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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS QUESTION.

THE Catholics of Manitoba have been basely betrayed by Premier Laurier, and it is little wonder that the Catholic hierarchy of Canada offer indignant and strenuous opposition to the "settlement" which he has proposed. It was by the votes of Catholics that Mr. Laurier was restored to power, and now, when they look to him for redress, he asks them to accept a settlement which involves a complete surrender of Catholic rights. The position of matters is briefly as follows:—By a provision of the Canadian Constitution, separate denominational schools are allowed throughout all the provinces of the Dominion, and in accordance with this provision Manitoba, in common with other provinces, had its separate Catholic schools. Recently, however, the Manitoba Provincial Legislature, a majority of whose members were opposed to religious instruction in schools, enacted legislation which deprived Catholics of their right to separate schools. The Manitoba Catholics contended that the Provincial Legislature could not pass legislation overriding a fundamental article of the Constitution, and the result of an appeal to the Privy Council—the highest judicial authority in the British Empire—was that their contention was upheld and the Manitoban Legislature was declared unconstitutional and *ultra vires*. A Remedial Bill was introduced by Sir Charles Tupper in the last Dominion Parliament, which embodied this decision in the form of an instruction to the Manitoban Legislature to rescind the obnoxious legislation. The Bill passed through its earlier stages but was shelved through the manœuvring of the Opposition, led by Mr. Laurier who professed to oppose the Bill because it did not make enough concessions to Catholics. In the general election which followed, Mr. Laurier, in appealing for the support of his co-religionists, assured them that he would be able to secure justice for the Catholics of Manitoba by conciliatory methods, without raising the issue of federal against provincial authority. On the strength of this assurance the French-Catholic electors of Quebec returned Mr. Laurier and his colleagues by a large majority and were thus the means, unwittingly, perhaps, of betraying the cause of their co-religionists in Manitoba. The so-called settlement proposed by Mr. Laurier could not possibly be accepted by loyal Catholics. The Catholics demanded what they were clearly and indisputably entitled to, viz.,—separate schools with a proportionate share of the public money expended on education. What they get under this settlement is permissive religious instruction for a single half hour in the day. It would be impossible, of course, to give the children anything like a real religious training under such an arrangement. The only special concession to Catholics, as such, is the proviso that in districts where there is an average attendance of twenty-five Catholic children, the teachers are to be of that religion. Both Mr. Laurier and the hierarchy of Canada have sent representatives to Rome, and as might have been expected, the Holy Father has declared distinctly and explicitly in favour of the bishops. "You may count upon it with certainty," said his Holiness, "that we shall uphold to the end the decision of her Majesty's Privy Council." Mr. Laurier will soon find that a settlement which carries with it the strong disapproval of the ecclesiastical authorities has not the faintest prospect of permanent success, and we imagine it will not be long before he has cause to bitterly regret his treachery to the Catholic cause.

THE YEAR  
AFTER THE  
ARMADA.

IN an interesting and valuable work which has just been published, entitled, "The year after the Armada, and other Historical Studies," Mr. Martin O. S. Hume throws an altogether fresh light on the aim and object of the great expedition as well

as on the character of its principal promoters. Mr. Hume is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and has made some interesting researches into regions of history that have hitherto been only

partially explored. He has already written largely on historical subjects and has earned for himself a high reputation as a vigorous and vivid, but at the same time, reliable and conscientious historian. Mr. Hume devotes nine chapters of his book to the Armada period, and he has succeeded in placing the events of that period in a new and interesting light. He draws a life-like portrait of Philip II, of Spain, and shows that he was not, as he has been generally represented to English readers, "a murderous ogre, grimly and silently plotting the enslavement of England for thirty years before the great catastrophe which reduced his vast empire to the rank of a harmless second-rate power," but "a laborious, narrow-minded, morbidly conscientious man, patient, distrustful and timid; a sincere lover of peace and a hater of all sorts of innovations." As to the Armada, Mr. Hume maintains that though Philip certainly desired the conversion of England to Catholicism, that was not his ultimate object in fitting out the expedition. He aimed at the conversion of England mainly as a means to his real end,—a close political alliance with England, "without which Spain was inevitably doomed to the impotence which eventually fell upon her." Mr. Hume also shows very clearly that the Pope in offering to assist Philip in his preparations for the invasion of England did so only in order to help the persecuted Catholics, and not, as is generally stated in non-Catholic histories, to bring England under the dominion of Spain. The Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican wrote thus to his master "His Holiness is quite convinced that your Majesty is not thinking of the Crown of England for yourself, and told Cardinal D'E-te so. I did not say anything to the contrary. He is far from thinking your Majesty has any such views, and when the matter is broached to him he will be much surprised. However deeply he is pledged to abide by your Majesty's opinion, I quite expect he will raise some difficulty." Mr. Hume is the possessor of a vigorous and picturesque style, and his new work will add to his reputation as an historical investigator who can be serious and patient without at the same time being prosy and dull.

DR. JAMESON was released from Holloway Prison late on the evening of Wednesday, December 2, by order of the Home Secretary. It has been said that undue leniency has been shown in giving him so speedy a release, and it is urged that if he had been an Irish political prisoner, for example, very different treatment would have been accorded him. It would appear, however, that Jameson's release was rendered really necessary by the very critical condition of his health. He is naturally a very reserved man, and it is said that, short as his term of imprisonment has been, he has suffered even more from the curiosity and publicity to which he has been exposed than from the confinement or indignity itself. The compulsory confinement after years of active outdoor exercise gave rise to indigestion, and the worry referred to led to insomnia. The effect of the combination of these two maladies was to bring his system to a very low state, and it was at last found necessary to perform an operation to arrest the hæmorrhoids that were developing with somewhat serious rapidity. After the operation Dr. Jameson was compelled to keep to his bed, whilst his recovery was greatly retarded by his inability to take food. His condition became so critical that it was feared his life would be endangered unless he could be placed under more cheerful and stimulating conditions. At the request of the Home Secretary, Sir William Broadbent visited Dr. Jameson, and sent in a report of the patient's condition, acting upon which the Home Secretary ordered his removal as soon as it could be effected with safety. When the news was conveyed to Dr. Jameson he received it thankfully but he is said at the same to have expressed his regret that he was unable to fulfil the sentence passed upon him. Considering that the offence of which he was guilty—the waging of private war against a friendly community—is one of the gravest offences against the State that it is possible to conceive, it can hardly be said that the penalty inflicted on him was very severe. The moral of the whole story appears to be that, no matter how far he may be removed from civilization and the seat of

SMOKE "ROYAL COLORS" TOBACCO.

(IMPROVED AROMATIC.)

authority, a man has no right to consider himself as the final judge of his own actions and to forget that he is the subject of a State to which he owes obedience.

PASTOR CHINIQUEY has now finished his lecturing THE CHINIQUEY tour in Scotland and is proceeding, from pure CAMPAIGN. "love of souls," to give the English people the benefit of his strange mixture of lies and blasphemies. In these days of enlightenment, when outsiders are beginning to come to close quarters with the Catholic Church and to know something about it for themselves, it is humiliating to think that even a small and insignificant section of Protestants can be found who are willing to listen to his false and stupid calumnies. It is particularly matter for surprise that the Scottish people, who have a reputation for being shrewd and hard-headed, should have been, even to a limited extent, befooled by this veteran impostor. At Edinburgh Chiniquy delivered an address under the auspices of the Scottish Reformation Society and we give some choice specimens, from the report in the *Evening News*, of the sort of stuff he thought good enough for his Edinburgh audience: "Pastor Chiniquy said that the Church of Rome and the Bible were the two greatest enemies in the world. The Church of Rome did all she could to make Protestants believe she respected the Bible, but the fact was that, though she forced her priests to swear to read it, she also made them take another oath to interpret no single word of the sacred writing according to their conscience or intelligence, but only according to the unanimous consent of the 'Holy Fathers.' The Bible was thus a sealed book to the priesthood. At present the Jesuits, who ruled the Pope and the Church of Rome, were the shrewdest men the world had ever seen, and there was a plot being worked with such ability that it would require a little of the grace of God if, before 25 years, Scotland did not fall into the hands of the Pope. It was coming fast upon the country. The Episcopal Church was corrupted, a great many of the Ritualists being disguised Jesuits, sworn to obey the Pope among themselves. They had given a secret promise and made their peace with the Pope, and the Pope had invited them to remain in the Episcopal Church, concealing their position and true faith, that they might be of greater service to Romanism. Ritualism was Romanism coming into their midst, and Protestants ought to raise the banner of their heroic ancestors and say the Church of Rome must be destroyed. Rome to-day was thirsting for their blood. It was one of the secret teachings of the Church of Rome that it was not a sin for a Roman Catholic to kill a Protestant, and if the Protestants did not destroy the Church of Rome, the Church of Rome would destroy the Protestants." Comment on the above is needless; its absurdity is self-evident. But the idea of this venerable fraud hobbling over from America to tell an audience of shrewd hard-headed Scotchmen that "Rome is thirsting for their blood" is really funny.

THE high reputation which the Marist Brothers have obtained as educationists and trainers of the young has been more than maintained in recent examinations. In the examinations connected with the Sydney University, the results of which have just been made known, candidates from the Marist Brothers' College, Hunter's Hill, have been remarkably successful. Out of twenty pupils from Catholic schools and colleges who successfully passed the senior examination no less than twelve were from the college at Hunter's Hill, and out of the seven who obtained special honours in Matriculation five were candidates from the same institution. The representatives of the Order in New Zealand fully maintain the reputation which the Brothers have achieved on the other side. Only the other day telegrams from Wellington announced that the two scholarships offered by St. Patrick's College had both been secured by pupils from the Marist Brothers' School at Christchurch, and while it is only fair to mention that one of the successful competitors (Master C. Morkane) is a Dunedin lad who received most of his training at the Christian Brothers' School, yet the success of both their candidates is distinctly creditable to the Marist Brothers. We are glad to know that a branch of the Order has commenced work in the diocese of Dunedin, and that the Catholic schools of Invercargill have just been successfully opened under their charge. Two of the three Brothers come from the Hunter's Hill College whose recent successes we have just referred to, and we are sure that under the direction of the experienced Brother who is at their head their work in the diocese will be crowned with success.

ODDS AND ENDS. HERE is a sample (says the *South African Magazine*) of the rubbish contributed to many Protestant papers with regard to Catholic ceremonies, and believed by only too many gullible readers. A correspondent of *The Westminster Budget* thus describes the reception of Princess Hélène of Montenegro into the Catholic Church:

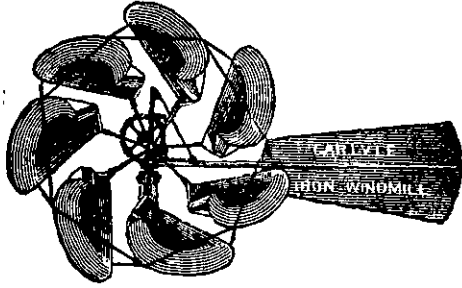
"The ceremony is touching and solemn. The priest clothed in the gorgeous vestments of his office, receives the Princess, seated in the faldistorium at the door of the temple, where she kneels, dressed in white, while she professes the Creed, which is that of the Anglican Church. The priest then makes the sign of the cross over her, and proceeds to the altar, followed by the clergy of the Church and the choir, in clouds of incense, and to the solemn strains of the organ, where again he seats himself in the faldistorium, the neophyte kneeling on the lowest step, repeating again the Creed. This done the Princess rises and kneels before him and receives his blessing. After this the priest rises and recites an *oramus* before the altar, returning thanks for a soul having been saved from hell. The music then breaks out, and all is joy and gladness." The writer writing beforehand says all this was to occur—no Catholic need be told that very little of it ever did.

A correspondent of the *London Tablet*, who is now a zealous Catholic, thus describes his condition of mind before his conversion: "Catholics I looked upon as idolators; I thought priests were crafty men who designedly kept their flocks in ignorance. Convents to my notion were dens of vice, and the whole fabric of the Church one gigantic system of fraud and imposture. Further, I believed if ever again Catholicism became the dominant religion, the fires of Smithfield would be relighted and all the horrors of the Marian days once more revived. The expression of such opinions appears horrible—nay, blasphemous,—I know; but they were held in good faith; and what is more to the purpose, are honestly those of numbers now. I once heard an ex-chairman of the Congregational Union say that he considered that while a simple Romanist might be saved, a Popish priest never could be. Now, he was no fanatical ignoramus, but a man of lovable character, of culture, and one not unacquainted with the works of the Fathers or unappreciative of their literary remains." No doubt this description would apply as well to many thousands of our estranged brethren, whose minds were twisted wrongly in the beginning and never righted themselves. It may be questioned, too, whether the effect of Catholic books on such people is not overrated. Prayer and the example of a sincere Christian are what we can be most sure about.

A Catholic Governor's interrupting his open-air address to an audience largely Protestant, and, at the sound of the Angelus bell, uncovering his head and quietly reciting the beautiful prayer to Our Lady,—such was the spectacle recently witnessed by a crowd of Scotch Presbyterians in Prince Edward Island. The incident is naturally going the rounds of our exchanges, and the only comment we have to add (says the *Av Maria*) to the eulogy so generally and properly pronounced upon Governor Howland is that it is regrettable that such incidents are so rare as to occasion universal surprise. It is safe to say that, even among the most sturdy opponents of Catholicism who chanced to witness his devout act, Governor Howland's reputation as a competent ruler or a man of honour has in no way suffered.

When the monastic orders which would not conform to Government decrees in 1880 were dispersed the Redeemptorist Fathers at Boulogne-sur-Mer had their chapel closed. The door was kept on the latch until this year, and so it remained. The brotherhood always kept the freehold, and about a year ago built a private dwelling between the church and the street, thus masking the façade, and giving it to all intents and purposes the appearance of a private establishment. The interior of the church at the same time underwent a complete restoration. It was open practically to all who chose to enter, but regular services could not be held in the building, as it was not licensed. Nevertheless, it was much frequented by the faithful, who attended to hear confessions from the fathers, and also for the purposes of devotion—in fact, it was used as a sort of private chapel. For some time past this state of affairs has gone on with the knowledge of the authorities, who did not interfere, although they were quite alive to the fact that the proceedings were irregular. But their tolerance has suffered an abrupt close. Orders were lately received from Paris, and the Commissary of Police, attended by a few officials, visited the Chapelle of St. Alphonse, and shut the entrance of the sacred building. At the same time the rev. fathers were informed that the place was not to be reopened, and the police affixed seals to the doors. Thus the Church is respected under the French Republic. This is in the heart of the Catholic seaport of Catholic Picardy, and the scruples of the pious fisher-folk are crushed beneath the feet of the followers of those who nearly choked pious France at the period of the excesses of the Commune. Natural indignation is felt by the respectable and thoughtful members of the community at this high-handed act of the Paris authorities. When the State tramples on the dearest traditions of the province, the poor believers and worshippers in the old tenets of religion are wounded in their dearest sentiments, and begin to fear that the sea will not give up its harvests. The Almighty is offended by people in France, which was once, in the better days of yore, Eldest Daughter of the

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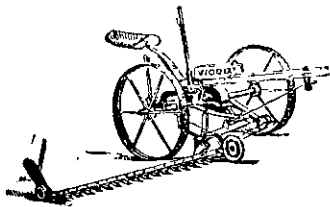
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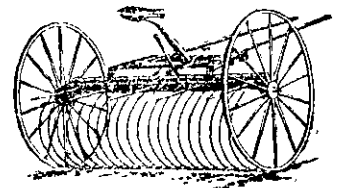
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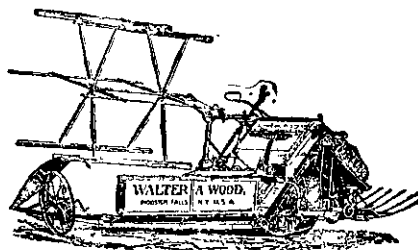


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Church. It is not wondered at that she is no longer the happy and prosperous kingdom that once she was.

## A CENTURY OF CATHOLICITY.

(By B. MORGAN in the *Catholic World*.)

THE end of a century affords a favourable opportunity for making up the great accounts of the world. Science in all its ramifications has made great advances, literature and art have been popularised if not perfected, the education and amelioration of the people have thriven apace, and there will be few bold enough to deny that on the whole the dying century has been a century of progress. Meanwhile how have the spiritual interests of mankind fared and how has the old Church stood the test of new conditions? The question is an important one in many respects. The stock argument against the Catholic Church has been that she is reactionary—the foe to the liberty and enlightenment of mankind, she is doomed to wane with the growth of knowledge and freedom. We accept the criterion of the nineteenth century and from bald theories appeal to bold facts.

The religious history of the last hundred years has been mainly normal. The growth or decrease of the different sections of Christianity has been in large measure the result of their own inherent character and activity rather than of any external stimulus or opposition. There have been, of course, some exceptions to this rule; but the rule stands, and as a consequence the epoch that is coming to a close affords a better illustration of the vitality of the Catholic Church than any other period of her existence.

Protestantism and Catholicity have emphasized the characteristics which differentiate them—each in its own manner. The reformers sowed broadcast the doctrine of private judgment: their descendants are now reaping an abundant harvest of divisions and contradictions.

### LUTHER HIMSELF WOULD BE AGHAST

were he alive to-day to witness the logical issue of his principles. His Church embraces every shade of belief, from that of the advanced Unitarian who cannot tell you wherein he differs from the Buddhist to the High-Churchman who hardly looks askance on the dogma of Papal Infallibility.

The Catholic Church, on the other hand, by this same dogma, which may be regarded as its landmark in the nineteenth century, has drawn closer its bonds of unity and more than ever deserves its claim to oneness. The character of holiness has been maintained by the saints she has bred and canonised during the century, and by the more than 100,000 martyrs she has given to God.

We propose to make a short investigation into her claims to Catholicity and Apostolicity.

Little of importance has been changed in

### THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.

There have been a few spasmodic but wholly abortive attempts at schism and herey within her dominions. In Italy an apostate priest named Garuzzi put himself at the head of what he called the "National Church," in 1870. For a few years he kept together a small congregation, but the movement finally collapsed some six years ago, when the unhappy founder dropped dead in the street in front of the Pantheon. A more insidious system is, however, at work in different parts of the country. The present writer was astonished some three years ago to come upon a Protestant orphanage for Catholic children in the wilds of the Apennines. The hapless little ones were handed over body and soul to the tender mercies of Protestant teachers. When their education is finished they are let loose to do what harm they may among their Catholic neighbours.

Within recent years we have witnessed the misguided zeal of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin in trying to establish Protestantism in Spain. But this movement, too, is utterly devoid of significance. France, which at the beginning of the century was more or less tainted with Gallicanism and Jansenism, has become more Catholic than ever. Even the undoubted eloquence and ability of the apostate Père Hyacinthe has not sufficed to keep open the doors of his solitary church in Paris. The Old Catholic movement in Germany, which began its career with such a flourish of trumpets after the Vatican Council, is dying slowly of inanition. Austria has given no encouragement to the sects. Portugal has not swerved. Belgium is sturdily Catholic. Ireland deserves a word of special mention. Her people are as intensely loyal to the old faith as they have always been in the long course of their troubled history, but in Ireland alone of European countries the population has diminished during the last hundred years. Towards the middle of the present century its inhabitants numbered over eight millions, of whom seven-eighths were Catholics. At the last census the total population was less than five, and the Catholic part less than four millions.

In only one part of Europe has Catholicity met with a check. The Muscovite dominion has menaced the peace of the Church as well as the peace of Europe. In 1804 the Ruthenian branch of the Catholic Church counted 650,000—to-day it has no official existence, and its followers, scattered through the Russian Empire, scarcely number 100,000. This unhappy result has been mainly brought about by the overt and covert persecution of the Government, and unfortunately, too, by the detection of some of the priests. In Poland, especially since 1860, Catholicity and patriotism have suffered together. Now, however, that diplomatic relations have been permanently established between Russia and the Holy See, there is good reason to hope that the trials of the Church will be mitigated if not ended.

### EVERYWHERE IN PROTESTANT COUNTRIES

the Church has surely, if slowly, gained ground. At the beginning of the century the Catholics of Switzerland and North Germany were steeped in apathy, but since then God's great remedy, persecution, has brought about a sweeping change. Instead of the 6,000,000 of ninety years ago, North Germany has to-day a population of 13,000,000 of the most zealous and loyal Catholics in Christendom. In Switzerland the animosity against Catholics has been very bitter, and especially since 1870 the Radicals have displayed an implacable hostility against the Church, but the tide of Catholicity has risen day by day. In 1880 the Catholic population was barely one-third of the total—it is now at least two-fifths.

Catholic emancipation in Denmark dates from 1847. In that year there were but three missionaries and 300 Catholics, without school or chapel, in the country. In 1892 Denmark became a vicariate-apostolic, with thirty-nine priests and a population of 4,000. Sweden and Norway, in 1860 and 1869 respectively, granted freedom to the Church. The work in these countries has been especially difficult and the progress has been slow, but the Catholics have increased from 440 to 2,100.

Holland, however, may justly claim the honour of showing a greater proportionate increase of Catholicity than any Protestant country. In 1810 William of Nassau tried in vain to induce his Calvinist subjects to consent to the establishment of the hierarchy. Thirteen years later it was restored by Pius IX., and since then the Church has shown a steady increase. The 350,000 Catholics in Holland at the beginning of the century have been increased by over a million, the present population being 1,488,352. Further still, the apostolic spirit has thriven apace, many Dutch priests being now labouring in England.

### THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF THE CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

present many remarkable features. In the year 1800 England and Scotland together had but 120,000 Catholics, with 65 priests and 6 vicar-apostolic. They were absolutely destitute of public chapels, schools and institutions. To-day the country wears a very different aspect with its cardinal-archbishop, its two archbishops, 18 bishops, and 3,000 priests to look after the spiritual welfare of more than 2,000,000 Catholics. The material advances in churches, colleges, schools and institutions of different kinds have more than kept pace with the numerical increase. The Church has received converts from all classes of society, though the cultured portion of the community has furnished more than its proportionate quota. Some ten years ago it began to be realised that while the Church was receiving large numbers of converts annually the actual increase of the Catholic population was not as great as might have been expected. Cardinal Vaughan, the Bishop of Salford, instituted a searching investigation as to the causes of the "leakage" in his own diocese. It was then found that the losses were traceable to three sources: 1st, the wholesale proselytising of Catholic children by Protestant societies; 2nd, the neglect of careless and dissolute parents of their children; and 3rd, the prevalence of mixed marriages. The first evil was promptly met by the establishment of the "Catholic Protection and Rescue Society of Salford," which in this one diocese has spent over 50,000dols. annually in rescuing destitute children from the dangers which threaten their faith and morals in the large towns.

In Turkey in Europe Rome has made considerable advances. Had it not been for the indifference of France and the active opposition of Russia in 1856, 6,000,000 Bulgarians might have been added to the Catholic Church. Corporate reunion will doubtless come about some day, but in the meantime the twelve reorganised dioceses of the Balkans show an increase from 250,750 to 639,785 Catholics—and this in the face of the ill-concealed hostility of the Russian agents.

In Asia Minor the different churches of the Uniate rite have shown signs of new life. In Palestine the Catholics have increased tenfold. The Melchite Greeks have abandoned schism and entered the bosom of the Mother Church, since when they have increased from 20,000 to 114,000. The total increase in the Catholic Uniates has been from 40,000 to 657,698.

The progress of the Church in the New World during the last century has been very brilliant, both in point of numbers and organisation. In 1800 the combined missions of the United States and Canada hardly numbered 400,000 Catholics. To-day in Canada alone there are 2,100,000 faithful, and 2,400 priests and 25 bishops, and a proportionate growth of churches, schools and institutions. Hitherto no exhaustive census has been made of the Catholics in the United States, but a moderate and mnemonic estimate may be found in the figures—90 prelates, 9,000 priests and 9,000,000\* people. The estimate of the population is undoubtedly low, some authorities allowing as many as 13,000,000 Catholics to the States. Sufficient has been written in late years on the expansion of Catholicity amongst us, and the present writer will not dilate further on the subject.

The position of the Church in South America is fairly satisfactory in point of numbers. Some quarter of a million of Indians have been received into the Church. In the Protestant Antilles and in the two Guianas the Catholics have trebled in the last eighty years.

But the noblest successes of the Apostolic Church during the present century have been made

### IN ASIA, AFRICA, AND OCEANIA.

The missionaries who went to India in 1830 found little more than the ruins of Catholicity. The total number of the faithful was about 475,000 under the charge of some 400 native and 20 European priests. At the close of the century the Catholic Church in India claims 26 resident bishops, 1,400 native and 645 missionary priests, about 3,000 members of religious Orders, and a population of 1,700,000 souls. Every day the Church, from the Himalayas to Ceylon, is adding to the material elements of her apostolic mission,

\*Sadler's Directory, 1895, gives Catholic population at 10,964,403; priests, 9,764

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and the existence of over 2,200 schools, in which 100,000 scholars are daily grounded in the great truths of religion, gives bright hope for the future of the Church among the Hindoos.

If the Church has made but little progress in Siam, the same cannot be said of Birmania and Malasia, where the number of the faithful has sextupled and quadrupled, respectively, in the last fifty years.

In modern times Annam has taken the place of Japan as the nursery of martyrs. The persecution, which had been suspended up to 1820, broke out again at the death of Gia Long. The Cochinchina expedition in 1858 and the war which followed served to intensify its horrors. It is estimated that during the nineteen years, alone, between 1843 and 1862 it cost the lives of 3 vicars-apostolic, 119 priests, over 100 religious, the greater part of the catechists and at least 45,000 Christians. When the storm had passed the 500,000 faithful were scattered, and all their churches, schools and religious houses in ruins. After a few years of comparative tranquillity another outburst of persecution began in the two vicariates of Cochinchina, in which 50 priests, hundreds of religious and 50,000 Christians perished. All this in the second half of the nineteenth century! It will be some time before the young Annamite Church can recover from such disasters, but in spite of the deluge of Christian blood and the ferocity of heathen persecution, the Annamite missions, which in 1800 counted 310,000 Catholics divided into 3 vicariates, 573 priests have to-day 9 vicariates and a population of 628,300 Catholics.

At the end of the last century there were in China five Catholic missionaries, with a population of 200,000. To-day the Church counts 34 bishops, 1,000 priests (of whom about a third are natives), and a following of 576,410. As recently as 1860 Japan presented an appalling spectacle of desolation. The Church that had given God 200,000 martyrs was absolutely blotted out. Catholicity was represented by one prefect and one vicar-apostolic, without churches, clergy or people. The hierarchy was established by Leo XIII. in 1890, and there were then in the country 1 bishop, 97 priests (of whom 15 were Japanese), and 44,505 Catholic souls. The opening of the century saw but 6,000 Catholics in Corea, under the care of one Chinese priest. Persecution has raged fiercely here, as in Annam, and 3 bishops, 9 missionaries and thousands of the faithful have given testimony to the faith by their blood. The Church claims 19,000 children in Corea to-day, and the late crisis in politics is likely to prove of immense service to the growth of Catholicity.

Africa, too, has given a rich harvest to the Church during the present century. The Church which was so powerful in the early ages of Christianity was represented 100 years ago by about 7,000 persecuted Ummites in Egypt, and some 8,000 convicts in the prisons of Algiers, Tunis and Morocco. Now Algiers is divided into three dioceses with 500 priests, 260 churches and 400,000 souls. The archdiocese of Carthage has a population of 27,000. The Church of Alexandria, stifled in the fifth century by the schism of Dioscorus, has begun to awaken from its apathy, and the Catholics have increased from 7,000 to 80,000, under the care of 140 missionaries. On the West Coast mission after mission is springing up. There are now 14, with a population of 39,000.

In the South the Boers kept the country closed against Catholic missionaries until 1868. Since then missions have flourished at the Cape, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. In these States there are now 100 missionaries, with 25,000 Catholics, and there is good reason to hope that the whole tribe of Basutos, numbering 180,000 souls, will shortly enter the Church in a body. In the East schismatic Ethiopia has shown signs of a desire for reunion with the Mother of Churches, and there are at present 19,000 Catholics in the province. In the centre of the Dark Continent the efforts of devoted missionaries have succeeded in establishing six missions, with about 5,000 converts. The vicariate of the Soudan cost many a life to the Austrian missionaries and the Franciscans who succeeded them. The Mahdi annihilated it when he took Khartoum. The zeal of the White Fathers has made the Great Lake district a flower garden of the Church. Uganda will be known to posterity for the Christian heroism of the 100 young pages of King Mwanga who gave their lives for the faith.

The great island of Madagascar, after thirty-five years of Jesuit zeal, has now a population of 100,000 Catholics, who are likely to be much increased when the missionaries penetrate among the docile tribes of the South.

A few words will suffice to show the flourishing condition of the Church in Australasia. In the two provinces of Sydney and Melbourne there were in 1885 2 archbishops (one of them a cardinal), 20 bishops, and a population of over 600,000. Fifty years before the infant Church began with two priests and a few hundred convicts. In the Australasian Islands there is now a population of 100,000 Catholics, with 8 bishops and 163 priests.

Such is a general summary of the work done by the Church in the nineteenth century to establish her claims to Catholicity and apostolicity. It justifies the statement made at the beginning of this article, that the vitality of the Church has been in some respects more strikingly evinced in this epoch than in any previous one. She has held all her old territory, she has made striking advances in Protestant countries and in America, while in heathen lands her children have given their blood for her as freely as they did long ago in the days of Decius.

God's hand is visible in this late triumph of His Church, but He has used human instruments and they deserve their meed of honour. Poor bleeding Ireland, the "Island of Saints and Doctors" of old, has done glorious work in the apostolate of England and the Western world. Catholic France deserves the glory of the Eastern apostolate. The spread of Catholicity among the heathens "sitting in darkness" has become almost a passion with the French people. In seventy years they have contributed 35,000,000 dol., or two-thirds of the total amount raised for the propagation of the faith; two-thirds of the missionaries and four-fifths of the religious in Eastern countries are French.

Is it necessary to say, in conclusion, that the foregoing array of facts and figures shows that the old Church has nothing to lose and

everything to gain from the continued progress of the world in enlightenment?

## For Our Lady Readers.

THE MAIDEN OF TO-DAY

In stiff, unyielding attitude, and sensible array,  
She studies through the summer time, this maiden of to-day.

The south wind tries to stir her hair, and whippers of the sea—  
She's busy proving to herself that X should equal B.

She prides herself upon her brain, her mental force is great;  
She'd be a fitting helpmate for the ruler of a State.

But when her education's o'er she'll find that all men prize  
A little fool with fluffy hair and softly pleading eyes.

A COMPLEXION BEAUTIFIER.

Milk is a very valuable cosmetic, and may be used freely to bathe the face in. Lanoline cream, which is considered excellent as an emollient for the skin, may be made as follows:—Obtain half a pint of lanoline and half a pint of pure oil of sweet almonds. Then, putting a tablespoonful on a china plate, add an equal quantity of almond oil; mix thoroughly, and add from half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin, until the paste drips from the knife—a steel cast knife is best for the mixing process—in about the consistency of very thick cream. All three of these ingredients are absolutely harmless. It should be rubbed in at night.

THOSE AWKWARD HANDS.

Certainly there is nothing about a woman that so quickly indicates her general character as the appearance of her hands, and the way in which she uses them. To be entirely graceful, of course, every woman ought to be able to forget that she has hands, or at least, to impress observers in that way; but to the average woman these most necessary additions to her physique are a source of misery. When women walk they must have a package, a card case, a parasol, or something, which will give occupation to one hand, and the result is that as a rule they are not easy in their movements. To walk with absolute comfort, the hands should swing naturally at the sides, and so do their share in making up the proper pose of the body, but custom makes cowards of us all, and so we carry our hands about as if they themselves were burdens instead of instruments for supporting outside weights. Men and boys usually have a sublime indifference to their hands, that adds a wonderful ease to their bearing, and the foolish habit that some parents have of making little girls fold their hands when they wish them to be particularly "nice" is sure to cause these embryo young ladies much discomfort in their later years. The hands were not made to be folded; they are constructed strictly upon Biblical bases, and it was never intended that the right one should know what the left one is doing.

HINTS ON MAKING JAM.

This being the jam-making season a few hints on the subject may be found useful to some of our readers. The fruit should be carefully selected, care being taken when gathering it that the rain or dew has thoroughly dried off, otherwise your jam is apt to get mouldy. All fruit should be well cleaned and free from dust. The best preserving sugar should be used; it is always the cheapest in the end. A wooden spoon should always be used in stirring jam, and care should be taken not to let it burn. The length of time required to boil jam depends a great deal on the particular kind being made. Three quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit (without stones) is the usual quantity allowed. Stone fruits take more. To test if the jam is sufficiently cooked pour a little on a plate, put it in a cool place, and, if it sets, it is ready. Take it off the fire, let it stand a while to cool, then pour into pots. Care should be taken that these pots are well cleaned and dried, and if, when about to use, they are put in the oven and let get warm, there will be no danger of the glass cracking, when the hot jam is poured in. Jam should be allowed to stand some hours before covering; large newspapers should be placed over to prevent the flies from getting near. Then when covering take some fine tissue or note paper, measure the size of your jam pot, dip in the white of an egg and brandy or whisky well beaten up, put it on the inside of the pot, and then cover with strong paper, or covers sold for the purpose, tie down tightly, and keep in a cool place. Always write the name of the jam on each pot, as well as date of month and year.

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To insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

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**SELLING DAYS.**—Our sales will be held as usual at the auction rooms of the Wool Brokers' Association, where (as large catalogues will be offered) a full attendance of buyers and the best competition will be assured. The sales have been fixed to be held as follows:—First Sale, Thursday, 17th December, 1896; Second Sale, Thursday, 14th January, 1897; Third Sale, Tuesday, 2nd February, 1897; Fourth Sale, Thursday, 25th February, 1897.

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# Irish News.

(From Contemporaries.)

**CORK.**—The late Bishop of Ross.—The remains of the late lamented Bishop of Ross, the Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, were laid in St. Colman's Cathedral, Queenstown, on Friday, November 27. The Office of the Dead was commenced at ten o'clock in the Pro-Cathedral, Skibbereen, in the presence of a large number of prelates and clergymen, including the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Redmond, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, and the Most Rev. Dr. Browne. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the coffin was removed to the railway station *en route* to Queenstown. All the shops were shuttered, and a long procession was formed. A large number of priests and citizens awaited the arrival at Queenstown. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel was present. Telegrams of sympathy were received from a large number of prominent persons, including Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Tuam, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

**DUBLIN.**—Scarlet Fever and Measles in Dublin.—At a recent meeting of the Public Health Committee the following report was presented on the state of public health in Dublin:—"During the first 47 weeks of the present year the death-rate was 2.7 below the mean rate for the corresponding period of the previous ten years. During the week ended on the 28th day of November, 1896, there were registered in the city districts 15 deaths from zymotic diseases; in the corresponding week of the previous year the number was 8. The deaths last week comprise—1 from measles, 1 from typhoid fever, 3 from scarlet fever, 6 from whooping-cough, 3 from diarrhoea, 1 from meningitis, or cerebro-spinal meningitis. During the week ended on the 28th of November 1896, the following cases of diseases were notified under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act—25 typhoid fever, 50 scarlet fever, 7 erysipelas, 27 measles, 3 croup, 2 German measles, and 2 continued fever—total 116. The epidemic of scarlet fever continues unabated, and we are threatened with one of measles, 27 cases of that disease having been notified last week. It has been found possible to get accommodation for all the scarlet fever cases in hospital, but in several instances persons suffering from other infectious diseases could not find admission to hospital. I have been in communication with both Boards of Guardians on the subject of hospital accommodation, but up to the present the results have not been entirely satisfactory."

**The Court of Appeal: Bequests for Masses.**—In the Court of Appeal, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justices Fitzgibbon, Barry and Walker, the arguments were resumed in the case of the Attorney-General v. the Rev. John Hall, O.C.C., and another. It was an appeal from an order of the Exchequer Division whereby they dismissed an information filed for the purpose of obtaining legacy due on certain bequests contained in the will of Christopher Cusack. The chief question to be decided is whether a sum left by a testator to clergymen to have Masses said for the repose of his soul becomes a charity by reason of the fact that he directs these Masses to be said in public. This was the first time such a question came before any superior court either in Ireland or England. The testator bequeathed the sum of £350 in separate sums to the clergymen connected with Clarendon street, Whitefriar street, and SS. Michael and John's churches, to be applied for Masses to be celebrated publicly in these churches for the repose of testator's soul and that of his wife. The bequests also included separate sums for the cleaning of the Whitefriar street and Clarendon street churches. The gross value of the personal estate was sworn at £2,293 13s 1d. The defendants claimed that the five bequests mentioned were charitable, and were exempt from legacy duty under the 5th and 6th Vic., cap 82, section 38. Counsel for plaintiffs: The Attorney-General, Q.C., M.P.; the Solicitor-General, Q.C., M.P.; and Mr. C. McDermott (instructed by Mr. O'Brien Furlong). For defendants: Messrs R. P. Carton, Q.C.; Charles O'Connor, Q.C.; and D. F. Browne (instructed by Mr. D. Purcell). The arguments occupied the day. The arguments having concluded, the Court reserved judgment.

**KILKENNY.**—Practical Farmers on the Recommendations of the Recess Committee.—The Callan Board of Guardians at their last meeting rejected by a majority of eleven to four a resolution approving of the recommendations of the Recess Committee. The practical farmers who chiefly compose the Board scouted the pretence of the proposals as a serious attempt to solve the difficulties of their position. One member denounced the whole project as a red herring manufactured to distract the country from the business of rent reduction. The decision of the Callan Guardians makes it plain what the general verdict of the practical commonsense of those engaged in the farming industry will be upon the policy of "the book-farmers" if it ever so far matures as to need a popular judgment to settle its fate.

**LIMERICK.**—The Viceroy and the Christian Brothers.—On Thursday, December 3, the Mayor of Limerick (Mr. Michael Cusack) and the High Sheriff (Mr. J. P. Gaffney), accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Brophy, Superior of the Boys' Orphanage Industrial Schools, Limerick, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant at Adare Manor in reference to the Government grant in aid of the new buildings at the Boys' Orphanage. Heavy expenditure has been incurred by the good Brothers to meet the demands for accommodation. Lord Cadogan received the deputation at the Christian Brothers' schools at Adare, and cordially entered into the views of the deputation, who explained the necessity of an increased grant. The Christian Brothers' schools are the only certified boys' industrial schools in the district. His Excellency promised to do all in his power to secure the object of the deputation. A distinguished house party is now assembled at Adare. In addition to the Lord Lieutenant and

Countess Cadogan and suite, a large number of friends of Lord Dunraven's from England are staying with him. The afternoon was devoted to visiting objects of interest in the neighbourhood. The Vice-regal party drove to the Catholic Church, and were received by the Venerable Archdeacon Flanagan, and thence to the Girls' Convent School. Afterwards they proceeded to the Christian Brothers' schools, and were received by Brother Ryan. In reply to an address his Excellency addressed the students.

**The Bacon Trade Dispute; Limerick Towns Support the Buyers.**—A meeting of the members of the Fairs and Markets Association was held at Newcastle West under the presidency of Mr. George L. Sheehy, J.P., at which the following resolution was adopted on the proposition of the chairman, seconded by Mr. M. H. Woulff:—"Resolved.—That having given due consideration to the serious matter in dispute between the principal bacon merchants in Limerick and the pigbuyers, we have firmly resolved to sustain and support by every means in our power the buyers; we fail to see by what right of justice the merchants seek to deprive of the means of living a respectable body of men who have always attended our markets, and whose dealings were strictly honourable, and in whose hands we would much rather place ourselves than in the trio of merchants who could unite and 'rule the roost' as they pleased—to their undoubted satisfaction—and the detriment of the agriculturalists and householders of West Limerick." The secretary was directed to get posters printed and sent to the country districts explaining shortly the views of the association.

**LONGFORD.**—Mr. Healy and his Constituents; Vote of No-Confidence at Omeath.—A large and enthusiastic open-air meeting of Nationalists was held on November 29 in Omeath, and was attended by delegates from the surrounding districts. Mr. M. O'Meara, P.L.G., presided. Speeches strongly supporting the Irish Party were delivered, a branch of the National Federation was started and a resolution unanimously adopted condemning "the selfish and obstinate action of our representative, Mr. Healy, in persisting to disrupt the National movement." It was decided to make arrangements for holding a great Nationalist demonstration between Christmas and the New Year.

**MONAGHAN.**—The Bishop of Clogher; Address at St. Louis' Convent.—The children of the boarding school attached to the Convent of St. Louis, Monaghan, have had their prizes distributed by the Bishop of Clogher. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Owens then addressed the company. His Lordship said that as, in the words of their epilogue, the young ladies who had taken part in the play were no longer countesses and shepherdesses, it was his very pleasing duty—he believed it devolved upon him—to return thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of that select and distinguished company for the very rich and enjoyable entertainment that they (the children) had given that evening. They (the audience) were justly proud of the high distinction that the children had won for their school, and the very unique distinction they had won for themselves under the Intermediate Education Board. It was an unique distinction to hold the first place two years in succession among the convent schools of Ireland, and that was what they had done for their schools at Lakeview, Monaghan. To hold the first place in all Ireland in English was a matter to be proud of, and it was a distinction to hold the third place in all Ireland in English. Then again, they held the first place in Celtic, the first place in Italian; in fact he could hardly remember all the first places they had secured. They were all proud of these distinctions.

**WATERFORD.**—The Bacon Trade Dispute; Fifty men leave off work.—As regards the bacon trade dispute, there is every reason to fear that a stubborn fight will ensue. Out of the sixty-six men who protested against the dismissal of Phelan for refusing to kill pigs taken from farmers direct, fifty have come out. The remaining sixteen have decided to kill all farmers' pigs and are to be accommodated on the merchants' premises. Pending a settlement of the dispute the men and women who have come out will be paid their weekly wages out of the Pigbuyers' Association Fund.

**WICKLOW.**—Adoption of the Compulsory Education Act.—The Wicklow Town Commissioners have informally approved of the adoption of the Compulsory Education Act in the town. As there is no legal authority to raise money for payment of officials to carry on the Act, local subscriptions will have to be raised. A strong letter as to the necessity for putting the Act in operation was read from the Rev. Michael O'Hea, P.P., at the meeting of the Commissioners: "Advice, admonition, and severe reprimand have all been tried to induce careless parents to send their children to school, but with no satisfactory result; and the failure of gentle methods proves the necessity of resorting to stern measures. Canon Rooke will be willing to act on the attendance committee, and to help in every way to improve the present unsatisfactory state of the school attendance. Everything now would seem to favour the introduction of the Compulsory Education Act. Canon Rooke and I earnestly desire it in the interests of our respective flocks."

## GENERAL.

**Public works required to develop Ireland's resources.**—Mr. James Dillon, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Ireland, delivered to that body at its recent meeting a most important address on "the nature of the public works now urgently required for the proper development of Ireland's resources." The country, he showed, is urgently in need of a suitable number of deep water harbours near her fishing grounds. There are more than fifty naturally-sheltered areas in which such harbours could be built without being exposed to the full force of the open sea, the cost in such cases being largely reduced. Need exists for further railway development, and it will not be satisfied by Mr. Gerald Balfour's small measure. In connection with the existing railways Mr. Dillon pointed out that the distances between the different

COMPARE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF STICKS.  
Smoke T. C. Williams' JUNO. Smoke.

**JOHN MILL AND CO**  
RAITRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Having purchased the business of the Grey mouth-Point Elizabeth Railway and Coal Co. for the Province of Otago, we will be happy to supply the following products of their mines:—

- Unscreened Coal for Steam Purposes.
- Brunner Nuts, the Best in the Market for Smithy Work.
- Coke not to be equalled for Smelting.
- Fire Clay Goods of Every Description.

