moment for the winsome Irish maidens when the prize was announced, and it was the unanimous opinion of the people that the award had been fairly and justly made.

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

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

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons 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.—*.*

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.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT, & GINGER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,
CHRISTCHURCH.**WAVERLEY HOTEL,**
QUEEN STREET,
AUCKLAND.

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

Best brand of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO
 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 SPECIALTY.

TABLISHED 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.,
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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.

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JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
 Linoleum Warehouse,
 8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

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.



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

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 February 6.)

PRODUCE.

London, February 1.—The wheat markets are generally steady, but the French markets are declining and weak. Cargoes and parcels are quiet and unchanged.

Butter is firm, and there is a good demand. Colonial and Danish are both unchanged, but the market is recovering.

Cheese is flat. New Zealand, 52s to 53s.

Wheat: The cargo ex John o' Gaunt sold at 29s 9d.

London, February 2.—Frozen mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin, 4½d. North Island and River Plate mutton, lamb, and beef are unchanged.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—

Oats: Feed, fair to good, 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, 1s 9; Auckland, 1s 8. Market scarce. Chaff: Good demand for prime up to L2 15s; inferior, hard to sell; medium, L2 5. Straw: pressed 30s, market bare; loose, 30s. Flour: Sacks, 200lbs, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7 5s. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 1s. Onions: Melbourne, L8 10s.

BURNSIDE STOCK SALES.

In consequence of the half holiday in honor of the arrival of the Imperial troops we have been obliged to go to press some hours earlier than usual, and therefore have been unable to publish our customary report of the Burnside stock sales.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 5d, 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, 7d, 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.

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

There was a limited attendance of buyers, and as bidding was not spirited most of the lines offered were passed in.

OATS—Good to prime feed lines continue to find ready sale at late quotations. Prime milling sorts are also in fair demand, but inferior quality is not readily placed. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—Prime milling is in fair demand at late rates, and medium quality also receives some attention; whole fowl wheat is scarce and is in good demand. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium to good, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken, etc., 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—Supplies to-day are heavier, and values have declined slightly. We quote: Best kidneys, L9 to L10 per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf continues to be most sought after and is saleable at late quotations. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium to good, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

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

WHEAT—Prime milling is in fair demand, but other sorts are quiet. 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—Market firm. Milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Market barely supplied. Best kidneys, L8 to L8 10s per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, January 29.—At the wool sales 128,946 bales were catalogued, and 118,477 bales sold. There was slightly more competition and a better tone. Prices were unchanged.

London, January 30.—At the wool sales the Waipahi clip realised 7½d.

London, January 31.—At the wool sales there was good competition at recent rates. The Puketoi clip realised 8½d and the Rangitiri 6d.

At the tallow sales 1150 casks were offered, and 139 sold. Fine mutton, 29s 3d; medium, 27s; fine beef, 27s 9d; medium, 26s 6d.

London, February 1.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Common sixties, 18d; supers, 18½d. At the sales there was fair competition and a hardening tendency. The sales close on the 9th. The Longburn clip fetched 6½.

London, February 2.—At the wool sales there was spirited competition for good sorts, and in all classes prices tended in the sellers' favor. Up to date 202,171 bales have been catalogued and 185,039 sold.

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

RABBITSKINS AND SHEEPSKINS—No sales this week.

WOOL—The next sale of the season will be held on Friday, 22nd inst.

HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 1d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; cow hides, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

TALLOW—Market steady. Best rendered mutton, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; medium, 14s to 15s; rough fat, 10s to 12s per cwt.

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES.

The third wool sale of the present season was held on Thursday, when 7856 bales were submitted, as against 8945 for the corresponding sale of last year. There was a large attendance of local and foreign buyers, but the bidding was without animation. In comparison with the previous sale it may be said that values had receded by ½d, and in some instances ¾d per lb. This was no doubt due to the reports received from London during the week. As it is, the local prices compare very favorably with those prevailing in London and at the Sydney and Melbourne sales. Values may be quoted as follows:—Greasy halfbred—Superior, 8d to 8½d; good, 7d to 7½d; medium, 5½d to 6½d; inferior, 5d to 5½d. Greasy merino—Superior, 8d to 9½d; good, 7d to 7½d; medium, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 5½d to 5½d. Greasy crossbred—Superior, 6½d to 7½d; good, 6d to 6½d; medium, 5d to 5½d; inferior, 4½d to 4½d. Greasy longwools—Superior, 5½d to 6½d; good, 5½d to 5½d; medium, 4½d to 5d; inferior, 4d to 4½d.

INVERCARGILL WOOL SALES.

The second Invercargill wool sale of the season was held on Monday, when there was a good attendance of buyers, and about 6000 bales were offered for sale by the several brokers. The English buyers were keen up to a certain price for good clean lengthy crossbred wool, halfbred and merino also, to 5½d; halfbred, 6½d to 7½d; merino, 6½d to 7½d. Two good lines of fine crossbred realised 6½d and 7d.

A. J. MALLEY,

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

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

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

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

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

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

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

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

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

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

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

B. OUSKILL 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.

S C O T I A H O T E L

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

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

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

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

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

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

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and
wharf.

Tram passes door.

E. W. DUNNE, BOOKSELLER,

43 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JUST REMOVED TO NEW PREMISES.

Special inducements are now offered to Customers and the General
Public to kindly inspect our NEW STOCKS in every line.

Just Opened :

THE LATEST IN BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GENERAL & FANCY GOODS.

Inspection freely invited.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late A. Solomon.)

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

Note Address :

W. G. ROSSITER,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and reno-
vated throughout.

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

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

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

Shoeing, as usual, a specialty.

H U G H G O U R L E Y

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy

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

AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

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

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

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

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Moana Thurs., Feb. 7 5.30 p.m. D'din
Moura Fri., Feb 8 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Waikare Thurs., Feb 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Moura Fri., Feb 8 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau Fri., Feb 15 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via WELLINGTON—
Moana Thurs., Feb. 7 5.30 p.m. D'din
Waikare * Thurs., Feb. 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n
* Transhipping to Talune at Wellington

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Waikare Tues., Feb. 19 3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa Tues., March 5 3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Monowai Mon., Feb. 11 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Mokoia Mon., Feb. 18 3 p.m. D'din

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

Corinna Thurs., Feb 7 3 p.m. D'din

GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and
NEW PLYMOUTH (cargo only).—

Janet Nicoll Wed., Feb. 13 3 p.m. D'din

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

Taviuni Wed., Feb. 6

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

Manapouri Sat., Feb 16

RAROTONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)
Ovalau Tues., Feb. 12.

"DEAR ME!

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

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington comprised 2634 fat sheep, 3100 fat lambs, 14,600 store sheep, 221 cattle, and 421 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—159 head yarded mostly cows and beef. With the exception of a few prime steers, which brought up to L10 4s 6d, prices eased considerably, making from 18s to 22s per 100lb. Steers brought from L7 to L9 2s 6d; heifers, L5 to L7 5s; best cows, L7 to L8 2s; others, L4 15s to L6.

STORE CATTLE—These were in keen demand. Three-year-old steers realised from L5 2s 6d to L5 15s; two-year-olds, L3 10s to L5 to 18 months' cattle, L3 5s; yearlings, L1 5s to L2; dry cows, L2 to L4 10s.

FAT SHEEP—The fat sheep included some good lines of wethers, which alone held their own; while others, with ewes, showed a slight decline. Heavy wethers sold up to 21s 2d; freezers, 18s to 20s 8d; unfinished, 16s to 17s 6d; best ewes, 15s 6d to 18s; others, 12s to 15s.

FAT LAMBS—With the exception of a few pens, the quality was not so good. The demand was weaker, and there was a decline of fully 1s per head. About 1000 were passed in, and 1800 were taken by export buyers. Freezers brought from 14s to 16s 1d; others, 9s 6d to 13s.

STORE SHEEP—These were mostly wethers and lambs, with a few lines of ewes. A good many came from the North Island and Marlborough. The bottom seems to have fallen out of the market, and, though there were plenty of buyers, they would not give prices asked for. Fully half of the entry was withdrawn. Forward four-tooth wethers brought 15s 9d to 16s 10d; others, 14s 8d to 15s 6d; equal to a drop of 1s to 1s 6d. Only a couple of lines of ewes were sold at 15s 3d for four-tooths, and all the others were withdrawn. Lambs suffered a drop of from 6d to 9d, the best selling at from 13s 1d to 13s 9d; medium, 11s to 12s; and others, 7s 3d to 10s.

PIGS—There was a short supply, and a good sale for all classes. Baconers fetched 33s 6d to 55s 6d, equal to 3½d to 4d; porkers, 25s to 34s, or 4d to 4½d; large stores, 22s to 32s; suckers and weaners, 9s 6d to 13s.

EXPORT OF GOLD FROM THE COLONY.

A return of the gold entered for duty for exportation from New Zealand for last year places the aggregate quantity for the Colony at 373,616oz, and the value at L1,439,602. This is a decrease in quantity of 15,942oz and value of L73,571 on the amount entered for the previous year. The value of the precious metal exported from Auckland was L605,398; Otago, L521,629; West Coast, L295,733. The total amount of gold exported from the Colony from April, 1857, to date is 11,608,901oz, and the value L57,406,100. This total was distributed among the districts as follows:—Auckland, value L9,817,315; Wellington, L706; Marlborough, L338,562; Nelson, L6,650,221; West Coast, L18,074,276; Canterbury, L297; Otago, L22,517,899; unknown, L824.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, February 4, returns were reported from the following 37 dredges, the total yield being 7900z 11dwt 23gr, or an average of 21oz per dredge:—

Empire (Waipori), two dredges, 47oz 16dwt 3gr; Golden Gate (Miller's Flat), 46oz 3dwt; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 151 hours, 44oz 16dwt 6gr; Matau (Clyde), 42oz; Waimumu (near Gore), 116 hours, 39oz 4dwt; Gold Queen (Dumbarton Rock), 120 hours, 39oz; Perseverance (Alexandra), 36oz 4dwt 9gr; Stirling (Glenore) 34oz 9dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 88 hours, 34oz 6dwt 16gr; Success (Waipori), 136 hours, 31oz 7dwt 17gr; Enterprise No. 1 (Alexandra), 29oz; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 120 hours, 27oz 1dwt; New Alexandra (Alexandra), 4 days, 24oz 5dwt 12gr; Alexandra Eureka (Alexandra), 23oz; Otago (Miller's Flat), 22oz 10dwt; Gabriel (Tuapeka Flat), 21oz 12dwt; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 20oz 10dwt; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 128 hours, 19oz; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 18oz; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 18oz; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 125 hours, 17oz 8dwt; Chicago (Alexandra), 15oz 12dwt 15gr; Enterprise No. 2 (Alexandra), 13oz 14dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 180 hours, 13oz; Olrig (Manuherikia), 126 hours, 12oz 14dwt 18gr; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 12oz 3dwt; Unity (Clyde), 11oz; Chatto Creek ((Manuherikia), 5 days, 10oz 10dwt; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 124 hours, 10oz 9dwt; Golden Bed (Miller's Flat), 10oz 4dwt; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 8oz 12dwt 3gr; Inchdale (near Palmerston), 95 hours, 8oz 4dwt; Paul's Beach (Beaumont), 8oz; Richard's Beach (Kawarua River), 7oz 9dwt 20gr; Globe (Waikaka), 7oz; Inch Valley (near Palmerston), 91 hours, 6oz 5dwt. Total, 7900z 11dwt 23gr.

