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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics.

WHAT'S THIS? lishes the substance of a statement made to the *Balclutha Free Press* by a returned trooper to the effect that during the fierce big-little struggle in South Africa 'there were times when the class of warfare waged was somewhat barbarous. Prisoners were not desired,' said the returned warrior, 'and consequently the men were ordered not to hamper themselves with them unless a departure from that course would involve cold-blooded slaughter.' There is an ugly look about this 'barbarous' order that is strongly suggestive of a proclamation of 'no quarter.' Such an order is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Declaration of St. Petersburg, which was formulated and published as far back as 1818, and which prohibited proclamations of 'no quarter,' as well as the use of poisoned weapons and explosive bullets. We thought we had, in the matter of humanity, set up a barrier as high as Mount Cook between modern warfare with civilised peoples and the conditions that prevailed when General Monk captured Dundee, when the British stormed Badajos and San Sebastian, and when, in 1862, the Serbian troops raised such a red pandemonium in the streets of Belgrade. War at its best and briefest is a hideous game. When it is long drawn out, the brute within the fighting man frequently breaks through conventions, as his elbows and knees do through his army clothes. The later events of this wretched campaign, as reported in the columns of the secular Press, go far to show that international legislation is even yet scarcely a sufficiently strong and active living force to restrain combatants from the grosser forms of violence which add so many a bitter drop to the full cup of the horrors of modern warfare.

The Franco-German war began with a relatively high spirit of chivalry on both sides. But it soon led to the not infrequent shooting or hanging of prisoners by the irregular Franc-tireurs, and of unoffending peasants by the Germans; and its atrocities culminated in the fearful blood-orge of the enraged human animals in military uniform who shot and burned non-combatants of both sexes in the streets and houses of Bazeilles. Thus far many a savage incident has spotted as with a leprosy almost every campaign of what is termed 'civilised' warfare. Much has been done by international codes in the direction of humanising the armed conflicts of peoples. But much yet remains to be done—for instance, to compel more civilised warfare against barbarian peoples; to prevent the bombardment of seaports for requisitions; and to prohibit the wanton burning of farm-houses and villages, such as the Germans were guilty of in their campaign in France in 1870, the British and American blue-jackets in Samoa in 1898, and the British forces in South Africa during the present war.

NEXT St. Patrick's day will probably witness, at sundry so-called 'national' concerts through this afflicted land, the antics, howls, jumps, and epileptic spasms of the usual stage Irishman. We are reminded of the annual resurrection of this strange freak by the query of a correspondent from a northern mining town who wants to know

the origin of the legend which has so long associated the 'dhudeen,' or short pipe, with the hatband of the 'boy' from the Emerald Isle. We frankly confess our inability to account for the legend. Outside of stageland and the realm of caricature the combination seems to be about as unknown as the green stockings and the crownless 'caubeen' of the 'Irishman in costume,' and his fearful and wonderful 'brogue,' which has never been a spoken tongue on any part of mother earth from Chiua to Peru. Few persons are better acquainted with the various types of Irishman from Antrim to Cape Clear and from Dublin to Aran of the Saints than the well known writer Michael MacDonagh. And in his *Irish Life and Character* he says of them: 'I never yet met a countryman who, even in his most frolicsome moments, carried his pipe in the band of his hat.'

We rather suspect that the custom—if, indeed, it ever was a custom in any corner of the earth—of making the hat a pipe-holder came originally, like sauer-kraut and pock-marked philosophy, from Germany. Heine, for instance, tells us of the great scholar and critic, Boxbornius, who died at Leyden in 1653—long before the 'little tube of mighty power' came into common use in Ireland—that 'in smoking he wore a hat with a broad brim, in the forehead of which he had a hole, through which the pipe was stuck, that it might not hinder his studies.' The great Anglican Bishop Burnet (1643-1715) adopted a somewhat similar plan. Like the late Mr. Spurgeon, he 'smoked to the glory of God' and let his critics rave. The manufactured 'great plant' in use in Burnet's day was a full-bodied variety like the negro-head of a later time, which, according to Dickens, was powerful enough to 'quell an elephant in six whiffs.' But Bishop Burnet sucked away contentedly at the venomous stuff hour after hour as he turned out the manuscript of his histories and of the other voluminous works that came from his pen. A biographer writes of him: 'In order to combine the two operations (of writing and smoking) with perfect comfort to himself, he would bore a hole through the broad brim of his large hat, and, putting the stem of his long pipe through it, puff and write, and write and puff, with learned gravity.'

In his *Fitsboodle Papers* Thackeray makes a passing reference to the partnership between pipe and hat at the close of the following remarks on the universality of the smoking habit in his day: 'Look over the world and see that your adversary [tobacco] has overcome it. Germany has been puffing for three score years. France smokes to a man. Do you think you can keep the enemy out of England? Pshaw! Look at his progress. Ask the club-houses. I, for my part, do not despair to see a bishop lolling out of the Athenæum with a cheeroot in his mouth, or, at any rate, a pipe stuck in his shovel hat.'

THE late Queen was one of the many who, on coming to Ireland, were disillusioned of the idea that the natives of the Green Isle were uncouth-looking barbarians with apish faces, pug noses, and ear-to-ear mouths—the 'sepulchres of untold hogsheads of whiskey'—and that the men had a wild whirloo ever on their lips, knobby shillelahs in

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their hands, tattered knee-breeches on their nether limbs, and on their heads battered 'caubeens' with short and black clay pipes stuck in the bands thereof. In his *Irish Life and Character* Michael MacDonagh says: 'The Queen, in her interesting book, *Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands*, gives her impressions of the two visits she paid to Ireland in 1849 and 1861. Her Majesty was evidently on the look-out for the Irishman of the stage and fiction. At Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, she saw the Irish jig danced by the peasantry. "It is quite different from the Scotch reel," she says, "not so animated, and the steps different, but very droll. The people were very poorly dressed in thick coats, and the women in shawls," and, she adds, "there was one man who was a regular specimen of an Irishman, with his hat on one ear." The fact that the Irish were entirely different in temperament, manners, habits, ideas, from the English, also struck her Majesty. Cork was the first place she saw on her visit to Ireland in 1849. "It is not at all like an English town, and looks rather foreign," she graphically writes. "The crowd is a noisy, excitable, but very good humored one, running and pushing about, and laughing, talking, and shrieking. The beauty of the women is very remarkable, and struck us much—such beautiful dark eyes and hair, and such fine teeth; almost every third woman was pretty, and some remarkably so."

SOME time ago a report went the rounds of the non-Catholic Press that Lord Halifax, the leader of the Ritualistic section of the Church of England, had 'gone over to Rome.' The report was unfounded, but, says an Anglican contemporary, the ultra-Protestant mind was 'strangely jubilant at the news.' It gave them the opportunity of twitting their opponents with that never-failing argument of the small prophet: 'I told you so.' Poor Lord Halifax was bombarded in his laager with a whizzing storm of violent correspondence. Some of the epistolary explosives aimed at him he placed, so to speak, on exhibition in the columns of the Ritualistic Press. One specimen was given as exhibiting the dark fanaticism that rages in the oath-bound ranks of the Orange Society. The precious epistle runs as follows:

Bradford, December 6, 1900.

My Lord,—I was heartily glad to see the announcement of your joining the Church of Rome. Like Judas, you have gone to your own place. Dan'e says that in hell Judas is shunned by all. When you enter hell, Judas will no longer be shunned by all. You and he will be fit companions—two of the choicest tools the devil ever had.

There is scarcely anything in that *raccolta* of concentrated theological abuse, L'Estrange's *Dissenters' Sayings*, that can surpass this. Lord Halifax's variegated collection of critics claim, no doubt, the right of private judgment. But if the titled President of the English Church Union dares to exercise it in a manner not to their taste, he will find occasion to sing with the poet:—

Straightway a barbarous noise environs me,
Of owls and asses, cuckoos, apes, and dogs.

'SINCE the Holy Father,' says the *Ave Maria*, 'issued his pronouncement declaring the invalidity of Anglican Orders, as many as twenty-four clergymen of the Establishment, all of them rectors or vicars or curates or chaplains in good standing, have been received into the Church. It was persistently asserted at the time that the effect of the Pope's decision would be to stem the Romeward current in the Anglican denomination, and to kill off Ritualism. In neither case has the prediction been fulfilled.' The extent of the Romeward movement may be roughly estimated from a work published last year by Swan and Sonnenschein, London, which states that since the Tractarian Movement of 1850 the persons who 'have gone over to the Church of Rome include 445 graduates of Oxford, 213 of Cambridge, and 63 of other universities, besides 27 peers, 241 military officers, 162 authors, 129 lawyers, and 60 physicians. Among the graduates were 47 clergymen of the Established Church.'

SAYS the *Catholic Record*: 'Another "ex-priest," one Rannie, has been receiving attention from various newspapers, and incidentally from good people who look upon him as a brand snatched from the burning. From all accounts he never saw the inside of a Catholic college, but has been a swindler and jail-bird. But whatever he is, he will find that the business is not so profitable as of yore. The "ex-priest" lecture, which is generally a mass of tattering putrescence, is rather too strong for the average Protestant.' We have the facts of this individual's career before us, and should his money-getting scheme induce him to gravitate to New Zealand, our readers may count on hearing something more about him.

COVENTRY PATMORE is known to the reading world as the man who filed and polished and burnished his work with the scrupulous and minute exactness of Kinglake, until his *Angel in the House* has come to occupy a recognised place among the poetic achievements of the nineteenth century. He is less known as a convert and a devout son of the Catholic Church. In his recently-published biography occurs the following passage from his own pen: 'From that time [of his reception], now twenty years ago, to this [1888], no shadow of religious doubt has ever crossed my understanding or my conscience; though it was not until the autumn of the year 1877 that my faith became the controlling power which for five and thirty years I had longed and prayed to find in it. . . . Before and even since my reception into the Church my feelings had been, as it seemed to me, hopelessly out of harmony with the feelings and practice of the best Catholics with regard to the Blessed Virgin. I was in the habit, indeed, of addressing her in prayer, and believed that I had often found such prayers to be successful beyond others; but I could not abide the Rosary, and was chilled at what seemed to me the excess of many forms of devotion to her. Good I hoped might come of some practical contradiction of this repugnance—some confession in act or will of what my feelings thus refused to accept. I, therefore, resolved to do the very last thing in the world which my natural inclination would have suggested: I resolved to make an external profession of my acceptance of the Church's mind by a pilgrimage to Lourdes. This I undertook without any sensible devotion, and merely in the temper of a business man who does not leave any stone unturned when a great issue is at stake, though the proposal of attaining thereby what he seeks may seem exceedingly small. Accordingly, on October 14, 1877, I knelt by the shrine at the River Gave; and rose without any emotion or enthusiasm or unusual sense of devotion, but with a tranquil sense that the prayers of thirty-five years had been granted. I paid two visits of thanksgiving to Lourdes, in the two succeeding Octobers, for the gift which was then received, and which has never since been for a single hour withdrawn.'

A like freedom from the rackings of doubt and misgivings marked the newly-won faith of another noted English writer and convert, Mr. C. Kegan Paul. Aulus Gellius tells us that poisons proved rather wholesome than hurtful to the ducks of Pontus. In like manner Mr. Kegan Paul tells us in his *Confessio Viatoris* that certain violent no-Popery volumes such as *Father Clement*, *The Nun*, and other books of a vehemently Protestant character first led his halting footsteps towards Rome. Auguste Comte was a still more unlikely teacher. Yet Mr. Kegan Paul learned from him the apparent paradox that 'Positivism is Catholicism without God.' Under Comte's directions he read the *Imitation of Christ*. 'The daily study of the Imitation for several years did more,' he says, 'than aught else to bring me back to faith and faith back to me.'

'Those who are not Catholics,' he says in his *Confessio Viatoris* (p. 13), 'are apt to think and say that converts join the Roman Communion in a certain exaltation of spirit, but that when it cools they regret what has been done, and would return but for very shame. It has been said of marriage that every one finds, when the ceremony is over, that he or she has married another. . . . We wed Rachel, as we think, and, in the morning, behold it is Leah. . . . But the Church is no Leah—rather a fairer Rachel than we dared to dream; her blessings are greater than we had hoped. I may say for myself that the happy tears shed at the tribunal of Penance on that 12th of August—the fervor of my first Communion—were as nothing to what I feel now. Day by day the Mystery of the Altar seems greater, the unseen world nearer, God more a Father, our Lady more tender, the great company of the saints more friendly, my guardian angel closer to my side. Sorrows have come to me in abundance since God gave me the grace to enter His Church, but I can bear them better than of old, and the blessing he has given me outweighs them all. . . . It will be said that I am very confident. My experience has been like that of the blind man in the Gospel who also was sure. He was still ignorant of much, nor could he fully explain how Jesus opened his eyes, but this he could say with unfaltering certainty: "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."

'LIKE many another unbeliever,' says the *Ave Maria*, 'Professor Huxley with growing years felt more and more that here everything is but a rent, and that it is death alone

which integrates. In the newly published life of Huxley a letter to Mr. John Morley is quoted in which the great naturalist says: "It is a curious thing that I find my dislike to the thought of extinction increasing as I get older and nearer the goal. It flashes across me at all times with a sort of horror that in 1900 I shall probably know no more of what is going on than I did in 1800. I had sooner be in hell a good deal—at any rate, in one of the upper circles, where the climate and company are not too trying. I wonder if you are plagued in this way."

THE NEW CATHEDRAL, CHRISTCHURCH.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(From our own correspondent.)

LAST Sunday will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable days in the history of Christchurch. On that day, amidst solemn ceremonies and every evidence of popular rejoicing, was laid the foundation stone of the great new Cathedral, which will endure to ages as the monument of the episcopacy of the first Catholic Bishop of Christchurch. In every respect the memorable function of last Sunday was a signal success—in the number of distinguished prelates and of the clergy who were gathered together from all parts of New Zealand and from Australia to take part in the solemnities of the occasion; in the high level of eloquence reached by those who 'divided the word'; in the great concourse of the laity who filled the Pro-Cathedral at Pontifical High Mass and Vespers, and who in the afternoon filled the broad space on which the new Temple is to rise in its symmetry and majesty; and in the sheer earnestness, and even enthusiasm, for the prosecution of the good work which found a highly practical and tangible expression in the munificent donations that were placed on the foundation stone.

The site of the new Cathedral, the avenue leading from Barbadoes street to the Bishop's House, and the passage thence to the Pro-Cathedral were elaborately decorated, and made a festive scene bright with many arches, flags, long festoons of evergreens and colored drapery, flowers, Chinese lanterns, mottoes of welcome, etc. The Pro-Cathedral was also handsomely decorated with banners, evergreens, and suitable hangings of various hues.

THE RECEPTION.

Great and general regret was expressed at the fact that his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney was unable, owing to his duties at Bathurst and the pressure of urgent diocesan cares, to lay the foundation stone of the new Cathedral, as he had intended, on last Sunday. His place was, however, admirably filled by another learned and distinguished prelate, the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne. His Grace, accompanied by Most Rev. Dr. Redwood (Archbishop of Wellington), Right Rev. Dr. Verdon (Bishop of Dunedin), Right Rev. Monsignor O'Reilly (representing the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland), Monsignor O'Leary (Lawrence), and several other clergy, arrived from Wellington via the West Coast at 6.30 on Saturday evening. At 6.15 p.m. a long procession set out from the episcopal residence to meet the distinguished visitors. It was headed by the Stanmore Brass Band and followed by the various Catholic Societies and members of the Church, and the carriages of the Bishop of Christchurch and clergy. The procession proceeded to the railway station, and upon the arrival of the train the visitors were heartily welcomed by Bishop Grimes, and the procession then proceeded to the presbytery. The members of the Hibernian A.C.B. Society formed a guard of honor at the station, and after a short interval the procession was reformed and proceeded by way of Barbadoes street and Ferry road to the episcopal residence. After robing the distinguished ecclesiastics went along with the clergy in procession to the Pro-Cathedral, when the following address of welcome from the clergy and laity was read by Mr. E. O'Connor, and handed to Archbishop Carr:—

ADDRESS.

To His Grace the Most Rev. Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D., Archbishop of Melbourne.

We, the clergy and laity of the diocese of Christchurch, desire to express our sincere gratitude to your Grace, to Archbishop Redwood, and to the other illustrious prelates and clergy, by whose presence we are honored on this solemn occasion of laying the foundation stone of our new Cathedral, and we fully appreciate the great personal sacrifice and risks entailed in undertaking the wearisome journey to our shores. Through your Grace we beg to offer our own beloved Bishop most hearty congratulations on the inauguration of the work of erecting to the greater honor and glory of God such a noble pile as the new Cathedral will prove to be. The incessant labors of his Lordship during the past few years in raising funds for the object so dear to his heart have evoked our warmest admiration, and deserved our earnest thanks and constant prayers. The magnificent result of the efforts made by your Grace in completing the grand Cathedral of St. Patrick in your own archiepiscopal city, an enduring memorial of your zeal, activity and devotedness to our holy Faith; the multiplication of educational and charitable institutions, and introduction of numerous religious Orders into the archdiocese of Melbourne; your fearless advocacy of, and diligent watchfulness over Catholic interests are all objects of ardent rejoicing and our heartiest congratulations. In the world of letters the profound wisdom and deep learning, the facile and inexhaustible genius exhibited in your writings have, in the Australasian states, as well as in New Zealand, elicited universal commendation. We are cognizant also of how much the recent remarkably successful Catholic Congress held in Sydney is indebted to the efforts and assistance of your Grace and your diocesan. We earnestly hope and pray that you may succeed in all your projects, and be long spared to further extend the influence of our holy Faith and to assist in the vindication of truth and right in all things. We trust that the visit of your Grace and of the other distinguished prelates and ecclesiastics, who have accompanied you to our city, may be a pleasant one, and we hope at no

distant date to again welcome you all to Christchurch on the occasion of the completion of the great work now so auspiciously commenced.

Signed on behalf of the clergy and laity—

TH. LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S.M., V.G.
H. C. BOWERS,
M. T. MARNANE, S.M.
GEORGE CLIFFORD,
M. DONNELLY,
E. O'CONNOR.

The address was in album form, beautifully bound in leather. On the front page there was a perspective view of the new cathedral, the address proper commencing on the second page and continuing on the third. The first sheet of the address consisted of an ecclesiastical tablet, the several borders of which were in cream, blue, and pink respectively, with enrichments of gold ornamentation. The centre portion of the tablet had a semi-circular head, the corners being enriched with symbolic designs. The heading of the address was worked on a pale-blue ground in old English letters with medieval capitals, the texts being in old English lettering with gold capitals, all being artistically executed. On the last sheet was a well-drawn representation of the Archbishop's crest. The address was prepared by Mr. A. H. Hart, of Christchurch, and the binding was done by the Press Company.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, in reply, said that he did not know what he had done that he should have been the recipient of so much honor, which he thought should have been given to the illustrious metropolitan of the province—the Archbishop of Wellington. He felt deep regret that his Eminence the Cardinal had not been able to carry out the wish of his heart to be with them that evening, and also on the occasion of the solemn blessing and laying of the foundation stone of the new Cathedral on the following day. He desired to congratulate his Lordship Bishop Grimes and the clergy and people of the diocese on entering upon their great and noble work. He himself had had some experience of the amount of work and labor involved in the building of a Cathedral, and judging from this he had no doubt that the beautiful Cathedral of Christchurch would rise completed very quickly, to the glory of God and the beautifying of the city. It would be a memorial not only to the piety and self-sacrifice of the Catholics of Christchurch, but also a glory to all the people. When the work of building St. Patrick's, Melbourne, was begun in 1867 the population of Melbourne was not equal to that of Christchurch at present. It might be an ambitious project to build such a magnificent Cathedral here, but he felt sure that the work they intended to commence to-morrow would progress successfully to its completion, and that it would be built in the same spirit which had animated the people of Melbourne in building St. Patrick's. He had seen the plans of the proposed Cathedral here, and they were worthy of the Catholic faith and the piety of any people in the world. He congratulated once more his Lordship Bishop Grimes, the clergy, and the people on the work which they had set their hands to. The address referred to the inconvenience that he had been put to in coming to New Zealand. He might say that any inconvenience that he might have suffered was more than amply repaid by what he had seen during his visit. Last Sunday he, with other visiting prelates, had officiated at the dedication of the beautiful basilica at Wellington, which was intended to be used as a parish church: the foundation stone of the Cathedral being shortly to be laid. This was inspiring, as showing that the Catholic faith was growing and increasing in New Zealand. Then, also, their Bishop intended laying the foundation stone of his Cathedral on the next day. When they found a people devoting their energies in building places for God's worship, religious education, or charitable works, they were giving the best proof that men could give of their sincerity and love of their faith. With the prelates who had accompanied him he had travelled through their noble country. He had seen scenery in Switzerland and throughout the Home Country, and where not only the beauty and grandeur but the extent with which natural scenery had been lavished on New Zealand he had never seen anything like it in the world. He had been delighted to come, and his only regret was that his Eminence the Cardinal was not occupying the position he was that evening, and also in the ceremony on the next day, and also that the metropolitan of the province, the Archbishop of Wellington, had not taken the position. He (the Archbishop) had experienced so much kindness and that brotherly feeling which bound together the people of the Catholic Church, and he must indeed be cold if he did not appreciate the many joyous events which had been brought before him since he had come to New Zealand. In conclusion, he trusted that on the foundation which would be laid to-morrow there would rise the outline of a glorious building which, when they saw, they would not only see its material beauty, but also the spiritual good done. He felt most emphatically that the Bishop of the diocese not only did the right thing when he conceived the proposal to build the Cathedral, but he had done that which God would bless abundantly. In the future he felt sure the people would say of the Bishop, 'God bless him, and God reward him for having conceived so noble a work.'