We will also be pleased to supply Westport Coal, Kaitangata, and Other Lignite Coals.

Firewood Cut by Steam Power to any length required.

Coal and Wood supplied to Householders in any quantity.

**THE DOUGLAS HOTEL**  
Corner Octagon and George streets, Dunedin.

E. POWER (for 10 years barman, Grand Hotel) Proprietor.

Mr POWER wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel, and hopes to receive a fair share of support. This well-known hotel is within a few minutes walk of railway station and wharf, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by early trains. The bedrooms are all well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Cable Address: "Laery," Wellington. ABC Code, Fourth Edition used.

Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.

**LAERY AND CO., LIMITED**

44 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

Auctioneers, Wool and Flax Brokers. Grain, Fruit, Produce, and General Merchants Commission, Land and Estate Agents.

CONSIGNMENTS—Wool, Sheepskins, Grain, Flax, Cheese, Butter, Fruit and Produce of Every Description received for Local Sale or or Shipment to English, Australian, or American Markets. Our Charges are on the Lowest Scale, and Prompt Returns and Remittances may be relied on. Liberal Advances made against Every Description of Produce placed in our hands for Sale.

CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE  
193 TUAM STREET.

**H. B. KIRK**

MANUFACTURER OF

Bricks for the Mansion, Cottage, Stable Warehouse and Factory; Drain and Sanitary Pipes, Traps, Syphons, Chimney Pots, Chimney Lining, Air Bricks, Tiles Vases, Open Channelling, etc.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Grey Valley Fireclay Goods, Tiles of all sizes, Bricks of every shape, Blocks, Lumps, Boiler Seats, etc.

Sole Manufacturer of Cuthbert's Patent Disconnecting Gully Trap.

Also a Stock for Sale.—Colonial and English Cement, Hydraulic and Stone Lime, Plaster of Paris, Cowhair, Laths, Nails, Sand, Shingle, Rubble, Clay, Grotto, etc.

Manufactory at Farnley, St Martins.

TELEPHONE: No. 432.

**EUROPEAN HOTEL**

(late Carroll's),  
GEORGE STREET (near Octagon),  
DUNEDIN.

E. DWYER ... Proprietor.

Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that he has leased the above well-known, commodious, and centrally situated, Hotel (three minutes walk from Railway Station), and is now in a position to offer First-class Accommodation to Travellers and Boarders.  
HOT, COLD, & SHOWER BATHS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

All Liquors kept in stock are of the very Best procurable Brands.

**CAMPBELL AND CRUST**



NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS COMPANY,  
CUSTOMS, SHIPPING,  
AND EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENTS.

Branches: Wellington, Christchurch, Invercargill, and Oamaru. Agencies throughout the Colony, Australia, Britain, etc.

Parcels, Packages, etc., delivered at any address in the world at THROUGH and FIXED RATES.

To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Christ'ch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
In'vc'rg'l	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d

Auckland } Each add- { 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 6d  
Napier } 1s tional lb up { 2s 6d 4s 0d 4s 6d  
Wellng't'n } to 9lb, 3d. { 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 6d

And upwards at slight increase.

Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—  
1lb, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.

Agents for Gt. Britain ... W. R. Sutton & Co.  
" Melbourne ... F. Tate

" Sydney ... Sydney Transfer Co.  
C.O.D.—Amount of invoices collected against delivery of goods on small commission.

HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

**GUNTRIP AND LAKE**

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.  
SPREYDON NURSERY, LINCOLN ROAD.  
Nearly opposite Show Grounds.  
TRAMS EVERY HOUR.

Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, from 2 to 5 years old, in great variety  
Roses, Picones, Dahlias, Carnations, Chrysanthemums and Bulbs, Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, etc.

AT SHORT NOTICE  
Balls and Banquets supplied with Pot Plants and Decorations.

GARDENS LAID OUT AND KEPT IN ORDER.  
Personal Inspection Invited, and Large Buyers LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

**W. WALTON AND CO**

MASONS, BRICKLAYERS,  
AND MONUMENTAL MASONS,  
MACKAY STREET, GREYMOUTH.

The Best Stock of Marble and Granite Monuments and Headstones on the West Coast.

IMPERISHABLE LETTERING DONE.  
Send for Designs.

Concrete Kerbing always on hand.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.  
Established - 1865.

**H. PALMER**  
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.  
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

**Health and Strength RESTORED**

BY THE USE OF

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Mrs. M. A. Cumming, of Yarraville, Victoria, Australia, Says:



"About a year ago, I had a severe attack of Influenza, which left me very weak, without energy, appetite, or interest in life. Obtaining little or no relief from doctors, or from the many remedies recommended to me, I finally tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and from that time, began to gain health and strength, I continued the treatment until fully recovered, and now have very great pleasure in telling my friends of the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the happy results of its use. I consider it the best blood-purifier known."

**AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

**AYER'S PILLS** for Constipation and Biliousness.  
Sugar-Coated, Mild but Effective

**BOOK BINDING**

PAPER RULING,  
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,  
Including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Printing, Numbering, etc.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,  
42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St.

NEWS AGENT  
Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.  
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

**JOHN GILLIES**

Furniture, Carpet, Floorecloths, 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.

**O. VON SIERAKOWSKI,**

Wholesale and Retail PRACTICAL WIREWORKER, 110 COLOMBO ST. (between Lichfield and Tuam Sts.), CHRISTCHURCH. Awarded First Prize in the Ballarat Exhibition, and First Prize, Silver Medal, in the Hamilton and Western Districts Exhibition, Victoria. Every Description of Wirework for Agricultural Machinery Made and Repaired. ORDERS Promptly Attended to.

WOOL.

WOOL.

N.Z. LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LD

ARE NOW MAKING

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES at LOWEST CURRENT RATES of Interest  
On GROWING CLIPS OF WOOL.

GRASS SEEDS.—Choice and Carefully Selected Stock of all descriptions now on hand for Spring Sowing.

FAT STOCK.—Sales conducted every Wednesday at Burnside Yards.

ANDREW TODD, Manager, DUNEDIN.

points in Ireland at which the railway companies receive farm produce is much greater than in other countries. The average distance is six miles, as compared with three, and the Irish system imposes an unnecessary tax on farmers. The address did not insist a whit too strongly on the importance of maintaining the inland waterways of Ireland intact. They cost £5,000,000 to make; but many of them have been deliberately allowed to become worthless in order either to facilitate the railway companies in extracting heavy rates, or to save the British Treasury a small outlay. Mr. Dillon instanced the revival of the Grand Canal Company to prove how valuable the canals might be made to both the capitalists owning them and the public using them. Arterial drainage has come to a standstill, the existing Acts being wholly unworkable. The address is full of valuable suggestions, and in these days, when so much uninformed and unintelligent talk is heard on the subject of the material improvement in Ireland, it is well to listen occasionally to the voice of an experienced and thoughtful expert.

Commercial.

WOOL SALES.

THE third of this season's series of wool sales was held at the Choral Hall on Tuesday. The catalogues submitted were comparatively small, the total number of bales offered being less than a half of the number offered at the previous sales. The attendance of buyers was scarcely so large as usual, the Timaru and Oamaru mills not being represented. On the whole the sales passed off very satisfactorily, and only a small proportion was withdrawn. The catalogues submitted were as follows:—

	Bales.
Wright, Stephenson and Co. ...	1642
Donald Reid and Co. ...	784
Farmers' Agency Company ...	709
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company ...	636
Stronach Bros. and Morris ...	474
Mutual Agency Company ...	432
Dalgety and Co. ...	369
William E. Reynolds and Co. ...	225
Moritzon and Hopkin ...	207
Total ...	5458

Prices for bright clean halfbred and cross-bred were on a par with those realised at the previous sales. Heavy and dingy crossbred and halfbred and heavy conditioned merino sold at par to 1d lower, and pieces and locks sold at prices slightly in favour of buyers. The next sale will be held on February 25. The following are the reports of the brokers:—

The following table shows current values:—

Description.	Superior.	Good.	Medium.	Inferior.
Greasy—	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Halfbred	7½ to 8¼	7 to 7½	6½ to 6¾	5¼ to 6½
Crossbred	7½ .. 8¼	7 .. 7½	6½ .. 6¾	6 .. 6½
Merino	7 .. 7½	6 .. 6½	5½ .. 5¾	4¾ .. 5
Pieces ...	6 .. 6½	4½ .. 5½	4 .. 4½	3 .. 3½
Bellies ...	4½ .. 5½	4 .. 4½	3½ .. 3¾	2½ .. 3
Locks ...	3 .. 3½	..	1½ .. 2	1 .. 1½
Scoured—		3 .. 2½		
Fleece ...	11 .. 11½	10½ .. 10¾	9½ .. 10	9 .. 9½
Locks ...	9 .. 9½	8½ .. 9	7½ .. 8	6¾ .. 7½

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED, report for the week ended February 2, as follows:—

Wheat—There will be no business of any consequence to record until the new crop is to hand, which should not be long if the weather keeps favourable, meantime we quote prime milling velvet, 4s 9d to 4s 10d; best Tuscan 4s 5d to 4s 7d; medium to best red

wheat 4s 3d to 4s 6d; inferior, 3s 6d to 4s 2d (ex store, sacks weighed in, term-).

Oats—Market quiet, only very moderate demand existing; prices however remain about the same as last week, say, for prime feed and milling, 1s 11½d to 2d; medium to good feed, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; inferior, 1s 7d to 1s 9d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—There is no improvement to note in the demand. Quotations are for prime malting, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; inferior, 2s to 2s 2d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Grass Seeds—Samples of new ryegrass seed are now on the market and when the quality is good, short and heavy, also clean, there is a fair demand, farmers' best undressed fetches 2s 6d to 2s 8d; extra prime, 2s 10d; medium, 1s 6d to 2s 3d (ex store); best machine dressed, 2s 9d to 3s; extra prime, 3s 3d to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks extra). Cocksfoot: Rarely asked for. Quotations for best dressed, 5½d to 5½d; medium, 4½ to 5d per lb (ex store).

Chaff—There is no improvement to note. Best fetches L2 10 to L2 12s 6d; retail lots, L2 15s; medium, L2 2s 6d to L2 7s 6d (ex truck, sacks returned, net).

Potatoes—Prime Peninsula kidneys are worth L6 10s to L7. Oamaru, L5 to L6; medium, L3 10s to L4 5s per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Sheepskins—All offered meet with a fair demand, best dry crossbred weathers fetch 4d to 4½d; medium, 3d to 3½d dry merinos, 2d to 4d per lb; green crossbreds fetch 1s 3d to 1s 6d; extra heavy, 1s 9d; green lambskins, 1s 1d to 1s 7d, extra large, 1s 9d to 2s each.

Rabbitskins—Market easier, very few offering, medium and off-season fetch 6d to 9d; inferior 4d to 5½d; suckers 1d to 2½d per lb.

Hides—Market steady, best fetch 2½d to 3d; extra heavy, 3½d to 3½d; light, 1½d to 2½d; inferior, 1½d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Market unchanged, best country rendered fetching 13s 6d to 15s; inferior to medium, 10s 6d to 13s; butchers best mutton caul fat, 11s to 11s 6d; medium, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; inferior, 8s 6d to 9s per cwt (ex store, net).

MESSRS SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending January 27, as follows:—

The weather still keeps fine, with occasional showers, which, however, will do nothing but good.

Oats—Since our last report the market has not improved, and, in fact, shows a weaker tendency. We quote prime milling, 1s 11½d to 2s; best feed, 1s 10½d to 1s 11½d; ordinary, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d.

Wheat—Very little doing locally, and we have no change to report.

Barley—We sold several lines during the week at recent quotations.

Chaff—Not much demand for this, and in fair supply; market easier since last report. We quote good, L2 10s; medium, L2 to L2 5s.

Potatoes—The supply not equal to the demand, and in consequence a slight advance in prices took place. Good kidneys worth up to 1s.

Seeds—Ryegrass: A fair business has been done in this line, though prices show no improvement. The new crop is now being harvested, and large parcels will be coming forward very shortly.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND CO. report as follows:—

Oats—We submitted an average catalogue, which met with fair competition. Prices show no decided improvement on those of last week, but the demand is good up to quotations. We quote prime milling and best feed, 1s 11½d to 2s; good feed, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—We offered whole and broken fowl wheat, which sold up to 4s 1d per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes—The market is now well supplied, and in consequence of the quantity forward prices have declined slightly. We sold best kidneys at L5 10s to L6; medium, L3 10s to L5 per ton (sacks in).

MESSRS LAERY AND CO., LIMITED, Grain and Produce Merchants Wellington, report as follows:—

Wheat—Prime whole fowl wheat, 4s 1d to 4s 4d; prime milling nominally 4s 7d to 4s 8d.

Oats—Market firmer. Prime short feed, 2s 4d; Danish, 2s 3d; duns, 2s 5d; Tartarian (seed) 2s 5d per bushel.

DRINK ONLY "SPRING BLOSSOM" TEA.

Packed in 4lb, 11b, 51b and 101b air-tight (net weight) Tins. RICH AND DELICIOUS IN LIQUOR

**J. CORBETT AND CO.,**  
 PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, COPPER-SMITHS AND BRASSFINISHERS.  
 Sanitary Work a Specialty, only first-class workmen employed.  
 OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.  
 Telephone 263.

[A CARD.]

**DONALD REID, JUN.,**  
 SOLICITOR,  
 (Temporary Office: Albert Buildings),  
 148 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN PLUMBING AND COPPER WORKS.

**A. MORRISON** begs to remind his old Friends and the Public Generally that he is still carrying on Business.  
 OFFICE: MORAY PLACE (Opposite His Old Premises).  
 WORKS: CUMBERLAND STREET.  
 Between Stuart and St. Andrew Streets.  
 Estimates given for every Description of Plumber, Copper, and Tin-smiths' work. Gasfitting, Heating, Ventilating, Sanitary, Dairy Work, etc. Jobbing Punctually attended to. Telephone 69.

**D. & J. BACON'S**  
 LIVERY, BAIT, AND LETTING STABLES,  
 GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.  
 Drags and Carriages for Hire. Ladies' and Gent's Quiet Hacks, Harness Horses and Hacks always on hand.  
 We are constantly receiving from Home a large stock of  
 SADDLERY,  
 SADDLES, BRIDLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, WHIPS,  
 Waterproofs Coats and Rugs, Horse Clothing of all Descriptions, etc., etc., which we are prepared to quit at Great Reductions.

**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 Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.  
 The Wines and Spirits are all of the Choicest and Best Brands. Duncun XXXX Beer always on tap.  
 Table d'Hotel daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers.  
 Free Stabling.

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA COAL for every purpose is so universally recognised by all HOUSEHOLDERS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the Middle Island now that it would be superfluous for the Company to detail the special features of its superiority over all other coals in every notice like this. The present, therefore, is only to assure the Public generally that the Coal maintains its excellence, and is sold by all Merchants in the trade.

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual next month.  
 W. P. WATSON,  
 General Manager  
 Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin.  
 12th November, 1896.

**RICHARDT'S \* HOTEL**  
 QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU,  
 Otago, New Zealand.

This Hotel is situated on the margin of Queenstown Bay, and commands views of Grand and Magnificent Lake Scenery.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

Porter meets every Steamer on arrival at the Wharf.

CRAIG AND CO'S COACHES  
 Leave this Hotel for Dunedin Thrice Weekly.  
 First-class Stabling. Horses and Buggies for Hire, and ready at a moment's notice. Drivers provided. Specials to Mount Cook.  
 Reasonable Arrangements can be made for the Accommodation of Families, as well as for Accommodation during the Winter Season.

**JOSEPH TAYLOR AND CO**  
 (Successors to R. G. Warnes),  
 ELITE LUNCHEON AND SUPPER ROOMS,  
 176 CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,  
 Give special attention to Country Orders for FISH, OYSTERS, GAME OR POULTRY.

Our Fish Luncheon Rooms are the best fitted and most commodious in New Zealand. Fish Luncheon supplied from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

GAME AND POULTRY SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.  
 English Salmon at a day's notice.

**HOTELS FOR SALE**

Country Hotel and 35 acres Land.  
 Country Hotel, rent £4, price £750.  
 Country Commercial Hotel, big business. Hotel, Wanganui district.  
 Hotel in good bush district.  
 Suburban Hotel, low price.  
 Hotel, Palmerston North.  
 Hotel, Forty-mile Bush.  
 Small Country Hotel and 120 acres Land.  
 Hotel in Taranaki District.  
 Hotel, Napier.  
 Hotel, Rangitikei District.  
 Hotel, Marlborough District.  
 Hotel in Wellington, doing a trade which worked at very little expense.  
 DWAN BROS.,  
 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

TO TOURISTS, COMMERCIAL MEN, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

**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 to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Bath Rooms.  
 TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.  
 FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.  
 A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.  
 First-class Stabling.  
 Horses and Buggies for Hire.

**BRINSLEY AND COMPANY'S**  
 PATENT "CHAMPION" RANGE  
 (Pronounced a "Triumph of Inventive Genius")  
 IS THE GREATEST FUEL SAVER  
 OF THE CENTURY.

Requires no fixing. Burns wood, lignite, or any class of coal with splendid results.  
 JOHN A. D. ADAMS, Esq., writes: "I have pleasure in saying that the 3ft Range which you have sent me is working splendidly. I hear no complaints, and am informed that it is a real coal-saver."

G. E. BRAY, Esq., writes: "The Range you fitted in my residence works extremely well, cooks splendidly, even with lignite. Am perfectly satisfied with it. I think you have a sure fortune in the 'Champion' Range."  
 Numerous other testimonials, the originals of which can be seen at our office.  
 BRINSLEY AND COMPANY  
 (Opposite A. and T. Burt's Workshops)  
 CUMBERLAND STREET

Established 1559.

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY**

(FIRE AND MARINE).

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £435,000.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES.

Abbotsford ..	D. Buchanan
Alexandra South ...	James Rivers
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Caversham ...	George Allen
Cromwell ...	Henry Hotop
Duntroon ...	Wm. Sutherland
Greytown ...	J. Williams
Hampden ...	Edward Lefevre
Heriot ...	C. Todd, junr.
Henley ...	Donald Malcolm
INVERCARGILL ...	E. B. Pilcher, Mgr.
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Kurou ...	John Orr
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Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley ...	Wm. Mitchell
Outram ...	H. Wilson and Co.
OAMARU ...	J. B. Grave, Mgr.
Otepopo ...	Charles Beckingsale
Owaka ...	Jno. Craig
Papakaio ...	Dunn and Cameron
Port Chalmers ...	Alex. Rae
Palmerston ...	Charles Crump
Pembroke ...	Robert McDougall
Ravensbourne ...	C. E. George
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Every Description of Property Insured against Loss or Damage at Lowest Current Rates of Premium.

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and Importers. JAMES EDGAR, Branch Manager.

Offices: Corner of

RATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS DUNEDIN.

**UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.**

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES IN FORCE BY ALL STEAMERS OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S LINES.

Steamers will be despatched as under: LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Waihora	Tues., Feb. 9	2.30 p.m. train
Manapouri	Thurs., Feb. 11	2.30 p.m. train
Flora	Friday, Feb. 12	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Waihora	Tues., Feb. 9	2.30 p.m. trn
Flora	Friday, Feb. 12	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Manapouri	Thurs., Feb. 11	2.30 p.m. trn
Hauroto	Thur., Feb. 18	

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waihora	Tues., Feb. 9	2.30 p.m. trn
Kotomahana	Tues., Feb. 23	2.30 p.m. trn

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mararoa	Mon., Feb. 8	3.35 p.m. trn
Wakatipu	Mon., Feb. 15	

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON and GREYMOUTH—

Brunner	Thurs., Feb. 11	5 p.m. D'din
Omapere	Thur., Feb. 18	5 p.m. D'din

GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH—

Herald	Wed., Feb. 17	10 p.m. D'din
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TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Ovalau	Wed., Feb. 10	From Auckland
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FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—  
 Richmond Frid., Feb. 26 From Auckland

TAHITI and RAROTONGA—  
 Upolu about Feb. 17 From Auckland

**CLOSE YOUR EYES** to Quality and the world is full of Cheap Things. Low Prices get Customers, but it is Quality that keeps them. This is proved by the Enormous Sale of **TIGER BLEND TEAS**. They are old in popularity, but ever young in memory. If you do not use them begin at once

Peas—Partridge, 4s; Prussian blue, 4s 6d per bushel.  
 Barley—Prime feed, 2s 8d; malting nominally, 3s 9d per bushel.  
 New Potatoes—Market easier. Choice kidneys, L5 10s to L6; round, L4 15s to L5 per ton.  
 Beans—3s 6d per bushel.  
 Pollard—L4 to L4 5s per ton.  
 Bran—L3 10s per ton.  
 Maize—2s 11d to 3s 1d per bushel.  
 Chaff—Prime bright heavy feed, 45s; medium to good, 55s to 57s per ton.  
 Eggs—Moderate demand at up to 10d per doz.  
 Sheepskins—In view of the adverse advices from London, the market, if anything, is a shade easier. Best butchers' skins, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; medium to good, 3s to 4s; country crossbred skins, medium to fine quality, well-saved pelts, 54d; extra choice lines, full-wooled, 54d; half to three-quarter woolled, well-saved, 44d to 5d; fair to medium, 34d to 44d; best country merinos, full-wooled, 44d to 54d; ordinary to good, 1d to 1 1/2d per lb.  
 Hides—Extra heavy ox hides, well flayed, 18s to 20s; plump heavy, 16s to 17s 6d; medium, 10s to 14s; cow hides, extra heavy, 8s to 9s 6d; medium, 7s to 7s 6d. Badly flayed and slippery hides at proportionate rates.  
 Tallow—Best rendered mutton in casks, 15s to 16s; ordinary to good, 13s to 14s 6d; best rendered mutton in tins, 12s 6d to 13s; rough fat, 10s 6d to 11s per cwt.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND Co. report as follows:—

For this week's sale few horses came forward, and these mostly light harness sorts of medium quality and aged. The demand for this class of horses is now very limited in this and other markets, and in consequence but little business was done. Inquiries at the present time are chiefly confined to first-class young draught mares and geldings for both town and country work, and for upstanding hacks and harness horses of more than ordinary merit. Animals of these descriptions, where age and quality are right, find ready sale at quotations. Aged draughts, medium and very weedy hacks and harness horses, on the other hand, can scarcely be given away. Strong young spring van and spring cart horses are in particularly good request, and consignments of such can be placed to good advantage just now. We quote: First-class heavy young draughts at from L30 to L35, (extra heavy a pound or two more); medium, L22 to L27; aged L15 to L20; good hacks and strong carriage horses, L15 to L20; spring-cart sorts, L11 to L15; light hacks, L7 to L10; inferior L2 to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Good demand; feed, medium to good, 1s 9d to 1s 10 1/2d; milling, 1s 11 1/2d to 2s; fowls' wheat 3s to 4s; milling, 1s 8d to 4s 10d; chaff L2 to L2 15s 0d. Ryegrass, hay, L2 10s to L2 15s. Straw, 21s to 25s per ton; loose, 28s. New potatoes, L4 to L6 per ton. Flour: Roller, L12 to L12 10s; stone, L11 to L11 10s. Oatmeal: L11 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 5d to 8d; factory, 9d. Eggs, 1s 1d. Bran, L3. Pollard, L4. Onions L6 10s.

