

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Two documents of great interest and importance to Catholics have been issued recently at Rome.—the one a letter from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII to Cardinal Oreglia, Dean of the Sacred College, the other a circular letter from Cardinal Jacobini to all the bishops of the Catholic Church. The letter of the Holy Father touches on two points of great moment. He dwells once again on the project so dear to his heart, and for the accomplishment of which he has already done so much—the reunion of Christendom, and especially the reconciliation of the Eastern nations with the Catholic Church; and he begs the cardinals and bishops to use “all the resources of Christian charity” to aid him in his efforts towards this great end. “Touching the reconciliation of the Eastern nations,” he writes, “and of all others separated in faith from us, we have keenly appreciated your pious wishes. We have in some sort sown the seed of a very large and very arduous harvest. God, we have every confidence, will one day bring it to ripeness—the God who has ordered His Church to embrace in its unity the whole human race, who can gather whence He lists the souls of men and lead them, while respecting the liberty of each, whithersoever He wills. Fervently implore him to vouchsafe in His goodness to lead this great multitude of men from error into the truth, and do all in your power to second our efforts with all the resources of Christian charity.” The Holy Father next makes a touching protest against the violence by which he is deprived of his just rights, and insists on the necessity of “reconstituting the Holy See under the conditions in which Divine Providence placed it,” conditions, that is, of perfect freedom and independence. “In the midst of these great undertakings,” his Holiness writes, “and through all the other duties which accompany the Apostolic charge, we feel more and more clearly every day the necessity of having the Holy See reconstituted under the conditions in which Divine Providence placed it. Our best hopes we have set on God, the avenger of His Church. Meanwhile, as long as the trials and difficulties which afflict us prevail, we shall unhesitatingly continue to complain of the violence done to the Sovereign Pontiff, and to insist on the sacred rights which constitute the supreme safeguard of our liberty.” The Holy Father will have the support of the whole Catholic world in his protest against the policy which keeps the head of the Church a prisoner in his palace, and leaves him liable to be made at any time the victim of the complications which may arise between Italy and other European powers. Cardinal Jacobini’s letter to the bishops, the text of which appears in another column, is particularly interesting. It inaugurates a three years’ preparation for an appropriate Christian closing of the present century and opening of the next. It is proposed to unite as closely as possible under one head the efforts of all, by striking acts of piety and reparation, by the publication of desirable works, by the great voice of the best daily papers, and, finally, by public demonstrations of affection for the Roman Pontiff. There can be no doubt that the celebration will be unique in the history of Christianity and will afford striking evidence of the unity, vigour, and vitality of the Catholic Church. Catholics the world over will sincerely hope and pray that the great Pope, who has left so deep a mark on the latter half of the nineteenth century may be spared to take part in this imposing Jubilee of the Church.

We have already referred very fully to the insidious attempt recently made to introduce sectarianism into the State schools of Victoria by means of the apparently harmless School Paper.

Thanks to the wise and prompt action of Archbishop Carr that attempt has for the present at least been frustrated. A source of similar danger to those Catholic children who may be compelled to attend the State schools has been found to

exist in New South Wales in connection with a number of the school libraries. These libraries are now established in the vast majority of the schools, and as might be expected they are very eagerly availed of by most of the pupils. The selection of the library is usually left to the teacher, and it is found that in a large number of cases books having a most pronounced anti-Catholic bias are chosen, and circulated indiscriminately. In the larger centres, where the Catholics have schools of their own, this would not so much matter, but in many parts of the country there are still to be found numbers of children who, owing to the absence of Catholic schools, must attend the public schools, and it is in these country districts that the evil referred to is most glaring. Here is a specimen of the character of the literature available to the children in some of these country schools. It is an extract from the letter of “An Indignant Catholic Parent” (who writes from a country district) to the *Sydney Freeman*:—“In this library a copy of the *Leisure Hour* (1893) has the impress of anti-Catholicism throughout, asserting amongst other things that ‘Popery has failed hitherto to make any progress among the pure Welsh because they read and know their Bibles too well.’ The *Quiver* has a story of the Spanish Armada, by the Rev. T. Dwyer, M.A., one passage from which will suffice:—‘But the answer given for its (the Armada’s) defeat. . . was the justice of God. . . in vouchsafing His guidance and help in support of the Protestant faith against the bigotry and idolatrous superstition of Romanism.’ The *Silver Links Annual* (1893): ‘What shall we learn from Luther’s life? To be strong in faith, and have nothing to do with Romish error and superstition,’ etc. This periodical is from the London Sunday-school Union, and pronouncedly Protestant in every line. The library contains also a number of the Religious Tract Society’s publications, goody-goody and harmless in their way; but our schools are supposed to be non-sectarian.” It may be said that the children are not forced to read these books, and that if Catholic children do not like them they can leave them alone. The point is, however, as the indignant parent points out, that the schools are supposed to be non-sectarian, and it is not fair that Catholic children should be compelled to bring themselves into odium by refusing to make use of these libraries. What an outcry there would be if a Catholic teacher in any of the State schools took it into his head to stock his library with distinctively Catholic books.

### THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

Fighting still continues on the Indian frontier and as far as can be seen from the Press cables there is nothing to indicate that the end is yet near. According to the best authorities this war, which threatens to be a sufficiently serious one, is due purely and simply to an outbreak of religious fanaticism. The mountaineers of the North-West frontier have always chafed under British rule. English government might be wise and good, but to them it meant stopping their daring raids into the plains, putting an end to their exciting tribal wars, and even preventing the plundering of the caravan and camel train. The tribesmen of the hills loved and lived by these exploits, and they hated the rule of the Christian that took away from them what was the very salt of their life. They would have risen long ago and tried to throw off the galling yoke, but there seemed no chance of success. The enemy was too strong, and even brave men would have struggled in vain against the iron power of the stranger. It was the will of God that for the time at least, the unbeliever should prevail, and the children of the Prophet had no other alternative but to more or less quietly submit. Suddenly, however, came news from distant Turkey that the Crescent was once more victorious, that a Sultan had arisen who was invincible, who was scattering his enemies like chaff before the wind, and who was at last able to treat Christians as they deserved. If the other children of the Prophet had conquered in a distant land why should not they too be victorious. The Almighty will had changed, the hour of destiny had arrived, and it was the duty of the faithful to take advantage of their opportunity. They need not stop to think of consequences for God was with them, and what do consequences matter then? Accordingly

they rose, and in a short time the valleys of North-West India were swarming with angry tribesmen ready to strike a determined blow for their old freedom to raid, plunder, and fight. The whole thing is the direct outcome of the weak and vacillating policy of England on the Turco-Greek question. Had the Sultan been forbidden to massacre the Armenians or to invade and conquer Greece, the Indian frontier rising would never have occurred. If it had been known in India that England had humiliated and coerced the Sultan, the Mahomedans would have been more than ever sure that destiny was against them, and that nothing could be done but to wait patiently till a more fortunate hour for Islam should arrive. As it is, the Indian Empire is perfectly safe, and the British are of course bound to win in the end, but not without incurring severe loss and very heavy trouble and expense.