Archbishop Redwood also expressed his pleasure at being present, and thanked the people for their kind reception. The people of Christchurch had been famous for the hearty receptions they always accorded to Catholic prelates, and on behalf of himself and his fellow-visitors he expressed his appreciation of the good will. They were all pleased to be there to assist in the work of laying the foundation stone of the noble Cathedral which was now to be commenced.

Bishop Grimes thanked the Archbishop of Melbourne for coming all the way from Australia to represent the Cardinal, who had written expressing his great regret at being unable to attend and lay the

foundation stone of the Cathedral. He also thanked the Archbishop of Wellington and the other prelates who had come to assist in the ceremony.

The function in the Pro-Cathedral concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE PONTIFICAL MASS.

On Sunday, at eleven o'clock, a Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral by the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin. The Assistant Priest was Rev. H. W. Cleary (Editor N.Z. TABLET); Very Rev. Father O'Donnell, deacon; Rev. M. Marneane, subdeacon; Very Rev. Father Towers, first master of ceremonies; Rev. Father McDonnell, second master of ceremonies. In the choir were the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Archbishop of Wellington, the Bishop of Christchurch, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly (Auckland); Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay (Oamaru); Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary (Lawrence); Very Rev. Dean Martin, S.M., Vice-Provincial; Very Rev. Father Lewis, S.M., V.G. (Wellington); Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, S.M. (Nelson); Very Rev. P. Smyth, S.M. (Hastings); Very Rev. J. McNamara, S.M. (Napier); Very Rev. Father Boyle, S.M. (Ashfield, Sydney, N.S.W.); Very Rev. Father Henry, M.S.H. (Sydney); Rev. J. Coffey (Dunedin); Rev. P. Fay (Blenheim); Rev. Father Walsh; and the following clergy of the diocese of Christchurch:—Very Rev. T. Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G.; Very Rev. Dean Foley, S.M.; Very Rev. L. M. Gnaty, S.M.; Rev. S. Dunham; Rev. R. Richards; Rev. W. Hyland; Rev. F. Price; Rev. L. Fauvel, S.M.; Rev. S. Chastagnon; Rev. J. Tabman, S.M.; Rev. P. Regnault, S.M.; Rev. P. Bogue; Rev. D. O'Hallahan; Rev. W. King; Rev. D. Malone, S.M.; Rev. F. Le Petit S.M.; Rev. J. Goggan, S.M.; Rev. D. Gallais, S.M.; Rev. P. Aubry S.M.; Rev. A. Galerne, S.M.; Rev. J. O'Connell, S.M.; Rev. F. Crotty; Rev. P. Cooney; Rev. F. Higgins; Rev. L. E. Kimbell S.M.; Rev. Father Leen; Rev. Father Kerley, S.M.

THE SERMON.

was preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, who took for his text St. John i. 14: 'And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, . . . full of grace and truth,' saying that in these words was revealed the knowledge of the greatest truth regarding the whole system of Christianity, the truth of the Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. The inspired Evangelist had written that the Word was God. Christ had two natures, a human and Divine nature, and in this was the great revelation of the fundamental truths of humanity. Truth and Divine love were the greatest gifts bestowed upon man. The Lord Jesus had walked the earth as a speaker of truth, and He had made known to man the great supernatural truth, coming not to teach scientific or political truth, but supernatural and Divine truth, necessary to man to work out his own salvation, and to prepare himself for his divine destiny. Jesus had sent His Apostles to teach truth, saying, as the Father sent Me, I also send you; and these Apostles were to form a mystic body of Christ, to whom all power in heaven and earth was given. Men were only human beings without grace. The required grace and strength of will to fulfil the commandments laid upon them by the Incarnate God, and they could not so fulfil with their limited faculties, but the Lord Jesus Christ in his admirable and sacred life had established a system whereby

Man might obtain Grace and Strength.

First was prayer, and secondly, that mysterious system of the seven Sacraments which Christ had established for His Church, with power to administer until the end of time. The first Sacrament was Baptism, and as in the natural life man needed first to be born, so by the Sacrament of Baptism he was born into the supernatural life. Man required to grow up and be strengthened in his natural body, and required the same in the spiritual body. That strengthening was supplied by the Sacrament of Confirmation. In the natural life food to give strength was required; this was necessary in the supernatural life, and was supplied by the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. That food supernatural was the sublime Person of Jesus Christ, and the food on which the Divine Shepherd fed his flock being His own glorified body under the appearance of bread and wine. If the natural body was stricken by a disease it required a remedy, and as the supernatural death of the soul was sin, the supernatural body found its remedy in the Sacrament of Penance. It was requisite that there should be a ministry of priests to confer the sacraments, and this was provided in the Sacrament of Holy Orders. Then it was necessary that the raw material, as it might be called, the natural body, should be preserved, and this was provided for in the Sacrament of Matrimony. It had been raised to the dignity of a sacrament and conferred upon man to enable him to bring up a family in the love of God. In the natural life strength was required in the last hour when the soul was passing away, and as the soul required strengthening against temptations the Sacrament of Extreme Unction was administered. This could all be applied to the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, for the building of a church was the means established for the carrying out of the Divine programme. It will be in that church (said his Grace) that you will hear again and again the system of the

Revealed Truth of Jesus Christ.

It is there that your children will come to be laved in the sacred waters of Baptism, to become members of his fold and citizens of his Eternal Kingdom. It is here you will come over and over again to wash away your sins, to prepare yourselves to kneel at the Holy Table and partake of the body and blood of Jesus Christ. It is here the young will come to join their hands and their hearts forever, to sanctify in them the very source of human life, the sacrament of Matrimony. It is there also from which the oils will go to anoint the ministers, to ordain the priests, and the various other degrees of dignity in the new church. And so you have, in the fact of laying the foundation stone of a church, a great thing for you to partake of the two greatest manifestations of Jesus Christ,

His truth and His grace, but the laying of the foundation stone of a cathedral is something more than this, for all I have said so far can be applied to any parish church in the land, but a cathedral is something more, indeed, than this. It is a great centre of life, because it is, indeed, through bishops that this truth is to be transmitted to mankind, and a cathedral is the church in which is found the seat of the bishop. The cathedral is like a sun, a spiritual sun. You know that the great orb that rolls in space and communicates to this world of ours light and heat and motion, is a type of that great centre Jesus Christ, the centre of justice; the cathedral communicates His light and His truth to the world, and thus the various bishops throughout the world are like smaller suns illuminated by the radiance of that great sun, Jesus Christ. So, my dear brethren, the laying of a foundation of a cathedral is a great and important event wherever it occurs. His Grace congratulated the congregation upon the greatest day in their great undertaking. Their Bishop had come to part of the realisation of his great hope and desire to see a church erected worthy of the Divine majesty of God, and he (the preacher), tendered his warmest and sincerest congratulations. In conclusion he said: It is God's work, a great, sublime, holy work, a great and lasting work, a work that will confer immortal honor upon yourselves and your district, that will be a glory and a charm to this city. It is the greatest work you have yet undertaken. You will rise nobly to the occasion, that you will give with the generosity for which you have been known in the past, you will make this a record day in every sense, so that your bishop will be proud of you, and your doings will go forth to the land as a proof of your faith and your loyalty to Jesus Christ, and our Holy Church.

THE MUSIC.

The music of the Mass was Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle,' splendidly rendered by the choir, strengthened for the occasion. The soloists were:—Soprano, Miss Pender; tenor, Mr. C. Read; and bass, Mr. E. McNamara. At the offertory Miss Moir sang Gounod's 'Ave Maria' with violin obligato by Mr. E. J. Painter. An efficient orchestra led by Mr. Painter did good work. Miss Funston presided at the organ and Mr. H. H. Loughnan conducted.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

At three p.m. the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, assisted by Very Rev. Dean Mahony and Father Aubry, S.M. Fifty ecclesiastics were present, and several thousand people surrounded the platform and extended into and along Barbadoes street. The music incidental to the ceremony was rendered by a choir under the conductorship of Mr. Loughnan. A handsome silver trowel was presented to his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne by Mr. G. T. White. It bore the following inscription: 'Presented to his Grace the Most Rev. T. Carr, D.D., Archbishop of Melbourne, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Cathedral Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Christchurch, New Zealand, Sexagesima Sunday, February 10, 1901. Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, S.M. Bishop, Christchurch; F. Petre, architect; J. and W. Jamieson contractors.'

Copies of the N.Z. TABLET, of the local papers, and current coins of the realm were placed in a casket under the stone, together with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation: 'To God, the Most Good, the Most Great. On Sexagesima Sunday, February 10, 1901, Leo XIII. being Pope; in the first year of the reign of Edward VII., King of Great Britain; Lord Ranfurly being Governor of New Zealand and Mr. W. Reece Mayor of Christchurch; in the presence of the Most Rev. F. Redwood, S.M. Bishop of Wellington, the Right Rev. M. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, and of many of the clergy of New Zealand and a great concourse of people, the Most Rev. T. J. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, at the request of the Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, S.M., first Bishop of Christchurch blessed and laid this foundation stone of the cathedral church to be erected in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar. Architect, Mr. F. Petre; contractors, Messrs. J. and W. Jamieson.'

When the stone had been well and truly laid, the Archbishop of Melbourne addressed the assemblage. He said that he felt greatly honored at being permitted to lay the foundation stone of the Christchurch Cathedral, and only regretted that he was taking the place of the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney. He felt that there could be no more acceptable offering to God as a mark of the Jubilee year of Canterbury than the offering they were making that day. In the remarks he wished to address to them that day there were two considerations to be dealt with, (1) was the work acceptable to God; (2) would He enable them to carry out the work which they had begun. There was, he thought, no doubt as to the acceptability of the work to God. They saw everywhere in Nature what glorious temples God had erected in the world. If they looked at these minutely they would see the power and glory of God manifested. They read in the Scriptures that God had given minute directions as to the building of the Temple, and that express directions had been given as to the erection of the most beautiful building which had ever been erected by human hands. Solomon's Temple was so beautiful and gorgeous when completed that the priests could not minister in the sanctuary. There certainly was, therefore, ample proof in Scripture that the work they were doing that day would be acceptable to God. Now, as to the second consideration. Let him tell them what had been done by their forefathers. Most of those present this day were Irish, some English and some Scotch. Their forefathers in those countries, it must be remembered, were not placed in so favorable a position as they in these days were, nor had science and art advanced as they had now. Yet they had seen that those who preceded them had erected most wonderful, most glorious fane to the glory of God. They stood to-day, whether in ruins or intact, as wonderful memorials of the faith of those who erected them. Take Ireland for instance; what was more eloquent of the faith in the

enduring Irish people of the Island of Saints and the Island of Faith than the temples erected to God. There were to be found old churches and old monasteries built in an enduring manner which modern science seemed unable to acquire. Even where in ruins they told of the faith which had erected them, and where intact they seemed to promise to last for further centuries. There stood also in England the old cathedrals, not now, they regretted, used for the celebration of the Catholic religion. But they stood as memorials of what the English Catholics did, and how much their hearts were in the work when they raised these glorious monuments which promised to stand till the end of time. In Scotland there were many valuable and aesthetic specimens of architecture in the old cathedrals still remaining. If in those ancient times when the means were few such things were done to the honor and glory of God, what would be expected from those who had been blessed so much. God would bless the givers to the Cathedral Church which they intended to erect, one which would be the glory of the diocese of Christchurch. He was delighted to be there that day and to see so large a concourse of the people of Christchurch taking an interest in the laying of that foundation stone. No doubt many of those present that day would gather on that spot again, not in the open air but under the roof of a glorious temple erected to the honor and glory of God. Those who took part in the erection of that Cathedral would have the satisfaction of knowing that their names would be associated with a work which would redound to the credit of the Catholic people of Christchurch, and the beautification of the city.

The Archbishop of Wellington also addressed the assemblage. He would refer to that demonstration as a decisive proof of the immense progress which the Church had made in New Zealand, and especially in Christchurch and Canterbury. He remembered that on the site upon which the Cathedral would be erected there were to be found, only a few years ago, as usual denizens of the spot, the wood-hen, the pukaki, and the wild-duck. It was there that the first missionaries, who lodged in a small hut, used to amuse themselves by throwing stones at wild-ducks while they were on their way through Canterbury. But, in a few years, what marvellous changes had been wrought. Let them look around, and glance at the buildings there—at that noble convent, an asylum of learning and of religious instruction for the children, and at the old church, which people were now, perhaps, beginning to look upon with scorn, but which was once looked upon with pride. Twenty-six years ago, when the speaker, as Bishop of Wellington, made his first public entry into Christchurch he found a very small church, which formed the nucleus of the one they could see. It was the pride of the Catholics of Christchurch, and was built by an apostle, the Rev. Father Chataigner, whose name would be immortal in Canterbury. If he had been present that day, how his heart would have been gladdened. He was still living, but was spending his old age in retreat and retirement, preparing for his eternal recompense. Had he been there, his heart would have thrilled, as he would recall his long journeyings in the olden time. He travelled from North to South Canterbury, carrying the requisites of Catholic worship on his back, and was the pioneer of all that progress. He had an eye for the future. He foresaw the growth of Christchurch. He knew that drainage would come. He wanted land and much land, and he got it. He did the same at Timaru, and Timaru would for ever bless his name. Another name suggested itself, that of the Rev. Dean Chervier, who lately departed for his heavenly reward. They could now see that there had been an end in view in selecting for the site of the church a large piece of ground, even though it was a lagoon, and all glory should be given to the name of those pioneer priests who, in toil and suffering, sweat and hardships of every kind, laid the spiritual foundation of the Cathedral which was about to be started. They should look to the past, see what had been done in the life of one man, in the episcopacy of one Bishop, and then look forward to the future. The work they had undertaken was a great one, but they were willing to undertake it, and it would be done. Archbishop Redwood concluded by asking those present to ease themselves of the cheques which were burning in their pockets, and, continuing, said that if they threw them, as it were, on the waters of Divine Providence, they would return and increase tenfold, bringing blessings to the givers, their homes, and all that they held most dear.

The Mayor of Christchurch (Mr W. Reece) and Mr A. E. G. Rhodes also briefly addressed those present in congratulatory terms regarding the great undertaking.

The Bishop of Christchurch announced, amidst applause, a donation of 100 guineas which the Holy Father had sent towards the new Cathedral, accompanied with his blessing to all who aid in the good work. He also read apologies for unavoidable absence from the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney, the Hon. J. G. Ward, the Bishops of Ballarat, Maitland, Rockhampton, Armidale, and several others. He likewise acknowledged, amidst applause, a donation of 500 guineas, in gold, placed upon the foundation stone by Mr George O'Malley. Other signal donations were, £300 from the contractors (Messrs J. and W. Jamieson); Mr Patrick Henley, £200 in addition to a further donation of £1000 contributed to the general building fund; Mr Loughnan, £50; Oamaru Stone Company, £50; Mr Reece (Mayor of Christchurch), £21; Mr A. E. G. Rhodes, £21. The amount received in cash upon the foundation stone reached the splendid total of over £2000.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND DIMENSIONS.

The new Cathedral, which will take three years to complete, and cost over £40,000, is to be in the Italian Renaissance style. Very little wood will be used in the building, but it will require, roughly, 100,000ft of Oamaru stone, 20,000ft of Mount Somers stone, 1000ft of blue stone, 4000 cubic yards of concrete, and between 80 and 90 tons of iron and steel. The tender of Messrs. Jamieson Bros. for erecting the building has been accepted, and all the zinc will be supplied by Messrs. Wunderlich and Co., of Sydney. In the general dimensions, the sides will have a total length of 204ft, and a width

of 105ft. The height from the floor to the ceiling of the nave will be 49ft, to the apex of the roof of the nave 62ft to the top of the dome tower 97ft, to the top of the dome itself 117ft, and to the top of the cross 122ft. The nave will be 111ft in length, including a vestibule, and 42ft 6in in width. There will be two side aisles, which will pass the flanks of the nave right round the sanctuary and choir. Each of these aisles will be 150ft by 12ft. There will be four side chapels, each 13ft by 17ft, and eight other side chapels, each 13ft by 9ft. Besides these, there will be a chapel under the flag tower, 14ft square. The baptistery in the other flag tower will be of the same dimensions. Seating accommodation will be provided for nearly 3000 people. The sanctuary and choir, immediately under the dome, will, together, be 55ft by 29ft. The base of the dome itself will be 45ft square, and it will be finished with a cupola of 40ft wide. An inner dome, rising to a height from the floor of 72ft, will be furnished with two ecclesiastical galleries and a whisper gallery. There will be four vestries, two 20ft by 13ft, and two 13ft by 14ft. Above the aisles and over the side chapels, in the transept, there will be galleries, giving a total gallery space of 302ft by 12ft, and 52ft by 18ft. The organ loft will be 66ft by 19ft. Access to these galleries, and also to those over the sanctuary, will be by six iron stairways, four being in the dome tower and one in each of the flanking towers. The internal arrangement of the building will be in the style of a Greek colonnade. The nave will be surrounded by 30 columns, and the back of the sanctuary will be carried by seven columns. This colonnade will be repeated in the second order above, carrying the gallery ceilings. The lower order will be on the Ionic or Corinthian principle. Each order will support its whole entablature. The dome internally at the level of the whisper gallery will be carried by a Corinthian colonnade of 21 columns. Externally the building has been designed on the Roman Arcade principle, both the lower and the upper order, the one being Ionic and the other Corinthian. There will be the full proportion of arches, including impost and arch-volts. The pilasters of the order will be in the centre of the pier. Each entablature will be mounted by its full balustrade. The main front of the building will have two flanking towers, surmounted with stone belfries and cupolas, rising to a total height of 108ft, with pediments for clock faces. The central space of the front, between the two towers, will have a full Corinthian colonnade of four columns, 42ft high, having a full tabature, with a central pediment, surmounted by a cross 8ft high, rising to a total height of 80ft. Under the colonnade there will be the principal entrance, in addition to which there will be four flank entrances, besides those of the vestries. Generally, the whole of the building inside and outside will be constructed of stone, with as little wood-work as possible. In fact, only a certain portion of the roof framing will be wood, and all the rest of the building, including the window frames, will be concrete, iron, or stone. The ceilings throughout will be of embossed zinc, the design in its decorations being suitable to the building. The floors of the galleries and the flat roofs over the side chapels and vestries will all be constructed of concrete, with iron bars added, and expanded steel covering. The roof of the nave has its principals framed with angle-iron and covered with Marseilles tiles. The roofs of the three cupolas are covered with stamped zinc tiles placed upon rubberoid. One of the internal features of the nave ceiling will be the embossed zinc work, which will be profusely decorated, arranged coffers, surrounding three internal acoustic domes. The whole will be painted and decorated, and will form a ceiling which will resist any damage from wet, and will also have a certain degree of fire-resisting quality.

VESPERS.

At Vespers in the evening the Pro-Cathedral was again crowded. Pontifical Vespers were sung by the Archbishop of Wellington. Very Rev. Father Lewis, S.M. V.G., was Assistant Priest, Very Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Marnane deacons.

THE SERMON

was preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne from the text: 'This is the victory which overcometh the world, our faith.'