## Science Notes.

### MODERN SCIENCE ON THE WORLD BENEATH THE OCEAN.

THE school of geologists who believed that the form of the earth's surface and the distribution of land and water had been repeatedly changed by a series of seismic catastrophes, has practically ceased to exist. Modern geologists agree in accepting the permanency of the great ocean basin, and Mr. Arthur Crouch, in the columns of the December *Nineteenth Century*, summarises in a very interesting way the chief conclusions of modern science upon the subject. In their chief features the great ocean beds are much alike, and it may be said of all the bottoms of the seas that they present far fewer irregularities than the surface of the earth. Thus the bed of the Atlantic is shaped like a tray with a sharply ascending rim. As a rule the slope of the land continues out to sea until it reaches about 100 fathoms, and then increases rapidly to 1,500 or 2,000 fathoms, reaching finally the normal depth of 2,500 fathoms. Even in the Atlantic, however, there are considerable variations of depth, and off Porto Rico in the West Indies a depth of nearly five and a quarter miles has been found.

### THE DEEPEST SOUNDING YET RECORDED

was one taken this year in the Pacific, some 550 miles to the north-west of New Zealand. This gave 5,155 fathoms or a depth of nearly six miles. Some idea of the vast disproportion between the mass of the land above sea level and the volume of water beneath it may be formed from the statement that while the average height of the land is only 1,000 feet, the average depth of the water is 13,000. It is only necessary to add that the area of the sea in comparison to the land is two and three-quarters to one. One curious fact noted by Mr. Crouch, and for which no explanation can be given, is that from the bottom of the ocean at abyssal depths, from 2,500 fathoms and over, no fossil remains, or portion of a ship, or soda water bottle or other article of human manufacture has ever been recovered. On the other hand, shark's teeth and the ear-bones of whales are constantly found. On one occasion 600 of the former and 100 of the latter were brought up at a single haul of the dredge. It need hardly be said that abyssal areas are very unsuited to animal life. The temperature is almost at freezing point; there is no light; and the pressure of the water is reckoned at about a ton to the square inch in every 1,000 fathoms. It is curious to learn that deep-sea fish are provided with air-inflated swimming bladders. These creatures are subject to an odd sort of peril—that of

### FALLING UPWARDS.

In eager pursuit of their prey they are liable to ascend beyond a certain level, and then the lessened pressure of the water distends the bladder and carries the unhappy things upwards, in spite of themselves, and they are killed long before their bodies can reach the surface. We are told that the fauna of the deep sea are modified forms of families and genera now inhabiting shallower waters. The theory is that in the struggle for life they were driven into ever deeper depths to escape stronger rivals, and then became adapted to their new environment. In some cases eyes would become abnormally large, so as to catch the dim rays of light which alone penetrate to the depths, or else eyes, ceasing to be useful, would become useless survivals and then disappear, to be replaced by enormously long feelers. Mr. Crouch, who it will be seen writes as a convinced evolutionist, also gives some interesting details as to the modern methods of deep sea sounding and dredging, which the necessity for careful surveys of ocean beds for the great cables has caused to be developed to great perfection. Perhaps the most important improvement has been the substitution of wire for hemp lines in sounding. The wire now used is only 1-33 of an inch, and is eighteen times as strong as hemp, bulk for bulk. A length of this wire can be wound in at a rate of 540 feet a minute, in other words, 2,500 fathoms, or 2 1/2 miles can be wound in twenty-two minutes. In fact, winding in now takes hardly longer than paying out. Some years ago sounding wire was made in 100-fathom lengths, but they are now manufactured in continuous lengths of seven miles without a joint. The length of line paid out is noted automatically by means of an indicator attached to the drum on which the wire is coiled. One other fact which may be unfamiliar to the general reader is mentioned by Mr. Crouch. Although for practical purposes the sea level may be taken as a constant figure, the waters of the ocean are attracted by the proximity of the great land ridges, just as water in a glass is drawn up at the edges. Thus, at the Sandwich Islands, the surface of the Pacific Ocean is nearer the earth's centre than on the coast of Peru. Finally, Mr. Crouch believes it incredible that land now above the sea ever formed the bottom of oceans as deep and vast as those now existing.

## Diocese of Dunedin.

### CLERICAL CHANGES.

As one of the results of last week's diocesan conference several important clerical changes have been made in the diocese. The Rev. Father M'Mullen, assistant to the Very Rev. Dean Mackay, Oamaru, has been appointed to the charge of Port Chalmers. The Rev. Father Howard, from Gore, will take Father M'Mullen's place at Oamaru. Father O'Dea, of Invercargill, has been appointed curate at Gore; and Father M'Grath, of Dunedin, goes to be curate to Very Rev. Dean Burke, of Invercargill. One of the Vincentian Fathers, who are at present holding missions throughout the diocese, will help in Dunedin pending the appointment of a priest to the cathedral parish.

### RE-OPENING OF THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

On Sunday last intimation was given in all the churches that the various parish schools would re-open on the following day, and in all the churches also parents were exhorted to send their children regularly and punctually. The Christian Brothers' School and the North-East Valley and St. Joseph's Parochial Schools resumed work on Monday morning, and in each case there was a highly satisfactory attendance. The parochial school at South Dunedin was also re-opened on Monday, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, when there were 156 children present—a very large attendance indeed for an opening day.

### IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ORGAN AND ORGAN LOFT AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Generally speaking, the acoustic properties of St. Joseph's Cathedral are excellent, and the beautiful music which the choir render so efficiently from Sunday to Sunday would be heard to the very best advantage but for the one defect that the choir gallery has been placed too high. That defect is now about to be remedied, and the first of the scaffolding necessary for the work of lowering the gallery was laid on Monday morning. The gallery is to be lowered two feet, and the result of the alterations effected will be that in future it will be possible to accommodate a body of thirty-six singers in front of the arch. A contract has also been signed for the enlargement and improvement of the organ, and a sum of £180 is to be expended on this important work. All of these works are to be completed before Easter.

### DR. VERDON ON THE DUTIES OF CATHOLIC PARENTS.

His Lordship Dr. Verdon occupied the pulpit at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday morning and preached an earnest and practical sermon on the Gospel of the day. Before commencing his discourse he announced the re-opening of the parochial schools and urged upon parents the desirableness of sending their children on the very first day. His Lordship added: "Those parents who neglect altogether to send their children to the Catholic schools incur a great responsibility before God. Catholic schools give as good an education as any schools in the Colony. In the State schools children indeed receive a secular education to fit them for the business affairs of life, but in the Catholic schools they receive also a deep and thorough religious training. Catholic parents who fail to do their duty in this matter undoubtedly incur a great responsibility and will have to account to God for their neglect."

### EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon will resume the work of episcopal visitation this week. His Lordship leaves Dunedin for Lawrence on Saturday next and will spend the whole of the following week in the parish of Lawrence. After that the Cromwell district will be visited. His Lordship will return to Dunedin for the St. Patrick's Day celebrations, but with that exception he expects to be engaged in the work of visitation until close upon Easter time.

## THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

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## ST. FRANCIS XAVIERS' ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ARLINGTON STREET, WELLINGTON.

The School will open in the New Premises on THURSDAY FEBRUARY 4th, 1897. The terms will be as before:—

Boarders, £30 per annum

Day Scholars, 2s per quarter (payable in advance).

The school course includes every branch of a first-class English education, with French, Drawing, Latin, Mathematics, Book-keeping, as desired.

Pupils are prepared for the following examinations:—Matriculation, Civil Service, Mistresses E and D Certificates, Trinity College Music (theoretical and instrumental), Technical School and Kensington Drawing.

Every kind of Plain and Art Needlework taught free of charge.

The Extras are—German, Piano, Violin and Private Singing and Painting Lessons.

## ST. DOMINICK'S COLLEGE, DUNEDIN.

Studies will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 8th February. Punctual attendance on the first day gives the Student an advantage through the Term.

Boarders should be in residence by SATURDAY, 6th February.

Any lady who wishes to present herself for Trinity College Examinations in "Musical Knowledge" and "Practical Music" can be prepared at the College and presented with its Students for examination.

In addition to the ordinary classes for Drawing and Painting, by special request a class will be arranged for Wednesday Afternoon for the convenience of Ladies wishing to study Art at the College.

### ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

MARY BUTLER.—We are making inquiries and will be able to give you the desired information next week.

### DEATH.

FOX.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Felix, the beloved brother of John and Thomas Fox, who departed this life on January 22, at Hawea. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

## Sunday Corner.

### OUR LADY'S LONELINESS.

(By KATHERINE E. CONWAY in *Ave Maria*.)

WHEN He had gone away,  
And thou wert lone with human loneliness  
For thy Son's Presence, as of old to bless

The dawning and the fading of the day—  
What had thy weary eyes to rest upon  
In the world, empty, His dear face withdrawn?

Didst live again in dreams  
The long, untroubled years at Nazareth.  
When, at His smile, even the shadow of Death  
Lifted, and brake away in rainbow gleams!  
And, mother-like, hadst kept thee one long tress  
Of His young bright hair for thy sad lips' caress!

I speak a human thing,  
Because of mine unmastered human grief,  
Fain to relieve lost joys for its relief.  
In selfish isolation sheltering.  
Not thus-wise, thou, O valiant One, who stood  
Through thy Son's agony, beneath the Rood.

When He had gone away,  
Thou soughtest Him in the work He left for thee—  
The little lambs of the Fold about thy knee,  
Lone mother-hearts to comfort every day;  
Or, at his altar, keeping watch and ward,  
As erst at His cradle, Mother of the Lord.

Thou wentest common ways,  
And filled the dreary days with common tasks.  
Thy selfless heart knew not the grief that asks  
To cast its shadow where the sunshine plays.  
How long till Gabriel come again! Ah, me!  
Thou askedst not: God's time the time for thee.

Yet I would shut me in,  
Now God takes back this love, His own love's token—

As, losing it, the spring of life were broken—  
Dark sorrow, to no grace of Heaven, akin.  
Oh, by the memory of thy lonely days,  
Help me find God in loneliest work and ways!

However harsh God may at times appear, He never inflicts needless suffering upon us. He gives us pain only in order to purify us. The bitterness of the pain comes from the evil which has to be overcome. He would not probe us were we healthy: He only cuts into our diseased, corrupted parts. It is from our self-love that we suffer most: God's hand spares us as much as possible.—FENELOU.

Our work is what we are. To do one thing and to be another is impossible. If we would teach men to serve God, we must do His will; if we would bring souls to contrition, we must live in penance.—ST. CHARLES.

The time may be delayed, the manner may be unexpected, but the answer is sure to come. Not a tear of sacred sorrow, not a breath of holy desire, poured out in prayer to God, ever will be lost; but in God's own time and way it will be wafted back again in clouds of mercy, and fall in showers of blessing on you and those for whom you pray.

## The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

### PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression and plunder.

### THE CARDINAL AND THE CONVENTION.



FEW days ago a cable message from Sydney informed us that his Eminence Cardinal MORAN had announced his willingness to offer himself as a candidate for the great Federal Convention which is to be called together in March next. His Eminence, of course, has no intention of stamping the country like a Parliamentary candidate, nor will there be any committees, of Catholics or of non-Catholics, to go about canvassing for him. His Eminence will simply allow his name to be forwarded as a candidate, and if elected, he will not deem it in any way incompatible with his ecclesiastical position to serve his country in the further capacity of statesman and legislator. This announcement of the Cardinal's willingness to so far enter public life has fanned into flame all the slumbering fires of anti-Catholic bigotry and intolerance. Numerous anonymous letters, grossly abusing and insulting the Cardinal and Catholics generally, have appeared in the papers, while letters sent over genuine signatures, defending the civil and religious rights of Catholics, have been most unjustifiably suppressed. A number of clergymen, representing various sects, have vehemently protested against "any leader in religious thought being allowed to push himself into what is purely a political movement," and the *Sydney Morning Herald* has published a lengthy editorial very strongly condemning the Cardinal's attitude in the matter. The reasons advanced in support of all this denunciation are so utterly feeble and inconsequent that it is a wonder the objectors are not ashamed of them, and the mere mention of them is sufficient to show conclusively that the real root of the opposition is religious jealousy and bigotry pure and simple. The reason given by the leading daily of Sydney is "the danger that the Cardinal's candidature may stir up tumult and raise up ecclesiastical questions which the people of New South Wales have considered to be already settled," and "because it may bring new life to our denominational controversies." Even the ultra-con-

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servative *Herald* can only faintly suggest that these things "may" come about, and no one who was not hopelessly biased or painfully wanting in intelligence could seriously believe that there was any real likelihood of such a result. Why should there be? If the Convention were to be held for the purpose of dealing with the question of State aid to denominational schools, or the endowment of religious bodies, there might be some sort of sense in the objection, though even then very little could be said for its liberality. But the Convention is to be called together for the single purpose of drafting a Federal Constitution, and sectarian questions cannot possibly arise in carrying out such a work. If the objection means anything at all it means that a man of great natural abilities and the most scholarly attainments is to be debarred from taking part in the councils of his country for the one sole reason that he is a representative of the Catholic Church. If that is what the *Herald* means it is a curious commentary on the glorious liberty of free Australia. The principal objection to the Cardinal's election put forward by the non-Catholic clergymen is that "If one section of the Church is represented then others should be too." Well, it is perfectly open to the "other sections of the Church" to be represented if they can only succeed in returning a representative. But that is really where the rub comes in. These protesting clergymen are painfully aware that in point of qualifications not one among them could come anywhere near the commanding ability of the Cardinal, and they know full well that even the best known man whose name they could suggest would not have the ghost of a chance of being returned. That is the real secret of their opposition and of their virtuous indignation that a leader in religious thought should presume to think of taking an active part in the sphere of politics. As a matter of fact the question of religion should have nothing whatever to do with anybody's candidature for a seat in the Convention. The supreme test should be: Has the candidate a thorough grasp of the questions to be discussed and can he be implicitly trusted by the people he seeks to represent. Tried by such a test Cardinal MORAN has a very special claim to be returned. He has always shown an intense interest in the cause of Federation, and his address at the recent informal Bathurst Conference was generally admitted to be by far the most weighty contribution to the deliberations of the meeting. His Eminence has earned a more than colonial reputation also as a profound scholar, a learned historian and an able administrator. These are the real grounds on which his claim to support is based, and if he is elected at all he will be elected not as a cardinal of the Church but as a gifted, patriotic and enlightened statesman. We are glad to think that his Eminence is considered to have an excellent chance of being returned. Nominations are to be made on February 12, and the elections will take place in the first week of March. Honour done to so eminent a Prince of the Church will confer a reflected honour on the Church generally and Catholics throughout the colonies will await the result of the election with all possible interest.

ST. DOMINICK'S College, Dunedin, re-opens on Monday, the 8th inst. Full particulars may be seen in our advertising columns.

We are compelled to hold over our Wellington correspondence which came to hand too late for insertion in this week's issue.

We learn from a correspondent that the Most Rev. Dr. Revell, Coadjutor-Bishop of Sandhurst, is now on a visit to Queenstown for the benefit of his health. With the same purpose in view the Rev. Fathers O'Connor and Kennedy, also from Sandhurst, are passengers by the Tarawera on her trip to the Sounds.

THE Very Rev. Father Lynch left Dunedin on Saturday last for his trip to Europe. There was some uncertainty as to the particular train by which passengers were to leave for Port Chalmers, and a large crowd of Father Lynch's friends mustered at the station at 2.30 p.m. only to find that passengers did not require to leave till the 5.15 train, by which, of course, Father Lynch had decided to go. Notwithstanding the disappointment a goodly crowd assembled at the 5.15 train, and three hearty cheers for Father Lynch were given as the train left the station. A number of friends also accompanied Father Lynch to Port Chalmers.

We publish elsewhere an interesting account of a visit to the volcanoes by the Rev. Father Kreymborg of Tokaanu. Father Kreymborg is one of the missionary priests from Mill Hill, London, and has charge of one of the Maori missions in the North Island.

ON Friday, (says the *Southern Cross* of 24th December) the death of Mother Mary Joseph Griffin occurred at the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Mount Gambier, South Australia, after a short illness. On the previous Monday the deceased lady contracted inflammation of the lungs, to which she succumbed late on Friday night. Mother Mary Joseph, who was born on Christmas Day, 1830, entered the Baggot street Convent, Dublin in May, 1855, and was professed three years later. She subsequently went to South America, being one of the pioneers in that country, and from whence she went to Mount Gambier. For the last six years, up till May last, she was reverend Mother of the community. She was a cousin of the distinguished novelist and poet, Gerald Griffin.

THE results of the examinations in practical music, under the auspices of Trinity College, London, held in the Wellington centre some months ago by Professor Gordon Saunders, Mus. Doc., Oxon., have just been received by Mr. R. Parker, the local secretary. The results, as published in the *N. Z. Times*, show that the pupils from St. Mary's Convent have been remarkably successful and have easily carried off the lion's share of honours in the competition. In the Senior Division for pianoforte playing Miss Nellie Gallagher has taken third place. In the Junior Division, out of a total of 19 passes, six of the successful candidates are pupils of St. Mary's. They are Misses Theodora Shapter, Daisy Reilly, Marion Brody, Christine Smith, Cecilia Sullivan and Olive Beck. In solo singing (Senior Division), out of a total of eight passes, no less than five go to Convent pupils, one of whom, Miss Norah Long, is credited with first place. The other successful pupils in this division are Misses Eva Blake, Nellie Gallagher, Alice M. Hennah and Catherine Segrief. In the Junior Division for solo singing there are only three passes and all of the successful candidates are Convent pupils. They are Misses Christine Smith, Rachel Moeller, and Theodora Shapter. In addition to these successes, Mr. R. Parker has also received official intimation that the Council of Trinity College, London, has awarded an exhibition, equivalent to one year's free tuition in singing, to Miss Rosalind Brady, a pupil of St. Mary's Convent, who attained the highest position in the Colony in that subject in the examination held in October, 1895. These results speak volumes for the efficiency with which the Convent pupils are trained, and we heartily congratulate the good Sisters on the great success they have achieved.

A MOST successful meeting has been held in Timaru to make arrangements for a fitting celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and the matter has been taken in hand with the greatest enthusiasm. The *Timaru Herald* gives the following account of the meeting:— Considering the many counter attractions there was an excellent attendance at the Catholic Boys' Schoolroom last evening to discuss the question of forming an association and holding a sports' meeting at Timaru on St. Patrick's Day. On the motion of Mr. Hole, Father Lewis was unanimously called on to preside, and on the motion of Mr. Lane, Mr. M. F. Dennehy was requested to act as honorary secretary. The chairman in opening the meeting said that it had been considered advisable by a good many gentlemen interested in athletic sports that a meeting should be held on the 17th March, and all held that such a meeting would be a great success. He was sure that they would receive hearty support from a great many in the district and that healthy sport generally would be very much encouraged by such a meeting. He might add that he had procured the assistance of some of the leading men in Timaru, who had promised to give prizes, and who had met his requests most generously, and could be depended upon to give valuable aid and material assistance. Letters of apology were read from Messrs. Evans, Howley, Stuart, Stumbles, D. Jackson, Driscoll, M. Quinn, J. Sullivan, W. McKay, Thomson and others, all wishing the movement every success. Mr. M. Quinn wrote that he was pleased to see that the Irishmen of Timaru were at last taking steps to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in a proper and befitting manner; and Mr. A. Sinclair sent a very happy and characteristic letter, his remark that they should strive to encourage national music and dancing being received with very hearty applause. After some conversational discussion it was unanimously carried, on the motion of Messrs. Grandi and Mahoney, that a St. Patrick's Day Sports Association be formed, and that the first meeting be held on the 17th March next. The price of a member's ticket was fixed at 10s, and all those in the room (about 40) at once gave in their names. It was further resolved that the sports be carried out subject to the rules of the Caledonian Society. It was decided, on the chairman stating that no time should be lost if the sports were to be brought to a successful issue, that the programme be drawn up at once, and on the motion of Messrs. Hole and Mullins, the Mayor of Timaru (Mr. Grandi) Messrs. Gunn, Mahoney, Egan, Burns, Dennehy and Cameron were selected to draw up the programme to be submitted to a meeting of members and intending members at an adjourned meeting on Friday next; about £100 to be given in prizes. The meeting was informed that the Caledonian Society's ground had been secured and the Society were thanked for letting it at the fee

SMOKE "ROYAL COLORS" TOBACCO.