—All genuine Dunlop Tyres have the well-known name and trade mark of the company legibly stamped on the outer cover and air tube. Cyclists should therefore experience no difficulty in detecting bogus makes which are often foisted upon the unwary.—**

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

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA OLD AND NEW.

WESTERN AND EASTERN DIPLOMACY.

The Western world, though its armed forces hold the Chinese capital, finds itself foiled by the craft of the Chinese Court. Last week the ministers of Europe (says a Home exchange) agreed to amend the terms of the conjoint note, which, it is hoped, will smooth the way to peace. The terms as amended are a victory for the Empress Dowager. Instead of demanding from her the death penalty on the officials guilty of the recent massacres the Western Governments now content themselves with asking her to inflict 'the most severe punishment befitting the crimes' of the murderers. No names of the persons guilty are specified. The whole matter, both of persons and punishments, is left in the Empress's hands. As she is herself the most guilty of all, we imagine she will find some way of conscientiously escaping the unpleasant duty thus committed to her by outraged Europe. The whole episode shows how difficult it is to deal with the wily Chinese, and it should be sufficient to warn us of the danger of undertaking a work which neither we nor all Europe combined have power and money to bring to a satisfactory conclusion. The 50,000 soldiers now in Peking might as well be in Timbuctoo for all the influence they exert on the Chinese Court at Singan-fu.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF PRIESTS AND NUNS.

A special dispatch from China to the Cologne *Volks Zeitung* of December 3 reports a fearful mission slaughter in the Province of Shansi. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic Bishop and his coadjutor and four European priests, Franciscans, Italian and French.

The governor invited them to his house, pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the governor himself poniarded them all. Next the governor went to the Bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles Sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the governor stabbed them and also a number of Chinese priests, 30 Chinese Sisters, and 200 orphans from three to 16 years of age.

Fifteen seminarists, who hid themselves in a cistern, were, the dispatch adds, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed.

A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape were cut and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

AN APPRECIATION OF BISHOP FAVIER

Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister to the Court of St James, speaks thus of a Catholic Bishop whose name has for some time been very much before the public in connection with the Chinese crisis: 'Bishop Favier, of the Catholic Cathedral, saw that trouble was coming long before it arrived, and often he went to the Legations to impress upon them the necessity of preparing for the storm. He told members of the Tsung Li Yamen also, but no one heeded him. The Bishop had been many, many years in China, and was in charge of the Cathedral that Chinese money and labor had erected. He had been both earnest and tolerant in his labors, and had lived a life of absolute simplicity. He allowed himself 16 shillings a week for his entire personal expenses. Besides this he was a man of profound learning in Chinese classics, so that in every way he appealed to Chinese ideals of what a man should be, and indeed the natives loved and revered him.'

THE BISHOP OF PEKIN.

Monsignor Favier, Bishop of Peking, will arrive in France in March. The chief object of his journey is to arrange with the Government the question of the special indemnity to be granted to the Congregations in China. It appears that the Italian missionaries, of whom there are great numbers in Mongolia, intend to request M. Delcasse to make a claim also on their behalf.

A TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

For some time past newspaper writers and others (says the *Catholic Times*) have poured torrents of reproaches on the missionaries in China. As a rule those who are most bitter in their attacks upon the heralds of the Gospel know little or nothing about the work they have been doing or their motives and methods. It is pleasant to contrast with this hostile and unenlightened criticism the tribute which, according to the 'Annals of the Propagation of the Faith,' Mr. Norman, a Protestant, pays to the Catholic missionaries in China. They are, he affirms, the object of much greater regard amongst the natives as well as amongst foreigners than the Protestant missionaries; and the result of their labors is undoubtedly more successful. The Catholic priest settles in China once for all, adopts the native costume and the people's way of looking at things, and inures himself to subsist on the most modest means. He converts the worship of ancestors—the vital point of the belief of every Chinaman—into the honoring of the saints, teaches his converts a prayer for the Emperor, is subject to one authority only, and preaches and practises only one doctrine. Mr. Norman, who cannot be charged with being prejudiced in favor of the Catholic propaganda, feels that he would be wanting in honesty were he not to declare that he has conceived a profound respect for the Catholic missionaries he has met with in China, both as regards their character and their work. Testimony such as this is really valuable because it is that of an experienced investigator.

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FATHER SHEEHAN'S 'MY NEW CURATE,' 6s., posted, 6s. 6d.
(This Book has had an enormous sale, 8 editions in 8 months.)

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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. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ACADEMY FOR
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STUDIES will be Resumed 4th FEBRUARY. The school course comprises every branch of high-class English education, with French, Latin, Book-keeping, all kinds of Plain and Art Needlework.

Terms of Course.—Boarders, £30 per annum (fees paid at opening of three terms); Day Scholars, 25s per quarter (in advance).

Piano, Violin (Miss Julia Moran), Singing, Painting, Dancing Shorthand, German, and Chipwork Lessons are extras at moderate terms.

Students are prepared for the University, Civil Service, Musical (theoretical and practical), and Drawing Examinations.

Sister F. Xavier will be at the Academy from 5th to 12th January and after 1st February, but letters addressed to her at the Academy as above, or at 'Helenstown,' Seatoun, will receive prompt attention.

J. M. J.
SACRED HEART COLLEGE,
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CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST BROTHERS.

Under the patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan. The System of Teaching is that followed in our popular and eminently successful Sydney College (St. Joseph's).

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Further information may be obtained by writing to the Director,

BROTHER BASIL.

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.—“N.Z.”

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Great Binder Competition.—We are pleased to inform you that at a Binder Trial, held under the auspices of the Inverk Society, Kilkenny, Ireland, the following was the result:—

PLANO: 1st PRIZE and SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL.

We are also happy to state that we received from the hands of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society Highest Award, First Prize, and Special Gold Medal for our Binders and a Special Medal for our Sickle Grinders. Also Special Gold Medal for our Reapers and Binders at the Paris Exhibition.

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NOTICE.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON,

WILL RE-OPEN ON FEBRUARY 7th,

And Classes will be resumed on that date.

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.

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NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

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MARRIAGE.

CONNOR—BLANEY.—At St. Joseph's Cathedral, on January 30, 1901, by the Rev. P. Murphy, John Joseph, eldest son of Mr. J. J. Connor, of Dunedin, to Mary Frances, youngest daughter of Captain John Blaney, Bay road, South Dunedin.

DALY—MADDEN.—On January 23, at the Church of the Holy Name, Ashburton, by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, William Patrick, fifth son of Mr. J. Daly, to Bridget, second daughter of Mr. H. P. Madden, both of Ashburton.

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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

'A RELIC OF BARBARISM.'

A FEW rags and tatters of the penal code still cling to the British statute-book. Members of several Catholic monastic Orders are, for instance, to this hour deprived of some of the ordinary rights of British subjects. We are reminded of another Catholic disability that cumberers the statute-book by the announcement of the probably early coronation of King

EDWARD VII. We refer to the Declaration against Transubstantiation, etc., which still retains its place as an offensive tag to the coronation oath. The Declaration is hopelessly out of joint with the spirit of the times. And it is a humiliation and an insult to any enlightened ruler of our day to compel him to solemnly inaugurate his reign by singling out for special opprobrium, from among his subjects of every color and creed—Christians of eight hundred varieties, Brahmins, Mahommedans, and the rest—eleven millions of Catholics, and officially fixing upon them—and, through them, on Catholics of all times and climes—the stigma of rank idolatry.

The following is the full text of this vile declaration which—unless Parliament intervenes—the new Sovereign will be required to make on the occasion of his coronation :—

I, EDWARD the Seventh, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of GOD, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the Body and Blood of CHRIST at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin MARY or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of GOD, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted to me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before GOD or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

This boisterous no-Popery blast is the product of an age of coarse manners, of gross ribaldry, and of fierce sectarian storm. The very terms in which it is couched sufficiently indicate that it was formulated in a period when small regard was paid to the sanctity of an oath. It was, in fact, the period whose oath-breaking was so caustically satirised by SAMUEL BUTLER in the lines which he puts into the mouth of the English SANCHO PANZA :—

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

The declaration quoted above dates from the year 1688—a time when, as FATHER BRIDGET points out in his valuable little book on the coronation oath, 'the question was not merely of securing a Protestant heir to the throne, but of total suppression of Catholic worship. Some fanatics would have it suppressed because they judged it idolatrous; some politicians called it idolatrous because they wished it to be

suppressed.' The outline of this Declaration against Transubstantiation was first framed by the Puritans during the great rebellion which ended in the shortening of the stature of CHARLES I. by a head. In 1673 it appeared tricked out in a new dress in the Test Act, which was designed to keep Catholics out of every office, both civil and military—it did not exclude atheists and infidels. Five years later, in 1678, it was made more virulent and comprehensive and was imposed on all members of Parliament. In this aggravated form it was extended to wearers of the crown by the Bill of Rights in 1688.

Queen ANNE was the first British Sovereign who uttered the shameful words of the Declaration quoted above. They have been repeated by every wearer of the English crown since her day. On the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, this and the similar oath of the Test Act were abolished for Members of Parliament and for all civil and military functionaries except the Lords Chancellor of England and Ireland, and the Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. An Act of Parliament passed in 1867 relieved these of the need of subscribing to the offensive Declaration that was invented by the Parliaments of CHARLES II. and WILLIAM of Orange. The supreme ruler of all the realm is now alone compelled to officially fling evil epithets at a large and peaceable body of his subjects.

The coronation oath has been the subject of a dropping fire of protest from both Catholics and Protestants ever since the time of first serious movements for equal religious rights in the British dominions. During the agitation for Catholic Emancipation Dr. DOYLE—the celebrated 'J.K.L.'—wrote learnedly and with vigor upon the subject in his reply to Dr. HENRY PHILPOTTS, afterwards Anglican Bishop of Exeter. In refusing to take the 'old oath' at the Bar of the House of Commons, O'CONNELL said: 'In this oath I see one assertion as to a matter of fact, which I know to be untrue. I see a second assertion as to a matter of opinion, which I believe to be untrue. I therefore refuse to take this oath.' The oath was taken by the late Queen VICTORIA—then a maiden of eighteen summers—at the opening of her first Parliament on November 20, 1837, and again at her coronation on June 28, 1838. In connection with the 'cruel and indecorous' infliction of this oath upon a young girl of eighteen, the great historian Dr. LINGARD addressed a letter of dignified remonstrance to the Lord Chancellor. It contained the following words :—

It will not be denied that before a man may safely and consistently affix the stigma of superstition and idolatry on any Church it is incumbent on him to make the doctrine and worship of that Church the subjects of his study; to be satisfied in his own mind that he understands them correctly, and not merely as they have been misrepresented by their adversaries; and to weigh with impartiality the texts and arguments by which they may be assailed and defended. But who can expect all this from a young woman of eighteen?

And who, we might add, could expect it from a man of sixty, the course of whose studies has, in all probability, never yet led him into the vexed fields of theological controversy?

On the same occasion the distinguished naturalist CHARLES WATERTON described the coronation oath as 'abominable.' 'It is,' said he in a published letter, 'a satire on the times; it is a disgrace to the British nation; it ought to be destroyed by the hand of the common hangman.' In 1867 Sir COLMAN O'LOUGHLIN referred to it in the British House of Commons as 'a relic of barbarism.' And in the House of Lords in the same year Lord KIMBERLEY, who had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, spoke of it in the following uncompromising terms :—

He had himself [he said] been called upon to make that declaration before the Irish Privy Council, in the presence of a large number of persons of the Roman Catholic faith; and he must say that he had never in his life made a declaration with more pain than when he was required before men holding high office, and for whom he had the greatest respect, to declare the tenets of their religion to be superstitious and idolatrous.