His Grace said: It is no light thing to undertake to build a cathedral like to the one of which the foundation stone was laid today. It requires much thought much anxiety, much labor, much skill, much material aid, and, above all, a large fund of practical faith. Yes, it is only the spirit of strong faith that prompts men to undertake such a work, and enables them to carry it to a successful conclusion. It is the same spirit that reaches back to the dawn of human history and which manifested itself not only amongst those who possessed the primitive revelation, but also amongst those to whom that revelation was conveyed in fragmentary parts and broken outlines. The same spirit that prompted Noah to raise an altar when he came forth from the perils of the Flood, and Moses to build the Ark of the Covenant in the wilderness, and Solomon to erect the Temple of Jerusalem, the same spirit prompts the untutored savage and the superstitious zealot to provide for the worship of the Supreme Being in some structure suitable for the purpose. Even though the form of worship be not free from error or superstition, still the primitive revelation, even in such cases, is not entirely lost, and an underlying spirit of faith is the motive that urges men to this recognition of the claims of the Deity. The ancient Greek and Roman temples, the Turkish mosque, and the Chinese joss house alike proclaim that it is a common instinct of our nature to set apart a special place for the due celebration of the public worship of the Creator. When the Christian religion was substituted for the old Dispensation, during the first three centuries of persecution in imperial Rome there was no opportunity for raising altars or building churches except in the recesses of the catacombs. Limited as the opportunities were, we find even there ample evidence of the promptings of faith, and the manifestation of religious art in the adornment of the small subterranean chapels in which alone, during these centuries, God could be worshipped in security. But no sooner was peace restored under Constantine than

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many of the old Basilicas were converted into Christian temples, and new churches were erected in every part of the Roman Empire. In the pages of Eusebius, the oldest of our ecclesiastical historians, we find elaborate accounts of the construction and dedication of such churches. In Jerusalem, in Constantinople, in Rome, everywhere throughout the Empire, it was the gladness of joy, he tells us, to see

Christian Temples Arise on Every Side.

Under former emperors, he adds, persecution deprived Christians of every place and opportunity for public worship. But under Constantine all these impediments were removed, and nothing was so much spoken of as the spacious churches that were rising on every side to enable Christians to celebrate the mysteries of their faith with becoming solemnity. According as the number of the faithful was increased, and the influence of the Church was making itself felt more and more in the conversion of nations, and in the civilization of rude and barbarous peoples, the very highest efforts of the human mind were employed in embodying in sensible forms the truths of faith, and the facts of revelation for the adornment of the material temple, and for the instruction of the unlearned. The painter and the sculptor were schoolmasters as well as artists in those early days. And thus it came to pass that each of the great cathedrals of Christendom was made to enshrine the patient toil, the artistic genius, and the enlightened faith of successive generations. As an evidence of that Faith in minute as well as in prominent things, the occasion of the conversion of the elder Pugin, the greatest of modern Gothic architects, may be mentioned. In examining some of the old English cathedrals for the purposes of his art, he discovered in the most hidden recesses to which the eye of no ordinary observer could ever penetrate, that the same care and the same attention to details had been bestowed by the builders as were devoted to the parts that were most open to public view. He concluded that the builders of these cathedrals must be men of genuine faith, and must have reflected the faith of their age when it was felt that what was offered to God must be complete in every part, open and secluded, and when men looked for their enduring reward not to man but to God. He therefore determined to embrace the religion which studded England with such noble cathedrals, and which inspired the builders with such practical Faith. As then your undertaking involves sacrifice, and as sacrifice for God's glory is founded on Faith, it seems appropriate that I would speak to you to-night of some of the characteristics of faith. The more intelligent and real your Faith is, the more zealously will you labor for the accomplishment of the great work to which you have put your hands.

What then is Faith?

It is the firm and undoubting assent which we give on the authority of God's word, to whatever he has been pleased to reveal to us. For an act of faith two things are required: (1) We must believe that God has spoken, and (2) we must believe that God's word is infallibly true. About the infallibility of God's word no Christian can have any doubt. We most firmly believe that God can neither Himself be deceived, nor can He deceive us. If, therefore, we know that He has made any revelation to us, faith enables and inclines us to receive that revelation with firm and undoubting assent. That God has revealed a large body of truth, we know chiefly on the authority of His Church. She is, as the apostle says, the 'pillar and ground of truth.' She is at once the depositary and the organ of God's revealed truth. That is He has committed to her custody the body of doctrine which is contained both in the Old and New Testament. And He has also made her the interpreter of that doctrine. On the authority of the Church, therefore, we know that God has revealed certain truths regarding His own nature and attributes, the worship that is due to Him, and our own future destiny. But the assent to the revealed truths rests ultimately on the infallible authority of God Himself. If we compare the knowledge we have by faith with the knowledge we have from other sources, we shall easily understand the certainty and importance of faith compared with any other source of knowledge.

Apart from Divine Revelation

there are three other sources from which our knowledge comes: (1) from the use of our senses; (2) from the exercise of our reason, and (3) from the testimony of our fellow men. Usually our senses are very liable to deception, and though if all the senses combine in testifying to a fact which properly falls under their observation, they give certain testimony, still such testimony differs entirely from the testimony of faith, both as regards its objects and the motive on which we accept it. (2) Much of our knowledge comes to us from the exercise of our reason. We can derive various conclusions from the stock of knowledge which our senses supply, and thus largely increase our general store. But still such extended knowledge differs not only in its subject matter, but in its certainty from what faith supplies. We may wrongly apprehend the facts from which we reason, or our reasoning itself may be at fault in deriving wrong conclusions from ascertained facts. (3) Again a large body of our knowledge comes to us from the testimony of our fellow men. They tell us of things we ourselves have not seen, of places we have not visited, of events we have not witnessed, and according to the trust we repose in them, and the probability that they are not themselves deceived nor willing to deceive us, we accept what they relate as true. But still the testimony of our fellow men is usually confined to facts belonging to the natural order; can seldom produce absolute certainty, and never the absolute certainty of faith. By faith then we believe, first of all, what is impervious to our senses, our reason, and the testimony of our fellow men, and, secondly, the motive of our faith is the veracity of God Himself. This is what the apostle means when he tells us that faith is 'the argument of things that do not appear' and 'the substance of things to be hoped for.' It is

faith that assures us of such things as 'the eye hath not seen, nor the ear heard, nor hath it entered into the mind of man to conceive.' It is likewise the privilege of faith to give substance to our hopes with regard to the happiness of the future life. Without faith we could have at most but a longing desire and uncertain expectation. But by faith we have a certain assurance that beyond this world there is a kingdom of bliss in which all who, like the apostle, 'have fought the good fight,' finished their course and kept the faith will receive the 'crown of justice.'

Now that absolute and undoubting belief in God's word and promise is

The First Condition He Requires

from those who come into His service. Hence it is that the same Apostle says that 'without faith it is impossible to please God, for he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and is a rewarder to them that seek Him.' Hence, too, the Holy Council of Trent declares that faith is 'the root and foundation of justification.' We are bound to know, serve, and love God, but this we cannot do without first believing in Him and accepting His revelation, that is without faith.

Without the true faith men may be kind, just, charitable, and eminent for many natural virtues, but such natural virtues will never save any one. These natural virtues may and will be rewarded in this life by some earthly blessings, but not by the supernatural reward of heavenly happiness. It is in this sense that St. Augustine says that God gave the empire of the world to the Romans as a reward for their natural virtues. But that reward, like every natural reward, ended with this life.

From the necessity of faith we may judge how admirable are its fruits. It is not a mere intellectual belief that God requires of us. It is a living, practical, operative faith that worketh by charity. And in proportion as the truths of faith are realised clearly, vividly, and thoroughly, in the same proportion will a man's life correspond with his faith. St. Paul devotes a whole chapter, the eleventh of his Epistle to the Hebrews to a demonstration of the efficacy and fruits of faith even under the Old Law. He refers to the faith of Abel which made his sacrifice acceptable to God rather than that of Cain; of Noah in building the ark in obedience to God's word; of Abraham leaving his country and going into the land to which God called him, and in being prepared to offer in sacrifice his only son if God had desired it; of Moses in 'choosing rather to be afflicted with the people of God than to have the pleasure of sin for a time.' Time, he says, would fail him to tell of others 'of whom the world was not worthy, who for justice sake wandered in deserts, in mountains, and in dens, and in caves of the earth.' All these, he says, were 'approved by the testimony of faith.' No one need stray with a lamp to guide his feet. No one need fall who has a strong staff to support him. No servant will linger at his work when he recognises that his master's eye is upon him. But faith is the lamp given us by God to light our way to heaven. It is the strong staff he has put into our hands to support us in our weakness. It is the secret monitor that warns us that the all-seeing eye of God is always upon us. We are told that Abraham walked before God and was perfect; that is he constantly kept before his mind that he was always in the presence of the Almighty, and hence he served God perfectly. It is your faith that animates you to undertake the building of a Cathedral that will be worthy of your religion and your diocese. Let no one say: It will be too large, too grand, too expensive. You may trust to your zealous and considerate Bishop that he will not lay on you a burden you cannot bear. But within these limits be not afraid. Be not wanting in generosity when God's glory is concerned. Imitate in some measure His generosity towards you. See how He has blessed your country. Consider with what profusion He has dowered your land. Look to these eternal mountains and recognise His power and strength of which they are the emblems. Observe your plains and placid lakes and find an image of His repose and happiness. Think of the mineral wealth He has locked up in your mountains and be assured of His providence. Count, if you can, the trees of the forest, the flowers of the fields, and the fruits of the gardens, all of which are His gifts, and then put a limit on your generosity and say, this much He deserves from me and no more. Remember as David did that you are about to build a house not for man, but for God. That house will be the Cathedral of the diocese, the See of the Bishop. It will enshrine all that is most holy and precious in your religion. Build a house for God such that men passing by and seeing it will not need to ask what manner of house is that? Build a house that will be a testimony of your faith, an earnest of your hope, and a pledge of your love of God. Build a house and offer it to God, and leave it to your children as a substantial part of their inheritance. Build a house and have it consecrated to the service of religion, and believe that if the glory of God does not fill it visibly, as it once filled the Temple of Solomon, the sacramental grace of God will occupy it not on one occasion only, but from day to day, as long as it lasts, that the eyes of His mercy will be open, and the ears of His compassion attentive to everyone that will pray in that consecrated place. I beg to congratulate all—Bishop, priests, and people—on the work you have undertaken to-day, and I pray that with God's blessing that work may proceed and prosper.

Bishop Grimes, in a short address, thanked the visiting prelates and clergy for having come to assist in the ceremonies of that day, and also all who contributed in various ways to make the proceedings so successful. He announced that over £2000 had been laid on the foundation stone that day, and the sum, he believed, was a record for the Colony for any such function.

Mr. E. McNamara then gave a fine rendering of 'Les Rameaux,' and the solemnities were closed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

(By Telegraph)

February 12.

On Monday afternoon the prelates and visiting clergy proceeded to St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, Colombo street, where a song of welcome was sung by the children of the school and an interesting programme of physical drill and violin and piano selections was performed. Thanks were returned to the children and the Sisters by the prelates in complimentary terms.

The Art Gallery was crowded to excess on Monday evening on the occasion of the conversazione tendered by the Catholics of Christchurch to the visiting prelates and priests, all of whom were present. The fine decorations of the building, with the permanent paintings adorning the walls, were still further enhanced by the addition of palms, pot plants, ferns, foliage, and flowers, whilst the reflections from numerous mirrors, placed at intervals, gave a tone of animation to the scene which was most effective. The main part of the building was laid out as a drawing-room and magnificently furnished by the firm of Messrs. A. J. White and Co. The following programme was given:—Part 1: Piano solo, 'Rigolotto,' Miss Kate Young; song, 'Rocked in the cradle of the deep,' Mr. E. McNamara (encored); song, 'The carnival,' Miss Moir; song, 'By the blue sea,' (Smart), Mrs. Pidgeon; song, 'Coming of the king,' Mr. C. Read; violin solo, Miss L. Cook (encored); song, 'Joyous life,' Miss Pender (encored); song, 'Come back to Erin,' Miss Pidgeon; recitation, 'The lesson of the water-mill,' Mr. H. Hayward (encored); piano solo, 'Miss McGuinness'; song, 'Only a rosebud,' Miss Moir (encored); song, 'The miner,' Mr. E. McNamara (encored). During an interval in the programme refreshments were handed round. At the close of the conversazione his Lordship Bishop Grimes addressed the audience, and the Archbishops of Melbourne and Wellington and the Bishop of Dunedin thanked all most heartily for the way they had been received and entertained.

On Tuesday afternoon the visiting ecclesiastics were entertained at the Sacred Heart Convent, Barbadoes street, at an excellent and well-rendered musical programme. On the same afternoon they proceeded to Mount Magdala, where they were present at a genuine treat in the shape of a musical and dramatic performance given by the 'children,' a drama entitled 'The human soul' being rendered in first-class style, the whole performances reflecting much credit on the devoted nuns and those under their care.

PRAISE FOR A CATHOLIC PRIEST

WE quote the following interesting remarks from Governor Roosevelt's article on 'Civic Helpfulness' in a recent *Century*. We do not doubt that it could be corroborated in other places than New York.

'Perhaps there is no harm in my referring to one man who is dead. Very early in my career as a police commissioner of the city of New York, I was brought in contact with Father Casserly of the Paulist Fathers. After he had made up his mind that I was really trying to get things decent in the department, and to see that law and order prevailed, and that crime and vice were warred against in practical fashion, he became very intimate with me, helping me in every way, and unconsciously giving me an insight into his own work and his own character. Continually, at one point and another, I came across what Father Casserly was doing, always in the way of showing the intense human sympathy and interest he was taking in the lives about him. If one of the boys of a family was wild, it was Father Casserly who planned methods of steadying him. If, on the other hand, a steady boy met with some misfortune—lost his place, or something of the kind,—it was Father Casserly who went and stated the facts to his employer. The Paulist Fathers had always been among the most efficient foes of the abuses to the liquor trade. They never hesitated to interfere with saloons, dance-houses, and the like. One secret of their influence with our Police Board was that, as they continually went about among their people and knew them all, and as they were entirely disinterested, they could be trusted to tell who did right and who did wrong among the instruments of the law. One of the perplexing matters in dealing with policemen is that, as they are always in hostile contact with criminals and would-be criminals, who are sure to lie about them, it is next to impossible to tell when accusations against them are false and when they are true; for the good man who does his duty is sure to have scoundrelly foes, and the bad man who blackmails these same scoundrels usually has nothing but the same evidence against him. But Father Casserly and the rest of his order knew the policemen personally, and we found we could trust them implicitly to tell exactly who was good and who was not. Whether the man were Catholic, Protestant, or Jew, if he was a faithful public servant they would so report him; and if he was unfaithful he would be reported as such, wholly without regard to his creed.'

In the same article, honorable mention is also made of a certain Brother A—, who was doing very effective work for Italian children.

'He had a large parochial school, originally attended by the children of Irish parents. Gradually the Irish had moved up-town, and had been supplanted by the Italians. It was his life-work to lift these little Italians over the first painful steps on the road to American citizenship.'

Witohes 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 17, Sunday.—Quinquagesima Sunday.
 " 18, Monday.—St. Raymond de Pennafort, Confessor,
 " 19, Tuesday.—St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor.
 " 20, Wednesday.—Ash Wednesday.
 " 21, Thursday.—St. Paul, the first Hermit.
 " 22, Friday.—Feast of the Crown of Thorns.
 " 23, Saturday.—St. Peter Damian, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent, so called from the Catholic ceremony of blessing ashes and strewing it upon the foreheads of the clergy and laity as a sign of penance. The Fathers of the Church, especially St. Gregory, call the first day of Lent the 'head of the fast,' *caput jejunii*, because it is on this day that the fast of Lent begins. This custom is very ancient, for we know it was observed in the time of Pope Gregory the Great (590-604). The covering of the head with ashes has long been a common sign of mourning among Eastern nations, indicative of the deepest sorrow and distress. Instances of this are mentioned in Scripture. Jeremiah advises the people of Jerusalem to cover themselves with ashes to escape the wrath of Nabuchodonosor (Jer. xxv. 34). The Ninivites dressed in sackcloth and put ashes upon their heads to avert the heavenly vengeance (Jonas iii. 6). The Christian Church has adopted a symbol so potent to excite in the soul sentiments of humility, compunction, and penance, by reminding us that we are but dust and unto dust shall return. Penitents, in the early Christian Church, testified their sorrow and humiliation at times by standing at the door of the Church in 'sackcloth and ashes.' The ashes are blessed at the altar, immediately before Mass; the celebrant marks on the heads of the clergy and the assembled people, with the blessed ashes, and to each person he thus marks he addresses the words which God announced to the first sinner: 'Remember, O man! that thou art dust and that thou shalt return unto dust' (Gen. iii. 19). The ashes that are used on Ash Wednesday should be dry; this the Sacred Congregation of Rites specifies (May 23, 1693, *apud Gardellini*, vol. I., p. 19). They should be made from the branches blessed on Palm Sunday, the year previous. The Rubric of the Missal is formal on this point. These ashes are indeed the remains of the glory of the God-Man, and as the seed of that which is reserved for us in heaven. Hence we should receive them in accordance with the sentiments of the Church.

LENT.

Anciently in the Latin Church, Lent lasted only 36 days, and commenced only on the Sunday of the sixth week before Easter, which they called Quadragesima Sunday. In the eleventh century, to more closely imitate the fast of 40 days which Jesus Christ suffered in the desert, some added four days before Quadragesima Sunday, and this custom was followed in the West; for, by deducting the six Sundays which are no fast days, there remain exactly 40 days of fast, in imitation of our Saviour. From this rule we have to except the Church of Milan, which commences Lent only on Quadragesima Sunday.

The ancient Latin monks kept three Lents: the great Lent before Easter, the other before Christmas, which they called the Fast of St. Martin, and the other the Fast of St. John the Baptist, after Pentecost, all three of 40 days. The Greeks observed four others besides that of Easter, namely: that of the Apostles, of the Assumption, of Christmas, and of the Transfiguration; but they reduced them to seven days each. The Jacobites have a fifth fast, which they call the Fast of the Penance of Ninive. The Chaldeans and Nestorians do the same. The Maronites have six, by adding that of the Exaltation of the Cross. The 40 days' period, as commemorative of our Lord's 40 days' fast, or of the similar perfunctory fasts of Moses and Elias, commences with Ash Wednesday, between which day and Easter Sunday (omitting the Sundays, on which the fast is not observed), 40 clear days intervene. The rigor of the ancient observance, which excluded all flesh and even the so-called 'white meats,' is now much relaxed; but the principle of permitting but one meal, with a slight refectory or collation, is widely retained. The precept of fast obliges all those who have their twenty-first year completed, if no other cause dispenses them from fast. In Spain, during the Crusades and the wars with the Moors, a practice arose of permitting in certain cases, the substitution of a contribution to the holy war, for the observance of Lenten abstinence; and although the object has long since ceased, the composition is still permitted, under the same title of the 'Crusada.'

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

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

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

Did you ever read *Helen's Babies*, and do you remember the delightful enthusiasm of little Toddy when he got at the internal workings of somebody's watch and wanted to see 'the wheels go round'? And does it occur to you that wheels occupy a pretty important part in cycles? We have realised this fact, and as an evidence of the attention given the subject, want you to examine the latest Sterling chain, chainless, and free wheels. Built like a watch. New shipment just landed. Morrow, Bassett, and Co.—*.*

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—RABBITSKINS—Cash Buyer of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HAIR, HIDES, etc.
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NO COMMISSION.

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Established 1871.
SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER
*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.
No piecework.PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO REPAIRS.
Horse Clothing and Covers—Own make and
Best Imported.Direct Importer of Stable Requisites
of every description.*Noted for well-fitting & durable Collars.*

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

J. F. WILSON,

DENTIST

(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.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

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
Choice and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX
Beer always on tap.*Table d'Hôte* daily from 12 to 2, and Meals
at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.A. E. SMITH,
DENTIST,DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL
(Over Macalister and Steans').Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.
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(Late J. Gardner and Co.),
32 PRINCES ST. (Opposite City Hotel),
Are showing New Goods in
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STRAW HATS.Novelties in Ties, White Shirts, Tennis Shirts,
White and Colored Fancy Washing Vests.Men's and Youths'
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And all up-to-date
GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIPU.

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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Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.
FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.A Porter will attend Passengers on the
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Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.EXCELSIOR HOTEL,
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RODERICK MACKENZIE,

Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin.

Begg 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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withdraw the 2s 4d and introduce a new 2s
Tea of Special Value. The price of the
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Boothby, Maria Correlli, etc.Catalogues may be obtained on application
from agents everywhere.SPLENDID TEA AT THE COST OF
ORDINARY TEA, AND GOOD READING
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
ventilated.Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms
for families.

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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GRIDIRON HOTEL,
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Under the Management of Miss M. J. Fahey,
Late of the Pier Hotel.Having purchased the above popular and
centrally-situated Hotel, and having con-
siderably added to and improved the accom-
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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Are worthy of our Support.

Irish News.

ANTRIM—The Lord Mayor of Belfast.—None of the leading men of Belfast seem particularly anxious to fill the mayoral chair. Up to the middle of December one gentleman after another appears to have definitely declined to have anything to do with the office, and the situation is almost unique in its awkwardness. Never before has there been known such a dearth of candidates.