(IMPROVED AROMATIC.)

named. The proposal to hold a concert in the evening was very favourably received, and Father Lewis was empowered to engage the Theatre Royal for the purpose of holding it in. The election of a concert committee and officers for the meeting was adjourned till Friday, Mr. Dennehy being instructed to call a full general meeting for that evening. A very hearty meeting was closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. FELIX FOX, one of the most respected settlers of Hawea Flat, was drowned on the 22nd ult. in the Upper Clutha while crossing cattle. The correspondent of the *Dunedin Times* gives the following account of the sad affair:—A feeling of the deepest sorrow prevails here at the death by drowning on Friday morning last, of Mr. Felix Fox. On the day mentioned, Mr. Fox was engaged in crossing some cattle at the junction of the Hawea and Clutha rivers, having spent some time previously trying to get them on to the punt but failed. He then tried the stream, but the cattle were determined not to go, and broke back on him twice. He tried them another time and it is evident Mr. Fox had his eyes on the cattle instead of on his horse, for all at once the horse disappeared and Mr. Fox lost his seat, and also his hold of the bridle, and was left struggling against the current. The stream at this point is very strong, and although Mr. Fox made a vigorous effort to reach the shore his struggles were unavailing, and after remaining a short time above water he sank, and was seen no more. Everything that could be thought of was done to recover the body. Parties have searched both banks of the river from Lindis up, but up to the time of writing without any result. The deceased was eminently popular with all who knew him for his many good qualities, and his death will leave a blank which will not be filled for a long time to come. Some time ago Mr. Fox lost his barn, stable, and a lot or harness by fire. We little thought we would lose him so soon.

THE many friends of Mr. McGrath, for many years proprietor of the Harp of Erin Hotel in Dunedin, will regret to hear of the death at Zeehan of his son, Mr. Frank McGrath junr. The *Zeehan and Dundas Herald* of January 14 has the following reference to the sad event:—At 5 o'clock yesterday a large number of residents gathered at the Argent tram to follow the remains of the late Mr. Frank McGrath to their final resting place. The member of the A.M.A. and the Loyal Zeehan Lodge, No. 11, I.O.O.F., mustered in strong force, the deceased having been a prominent member of both those bodies. The sashes of the Oddfellows and the banner of the A.M.A. were draped in crape, the coffin being carried on the shoulders of various relay parties from the mourners, who evinced their respect for their departed friend by refusing the use of the formal hearse. As the long procession with the beautiful banners of the two associations waving over the coffin, wended its way along Main street, general regret was expressed that a young and promising life should have been called away so suddenly. The only rift in the cloud of sorrow to the afflicted wife and family comes from the genuine sympathy of the members present, and was conveyed by the floral tributes from absent friends, who could not help feeling that "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. F. Good had charge of the mortuary arrangements.

## Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE telegrams, which arrived on Thursday last in this city from Wellington, announce that two pupils from the Mari-st Brothers' School carried off the scholarships offered by St. Patrick's College last year. These scholarships are competed for by all the Catholic schools in the Colony, and as both have been gained by Christchurch pupils the Catholics of this city have every reason to feel proud of their boys' school. In 1894 the school took one of these scholarships, in 1895 two of its pupils passed the Junior Civil Service examination and in 1896 it carried off the St. Patrick's scholarships, which are each tenable for two years, and of the annual value of forty guineas. The two successful candidates were Master Cecil Morkane, and Master Joseph McGee, and fifty boys, representing the various schools in the Colony, competed. The present director, the Rev. Brother Daniel, is an old scholarship winner himself.

### OUR SCENERY.

On Tuesday morning last the representative of a local paper was courteously granted an interview with Lord Brassey on board of his famous yacht, the Sunbeam, while at Port Lyttelton. After speaking of international arbitration and the Eastern question, he was asked his opinions as to what should be done to encourage tourists to visit this Colony, and he said:—"I think the scenery which New Zealand offers to the traveller is unsurpassed for beauty in any part of the world, and the opening up of routes and means of access are highly desirable in the interests of the people of the Colony. Your scenery is a valuable asset which should be made use of to the utmost. What seems to be required are more facilities for visiting the Sounds. There are now two trips a year to them, and I think that there should be more. It is evident that the land communication with the Sounds leaves much to be desired. There is a road to be

followed on foot from Lake Te Anau to Milford Sound, and a little more requires to be done to make it passable for horses. More accommodation is wanted at the sounds, and it would be a subject for the consideration of the Government whether some assistance might be given to private enterprise to establish hotels to be kept open during that part of the season when travellers are most likely to visit the Sounds. Then with regard to the lakes: every facility that could be desired exists on Lake Wakatipu, but Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri do not offer the same facilities. An improved steamboat service on these at present less frequented lakes could scarcely be afforded without some assistance in the first instance. As to making the beauties of the Colony known to the outside world, I think that as Mr. Cook has planted himself in Australia, and his great organisation has been enlisted on behalf of New Zealand, and he has largely the control of the system of travel, he may be left to do what is necessary to make the most of the sublime and beautiful in New Zealand. Some restriction should be imposed upon injurians, which might be done by tourists, and all beautiful places should be carefully watched over and preserved by the Government." On Thursday and Friday afternoons last the Sunbeam was thrown open to the public, and was visited by a great number of persons, who spent an hour agreeably in viewing the handsome craft. On Saturday last she sailed for Wellington.

### DEFENCE.

In a local hall, which was densely crowded, Lord Brassey gave on Friday evening last an address on Imperial and Colonial defence. Being out on a short holiday, he said, I might perhaps have offered excuses for speaking on the subject. I have not done so because I hold strong views on the duties of Governors. We are sent out on an important mission. We come here to foster and strengthen the sentiments of mutual affection and regard. In local affairs we occupy a strictly constitutional position. We have more active duties in all that concerns the Imperial connection. We are bound to do what we can to strengthen that connection and to establish the conviction in the minds of our fellow-subjects that the unity of the Empire is for their advantage no less than for that of the mother country. It will be my endeavour to-night to show that, with adequate naval defence, such as the mother country has, at great expense, provided, New Zealand is secure from external foes. We owe to an American writer the demonstration of the fact that naval power has been the governing factor in modern history, and that on the navy the defence of the British Empire mainly rests. No invasion of the mother country or of her colonies is possible so long as the British fleet commands the Channel and the highways of the seas. Protection to the colonies would in many cases be more effectively given by operating with an overwhelming force at vital points near our own base of operations at Home, rather than by scattering our forces too widely in distant waters. Efficient local forces in the colonies will always prevent a landing of small parties from hostile squadrons. This great principle of Imperial defence was clearly laid down by the Duke of Devonshire, and has long been accepted by naval strategists. The British Empire is perhaps most open to attack in its over-sea commerce. Yet the experience of history teaches us that an attack directed against commerce alone has never led to the defeat of a Power which possessed a powerful navy. In the great war which lasted from 1795 to 1815 no fewer than 11,000 British ships were captured but the total number of ships belonging to Great Britain rose from 16,875 in 1795 to 23,703 ships in 1810. It has been calculated that the direct loss to the nation was not exceeding 2½ per cent of her commerce. On the other hand the war was fatal to the commerce of France. Before the revolution it equalled that of England. In 1797 not a single merchant ship was at sea carrying the French flag. Such being the duties of the navy, what description of force is required. Superiority in the line of battle assures the command of the sea, the control of the strategic centres of commerce, and the defence of the coaling stations. In battleships how do we stand? Here the lecturer gave a complete account of the number and magnitude of the present British fleet, which, he said, was almost equal to the combined navies of the two powers next in strength to the British Empire. Referring to local defence he said:—"There is at present a tacit understanding that the Imperial fleet is to be provided and the defence of the Imperial coaling stations assured by the Mother Country. Though she has undertaken to provide the naval defences of the whole empire, you, our fellow-subjects in the colonies, provide for your local defence. That local defence is supplied by fortifications at certain vital points, but your main reliance must be placed on the military forces which you have organised. Your means of recruiting these military forces leave nothing to be desired. You possess vigorous populations, for the most part countrybred, stalwart, sturdy, brave. You have in numbers, horsemen who are nowhere surpassed in the world. To raise your local army to the highest standard of efficiency a somewhat more liberal appropriation of money is, perhaps, desirable. More officers should receive a thorough training at Aldershot and Woolwich. Your rank and file should be able to devote as much time as is given by the fine peasant army of Switzerland.

### PAROCHIAL.

On Sunday last the Vicar-General sang the High Mass and preached at the Pro-Cathedral. On next Sunday a collection will be made at all the services to defray what remains of the debt incurred in the recent renovation of the Pro-Cathedral and the new fence in front thereof. Circulars, describing what has already been done and calling attention to the collection, were distributed on Sunday last, and these circulars, of which 2,000 have been printed, were kindly supplied by the proprietors of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET as their contribution towards the renovation of the Pro-Cathedral. After Vespers were sung the Rev. Father Moore, S.J., who celebrated the holy sacrifice of the Mass twice in the morning, gave a most interesting lecture on "Modern discoveries and the Bible." There was a very large congregation present, and the reverend lecturer illustrated his discourse, with which everyone was highly pleased and edified with a large map of Asia. He said that on arriving in this city and on finding that a collection was to be

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made he naturally wished to contribute towards it. But like the apostle, silver and gold he had none, yet such as he had he gave and his donation would be some information on a most interesting subject. Father Moore showed that in our times Divine Providence had been pleased to confirm the truths recorded in the Bible by great discoveries made in several of the ancient cities of the East, and particularly in the once famous and mighty cities of Babylon and Nineveh, now in ruins. It has been said that the art of writing was unknown in the time of Moses, and that therefore he could not have written the Pentateuch. Father Moore demonstrated the falseness of the statement by referring to the documents, inscriptions and drawings found in the two cities in question, the remains of which the adjacent deserts have covered with small sandhills. These documents, which are written in wedge-shaped letters on clay tablets and afterwards baked in ovens, included all kinds of writings, even marriage contracts and business agreements, and indicate a great degree of culture and civilisation. Tens of thousands of these tablets have been found. Thousands of them have been translated into modern languages, and all really learned men acknowledge the correctness of the translations. Among the letters found one is particularly important, not only because it confirms a great Biblical fact but also because the answer to the letter has been discovered. The latter, which was written by the pagan inhabitants of Palestine, is addressed to Pharaoh, King of Egypt, and informs him that the Hebrews, under the leadership of Joshua, had entered into Palestine, which was at the time under the dominion of Egypt. Among other things Father Moore spoke of the discoveries of the French Consul at Mosul, M. Botta, who explored many of the ruins, and especially the ruins of a regal palace, at Nineveh. The walls of this palace are elaborately decorated with drawings and paintings, which refer to national events, such as the chase, public games, sieges and battles, and in some of which the events recorded in the Bible are vividly depicted. Father Moore concluded his discourse, by asking, when one can dig up out of the ground proofs of the genuineness of a book, who will say that that book is not correct? When the lecture was over the Very Rev. Father Lynch of Dunedin, who had just arrived in this city, gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

### THE IRISH PRIEST.

(By Dr. JUSTUS J. SPRENG in New York *Freeman's*.)

THE relationship existing between the priests and people of Ireland can be understood only by themselves. To other nations it is a mystery, and it is a subject for admiration rather than envy. Everywhere priests are the same. They receive the same Divine power, exercise the same office, offer the same sacrifice, preach the same Gospel and administer the same sacraments. Faith, too, is the same. In every land it is the beginning of all justification. Other nations received the precious gift, and retained it through ages of persecution. Their constancy cannot be questioned, and their heroic sacrifices are recorded in the Book of Life. Christ died for all mankind. None were excepted. The priesthood was instituted to dispense the blessings of redemption throughout all ages. There were always heroic priests, and there shall be faithful people everywhere until the end of time. Nevertheless there is a tie between the priests and people of Ireland that exists nowhere else. The words, *soggarth aronn*, are peculiarly Irish in language and sentiment. They may be literally translated, but the sentiment cannot be correctly interpreted in any other tongue.

THE FIRE LIT BY ST. PATRICK SHALL BLAZE FOREVER.

When St. Patrick kindled his fire, on the eve of his preaching to Ireland's nobility, a Druid exclaimed that if not extinguished immediately it would blaze forever throughout the land. Thus prophesied a pagan priest. The fire was not extinguished but it shall blaze forever. Ireland's faith shall never die, but it shall be kept alive, through God's grace, by her own *soggarth aronn*. Scarcely had Patrick began to preach when the Druids gave way to the Christian priesthood. The mysterious tie was then formed which has been the wonder of ages. It was the work of Divine grace, and it is the outcome of faith. Never did apostle love his people more ardently than did Patrick, and never was there one more gratefully revered than he. Seeing, with his prophetic mind, all the sorrows in store for his dear land, he prayed, in his dying moment, that her faith would be as enduring as the waves beating against her coast. That prayer was answered, and the purity of her doctrine was never sullied by any taint of heresy. During the lifetime of the saint Ireland was a hive of sanctity, and to perpetuate that sanctity, he left a well-organised Church. History presents no other example of a nation becoming a vast nursery of apostolic men as soon as it became Christian.

For three centuries after her conversion she enjoyed all the blessings of a profound peace. The land was covered with holy abodes, and her priests were renowned for their learning and sanctity. The sacred isle of the pagans had become the isle of saints and Doctors of the Christians. Europe at that time, was plunged in war, and learning as a consequence, decayed. Ireland held the sceptre of intellectual supremacy, and youths came in thousands from foreign lands to hear from the lips of her far-famed priests the sublime lessons of Christian morality, and to drink at the pure fount of universal knowledge.

Those happy days were not to continue for ever. The most faithful of nations had to be the most constant in suffering. The Danish invasions began, and Ireland's faith was sorely tried. Her churches were often laid waste and her priests massacred. The strife was terrific, and the fight went on for three hundred years; but the Danes were driven out and the nation's life was saved. Her faith, too, remained without a stain. During all that bloody period Ireland's priests were her glory and rampart. An interval of peace came, but it was of short duration. The Norman appeared, and his coming was a curse. Seven hundred years of persecution followed,

and it has been the most glorious period of Irish history. In the beginning there were no religious differences, but the battle was not fought less fiercely. The priests espoused the national cause. They were a light to guide the chieftains, and in every conflict they held aloft the standard of nationality. Such is the clear teaching of history. Then came the era of religious persecution and barbarous penal laws.

### THE BATTLE FOR THE FAITH AND NATIONALITY OF IRELAND.

The battle was no longer for nationality alone, but for religion as well. All the brutal malignity of English law was directed against the priests. They were hunted as wolves, and were homeless outlaws throughout the land. It was hoped that the extirpation of the priesthood would stamp out the national faith, but the design did not succeed. The hearts of the poor were ever open to the *soggarth aronn*, and their lives were a ready sacrifice for all their spiritual needs. Never was there greater loyalty and never was there more heroic devotion. It will be an evil day for Ireland when priests and people are divided. God grant that it may never come. If it does come, it will not make Ireland a nation, but it will rob her of her faith. Other countries lost their inheritance, but it will not happen to Ireland as long as priests and people are united in their national aspirations. Carthage and Hippo were illustrious churches, Alexandria and Jerusalem had their patriarchs, but scarcely a remnant remains of their former glory. England would fain appropriate to herself Ireland's title of Isle of Saints, but she shamefully abandoned the faith at almost the first appearance of persecution. Scotland had a similar fate; but, after centuries of persecution, Ireland's faith is still as pure and her hopes are just as bright as in the days of St. Patrick.

Cherished land! Isle of Saints and of Doctors, of heroes and of martyrs, may freedom come to your shores, may your plains and valleys be filled with a prosperous race, may your priests and people be forever united in every laudable undertaking, and when the hour of triumph comes may the brightest gem in your crown be the untarnished faith of Patrick!

### I N M E M O R I A M.

(FELIX FOX, who was drowned in the Clutha River, January 22, 1897.)

Pulseless now the kindly heart;  
Still'd the cheery, friendly tone;  
From the best we swiftest part—  
God has claimed His own.

Claim'd him—ready for the call,  
Mourn'd with tears and help'd by prayer,  
Incense to the God of all,  
Who will hear and care.

Where lucent, cruel, green and cold  
Rival waters seaward blend,  
Sank he, good as Clutha's gold,  
Sterling, faithful friend.

Yes: "[where brightest waters meet]"  
('Twas a song he lov'd to hear),  
"Peace" he found—"peace" calmly sweet—  
Rest from labour here.

Golden heart and open hand!  
Friend in deed, not word, good-bye,  
Now you know and understand  
How easy 'tis to die.

Hawea Flat, January 31, 1897.

KORADI.

Footballers and Cricketers use nothing but P.P.P. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

Visitors to Wellington in quest of a comfortable hotel to stay at will find all their wants carefully attended to at the Railway Hotel, Thorndon Quay. This well known house is still being conducted by Mr. James Dealy, formerly of Dunedin, and he having got a renewal of his lease for a term of years, nothing will be left undone to promote the comfort and convenience of patrons. The hotel is situated in a splendid position, facing the harbour and close to the Government and Manawatu Railway Stations, thus offering great facilities to the travelling public, and trams to all parts of the city pass the house every few minutes.

There's Hope for this Boy.—"My son," asked Farmer Goshley "what is it that causes the rotary motion of the earth?" "I'm sure I don't know, father." "My son, come to my arms. You have been six months at college and there is one thing you are sure you don't know!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

The William Bede Dalley Memorial Committee has now definitely fixed upon a site for Mr. James White's heroic-sized statue of the late statesman—namely, at the north-east corner of Hyde Park, opposite St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, of whose congregation Mr. Dalley was a member.

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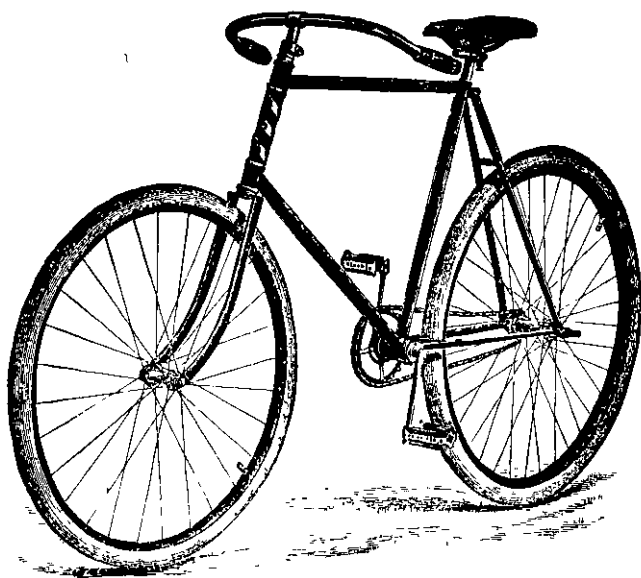
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# The Storyteller.

## A NEGLECTED CALL.

(In two chapters, by SARAH C. BURNETT.)

### CHAPTER II.

But several months passed and Theodore showed no signs of approaching the point. On the contrary his visits began to diminish in frequency. But then her father was at home much more than formerly, and the dear creature may have hesitated to disturb the privacy of a family party. So Blanche never once mistrusted the sincerity of his intentions until the overwhelming truth was rudely thrust upon her.

One afternoon, early in December, Emily was alone at home, when she received a call from Kate Golden, the daughter of an old and intimate friend of her mother's.

"We want you and Blanche to spend next Thursday evening with us. We are going to have a little company to meet a friend from Santa Clara," said she.

"We would like very much to go," replied Emily, "but I am afraid that we will have no escort. Papa is on another of those everlasting juries, and I hardly think that the trial will be over."

"Oh! never mind about that. You can come very early in the evening, and then you can stay all night."

"But isn't your friend visiting at the house?"

"Mary Gibbons? No. She is staying at the Occidental Hotel with her mother. In fact," impressively, "she is going to be married, and she has come to the city to have her trousseau made."

"Going to be married?" said Emily, not knowing what else to say.

"Yes. And the worst of it is, she is throwing herself away. She is going to marry an insignificant dude by the name of Theodore Travis."

"Theodore Travis! Are you sure?" cried Emily, horrified.

"Why, yes, there's no doubt of it; and if you know him I am not surprised that you look dismayed. She's a beautiful, sweet girl, but I think he's marrying her for her money. She has only known him six months."

"She is very wealthy, then," said Emily, whose head was beginning to whirl.

"Oh, yes! Her father is three times a millionaire. Mr. Travis hasn't a cent, nor the ability to make one. My brother says that when he goes to San José for his license he'll have to ride on the brake-beam."

"Why does he get it in San José?" asked Emily.

"Because, I presume, they will be married in Santa Clara, and the license has to be issued at the country seat."

"I see," said Emily, almost incapable of thinking of anything. "And of course if he don't get a license, the person who performs the ceremony, will be fined five hundred dollars," she added vacantly.

"License or no license," said Kate. "he ought to be fined five million dollars for marrying such a nice girl to that lazy fortune-hunter!" With this suggested improvement in the marriage laws of the State of California Miss Golden took her leave.

Emily was almost beside herself. Delighted as she would have been that the affair between Theodore and Blanche should be broken off, everything within her revolted at the idea of her sister's being thus remorselessly jilted, and by such a man! She must break the news to Blanche before she should go to that party, to meet his *fiancée*, and himself maybe, face to face. But when she at last summoned up courage to speak of the subject she found, to her dismay, that Blanche positively would not believe her. Emily was always jealous, she said; she always disliked Theodore; her prejudices would lead her to believe anything. Kate Golden was mistaken, it was another man of the same name.

They were hardly a quarter of an hour in Mrs. Golden's parlour before Blanche began to realise that Emily was right. On all sides Miss Gibbons was saluted by kind friends, and overwhelmed with those congratulations which society has ever decreed for a bride-elect, even when her acquaintances are devoutly thankful that they are not in her place. Mr. Travis's name was mentioned many times—in accents of praise to his *fiancée*, in somewhat different tone when she was out of hearing.

Pride, that great support of woman's wounded feelings, carried Blanche through the sufferings of that evening, and she retired to rest without having shown the slightest sign of what she had undergone.