#### THE UNION LABEL.

It has long been recognised that the question as to whether goods shall be made under sweat-shop conditions, or under conditions which permit the development of all that is best in the workers, and which are undoubtedly the best conditions for society as a whole, really depends upon the consumers and not upon the producers. If the general body of consumers are determined to have goods of "the cheap and nasty" stamp, they are playing right into the hands of the sweater, for these goods can only be produced under conditions which mean the degradation and brutalisation of the great mass of those producing them. On the other hand, if consumers are prepared to refuse to buy goods for the production of which a fair wage has not been paid, they will deal the sweater a fatal blow and he will soon find his occupation gone. A simple but effective device for enabling humane consumers to give effect to their wishes in this direction has been adopted in the United States in the form of what is known as the union label, and it is now in very extensive use all over that country. The history of the origin of the label is extremely interesting. According to a writer in the *North American Review* it originated with the cigarmakers, who used it at first on the Pacific Coast in the later seventies as a means of protection against Chinese industry, which was flooding the Californian markets with cigars and threatening to drive the white cigarmakers to starvation wages in order to compete with it. The feeling against the Chinese was particularly strong just then, and an appeal was made to the smoking public on aesthetic and sanitary, as well as ethical, grounds. Men were urged not to purchase goods made by leprous Chinese under all sorts of unhealthful conditions, but instead to buy the products of well paid white citizens employed at living wages in decent shops. To distinguish the cigars made by the white workmen from those made by the Chinese the local Cigarmakers' Union issued a label, a strip of blue paper bearing the union seal, which was pasted around the cigar-box after the fashion of the revenue stamp. The label was welcomed by the manufacturer, because with the public state of mind on the Chinese question its use meant increased sales of his wares. The device of the Californian cigarmakers was so successful that it was adopted by the International Cigarmakers' Union at its next convention, and its use has extended gradually until now "blue-label" cigars are common all over the country. The Cigarmakers' Union issues on an average about twenty million blue labels annually. These labels are given on demand to any manufacturer who complies with the rules of the union as to wages and hours of labour. Besides indicating that the goods were made by members of a trade-union receiving fair wages, the union label is usually considered a guarantee that the article on which it appears was made in a factory complying with the factory laws, and not in a sweat-shop or tenement. The new movement spread very rapidly and the labels have now been adopted by more than twenty of the national trade unions of America. The hatters were the first to follow the example of the cigarmakers and to adopt a label to distinguish the hats made in "fair" shops from those made in "unfair" establishments. The National Garment Workers' Union followed suit, and within the past five or six years labels have been adopted by bakers, tuck-makers, iron-molders, shoemakers, coopers, beer-brewers, horse-shoe-makers, wagon-makers, broom-makers, collar-and-cuff-makers, makers of cosmetic sardines, and a number of other trades. Of course it is necessary that there should be some guarantee that the label is genuine and in most cases the law has come to the rescue by taking direct cognisance of the union label. Nearly every State in the Union where goods are made by organised workmen, or where such goods are sold, has passed special laws protecting union labels from counterfeits and imitations. In some States the labels are registered and protected under the laws regulating trade-marks. It can certainly be claimed that the union label, to use a hackneyed expression, meets "a felt want." It supplies a satisfactory guarantee that the articles are what they are represented to be—made under fair conditions, and enables sympathetic consumers to do their share towards improving the conditions under which workmen are employed. It has this advantage moreover, that, unlike the boycott, it is constructive and not destructive in its operation. It operates by building up the fair employer's trade

instead of tearing down the unfair man's business, and thus is not in any way open to the charge of being tyrannous or oppressive. It furnishes a valuable means for educating public opinion in favour of the workers and for making it to the interest of the employer to see that the conditions under which his workmen are employed are just and fair.

Two venerable old fallacies that have done duty in many an anti-Catholic campaign, are being slowly but surely pulverised by the hard logic of facts EXPLODED. The one is the charge that the Church "keeps the people in ignorance," and the other, that she is the enemy of science and opposed to all scientific progress. The triumphant successes of the Catholic schools and colleges in Ireland—be-nighted, "priest-ridden" Ireland—which we chronicled the other day, supply an effective answer to the first. And what is taking place in Ireland in this connection is but a sample of what is taking place in almost every country in the world. Our own New Zealand is no exception, and our Protestant fellow-colonists can easily see this for themselves by simply looking around. The country is studded with Catholic schools, erected and maintained at Catholics' sole expense, and wherever these have been granted the right of Government inspection they have more than held their own with the better-equipped and highly subsidised State schools. In a few weeks the civil service, matriculation, and other public examinations will be held, and the published results will demonstrate how very hard our good Sisters and Christian Brothers are working to "keep the people in ignorance." As to the second charge, the grand International Catholic Scientific Congress which has just been held at Fribourg, and particulars of which appear in another column, effectually disposes of that. Though the Congress included a mere fraction of the leading Catholic scientists of the world, yet there were nearly 700 members present. Moreover, the Congress was really "international," showing that Catholic devotion to science is not confined to any one country or people. In addition to a numerous body of French and German savants, there was also a large number of Belgians, a Spanish and Italian element, not a few Hungarians and Poles, five professors from the United States, with such other leaders of American Catholic thought as Mgr. O'Connell and Dr. Zahm, and the chiefs or representatives of half a dozen of the principal Catholic colleges of England and Ireland. More than three hundred papers were read on questions connected with religion, philosophy, law, economy, sociology, history, philology, mathematics, physics, natural philosophy, biology, medicine, anthropology, and Christian art. All the burning questions of the day, scientific, theological, political, and social, were fully and frankly discussed, and the gathering is pronounced, by common consent, to be one of the most remarkable of its kind ever held. It affords striking proof of the Catholicity of the Church, and of the fact that she is the warm friend of true progress and genuine enlightenment.