CLARE—An Eviction.—On the Thursday morning before Christmas Major Fred Cullinane, sub-sheriff of Clare, with six bailiffs, evicted Mr. J. Molony, Brickhills, Cratloe, from the house and farm of 110 acres. All the doors were locked and had to be broken in. Mr. Molony then, at the Sheriff's request, left the house. There were some police present with the bailiffs. This, it is stated, is the fourth time Mr. Molony has been evicted in 14 months. Possession has been taken in connection with proceedings for the recovery of money lent by the old Munster Bank.

CORK—Illness of Dr. Tanner.—The member for Mid-Cork. Dr. Tanner, has been lying ill for some time at Ventnor. The doctor, it is understood, is suffering from lung trouble, and it is very unlikely that he will be sufficiently strong to resume his Parliamentary duties on the opening of Parliament.

Death of a Priest in the United States.—News has been received in Cork of the death of the Rev. Timothy McCarthy, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, Toledo, who passed away after a long illness that was the result of tireless and unsparring activity in his duties as priest and pastor. About three months ago, utterly broken down in body and with a spirit wearied of the long combat with disease, Father McCarthy took to the bed from which he never rose. His disinterestedness, his zeal, his devotion to his work and to his flock won not only the respect, but the love of all to whom he had ministered in the 23 years of his priesthood. Father McCarthy was born in Durrus, County Cork, Ireland, November 6, 1843. He went to the United States in 1866, and studied his classics with the Benedictine Fathers at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland, Pa. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Gilmore, July 6, 1877.

Death of a Nun.—On December 17 there passed to her eternal reward in the Presentation Convent, Doneraile, Sister M. Stanislaus M'Namara. By the pupils and by the community her tact, zeal, and energy were deeply appreciated. It was a source of grief to her two brothers, Rev. Patrick M'Namara, Penicuik, Edinburgh, and Rev. Thomas J. M'Namara, of the Cathedral, Plymouth, that they were unable to be present at her last moments. The latter, however, had the melancholy consolation of assisting at the obsequies, at which he was celebrant.

DOWN—Prior of the Dominican Community.—Very Rev. D. B. Falvey, O.P. (says a Newry contemporary), has been re-appointed Prior of the Dominican Community. The appointment has been received with feelings of the utmost gratification in Newry, Father Falvey being extremely popular not only amongst the Catholic people of the town, but also amongst the members of the different Protestant denominations.

DUBLIN—An heirloom of O'Connell.—The trustees of the National Library of Ireland have just purchased the fee-book of Daniel O'Connell. For the first year his income amounted to only £2 5s 6d. The next year his income was £50, and from that time it rose by leaps and bounds until it reached nearly £4000 a year.

An Alleged Libel.—Mr. J. J. O'Meara, solicitor, acting for Mr. T. C. Harrington, M.P., has served a writ on the *Freeman's Journal* claiming £3000 damages for alleged libel.

The Rotunda.—The noble circular room known as the Rotunda, Dublin, in which the Irish National Convention held its session, was built in 1757 as a place of public entertainment. It is 80 feet in diameter and 40 feet in height, without any middle support. It was the scene of the Convention of the Irish Volunteers in 1783, and of the Catholic Convention in 1793. The Home Rule Conference, which laid the foundations of the present Irish National movement, was held in the Rotunda in 1873. During the year 1793 and the three subsequent years, owing to the disturbed state of the city consequent on the insurrection, the Rotunda and the adjoining rooms were occupied as barracks.

The Decadence of the Stage.—Father Peter Finlay, S.J., in an address to the Dublin Catholic Commercial Club recently, referred to the decadence of the Irish stage. Plays which would not have been tolerated in Dublin 20 years ago were now produced to crowded and delighted houses. He spoke from hearsay only, but his witnesses were thoughtful, level-headed men, who assured him that a grievous moral degradation had fallen upon the Dublin stage, and that it was becoming an increasing moral evil. Dublin Catholics had only to express their disapproval by absence to change that state of things. Catholic papers should refuse advertisements of bad plays and Catholic critics speak out their minds against them.

The Trade in Secondhand Clothes.—Lord Iveagh's gift of a site for an old clothes market in Dublin interests 'the upper classes' more than most people might suspect. Secondhand clothes appear to an astonishing extent in Dublin Society; but all the facts connected with their purchase are carefully guarded by those most concerned. Still, 'figures talk,' and a turn-over of more than £5000 during the one year (handled by a single large firm) suggests a good deal of local patronage, as only a small proportion of the sum refers to the colonial export trade. Particulars furnished from the same source state that there is a large trade in secondhand evening suits among business and professional men of small means, as well

as waiters; and that mantles, day-dresses, jackets, and furs are largely, though secretly, purchased at low prices by Dublin ladies. Evening dresses and millinery are the most difficult to dispose of, and bring the lowest prices when sold.

GALWAY—A Slander Case.—In the Court of Queen's Bench the case of Mr. Thomas Higgins, President of the North Galway Executive of the United Irish League, against Sir Thomas Grattan-Bellew for slander was listed for hearing. Mr. Bushe, Q.C., for the plaintiff, said a settlement had been arrived at. The slander alleged was said to have been uttered at a meeting at which Sir Grattan-Bellew was reported to have said that the plaintiff was dishonest and that he had taken human life. Sir Henry denied that he ever had made such imputations against the plaintiff. A consent had been drawn up in which Sir Henry repudiated having made the alleged charges, and agreed to pay the plaintiff £125 for costs. The consent was made a rule of court.

LIMERICK—A Practical Suggestion.—When the question of insuring the Union premises came before the Limerick Guardians at their last meeting, the Chairman (Mr. O'Regan) said they heard a good deal about paying money to absentee landlords, and they ought not to be paying money to English Insurance Companies when they had good Irish companies with whom they could insure with perfect safety. Mr. Thomas Lane proposed that the insurance of £40,000 be divided between the National and Patriotic Companies. The Clerk pointed out that it would be necessary to ask for tenders, and a notice of motion was given that this course be adopted.

Heroic Act by a Lady.—At the Limerick City Sessions, Mr. Ambrose Hall presiding, Miss Christy, George street, Limerick, was presented with the medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society as a reward for her gallantry in saving Mrs. Shields, of Castleconnell, from being drowned at Kilkee. Mr. A. Hall, in making the presentation, congratulated Miss Christy upon her gallantry. He said it was the wish of the Royal Humane Society that the presentation would be made in the most public manner. It was a pleasing duty to him to make the presentation, especially as the young lady was a Limerick girl, and particularly in such times as these when so much money is spent for making new inventions to take away life. The medal was for a different purpose—for preserving life.

A Vigorous Criticism of the Irish Educational System.—At the distribution of prizes in Laurel Hill Convent, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, delivered a vigorous criticism on Irish education, primary, secondary, and higher. His Lordship said he believed the payment for education by results was a false system. If they paid for French by the yard, for English by the pound, and science by the parcel, it was just as they paid tailors for the garments they make. They were simply degrading education, and getting results that would be measurable just as mechanics' work was measurable. Some of them had thought to make a change in the present system of education for the betterment of the country for years, but their work was worthless, and so, he believed, the whole of the country was crippled by a truly false and untrue system of education. There was a commission last year to inquire into this intermediate system of education, and they held a very exhaustive investigation, but the evidence on which to decide was largely given by those who were most interested in the pecuniary results of that system. And it was too much to expect from human nature that the people who were making hundreds and thousands of pounds in the year by an injurious system would be very enthusiastic to make a change and try another system that might be better for this country and would undoubtedly be serious for their own pecuniary interests. He believed that weight of money had dragged down the intermediate system of Ireland, and was now, he feared, committed to them for many a day. He thought that hitherto the National system of education was too literary and did too little for the manual and practical training of the people of the country. This was with the result to foster the absurd prejudices that existed in Ireland, and almost exclusively in Ireland, against manual labor. A clerk in Limerick earning 12s or 14s a week would strut down George street with a cigarette in his mouth, despising the honest tradesman who was earning £2 a week. There were lots of people in this country who would rather go to the workhouse than earn their bread by honest labor, and it was this state of things that left the country as it was. Gentlemen aired themselves on starvation and respectability in Ireland, but when they went to America, Australia, or South Africa they had to take off their coats and work to earn their bread. There they contributed to the wealth of the country, and were not consuming the fruits of the earth, as they were in their own country. In conclusion, his Lordship expressed the hope that one of the results of the new system would be to knock the nonsense out of people's heads, and that boys and girls would come to know that labor and work were honorable.

LOUTH—Alleged Libel on the High Sheriff.—It will be remembered (says the Dublin *Evening Herald*) that during the course of the late elections Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., made several speeches in Cork, in which he alleged that the date for the North Louth election had been fixed by the High Sheriff in collusion with Mr. T. M. Healy and the Castle, for corrupt and improper purposes. We learn that the High Sheriff of Louth has issued and served a writ claiming £5000 damages against Mr. O'Brien for alleged libel on him in the discharge of his official duty. It is understood that Mr. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., has been retained as counsel for the plaintiff. It is rumored that the High Sheriff is also contemplating proceedings against the *Freeman's Journal* for libel alleged to be contained in the report of Mr. O'Brien's speech and their comments thereon.

MEATH—Religious Bequests.—Before the Irish Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the will of Mr. John O'Neill, of

Navan, has been established. The document dealt with assets to the amount of over £14,000, and by it a large number of bequests are left to Catholic institutions and persons, including a trust to his Holiness the Pope for the benefit of foreign missions.

MONAGHAN.—The New Member for North Monaghan.—The vacancy in North Monaghan, caused by the death of Mr. McAleese, has been filled by the election of Dr. Thompson. The doctor has made his profession of political faith, in which he clearly asserts his adhesion to the National programme, and the party pledge has been signed by him. He should prove to be a valuable and able acquisition to the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Dr. Thompson, who is a Protestant, has been till lately a Conservative in politics. He is a man of somewhat independent thought, and not finding himself always able to subscribe to the doctrines and principles of his party, became accustomed to take his own line, and from that his development as a Nationalist was not a difficult nor a lengthy process. In the North of Ireland he is very popular with Catholics and Nationalists. Dr. Thompson stood as a Nationalist for South Tyrone at the last election, and went within an ace of Mr. T. W. Russell—a fact which has given him a further claim on the sympathies of the Ulster Nationalists.

TIPPERARY.—A Famous Shot Thrower.—Mr. Denis Horgan, the famous shot thrower, and the champion of the world, returned to Ireland from the United States just before Christmas, after winning all before him, and bringing back the medal entitling him to the championship. During a chat, he said his first match was on the 15th September, when Richard Sheldon, of the New York Athletic Club, and W. Cole, of Boston, competed, and Horgan defeated them by putting the shot 46ft 1½in, which won the prize for him, for which he went specially to America. Three weeks afterwards he put the shot 48ft 2½in, beating his own world's record by half an inch. Horgan subsequently threw the shot on the grounds of the Athletic Club, New York, 50ft 10in, which is a great performance.

GENERAL.

A Severe Storm.—A destructive storm passed over the United Kingdom during the last week in December, its effects being severely felt in all parts of Ireland. Not for some years had such damage been done to property in Belfast as on this occasion. The risk to life by being abroad was considerable, and in several cases persons sustained injuries of a more or less serious nature. The ambulance was frequently called out, and at the Royal Hospital the medical staff were busy for a time treating people for injuries. The reports from Armagh, Carrickfergus, Lisburn, Newry, Enniskillen, go to show that considerable damage was done both in the towns and the surrounding districts. Several houses were destroyed or unroofed. Many farmers were severe sufferers, as their corn and hay stacks were blown down and scattered broadcast over the country. The Church of the Sacred Heart, Omagh, was injured, the cross on the front of the sacred edifice having been smashed. In Dublin the wind blew with such velocity that it was difficult to walk along the streets. Several houses were unroofed, and many persons were seriously injured by falling slates, corrugated iron, and trees. While Mr. J. J. Molloy, J.P., was walking down the avenue of Richmond Lunatic Asylum, where he had attended a meeting of the governors, on his way to the meeting of the county council at Kilmainham, he was thrown to the ground by the violence of the gale, and was severely injured, one of his shoulders being dislocated.

A Catholic University for Ireland.—In a recent issue *The Pilot*, an Anglican Church paper, makes a manly stand on behalf of Ireland's demand for a Catholic University. It says:—'If the Government are wise they will take advantage of their renewed majority to remove an Irish grievance with which it is fully in their power to deal. . . . Neither principle nor economy places any difficulty in the way of giving Irish Roman Catholics—the great majority, that is to say, of the people of Ireland—the University which an Irish Parliament would at once set up. Archbishop Walsh's latest utterance on this subject is as moderate and reasonable as it can well be. And Mr. Balfour's triumphant re-election at Manchester, in the teeth of the Protestant party, shows how groundless, as well as how unworthy is the timidity which prevents a section of the Cabinet from doing an act of equal justice and wisdom.'

A RICH RETURN.

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

People We Hear About.

Mr. Heywood, an American convert, who has died in Rome was a Knight Commander of St. Gregory and a Chamberlain to the Pope. He was a writer of ability.

Mr. Peter Dunne, author of the 'Dooley papers,' and for many years an active newspaper man of Chicago, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital in that city.

The death is announced of Mrs. John Boyle O'Reilly, wife of the famous poet. The colored people of Boston (U.S.) sent a wreath of flowers to those in charge of the funeral.

Rev. William Everett, pastor of the Church of the Nativity, in Second Avenue, New York, has died of pneumonia. He was first a physician, then a Protestant minister, and afterwards a priest. At his death he was 86 years old.

Mr. Fitzalan Hope, M.P., whose mother is the Duke of Norfolk's sister, and who was chosen to second the Address-in-Reply in the House of Commons, is a descendant of Sir Walter Scott, and was educated at the Oratory under Cardinal Newman. He then went to Oxford, after which he became secretary to his uncle, when the latter was Postmaster-General.

Very Rev. M. C. O'Brien, rector of St. Mary's Church, of Bangor, and Administrator of the diocese of Portland, was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society at its recent meeting. Father O'Brien, as is generally known is considered the highest living authority on matters pertaining to the history and language of the American Indians, and particularly of those in Eastern North America.

The late Sir Henry Page Turner Barron, Bart., of Ylenana, Waterford, and of 14, Goethestrasse, Stuttgart, who died on September 12, aged 75, left £2000 to Cardinal Vaughan, for distribution among Catholic charitable institutions in the diocese of Westminster. He also left, among other charitable bequests, £2000 to the Bishop of Waterford; £1000 to the Irish Unionist Alliance; and £1000 to the Distressed Irish Ladies' Fund.

Mr. Hector M'Ilwaine, who has achieved considerable success as a novelist this year and last by his two clever novels, *Diakin's Bar* and *Fate the Fiddler*, is an Irishman, and son of the late Rev. Canon M'Ilwaine, one of the best known clergymen in the North of Ireland, whose *Lyra Hibernica Sacra* is still the standard collection of Irish religious and non-sectarian verse, says the *Freeman's Journal*. The Canon was also author of various volumes of verse and other works.

The winning by a poor peasant of half a million francs in the drawing for the big Paris Exhibition Prize will recall the story of Luke White, the ancestor of Lord Annaly, who died a member of Parliament for an Irish county, three of whose sons were members of the House of Commons, and one of them raised to the Peerage. White speculated in lottery tickets, and after a certain lot remained in his hands he lost all confidence in their value, and sent them at a greatly-reduced price by coach from Dublin to Belfast. A letter reached him that evening announcing the tickets to be prizes. He immediately hired a horse, and gave chase to the coach, which he overtook within 20 miles of Belfast. He recovered the tickets, came back to Dublin, claimed, and obtained, the lottery prizes, which became the nucleus of a great fortune.

A correspondent of a Home paper writes:—'Apropos of the late death of Mr. Thomas Arnold, the father of Mrs. Humphry Ward, it may interest your readers to know, what does not seem to be generally known, that the Arnold family was of Jewish extraction, and that its Hebrew name in Germany, whence it came to this country, was Aaron. Aaron, in England, is generally transformed into Arnold, just as Solomon finds easy and natural transition into Sullivan, and Hirsch into Harris, etc. As for the late Matthew Arnold, no student of physiognomy and ethnology could doubt for a moment that he possessed in a marked degree the physical peculiarities of his race, while the quality of his mind, too, was essentially Semitic—hard, keen, critical, and analytical more than synthetic.'

When the mail left home the heads of the House of Bonaparte, Prince Victor Napoleon and Prince Louis Napoleon (of the Russian Army) were in England visiting the Empress Eugenie at Farnborough. These princes are aged 38 and 36 respectively, and both are bachelors. This is doubtless due to their position as Pretenders; a Pretender cannot afford to make a bad match, and exalted ladies look askance on a Pretender—until he arrives. Napoleon III. did not marry until he had attained the throne and the age of 44. With the late Prince Jerome Napoleon and his children Bonapartism assumed a new phase, as they are connected with the old reigning families of Europe, which no other branch of the family was. The Princes Victor and Louis are descended from a sister of George III., and therefore from the Stuarts, Tudors, and Plantagenets, from the Kings of Italy and Wurtemberg, and are, in fact, cousins of nearly every reigning monarch.

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.—*.*

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are

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

GEO. ROE & CO.,

"G.R."

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

Head Office for Australasia:

JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

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

£20 for a NAME

for the Second-Grade Dunlop Tyre
we intend placing on the market to
meet the existing demand for a

Good Wearing Tyre at a Low Figure.

CONDITIONS of COMPETITION.

The *Name* to be concise and appropriate.

The Competition is open to all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

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

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL,
OAMARU.

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

MUSICAL EXCHANGE
FOR
PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.

R. FRANCIS,
159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MANCHESTER STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH

(One minute from the Railway Station).

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

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.
FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.
Corner of Wakanni Road and Cass streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

GENUINE SEEDS
From a
RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that
Craven's Seeds Grow.
Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
WHAT YOU WANT,
And
WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide,
free to any address.

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

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

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

Sole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYPH FOR VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90,
INVERCARGILL.

JOHN GILLIES
Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
Linoleum Warehouse,

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

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

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

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

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR

(Late of Oamaru),

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

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALITY.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,
DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

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

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also
of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all
Dairy Implements.General, Builders', and Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-Plated
Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., in great variety.

PRICES LOW.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when
required.Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at
OWAKA.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

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

visit

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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



SEE
THAT YOUR BOOTS
ARE BRANDED ON THE HEEL.

STANDARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial.

(For week ending February 13.)

PRODUCE.

London, February 8.—Wheat: The Continental markets are firm, but the English markets have a lower tendency. Cargoes are quiet. Victoria January-March shipments are quoted at 30s 3d; sailer parcels, 29s 3d.

Butter has a steady trade. Colonial, 106s to 108s, and a few lots 110s. Danish is quiet at 118s.

Cheese has a slow sale, New Zealand realising about 52s.

Hemp is firm. Wellington March shipments, L21 10s.

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

WHEAT—In fair demand. Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1½d; do (broken), 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—Market firm. Milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6½d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

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

POTATOES—Market well supplied. Kidneys, L1 10s to L5; Derwents, L3 10s to L4 per ton (bags in).

THE CROPS OF THE COLONY.

The area under crop in the Colony and the estimated yield in the different cereals, as calculated by the Agricultural Department, are as follows:—Wheat, 206,463 acres, or 27 bushels to the acre—total 5,574,555 bushels; oats, 449,534 acres, or 34 bushels per acre—total, 15,284,156 bushels; barley, 30,831 acres, or 30 bushels per acre—total, 924,930 bushels.

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 6½; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 2d. Potatoes: New, local, L4. Chaff: Good demand for prime up to L2 15s; inferior, hard to sell; medium, L2 5s. Straw: pressed 30s, market bare; loose, 30s. Flour: Sacks, 200lbs, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7 5s. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Fresh butter, 8d, factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions: Melbourne, L9 10s.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 6d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 10d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams 8d; potatoes, L4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 8d, factory, bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 0½d; eggs, 11d 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:—

Most of the lots offered met with good competition from local buyers, of whom there was a full attendance, and the catalogue was cleared at prices on a par with late values.

OATS—The demand for good to prime feed and milling continues steady, but inferior, discolored, and musty lots are not readily placed. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; good to best

feed, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; medium and inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—The local demand for milling quality is confined for the most part to prime samples. Medium is saleable occasionally, but not much sought after. Good fowl wheat is scarce, and is in strong demand both locally and for export. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1½d; broken and damaged, 1s 8s to 1s 11d per cwt (sacks in).