We have incidentally referred to one other aspect of the coronation oath; the insult which it is to the monarch who is asked to take it. 'A Christian king,' says FATHER BRIDGET in his book on the subject, 'should most certainly

hold gentleness and honor as the brightest of his crown-jewels. Is it, then, treating our King as a gentleman to suspect his word and his oath, to oblige him to multiply phrases that he is not equivocating, nor guilty of evasion, nor dispensed to lie, and the rest? We tie a conjuror into his chair with knots and double knots. Are we thus to tie a King upon his throne? The conjuror will in any case give us the slip. And how will twisted and knotted phrases bind a King who is not a man of honor? Oh, how dignified was the simple coronation oath of our Catholic forefathers, how worthy of a King, and worthy of a great and free and Christian nation! DRYDEN used the phrase: 'As kind as King upon his coronation day.' It was no doubt a proverbial expression. But it can never again be used in England until the hateful note of discord introduced at the Revolution is silenced. Catholics and Protestants alike, he concludes, 'will bless the man who shall relieve the nation from a burden which is both a folly and a crime.'

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 been requested by the Rev. Father O'Shea, Wellington, to acknowledge receipt of the sum of £22 from Timaru, per Mr. M. F. Dennehy, also an additional £1 3s 6d from Reefton, on behalf of the Marist Brothers' indemnity fund; Greymouth, £7 10s; Pahiatua, £5 16s 6d; and other small sums.

We (N.Z. TABLET) have also received and duly forwarded to the Rev. Secretary the following additional sums per Mr. John Scanlon, Hororata, Canterbury: Mr. John Scanlon, 10s; Mr. Michael Murphy, 5s; Mr. Richard Marshall, 5s. In forwarding these amounts Mr. Scanlon writes: 'After perusing the clear and lengthy statements relating to the persecutions that some of the Marist Brothers have undergone in connection with the Stoke Orphanage, I expected to see the contributions come in more freely. But I think that if the Catholics had read the proceedings in the House of Representatives, as reported in *Hansard*, they would be more generous in their donations towards the above fund, and they would also learn something of the underhand tactics adopted by some, and the unmanly, unjust, and bitter attitude of several other members of our Colonial Parliament. I think the thanks of the Catholic community are due to the Right Hon. Mr. Seddon for the fair and manly stand taken by him on that most trying and unpleasant occasion.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

A retreat for women of the parish will be opened in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday, February 17. The retreat will be conducted by the Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M.

The annual district meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society of New Zealand will be held in Dunedin this year. The meeting will commence in St. Joseph's Hall on February 20, and will be attended by delegates from the branches of the Society throughout the Colony.

Sister M. Philomena (choir-sister), and Sister Gerald (lay-sister), of the Dominican Order, left Dunedin on Monday last by the Westralia for the convent of their Order in Greenough, Western Australia.

Father Foran, Catholic Army chaplain, accompanied the Imperial troops who arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday evening. Father Foran was met at the station by the Cathedral clergy, whose guest he was during his brief stay in the city.

By a private wire from Wellington we learn that the Archbishop of Melbourne, Archbishop Redwood, Bishop Verdon, and Mgr. O'Reilly left on Monday for Christchurch via the West Coast. The Very Rev. and Right Rev. prelates, together with Bishop Grimes, are expected in Dunedin on next Wednesday evening by the express from Christchurch.

Mr. Charles Morkane, son of Mr. James Morkane, Dunedin, passed his final medical examination last week, and immediately took his departure for Christchurch, where he has been appointed assistant surgeon at the hospital. Dr. Morkane is an ex-pupil of the Christian Brothers' School. During his last year at the school he was dux, and also won Dr. Stenhouse's gold medal, after which he proceeded to the University.

A meeting of the Catholic Schools' Picnic Committee was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Monday evening, when a considerable quantity of routine business was transacted. It was arranged that the

train should start for Outram at a quarter-past nine, and leave there for Dunedin at six o'clock, the return fares to be 1s for children and 2s for adults. The secretary was directed to send an invitation to be present to the children of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage. Tickets can be procured at the schools or from any member of the committee. Persons intending to attend the picnic should note that tickets must be purchased on the evening prior to the outing, as none will be for sale on the morning of the 14th.

At St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday last, the Rev. Father Delany announced that on Sunday, the 17th inst., the time for the services would be altered to 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. At the latter hour Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated, and the sermon on the occasion preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne. The laying of the foundation stone of the new Convent for the Sisters of Mercy takes place immediately at the conclusion of the service. The Rev. Father spoke as to the urgent necessity of increased accommodation for the Sisters, whose good work since their residence in South Dunedin has been of such incalculable benefit. The Rev. Father Molnerey, S.J., preached at the 11 o'clock Mass, and again in the evening occupied the pulpit, when he delivered an excellent sermon on devotion to the Sacred Heart. There was a large congregation present, and the occasion being the monthly meeting of the Men's Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, the Rev. Father's excellent discourse was listened to with close attention, and is certain to be the means of increasing the membership of the confraternity.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITING PRELATE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MELBOURNE.

THE series of ecclesiastical ceremonies which have taken place or are to take place in the cities of Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin have drawn to this Colony a distinguished visitor in the person of the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne. This learned and genial ecclesiastic is a native of Galway County, Ireland, where he was born in 1839. He pursued his early ecclesiastical studies in St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, after which he proceeded to the great national ecclesiastical College of Maynooth. His course in the Alma Mater of the Irish clergy was marked with great distinction, and by many evidences of the high promise which has been so amply fulfilled in his subsequent career as professor, bishop, and archbishop. He was promoted to the priesthood on Pentecost Sunday, 1866. For a few years he labored with great zeal and success in his native diocese, being first engaged in parochial work, and afterwards as professor in St. Jarlath's College. In 1873 he entered St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. In that abode of culture and piety he won golden opinions for his wide and varied learning, and was, perhaps, one of the most popular and beloved members of all the professorial staffs of that great seat of learning. In 1880 he was appointed Vice-President of the College, and at the same time began to edit, with marked ability, the well-known monthly clerical magazine, the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*. On August 26, 1883, he was appointed to the episcopal see of Galway, and his consecration was marked by illuminations and every evidence of popular rejoicing in the ancient City of the Tribes.

After the death of the aged and venerable Dr. Gould, Archbishop of Melbourne, the Australian Bishops petitioned the Holy See to appoint as his successor the Right Rev. Dr. Carr. The distinguished prelate was, therefore, appointed Archbishop of Melbourne by Brief dated September 29, 1886. He received the pallium, or symbol of archiepiscopal rank and jurisdiction in Rome on March 17, 1887, and in the following June was welcomed in his new See amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The subsequent career of the Archbishop of Melbourne has been filled with many a blessing for the Church over which he has been called to rule. He introduced into his archdiocese no fewer than eight or ten religious Orders, and under his fostering care, the growth of the Church within the limits of his immediate jurisdiction—as evidenced by the formation of new missions, the erection of new churches, schools, convents, institutes of charity, etc.—has been of an altogether remarkable kind. Among the other achievements of his Grace's career in Melbourne was the completion and consecration of the magnificent temple, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, which covers an area of 35,000 square feet, takes rank as one of the world's greatest cathedrals, and involved an expenditure of some £200,000, all of which has been paid off.

The Archbishop of Melbourne will long be remembered as the author of the admirable series of controversial works which include *The Primacy of the Roman Pontiff*, *Reply to Dr. Rentoul*, *The Origin of the Church of England*, *The Church and the Bible*, etc. The writing of these works was forced upon his Grace by offensive public statements or noisy challenges. But they possess to the fullest extent qualities which are unhappily very rare in writings of this kind: an unflinching courtesy, even courtliness, of attitude towards opponents, and a sweetness and geniality of temper—relieved at times by a gentle play of native wit—that were at the same time a revelation and an example to the non-Catholic public, and won golden opinions for his Grace. A signal feature in the books referred to is the deadly and constant use which his Grace has made throughout of the evidence of distinguished Protestant authorities. His books represent what ideal controversy should be; and this happy combination of great learning and unflinching courtesy, coupled with his Grace's well-known zeal, his accessibility, and his amiable personal qualities, has gone far towards raising the Catholic Church in Victoria to the happy position in the popular estimation which it occupies to-day. We bid the distinguished churchman a hearty welcome to New Zealand.

WEDDING BELLS.

CONNOR—BLANEY.

A wedding which created more than ordinary interest took place in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Wednesday of last week, when Mr. J. J. Connor, Cromwell, eldest son of Mr. J. J. Connor, Dunedin, was married to Miss Mary F. Blaney, youngest daughter of Captain Blaney, South Dunedin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Murphy, who also celebrated a Nuptial Mass. The bridesmaids were Miss Rose Blaney (sister of the bride), and Miss Winnie Connor (sister of the bridegroom), Mr. Charles Columb being best man, and Mr. John Woods groomsmen. The bride's costume was of white brocaded satin, trimmed with chiffon, with the customary wreath and veil, and the bridesmaids wore dresses of surah silk with cornflower sprays, and black picture hats. The bridegroom presented the bride with a diamond and emerald cluster ring and the bridesmaids with greenstone and gold bangles. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's parents where the breakfast was laid. Among the large number of guests present were Rev. Fathers Murphy, Coffey, and Delany. His Lordship Bishop Verdon sent a letter of apology for his unavoidable absence. Mr. and Mrs. Connor left in the afternoon by the north train, en route for Canterbury, where the honeymoon was to be spent. In the evening a large number of friends of the newly-wedded couple were entertained by Captain and Mrs. Blaney in honor of their daughter's marriage. The wedding presents were very numerous, and included a beautiful panel mirror from the members of St. Joseph's Cathedral Choir, and appropriate gifts from the Caledonian Bowling Club and the Roscius Dramatic Society.

DALY—MADDEN.

The Church of the Holy Name, Ashburton (writes an occasional correspondent), was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday, January 23, when Mr. William Patrick Daly, son of Mr. J. Daly, was married to Miss Bridget Madden, both of Ashburton. The Rev. Dean O'Donnell performed the ceremony and celebrated a Nuptial Mass. Mr. W. Schwartz officiated as best man, Mr. S. Madden being groomsmen. Misses Mary and Agatha Madden (sisters of the bride) were the bridesmaids. The bride, who was given away by her father, was daintily attired in a costume of cream figured lustre, and wore the orthodox veil and wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids' dresses were white canvas cloth trimmed with chiffon and black velvet ribbon. They also wore gold initialled rings, and carried pretty bouquets, the gifts of the bridegroom. The Wedding March was played by Miss Marie Bournique as the bridal party left the church. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, Rev. Fathers Crotty and Walsh being present. Early in the afternoon the happy couple left by the express for Dunedin to spend their honeymoon. As the express left cheers were lustily given for Mr. and Mrs. Daly, who took with them the good wishes of a large circle of friends. The presents were numerous and costly and came from friends and well-wishers in various parts of the Colony.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Sixth Contingent from this Colony for South Africa left Auckland for their destination on Wednesday of last week. The contingent was in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Banks.

WITH this number of the N.Z. TABLET we issue a supplement containing process portraits of the prelates present at the dedication of the Sacred Heart Basilica, Wellington, and also of Bishop Lenihan, who was unavoidably absent. We also give a picture of the new basilica.

IT is proposed to erect a statue of the late Queen in Wellington. The movement has been initiated by Lord Ranfurly, who has promised a subscription of 25 guineas. At a preliminary meeting a sum of over £250 was raised, including 50 guineas from the Ministry.