The special correspondents are beginning to feel ODDS AND ENDS, their way towards the Yukon. The representative of the *Chronicle*, after a visit to Dyea and Slegway, sends home a terrible description of the scenes along the line of route. At least 7000 men and 2000 animals have become blocked between the sea and the summit of the pass, a distance of eighteen miles. Hundreds more are arriving daily, thus adding to the struggling mob, and inextricable confusion prevails. The trail is impassable from boulders, bog-holes, and torrents. The route is strewn with dead horses and piles of stores and discarded impediments, the whole scene suggesting the retreat of a defeated army. There has been considerable suffering already and much discouragement. Many men are abandoning the struggle and selling their outfits, and are returning home. Again, he declares that "the interested boomers of the Slegway route are criminally responsible." He repeats that there is "a nefarious conspiracy between the press, the outfitters, and the steamship companies." It is an iniquitous business, and thousands are being lured to their ruin. Finally, he says the reports of the gold discoveries have been wildly exaggerated. On the other hand, we have the opinion of a far more responsible observer, the Dominion Land Surveyor, who officially reports that seventy millions of gold are in sight. He himself "panned 595 dollars from a single pan of dirt, which he selected in handfuls here and there in order to make an average of a rich streak." Dyea, visited by the *Chronicle* correspondent, is 700 miles from Klondyke, and, as Mr. de Wint expresses it in the *Westminster*, "a Brighton excursionist would scarcely be regarded as an authority on Corsica." Mr. Ogilvie, in his capacity as Dominion Surveyor, has spent seven consecutive years on the Yukon, Stewart, and Pelly rivers, and is an accepted authority upon Alaska and the British N. W. Territory.

Some of our High Church friends (says the *London Tablet*) are displaying symptoms of uneasiness regarding the very

## TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

curious company into which they are brought by the Pan-Anglo-American Conference. A writer in the *Church Times* thinks that the action of the Anglican bishops in patronising little schisms is simply ridiculous, and points out the very shady auspices under which these new communions originated. Certainly the number of adherents is not, as yet, promising. In the whole of Italy the old (or new) Catholics can boast of but seven clergymen, and 1,000 communicants. Spain has a live Bishop, Signor Cabrera, and 1,170 communicants "of a Presbyterian type." The *Church Times* writer says the only Bishop who really believes in these people is my Lord of Salisbury, in whom, by the way, certain other schismatics, Jansenists, to wit, do not believe. The attempts to convert the Pope, and his spiritual subjects, to that Anglicanism which hopes to be "the Church of the future," can hardly be taken seriously. The *Church Times* itself is not quite happy over the matter, but takes comfort from the fact that the Lambeth Conference is not authoritative. Perhaps some one, say Mr. Brinckman, or Mr. Lacy, or Mr. Lunn will kindly tell us who, or what is authoritative in the Church of England? The Lambeth bishops "do not attempt to put forward any statement as authoritative or definite." Well, we should think not. Who on earth would pay any attention if they did? And if the whole of the Anglican bishops are unable to speak the mind, or utter the voice, of the Anglican communion, who is able?