POTATOES—The market has been well supplied during the past week, and prices have suffered a decline. On Monday at auction best kidneys and Derwents were sold at L3 10s to L4 10s; one lot choice kidneys, L5 per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—We offered about 50 tons, mostly good to prime oaten sheaf, and cleared the catalogue at prices on a par with late quotations. Best oaten sheaf sold at L2 10s to L2 15s; medium to good, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, February 5.—At the wool sales amongst the clips sold was the Taurane, which realised 6½d.

London, February 6.—At the tallow sales 515 casks were offered and 200 sold. Prices showed a decline of 3d.

Wool: There was a more spirited sale yesterday; Home and Continental buyers competing well. The Okawi clip sold at 6½d.

London, February 7.—At the wool sales yesterday competition was irregular and less brisk. Prices remain unchanged. The Tiremia clip sold at 7½d.

London, February 8.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Common sixties, 19d; super, 18½d.

At the wool sales competition was brisk, but prices were unchanged.

London, February 9.—The wool sales closed firm for all classes, average rates being maintained.

London, February 10.—At the close of the wool sales fine-haired shafty scoured merinos closed at 3 per cent, and fine medium crossbreds at 5 to 7½ per cent, above the closing rates of the November series; faulties and inferior grades were about the November level.

During the sales 95 per cent, of the bales offered were sold for the Continent, 145,000 for the Home market, 5000 for America, and 9500 were held over. Yesterday's sales included the Totara clip, which realised 6½d.

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

RABBITSKINS—Market firm. Winters, 16d to 17½d; springs, 9d to 13½d; summers, 6½d to 8½d; smalls, 4d to 5½d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—No sales since last report.

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

TALLOW—Market unchanged. Best rendered mutton, 16s 6d to 18s 6d; medium, 14s to 16s; rough fat, 11s to 12s 6d per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was a small market at Addington, comprising 3500 fat sheep, 2800 fat lambs, 4165 store sheep, 298 cattle, and 489 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—The 152 head yarded consisted mostly of cows and heifers, with very few steers. The market was slightly easier. Good to prime beef brought 22s to 23s 6d per 100lb, and other sorts 18s to 21s 6d; and steers realised L8 to L9; heifers, L5 to L7 15s; cows, L4 10s to L7, and up to L8 12s 6d for extra prime.

FAT SHEEP—These included some good lines of wethers, but freezing buyers were hanging back, and several lots were passed in. Those sold brought from 18s to 21s 10d; unfinished sorts, 16s to 17s. All but best ewes were easier. Best realised from 16s to 18s, and up to 20s for extra heavy; secondary, 13s 6d to 15s.

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.

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.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late A. Solomon.)

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

Note Address :

W. G. ROSSITER,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
NO 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

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

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

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

NEW BUTCHERY.

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

Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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

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

Shoeing, as usual, a specialty.

HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

SANITARY PIPE
AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Waikare * Thurs., Feb 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau Fri., Feb. 15 3 p.m. D'din
Waikare Tues., Feb. 19 3 p.m. D'din
* Transhipping to Talune at Lyttelton. Takes no Wellington cargo.

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Te Anau Fri., Feb 15 3 p.m. D'din
Waikare Tues., Feb 19 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via WELLINGTON—
Waikare * Thurs., Feb. 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai Thurs., Feb. 28 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—
Mokoia * Mon., Feb. 18 3 p.m. D'din
Moana * Mon., Feb. 25 3.35 p.m. tr'n
* Calls Milford Sound.

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

Corinna Thurs., Feb 21 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., March 6

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY (From Auckland.)
Manapouri Sat, Feb 16

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

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

"DEAR ME!

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

FAT LAMBS—The lambs were of rather an improved quality, but freezing buyers at the opening sale would not bid up to the reserves, and about 900 were withdrawn and sent to the factory on owners' account; but later on they operated more freely, and about 1700 were taken for export at from 14s to 16s 10d. Small sorts sold down to 13s 6d.

STONE SHEEP—There was a fair demand for good young ewes and wethers, and these kept up the prices when sold, but over half the entry was withdrawn. Lambs showed the greatest drop. Four-tooth wethers brought from 16s to 17s 4d; two-tooth do, 14s 5d to 15s 1d; two-tooth ewes, 14s 5d to 16s 4d; six-tooth do, up to 17s 3d; aged, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; ewes and lambs (all counted), 9s; lambs, 11s 4d to 12s 3d for forward, and 8s 6d to 10s 2d for others.

PIGS—There was a fair yarding of stores, which were in great demand, 150 going to Timaru; but fats were slightly easier. Baconers realised from 35s to 47s, equal to 3½d per lb; porkers, 22s to 35s 4d, equal to 4½d per lb; stores, 15s to 23s; suckers and weaners, 8s to 10s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALE YARDS.

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

There was an unusually large muster of horses for this week's sale, the largest since the annual winter fair last June, and there was a very full attendance of buyers and others interested in the business. The total number of horses entered was 118. The majority of horses offered were only of medium class, and a large proportion of them aged. The consignments submitted were from almost every district in North and Central Otago, and over 20 came from New South Wales. In the case of the best horses, both draught and light, there was fair competition, although for the former class prices are not quite equal to what they were three months ago. We consider even the best draughts are fully L5 per head cheaper now than then. Still, for first-class young draught horses there is excellent inquiry, and for the proper stamp of horse there are always customers forthcoming. Taking into account the state of the market and the quality of the horses submitted, we had an excellent sale, over 60 of one sort or another finding new owners. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L50; extra good prize horses, L60 to L65; medium draught mares and geldings, L30 to L40; aged do, L20 to L25; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L35; well-matched carriage pairs, L70 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L25 to L30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L18 to L25; tram horses, L12 to L16; light hacks, L7 to L10; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

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

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—238 yarded, prices being somewhat easier than last week. Best bullocks, L8 to L9 17s 6d; medium, L6 10s to L7 15s; best cows and heifers, L5 5s to L6 15s; medium, L4 to L5.

SHEEP—1347 penned, prices being about the same as at the last sale. Best crossbred wethers, 18s 6d to 20s 3d; medium, 16s 6d to 18s; best ewes, 16s to 18s; medium, 14s to 15s 9d.

LAMBS—923 penned, prices showing a decline of about 1s per head. Best lambs, 13s to 14s 9d; medium, 11s 6d to 12s 9d.

PIGS—174 forward, all sorts meeting fair demand. Suckers, 5s to 8s 6d; slips, 7s to 14s; stores, 15s to 19s; porkers, 25s to 32s; baconers, 37s to 49s. Heavy pigs, up to 52s.

We regret that owing to the non-arrival of the process block the supplement containing a picture of the new Catholic Cathedral, Christchurch, is unavoidably held over until next week.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DEAN CHERVIER.

Our Christchurch correspondent is indebted to Mr. Fay of Doyleston, for a copy of the *Ellesmere Guardian* from which the following report of the funeral of the late Dean Chervier, which took place on Thursday, January 31, is taken:—The funeral of the late Dean Chervier afforded the inhabitants of the Ellesmere District an opportunity of paying their last respects to one loved and respected by all who knew him. Not Ellesmere alone, but all the portions of the vast parish that he had once administered, sent forth representatives to show the general sorrow. Mourners were present from Rangiora and Kaiapoi, from Opawa and New Headford, Darfield, Sheffield, Springston, and from all parts of Canterbury. On the morning appointed the Catholic Church at Leeston was filled long before 11 a.m. with people of all classes, creeds, and ages. Each of these wore, more or less, some outward sign of the grief felt for the decease of one who had been the friend of all, rich or poor, man, woman, or child. The children of the Convent School sat in their usual seats, the older girls being attired in their blue school gowns with wreaths of white flowers over their veils. The boys all wore a badge of mourning. The altars in the church were draped heavily in black, and the walls were hung with the same sombre hue. In the open space before the altar at which he had officiated so long, lay the coffin of the dead priest, bearing a burden of wreaths of white flowers. The members of the Hibernian Friendly Society, with those of kindred societies from other places were on the right. A number of these had their sashes hidden with crape. Shortly after 11 a large number of priests entered, preceding the entry of Bishop Grimes. A Solemn Requiem Mass was then sung, the celebrant being Father Le Menant des Cheneais, V.G.; Dean O'Donnell, Ashburton, and Father Marnane, Christchurch, acting as deacon and subdeacon, respectively. Among the clergy present were the Very Rev. Father Ginaty, Rev. Father Regnault, Rev. Father Fay, a pupil of the late

Dean, and Rev. Fathers Aubry, Goggan, Walsh, Crotty, Price, Hyland, McDonnell, Richards, and Chastagnon. At the conclusion of the Mass his Lordship addressed the congregation, and said it would take hours to do justice to the life of that noble pastor. Some of those present could remember better than he (the speaker) could, how the deceased had come to New Zealand and worked in the early stages of the Church in Canterbury. It would take hours alone to give a list of all the good works that he had accomplished here. His Lordship then gave a short summary of the life of the late Dean, who left France for New Zealand in 1861. On his way thither, when passing through London, the late Father, then a young priest, was met by the preacher who, only a student, implored his blessing. This was given, and with it an invitation—it surely, by the light of later events, seemed a prophetic intimation—to follow him (Father Chervier) to the destined sphere of his labors. Father Chervier came to New Zealand, and when years after he (Bishop Grimes) came out here to take up his charge, the second priest to welcome him was Father Chervier, the very one that had given him his blessing in London so many years before. At first the late Father had been assistant to Father Chastagnier in a parish as large, if not larger than any diocese in Europe. He had to face all kinds of perils, to endure all kinds of hardships. There were the flooded rivers and the long unknown ways. He, his Bishop, would never have known of them had he not heard of the trials Father Chervier had undergone, from other lips than his, and what he learnt from the Father himself was told in his own simple, unaffected way, as if all the danger and trouble were as nothing. Father Chervier had received kindness from all, irrespective of creed, and he, his Bishop, standing there that day, had to thank those who had shown him kindness in the name of himself and of his clergy. Of the work that Father Chervier had done his churches and schools bore witness. He established and taught in the first school in Christchurch. He built schools and churches at Rangiora, Darfield, Oxford, Leeston, Southbridge, and other places. Once when, in the interests of the Church, he (Bishop Grimes) had resolved on severing from the Leeston parish the flourishing district of Darfield, he had consulted their pastor. What was his answer? 'It is in the interest of the Church, my Lord, though you take from me my best people, but it is for the good of the Church.' His Lordship then thanked those who had attended the late Dean in his last illness, and especially thanked the medical attendant who, the late priest had said, had attended to him as if he were his father. The coffin was then borne out of the church by the clergy, and the mournful procession to the cemetery was formed. At the head marched the school children under the direction of the Sisters, after which came the members of the Hibernian Society, the leading members of the Church, the Bishop and his clergy, and the long line of vehicles and horsemen. On arrival at the cemetery, Bishop Grimes himself officiated at the grave into which the coffin was lowered by Messrs. P. O'Boyle, J. O'Boyle, T. Greenan, M. Needham, P. McEvedy, P. Commons, M. O'Neill, and other members who had been associated with the deceased during his long connection with the Church in Canterbury.

At the two Masses celebrated at Shand's Track on Sunday last the Rev. Father Richards made feeling reference to the death of the Very Rev. Dean Chervier, so long and favorably known and revered by the parishioners. At 9.30 on the following morning (Monday) a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Richards for the repose of the soul of the late Dean at which there was a large attendance of those to whom in years past he had so lovingly ministered. The exceptionally large congregation present at the Mass at a time when all are so much engaged at harvest operations testified eloquently to the high regard in which the late Dean Chervier was held by the people of the Ellesmere district.

WEDDING BELLS.

STAUNTON—FURMSTON.

At St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Monday, a quiet but pretty wedding took place, when Mr Michael Staunton, of Clyde (formerly of Dunedin), and Miss Florence Furmston, of Dunedin, were united in the bonds of wedlock. A Nuptial Mass was celebrated at an early hour by the Rev. Father Murphy, who also performed the marriage ceremony. The Hon. H. Gourley accompanied the bridal party to the Cathedral and gave the bride away. Mr Staunton had the attendance of Mr E. Power as best man, and the bride was attended by Miss E. O'Neill, of South Dunedin, as bridesmaid, and Miss M. Staunton, sister of the bridegroom. The bride was neatly dressed in a very pretty and serviceable costume. The gifts from the bridegroom to the bride consisted of a handsome gold watch and chain, and to the bridesmaid a gold cable bangle. At the conclusion of the happy event the party proceeded to the European Hotel, where the breakfast was provided. A number of useful and valuable wedding presents were received from numerous friends as expressive of the esteem and kindly feeling entertained for Mr and Mrs Staunton. The happy couple left by the South express, and were accompanied by the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

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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.

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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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NEW CONVENT OF MERCY
SUNDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 17.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS AT 10.30 A.M.

Celebrant, the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch.
Preacher, the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne.

Immediately after Mass the Foundation Stone will be laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, S.M., Archbishop of Wellington.

Trams leave Manse street at 9.45, 9.55, 10 o'clock, and 10.10 a.m., returning from Macandrew road corner at 1.2 and 1.22 p.m., and others at conclusion of service.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY,

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL,

Will Re-open on

FRIDAY, 15TH INST.

IN conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod held at Wellington in January, 1899, this Seminary has been established for the EDUCATION OF STUDENTS from all parts of New Zealand who wish to devote themselves to the Priesthood.

Candidates for admission must be at least 12 years old, and must present satisfactory testimonials from the Parochial Clergy and from the Superiors of Schools where they have last studied.

The Pension is £35 a year. It provides for Board and Lodging Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding, and House Linen.

The only Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin, who will act as Rector.

The Professors are REV. JOHN RYAN (Vice-Rector), REV. M. RYAN, and REV. M. HEADEN, B.A.

Applications to be made to the Right Rev. Rector; or the Rev. J. Ryan, Vice-Rector, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

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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MARRIAGE.

STAUNTON—FURNSTON—On the 11th February, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by the Rev. P. Murphy, Michael J. Staunton, of Clyde, to Florence A. Furnston, of Healsville, Victoria.

DEATH.

MAHONY.—At his residence, Vogelstown, Wellington, on Tuesday, February 5, Daniel Mahony, father of the Revs. S. and G. Mahony; aged 61.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

LABOR AND THE RECORD REIGN.



ANY phases of the record reign of the late Queen have been discussed by our secular contemporaries. They have talked

Of many things:
Of shoes and ships and sealing-wax,
Of cabbages and kings:

of the progress of science and invention and of personal and domestic and public comfort; of wars and crises and clapper-clawings between State and State; of the pushing back of the boundary fences of nations; of the increased trade in wool, frozen meat, pocket knives, iron pots, cheap calico, and tinned tacks. But they seem to have unanimously missed the most sweeping social and political change that was wrought during the longest British reign. We refer to what may be not unreasonably called the emancipation of British labor. The beginning of the late Queen's long term of rule saw the British worker plunged into the lowest depths of physical and moral degradation that has probably been ever witnessed in any age or clime. The close of the reign saw him raised to a condition which, though far from ideal, is yet an Eden of bliss by comparison with the inferno in which he was chained down for many years after the late Queen had assumed the orb of empire.

The debased condition of English labor dates back to the days of the great religious upheaval of the sixteenth century. The golden age of the British laborer and artisan extended from the close of the peasants' revolt in 1381 to the evil days of HENRY VIII. Prosperity was continuous and progressive. During a long period the working day was only eight hours. The workers were secured in their Sunday rest, their Saturday half-holiday, the Christmas and Easter holidays, and many other festivals scattered throughout the year; and the low fixed rents of the time contributed greatly to their prosperity. The distinguished Professor THOROLD ROGERS says of an Act of Parliament that was passed in the second year of HENRY VII. (1486): 'A schedule of wages is given which, considering the cheapness of the times, is exceedingly liberal. At no time in English history have the earnings of laborers, interpreted by their purchasing power, been so considerable as those which this Act acknowledges.'

The degradation and impoverishment of the working man began in England, as in Germany, with the Reformation. In one of his lectures Professor THOROLD ROGERS

points out the successive steps by which the beggary and ruin of the British worker were accomplished: by the extravagance of HENRY VIII. and his dissolution of the monasteries; by the confiscation of the guild lands, the issue of a debased coinage, and the re-introduction and legislation of slavery under EDWARD VI.; and by the shocking repressive legislation of ELIZABETH's days, which made England the hell of the working man from the time of the 'Virgin Queen' till the present century had almost reached its meridian. By what ROGERS terms the 'infamous' Statute of Laborers of the fifth year of Queen ELIZABETH the British worker 'was handed over to the mercy of the employer at a time when he was utterly incapable of resisting the grossest tyranny.' Justices were empowered to 'check any discontent, even the discontent of despair, and might be trusted, if necessary, to starve the people into submission.' Employers of labor were empowered by law to fix the rates of wages. They fixed them at starvation rates. And from their decision there was no appeal. Under the Elizabethan Act it took the English Protestant artisan a whole year's labor or more to procure necessities which the Catholic artisan could have secured in two weeks' work under the Statute of 1495. At the same time the laborer was gradually deprived of his old and time-honored rights of a rent-free house, commonage, wood, and of herbage for his cow and a run for his poultry.

The evils that accompanied the introduction of machinery and the onset of what is termed the industrial revolution, form, perhaps, the darkest chapter in the history of labor. During the reigns of GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and the early years of Queen VICTORIA the working people employed in the coal mines, woollen, cotton, and other factories, felt the bitter brunt of the following crying evils: (1) Insufficient wages; (2) over-work—the hours of labor being lengthened to twelve a day and sometimes to sixteen or more; (3) fraud and exaction in the shape of fines, confiscation of wages, and the iniquities of the truck system; (4) utter insecurity for the future; (5) gross cruelty to children, of which DEVAS writes that it was 'horrible, incredible, unparalleled even in the history of pagan slavery'—many of the details are too sickening to even hint at here; (6) immorality: the mines and factories became, says the same well-informed writer, 'dens of iniquity,' in which abominations were practised on a vast scale and of such a nature that the Royal Commissioners rightly refrained from referring to them in their report. Effective combination was prevented by fierce and searching Acts of Parliament, and, says GIBBINS in his *Industrial History of England* (p. 192), 'the lowest depth of poverty [of the working classes] was reached about the beginning of the reign of Queen VICTORIA.'

The tale of the sufferings and grinding degradation of the British working classes is told in the Blue-books and Reports of the various Commissioners which were appointed to investigate the condition of industrial life in the workshops, factories, and mines between the years 1833 and 1842. The substance of those bulky volumes is compressed within the covers of ENGELS' *State of the Working Classes in England in 1844*—a heart-breaking story of the hell of the damned which callous legislators and grasping capitalists had combined to create for men, women, and children in the England of Queen VICTORIA's early reign. It is a sickening story of 'children and young people in factories overworked and beaten as if they were slaves; of diseases and distortions only found in manufacturing districts; of filthy, wretched houses where people huddle together like wild beasts. We hear of girls and women working underground in the dark recesses of the coal-mines, dragging loads of coal in cars in places where no horses could go, and harnessed and crawling along the subterranean pathways like beasts of burden. Everywhere we find cruelty and oppression, and in many cases the workmen were but slaves bound to fulfil their master's commands under fear of dismissal and starvation. Freedom they had in name—freedom to starve and die; but not freedom to speak, still less to act, as citizens of a free State.' 'In fact,' says GIBBINS, 'the material condition of the working classes of England was at this time [about 1845] in the lowest depths of poverty and degradation.'

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The real struggle of the workers for the right to live humanly extended from about 1833 to about 1850. The Reform Bill, the growth of trades unions, the Chartist movement, all contributed to extend their influence. The 'orthodox' political economists regarded the worker as they did a horse or a steer or a threshing-machine—a mere chattel, in fact—and furiously opposed remedial legislation. Conspicuous among them were Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord BROUGHAM, and 'the Tribune of the People,' JOHN BRIGHT. Lord SHAFTESBURY became the champion of the working people. After a long struggle and many evasions and delays tolerably effective Workshops and Factories Acts were passed. These (1) regulated the sanitary and safety arrangements affecting all classes of workers; (2) prohibited certain classes of labor—on moral and sanitary grounds—to women and children; and (3) determined the hours of work for some or all of the six categories into which working people were divided. These, be it noted, were mere instalments of some of the rights that were accorded, as a sheer matter of course, to workers of every degree in the days when England was at the same time Catholic and 'Merrie England.' Yet they lifted the worker from the Slough of Despond in which he had been stuck fast for many of the early years of the late Queen's reign. The changes effected in the political, social, and domestic condition of the British artisan and laborer were equivalent to a revolution. But at the close of VICTORIA's long period of rule much, nevertheless, remained to be done. English miners and factory operatives are still far off from the eight hours' day of their Catholic forefathers of three hundred to four hundred years ago. New Zealand, the Australian Commonwealth, Switzerland, and Germany stand in the van of enlightened and humanitarian factory legislation. The character of all such legislation is, however, necessarily limited, negative, and protective in its nature. It does not solve the social question, nor secure constant employment, nor the certainty of a reasonable wage. Much less can it restore the old familiar and friendly relations between master and man that prevailed during the Catholic days of the middle age. Employer and employé have drifted apart into two distinct and frequently antagonistic classes. And that drift has caused the conflict which has inflicted untold misery upon the working man and created that hostility between labor and capital which has time and again threatened the whole fabric of our civilisation and social system with disruption.