A GREYMOUTH correspondent writes:—Among the successful candidates at the recent matriculation examination was Miss Mary Ellen Noonan, a pupil of the Convent of Mercy, Greymouth. Another pupil of the convent, Miss Frances Broad, passed the second grade freehand drawing examination which was held last December in connection with the Technical School, Wellington.

THE Imperial contingent, which was present at the Commonwealth ceremonies in Sydney, and consisting of about 780 officers and men, arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday evening, and received an enthusiastic reception. On Wednesday there was a parade of the Imperial troops through the principal streets, and in the evening the visitors were suitably entertained by the citizens.

OUR Nelson correspondent writes:—The sum of about £35 has been collected in this parish to go towards the Marist Brothers' defence fund.—The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney and Father G. Mahoney have left for Wellington for the annual retreat. The Dean will go on to Christchurch after the retreat to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the new cathedral.

THE Canterbury Jubilee Exhibition was formally closed on Thursday evening. The president announced that everything had worked smoothly; that the exhibition had been one of the most successful held in the Colony; that the total number of visitors was nearly 250,000, and that there was a surplus of £3000. The home industries and working exhibits sections had been specially successful.

It is said that Mr. C. Walker, who was present at the proclamation of King Edward VII. at Palmerston North, has seen five

monarchs on the British throne, having been born in 1811. He was a magistrate of Yorkshire in 1849, more than half a century ago, and is still so hale that he was able to take an active interest in the accession of the new King, by braving the elements to be present at the ceremony.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Next month Miss Connell, of Hawera, who has already earned a name for herself in musical circles as a vocalist, leaves for Wellington to join a concert party who purpose touring the Colony professionally. This done it is the intention of Miss Connell to proceed to Europe to further pursue her musical education.

A SAD drowning accident occurred on the estuary at New Brighton on Saturday. Mr. B. Bull, ex-Mayor of St. Albans Borough, with a married and a single son and a grandson, were sailing in the estuary, when a puff of wind capsized the boat. The younger son, Leonard, first got the nephew ashore and then his father, but Samuel, the father of the boy, was exhausted and was drowned.

A HAILSTORM of an exceptional character was experienced the other day at Duntroon, 28 miles from Oamaru. The storm expended itself over a small area, but it entirely ruined the crops of one farmer, and partially destroyed those of others. The hailstones were like hens' eggs, and iron roofs were perforated and windows smashed wherever they faced the storm.

MR. W. HOBAN, solicitor, of Christchurch (says an exchange), has just purchased from the New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Association the Te Raki estate, at the Chatham Islands, formerly in the estate of the late Mrs. T. O. Hay. The property comprises 4666 acres, 1,600 sheep, a number of horses, implements, together with the buildings and improvements, which have been considerably increased of late. This property adjoins his own run, and will be advantageously worked in conjunction therewith.

CALCULATIONS made by the Postal department show that during the week ended January 7 to 13 the number of letters posted in the Colony was 30 per cent. greater than during the corresponding period last year. Other figures showing the operation of the penny postage system disclose the fact that 55,932 letters went from the Colony by the San Francisco mail on the 21st ult., as against 25,662 by the previous mail in September, an increase of 109 per cent.

AN occasional correspondent, writing from Hastings under date January 28, says:—Sunday, January 27, the occasion of the opening of the new convent, was a day of special devotion in the Sacred Heart Church, Hastings. Mass at 7.30 was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Smyth. At 11 o'clock Solemn High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. Dean Kirk, of Wanganui, Rev. Father Goutenoire, of Meaneer, being deacon, and Father Piquet, of Sydney, subdeacon. After Mass Father Smyth, in the absence of his Grace the Archbishop, blessed the convent, and Very Rev. Dean Kirk preached a short sermon. At 7 o'clock Solemn Vespers were sung by Very Rev. Dean Kirk. Rev. Father Piquet preached a very instructive sermon on 'Death.'

THE following paragraph which appears in the *Stirling Journal and Advertiser* of December 7 will be read with interest by West Coast readers as evidence of the success of a young New Zealander and native of Hokitika:—'The Town Council of Stirling has conferred the freedom of the burgh on Dr. St. Leger H. Gribben, who lately returned from South Africa, with the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Hospital. Dr. Gribben, who is a native of New Zealand, was house surgeon at Stirling Royal Infirmary, and volunteered for service in South Africa. He left Stirling in March last for the seat of war. His many patients and friends will be pleased to see that this honor has been accorded him, for by his professional ability and tact Dr. Gribben gained the respect of all who knew him.' Dr. Gribben's father is Mr H. Gribben, Superintendent of the Sea View Lunatic Asylum, who is to be congratulated upon his son's promising career.

THERE was a crowded house of members of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society and their friends at the Boys' School on Wednesday night of last week (says the *Mail*) to hear a lecture by the Rev. Father Crotty, entitled 'A glimpse at London,' with limelight illustrations. The lecture occupied over two hours in delivery, in the course of which the lecturer explained his experiences in the metropolis, and also described the various sights to be seen there, his description of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the Tower of London proving very interesting. The lecture was delivered in a humorous and telling manner, and the lecturer kept his audience with him from beginning to end, a consequence of which was that the proceedings were a great success, everyone being thoroughly pleased with the evening's entertainment. The various scenes were thrown on the canvas in a manner that reflected the highest credit on Mr. F. Cooper, who manipulated the limelight apparatus. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Father Crotty for his excellent lecture.

EX-JUDGE GRESSON died at his residence, North Canterbury, on Friday morning, the anniversary of his birthday. The deceased was 92 years of age, and had been living in retirement for a considerable time. The deceased was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, in 1809. He matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took his B.A. degree. He studied with a view to the profession of a barrister, and was called to the Irish Bar in Trinity Term, 1833; but was without any intention of offering himself for practice at the time. In London and in Dublin he obtained experience in his profession, and, in conjunction with a brother barrister, published a book on Irish Equity Pleading. In 1854 he arrived in New Zealand, and later on was appointed Provincial Solicitor and Crown Prosecutor. These offices he continued to hold until December, 1857, when he accepted the office of Acting-Judge of the Southern Districts, including Wellington, Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, and Otago. He retired from the Supreme Court Bench in 1874.

THE two scholarships given annually at St. Patrick's College Wellington, tenable for two years and valued at 40 guineas each, have this year been won by Masters A. Venning and V. Geaney, of the Marist Brothers' School, Timaru. It will be remembered (says the *Timaru Herald*) that one of last year's scholarships was carried off by a pupil from the same school. That both the scholarships should have been carried off by the Marist Brothers' School reflects great credit on the school and the devoted Brothers who conduct it. We wish the winners of these valuable prizes success in their college career. Venning belongs to Timaru and Geaney to Geraldine.

THE Registrar-General, Mr. E. J. von Dadelsen, asks for the intelligent co-operation of every person in charge of a dwelling-house in bringing to a successful issue the census which will be taken on the night of Sunday, March 31. The Colony has been divided into 42 enumerators' districts, each consisting of a group of contiguous counties with their interior boroughs. The enumerators have divided their districts into sub-districts, for each of which a sub-enumerator has been or is to be selected to distribute and collect the household schedules. There will be about 850 sub-enumerators altogether. Each sub-enumerator will be provided with a map of his district, coloured to show all existing territorial divisions, such as electoral districts, counties, ridings, road and town districts, besides boroughs, and the populations of all these will be ascertained. The areas of the sub-enumerators' districts will also be marked off on the maps into small blocks, and the population of these given by the sub-enumerators, for the purpose of defining new electoral districts for the apportionment of the European representation of the people in Parliament. The particulars required by the Act respecting the people include name, sex, married or single, birthplace, length of residence in colony, religion, occupation, education, whether British subject or alien, if suffering from sickness, accident, or infirmity. The dwellings are also to be described in respect of rooms and material. Besides the information as to the population, special returns will be collected relating to all industries, manufactories, or works in the Colony, giving particulars as to the hands and power employed, value of materials operated on, produce or manufacture, value of land and buildings, machinery, and plant. Further, returns of places of worship, land and building societies, literary and scientific institutions, etc., will also be collected by enumerators from information supplied by sub-enumerators.

A TRAVELLING correspondent writes:—For some time past the clergy in Taranaki have been bringing before their respective congregations the great necessity of practically supporting the only Catholic newspaper in New Zealand. They declare with no uncertain voice that if it were not for the efforts of the TABLET in the past Catholics would not enjoy the toleration that they do now. During the last 12 months the Church had been going through a grave crisis in Australasia. First, they said, the unfortunate Slaterry came to rouse up old passions and cause bitter sectarian strife. Slaterry's departure was followed by the unearthing of a so-called 'scandal' at Stoke, where, besides other accusations a Brother was accused of a crime of the gravest possible import. And lastly the Coningham divorce case at Sydney came up for consideration. Through the able and energetic efforts of the editor of the TABLET, Slaterry's mission was a failure. Regarding the secular press generally and the Stoke prosecutions—or persecutions—it was not worthy the reports of the trials in the lower Court were headed with big black lines. And some papers had the bad form to comment upon the cases whilst they were *sub judice*. But when the Supreme Court trials came on the results were of the wrong sort—for some people and newspapers—for the black headings had disappeared, and in many cases a 'local' of three or four lines constituted the report. The editors were away to 'bark up another tree.' The speakers said that by subscribing to a Catholic newspaper a silent preacher would be in their homes. Catholics should not be satisfied by saying their prayers and going to Mass, but should so inform themselves on matters pertaining to their Church as to be able to combat accusations and slanders made against it. And one of the best weapons to place in their hands was the TABLET.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Major Murray, of the Sydney Irish Rifles, who had been engaged in active service in South Africa, has returned to Sydney where he received a hearty reception from his many friends.

A carnival in aid of St. Ambrose's Church, Brunswick, Archdiocese of Melbourne, resulted in a net profit of £700. Rev. Father E. J. Luby is parish priest.

There are 17 Catholic members of the Victorian State Parliament. The most prominent are Mr. McLean (ex-Premier), Mr. John Gavan Duffy (who was Postmaster-General in two of Turner's Cabinets), Mr. Mason (Speaker of the House), Mr. Morrissey (Minister of Agriculture), and Mr. Duggan (Minister of Lands). Mr. Trenwith's colleague for Richmond (Bennett) is another. He is the more popular of the two in the constituency and always heads the poll.

The *Freeman's Journal* reports that a pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Woollahra, on Monday, January 21, when Miss Fannie Quinn (youngest daughter of Mr. P. Quinn, of Darlinghurst, and late of Cobargo, N.S.W.) was married to Mr. John A. Griffiths (eldest son of the late Mr. Jeremiah Griffiths, of Brunnerton, New Zealand). The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, O.F.M., in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

Three of our foremost public men (writes a Melbourne correspondent) are self-made. Mr. Isaacs, who was a school teacher, had the best start of the three. He quitted educating to go into the Crown Law Department, where he laid the foundation of a brilliant career, and made himself an almost necessary Attorney-General

in any Liberal Cabinet. Mr. Peacock, who will shortly be Premier, started hard graft (10 and 11 hours a day) in a country store at the small end of his teens. Mr. Trenwith struck out manfully at 13 to get bread for himself and a younger brother. The three are members of the present Ministry. Trenwith's portfolio (Railways) was well earned. He saved the Premier, and made the Federal Treasurership a certainty for him. Bootmaking is his trade.

The several religious and educational buildings now in course of erection in the suburbs (says the *Melbourne Advertiser*), whose inauguration has been recently noticed in our columns, are being rapidly advanced by the contractors. They include St. John's Church, East Melbourne; Convent of the Good Shepherd, Abbotsford; school-hall and presbytery, West St. Kilda; presbytery, Essendon; additions to Presentation Convent, Elsternwick; school-hall Kew. Chalmers' Church, East Melbourne, has been demolished as a preparatory step to putting in the foundation of the proposed new high school for the Sisters of Charity. The new St. Vincent's Hospital, as already mentioned, will be erected on the present site as soon as plans shall have been approved for the proposed new medical charitable institution.