A patriotic Spanish-American, living in Massachusetts, has issued a pamphlet in reply to a woman writer who invoked the wrath of heaven upon Spain because it permits bull-fights. The pamphlet is uncomfortable reading for Americans. Bull-fighting begins to look like a very harmless amusement (says *Ave Maria*) when contrasted with the murders, prize-fights, lynchings, negro-burnings, and moral outrages which are the abundant salt of our daily newspapers; and only the other day another attempt to introduce Rugby football in Mexico, a bull-fighting country, was opposed with horror. It certainly is true that people of Spanish blood sometimes annoy bulls, but it must be admitted that they have a livelier sense of the sanctity of human life than we have. The feminine critic of Spain makes it very clear that in her case, as in perhaps most other cases, anti-Spanish criticism springs from anti-Catholic feeling; and that the assailants of Spain are mostly bigots who need no refutation. As one of our philosophers says: "It may be a lecture vexatious, but I don't consider it enny disgrace tew be bit bi a dog."

Notwithstanding the misrepresentations of the Rev. Mr. Baron, Madagascar at the present rate of progress will be entirely Catholic in a few years. No more wonderful missionary success has been recorded during the present century than that achieved within the last ten years by the Jesuit Fathers in this immense island off the African coast. In his "History of Catholic Missions during the Nineteenth Century," published three years ago, Pere Louvet estimated the Catholic population at 100,000, and hoped for an immense increase when the devoted missionaries were able to make their way among the docile tribes of the South. But since the publication of this remarkable book a great change has come over the country. At that time the Protestant missionaries in Madagascar had succeeded in making a semi-pagan, semi-Protestant faith the official religion of the court, and large numbers of the natives had felt constrained to embrace it. Since then the Queen has been deposed and a fair field has been opened to the missionaries of all Churches alike. The results so far have been extraordinary. Everywhere the people are flocking to the Jesuit Fathers; Catholic churches are springing up from the ground as if by magic; Catholic schools are being established in all directions, and the greatest zeal is being displayed for the greater glory of God by the good missionaries and the hosts of converts they are making every day.

The special correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who has been in Dublin during the Royal visit, writing to that paper, says:—"Their Royal Highnesses have become thoroughly at home during their stay, so much so that they hope to come to Ireland before long. They have been struck by the absence of any display of political feeling by any section of the Dublin people, and that even the mild criticism of the popular newspapers has been good humoured and free from discourtesy. Such, for instance, as the lines which appeared in the *Daily Nation* the other day, in which the supposed writer is describing his impressions of the country in a rhymed letter to his mother. The verses caused much amusement at the Vice-regal Lodge, especially these stanzas:—

It may be too early to tell, mamma,  
But I fancy that after a spell, mamma,  
I'll stand in good grace,  
With this sensitive race.  
For Lord Morris is coaching me well, mamma.

Their language I'm learning to spake, mamma,  
And, though my beginnings are wake, mamma,  
I can ask for a pogue  
In an illigant brogue,  
But of course it is all for your sake, mamma.

And truly 'twould please you to see, mamma,  
A crowd of them glad as could be, mamma,  
When one day in the park  
They heard me remark  
"Begorra accushla machree," mamma.

## Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 22, 1897.

St. Joseph's Church was filled with an appreciative audience on Monday night, when Mr. Robert Parker gave a recital on the new organ. The programme was of such a kind as to test the quality of the instrument, and the unanimous opinion was that it proved to be equal in every way to the high expectations formed as to its capacity. The instrumental items were Handel's "Water music" and an aria in F, a Mozart Romanza in B-flat, Rossini's "La Carita" (arranged by Smart), an "Allegro Grazioso" (Tours). Madame Carlton gave a splendid rendering of "With verdure clad," "My beloved spake," and "Inflamatus" (from Rossini's "Stabat Mater"). Being assisted in the latter by the choir. The concluding item of the programme was the "Hallelujah Chorus" (from "The Messiah"), which was done full justice to by the choir. The recital was a musical treat, and duly appreciated by the large audience. Mr. H. H. McCardell conducted with his usual ability.

A letter was received during the week from the Very Rev. Father Devoy, who arrived in Sydney after a rather rough passage. When writing, he was the guest of the Very Rev. Father Rennetel of St. Patrick's. Among the many friends whom he met was the Very Rev. Father Aubrey, formerly of Canterbury, who was about to leave for New Caledonia on important business. Father Devoy and Father McKenna were to leave this week for a trip to the Blue Mountains and will leave later on for Melbourne.