Diocesan News.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 11.

The retreat of the clergy of the diocese concluded on Saturday morning after which a synodal meeting was held. Thirty priests were present in retreat.

Acting on behalf of his Lordship the Bishop and clergy, who were at the time in retreat, the Rev. Father Kerley and Mr. E. O'Connor awaited the arrival of the Imperial troops on Thursday night for the purpose of extending a welcome to the Catholic chaplain, Father Foran, and inviting him to spend the night at the episcopal residence, which invitation was accepted. The army chaplain celebrated Mass in the Pro-Cathedral next morning, and subsequently rejoined the troops.

The Imperial troops met with a most enthusiastic reception on their arrival in Christchurch on Thursday evening last. For an hour before the advertised time of the special train people poured by every street leading to the centre of attraction to see the men who fight the Empire's battles. When the march from the Railway Station to the Exhibition Buildings commenced, the entire route was simply a mass of humanity closely packed, so much so that at intervals it was with difficulty the troops were able to march. On the next day (Friday) the same enthusiasm prevailed when the visitors were marched through the city to Hagley Park, where they went through various military evolutions in a manner that was a complete revelation to Colonials, volunteers as well as civilians. The cavalry, dragoons, hussars, and lancers all mounted, presented a sight never before witnessed in New Zealand, and it will probably be many a long day before a similar spectacle will be afforded. After the parade, in which the local forces took part, the Imperials were provided with light refreshments and then entrained for Lyttelton to rejoin the Britannic which shortly after sailed for Wellington.

The St. John the Baptist (women's) branch of the H.A.C.B. Society held their usual fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening last with a good attendance of members. The chair was occupied by the President, Sister Harrington. The Very Rev. Dean Foley,

S.M., who takes great interest in the Society, was present and gave good advice, counsel, and encouragement to the members. He referred to the death of the Very Rev. Dean Chervier, extolling the noble work done by the late Dean in the early days of the parish, and later on in various parts of the diocese, and recommended them to pray for the repose of the soul of the good priest, the last and best tribute they could offer. The general business of the branch was transacted in a most satisfactory manner all present evincing great interest in the proceedings. The business sheet of the district meeting, to be held shortly in Dunedin, was discussed with much interest, the secretary being instructed to acquaint the delegate, P.P. Sister Burke, with the various decisions arrived at. The balance sheet for the past quarter was, on the motion of Sister Donnell, seconded by Sister Dinneen, adopted. Bros. Sellars, McCormack, and Doolan, officers of St. Patrick's Branch, who were in attendance, congratulated the branch on its encouraging position, and commented in complimentary terms on the members' efforts to maintain a satisfactory state of the society's affairs. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Sellars for auditing the books, and to Bros. McCormack and Doolan for valued assistance at the meetings. On the invitation of P.P. Sister Burke the members will attend an 'At Home' in the meeting rooms on Thursday, February 21st, to welcome Bro. Taskar, who recently returned from active service in South Africa.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 9.

Rev. Father Goggan, of Te Aro, is at present preaching a retreat to the students of Meane Seminary.

A meeting of the ex-pupils of the convent is called for Monday to make arrangements for their annual picnic.

A high school, in which 21 pupils have begun work, has been opened this year in connection with the Newtown Convent.

The inmates of St. Joseph's Orphanage were treated to a picnic by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kennedy at their residence, Gladstone Terrace, on Thursday.

By the last mail Rev. Father O'Shea received word that Very Rev. Dr. Pestre, late Provincial of the Marist Order, had been appointed head of the second novitiate at Villa Maria, Sydney.

Very Rev. Father Lewis, Adm., V.G., left on Friday with several of the visiting clergy to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Cathedral, Christchurch.

Dr. Mackin writes to Rev. Father O'Shea of the magnificent ceremony which took place in Bethlehem on Christmas Day. Both he and Mrs. Mackin were present on that occasion.

Miss Maginity, organist of the Sacred Heart Church, Thorndon, leaves on a holiday tour through America next week. During her absence Miss Putnam will replace her at the organ.

Rev. Father Petty, an invalided military chaplain from the Transvaal, arrived here last week. It is his intention to remain in New Zealand, and he has taken up his residence at the Lower Hutt with Rev. Father Maple, whom he will assist during Very Rev. Father Lane's absence.

The visiting prelates, who officiated at the opening of the new church on Sunday, left for the West Coast on Monday last accompanied by Archbishop Redwood. It was their intention to travel overland to Christchurch, thus seeing some of the grand scenery for which the route is noted.

The Children of Mary of Te Aro parish during the last three days have attended in satisfactory numbers a retreat conducted by Rev. Father Piquet, of Sydney. The thanks of the members are due to the Rev. Father O'Shea, spiritual director of the society, for his obtaining for them a favor so highly appreciated.

The organ at present in the Dannevirke Church has, through the generosity of Mrs. Malcolm Trestone, of Auckland, become the property of the church. The Gleeson family during their residence in Dannevirke contributed in a great measure to the excellence of the musical portion of the church services, and their loss there will be keenly felt. Father Cahill and his parishioners feel deeply grateful to Mrs. Trestone for this latest proof of her generosity.

The balance sheet of the Fabian Dramatic Club in connection with the production of 'Arrah-na-Pogue' in aid of the furnishing of the Newtown Convent has now been printed. The balance was £32, from which had to be deducted a sum of £17, an outstanding liability on the Club's production of 'Caste' last year, leaving a net balance of £15. This sum has now been handed to the nuns.

Very deep sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Poll, of Thorndon, in the untimely death of their son, Mr. Herman Francis Poll. Early this week, while engaged in the construction of a punt at Havelock, the dingy in which he and a fellow-workman were travelling capsized, with the result that Mr. Poll was drowned. The deceased, who was an ex-student of St. Patrick's College, was just 23 years of age.—R.I.P.

There was an immense congregation at St. Joseph's Church on last Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of a memorial service in connection with the death of the Queen. His Grace the Archbishop presided, Deans Kirk and McKenna being the assistants at the throne. During the service Father S. Mahony sang the 'Pater Noster' and 'Dies Irae,' and the 'Benedictus' was chanted by the priests present. His Grace delivered a short discourse extolling the many excellent qualities of the Queen. The panegyric was mainly on the lines of that delivered on the previous Sunday and concluded with a prayer for the King.

The following are the marks of the pupils of the Palmerston North Convent in the examination in practical music, held last November by Mr. Charles Edwards on behalf of Trinity College:—Senior grade. Singing (honors)—Isabel Oliver 95, Mary Scanlon 85, (pass) Rae Oakeley, 76. Senior grade: Piano (honors)—Frances

Waldegrave 87, (pass) Isabel Oliver 78. Intermediate: Piano (honors)—Annie Jack 80, (pass) Florence O'Connor 78. Junior: Piano (honors)—Eveline Rawlins 86. Preparatory: Piano (honors)—Annie Follas 100. Misses Oliver and Scanlon were recommended for the higher examination of Diploma of Associate in music by the examiner.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 7.

The Sisters of Mercy, Auckland, have contributed £1 1s and the Sisters of St. Joseph £1 to the Stoke Defence Fund.

The Auckland section of the Hibernian Society's delegates to the Dunedin meeting leaves next week. The party will muster fully fifteen.

Rev. Father O'Connor, of Gisborne, celebrated Mass at the cathedral last Sunday. He left for Rotorua on Tuesday, where he stays for some time for the benefit of his health.

The Catholic schools under the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of St. Joseph, and the Marist Brothers opened, after the long vacation, last Monday. The day was miserably wet, which no doubt materially affected the attendance.

The local branch of the Irish National Federation, by yesterday's outgoing San Francisco mail, sent through Mr. John Dillon, M.P., to the treasurers of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, the sum of £30. It is intended by the branch to organise during the coming winter months an entertainment in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Mr. Michael Davitt, writing to your Auckland correspondent from Dalkey under date December 27, *inter alia* says: 'We are commencing the new century a united people, with a national organisation and a compact party, and for this most hopeful change and the promising prospect which it holds out to the country we have to thank William O'Brien more than any other living man. John Dillon has worked nobly for this end too, in resigning his position so as to promote union, and he has his reward in knowing that there could have been no such unity as now exists were it not for his spirit of self-sacrifice. The Convention was a great success, and its influence for good and for the promotion of national discipline was seen in the fortunate ending of the promised trouble in North Monaghan. I hope soon to begin the publication of my book, *The Boer Story of the War*. The story about my alleged denunciation of the Boers has had a world-wide circulation, but the truth catches up with fabrication in the end. It was all a piece of very dishonest Unionist propaganda, and the author has recently exhibited his true character to the public.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

A very fine programme of sports has been prepared for the annual picnic of the children of the Catholic schools, which takes place at Outram to-day. The committee, who have had the affair in hand, have left nothing undone to secure the success of the outing.

A retreat for the women of the parish will be opened in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening. The retreat will be conducted by the Very Rev. Father Boyle, and the opening sermon will be preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

On Sunday next, February 17, the foundation stone of the new Convent of Mercy, South Dunedin, will be laid to the accompaniment of solemn and appropriate ceremonies. The Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated at 10.30 by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch, after which the foundation stone will be laid by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington. The preacher for the occasion will be his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, and we trust that Dunedin Catholics will avail themselves fully of the opportunity of seeing and hearing this learned and distinguished orator. Other arrangements in connection with the celebration are notified in our advertising columns. The old weather-board cottage which has done service for a convent has long been painfully inadequate for the needs of the growing community, and the erection of a new and commodious building is imperatively necessary in the interests both of the health and reasonable comfort of the Sisters.

The Most Rev. Dr. Carr (Archbishop of Melbourne), the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood (Archbishop of Wellington), the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes (Bishop of Christchurch), the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon (Bishop of Dunedin), the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly (Auckland), accompanied by a number of clergy, arrived in Dunedin from Christchurch on Wednesday evening. They were met at the railway station by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, the local clergy, and a large gathering of the Catholic laity. A procession, composed of the various confraternities of the cathedral parish, pupils of the Christian Brothers' school, a band, the Hibernian Society, the Catholic laity, with the prelates and clergy in carriages, then proceeded by the way of Princes street and Stuart street to the Cathedral. Here addresses of welcome were presented to his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, his Lordship the Bishop of Christchurch, and the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly (representing the Bishop of Auckland). The addresses were read by Mr. J. B. Callan. A full report of the reception will appear in our next issue.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

Harvesting has commenced throughout the district and will be in full swing in another week from now.

The Rev. Fathers Tubman and Aubry have been absent during the week at Christchurch, attending the retreat held for the clergy of the diocese.

Madame McShane, recently arrived from Sydney, is assisting Madame Cooke in the Girls' Parochial School. Madame McShane is a native of Geraldine.

Brother George of the Marist Brothers is to be complimented on two of his pupils securing a St. Patrick's College Scholarship each in the recent competitive examination held throughout the Catholic schools of the Colony.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Hibernian Society, held on Thursday last, it was decided to send two delegates, Messrs. M. F. Dennehy and P. Kane to represent the branch at the annual meeting to be held at Dunedin. The proximity of the place of meeting and the concession in fares enable the branch to send its full complement of delegates.

The St. Patrick's Day Sports' Association held their annual meeting on Wednesday last when the balance sheet and report for the past year were presented and adopted. The balance sheet showed that £30 was handed over to the Patriotic funds, as a result of last year's meeting and a small balance brought forward to this year. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. H. Geaney; vice-presidents, Rev. Father Tubman, his Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Mahoney, Mullin, Burns, J. J. Grandi, E. Hall, P. Reilly, W. Annetts, I. Reilly, M. O'Meehan; treasurer, Mr. John O'Rourke; secretary, Mr. M. F. Dennehy. At an adjourned meeting a programme was submitted comprising running, jumping, cycling events, etc., the prizes for which total about £70. The necessary committees, judges, etc., were appointed, and judging from enthusiasm of those present there is little doubt but that St. Patrick's Day will be fittingly celebrated in Timaru.

MARIST BROTHERS' FUND.

We have received and duly forwarded to the hon. secretary, the Rev. Father O'Shea, Wellington, the sum of £1 1s on behalf of the Marist Brothers' Indemnity Fund, from Mrs. W. A. Shain, Dunedin.

PROPOSED SCRIPTURE LESSONS IN THE VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS.

INTERVIEW WITH THE ARCHBISHOP OF MELBOURNE.

(By telegraph, from our Christchurch correspondent.)

The following report of an interview with his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne appears in Christchurch *Truth* of Wednesday:—

Some time ago a Royal Commission on religious instruction in the State schools was appointed in Victoria. This Commission, it appears, compiled a book consisting of passages of Scripture, supplied them with headings, and very brief explanatory notes, and submitted them as lessons for the various grades in the State schools. So much our cables informed us. They further stated that the whole proposal was objected to by Archbishop Carr and all his Suffragan Bishops and the Roman Catholic clergy, but gave no further details or reasons for their attitude. It was to obtain these latter that a representative of *Truth* called at the Catholic presbytery and was courteously granted an interview by Archbishop Carr, who is now visiting Christchurch.

The Commission in question, his Grace stated, was to consist of the heads of all the different denominations, and its object was to draw up a course of Scripture lessons, hymns, and prayers, which might be read or sung in the State schools of Victoria daily.

'The Roman Catholic Bishops of Victoria were asked to join the Commission,' continued the Archbishop, 'but they refused to do so because they do not believe that it is possible to draw up any suitable scheme for combined religious instruction. Whatever could be proposed towards that end would be acceptable to all only by eliminating what would be valuable in such course of instruction. If genuine religious instruction is aimed at it must be based on a doctrinal foundation and there is no doctrinal foundation held in common by the various religious denominations, and therefore it is little better than a farce to speak of such a scheme as one supplying religious instructions for the children of the State schools. Some person had bluntly described such a scheme as "one that would only represent the residuum of all the heresies," therefore even from a non-Catholic point of view such a course of instruction would be without any real value, but at the same time it could easily be made offensive and dangerous by the teachers of the various denominations, who, if eager for the spread of the tenets of their own faith, would not fail to impress those tenets on the minds of the children, or who, if themselves unbelievers, could scarcely conceal from the children their own want of faith in the truth of Scriptural lessons given by them to the children.'

'In Victoria it was proposed that the teachers should read the lessons and say the prayers and have the hymns sung by the children. Moreover, it was proposed to allow the teacher to deduce from the Scriptural lesson any moral precept which he thought it contained. The distinction between moral lessons and doctrinal lessons is often so fine that it would be impossible to keep the two separate. Yet here an opportunity would be afforded to an over zealous school teacher of impressing on the plastic minds of the children both the doctrinal and moral lessons which, in his judgment, were deducible from the sacred text. The Catholics had over and above the general objections a special dislike to the proposed scheme, because it was founded on a non-Catholic principle. It

was founded on the principle of private judgment in the interpretation of Scripture, whereas in the Catholic Church the interpretation of Scripture has to be derived not from private judgment but from the authority of the Church, that is practically from the lawful pastors of the children. Hence combined religious instruction in the State schools can never be acceptable to Catholics, for if such instruction deserves the name of being religious it would be opposed to the Catholic principle of authority, and if it is not really religious then, while practically useless in regard to the children, it would still afford the teachers the opportunity, if they so desired, of insinuating by word or by action their own peculiar belief or their own want of belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures. What was aimed at was non-dogmatic religious instruction, but, as Cardinal Manning once expressed it, "Religious instruction without dogma is like a house without foundation or a triangle without a base," and as the different denominations disagree in regard to dogmatic truth there can be no profitable or safe system of united religious instruction in the State schools.

A further consideration in point may be added that those who recognise the principle that religious instruction may be given by the State thereby abdicate one of the primary duties attached to a church. If the right of the State to impart religious instruction of one particular kind be recognised at the present time there will be nothing to prevent the State undertaking to give religious instruction of quite a different kind in the future. This is unfortunately what is occurring in more than one of the Continental countries of Europe at the present time.

Asked what became of the scheme in Victoria, Archbishop Carr said the Scripture lessons drawn up by the Royal Commission were submitted to Parliament with a view of authorising a referendum to be taken on the subject of introducing them into the Victorian State schools. The scheme was thrown out by the Upper House, and therefore no such referendum will be taken in Victoria, not for the present at all events.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Right Hon. the Premier has received an intimation from the Agent-General that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will visit the colonies as originally decided upon.

OF the 14 witnesses examined in Invercargill by the Federation Commission four expressed themselves in favor of New Zealand joining the Australian Commonwealth, four were against, and six were non-committal.

Nearly £900 has been promised in Wellington for the proposed statue to her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The Governor is reported to be disappointed at the manner in which the citizens are responding to the appeal for funds.

MR. H. MCSHERRY (president) occupied the chair at the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society, when there was a fair attendance of members. The programme for the evening consisted of 'A night with the poets' and was the means of providing an entertainment of an interesting and instructive character.

THE Premier states that the Australian colonies are not giving effect to their threat to detain under-stamped—i.e. penny—letters from New Zealand. They are delivering the letters, but charging double deficient postage. He has reason to believe that they will shortly cease doing that. He is sure that the feeling in Australia generally is in favor of penny postage. Victoria, indeed, will institute the penny postage system on the 31st March.

MR. LAWRENCE MILMOE, who died at New Plymouth a few days ago, gained distinction during the Maori wars in the defence of the pah at Turu-turu-mokai. He settled at Hawera, and had resided there until removing, in bad health, to New Plymouth some time ago. He was of a very charitable nature, and had a large circle of friends. The deceased was a native of the West of Ireland, which he visited some five years ago.—R.I.P.

THE Right Hon. Mr. Seddon and Mrs. Seddon, with Miss May Seddon and Messrs. Hamer and Andrews, private secretaries, have returned to New Zealand from Australia, where they had been attending the Commonwealth celebrations. Mr. Seddon said he had a splendid time of it, and that the New Zealanders were received with marked attention in Sydney.

SIR WESTBY PERCEVAL, Lady Perceval, and their son and daughter arrived in Auckland last week from England, having come out *via* Sydney. Sir Westby states that he is on a visit to the Colony, and that he has no present intention of making his home in New Zealand. He will visit the Lake district, probably continuing his journey and doing Wanganui River, thence through the southern parts of the Colony. He is chairman of the Consolidated Goldfields New Zealand properties on the West Coast, a director of the Crown Mines Company, and chairman of the New Zealand and River Plate Land Mortgage Company, having various properties in Auckland. He intends to visit the Waihi mine before leaving.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN DELAHUNT, ROLLESTON.

On Sunday evening, the 3rd inst., there passed away at the hospital here (writes our Christchurch correspondent) Mr. John Delahunt, late of Rolleston. Prior to going to Rolleston Mr. Delahunt was for many years a resident of Papanui, where he took a very keen interest in church affairs, being always to the fore in any matter to promote its interests and welfare. He was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends for his kindness and liberality, as he was at all times ready to give assistance to any person who

stood in need of such. His funeral took place on Wednesday, when a *Requiem* Mass was said at St. Mary's by the Rev. Father Marnane, who also officiated at the grave.—R.I.P.

MR. DANIEL MAHONY, WELLINGTON.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Mr Daniel Mahony, Vogeltown, near Wellington, who died suddenly at his residence on Tuesday morning, February 5, the cause of death being heart failure. For the past twenty-six years—in fact, ever since his arrival in the Colony—he had been closely associated with parochial works, and was a well-known figure to the Catholics of Te Aro. Besides giving his own untiring care to the Church, he also gave, freely and joyously, his two sons—Rev. S. Mahony, St. Patrick's College, Wellington, and Rev. G. Mahony, Nelson—to the service of God in the priesthood. Immediately his sad demise became known expressions of sympathy came from all parts of the Colony. His Grace Archbishop Redwood and his Lordship Bishop Grimes were amongst those who sent telegrams of condolence. As many of the priests had not left Wellington after the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, a Solemn *Requiem* Mass was offered up on Wednesday morning, the two sons of the deceased being celebrant and deacon respectively. All the clergy—local and visiting—including Monsignors Mackay and O'Reilly, were present. Many came during the afternoon and evening to pay their last respects to one whom they had known so well during life. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon. The burial service both in the church and at the grave was conducted by the Rev. S. Mahony, assisted by his brother, Rev. Father O'Shea, and a number of clergy. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the funeral cortège was a representative one, showing the respect in which the deceased was held. On the remains being removed from the church the Dead March in 'Saul' was played by Miss McDonald.—R.I.P.