The Old Age Pensions Act (writes a Melbourne correspondent) has brought in the staggering number of 18,000 applications. The Act was drafted with an eye on a possible 6000, and the Premier is in somewhat of a quandary. Very many applications are, of course, not eligible; but there will probably be a large excess over 6000. That somewhere about 20,000 people of 65 years of age and upwards should be in a condition of hard poverty in this petty State of a million inhabitants is a note that sounds a loud discord in the triumph song of the nineteenth century. Steam, electricity, emancipation, liberty, science, and the most progressive of countries—and a score thousand of aged, helpless, decrepit human beings creep out of the oblivion in which they hid themselves from the public gaze to get a dole that will alleviate the sufferings of their few remaining years.

The will of the late Mr. E. T. Flanagan (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*) is perfectly consistent with his life. His purse was ever at the service of religion and charity during his life, and in death they are not neglected. The will of the deceased gentleman discloses a generous thoughtfulness in favor of those charities which he was wont always to consider during life. The various bequests are as follows: St. Mary's Cathedral Building Fund, £100; St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, £100; Good Samaritan Refuge, Tempe, £100; St. Joseph's Providence, Cumberland street, £50; Little Sisters of the Poor, Randwick, £50; Lewisham Hospital, £50; St. Joseph's Orphanage, Kincumber, £25; Good Samaritan Industrial School, Manly, £25; St. Anne's Orphanage, Liverpool, £25; Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Waratah, £25; St. Vincent's Boys' Home, Westmead, £20; St. Vincent de Paul Society, Burwood, £5. He has also devised to his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop for investment, the proceeds to be applied in establishing bursaries for the maintenance and education of students for the priesthood at St. Patrick's College, Manly, the sum of £2200.

As announced in a recent issue, the Very Rev. J. Dunne, V.G., received the majority of votes of the clergy for the See of Bathurst. The nominations will be forwarded to the Holy See. Father Dunne is a native of Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland. He studied at All Hallows College, Dublin, and was a class-fellow of Archbishop O'Reilly, of Adelaide. When quite a young man Father Dunne was ordained priest. He arrived in New South Wales about thirty years ago, and has been known throughout the diocese as an active, self-sacrificing, and zealous priest. His first charge was Dubbo, and while there he was primarily responsible for the fine Catholic church and convent buildings. On the appointment in 1885 of the late Right Rev. Dr. Byrne to the Catholic Bishopric of Bathurst, Father Dunne was invited by the newly-made prelate to become Administrator of Bathurst. In January, 1896, he was made Vicar-General, his pastorate having been marked by the erection of churches, convents, and schools. He is mainly responsible for the Patrician Brothers' Monastery, the additions and completion of SS. Michael and John's Cathedral, which embraces the new sanatorium, and the splendid brick church and convent at Perth. After laboring in Bathurst for some years as Vicar-General, he asked his late Bishop to allow him to return to Dubbo, so that he might undertake to wipe out the debt of £3500 remaining on church buildings. This he succeeded in doing, and also in effecting substantial additions and improvements to the Dubbo convent. He remained in Dubbo about three years and returned to Bathurst to relieve the late Bishop Byrne, when the latter's health commenced to fail him. It is understood that the selection has given general satisfaction amongst the priests of the diocese and his people.

THE MEANING OF THE WORD LIBERTY.

MR. RUSKIN was of the opinion that what is called liberty is often the worst sort of slavery, and that obedience is one of the most beautiful things in the world. To be obedient, he says, was one of the first lessons he ever learned; and he tells us about it in these characteristic words:

'One evening, when I was yet in my nurse's arms, I wanted to touch the tea-urn, which was boiling merrily. It was an early taste for bronzes, I suppose, but I was resolute about it. My mother bade me keep my fingers back: I insisted on putting them forward. My nurse would have taken me away from the urn, but my mother said: "Let him touch it, nurse." So I touched it, and that was my first lesson in the meaning of the word liberty. It was the first piece of liberty. It was the first piece of liberty I got and the last which for some time I asked.'

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Boarders.—All Intern Pupils, 40 guineas per annum ; Entrance Fee (payable once only), 3 guineas.

Day Scholars.—Preparatory School, 6 guineas per annum College, 9 guineas per annum.

Extras.—Music, 8 guineas per annum ; Drawing, 3 guineas per annum ; Shorthand, 3 guineas per annum ; Washing, 1 guinea per annum ; Stationery, comprising use of copybooks, letter paper, etc., 1 guinea per annum.

A charge of 9 guineas per annum extra is made for day scholars who dine at the College.

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in favour of brothers, whether boarders or day scholars.

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

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

N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term : 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.

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

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NOTICE.

Copies of "THE ORANGE SOCIETY," by the REV. FATHER CLEARY, can be had from the TABLET Office. Price, 1s 3d ; per post, 1s 8d.

NOTICE.

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

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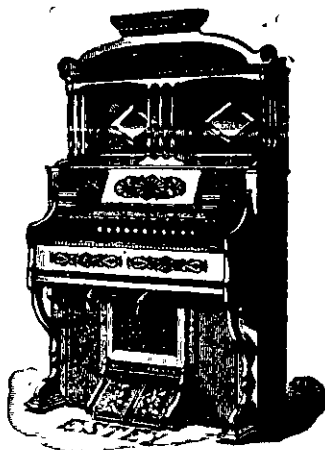
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The Storyteller.

A WINSOME MAID.

(Conclusion.)

But it was hard work. Now she had the wind in her teeth, and she made but little headway. Still she struggled bravely on, and was gradually approaching the landing-stage when a big wave struck the side of the boat and she staggered and almost fell from her seat. In an instant she recovered herself and sat up breathless and alarmed. Then, suddenly, a cry escaped her trembling lips. One of the oars had slipped from her grasp, and the boat was soon being whirled away before the storm, completely beyond her control.

Upon the opposite bank, gazing out across the lake, stood a tall broad-shouldered young man, his hands behind his back, his hat well down over his eyes.

'I have not courage to present or introduce myself,' he murmured, his eyes fixed upon the old house, just visible through the trees. 'I'd like to make their acquaintance, but would rather they did not know any more than—'

He uttered a cry of horror.

'A boat! My God! She will be lost!'

Then, running forward with the utmost speed, he sprang down upon a grassy ledge, not a foot from the water, and facing the girl as she was carried helplessly along, he shouted at the top of his voice:

'A rope—throw it to me—if you can.'

Sheila heard and comprehended, but the pitiless wind bore her madly on. Still, her presence of mind did not forsake her, and, groping round the bottom of the boat, she soon found what he had asked for.

'It's useless, I fear,' she murmured. 'He could never overtake me now. Death stares me in the face. My God, mercy! Mary, help me! Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit!' And she closed her eyes with a sigh.

But as she breathed her prayer another squall swept up the lake from the opposite direction, and the boat was tossed back, then landed upon a sand-bank about twenty yards from the shore.

Quick! cried the young man. 'Another instant and you may be whirled off again. Fasten the rope to the seat and throw it to me.'

White and resolute, Sheila stood up and following his instructions implicitly, sent the rope flying through the air.

Very dexterously he caught it and without much trouble hauled the boat up to the bank, then, bending, caught her hand and assisted her on to the grass.

'Thank you,' she said, looking at him, her beautiful clear eyes full of deep gratitude. 'You have saved my life.'

'With God's help, yes,' he answered. 'You were certainly in a bad way. It was rash to go out boating by yourself in such uncertain weather.'

'Yes, but it seemed quite settled when I left home. And I did not mean to go far.'

He smiled. 'One's intentions count for little against such a wind.'

'Very little,' she said quietly. 'Thank you for your timely aid—so much.'

'Not at all.'

Her manner had grown colder, more dignified, and he glanced at her uneasily. Did she mean to suggest that he should leave her?

'I don't like to go till I see you safely home,' he said. 'My name is George Lyons. I am a guest of the parish priest, Father Tom Ryan. Of course you know him?'

She smiled as she looked up at him, and he felt that he had never seen such a beautiful girl.

'Everyone round here knows and loves Father Tom,' she replied. 'I have known him all my life. My name is Sheila Burke. I live with my mother at Leamont. He may have mentioned us to you.'

'Indeed he has, frequently. May I escort you home and pay my respects to Mrs. Burke?'

'Certainly,' she cried gaily. 'I feel that we have been introduced, and my mother will long to thank and bless you when she hears what you have done for me. See, there is Leamont shining through the trees. Across the lake it is very near, but we must walk round some miles to it now.'

Then, leaving the boat high and dry upon the bank, the young people struck out together through the fields.

Mrs. Burke, who had spent an anxious morning, received her daughter with open arms, and thanked and welcomed George Lyons most warmly.

'Father Tom has been here and he was telling me about you,' she cried, wringing his hand. 'He says you love Ireland and the Irish, so I was prepared to like you when you came. But your goodness to my Sheila makes you doubly welcome, and I feel I can never thank you enough. Were you ever in Ireland before?'

'Never. All my life has been spent in Australia. But my parents were Irish, and taught me to know and love the old country.'

'I'm glad of that.'

'If you've live in Australia,' began Sheila. Then she stopped short with a quick blush.

'Yes,' he replied, smiling. 'I'm ready to answer any questions.'

'Oh, I was going to ask rather a silly one—if, as you came from Australia, you had ever met my uncle, Mr. Myles Burke? But then Australia is an immense country. And so—'

'It is immense,' he answered gravely. 'But I have met your uncle, Mr. Burke.'

'Oh! And his adopted son?'

A curious expression flitted across the young man's face, and he looked quickly away as he said:

'And his adopted son.'

'Is he nice?'

'I—' He reddened slightly. 'I hardly know. At least—I'd rather not say.'

'That'—Sheila's face clouded—'does not speak well for him, I'm afraid. And I'm sorry, for as you perhaps know, when my uncle dies he succeeds to this place.'

'Yes, I know, I—' He hesitated. But pray do not allow me to prejudice you against him. Some people, I believe, like him very—at least, fairly well.'

Sheila laughed.

'You are not enthusiastic. And after all we need not care whether he is nice or not. My uncle seems to love him.'

'Yes, warmly, that he does. And he is devoted heart and soul to him.'

'That is in his favor.'

'Perhaps. But he would be a brute if he did not love the man who has been father, benefactor, friend—everything to him.'

'You speak warmly,' said Mrs. Burke. 'And I must say I agree with you.'

'I speak as I feel,' he said, rising from his seat. 'And now I must hurry away. I have promised to be back to lunch with Father Tom. May I come over again to-morrow and see something of the place?'

'Certainly. You'll be welcome. Sheila will show you round.'

'With pleasure,' the girl answered. 'But come early. The afternoon is to be devoted to the school children, to whom my aunt, Mrs. Walker, is standing a tea, in honor of St. Patrick's Day. We are to have romps and games in the park and a grand spread in the coach-house afterwards.'

'How delightful! May I come up and help?'

'Certainly, if you will. Father Tom is, of course coming.'

'Good. Then I shall be sure to accompany him. But I'll come also in the morning, if I may.'

'You will be most welcome.'

'Thank you. Good-by.' And taking up his hat he went away.