About the end of next month, after the the Archbishop's return from Australia there will be ordination at Meane when three students will be raised to the priesthood, viz., Revs. J. O'Connell and Fay (Canterbury) and Rev. McDonnell (Grey-mouth). The two former are already sub-deacons, and the latter deacon. It is understood that other students will at the same time receive deacon's order.

The social given to the choirs of St. Mary of the Angels' and St. Joseph's Churches was a very enjoyable affair there being upwards of 120 persons present. Songs were contributed by Miss Sullivan, Madam Carlton, and Mr. W. Ross. Mr. J. Kearsley presided at the piano and played the dance music. An excellent supper was provided, the arrangements in connection therewith being under the superintendence of Miss Rigg. The supper room was very prettily decorated and reflected much credit on the members of the choir to whom the part of the work was entrusted.

Petone is a township situated a few miles outside Wellington, and is not known for the beauty of the surroundings or any natural qualifications which would bring it under the notice of the outside world. It rejoices in railway workshops, a woollen factory, meat works and a couple of minor industries, and has been content to go on in its own uneventful way without notice from the rest of New Zealand. It has, however, suddenly sprung into prominence, not through the discovery of a gold mine or a petroleum spring in the vicinity, but in consequence of a difference of opinion which has arisen between a member of the Borough Council and the remainder of that body. The member in question is of the female persuasion, and has set about reforming the habits of her fellow members. At a meeting of the Works Committee of the Council, held some evenings ago, a couple of members, while engaged in solving some knotty municipal problem—say, whether a new kerbstone should be placed at the entrance to a burgess' backyard—had recourse to that noxious weed which Raleigh had the bad taste to introduce into Ireland. The councillor in petticoats strongly objected to the fumes of nicotine and opened the door to let the unpleasant odour escape. The draft thus created was too much for some of the other members, who in the most ungallant manner closed the door. When the lady member again attempted to give egress to the nicotine fumes, she was prevented by some of the members, and so she was perforce compelled to run the risk of being partially poisoned, or else leave the chamber and the business to her opponents. It is evident that many of the Petone councillors are so far behind the times as to harbour the idea that a woman is not an acquisition to their body, and have adopted a scheme of "smoking" her out. According to the councillor's own statement she appealed to the chairman to know if any person "above the grade of a hog would be so cowardly as to poison the chamber with tobacco smoke." The chairman was sympathetic, but the meeting was not, and one of the councillors, who hails from a land where women's rights are not recognised, intimated that if the lady were to stay she would have to put up with the smoke nuisance. In reply to this she said that when elected to a seat at the Council she expected to have the company of gentlemen, not hogs. The Mayor requested her to withdraw this expression, which she did in true womanly style by apologising to the genus swine for comparing them to the bipeds who compose the Council. The incident then closed, but it has served to bring modest little Petone into rival notoriety with far-famed Onehunga, and it is evident we will hear of it anon.

## Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

'98.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I thoroughly endorse the sentiment expressed in your correspondent, John T. Lynch's, letter in last issue. The history of the '98 struggle is fraught with much glory and not a little sadness—glory in the exalted patriotism and sublime disregard of self which actuated the leaders thereof, and sadness in the frustration of their hopes and the bitterness of their fate. That the centenary of this great national event will pass over, at least in the leading cities of New Zealand, without full and ample recognition on the part of Irishmen of all stations, creeds, and denominations there is no reason whatever to suppose. Quite the opposite, indeed. The Irishmen of Auckland are, I notice with pleasure, already up and doing; good luck to them, they always are when anything is to be done calculated to redound to the honour of the old land. Dunedin as yet has given no indication of vitality in the matter; but I am sure it will not be backward in doing its part. It would, I think, be only in keeping with the fitness of things that any local movement in this direction should, in the first instance, emanate from the Hibernian Society. Therefore, I would respectfully suggest to the members of that body the advisableness of taking the initiatory step. I hold it is none too soon if the movement is to be made at all worthy of the historic occasion. The commemoration could take the form of a grand national concert, or social, or both; however, this is only a matter of detail and could be arranged later on. The practicability of holding it conjointly with the St. Patrick's Day celebration, to avoid the possibility of the one clashing with the other, may be also worthy of consideration. Once set the movement going in whatever direction may be decided upon, and I am confident it would be taken up with enthusiasm by Irishmen of all classes, and made a great. He was fortunate in securing Mr. Alexander Frew, of Temuka, as contractor, with Mr. E. Hall to do the brickwork. He could not succeed.—I am, etc.,

South Dunedin.