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MESSRS DWAN BROS. are the chief hotel brokers, etc., in New Zealand, holding that position for many reasons. Originally associated with their father, Mr. Thos. Dwan, sen., auctioneer, etc., the brothers, Messrs T. B. and L. Dwan, founded in 1880 the above-named business, which has grown enormously. Under the able tuition of their father they gained invaluable experience, and the prosperity of the firm is emphatic proof that they have demonstrated more than ordinary ability and study during their career. The offices of Messrs Dwan Bros. are situated in Willis street, Wellington, and there at one time and another a lot of business connected with New Zealand hotels has been transacted. Each branch of their business dovetails into the other, and the firm do not go beyond it in any particular, neither being agents nor financiers except in relation to the hotel trade. All their time is therefore devoted to their speciality, and in this they have an expert knowledge which is frequently taken advantage of. There is hardly a hotel in Wellington that has not gone through their hands, while they do business in this branch throughout the Colony, having been brokers for hotels from Auckland to Invercargill. Some idea of the size of this branch can be gained when it is stated that they frequently manage the sale of 20 hotels a month, their principal connection being in the Wellington, Hawkes Bay, and Taranaki provincial districts. It is justly said of Messrs. Dwan Bros. that they never fail to carry through a transaction that they undertake, and that their name never appears as suing for a commission. What with their close relations with the trade and intimate knowledge of it, to say nothing of the cash at their backs, they are able to bring a sale off where others fail. For instance, should a client wanting to take over a hotel not have sufficient funds for the purpose, Messrs. Dwan Bros. can arrange the matter successfully when others fail, in this regard frequently acting as financiers. They are not only hotel brokers, but are hotel owners, having hotel freeholds as far south as Invercargill, and even on the West Coast one of their main lines is hotel valuing, a department in which they can pose as experts with authority. Thus only a fortnight ago Mr. T. Dwan was engaged by the Government as an expert valuer to sit on a case at Nelson to decide upon the question whether or not the agent of the Public Trust Office had made a mistake and sold a hotel there under its real value. He was associated in the case with Mr. Poynton, the Public Trustee. The firm are called upon to value hotels in remote places. The success of Messrs. Dwan Bros. has been commensurate with their special knowledge. Besides being decidedly the biggest people in their line in the Colony, they are owners of considerable house property in Wellington, having a large army of tenants of their own in the city. For push, persistency, and expert knowledge they are not to be surpassed.—*New Zealand Times*, December 29, 1900.—*.*

The Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, re-opens on Friday next. The Seminary has been established for the education of students from all parts of New Zealand who wish to devote themselves to the priesthood. The prospectus appears elsewhere in this issue.—*.*

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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.

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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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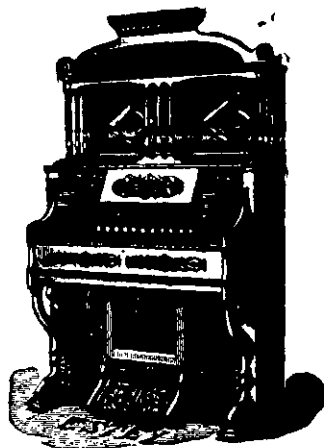
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The Storyteller.

THE RISING OF THE WATERS.

It was the night after Ballyellis.

The men were asleep in the valley, on the grass, under the hedges, wherever they could, enjoying a needed and well-earned rest, for they had proved the manhood that was in them on that memorable day. Only an odd scout on the hills around was awake, keeping watch and ward.

Lights glimmered faintly in the windows of a farmhouse on the verge. Glimmered presently more brightly, as the door opened and a beam of light shot outwards on the bawn. Again grew darkened, as a form appeared thereat, blocking it.

The form appearing at the door whistled, and from the gable-end a man came up.

'I want you to look up Mick Maher and George Malone, and send them to me. Don't be long.'

The door closed, the form re-entered, and the stream of light was shut off. Less than half an hour afterwards the door opened, and two men entered. Were shown into the parlor, where a number of men were sitting around a table.

'George,' said he who sat at the head of the table, to the first who entered, 'I want to send this letter to Dwyer. It is most important it should reach him at once. I select you because you know the Wicklow hills so well. You cannot go Arklow way, because the soldiery are all around there—guarding every road.'

'Very well, Mr. Ryan,' said the young fellow addressed, readily.

'You will go with him Mick, because it is too important to be chanced to one. Anything may happen to one in such times as these. But two will be able to help one another, and if evil mischance comes to one the other can take up the running. You understand?'

They understood.

'Very well. When will you be ready?'

They would be ready in half an hour. And were.

The letter was handed to them, and, with muskets strapped across their shoulders, they got into the saddles and moved across towards the bawn-gate. Other riders had owned these horses and sat in these saddles that morning—men with gleaming helmets and high plumes thereover, with burnished breastplates, steel shoulder-straps, and swords by their sides—but these men were lying somewhere in the valley, too, and would never again mount horse or sit in saddle.

There was a heavy mist, the mist of a summer night, lying over the ground; but the moon would be up presently. And, indeed, as it was, the round silver orb was creeping slowly into view over the sky line of Carraclough.

It was a strange and unaccustomed scene its peaceful rays would stream down on a little later; but the two wayfarers never even thought of that as they turned their horses' heads northwards.

They could not go by the Arklow way, as Edmond Ryan had told them—nor indeed by any of the known roads; for, after the events of this day became known to them—and ill news travels fast—the crowding soldiery would be keeping watch and ward everywhere. They, therefore, crossed the meadow-lands and corn-lands, and towards the Wicklow hills.

The moonlight kept them in company until the grey light came creeping from the east across the broad breast of the Irish Sea, and then the moon and the peeping stars shut up and disappeared. And by this time they had gained the friendly shelter of the hills. Carn Tual, high and mighty, was in front of them, and, like a genial Irish mountain, put on a friendly smile of golden rays on his summit to welcome them what time they drew near.

It was a glorious summer morning. The sun's rays came slantingly across the distant sea, the air was sweet and fresh, the heather around was creeping into redness, and, except an odd lark singing high in the morning air, there was not a thing or a sound about. Whatever noise there was arose from the striking of the horses' hoofs against the stony way. The air in these high latitudes is exhilarating, and the travellers felt its effect. They were enjoying it to the full as they moved on in single file, non-speaking, silent. The sensations were much too pleasant to be interrupted by talk.

Presently, however, the silence is broken, for the one behind says in a low voice and startled—

'Look, George!—look!'

Malone turned round quickly in his saddle and looked at the speaker.

He was about to ask 'What?—Where?' But his eye following the other's gaze, which was fixed in a westerly direction, he did not need to put the query.

He saw it all at a glance.

This is what he saw:—

A troop of lancers, the morning sun shining brightly on their pennons and their red-coats, bringing out the colors with strange vividity. By their sides hung their swords, and in their leather sheathing their carbines. They were going along the ancient military road, so long unused as to have fallen back into its original savagery; but now they halted, and the forms in the saddles turned their faces eastwards.

'My soul to glory! They see us!' exclaimed Malone in the instant in which he took the scene in. It was easy to take it in; for, with the clearness of the air and the fresh brightness of the sun-rays, they did not seem a quarter of a mile away, though they were probably a mile.

'That they do,' said Maher.

'We had better ride for it. They will be on us immediately.'

They were, indeed; for presently the troop went about and were riding in their direction. It did not need much urging to send the two travellers pressing forward. They carried their lives in their hands on a very short lease—and both knew it. So they went forward.

Their horses were not very fresh. They had seen a good deal of exercise the previous day, before their former owners had fallen from the saddles, and, save the rest during the evening and early part of the night, had had little for some time. And they had come a long, troublesome, tiring way already. But they were strong and in good condition, and they were now put to their best.

Over the rocky heather, taking advantage of a sheep track wherever they found it, pounding over the shingle into a depression and urging their horses up the other side, they went on. But the others behind, some ten or twelve, were equally well mounted, and their horses were fresher, so they kept their own with them—if, indeed, they were not gaining. They would have gained more rapidly if some of them, from time to time, when a good occasion arose, did not stay to sight their carbines and fire. But the distance was too great for these old-fashioned firearms, or the aim was unsteady, and they escaped unhurt.

The boulders, as they came to Carn Tual, became more frequent and the way heavier. They had to ride—scramble, rather—around these huge masses of granite, and were sorely delayed. True, their pursuers would have to do the same thing; but these detours, making large curves, were bringing them within easier range of gunshot, and if man or horse got a bullet—then where were they? It was all up with them. And what 'all up' meant they very well knew. The military doings in Wexford and Wicklow left no doubt about that.

'We'll never make Glenmalur, George,' said Maher, one time when bullets came singing around, and they could hear the laughing shouts and hails of their pursuers—laughing, so sure were they of their prey. 'My horse is getting tired.'

'Well, we must do the best we can. God is good!' returned Malone. 'Push on; we're nigh a mile ahead of them still. Push on!'

Malone had not much more hope of a successful ending than the other, but he was of a cheasier nature, and thought, moreover, that the good word was just as useful as the bad one.

They left Carn Tual to their right, and from its high base the ground sloped.

'Now, Mick, we're all right. We're going down the hill. Mind your horse's feet; keep a fast hold on the reins, and we'll make it yet. Good gracious! What's amiss?'

The curving path had left pursuers and pursued not quite a quarter of a mile away, as the crow flies. They were at the ends of a large chord, both—from the circumstances of the ground—exposed, and the former had taken advantage of the position to fire a volley.

'My horse is hit in the shoulder, George. See.'

Maher rubbed his hand along the shoulder, lifted it for view—it was streaming with blood.

'That's a bad job, devil a worse,' said Malone as he reined up. 'Will he be able to carry on, d'ye think?'

But he got no answer, for the horse presently shivered a bit, shook himself, plunged forward on his head and side, and it took all Maher's quickness to get his feet out of the stirrups before he fell, and save himself from being crushed.

The cheers and ribald shouts of their pursuers were plain enough now—plain almost as if beside.

'If I were never to see the setting sun again I'll put a kink in their laughing,' said Malone, as he leaped out of the saddle, and unslinging his gun, got it ready. 'Don't mind that horse, Mick, don't bother yourself about him, he'll never travel a foot again. Get your gun.'

It was fortunate the horse was a trooper's horse and could stand fire, for they both rested their muskets on his back, took steady aim at the yelling pursuers behind, who were in no hurry now knowing their pray was certain, and fired.

They were both good shots. Much firing at hares and wild fowl in these same regions in the more peaceful days had made them so. When the smoke lifted they found that their pursuers had something else to occupy themselves with than yelling forth ribald insults. They were in a state of confusion, and horses were rearing and trembling.

'There! that will delay 'em a time,' Malone said, slinging up his gun again and leaping into the saddle. 'Now, Mick, jump up behind me. Why—eh? What the devil are you doing?'

'Well! Saint Aidan help us! Of all the loonies I ever saw! Jump up, will you—while there's time!'

The words came in a wildly desperate voice—hot with indignation and wrath.

Mick Maher did as he was told.

'We'll never make it, George,' he said. 'We'll never make Glenmalur. This horse is tired, an' two's too much.'

'He wouldn't be much the better for having your saddle on him,' said Malone angrily. 'Anyhow, we can only do the best we can. It's all in the hands of God! How dreadful dark it's growing!'

Two was too much on him, as Mick Maher had said. That was evident from the labored way in which the horse strove to get along. That was quite evident. All the more evident when, going through a narrow cleft, he staggered visibly against the left side rock, scraping the riders' shins.

George Malone felt Maher's fingers, holding on to him, go in through his ribs at this.

'Never mind,' he said, in reply to this unintended remark. 'It's all right. The best horse in the world might do that. Did you bring the cartridges?'

'No,' said Maher with a choke. 'No, they're under the saddle-skirts. I never thought of them. Why did you hurry me?'

This seemed to be the last straw for Malone.

'Ah—oh my!' he said gulpingly. 'Yes, I know. I forgot all about the cartridges. Never once thought of 'em, no more than yourself. Oh, my! Do you know what we'll do, Mick?'

'What?'

'We'll make for Darrycorrig. It's all we can do. We'll get shelter there a bit.'

'But what's the good of that?' broke in Maher, with something like a sob. 'They can shoot us from the banks, like hares in a trap.'

'It's the only thing to be done. It's better than hiding in the boulders here, where they could stalk us at their ease like deer. Isn't it growing frightfully dark?'

It was indeed growing frightfully dark, as their horse, under its double weight, stumbled along. One would think old Carn Tual was putting on mourning for them—as indeed well he might. Men could not be in much more deadly plight—in worse extremity!

They had some six miles to go, perhaps eight, to reach Glenmalure. They might as well try to make their horse fly to the moon! They had only three to reach Darrycorrig—they might, by a miracle, reach that. It was not much; but, as Malone had said, it was the only thing to be done.

Darrycorrig was a narrow ravine—something like what they call a canon in Arizona—about a mile long. In the long aforetime, when Wicklow was trest and rent and torn by convulsions of Nature, before the form of Man had been seen on this round globe, it had been made. Just as the Scalp had been rent asunder—just as the severance where the Avoca runs through at Cronbane had been made—just in a similar manner had Nature made this great rent. It was not more than twice the length of a horse's leap in width, but it was very deep. Its sides were studded with protruding rocks, out-cropping granite, and among these grew in places straggling whin bushes. Otherwise its walls were steep as the side-walls of a house. And below, in the bed of the ravine, ran a tiny brook—tiny now in the summer, but roaring wild in the winter, when Carn Tual caught the rains and the snows melted on its tall summit and sides. To its shelter they turned their horse's head.

Pounding down the rocky ways, floundering across the spaces of shaggy heath, laboring heavy and with dead, lifeless strides, their steed finally reached its edge, about centre ways in its length. They did not expect he would do so much. But he did; and whipping off the winkers, they turned him loose and crept over the edge of the precipice, just as the yells and shouts of their pursuers came on their ears from behind the boulders, not three hundred yards away.

It was not much of a shelter, when there.

Each bank commanded a complete view of the opposite side, and if the soldiers went to the far bank they could pot them at their leisure—riddle them with holes, like a cullenedr, while they were helpless to reply; or they could comedown the canon from either end, or both ends, and capture them. From the near side, the projecting stone under which they crouched protected them in a degree. The darkness, or cloud, or whatever it was—so very unusual of a summer's day—protected them also. But it was a poor shelter, and a dismal business at the best, and Death was spreading his wings very close to them. They could feel his icy, shivering breath on their faces.

The second plan was that adopted by the soldiers, perhaps in ignorance of the ground—perhaps because they wanted to take them alive to wreak more tortures on them. The Ancient Britons were a nice lot, and, if anything, the Hessians were worse.

One party rode up and, dismounting at the Carn Tual side, entered the gorge; the other went to the lower end and entered there. They were caught as a hare between two nets, or a salmon in the weir.

'I knew we'd be caught here,' Mick Maher said. 'We're just like rabbits in a ditch, wid the ferrets thracking 'em up.'

'We have done the best we could.'

'God help us! An' that's not much.'

'Well, crying will make it no better. Say a prayer or two and I'll share my cartridges with you. We'll make a last fight for it, any how,' Malone said.

'It's so dark I can hardly see your hand,' said Mick, after a minute or two, as he reached out for the cartridges. 'What's amiss with the day at all, at all?'

'I'm blest if I know,' said Malone, as a mortal fear for the first time grew over him. 'God bless us! It's like a day would be going to thunder, and yet it don't.'

'I never saw a thunderstorm come like this, whatever it means,' observed Mick.

They were quite right in saying so, for the blackness was not that of a thunderstorm. A blanket of heavy clouds had covered the face of the sky, obscuring it completely—the result of a long spell of very hot weather. But it was not that blanket so much that made the intense gloom. Over the sea, down Barrindarrig way, there descended a funnel-shaped cloud, intensely black, almost blue-black, from the clouds. And forthwith rose up from the sea another, cone-shaped, to meet it—forming a water-spout. And thus went whirling, revolving, landwards. The two fugitives saw not all this. But they could see the top of the enormous cloud, and they could see the intense blackness of the day.

'Listen! Eh! What's that?' as a dull, subdued, sullen roar burst on their ears. 'Was that a volley fired?'

'No,' Malone answered. 'Too dull to be firearms. I think it must be thunder.'

'It isn't thunder, whatever it is,' Maher said.

And then, presently, the sky cleared and the summer day shone out, revealing all things plainly.

'We had a better chance while it was dark,' Maher said again. 'Give me the cartridges. We ought to stay a bit apart. I'll fire at those coming up—you at those coming down.'

'The very thing, Mick. God send they don't go to the other bank facing us. There's no hope then. But, eh? See here! What is up? The stock of my gun's all wet.'

They had been hiding very near the bottom of the canon, and the barrel of Malone's gun was between his knees, the stock below.

'In the name of God! Look! The stream's rising!'

It was, indeed, rising—fast, too. Rising by the half-foot per second—so very fast that there was nothing for it but to climb up by bush and rock as quick as they could. Even so, the rising stream caught them, and their feet and boots got wet.

They lifted themselves swiftly to near the brim.

'Oh! glory be to the high name of God! Mick Maher'—as he grasped the other's arm with fingers that seemed grown into steel—'there! See there! Was ever anything like that! Was ever anything like that!'

Not often, indeed. Quarter of a mile higher up, a living, green wall came swooping along. Roaring with a mighty rush. It was high as a two-storey house, and its front was perpendicular as a cloven cheese. It carried rocks, shrubs, trees—everything—before it and with it. Grasping one another, with a fear to which their former fear was as nothing, they watched it come. It did not take long to come and sweep by; but that passing, though instantaneous, seemed a generation in time.

'Father in Heaven! Did you see that?' whispered Malone in awe-struck tones.

'I did! I saw it—saw them,' said Maher, whilst his form shivered and shook, and his face had grown the color of the newly dead.

In that momentary rush by, they had seen men's forms sweep by on its surface like straws. They had time in that swift glance to note the faces of the red-coated men, and to see the terrible look of unspeakable dread that was on them—a dread that there are no words given to any language to describe. The look that Dante tells us comes into the eyes of those sinners who see Death before them—and Hell after.

The two men, unspeaking, stood there for full half an hour watching that stormy rush of raging water. It passed like one solid mass, and fell as swiftly as it rose.

The apparition was afterwards simply explained. The whirling water-spout, coming inwards, had struck Carn Tual and at once dissolved—fell in one mass. It had poured down the mountain sides and to the lowlands by the one way open it—through the ravine or canon of Darrycorrig. Thence down the Carraway Slack, into the valley of Glenmalure, whence it rushed, doing immense mischief, back to its home again in the sea.

There were less thankful men in Ireland that day, and a good many less religious, than George Malone and Mick Maher, as they emerged on to the solid bank and looked around them on the smiling summer noon.

There was but one soldier left, he who had care of the picketed horses, and him they had little difficulty in securing. The troop of horses they led with them over the uplands and down into the valley. Then turning their faces westward, from the direction in which the rushing waters had taken, they came to the end of Glenmalure and deflected northwards.

The summer eve was falling, and a peaceful haze setting in over the Avonmore, what time they stood in the shadow of Derrybawn, and handed Michael Dwyer the letter with the welcome news of Ballyellis.—*St. Patrick's.*

The Catholic World.

CANADA.—An appreciation of the Catholic Clergy.—

The well-known novelist, Mr. Gilbert Parker, in dedicating his latest work to Sir Wilfred Laurier, says:—'I have, as you know, travelled far and wide during the past 17 years, and though I have seen people as frugal and industrious as the French Canadians, I have never seen such frugality and industry associated with so much domestic virtue, so much education and intelligence, and so deep and simple a religious life: nor have I ever seen a priesthood at once so devoted and high-minded in all that concerns the home life of their people as in French Canada.' Lord Durham in his 'despatches' paid a similar tribute to the priesthood, and he wrote that the people were 'mild and kindly, frugal, industrious, honest, hospitable, and distinguished for a courtesy and real politeness which pervades every class of society.'

ENGLAND.—Presentation to the Rector of Chorley.—

The Rector of St. Mary's, Chorley, Father Crank, was recently presented with a purse of gold by the members of the congregation as a mark of respect and esteem.

The Late Superior of the London Oratory.—

An earnest wish has been expressed by friends of the late Very Rev. Father Gordon, Superior of the London Oratory, that some permanent memorial to him should be erected in the church, and a committee has been formed for the purpose.

The Vicar-General of Westminster.—

Monsignor Canon Fenton has been appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Westminster in succession to the late Provost Barry, and Canon Gildes has been nominated dean and rector of St. James' Church, Spanish Place.