* * *

Early next morning George Lyons strolled up the long winding avenue that led to Leamont. 'I am not sure that I am right—and yet how easy I've drifted into it,' he said, a troubled look in his handsome eyes. 'And it was his wish. From the moment I made the acquaintance of Father Ryan in Switzerland that summer and he invited me to pay him a visit, he never rested till I accepted it. He wished us to meet: to know each other; hoped—She's very beautiful, very charming—fit to be a queen; while I—She must surely have a high ideal! She is so good, so noble. How dare I venture to—My God! he'll be a lucky man who wins her love—lucky indeed.'

And sighing heavily, he stood still for a moment, gazing up through the leafless trees at the clear, blue sky; then with a smile strode briskly on.

At the entrance to the garden he found Sheila talking to one of the men. She was simply attired in a dark-blue serge skirt and coat, a pink flannel blouse, and a plain straw hat. Yet as the sun fell upon her golden brown hair and slim, lithe figure she made, thought Lyons, one of the most beautiful pictures he had ever seen.

'She is far beyond anything I ever dreamed of or expected,' he murmured. 'Neither Father Tom nor her photograph spoke half the truth.'

'Good morning, Mr. Lyons,' cried Sheila, stepping forward to meet him, her eyes shining with health and happiness, her sweet face wreathed in smiles. 'I have been giving directions about our tea-party. Isn't it delightful that the day is so fine?'

'Yes. Everything will go off better.'

'I should think so. Poor mites! A wet afternoon would spoil all. But the weather has been steadily improving since yesterday. Even the lake would be safe now.'

'Yes,' eagerly. 'Shall we go for a row?'

'No, thanks; not at present. I must play the part of show-woman, or my mother would not be pleased. This is the garden.' And she led the way into a big, high-walled garden, where vegetables and all kinds of old-fashioned flowers grew together in sweet profusion. 'Isn't it nice?'

'Perfectly beautiful,' he murmured, stealing surreptitious glances at the girl's rounded cheek and delicately regular profile. 'But what an awful brute your uncle's heir will feel if you and Mr. Burke insist on leaving your home on his account!'

Sheila turned and looked at him with a faint smile.

'It will not be a case of insisting. We shall be expected to go.'

'Oh, no; I'm sure he would never wish or expect you to do such a thing.'

'He's a stranger, and will not care.'

'I am convinced he'll care—a great deal. Couldn't it be arranged that you and Mrs. Burke could stay and—'

'That is a question I do not think we need discuss,' said the girl with cold dignity.

'Excuse me if I presumed too far.' Lyons reddened to the roots of his hair. 'But I didn't mean that I—only—'

'You meant kindly, I am sure; so pray say no more,' Sheila said gently. 'But my mother and I are resigned to what we know is right and natural. My uncle has been most generous in allowing us to remain on here; but when he dies we shall go willingly to a little cottage near.'

'Let us pray that Mr. Burke may live for many long years, and then, perhaps, it will not matter so much—in fact, not at all—to you.'

'I cannot see what difference the years could make to me.'

'You may—excuse me saying so—but you may marry.'

'That,' she answered quietly, and stooping to gather some golden daffodils as he spoke, 'is not probable.'

'Are you so hard to please, then?'

She laughed lightly.

'Oh, no. But this is not what one would call a marrying country. Men are few and far between about here, Mr. Lyons; and my mother and I do not mix much in the gay world.'

So I heard from Father Tom, 'You are fond of the country?'

'Yes. It suits my mother.'

'You are a devoted daughter, Miss Burke.'

'I love my mother,' she said simply, then passed on through the garden and out into the stable-yard.

'These stalls were once filled with horses,' she said, a little sadly. 'This small pony represents the whole of our stud now.'

'A sturdy fellow,' he said, an expression half shame, half annoyance, creeping over his face, 'but not worthy to be the only occupant of these stables. Your uncle and—and his heir neglect you, Miss Burke.'

'You must not say that,' she replied quickly. 'Uncle has been away for years and years, and forgets the place. His heir is a stranger. By-the-bye, what is his name? It may seem odd to you, but we never heard it.'

'It does not seem odd to me, because I knew before I came here that you had never heard it. His name is the same as mine—George Lyons.'

'Indeed! Is he a relative?'

'Yes. A very near relative.'

'Come; that's pleasant news,' cried Sheila gaily. 'I don't feel as if he were altogether a stranger now.'

'Thank you,' he said, well pleased at the gracefully-implied compliment. 'I am much obliged.'

The tea-party that afternoon was an immense success, and the fun and merriment were delightful to behold.

This happy intercourse went on for some months, and then suddenly George Lyons was called away.

'The illness of one dear to me obliges me to go,' he wrote to Mrs. Burke. 'But I trust you and Miss Sheila will not forget me, but think of me kindly and often during my absence.'

'That we are sure to do,' sighed Mrs. Burke, 'for we shall miss him terribly. Sha'n't we, dear?'

'Terribly,' Sheila answered. And turning away she hurried out of the room. In the hall she paused, and a sob escaped her.

'Gone? Is it possible? Without a word. And last night I fancied— But, flushing to the roots of her hair, 'I was mistaken—horribly, bitterly mistaken.'

The days and weeks that followed were brilliantly fine and warm. Such a summer had rarely been known; but Sheila was absorbed and preoccupied. She took no heed of the flowers; scarcely noticed the golden plums or dainty apricots. Her heart was sad, her spirits depressed, and when away from her mother she was frequently in tears.

Still she did not neglect her work among the poor, nor her visits to the church.

'Miss Sheila will surely be a nun,' the people would say when they saw her kneeling wrapt in prayer before the Blessed Sacrament. 'God bless us, but she'll be the cruel loss to us entirely. But sure His holy will be done.'

However, pious as Sheila was, the convent was not what God intended for her, and so the people learned to their joy before very long.

When George Lyons had been gone some five or six months, Mrs. Burke one day received a telegram from London announcing the death of her brother-in-law.

'Poor fellow! God be merciful to him. May he rest in peace!' she cried. 'But, oh, Sheila, his death will make a great difference to us.'

'Great, indeed,' Sheila was very pale. 'We must leave this at once, mother. From what I have heard this George Lyons is not too nice.'

'Very unlike his namesake,' Mrs. Burke sighed. 'It is certainly strange that their names should be the same. I often wondered Sheila—'

But Sheila was gone. And when she returned to the drawing-room a few hours later her mother saw with pain that she had been weeping bitterly.

That she and her mother should get away from Leamont before Mr. Burke's heir appeared upon the scene was now Sheila's most earnest wish, and without delay she rented a cottage about a mile from Coote-hill.

A fortnight elapsed, and nothing was heard from either the heir or his solicitors.

'Once to-morrow is over we'll pack up and go,' decided Sheila on Christmas Eve, as she walked briskly home through the wood. 'He may come suddenly and expect to find us gone. Dear old home! 'Tis sad to think it is our last Christmas here. And, oh! how strange it is that another George Lyons should have come into my life, my thoughts. Will he—the first—ever return? Yes, as a friend, perhaps, of this man's. And I—oh! how shall I meet him? How greet him as an acquaintance? God help me; it will be hard, but it must be done.'

Overhead the sky was blue and cloudless. There was a slight touch of frost in the air, but the sun shone brightly, and one might have fancied it was a day in early spring, instead of Christmas Eve. Here and there a robin or a thrush piped merrily on branch or twig. Little brown rabbits crept out from the under-

wood and came up close to her feet, apparently unconscious of her presence.

For some moments all was still, and then there was a scouring and a scampering, and the little creatures beat a hasty retreat as footsteps were heard in the distance.

Sheila smiled, then glanced round to see who was coming. But no one was visible, and she sank back with a sigh, and covered her face with her hands.

But presently footsteps were heard again, this time close by; and before Sheila had time to move or to realise what had happened she found herself face to face with George Lyons, felt her hand in his, heard his voice, as in a dream.

Miss Burke, Sheila, you are in trouble,' he cried.

'Yes. My uncle, I dare say you have heard, is dead. We, her voice trembled, 'must leave Leamont.'

'Yes; I know—that is—Sheila, I have come to-day to ask you a question and to make a confession.'

The girl started and her color deepened. Without daring to raise her eyes she said:—

'A question? A confession? What can they be?'

'Can't you guess? Don't you know that I love you? Sheila, can you—will you be my wife?'

For a moment the girl made no reply. Her heart beat quickly, and her lips quivered. Then, looking up with a shy glance, she laid her hand in his.

'Yes,' she said simply, 'I will be your wife. I do love you dearly.'

'God bless you.' He caught her hand and carried it to his lips. 'And now for my confession. Sheila, I have won your love on false pretences. I—'

She looked up, startled.

'I led you to suppose that there were two men called George Lyons. There is only one—'

'Then you—'

'I am that one—your uncle's adopted son. Can you forgive my deception and love me still?'

'But why did you deceive us?'

'I can hardly tell. I came here at your uncle's wish to make your acquaintance; met you accidentally, and loved you.'

'But Father Tom, did he, too—'

'No. I met him in Switzerland, and he knew me only as George Lyons—never guessed that I had any connection with your Leamont.'

'Leamont! Why, it is yours, George!'

'Yes, and yours. My darling, neither you nor your mother need ever leave your home now. Your uncle knew that I loved you and hoped that you might perhaps love me in return. I told him everything at the beginning of that last illness that kept me so long away from you. He was delighted, and his great desire was to see us happy at Leamont together. God willed otherwise, and took him to himself. But, Sheila, you are weeping. Are you not happy, sweetheart?'

'Happy?' she cried, smiling through her tears. 'Glory be to God on high. I thought—I believed this would be the saddest Christmas of my life; and now—oh, George!' with a bright blush, 'you have made it the happiest.'

Thus were Sheila's prayers answered, her vows fulfilled. Adhering firmly and unselfishly to the path of duty, she attained a happiness greater than anything she had ever imagined possible—life with her husband and mother in her own beautiful home, in the country that she loved—CLARA MULHOLLAND, in the *Catholic Home Annual*.

The Catholic World.

AUSTRIA.—The Proposed Catholic University.—The newly-elected Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg, Mgr. Katschthaler, announces the results of the recent Conference of the Episcopal Committee in Vienna regarding the projected Catholic University for Austria. The Bishops have formed a sub-committee, consisting of the Prince-Archbishop of Prague, the Prince-Archbishop-elect of Salzburg, and the Bishop of St. Pölten, to take immediate practical steps towards the opening of the free Catholic University at Salzburg. The various Bishops are invited to select one or two representatives of their respective dioceses to help forward the undertaking locally and to collect funds.

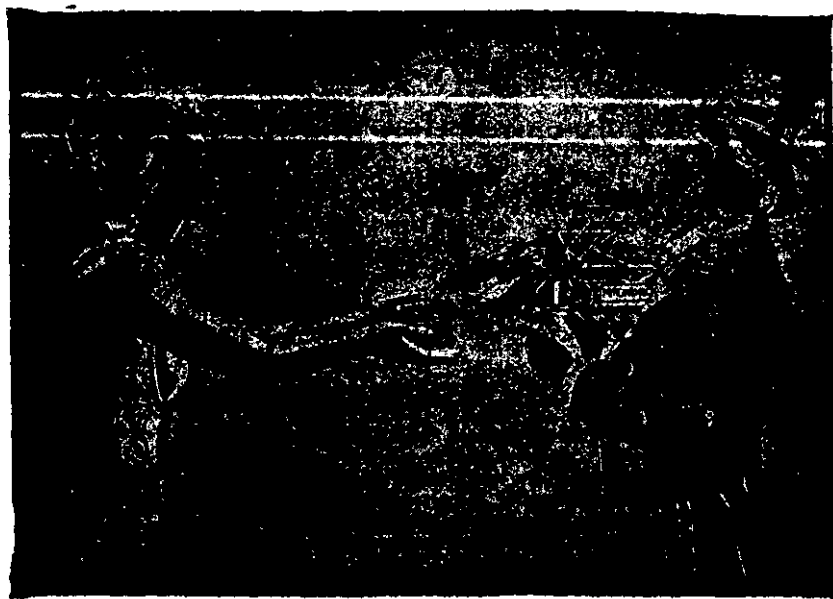
ENGLAND.—Decorations in Connection with the Holy Year.—Mr. John Millar, of Slough, Bucks, has received from Rome a special decoration in recognition of his services in connection with the Pilgrimage of the Holy Year. There has been conferred upon him the Order of the Cross of Merit, and a similar honor has been transmitted to the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, Mr. V. M. Dunford, K.S.G., Father Bannin, of the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, and Father Clemente, the representatives in England of the International Committee of Pilgrimages. The badge, silver cross, and certificate have been transmitted to each of the recipients through Count Acquederni, president of the International Committee, Bologna. Mr. Millar is a native of Cushendall, County Antrim, and is attached to the Inland Revenue Service, in which capacity he resided for some years in Belfast.