The next morning was the 8th of December. The recurrence of the holidays had been a matter of very small moment to Blanche during the past two years; still she had never gone to the extent of actually missing Mass. She wanted to slip away, but it was no easy matter to do so, as Kate Golden was fussing about, in a violent hurry about keeping an appointment. With all Kate's hurry she managed to find time to talk. How did Blanche like Mary Gibbons? What a goose she was to marry that insignificant nobody! What notions people will take when they're in love! and so forth, until Blanche was almost ready to scream. But she did not gain much peace by Kate's departure, for hardly had her footsteps died away in the hall when the breakfast-bell rang. Hurriedly dressing, she went to the dining-room, to find the six juvenile members of the family in a great state of hilarity. The brother George, a youth of seventeen summers, was indulging in high flights of wit and humour at the expense of somebody. Blanche had not caught the name as she entered the room; but the boy was an excellent mimic, and she soon saw that he was imitating the various mannerisms of Theodore Travis. His way of walking up and down, a slight squint

which occasionally marred his handsome face, the very looks of love which he had presumably cast upon Miss Gibbons, but which Blanche herself had seen too often for her own good—all these were portrayed with a fidelity which even their grotesqueness did not efface, and every motion of the actor went to Blanche's heart like a poisoned arrow. The young people, while their conduct was not consistent with the most scrupulous interpretations of the law of charity, entertained not the slightest malice towards even the object of their ridicule; but then George was so very funny! The whole programme had to be gone over for Blanche's special benefit, and was about to conclude with a grand tableau of "Mr. Travis proposing to the heiress," when Kate and Emily came in from nine o'clock Mass.

At the sight of her sister poor Blanche's heart failed altogether. Emily had been always inclined to ridicule Theodore, and now, after her advice had been so rashly set aside, would she not almost take pleasure in showing Blanche how very foolish she had been? But Emily did not seem to think Mr. George so very amusing. She sat at the table without looking at him, and without seeming to notice the increasing paleness of her sister's face.

"Oh, Miss Emily!" cried every one, "do tell us what you think of the match."

"Do wait until I get my breakfast," she pleaded fervently. "I can't speak of important things while I am hungry."

Here George, whose gallantry was equal to his sense of humour, rushed frantically out of the kitchen to get her some fresh coffee, and she managed with feminine tact to keep him occupied in waiting on her until it was time for Blanche to get ready for church.

It being altogether too late for Blanche to attend Mass at her own parish of St. Bridget, she went to St. Francis Church, a new building erected for the parishioners of the old Mission Dolores. It happened that none of Mrs. Golden's family accompanied her, and, for the first time since she had learned of Theodore's perfidy, she found herself alone. She could hardly realize the weight of the blow which had fallen upon her. In the course of a few hours she had learned the utter worthlessness of the love which she had prized so highly. She had learned, by the unanimous voice of public opinion how contemptible, even absurd, was the man on whom she had bestowed her whole heart, and—oh! gall and wormwood to a woman's vanity—what public opinion would have been of her had her foolishness ever been suspected. Pride, mortification, wounded affection, swelled her heart almost to bursting, and in the midst of the tumult the unerring voice of common sense whispered to her that she might have foreseen it all.

She entered the church and walked to Mrs. Golden's pew. The priest came out upon the altar, and Blanche almost mechanically followed the different ceremonies of the Mass. No prayer for help arose from her parched heart, no word of hope or contrition. She had come to Mass because she was obliged to, and she fulfilled the obligation. But with her unhappy state of mind religion could have nothing to do. She had acted foolishly from a worldly standpoint, and she must take the logical consequences. Divine Providence had not led her into this difficulty, and Divine Providence would not help her to bear it. It cannot be said that Blanche deliberately followed out this miserable argument, but such was the philosophy of her sullen determination to bear her burden without seeking help or comfort.

The Mass over, Blanche found that it was too late to go home for luncheon, and yet too early for that meal at Mrs. Golden's. She could not bear to go back to her friend's house a moment before it was necessary, so she spent the intervening time in the little graveyard adjoining the old Mission Church. She walked around amongst the tombstones, reading the inscriptions, but not giving her mind to that occupation. At last, tired out, she seated herself upon a slab and gazed vacantly at the cross surmounting the convent on the other side of the street. The bright sunbeams from a San Francisco sky even in the month of December, streamed around her, and somehow reminded her of the rays that used to play hide-and-seek in a well-beloved nook in the convent garden, where she had spent many, many happy hours.

But how different were the feelings with which she now gazed upon the cross before her! The dead might rest in peace under the shadow of the church, the quiet hours might pass happily in the convent garden; but for her there was no peace here, and how would it be with her hereafter? After a few moments' gloomy reflection the sound of the Angelus warned her to return to Mrs. Golden's. As soon as luncheon was over, and in spite of the pleadings of the family, she insisted upon returning home. Emily had left Mrs. Golden's some hours before, and no doubt would be very lonesome without her. With this plausible pretext she hastened to her own home, to be told by the servant that Miss Emily had only stayed to take luncheon, and had gone out for the afternoon. Blanche was not displeased at the prospect of being alone for a while longer. Giving a few directions to the servant on some domestic matter, she proceeded towards her own room. In passing the hat-rack she found an old book lying there, evidently one of Emily's school-books.

As she opened it her eye fell on the quotation:

"O Cromwell! Cromwell!

Had I but served my God with half the zeal  
I served my king—"

She felt a consolation she could hardly account for in thinking over this passage. In a few hours all traces of wounded pride and obstinacy had vanished from her heart, and in their stead had risen a firm resolution that her future life should be devoted to the service of God.

The marriage of Theodore Travis and Mary Gibbons was arranged to take place just before Lent. Had the affair been one of international importance there could hardly have been more diplomacy exercised than was expended on its management. In the first place, the bride's mother wished for a fashionable wedding at the cathedral in San Francisco. But Mrs. Travis made up her mind that no such notable event was to take place. Her dress-

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TERMS MODERATE.

**CRITERION HOTEL**  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
JAMES LISTON ... Proprietor  
(Late of the Douglas Hotel).

Having purchased the lease and goodwill of the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, J. L. hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the public in general, and having made several necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share of the public patronage.

Suites of rooms for families. Terms strictly moderate.

A Special feature: 1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in stock.

Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.

A Night Porter in attendance.

JAMES LISTON.



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be the most reliable in curing either the dangerous maladies or the obnoxious complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

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BASKET MANUFACTURER.

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145 TUAM STREET  
(Three doors from A. J. White's).

All kinds of Basketware kept in stock. Every description and Latest Designs of Art Wicker Furnitures made to order by skilled labour.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHAIRS, ETC., RE-CANED.



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(Late Matson, Cox and Co),  
AUCTIONEER, LAND INSURANCE  
AND ESTATE AGENT,  
VALUATOR, WOOL AND GRAIN BROKER,  
ASHBURTON

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

WEEKLY SALES of Live Stock at Tinwald and Ashburton respectively.

FORTNIGHTLY Sales of Sheepskins, Fat, Hide, etc., on Fridays.

SALES OF WOOL throughout the Season. GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD on Commission. CLEARANCE SALES as per arrangement.

Agent for Matson and Co, Christchurch, Booth, Macdonald and Co, Christchurch, Massey, Harris Reaper and Binder, White's Sheep Dip, London and Lancashire Insurance Co; Wright, Stephenson and Co, Dunedin; Colonial Investment Co, Dunedin; Graham's Foot Rot Composition, Planet Jnr Garden and Field Tools.

D. THOMAS, Auctioneer.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,  
Near Railway Station,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

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CLEANING MACHINERY.

**JOHN MARSHALL**  
(Late of Springston)

Has removed to 204 St Asaph street, Christchurch, and is Manufacturing WINDMILLS of the Most Simple, Strong, and Durable Make. None but the very best iron and steel is used in their manufacture.

Derricks supplied of either Wood or Iron.

Windmills from £5 upwards; Derricks from £1 10s upwards.

I have had a large experience amongst Harvesting Machinery, and all work entrusted to me will have my most careful attention.

**JOHN MARSHALL,**  
Agricultural Engineer,  
204 ST ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

221 CASHEL STREET.

**FISH! FRESH!! FISH!!!**

Daily Supplies of every description can now be obtained at prices the public have hitherto desired in vain.

McWILLIAMS' Fish and Oyster Saloon (just opened) is at 221 Cashel street, seven doors West of Ballantyne and Co's, where all carriage and other orders for household delivery will be promptly and accurately attended to, and early delivery given by McWilliams' own Epress Carts. The Luncheon and Supper rooms are laid out *en suite* newly furnished and decorated. Private Saloon for Ladies. Tourists on the River and visitors to the Museum and others will find McWilliams' Fish Luncheon Rooms has supplied a long-felt want at most Moderate Charges.

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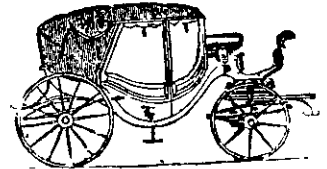
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**PATERSON, BURK AND CO.**  
VENETIAN BLIND MAKERS,  
STUART STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Opposite St. Paul's).

We have just received a supply of Patent Improved Venetian Blind Tape, very durable. New and Old Blinds fitted with it without extra charge. To be had only from us. Every description of Calico and Festoon Blinds at Moderate Prices.

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COACHBUILDER AND IMPORTER,  
GREAT KING AND ST. ANDREW STREETS,  
DUNEDIN  
AND AT BURNSIDE, GREEN ISLAND.



Country Orders receive Special Attention.  
Correspondence Invited.

Every Description of Carriage and Buggy built to order; also Farm Drays Waggon, and Spring Carts. All kinds of Repairs at Lowest Prices. Largest Prize-taker in Carriages until Prizes were discontinued.

**JAMES SAMSON AND CO**  
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,  
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

**SANITARY PIPE**  
AND STONWARE 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.

**E. F. LAWRENCE**  
BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily. Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

Families waited upon daily for orders.

TO the Catholics of St. Mary's Parish, Manchester street, Christchurch. Kindly take notice that I am selling Boots and Shoes of every description at PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES. Repairing a speciality.—CHRISTOPHER WELLS, Bootmaker, 278 Colombo street North, Christchurch (next Mann's, butcher's shop).

**RINK STABLES**  
CHRISTCHURCH

Carriages, Cabs, Landaus, Broughams, Dog Carts, Buggies, Daisy Carts, &c., always ON HIRE at the Shortest Notice. Horses Bought and Sold on Commission, and Broken to Single and Double Harness. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Vehicles and Harness of every description Bought, Sold, Exchanged or Stored.

W. HAYWARD & CO., Rink Stables, Gloucester Street, Christchurch. Telephone 197.

maker would give her no further credit, and she knew that she and her daughter would not make a very *distinguished* appearance before the fashionable throng who would be invited on such an occasion. So she went to Mrs. Gibbons, and movingly represented to her the extreme timidity of Theodore's disposition, and the pain it would give him to appear as a prominent figure on such a public occasion. She spoke in poetic and decidedly exaggerated terms of his affection for the dear little church at Santa Clara, the fervent prayers he had poured forth between those loved walls, his deep reverence for the kind Fathers, and so on. Mrs. Gibbons was much moved, and agreed that the marriage should take place in the bride's parish church, the archbishop officiating.

Whether or not Mrs. Travis knew of the love-affair between her son and Blanche Seymour, she certainly acted as if she did not. She called at the house as frequently as ever, spoke of Theodore if occasion required, but made no special point of either seeking or shunning the mention of his name. However, the time came when she had to come forward.

"Emily," said Mrs. Travis one afternoon, "your sister promised some time ago to go with me to Oakland to call on Mrs. Desmond. I should like to go some day this week if it would suit her, as I wish to finish my calls before beginning to prepare for Theodore's wedding."

Emily had no time to answer before Blanche herself came into the room, thinking that nobody was there.

"Yes, Mrs. Travis," she said when the lady had repeated her request; "I will go with you Thursday afternoon on the two o'clock boat."

After Mrs. Travis left the two sisters remained alone together, neither speaking of the subject uppermost in her thoughts. Blanche had never confided one word of her sorrow to any one, and the younger sister, knowing full well the extent of her trouble, thought it better to offer such silent sympathy as she could than to intrude upon her confidence. And so they remained silent, Blanche devoutly praying for strength to bear Thursday's ordeal, and Emily hoping against hope that something would occur to save her that painful trial.

On Thursday afternoon Blanche started upon her journey, intending to meet Mrs. Travis at the ferry. She had just stepped out upon the porch when she was met by the latter's Chinese servant bearing a letter in Theodore's well-known writing. Blanche's hand trembled, but she called her newly-made resolutions to her aid and courageously opened the envelope. It was a short but polite note to the effect that Mrs. Travis was suffering from a very bad headache, and would be unable to accompany Miss Seymour on her projected visit. She would not think of Miss Seymour's postponing the call any longer on her account. Would Miss Seymour kindly express her regrets to Mrs. Desmond?

In a few minutes she found herself sailing out on the bay of San Francisco. As the ferry-boat approached the eastern shore of the bay there was a sudden rumble, a noise like thunder, and the timbers of the vessel were scattered far and wide over the water. It was the same old story, too common, alas! in the history of American transportation. A spirit of emulation between the captains of rival steamboats, a little vainglory on the part of engineers, and human life ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of vanity.

Blanche was picked up, unconscious, by a passing tug-boat. The envelope which she had thrust into her pocket informed her rescuers of the location of her home, and for many a long day she lay hovering between life and death. But her strong constitution rallied back to life, but not to perfect health; and, after many months, Blanche came forth from the sick-room, her sight and hearing almost fatally impaired, and her nervous system shattered beyond hope of recovery, but yet with sufficient strength to live on for many years.

Almost from her first return to consciousness she realised that her days of active usefulness were over. Her physician spoke kindly and encouragingly. Father Martin whispered hopefully of the good work which she could do for God on her recovery, her father and Emily made many loving plans for her future, but Blanche knew too well that her life was to be one of passive suffering.

Among the most memorable events in the religious history of California the golden jubilee of Sister M. Cornelia Neujean holds a prominent place. This venerable lady, the foundress and first superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame in California, has since passed away to a better land, but her memory is still green in the hearts of many of the daughters of the Golden West. On the fiftieth anniversary of her religious profession the doors of the college of Notre Dame at San Jose were thrown open, and, under the auspices of the former pupils, a reunion was held which will never be forgotten by those who were present.

Blanche and Emily, being old pupils, received a cordial invitation.

Two more years passed, and Blanche, supported by a compassionate friend, stood by the open grave of her sister. A few days' illness had sufficed to extinguish that bright young life, leaving poor Blanche alone in the world. Whether Sister Philomena's prediction would ever have been fulfilled will never be known. George Golden had wooed Emily with all the passionate devotion of a young and innocent heart, but she had constantly refused to listen to his pleadings. It may have been her generous devotion to her sister that led her to sacrifice those hopes and yearnings which make life so bright to the young, untried spirit. It may have been that she had given her love to another more tender spouse, and, though she might not dwell with him in the wilderness, she would allow no created being to share his throne in her heart. This was Emily's secret, and she bore it with her to the grave, silent as the white roses that lay on the lid of her coffin, silent as the bosom of the great God to Whom alone her thoughts were known.

The rest of poor Blanche's history is soon told. After Emily's death she arranged her business affairs, and made her home with the Sisters of Charity. The Sisters soon regarded her almost as one of themselves, she was so patient, so kind, and in spite of her

crippled faculties, wonderfully helpful. To young girls hesitating between the call of God and the voice of the world Blanche was especially a friend. To these she would sometimes tell her own sad history. Then she would depict the poor foolish Virgins standing by the closed door of the nuptial chamber, and she would solemnly warn her hearers never to trifle with the grace of Almighty God. To her many a hesitating novice owed her perseverance in the life from which she herself had been so justly excluded; and many a fervent nun would remember with deep gratitude the pale, sad woman who had taught her the important lesson:

"Earth will forsake; oh! happy to have given  
Th' unbroken heart's first fragrance unto heaven."

## The Catholic World.

**FRANCE.—The Successor of Mgr. d'Hulst in the Chamber of Deputies.**—The successor of Mgr. d'Hulst as deputy for the third circumscription of Brest will be Mgr. de Cabrières, one of the most eminent and energetic members of the French episcopacy. The candidate having been accepted by the committee, the result of the voting is not a matter of doubt. When Mgr. de Cabrières was first consulted on the subject he said that it would be impossible for him to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament without receiving the approval and encouragement of the Sovereign Pontiff in regard to so important a step. The fact, therefore, of the Bishop of Montpellier having consented to occupy the vacant seat in the Chamber, implies that he has received direct encouragement from the Pope to do so. The Royalists are very jubilant, because Mgr. de Cabrières is regarded as a prelate with very strong Royalist sympathies. We may be certain, however, that he will make no indiscreet display of them or do ought in his parliamentary capacity that would appear to place him in opposition to the wise policy of respecting the will of the nation, so strenuously recommended to the French Catholics by Leo XIII. Mgr. de Rovéric de Cabrières is a Southerner, and being a native of Beaucaire, on the Rhone, he was only saved by a bridge from being a fellow-townsmen of the too illustrious Tartarin of Tarascon. He was born in 1830, and at Nîmes he was one of the first pupils of Père d'Alzon, founder of the Order of the Assumptionists, and who, at that time, was at the head of a school in the old Roman city. This connection may explain the very warm interest that Mgr. de Cabrières has always taken in the work of the Fathers of the Assumption. It is reciprocated by Père Bailly, Director of the *Croix*, who has shown the utmost zeal in recommending the Bishop of Montpellier to the electors of Brest. Mgr. de Cabrières is the author of a life of St. Vincent de Paul and other works. He has also made an excellent translation of "The Beloved Disciple," by Father Rawes. He is therefore an English scholar—a fact to be noted, inasmuch as very few members of the French clergy have included the English language in their studies. Mgr. de Cabrières possesses a gift of eloquence and a temperament that will not fail to make him a valiant and capable defender of the Catholic interests in the Chamber.

**Lourdes Patients in Paris.**—An interesting gathering recently took place in Paris on the premises of the *Croix* newspaper. Those who composed it were a number of persons cured at Lourdes during the last national pilgrimage, a number of doctors including about seventeen belonging to Paris and Dr. Boissarie from Lourdes. The object of the former Lourdes patients was to testify by their persons to their miraculous cures. The object of the doctors by whom they were for the most part accompanied, was to testify how fruitless the efforts of these had been to effect the cures in question. A project was discussed which promises realization, viz., that of assembling next year at Lourdes at the time of the national pilgrimage, the members of the different national pilgrimages who have been objects of miraculous cures during the last twenty-five years. All will not be able to attend; death has already called some, but many may. Such a gathering would be one of the most instructive and suggestive sights which the close of this century has to see. Those assembled would represent, not the nine ungrateful lepers of the Gospel, but the one grateful one.

**ROME.—The Secret and Public Consistories.**—According to traditional rite, Mgr. Francesco Raggi, Prefect of Pontifical Ceremonies, sent out the apostolic couriers with invitations to the Cardinals present in Rome to assist at the private Consistory of the 30th November. As the day fell within the Advent period, intimation was made to their Eminences to be present in violet mantle, the distinctive attire for members of the Sacred College for the penitential season. In the Consistory two Cardinals were created and published, both of the Order of Deacons—his Eminence Cardinal Giuseppe Prisco, heretofore Canon of the Cathedral and President of the Archiepiscopal Lyceum of Naples; and Cardinal Raffaele Pierotti, of the Order of Preachers, Master of the Sacred Palace. The following changes were announced in the Sacred College of Cardinals.—Among those of the Order of Bishops Cardinal Luigi Gregalia di Santo Stefano, Dean of the Sacred College, had resigned the suburban See of Porto and Santa Rufina, and had opted for that of Ostia and Velletri, and Cardinal Lucido Maria Parocchi, Vicar-General to his Holiness had resigned the See of Albano for that of Ostia and Velletri. Cardinal Isidore Verga, Grand Penitentiary, was raised to the Order of Bishops, with Albano for diocese. Of Cardinals of the Order of Priests his Eminence Mieczislaus Ledochowski resigned the title of Santa Maria in Ara Coeli for that of San Lorenzo in Lucina, and Cardinal Luigi Macchi, of the Order of Deacons, left the diaconal title of S.M. in Aquiro for S.M. in Via Lata. Provision was made for the following Sees.—The titular archdiocese of Saath in the person of Mgr. Benedetto Lorenzelli, Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria, the residential archbishopric of Ferrara, Mgr. Pietro Respighi, transferred from Guastalla; the

**CLOSE YOUR EYES**

**BLEND TEAS.**

to Quality and the world is full of Cheap Teas. Low Price is not Customers, but it is Quality that keeps them. This is proved by the Enormous Sale of **TIGER**.

They are old in popularity, but ever young in usage. If you do not use them begin at once.

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ARE PERFECTION.

DETECTION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

## T. J. COLLINS,

DENTAL SURGEON

(10 years with Leading London Dentists),

41 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

Having imported the Latest Appliances for the manufacture of this artistic work, we have decided to supply all permanent cases with it in lieu of vulcanite—without extra cost to the patient.

## CRITERION SHOERING FORGE

Moray Place (next Criterion Hotel), Dunedin.

HUGHES AND MCKEWEN,  
Veterinary Shoeing Smiths.

Mr P. HUGHES (for the last seventeen years in charge of the Tramway Shoeing Forge) having entered into partnership with Mr E. MCKEWEN at the above address, they hope, by Strict Attention to Business and First-Class Workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

Trotting Horses a Speciality. Weights Kept in Stock

## H. R. MORRISON'S

CASH BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Job Lots of Gents' Sample BOOTS and SHOES—First-class Quality, Best English Make—Selling at a Sacrifice.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES—Every Variety. Best Quality of Boots and Shoes at LOWEST PRICES in the City. INSPECTION INVITED.

NOTE.—Buying for Cash and Selling for Cash means Cheap Goods for the Purchaser.

## CRITERION STABLES

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

JAMES JEFFS (Successor to W. H. Taggart) PROPRIETOR.

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts, and Vehicles of every description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle.

TELEPHONE No. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH.