Death of the Pastor of King's Lynn.—

King's Lynn is mourning the demise of its Catholic pastor, the Rev. George Wrigglesworth, who died a few minutes after he had attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians. The little church of which he was pastor had a prominence of its own—for it is the nearest Catholic church to Sandringham, and is, therefore, attended on

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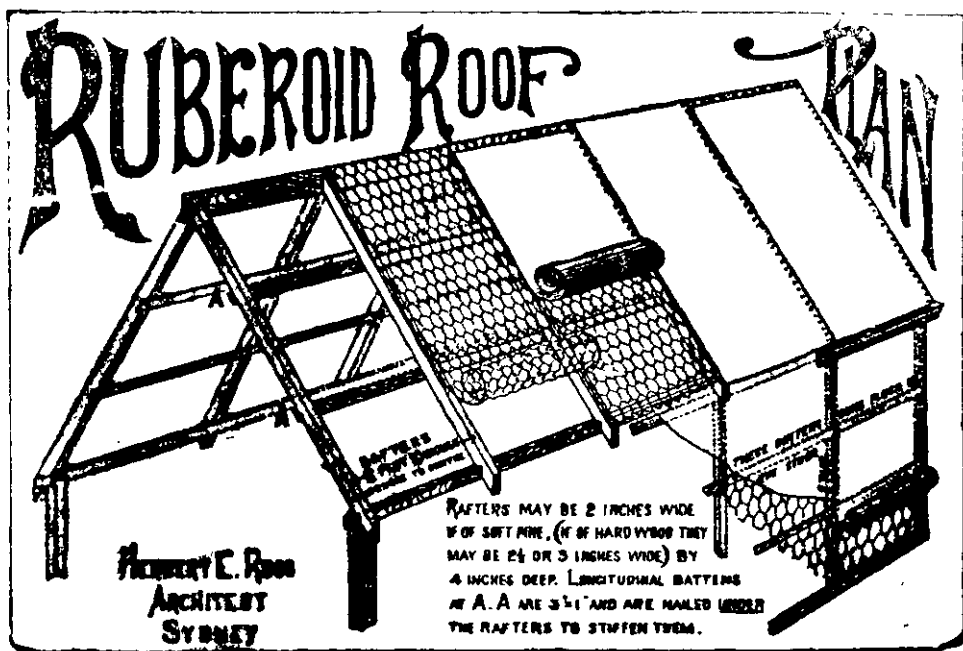
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TAKE NOTE!!

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

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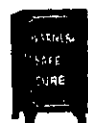
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Proprietor.

Sundays by the Catholic guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Indeed, his Royal Highness (now King Edward VII.) himself showed his appreciation of this convenience for such visitors of his by contributing with liberality to the building fund of the church; while the Princess on more than one occasion invited Father Wrigglesworth to Sandringham.

The Westminster Cathedral.—The vast and stately Cathedral of Westminster is steadily approaching completion, but, apart from the decoration of the interior, many thousands of pounds are still needed for the completion of the structure. In the financial position, given in the *Catholic Directory*, it is stated that up to December 1, 1900, £131,660 had been paid to contractors, architects, and clerks of works. With the exception of a portion of the roofing and about a third of the tall campanile, the whole of the exterior is nearly complete, and forms a splendid vista through Ashley place to those passing along Victoria street. The total cost of the structure cannot as yet be known, for the price of each kind of work is fixed by contract and is paid for according to quantity as ascertained from time to time by measurement. The Cathedral is not in a conspicuous position, and so unnecessary external decoration is avoided, but the interior will be made second to none in grandeur worthy of a Catholic temple in the commercial metropolis of the world. The structural work of the inside is so far advanced as to give some hope that it may be opened in July next.

Prohibiting Dancing in Catholic Schoolrooms.—It is stated that the Bishop of Salford has issued a pastoral prohibiting dancing in all the Catholic schoolrooms in his diocese.

The Pastor of St. Peter's, Hatton Garden, London.—The Rev. J. P. Bannin, for 17 years rector of St. Peter's, Hatton Garden, has been presented with a cheque for £415 in recognition of his labors. In returning thanks Father Bannin mentioned the curious fact that in the beginning of the year a Jew had left him a legacy of £450, which he had spent in re-decorating the church.

A House with Interesting Catholic Associations.—Sutton Place, near Guildford, the contents of which were sold a few weeks ago, is one of the most interesting houses to Catholics in England. Sutton Place was erected between 1520 and 1530 by Sir Richard Weston, and, according to tradition, Mass had been said continuously within its walls until 1876.

Celebrating his Sacerdotal Jubilee.—On December 22 the Right Rev. Mgr. Carr celebrated his sacerdotal jubilee. The Right Rev. gentleman has for many years past been stationed at Formby, Somersetshire, and has endeared himself to all, Catholic and non-Catholic, in the district by his unassuming manner, together with his geniality, kind-heartedness, and high moral courage. His 50 years of priesthood have been filled with good works. Mgr. Carr was born in Preston on March 19th, 1826. At the age of 11 he was sent to Ushaw College, Durham. His classmates included Mgr. Nugent and the late Bishop O'Reilly. In 1850, a year memorable

for the establishment of the English Hierarchy, he was ordained priest by Bishop Hogarth, of Hexham and Newcastle, and was sent to his first mission, at the Liverpool Pro-Cathedral, where he remained until 1856. He was then appointed rector of Douglas, Isle of Man, and the present magnificent church and presbytery of St. Mary remain as an enduring monument of his early devotion. In 1862 he established missions in Ramsey and Peel. In the same year rector Father Crowe, of Formby, died, and Monsignor Carr was sent by Bishop Goss to his present charge. The Catholic population at that time being much smaller than at present, Mass was said in a small chapel, a relic of the days of persecution, now the cottages in which the schoolmistress and others live. The new rector soon perceived that further accommodation was required, and at once the foundation of the present beautiful French Gothic church, by Clutton, dedicated to Our Lady of Compassion, was laid. In 1861, the Bishop of Liverpool, who was accompanied by 33 priests, solemnly opened the church. In 1866, the Rector was made a Canon of the Liverpool Chapter by Bishop Goss. The Catholic schools in Formby were erected through the generosity of the late squire, Thomas Weld Blundell. In 1880, Bishop O'Reilly wishing to systematise the work of religious instruction, appointed Canon Carr the first diocesan inspector of schools and inspector of the Catholic Training Colleges in England and Scotland, work which entailed years of hard up-hill work. During this time were published the *Catholic Pupil Teacher* and the *Lamp of the World*, which have been such a boon to Catholic schools and Catholic teachers. In recognition of these signal services to the Church in England Leo XIII. appointed Canon Carr a Domestic Prelate, with the title of Monsignor, and with the right to wear the episcopal purple. At the death of Bishop O'Reilly he was appointed Vicar-Capitular whilst the See was vacant. In the discharge of his onerous duties he gained the esteem and affection of clergy and laity alike. The new Bishop, Dr. Whiteside, made him his Vicar-General.

A New Church for Stockport.—Funds are being raised for the new church at Stockport, for which a site has been secured fronting the main street. This site was bought two years ago for £2750, and since that time the rector of the present Church of St. Philip and St. James, Father Abram, has paid off £1000 of that amount. A piece of good fortune has fallen to the mission by a legacy of £6000. One condition attached to the legacy is that the site shall be free from debt. To-day there are 12,000 Catholics in Stockport. At a recent meeting of parishioners nearly £1000 were promised in subscriptions, including £105 from Mr. Charles and Miss Waterhouse, and £100 from Mrs. Worrall.

Death of a London Priest.—The death is reported of Very Rev. Canon Barry, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Westminster. The final hours of the deceased were brightened by the presence at his bedside of his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Mgr. Dunn (who has been appointed executor of the deceased's estate), and all the clergy of the mission. The Very Rev. Michael Barry

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Opposite Government Railway Station,
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Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and
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Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines,
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AUCKLAND, EAST.

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CEYLON, INDIAN and BLENDED,
Have for years past maintained their super-
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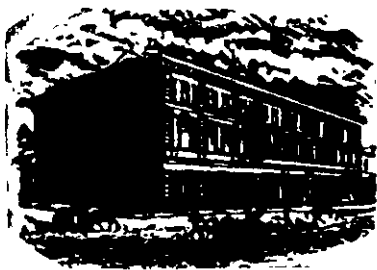
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CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary
to assure our friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no
effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally
bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.
J. J. CONNOR } Proprietors.
J. T. HARRIS }

C R I T E R I O N H O T E L,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

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

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

was born in Wexford on February 21, 1838. He received his education first at St. Peter's College, Wexford, and later at St. Edmund's College, Ware, which has been the Alma Mater of so many notable figures in the English Hierarchy. At St. Edmund's Canon Barry had a distinguished career, and at the conclusion of his studies the sub-diaconate was conferred upon him by the late Cardinal Wiseman. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Troy. Father Barry began his priestly labors at Poland Gardens, and Fulham, and then went to Spanish Place. Here Father Barry found the work of his life in the erection of the magnificent edifice which will ever be associated with his name. It was a huge undertaking, but the newly-appointed rector went to work with a will, sparing no endeavor to bring about the successful accomplishment of his plans. His indomitable will and the energy which he infused into the scheme were ultimately crowned with triumph, and in 1890 the church was opened free of debt. Cardinal Manning showed his appreciation of the work and piety of Father Barry by appointing him to a vacant stall in the Westminster Chapter, and he succeeded Mgr. Gilbert in the Vicar-Generalship.

FRANCE.—The Religious Orders.—A Paris correspondent decries in the political horizon signs of a coming storm affecting religion in France. The Government is giving way more and more to the demands of the anti-clericals. A great outcry has been raised with regard to the result of the inquiry respecting the property of the Congregations. The valuation has been fixed at £42,400,000, but in this are included high estimates for convents, novitiates, churches and chapels, colleges and schools, orphanages and hospitals. It need not be said that it is entirely misleading to set down these buildings and institutions as the property of the religious Congregations. They are really the property of the nation and are an occasion of expense to those who occupy them. The members of the Orders work for the public interest and the welfare of the State, and in most countries the governing authorities recognise that men and women who teach in colleges and schools and serve the people in many other capacities deserve national gratitude. In France unfortunately there is a strong element of extreme opposition to religion, and such is the energy with which the hostile crusade is carried on that Cabinet Ministers find themselves pursuing an anti-religious policy against their better judgment.

GERMANY.—The Kaiser and the Benedictines.—For some time past the Kaiser has shown a special interest in the famous Benedictine Abbey of Maria Laach, whose Abbot is a frequent visitor to the Court when at Berlin. The Kaiser has now accepted from the Fathers a superb MS. volume of 100 leaves of vellum, containing the rule of St. Benedict in Romanic script. For a whole year the nuns of Maredret, in Belgium, have worked at the gift with pen and pencil. The initial letters are in colors, and the writing is surrounded by richly decorated Biblical and allegorical representations.

INDIA.—A Great Eucharistic Congress.—A great Eucharistic Congress was held recently at Goa, the capital of Portuguese India. It was a Congress of all the Catholic Bishops composing the Indian Hierarchy.

ROME.—The Health of the Pope.—The Pope, after much persuasion and patient argument on the part of Professor Lapponi, his medical attendant, allowed himself to be examined thoroughly by that gentleman and Dr. Mazzoni, who performed an operation for cyst two years ago, to see whether his Holiness was in a fit condition to perform the fatiguing duties at the closing of the Holy Doors on Christmas Eve. The doctors found that the Pope was in perfect physical health for one of his age, and that he was very well able to undertake the ceremony. The Pontiff himself, as usual, was much amused, declaring to the doctors that he would outlive them both with all their science.

Another Latin Ode by the Holy Father.—According to a Rome correspondent his Holiness the Pope has just composed an ode in Latin celebrating the opening of the new century. His Holiness has been engaged on the work over two months and it will be seen that his intellectual power has not in the least diminished in spite of his 90 years.

SCOTLAND.—The Bishop Auxiliary of Glasgow.—The Right Rev. Dr. Maguire, Auxiliary Bishop of Glasgow, celebrated recently, the silver jubilee of his priesthood, and the clergy of the fourteen districts into which the diocese is divided marked the occasion by presenting him with an address recognising the value of his various labors during long years spent in their midst. The address was accompanied by a handsome cheque. A movement is on foot among the laity of the archdiocese to suitably recognise the Bishop's jubilee.

Honoring an Edinburgh Priest.—Within the hall of St. Catherine's Convent, Edinburgh, about the middle of December, the numerous members of the Lauriston Christian Mothers' Association honored Very Rev. Father Bader, S.J., their zealous spiritual director, with an address and presentation. The address referred in most appreciative terms to all Father Bader had done for the association as a body, while the presentation consisted of a purse of sovereigns with which to purchase a new carpet for the church sanctuary, besides a number of other handsome ornaments for the altar. Father Bader becomingly acknowledged the gifts.

The late Archbishop Macdonald.—The personal estate of the late Archbishop Macdonald, Edinburgh, is recorded at £3732, and the duty paid on that sum has been £11. By his trust disposition and settlement, dated 31st October last, he bequeathed all his means and estate to his sister, Jane Veronica Macdonald.

The Glasgow Catholic Schools.—At a recent meeting of the Glasgow School Board it was reported that there were 18,701 children on the rolls in the Catholic schools of the city, an increase of 355 on last year's figures.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA OLD AND NEW.

THE PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS IN CHINA.

Cardinal Vaughan has issued a pastoral letter on 'the persecution of the Church in China.' He says:—

The social upheaval in China is mainly and primarily a revolt against Christianity. The Ambassadors of the King of Heaven had been maltreated and massacred long before those of earthly Powers were threatened in the historic siege of the Legations. Persecution is, indeed, always latent in China, and in its most recent phase was roused into activity by the encroachments of foreign Powers, notably Russia and Germany on Chinese territory, by the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager, and by the encouragement given to secret societies as instruments for combating the reforms promulgated by the reigning Emperor, Kwang Su. The murder of the two German missionaries in Shantung—made the pretext for seizure by Germany of a Chinese port—shows how well the soil was prepared, even antecedently to these causes, for the more extensive movements that followed. The danger to which Christians in China were likely to be exposed in consequence of foreign aggression was thoroughly realised by those interested in the missions, and was pointed out in a leading article of *Illustrated Catholic Missions* as far back as the number of that journal of May, 1898.

The Cardinal gives distressing details of recent occurrences, and proceeds:—

Throughout a great part of China all the work of the Catholic Church has been swept away in one universal catastrophe. The amount of the loss may be inferred from the statistics recently published. The material framework of the missions was represented by 4348 churches and chapels, over 4000 elementary schools with nearly 56,000 pupils, by 26,835 orphans, 47 seminaries, with 869 students, 47 boys' high schools and colleges, and a number of agricultural and trade schools, with over 2000 pupils. There are 39 vicariates apostolic, with 942 European and 445 native priests. The Catholics number over three-quarter of a million, and there are at least 10,000 catechumens, the figures not being complete. The staff includes, in addition, 90 European and 20 lay and teaching Brothers, 3709 native catechists and school teachers, 339 European and 720 native Sisters, besides 2396 holy women consecrated to religion, though living singly in the different missions, like the virgins of the early Christian Church. The scale of these figures enables us to judge of the portentous nature of the catastrophe which has utterly annihilated much of the fruit of the effort they represent. Add to this the material distress of hundreds of thousands deprived of everything in the world and reduced in a moment to utter destitution, and we can form some faint idea of what is now happening in China. The terrors of the apocalyptic vision, indeed, seem realised in the woes with which the century has closed for that unhappy country.

THE REAL ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Mgr. Favier, after his arrival at Marseilles from Tongking, was asked what was the real origin of the Chinese troubles. He replied that they were the work of Prince Tuan, but without the complicity of the Dowager Empress. Prince Tuan hoped by the aid of the Boxers, the dregs of Chinese society, to attain supreme power. The Empress had acted in good faith, but has lacked energy.

DEVASTATION IN EASTERN MONGOLIA.

The Apostolic Missions of Scheut have received a telegram from the Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Mongolia, dated Vladivostok, December 18, stating that the district of Pines has been completely laid waste. The Bishop and 19 Belgian missionaries, four Chinese priests, and 3000 native Christians were rescued by the Russian troops under General Tserpitzy.

BAD NEWS FROM CENTRAL MONGOLIA.

The reports from China of the outrages inflicted on the Christians rival each other in horror. One of the latest tells of the martyrdom of Fathers Dobbe and Zylomans and many fellow-Christians in the Vicariate of Central Mongolia. Mgr. Aertselaer, the Vicar-Apostolic, relates the awful details. In the numerous villages of the district there were about 10,000 Christians, and prior to the outbreak of the Boxers the prospects were most promising. But in the early part of July the feeling against Europeans became very bitter and soon the situation was critical. Fathers Dobbe and Zylomans found themselves compelled to move northwards for safety. For six weeks they enjoyed peace in their new quarters. Three Protestant missionaries, with their wives and seven children, who were making their way to Siberia and were almost dying of starvation, appealed to them for food and shelter and were most willingly offered hospitality. The tranquility in which they lived was soon at an end. On the 22nd of August three squadrons of Chinese soldiers appeared before their residence at Tie-Ko-tan-Kou and set it on fire. The Christians fled to the church, and this, too was soon in flames. Of the Christians some were asphyxiated, others were burnt to death, and others who tried to escape were brutally slaughtered. The number of Christians killed in the whole region was not less than 5000.

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

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The most palatable thirst-quenching, refreshing, animating tonic drink producible.
For every GREY AIR WORKER and all employed in shops, mills, manufactories and farms.
IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 8 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Sample Bottle Free 2 Stamps. 2 for 15 Stamps.
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

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

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A Bottle will make a Gallon of delicious Wine, sample bottle post free for stamps. A Lady writes:—"The bottle of Ginger Wine Essence made several bottles of most delicious wine."
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.
Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A 4 bot. makes 8 gals. 8 simple bot. stamps or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free, for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

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RATTRAY ST., DUNEDIN.
JOHN LAFFEY ... PROPRIETOR.
(late of Gridiron Hotel).

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

Medicinal Port Wine a specialty.

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.

BALLINBROS



THIS IS JUST WHAT I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR

SARSAPARILLA
IS THE VERY BEST.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L,
CORN
CASHIEL AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.
Three minutes' walk from Post Office and Railway Station.
BRYAN FLYNN ... PROPRIETOR
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Every Accommodation. Good table kept.

Beers, Wines and Spirits of best quality.

Dunedin Ale on Draught.

HENRY FIELDER.

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

£50,000 Stock to select from.

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

CALL AND INSPECT OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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For Coughs and Colds.

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

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

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

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

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KOOLIBAH Cures unbroken Chilblains, allays Irritation almost instantly.

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To the Wool Growers of Otago.

SEASON 1901.

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

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

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

DATES OF SALES.

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

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

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

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

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

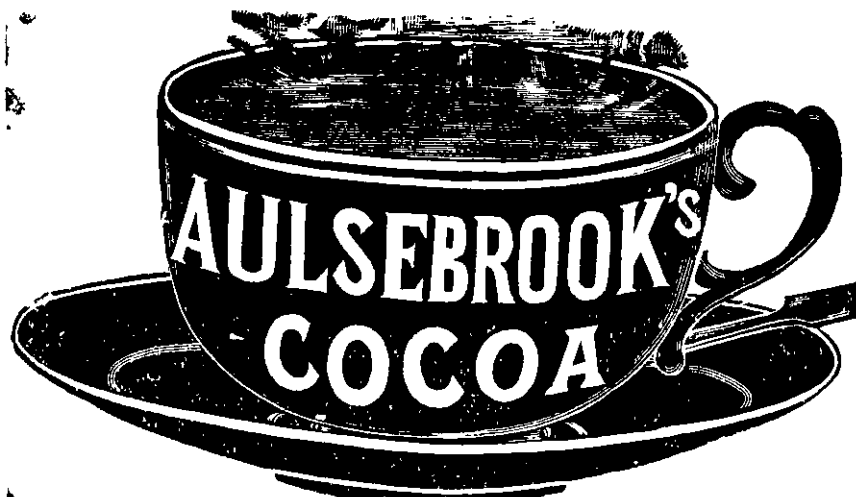
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

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

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

DONALD REID & CO., Ltd.

Build up your Constitution by taking



Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.

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WAI-RONGO MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

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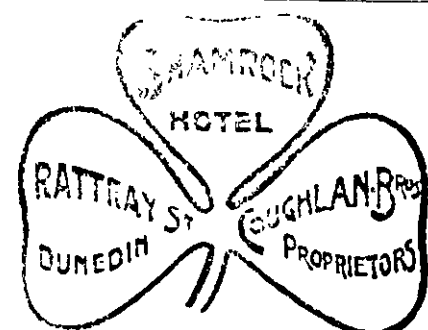
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