Profession of a Nun.—At the Convent of the Cross, Boscombe Park, Bournemouth, recently, Miss Mary Kelly, eldest daughter of Mr. Terence Kelly, J.P., Palmerston road, Dublin, made her profession. This young lady took her vows as a religious of the Holy Cross at the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Cahill, Bishop of Portsmouth. The parents, brothers, and sisters of the young nun, together with a number of friends, were present at the ceremony.

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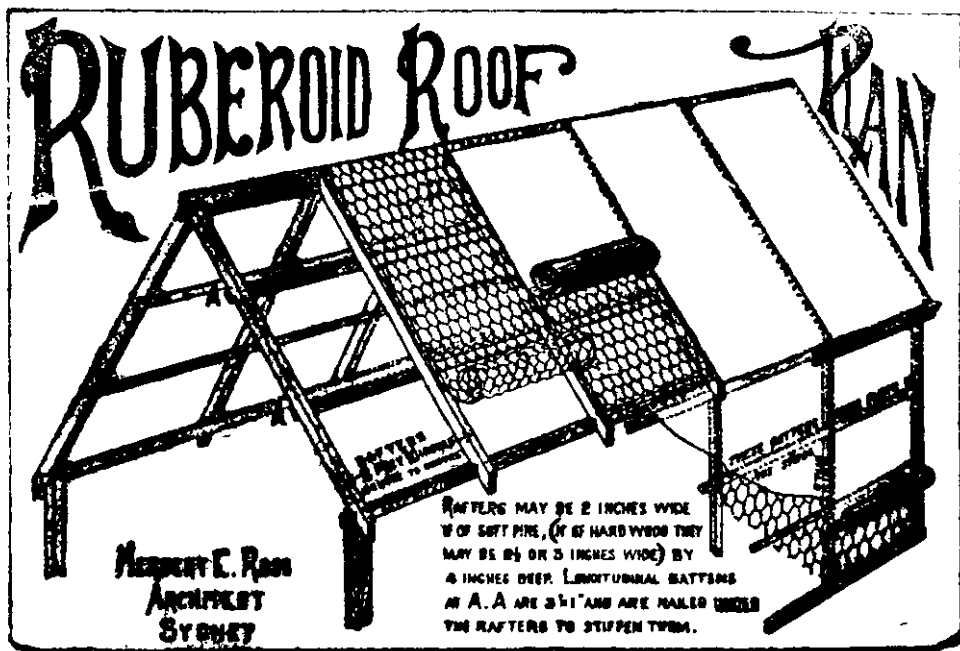
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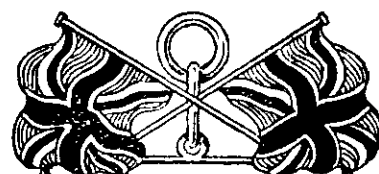
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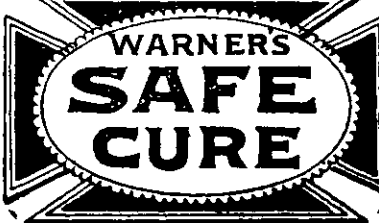
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Proprietor.

Gift of a Pulpit.—On Sunday morning, December 16, a new carved oak pulpit was opened in St. Michael's Catholic Church, Westmorland road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The pulpit is the gift of the congregation to Canon Dunn, to celebrate his silver jubilee as a priest.

Cardinal Vaughan's Niece becomes a Nun.—Cardinal Vaughan spent Monday, December 17, in Suffolk at St. Mary's Abbey, a convent of Benedictine nuns. The occasion of the Cardinal's visit was the reception of the Benedictine habit by his niece. The young nun, known in the world as Miss May Vaughan, is the second daughter of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield. She is one of six brothers and sisters, of whom three have already given themselves to the Church.

Revivals of Old Church Music.—During the last few years (says a Home exchange) the congregation of the Oratory at Brompton has distinguished itself by the interesting series of revivals of old Church music given during Lent and Advent. Two Masses of William Byrd's have already been heard of at Brompton, and during Advent the music on Sundays at High Mass consisted of a four-part Mass by Thomas Tallis, one of the greatest of the Elizabethan school of composers. Tallis's Mass has never previously been heard in London. It has been edited (from a contemporary manuscript in the British Museum) by Mr R. R. Terry, the choir-master of the Benedictine Abbey at Downside, where it was first performed last Lent.

FRANCE.—A Paltry Offence.—Cardinal Langénieux, Archbishop of Rheims, together with several of his clergy, was summoned some weeks ago for having disobeyed a sudden order issued by the Mayor on the eve of the 'Jour des Morts,' forbidding the usual religious procession to the cemetery. This prohibition was issued on the strength of a general proclamation promulgated in 1879, from which, however, the procession of All Souls' Day had always been excluded. After the hearing of the case the 'Juge de paix' postponed judgment for a fortnight. He has now delivered his sentence, which inflicts a fine of two francs on the Cardinal-Archbishop, and a fine of half that amount on the clergy who accompanied him. His Eminence did not appear in person, but was represented by the Abbe Comptant, his Vicar-General.

ITALY.—A Cardinal Threatened.—Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, received threatening letters from Anarchists while on a tour through his diocese. The Cardinal was escorted by gendarmes to Milan.

PORTUGAL.—An Act of Courtesy.—An act of courtesy on the part of a British admiral is related in the London papers of December 12. The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Lisbon says that Saturday, December 8, being the fête of the Patroness of Portugal, Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, the usual ceremonial was held at the Church of the Sacred See. The correspondent adds, 'Admiral Rawson and the British naval officers accompanied the

King and Queen to the church and attended Mass. When the Papal blessing was pronounced the British warships fired a salute, thus imitating the custom of the Portuguese ships in the Tagus. This graceful act was very favorably commented on.'

ROME.—The Irish Christian Brothers.—During the stay of Cardinal Logue in Rome the Irish Christian Brothers, who recently founded a flourishing commercial school in the Eternal City, had the honor of presenting about 100 of their pupils to the Primate of Ireland. His Eminence, who was surrounded by Monsignor Stonor, Kelly, Adami, Angeli, Zonghi, Father de Mandato, S.J., Chevalier Christmas, and other personages, addressed the pupils, encouraging them to persevere especially in the study of modern languages, the knowledge of which is so indispensable in these practical times, and reminding them of the gratitude they owe to their teachers, and above all to the Sovereign Pontiff, the friend of learning and the Mæcenæas of studious youth. After the Cardinal's eloquent address, which was greatly applauded, a select musical programme was rendered under the able direction of Maestro Margottini. The reception, which was characterised by great cordiality, was brought to a close by Benediction imparted by his Eminence, who expressed the greatest satisfaction with the manner in which the new Irish institution in Rome is progressing.

The Health of the Pope.—Writing a few days before Christmas the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—Leo XIII. has expressed a strong desire to celebrate Mass at midnight on the 31st inst., but his doctor is quite against the idea, fearing that it would be too much for his advanced age and weakness. Should, however, his Holiness be able to carry out his idea, it is asserted that on that special occasion he will use the golden chalice which will be presented to him by the English Catholics. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that the great function of the closing of the Holy Door on Christmas Eve will be conducted by the Pope personally, with all the usual pomp.

Colonial Students at the Propaganda College.—The Rome correspondent of the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*, writing with reference to the results of the Scholastic year at many of the colleges in the Eternal City, says:—'At that of Propaganda, the Cardinal-Prefect of this Congregation, Cardinal Ledochowski, presided over the premiation, which was a solemn transaction, as all great academic performances are. The first name is that of a New Zealander, Dr. Kennedy, a student of Propaganda, who received the doctorate in theology; the first bachelor in theology is another New Zealander, Mr. Daniel Buckley, a student of Propaganda; the fifth in the same honor is Mr. John Kavanagh, of Maitland, also a student of Propaganda, or, to speak more correctly, of the Urban College. Mr. Heath, of the Diocese of Bathurst, another student of the Urban College was *laudatus*, or commended, in Sacred Scripture; Mr. MacDonnell, of the Diocese of Christchurch, student of the same college, was commended in the highest terms in dogmatic theology; Mr. Carroll, of the Diocese of Wilcannia, a student of the

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

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

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favourably known in connection with its management. We need
hardly assure our Friends and the General Public that we will make
the CRITERION a really comfortable home for COMMERCIAL
MEN and TRAVELLERS.

IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR
AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am com-
pelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest
in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal
support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak
continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel
sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in
the Colony.
JAMES LISTON.

Urban, was praised in the same subject. Another Urban student, Mr. John Kavanagh, of the Diocese of Maitland, carried off the first prize in *De Locis Theologicis*, where Mr. Buckley, a New Zealand student of the College, was *proxime accessit*, or nearest-arrived; and Mr. Burke, another Urban student, was the first *laudatus*, or commended. In moral theology, a Sandhurst student of the College, Mr. O'Byrne, was *proxime accessit*; a Bathurst Urban student, Mr. Heath, *laudatus*; and a student of the same for the Diocese of Christchurch, Mr. MacDonnell, also *laudatus*. Mr. Kavanagh, of Maitland and the same college, was *proxime accessit* in Church history, and attained the same honor in Canon Law and again in Liturgy, in which last subject Mr. Buckley, the New Zealander mentioned above, was highly commended, and Mr. Burke, of the Diocese of Perth, *laudatus*. Mr. Buckley attained the same distinction in Sacred Archaeology, as did also Mr. Kavanagh, of Maitland, where Mr. Burke, just mentioned, was *laudatus*.

His Holiness again under the Surgeon's Knife.—On December 6 Pope Leo XIII. again submitted to the surgeon's knife, being operated upon for the removal of a small tumor under the arm. This operation had been decided upon as necessary to prolong the life of the venerable Pontiff. Dr. Mazzoni directed the operation. In a few minutes a bulletin was handed out to members of the Papal household, who were anxiously waiting at the door. This stated that the small tumor under the arm had been removed without great difficulty. The Pope had borne up well under the ordeal. There was great rejoicing at the statement that the conditions were favorable for complete recovery.

A Souvenir of the Holy Year.—Perhaps the most interesting souvenir in connection with the present 'Anno Santo' will come from the magnificent collection of groups of different pilgrims taken by the Papal photographer, Chev. de Fredericis. This gentleman, who is a veritable artist of the camera, has photographed free of charge several hundred groups of pilgrims from every part of the world, each in their distinctive costumes, and intends to present the Holy Father with the complete collection, which will form a sort of photographic history of the jubilee year pilgrimages. Looking over these interesting pictures it is more easy to form an exact conception of the number, variety, and importance of the pilgrimages than by perusing mere statistics, and this compendium of the ethnographic characteristics of every race and nation in the world gives us an approximate idea of the essentially catholic character of the true Church, which unites in its motherly embrace the children of every clime.