## VANNINI'S HOTEL

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

I beg to intimate to my numerous customers that my large DINING ROOM is still open. Luncheon hours, 12 to 2 o'clock. All Meals, 6d: Board, 15s per week. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very Best Brands of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in Stock. Speight's Beer always on Tap.

PATRICK MOLONEY ... .. Proprietor.

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

## LANDELS AND SON

GENERAL ENGINEERS AND EXPRESS  
CYCLE MAKERS, ASHBURTON.

Special attention is drawn to our Large Stock of Cycles, Imported and Locally Made by Thorough Experts.

A Large Stock of Tubing Joinings, rough and finished, Lamps, Bells, and in fact everything connected with the trade. Trades Supplied.

Any class of Pneumatic Tyres converted into DUNLOPS.

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House and Sanitary Plumber. Hot and Cold Water Services. Founder and General Engineer. Maker of the Celebrated Tital Steel Windmill. Creamery and Butter Factory Machinery. Contractor to the Central Dairy Company. Pumps, Pipes, Rams, Gasfittings, etc., etc., fixed at Lowest Rates. Estimates and Plans on Application.

THOMAS DANKS,

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## A. MORRISON

FAMILY BUTCHER,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Shop in Dunedin for First-Class Beef, Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, Beautiful Lamb.

Small Goods of the Best Description Fresh Daily.

Ham, Mince, or Ox Tongues always on hand.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

## LOFT AND CO.,

9 ROYAL ARCADE.

"Where do you get your Boots and Shoes?"  
Said Mrs. Smith one day,  
Unto her neighbour Mrs. Jones,  
Just in a friendly way.

"They last as long again as mine.  
And always look so neat;  
They seem to fit you like a glove.  
So nice they suit your feet."

"I always buy from Loft and Co."  
Mrs. Jones did then reply.

"The reason that I buy from them  
I now will tell you why.

You see they understand their trade  
And buy for ready cash  
Just nothing but the best of goods,  
And never worthless trash.

I used to buy from other shop  
But found it did not pay;  
The soles too quickly did wear out,  
Or else the tops gave way."

So if you want good Boots and Shoes,

That give good honest wear,  
Just go direct to Loft and Co.,  
And you will get them there.

MACKENZIE AND SANDERS' Furniture Warehouse, 88 George street, the best place for good Furniture and House Furnishings.

MACKENZIE AND SANDERS', the place for Bedding, Bedsteads, and all kinds of Upholstering and General Woodwork.

FIRST-CLASS Assortment Dining and Drawing Suites in stock; lowest prices; Suites Re-covered equal to new.

FANCY Cabinet Work, Picture Framing and Plush Frames made to Order. All classes of Work required for bazaars supplied at reduced prices. Mackenzie and Sanders, Furniture Warehouse, 88 George street, Dunedin.

## BUTLER'S FAMILY HOTEL, ASHBURTON

P. DEVANE, Proprietor (late of the Ashburton Hotel).

Mr Devane, having purchased the above Commodious and Well-known Hotel, is now in a position to offer First-Class Accommodation to Boarders, Visitors, and the General Public. The building has undergone a thorough renovation from top to bottom.

Visitors will find all the comforts of a home.

Good Table, Good Liquors, Moderate Charges, Billiard Room,  
Bath Room, and Good Stabling.

TELEPHONE, No 20.

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WATCHMAKERS,  
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Visitors to Dunedin are invited to call and inspect their Large Stock of GOLD and SILVER Watches, Chains, Brooches, Pins, Clocks, Electroplate, Wedding Rings, Dress Rings, and Keepers.

WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice and Lowest Rates.

SPECTACLES—All Sights, in Gold, Steel, and Nickel Frames.

Do not neglect your Failing or Disordered Sight. We will TEST your SIGHT FREE OF CHARGE.



By Appointment



To their Excellencies

SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS AND EARL OF ONSLOW.

## JAMES MOWAT

TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER

(Next Union Bank),

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

**Special Announcement** To the Public of Christchurch and Country Districts.—We are now offering to the Public Special Lines of BOOTS and SHOES, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, at Prices to meet the times. **NOTE** ADDRESS: J. GRAY & CO., 159 LOWER HIGH STREET (5 doors from A. J. White's), Christchurch.

archdiocese of Santa Severina, Mgr. Nicola Piccirilli; the titular archdiocese of Stouropolis, Mgr. Alessandro de Risio, transferred from Santa Severina; the bishopric of Sovana, Very Rev. Father Michele da S. Luigi, Passionist, the diocese of Bisarchio, Mgr. Bacciu; the diocese of Nusco, Mgr. Pirone; the diocese of Avellino, Mgr. Angelini; the titular archbishopric of Ancoya, Mgr. Vaccaro, transferred from Trivento, and elected coadjutor to the Archbishop of Trani and Barletta; the archbishopric of Pelusius, Mgr. Glavina, transferred from Theodosiopolis; the diocese of Gustalla, Mgr. Grazioli, transferred from the titular see of Samosata; the diocese of Montefeltro, Mgr. Andreoli. It may be added that with regard to a new archdiocese to take its title from Buffalo in the United States, final arrangements had not been made at the moment the Consistory was held. Dr. Keane, to whom the See will be offered, is expected shortly in Rome. For the public Consistory on the 3rd inst. invitations were sent out by Prince Colonna to the cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and bishops in Rome, to the various colleges of prelates, to members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See, to the Order of Malta and to the lay dignitaries of the Pontifical court. By Prince Ruspoli other invitations were forwarded to the patrician families of Rome. It is needless to say that the ceremony of conferring the scarlet hat on Cardinals Satolli, Jacobini, Agliardi, Cretoni, Ferrata, Prisco and Pierotti, and assigning them their Cardinalitial titles, has excited a lively interest in Rome.

**The Sacred Congregation of Rites.**—The Sacred Congregation of Rites has renewed its former decree in the following tenor: "Plures missas de eadem sancto, in eadem Ecclesia, eadem die prohibetur cantari, tantum si relationem cum officio choralium habeant." The *Vera Roma*, which states the above, gives also the following solution of a question recently presented: "Utrum concurrentibus secundis vesperis Officii votivi de Maria V. Immaculata cum primis Vesperis Dominicæ sequentis, vesperæ fieri debeant a capitulo de Dominicâ, vel potius recitandi sint psalmi de sabbato? *Affirmative ad primam partem; negative ad secundam.*"

**The Pope's Noble Guard.**—By death and changes of various sorts the number of the Pope's noble guard has of late diminished. It has been resolved to fill up the ranks, and a commission appointed for the purpose of choosing the members has lately held several sittings. The posts vacant were twenty-two, and the number of applications made was quite phenomenal. It would seem that all the scions of the aristocracy of the country were eager for the honour of belonging to the Pope's service. The rules for admission are somewhat stringent. The choice is practically limited to the patricians of the Pontifical States inscribed in the rolls of the Roman nobility, and various regulations regarding the position of the family, the antiquity of its titles, and freedom from moral blemish are very strictly observed. Of the candidates, it is said, that the Marquis Perana, a nephew of Cardinal Rampolla, will be given the first place on the list. This is regarded as a great concession made by his Holiness in honour of his Secretary of State, as the Marquis Perana is a Sicilian, and therefore, according to the rule referred to, debarred under ordinary circumstances.

**NEW YORK.**—Mission of the Paulist Fathers.—Father Elliot and other Paulists are starting a series of missions to non-Catholics in New York. Speaking to a pressman on the subject, Father Elliot said: "There are in this city at the very least 400,000 or 500,000 who are absolutely unchurched. It is these, and those who do not understand the doctrines and practice of the Catholic Church that we wish to reach. Our meetings will be in no sense controversial and will contain no attacks upon other forms of religion."

**SPAIN.**—Progress of the Calced Carmelites.—The Calced Carmelites have been presented with the beautiful church, the La Sangre, Onda, province of Castellon, by the Bishop of Tortosa, and on a recent Sunday, after the usual ceremonies, it was re-opened for public worship, when the distinguished pulpit orator, Father Anastasio Borrás, Provincial of the Order, preached one of those eloquent sermons that always draw large numbers to the church wherein he appears. Year by year the Calced Carmelites are increasing the number of their monasteries in the Peninsula, and the increase is still greater in the different Republics of South America.

**UNITED STATES.**—A denial by Cardinal Satolli and Archbishop Ireland.—So great is the misrepresentation to which a certain part of the Catholic community in the United States is constantly exposed that Cardinal Satolli has found it necessary to cable across the water a denial to a certain number of allegations. It is wholly untrue, he affirms, that he has had to make a report to the Holy Father concerning the University of Washington, or concerning the attitude of certain leading prelates, whose exalted position and whose frankly and consistently acknowledged submission to the Holy See ought of themselves to shelter them from attack. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minnesota, speaking to a representative of the Press in regard to the repeated rumours (purporting to come from Rome) stating that he was to be called to account for some of his views or actions, said: "In all the reports recently published as to my relations with the Vatican there is not one syllable of truth. Not one word has come to me from Rome indicating the smallest change in the kind feelings which the Sovereign Pontiff and his immediate advisers have been pleased to entertain towards me. It is false to say that I have been summoned to Rome. I have not been asked to give an explanation of any act or any writing of mine. And certainly, if the Sovereign Pontiff desired to reprove or to blame me, he would have communicated his will to myself instead of making it known to me through the gossip of newspaper reporters of Europe or America. The absurdity of all these reports reached the climax when even Cardinal Gibbons was reported as likely to be disciplined by Rome."

**INDIA.**—Relief for the Famine-stricken Districts.—The total number of persons receiving relief in India owing to the famine has now reached 120,000. Upon Sir Anthony Macdonald, the Catholic Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west provinces, will necessarily fall the main responsibility of organising relief for those famine-struck regions. It is pleasant, therefore, to know that his fitness for the task is acknowledged by all sections of the Indian community. Mrs. Annie Besant, in an appeal from Benares for the suffering natives, speaks of Sir Anthony as "doing splendid work, with the sympathetic insight into religious and social characteristics of an Irishman in whom the genius for governing is developed."

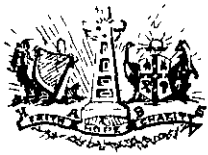
**CANADA.**—The Manitoba Schools question.—The Catholic hierarchy in Canada are opposed to the basis of settlement of the Manitoba schools dispute. Archbishop Langevin, of Manitoba, says that it is a farce. Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, says that he can scarcely bring himself to believe that any government in Canada could be a party to such a transaction. The Fabian-like policy of delay in giving effect to the Privy Council's decision wrecked one government, and the cynical injustice of this so-called settlement will assuredly wreck another.

**ENGLAND.**—The Flowing Tide.—Here are a few items from a London contemporary of November 27. It says:—The *Western Daily Mail*, Cardiff, announces that Mrs. William Crawshaw, wife of the well-known Cyfarthfa ironmaster, and a lady held in high estimation in Glamorgan society, has been received into the Catholic Church at Belmont Hereford. The lady belongs to the old Cardiff family of Woods, closely connected at one time with the banking interests of that place. Mr. Benjamin S. Corke, solicitor at Brigg, was received into the Catholic Church on November 21st, Feast of Our Lady's Presentation. Mr. Corke is, we understand, about to return to his native town, Cheltenham. Mr. Cadwallader John Bates, J.P., of Aydon, Northumberland, and Kirkclevington, Yorkshire, has lately been received into the Church. The notice of his reception appeared in the papers last Saturday, a fitting day, as it was the first Feast of the Blessed Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, and Mr. Bates owns Langley Castle, which was once in the possession of Blessed Thomas. An antiquarian of repute, his recent work on "Northumberland" is already well-known. Mr. Bates was educated at Eton and Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A., 1871; M.A., 1874). Lady Mary Ann Gibson, wife of the Hon. William Gibson, was recently received into the Church at St. Moritz, Egandine, Switzerland. Her husband, who is the eldest son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a convert of four years standing. Dr. John Rains, a well-known Manchester physician, and formerly a leading light among Freemasons, was received into the Church last week by Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J.

**Death of Lady Huntingtower.**—We regret to record the death of Lady Huntingtower, at the age of 75 years, which occurred (says the *London Tablet*, November 28) on Saturday at Buckminster Park, the Earl of Dysart's seat in Leicestershire. The funeral took place at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Mortlake, on Wednesday, the body having been conveyed to the church from Grantham the previous evening. A *Requiem* High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Canon Bagshawe, assisted by Father Legendre, of Richmond, and one of the Jesuit Fathers from Manresa, the students from which institution constituted the choir. The funeral sermon was also preached by Canon Bagshawe after the Mass, who, taking as his text the words of the Psalmist: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints," drew a touching picture of the exemplary life of the deceased lady, ending in a calm and holy death; a life which, as the preacher observed, although for a long time marked by much pain, sorrow and anxiety, was characterised by a sweet humility, heroic patience and resignation to the Divine Will; and, despite her own cares, was ever specially devoted to works of self-denial and charity towards the poor and suffering. The absolutions being given, the body, which rested in a handsome oak coffin, surmounted by a crucifix, on a *cutafalque* before the altar, was deposited in the family vault in the cemetery. A large congregation was present, including several nuns from the convent at Richmond, and Nazareth House, of which the deceased was a constant benefactress for nearly forty years. The chief mourners included the Earl of Dysart (son), Mr. and Lady Agnes Scott, Lord and Lady Westbury (daughters and sons-in-law of the deceased), Lord and Lady Tollemache, Lord and Lady Sudeley, Hon. Stanhope Tollemache, Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Wood, Mr. Stepney and Mr. Henry Manners, of Buckminster Park, etc., and the households from Buckminster and Ham House. Noticeable amongst the many beautiful floral tributes was one from Nazareth House, inscribed: "With sincere affection and deep gratitude for her lifelong charity to the poor" Lady Huntingtower, who was the daughter of Sir Joseph Burke, Bart., of Glinck Castle, was the widow of the late Lord Huntingtower (eldest son of the Earl of Dysart), who joined the Catholic Church, and died in 1872.—*R.I.P.*

P.P.P.—Pacific Pain Palliative cures all Sprains, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and similar ills. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

Mr Gawne, of Dunedin (says the *Southland Times* of April 13, 1891), has just been on a visit to Invercargill to push business a little. Not that it wants much canvassing, for since he commenced the manufacture of his Worcestershire Sauce, the demand has kept pace with his capacity to supply it. He makes a really good thing, indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's, which he places upon one's table at a much lower price, and trusts to that to secure a steadily growing trade. Those who have not yet tried the colonial article should put their prejudice aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two.—ADVT.



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P. KEARNEY,

District Secretary, Auckland.

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Purifies, Vitalizes, Enriches the Blood; Gives New Life, Health and Vigour.



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"I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in England for years before coming to Australia. At times I was much troubled with boils and other eruptions of the skin, caused, the doctors told me, by the running down of my system and general debility. The only medicine that has ever done me lasting good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has always cured me—purifying my blood, and giving me new life and health and vigour."

The wonderful success of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in purifying the blood and restoring health and strength to systems enfeebled by disease, or the enervating effect of a warm climate, has led to the placing on the market of other preparations called Sarsaparilla. Remember that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and be sure that you get **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** which has stood the test of time, has won the highest awards at the world's great expositions, and has been a blessing to the people of Australia, and all civilized countries, for more than a generation. No other medicine operates so effectually in removing general debility, languor, and all outward symptoms of the grave mischief caused by disordered nerves and impure blood.

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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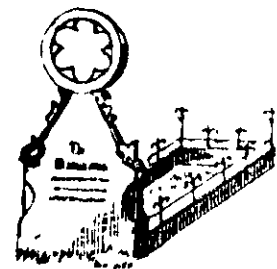
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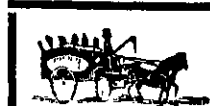
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Granite Crosses and Head-  
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Inspection invited.



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## A VISIT TO THE VOLCANOES.

(By REV. FATHER KREYMBORG, Tokaanu.)

RETURNING from the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. G. Lenihan as Bishop of Auckland, I had the pleasure of meeting in the train to Rotorua a German scientist, Dr. Friedlaender from Berlin. This Teutonic savant seemed to have for his special aim, whilst touring the greater part of the globe, to explore the principal volcanic mountains and to gather as much information about these gigantic safety-valves as circumstances would permit. When I mentioned therefore, that there existed some highly interesting volcanoes a little southward from Lake Taupo, he answered quickly: "O you mean the Tongariro-group. Of course I shall visit them." Thus it was no matter for surprise when some time afterwards I met the man from the "Vaterland" in Tokaanu, arriving there by the mail coach. Being very business-like, he did not lose much time and at once made arrangements, that he might be able to commence his trip to the mountains on the day following. Before this time our district had been frequently disturbed by numerous and rather severe earthquakes, the blame of which was usually thrown on the restless Tongariro, and lately the people of the surrounding country were somewhat startled by several outbursts of the volcano Te Maari, on the northern slope of the Tongariro group, which liberally clothed the country for some miles with a coat of greyish dust and ashes, speckled with blocks of rock. Naturally I was most anxious to have a little inspection of the mysterious mountains myself, and I was all the better pleased to do so in company with a man of science. Scarcely had I hinted to the doctor regarding my wish, when he told me with much heartiness, that he would be very gratified indeed at my taking part in this tour, only "Was I a good walker?" This question seemed a little preposterous from one whose appearance was rather small and weak. However, I found out later on, that the doctor was no tyro as far as walking and climbing were concerned. Next morning matters were finally settled, and soon after mid-day we started.

For the first 22 miles we had the benefit of a good road, the highest coach road in this island, to Wai-hohonu, and so far the buggy carried us and our necessary *impedimenta*. At this place the mail-coach would pick the party up again on Sunday next. Since I, however, intended to be home again at least on Saturday, I had taken my horse with me. Our party, consisting of the doctor, his servant, our guide and myself, camped at Wai-hohonu for the night and at an early hour next morning, after having packed our estovers on my horse, we were steadily advancing on the road to Ngaruhoe—but no, there was no road, not even a miserable track. The day promised to be a beautiful but hot one. Before us spread out a large plain, covered with long tussock-grass and cut by some steep gullies. As far as these last would allow us, we took our way direct towards Ngaruhoe, which towered in front of us, whilst flanked on the right side by Tongariro and on the left by the snow-covered peak of Ruapehu. The view in the bright morning sun was undoubtedly a brilliant one, on this "The National Park of New Zealand," as it is styled.

After a fatiguing walk of more than two hours, and when the vegetation and with it the water commenced to become scarcer, we proposed to make our camp at the side of a small bush, in case water could be found in the vicinity. We felt disappointed when after some trouble we reached the side of a deep but dry river bed, and the country appeared altogether waterless and sandy, whilst our brisk morning walk had excited our thirst to a considerable degree. Presently our hope was revived by the return of our dog, who had left us suddenly a little before, showing now by his moist paws that he had enjoyed the luxury of a bath. Following down the bed of the river, I was soon struck by the sweet melody of the clear gushing waters of a shallow creek, which forced its way over and between large stones and rocks. A good place for a camp was readily found, the horse unpacked and a little breakfast prepared. Then with a swag on our backs we set out for the most difficult part of our trip, over hills and through gullies, sometimes over hard rocks, sometimes over cutting pumice, sometimes through thick soft sand and ashes. For several hours we marched steadily on, but now and again one or other of us would sit down for half a minute to take a little breath. The more we had to cross over dry sandhills, sprinkled with broken pumice and stones, the more I observed the advantage the doctor had over me by having strong boots with thick soles, provided with a close row of long nails all round, and by having the use of a strong alpenstock. All of us seemed to be pretty well tired, when we reached sometime after one o'clock in the afternoon the foot of the cone proper. The north-side of this steep, volcanic cone, by which we ascended, has at the base a slant of twenty-five degrees, but this steepness increases even on the higher parts to thirty-four degrees. The ascent proved difficult in the extreme, my shoes without nails having not the slightest hold in the ashy sand and sharp, crumbled pumice. Frequently we sat down, refreshing ourselves with some snow, which was plentiful in the ravines notwithstanding the advanced summer. Although very nearly exhausted from exertion we still dragged ourselves along, occasionally even crawling and holding on to stout blocks of lava. Of this there had formed great quantities towards the summit, and large pieces of it would often break away under our feet, dashing down the steep slope—*vires acquirit eundo*—taking with them in their swift course other crumbling blocks and enshrouding the side of the mountain in a thick cloud of dust. Between three and four o'clock

## WE REACHED THE VERY SUMMIT,

considerably more than 7,000 feet high, from which we could comfortably look down into the vast crater and enjoy thoroughly the magnificent view over the wild and weird country beneath us. The enormous crater itself is like a round plateau, with one large and one small cone, both extinct, and near the centre is a huge hole between thirty and forty feet in diameter, from which ascends continually a strong sulphurous steam. The heat in the spacious

crater could not have been considerable for some time, since we noticed on the sides a great amount of snow. On the east side the crater runs out into the slope, but on the west side it is as it were protected by a high wall of rock and lava, displaying a great variety of colours. It was past 4 o'clock when we started on the return journey to our distant camping-place. The descent was rapid enough and our march quick, though on a few spots rather dangerous; still the twilight overtook us before we could hit on any track which might lead us to our camp. The night promised to be bright, but it would be very difficult or almost impossible to discover our morning track in this *terra incognita*. Although I warned my companions that we were a great distance from our proper route, the doctor and his man insisted on keeping the lead, whilst I stuck to the guide. Soon they were lost in the darkness which had set in in the mean time. A few times we received a faint answer to our repeated cry of "Cooee," but at last could not trace them any more. Having with difficulty extracted our tired limbs from some heavy undergrowth, in which we got entangled in our attempt to join our companions, we came to a gully well supplied with dry wood, and being now fairly exhausted, the guide and myself passed the remainder of the night under a close tree near a roaring fire, though our ravenous appetites nearly induced us to commence what would have been a vain search for our camp. Since our luncheon on the top of Ngaruhoe, consisting of a couple of hard biscuits and a little jam, we had had nothing wherewith to satisfy the calls of nature after our long rambling, and now it was half-past nine in the evening. However, our fatigue proved even greater than our appetite, and on this account we managed to get some sleep, getting up in turn to throw more wood on the fire. At daybreak we were again on the move, without having been able to strengthen the interior man with either water or bread. In less than half an hour we discovered the distinct footmarks of our two companions, leading in the direction where our camp ought to be situated. Fully anticipating that they would be there and would have enjoyed already as good a breakfast as can be looked for in such cases, we were not a little surprised on arriving after some time at our camp, to find everything untouched and nobody near. After having done justice to our supply of eatables, we kindled a great fire on the highest point near, to attract the attention of our missing friends. Our uneasiness concerning their well-being was removed when about noon we saw the doctor and his servant come towards us. They had been very near the camp on the previous evening but had passed by it in the darkness, spent the night like ourselves in the open air without food or cover and had an extra march of some 14 miles. The next morning we returned to Wai-hohonu, where we arrived in time for the coaches. Seeing perfectly well the absolute futility of our trying to make an ascent on to Tongariro from that side, and having no success in the attempt to convince my German friend of this plain truth, I rode quietly home. Two days later the doctor returned to Tokaanu, walking all the way, being a wiser man now, leaving his servant and the guide in charge of his things, which would come up by the mail coach the day following. He was kind enough to invite me to join the party once more for a fresh trip to visit Tongariro. On the following Monday we left Tokaanu and drove till a short distance past the Maori settlement of Otukow, where we engaged the services of a native well acquainted with the mountains. When the country became impassable for the coach the horses were taken out and cleverly transformed into pack-horses, carrying our necessities to the side of a small creek, not far from the fumaroles of Rete Taui. The evening was spent in erecting our tents, making our night quarters as snug and comfortable as could well be done under the circumstances, and in preparing and consuming a substantial supper. We went to rest little anticipating what a grand spectacle awaited us during the night. Shortly after mid-night we were suddenly aroused from our slumbers by the loud cry from our coach-driver

"SHE IS BURSTING! SHE IS BURSTING!"