P. E. NOLAN.

### ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, GALWAY.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Kindly insert in the columns of your valuable journal the enclosed list of subscribers towards the "Restoration of St. Patrick's Church," Galway, a copy of which, together with draft for the amount has been forwarded to the very Rev. P. Dooley, P.P., Galway. Permit me to thank you, Sir, for supplying me gratuitously with copies of the "Appeal" for this good work which appeared in the TABLET of June 25 last, and in anticipation for inserting this communication, and the truly noble hearted subscribers for their liberal response to that "Appeal."—I am, yours etc.,

Christchurch, October 23, 1897.

E. O'CONNOR.

Names and amounts of subscribers for the "Restoration of St. Patrick's Church," Galway — Mr Michael Quinn, Temuka, £1 1s; John O'Halloran, Glentui, £1 1s; Patrick Burke, Christchurch, £1; E. O'Connor, Christchurch, £1; Michael O'Malley, Christchurch, 10s; Miss Kate Burke, Christchurch, 10s; Thos. Duffy, Christchurch, 10s; Thos. Hyatt, Christchurch, 10s; Puck Flora, Christchurch, 5s; Michael McCue, Eyreton, 5s; Thos. Cassidy, Loburn, 5s; Thomas Cassidy, Glentui, 5s; Patrick English, Glentui, 5s; W. H. Grant, Eyreton, 2s 6d; Mark Killoran, Glentui, 2s 6d; Charles Fitzpatrick, Bulcaru, 2s 6d; Mrs. Ford, Christchurch, 2s 6d; Mrs. Nolan, Christchurch, 2s 6d; Mr. T. Kelly, Christchurch, 2s 6d; Dan Mafur, Christchurch, 2s 6d; and Michael Fitzgibbon, Loburn, 2s. —Total, £8 6s 6d.

### THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

UP TO DATE.

"Under the spreading chestnut tree,  
The village smithy stands;  
The smith a mighty man is he,  
With large and sinewy hands;  
And the muscles of his brawny arms  
Are strong as iron bands."

His hair, once black, is turned quite grey,  
His face is worn and sad;  
His brow is furrowed deep with care,  
He knows the times are bad,  
And fears his business soon will go,  
Because the wheel's a fad.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,  
His bellows used to blow;  
You heard him swing his heavy sledge  
With measured beat and slow;  
But now a stillness haunts the place  
Where the horse was wont to go.

And children, wheeling home from school,  
Glance through the open door;  
They see no more the flaming forge,  
Nor hear the bellows roar,  
And wonder at the empty shop,  
So full of life before.

Yet, when on Sunday in his pew  
He thinks of all his woes,  
He cannot help but count the wheel  
Foremost among his foes,  
But something in the parson's prayer  
Relieves the tear that flows.

The sermon treats on bicycles,  
Their influence good and bad—  
A grand and mighty factor  
For health of lass and lad;  
And to his daughter in the choir  
The smith ne'er looked so glad.

Straightway next day his sign of shoe  
Is changed to that of wheel;  
And scorchers riding by that way,  
A punctured tyre to heal,  
Seldom would find a busier man  
In all the commonweal.