The Holy Father and the Index.—As I informed you in a previous letter (writes a Rome correspondent) the Sacred Congregation of the Index recently published a new list of prohibited books. It is not generally known that the Holy Father personally revised the existing catalogue of the Index, and expunged therefrom the titles of no fewer than 3000 works which had hitherto been condemned. In the course of time many books which under previously existing circumstances were justly considered dangerous reading, became quite harmless, so that it would have been a useless rigor to comprise them in the Index. This is another instance of the wise liberality of Leo XIII.'s ideas and of the marvellous activity of the aged Pontiff who, in the midst of the numerous and important cares of his exalted position, still finds time to give attention to the minutest details having reference to the spiritual welfare of the flock confided to his care.

UNITED STATES.—A Millionaire Acts as Waiter.—With a big white apron tied around his waist Mr. John D. Crimmins, the millionaire contractor of New York, on Christmas Day acted as the host to the 300 inmates of the Home for Aged Persons, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. It has been Mr. Crimmins's custom for the last four years to give a Christmas treat to the institution. There was plenty of turkey, chicken, roast beef, and eatables. Mr. Crimmins's three sons and four daughters aided him in waiting on the tables. Mr. Crimmins was greeted on every side with 'God bless you' when the dinner came to an end, and the three cheers which were proposed for him were given with all the strength the feeble voices could muster.

Death of a Popular Priest.—An American exchange reports, with regard to the death of the Vicar-General (Very Rev. Father Barry), of Concord, New Hampshire, that on Sunday, November 18, in all the 12 Protestant churches of the city, reference was made to the demise of the beloved priest. In some of the churches mention of the loss was made in prayer, while in others short addresses were made. In the First Unitarian Church an entire memorial service was held. At this church a series of resolutions were passed unanimously and ordered to be placed upon the records of the church. The Hon. James O. Lyford, naval officer of Boston, who attends this church, gave a half-hour's tribute to the memory of Father Barry. Special prayers and an address were given at the Episcopal Church. The body lay in state from two o'clock on Sunday afternoon until 10 in the evening, and it is estimated that 2000 Protestants entered the church to view the remains. The priest who earned such general esteem must indeed have been a power for good. The tribute paid to him is honorable alike to his memory and to the Christian sentiments of those by whom it was accorded.

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.—.

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

FARMING IN RHODESIA.

The endeavor of the British South African Chartered Company, who are promiscuously advertising in the Sydney papers, to secure Australian settlers for Rhodesia (says the *Freeman's Journal*) is not likely to meet with great success when the real worth of the company's offer becomes known. Interesting reference to the subject is contained in a letter recently received by Mr. E. Cuffin, from Sergeant-Major William Spooner, who left Melbourne in the last Bushmen's Contingent as a lance corporal. The writer summarises the company's terms in the following manner:—

'A settler is given an area of about 3000 acres on which he has to pay survey fees, etc. He receives £2 5s per annum, in consideration of which he becomes a military subject. He also receives 5s a day for such parades as he may attend. Fifty head of cattle are handed to him, and he contracts to either work the purchase money off on the shares system, or to pay it off in instalments.'

These conditions, says the writer, may sound very tempting to a Victorian farmer, but to the initiated they are but a delusion. Granting that Rhodesia is a cattle country, it must be remembered that the animals die from every known and unknown disease. Bullocks die in the yoke, and cows die while being milked. Cattle-raising, which was a 'going concern' before the rebellion of 1896 and the rinderpest, has been reduced to a struggling stage. It will, he adds, be many years before the country is anything like adequately stocked.

In another portion of the letter the writer states that the southern part of Rhodesia is well watered and adapted to stock-raising, and in a less degree is suited for agriculture. Cattle, sheep, and goats would do very well if it were not for the dire diseases from which they suffer. Horses also are very liable to contract mortal complaints unless properly stabled, 90 per cent. dying before being in the country 12 months. Pigs thrive well, and so far have shown no disease. Poultry, on the other hand, are subject to a complaint called 'poultry cholera.' To the writer's personal knowledge, one farmer lost 60 full-grown fowls in a night. Experiments that have been made up give hope of the ultimate discovery of a means of preventing the high mortality amongst animals and birds by means of inoculation. In regard to agriculture, mealies (which realise 23s and upwards per bag), Kaffir corn and other native cereals, as well as potatoes and pumpkins, grow in the rainy season without irrigation. Potatoes sell at 3d to 8d per lb, in a good market. Wheat grows well under irrigation. Grass is very good, but dries up on the highlands towards the end of May. The first rains fall in October, and are usually succeeded by a month or six weeks of fine weather. The rains recommence in November or December, and continue, with occasional dry spells, until the end of March or April. The temperature is very hot in summer—anything up to 130deg in the shade.

WAS IT A COMPLIMENT?

Mr. Michael Davitt tells some curious stories of General De Wet with whom he discussed the campaign. After hearing many caustic opinions, M. Davitt asked him what he thought of General French, 'Ah,' said De Wet, with a change of tone, 'he is the one Boer General in the British Army.'

TAXING THE CAPITALISTS.

The Transvaal war (says the *Catholic Times*) is apparently by no means over, and if the guerillas are as formidable to us as France found them to be in Spain, Mexico, and Algeria, and Spain lately in Cuba, and as America now finds them to be in the Philippines, the war may drag on for years. Already there is a huge bill to pay, and the nation naturally expects that the Transvaal capitalists shall be made to help to pay it. Of course these gentlemen object, but we think the people of the country, which has sacrificed blood and lives, will sternly demand that the mine-holders shall be taxed to meet the expenditure already incurred. The capitalists would be delighted if the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid no embargo on the gold output, and if the Secretary for the Colonies granted them cheap native labor. We trust, and the nation trusts, that both these officials will do their duty. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach must get as much money as he can from the mines, in order to pay the bill now due for the maintenance of the army which secured possession of them. And Mr. Chamberlain must prevent the miserable natives from being exploited by crafty companies which desire forced labor, little disguised from slave labor, in order to cheapen prices. The people of Great Britain will not tolerate any system of control over the native population of South Africa that would hand those defenceless people to the tender mercies of capitalists who value them merely for the work they can be made, willingly or unwillingly, to perform.

AN ESTIMATE OF GENERAL BULLER.

There was something blunt and frank about General Buller's despatches, and there is an honest ring about his speeches (says the *Belfast Weekly*) that contrasts well with Lord Robert's magniloquent despatches over the occasional capture of a baker's dozen of Boers. Why Buller has returned is perhaps not quite clear to the man in the street, but the man who is not in the street knows, according to the *New Age*, that he returns because Mr. Rhodes desires it. General Buller has very many friends, but he is an honest man, and Mr. Rhodes does not find an honest man very valuable as an Imperial asset. When at last the history of this war comes to be written one of the very few names that will come out with credit will be that of the man who frankly confessed to defeat, who spoke generously of a brave enemy, and who refused to rehabilitate himself by 'faking' a despatch. It was a greater thing to do and a harder thing to do than the relief of Ladysmith.

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MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS
FOR MAKING **NON-INTOXICATING BEER**

The most palatable thirst-quenching, refreshing, animating tonic drink producible.
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IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 5 gallons. Of all Grocers & Butchers.
Sample Bottle Free 5 Stamps. 4 for 15 Stamps.
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A Lady writes:—"The bottle of Ginger Wine Essence made several bottles of most delicious wine."
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Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A 4. bottle makes 5 gallons. Sample bottle post free for 15 stamps. Agents wanted everywhere.

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(late of Gridiron Hotel).

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CHALLENGES THE MARKET.

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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.

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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.

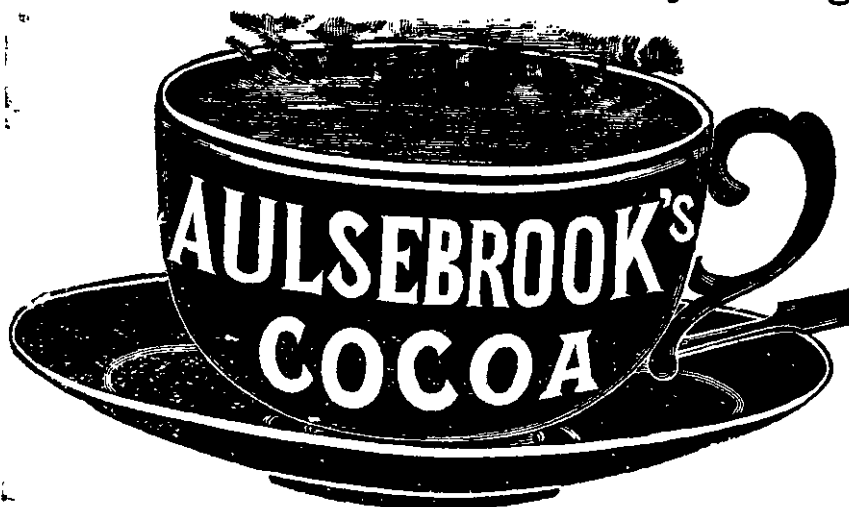
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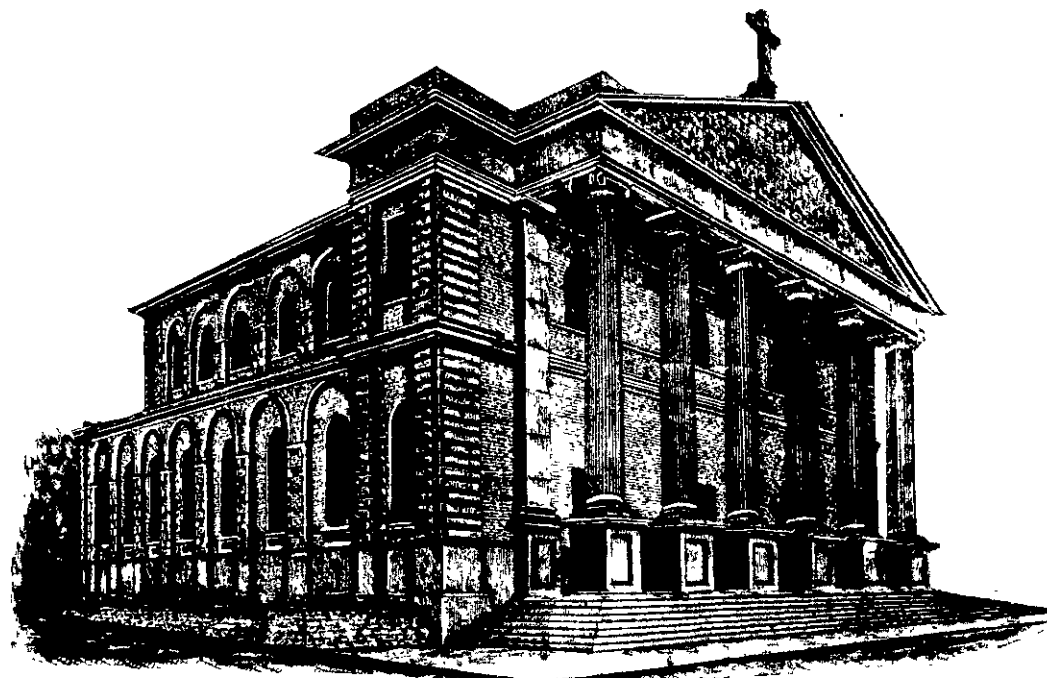
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