Then a deep dull sound, intermingled with sharp cracks caught my ear, and an instant later we were all standing witnessing awe struck, the most sublime phenomenon one could imagine. The active volcano of Te Maari, which on the previous day poured forth an insignificant column of smoke, was throwing up red-hot sand, ashes and stones several hundred feet high; continual lightning flashing brightly through the colossal jet of fiery matter in every direction; the crater seemed to be an immense mass of heat and fire, and immediately above the opening we noticed distinctly blue flames, of whose existence in volcanoes there never was absolute certainty till this night. A large greyish cloud set off the whole beautifully, while higher in the air there was another separate, dark cloud of ashes. This eruption did not appear to us of a dangerous character, though a kind of feeling analogous to fear and wonder came naturally over us. This undecipherable spectacle lasted only ten minutes, then the eruption at once ceased, and only the ashy cloud and the silence of night remained. We were simply overpowered by the singular beauty of this remarkable sight, which even now is as vivid to my mind, as when I saw it actually with my eyes. After a few hours of undisturbed rest, a very early hour next morning saw us directing our steps towards the noisy steamholes of Kete Taki, on the side of Tongariro. The hot waters there are supposed to contain much stronger curative properties than any other in this Colony; whilst the doctor pronounced the large stufas, forced through the rocky openings with a loud hissing sound, decidedly superior to any he had already seen, though he had visited the various sights of Rotorua, Whakarewarewa, Tikerere, Waiotapu and Wairakei. The ascent of the lava-covered slope of Tongariro was, compared to that of the Ngaruhoe, light work. Somewhat more than an hour and a half brought us to the top, which was an extensive sandy flat, apparently a large filled up crater. Crossing this, one has a clear view of Te Maari with its smoking crater, the Blue Lake on the back of it and the Green Lake in the distance southward, whilst northward the eye rests pleasantly on the fine scenery of Lake Rotoua and its surrounding mountains. Having visited the highest point of Tongariro, where there is a trig-

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station and a splendid panorama for miles and miles over the land below and a grand sight of Ngaruhoe and Ruapehu, we turned towards the Blue Lake at the back of Te Maari. At the side of this beautifully clear mountain-lake we partook of a scanty luncheon, washing it down with the crystal-like water. Thence we crossed over the ashy dust and sand of Te Maari, to inspect its active crater, the brim of which showed four deep cracks, the effect of the recent eruption. From these and the crater itself issued a thick smoke, and consequently it would have been entirely useless to approach the very edge; besides the sudden eruption of the previous night put us sufficiently on our guard, not to risk too much. It was better to retreat from our dangerous position, and passing over the numerous ridges on the slope of Tongariro with its volcanic soil, we regained our camp before dusk, after a long day's ramble. Next morning our camp was broken up, and a speedy homeward journey brought this most interesting and satisfactory trip to a close.

### A NEW IRISH POET.

"UNDER the Quicken Boughs," by Norah Hopper, is a remarkable book of verse, says the *London News*. It has all that such literature should have in liberal measure—fire, tenderness, descriptive felicity and a sort of unforeseenness which is the strongest note of real feeling. It is but a collection of short pieces, chiefly on Irish themes. This is the true Celtic revival—the revival of the poetry that begins by being good and is only Celtic, or anything else of a specialised character, in the second place. In the poem called "Vagrants" we have many of these characteristics combined in one short piece. The descriptive facilities are perfect, and no single touch can be foretold. The "Gold Song," again, is hardly to be surpassed for the way in which it baffles the probabilities all through, and for its resultant spontaneity of effect. You really do not know what is going to happen, in metre or in sentiment, till it has happened, just as you never know in some of the choicest effects in Nature itself:—

"Gold of butterflies, gold of bees,  
Gold of ragweeds and golden seas;  
Gold on gorses for kissing sake,  
Which of these will you touch and take,  
Moirin, Moirin!

Golden butterfly's not for me,  
I'll ha' none o' the golden bee;  
My heart of gold shall not beat nor break,  
Though I love the gorses for kissing's sake,  
Mother, Mother.

Then rest you merry, through heat and cold,  
Sweet lips of cherry, sweet heart of gold;  
Yet Gold-heart surely shall come some day,  
To cry for gray wings to fly away.  
Moirin, Moirin.

And this surely must have an honoured place in all anthologies of the sword of which it sings:—

It was welded in fires of Eve's own kindling and tempered in tears that Lillith wept,  
Fires that were tended of Dhoul and Druid and gods that woke while the others slept,  
And the fire was hallowed with prayer and sighing of saints that took it for sleeping-place,  
With life unborn and with life undying, with prayers unanswered and granted grace,  
The fire was watched of the dark Fomoroh, from wistful twilight to windy dawn,  
De Danaans fed it with quicken-branches, the wild Shee came from their dancing lawn!  
They sang wild songs to the red fire's flashing, they sang to the red fire's falling glow,  
And ours are the fire and the sword it welded, but free for us now the wild songs go.

The felicities of phrasing are innumerable:—

Fiacra, Fiacra,  
Call all your waves to heel.

There's a grey fog over Dublin of the curses.

Or this from the opening of the magnificent "Thor Asleep," dedicated to William Morris:—

Lord of the Plains of Trembling, Master of Bonds-men—Thor,  
Where are you sleeping, son of earth, while the men go down to the war!  
Are the giants slain and the giant's bane laid by, with its battles o'er?

And this is true to the feeling and imagination that have their own law, while the verse, as verse should, owns a proper allegiance to the metrical powers that be.

### NEGRO NUNS.

An American contemporary writes as follows:—

A sight which invariably attracts the attention of strangers in New Orleans is the coloured Sisters. One so seldom hears of negroes professing the Faith that when he meets a coloured nun for the first time he can but gaze after her in open-mouthed wonder. Accustomed as we are, moreover, to associating the black robes of the nun with white, pale faces, the effect is a little startling when a nearer view of a Sister of Charity discloses the meek, brown face of a mulatto. This little band in New Orleans is known as the Holy Family of Sisters. It was founded as far back as 1812 by four free coloured women, who, educated and wealthy, resolved to devote

their time and money to those of their race so much less fortunate. The oldest of the four became Mother Juliette, who continued at the head of the Sisterhood till her death, eight years ago.

The convent is what was once the famous Orleans street ball-room, and many are the tales which are told of the dancing and revelry which for years held sway within its walls.

I was admitted by a dark-faced nun, who appeared to consider it no unusual occurrence that a stranger desired permission to enter.

The hall was dim and wide, with a grey stone floor, and white pillars at the further end. While I was inwardly commenting upon its severity and scrupulous neatness, Sister Frances came to show me about. She was rather a small mulatto, with a slender, interesting face, black eyes, demurely lowered, and long brown hands meekly folded.

Her uniform was of black serge, with a wide white linen guimpe, a white linen bonnet, the customary black veil and the inevitable black beads and cross. We descended the wide, easy staircase and on the first landing I was confronted with the words: "I have chosen rather to be an object in the house of my God than to dwell in the tabernacle of sinners."

In the boarding department of the convent, Sister Frances told me, there were nineteen students. These came from Louisiana, Mexico and even South America. They are not only given a good ordinary education—some of them graduating at eighteen—but they also have the advantage of instruction in music if it is desired.

Connected with the convent is a home for aged and infirm coloured men and women.

In this Convent of the Holy Family there are at present sixty-eight Sisters, and twenty-six novices and six candidates. The candidates remain for six months, and if at the end of that period they still wish to continue, they become novices. The novitiate lasts two years, after which the novice takes the black veil. Even then, however, the vows only become permanent when they have been renewed ten years in succession. One must thoroughly understand the character of the coloured race to fully appreciate the sacrifice entailed by these vows of renunciation. The coloured people, as a class, are always so light-hearted and laughter-loving, so fond of gaiety and amusement, that such rigid self-denial must necessarily require even greater strength of purpose than that displayed by the white Sisters who devote their lives to religion and charity. And yet in all these years there has been only one who left the Sisterhood after taking the final vows.

### Sports and Pastimes.

#### A GOLD AND SILVER BICYCLE.

The most expensive bicycle in the world is probably owned by Mr. Emit Kieger, who lives in New York. He is an expert metallurgist, and his machine is made of gold and silver. The handle and front standards are of the precious metal, and the rest of the frame is of silver, as are all the spokes and saddle springs. The chain and sprocket wheel would not, of course, stand any wear if of either of these comparatively soft metals, so Mr. Kieger had them made of nickel, but the chain is heavily plated with silver and the sprocket wheel with gold, while the rims of the wheels are also of gold. Even the axles are gold plated, although they are naturally never seen by anyone, as they are enclosed in the hubs. What extraordinary fads they have in the land of millionaires!

#### RANJI ON THE FREE LIST.

Just before the mail left Sydney there was before the Legislative Assembly a measure entitled the "Coloured Aliens' Restriction Bill," designed to restrict the immigration of the dreaded Asiatic, and to preserve as far as possible "Australia for the Australians." One provision was to impose a tax of £100 per head on all coloured aliens desiring to land in the Colony, an entrance fee that was considered sufficiently stiff to keep out the undesirable Hindoos, Chinese, and Japanese. The Bill was in committee, and was going through as rapidly as the chairman could put the clauses when one watchful custodian of Australian sport interrupted to tell the honourable members that they were evidently forgetful of the fact that Prince Ranjitsinhji, the peerless batsman, and bright particular star of the team that was to visit them in 1897, was an Indian, and therefore would come into the category of aliens taxed £100 per head. He moved the addition of a special clause providing for Ranji's admission on the free list. The committee greeted the motion with cheers, and carried it without a dissentient voice. Excellence in sport is a sure passport to the affection of the typical Australian, who would worship a yellow, green, black or blue champion just as devoutly as he would a white one.

#### A LORD BRASSEY STORY.

The advent of Lord and Lady Brassey (says a Home paper) gave a great impetus to cycling at the Antipodes. A party from Government House, Victoria, including the Governor and Lady Brassey went on a cycling tour through Tasmania. While descending a hill one of the party, Mrs. Freeman Thomas, was thrown heavily on the road, severely injuring her arm. While primitive methods of alleviating pain were being taken, the door of a neighbouring cottage, the only one within sight, opened, and a little old woman, who was ignorant of the identity of the party, called upon the injured lady to come inside and rest. Mrs. Freeman Thomas availed herself of the invitation and remained in the cottage until the arrival of a buggy to convey her to a medical man at West Devonport township. The old woman was a Mrs. McManus, the widow of a soldier who had fought through the Crimean War, and she lived alone in her cottage, making a precarious living by dairying. For her kindly act to his daughter, Lord Brassey has granted Mrs. McManus an annuity of £50 per annum!

"BLUE BELL" OATMEAL is again in the Market, and may be obtained from All Grocers,  
WHOLESALE FROM  
J. H. HANCOCK & CO'S (Late Hood & Davidson) CALEDONIAN MILLS, DUNEDIN.

## V A R I A .

## A FREAK OF NATURE : A NEGRO BECOMES TRANSFORMED INTO A WHITE MAN.

A PHENOMENON in the shape of a white man who was originally black held a private reception of medical men and Press representatives at the Cambridge Theatre the other day. The name of this freak of nature is Simon Gabriel, and he was born at Mauritius forty-two years ago, both his parents being, according to his story, of pure negro blood. About ten years ago he was cook at the Adelaide Hospital, and had up to that time shown no signs of changing colour. He subsequently went to Mildura as cook to one of the Chaffey Brothers, and it was at the irrigation settlement that his skin first began to grow white. The process was gradual. It started with a white spot on his forehead, and spread gradually over his face. Meanwhile, the other parts of his body were beginning to show evidences of a lighter hue, and before a year had passed, much to the astonishment of his wife, he was of as light a tint as any white man in the settlement. When he returned a short time ago as a patient to the Adelaide Hospital to be treated for rheumatism he was at once recognised by his former fellow-servant as "Simon, the Black Cook." The change from black to white was not the result of any skin disease. Gabriel to-day is as healthy and as perfect a white man as may be found in Melbourne. He is well supplied with certificates and photographs, which establish his identity beyond doubt.—Melbourne Advocate.

## NOT INVITING MORE COLLISIONS.

"No, sir," said the man who had wavered. "I won't learn to ride a bicycle. I had thought of trying it, but I have just heard of a peculiar trait in the machine that caused me to change my mind."

"What's that?"

"I understand that when you first try to ride if you see anything you especially wish to avoid, you are almost certain to run into it."

"There's a great deal of truth in it."

"Well, that settles the wheel for me. I have enough trouble with bill collectors as it is."

## IT OFTEN HAPPENS SO.

"Well, friends of other days," said an old resident of a town, who had been absent for twenty years, "how are you, and how is the law? And what has become of that good boy, John, who used to dust out the corner of your office so carefully that you couldn't poke a speck of dirt out with a pin? And what has become of that bad boy, Jim, who used to skip the corner entirely?"

"Hem!" began the lawyer, clearing his throat: fairish! fairish! John was a trusty boy, wasn't he? And he's a man to be proud of!—a man to be proud of! Why, sir, he is dusting out that same corner to-day just as clean as he used to."

"And that bad boy, Jim?"

"Jim! Ah, yes. Jim—he owns the corner, together with about eight buildings on either side of it. John and I work for him."

## ANECDOTES FROM THE JOURNALS OF MR. O'NEILL DAUNT.

SOME good stories are told in the journals of Mr. O'Neill Daunt, recently published under the title "A Life Spent in Ireland." At one time Mr. Daunt was the guest of Father Burke, in whose parish one of the sanguinary tithing affrays occurred between the parsons and the Catholic people. The soldiers were called on to fire on the populace, and some persons were killed. Soon afterwards Father Burke received a Government circular inquiring the number of his flock, for the purpose of making up a census. He answered that, as he had not yet ascertained to what extent his people were thinned out on the last shooting day, he could not furnish the required information with accuracy.

When the poor law was first introduced, a Dublin beggar-woman, whom a gentleman referred to the poor-house said:

"The poor law's a grand thing for the souls of the gentlemen."

"Why so?"

"Bekaise now, when we axes for alms they only say 'Go to the poor house,' but before there was a poor-house they used to say: 'Go to the devil!'"

At a contested election in Galway a landlord named Foster sold his whole stock of votes for a good sum to each of the candidates. Having pocketed the money of both, he called all the voters together. Foster was too generous to keep all the traffic to himself.

"Boys," he exclaimed, to his expectant serfs, "I don't care a button who you vote for. I have made the most I could of you; go and sell your vote, every man of you, to the best advantage you can."

When Mr. Hemphill was canvassing Cashel he found that a party of electors, known as "commoners," numbering some thirteen or fourteen, were notoriously corrupt, and always sold their vote to the highest bidder. Their annual price was £20 per vote. Hemphill requested the priest to preach on the sin of trafficking on the franchise, and the priest complied, and denounced corrupt trafficking in votes as a mortal sin. The next day Hemphill met one of the commoners, and anxious to learn what effect the sermon had produced on these venal gentlemen, he asked the man whether he had been at Mass on the previous day.

"I was, your honour."

"Was not that sermon on bribery excellent?"

"It was an elegant sermon, your honour."

"Will it do good, do you think?"

"I think it will make the election run very close, your honour."

"How so?"

"Why, we always got £20 for a vote before we knew it was a sin; but, as his reverence says we'll be damned for it we can't for the future take less than £10."

When Lord Muskerry was dying the parson in attendance remarked that life and its vanities would soon pass away and exhorted him to repent.

"Repent! For what should I repent?" demanded the old lord. "Why, I don't remember that during my whole life I ever denied myself anything."

## LOOKING FROM THE LONELY ROCK.

THE island of St. Paul is merely a great rock in the Southern Ocean. It is the top of a volcanic mountain. There are no means of sustaining life to be found on it. The nearest inhabited land is Australia or Africa. To that ugly and desolate refuge came a boat containing nine persons—two of them women. They had food, on short allowance, for perhaps a week. In less than three days they were half insane from anxiety. Water, water, water everywhere, but no help. On the fifth day, at dawn, a brig hove to off the island. They saw her. Shouting, praying, weeping they stumbled to the beach and were rescued. It was one chance in a hundred. I'll tell you *why* some other time.

But, alas! Isn't it as bad, or even worse, on land? Look at the physical wrecks in homes and hospitals and answer me. One perishes of privation from shipwreck. A *thousand* perish of privation in the midst of plenty. It isn't food they long for, but *power to use it*—worst and deadliest of all wants.

"My food seemed to give me no strength," says one of this army of unfortunates, "and as the hopeless, starving days passed slowly by I grew weaker and weaker. By and by my legs trembled and bent under me, and I could no longer get about."

"The ailment which reduced me to this fearful condition began in the spring of 1892. At first I hardly recognised it for what we commonly call a disease. I felt tired, heavy and languid, as one often does on the approach of fine weather. I fancied it would pass away, but it did not. I lost my appetite, and only ate from habit and to keep me going. I had no pleasure in it, and no warmth or glow followed it, as happens always when one is well. No matter how light and simple the repast was, or how careful I had been to select things that would not be apt to hurt me, the result was the same. No sooner had I swallowed it than my stomach was distressed, and my chest and sides full of pain. If you will allow me so to put it, *my food appeared to strike back at me*, as though I had no right to use it,

"There was a nasty, bitter flavour in my mouth, more or less headache, and a kind of nervousness, which was new in my experience, as it was depressing and cheerless."

"Home remedies failing to help me, I consulted a doctor, but his prescriptions benefited me no more than our domestic medicines had done. My flesh and strength grew less, and I felt like one who has missed his way and looks in vain for a guide to point the road home."

"Finally I commenced attending the Leamington Hospital, and continued to do so for twelve months, but the treatment they gave me had no better effect than all the rest. You can hardly understand how weary I got of taking drugs. I turned almost with loathing from every new dose—not because of the taste, but because they deceived my hopes; they were of no use to me."

"In this state I was when, in March, 1894, a friend urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. On account of the very reasons I have mentioned, I hated to experiment with any more medicines. But I overcame this aversion (most fortunately for me) and got a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup from Mr. Judd, the chemist in Leamington, and after taking it I felt a marked and great improvement. I had no pain after eating and my food felt right, digested and gave me strength. And as I grew stronger my nerves ceased to trouble me. I can only say that by the continued use of the Syrup I got better daily and was soon as vigorous and well as ever. I have had no relapse and have every reason to think my cure a permanent one. You are welcome to publish my letter. (Signed) (Miss) Lucy Eden, Tachbrook, near Leamington, September 26th, 1895."

We hope Miss Eden's recovery may indeed prove permanent, and if it does she will find no words too strong when she speaks of the remedy which wrought it. But oh, the vast multitude who still stand, like the shipwrecked people on the island, looking for rescue—victims of that most obdurate, common and baneful of diseases, chronic dyspepsia. It is for their sakes Miss Eden kindly writes her statement, and for their sakes we print it. May it reach many of them.

Wife: John, dear, you know I have been skimping and stinting myself to be able to get a sealskin jacket. Now, I wish you would help me. John: How much do you need? Wife: The jacket is twenty pounds, and I have it all but nineteen.

The following answers are guaranteed by a Philadelphia paper to have been made at the graduation exercise of one of the leading grammar schools of Boston—"Name a fruit which has its seeds on the outside." "A seed cake." "Name six animals of the Arctic zone?" "Three polar bears and three seals." "What are the last teeth that come to a man?" "False teeth." "What is yeast?" "Yeast is a vegetable flying about in the air, hitching itself on to anything." "Name and locate the five senses." "The eyes are in the northern part of the face and the mouth in the southern." "Explain 'flinch,' and use it in a sentence." "Flinch, to shrink. Flannel flinches when it is washed."

An eight-year-old lad was asked to write out what he considered a good dinner bill of fare and here it is:—Furst Corse, mince pie. Sekond Corse, pumpkin pie and terkey. Third Corse, lemon pie, terkey, cranberries. Fourth Corse, apple pie, mince pie, chocolate cake, ice cream and plum pudding. Dessert, Pic.

"That's a brilliant son of yours," remarked the visitor; "he's been to Congress, hasn't he?" "Yes. I believe he was an inmate for a couple of years," replied old Farmer Mossback, dryly.

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