### THAT MASTERFUL YANKEE.

THE writings of Mark Twain are full of instruction as well as humour. Possibly you have read that wonderful story of his called "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court." The hero is a skilled mechanic, the foreman of a great factory in America. He is accidentally killed, as we would say; but, instead of getting his body deposited in the grave, as happens to the most of us, he comes to life again, and finds himself at the Court of King Arthur in England in the sixth century, 1,300 years before he was born. That was a time of deep ignorance and superstition; people were but children then. So with his knowledge and his nineteenth century training he soon becomes master of everybody and everything. He controls the Government and runs the whole country—exactly as a college professor would be superior to all the children if he should take it into his head to join a class at a parish school. Now let us see what this idea may mean to you or to me.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. James Murphy of 49, Townsend Street, Dublin (present address 5, Synnot Row, Synnot Place, Lower Dorset Street) had a severe attack of rheumatic fever and was under treatment at the Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital for three months. Then he left the hospital, but not the man he was before the disease fell upon him. Afterwards he was never free from it. For a while he would be comparatively well, then down on his back again. It would depend on the weather and other circumstances, you see.

Of his worst times he speaks in this way: "My ankles and feet were hot and painful, and would often swell to three or four times their natural size. Occasionally the pain extended to the hips, and I had to be swathed in wadding from the thighs down to the ankles. In this way — now able to get about and now confined to my bed — I suffered for over seventeen years. The joints of my fingers and toes became displaced, or seemed to be so."

We don't need to point out what a cripple this sort of thing makes of a man. If he were wounded and torn in battle or by machinery he couldn't be worse off. Yet the number of people thus disabled is immense, and while rheumatism is peculiarly the disease of adults and other persons, the young (even children) do not escape it. If the disease were only understood—but let us not get ahead of our story.

"At Christmas, 1890," continues Mr. Murphy, "I had a dreadful attack, and was confined to bed for seventeen weeks."

This took him clear through the rest of the winter and one month of spring up to the first of May. What a dreary, miserable season it must have been! There is no merry Christmas or jolly coming of the buds on the trees for a man in that situation. Still, it might have been prevented if he had known then what he found out later.

"All this time, he goes on, "I was in the greatest agony. I couldn't move myself in bed, and finally got so bad I couldn't lift my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed like a baby. Night after night I got no sleep, and often wished myself dead. As for work, I thought I should never do a stroke again. The doctor who attended me gave me medicines, but I seemed none the better for them. I had long since lost all faith in rubbing oils and embrocations; I had spent pounds for them without benefit.

"One day, whilst still suffering great pain, I came upon a book telling how cases like mine had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Not knowing what else to do I bought a bottle of Mr. Mannin, the chemist in Brunswick street. After taking this medicine a day or two I had less pain, and I was able to leave my bed, and fourteen days later I had not an ache or a pain of any kind, and got back to my work. Since that time—now two and a half years ago—I have had no return of my old complaint. I never felt better in my life than I do now, and I thank God that I ever heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup. You are at liberty to publish my statement. I have been in the employment of Mr. Robinson, coal merchant, for the past ten years. Yours truly (signed), James Murphy, Dublin, June 23, 1893."

The mysterious American at King Arthur's Court was powerful because of his knowing what nobody else knew. Had Mr. Murphy known years before that rheumatism is caused by impurity of the blood, and that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it, he could have defied and banished that agonising ailment. We print these facts in order that his present knowledge may also be everybody's knowledge.

The late Father Kneipp left his property to his lifetime friend, Pastor Stuckle, in Mindelheim, cutting off his relatives without even the proverbial shilling. The management of his famous institution at Woerrishofen he entrusted to his lieutenant, who has hitherto represented him in its conduct—Prior Reste.

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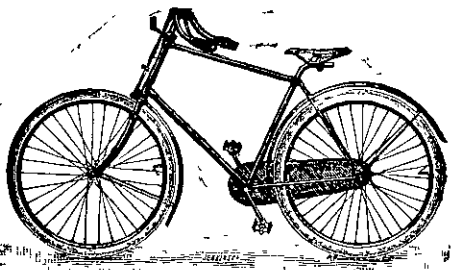
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"ROME. 17th August, 1889.—His Holiness gave most graciously his Apostolic Blessing to all who will devoutly use St. Joseph's Prayer Book.—† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc."

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## Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE yearly collection, which is made in the various churches throughout the diocese of Christchurch for the Mount Magdala Asylum, promises to produce very satisfactory results. This collection is always made on the first Sunday in October. So far only a few returns are in. These, however, indicate that a generous response is being made to the appeal on behalf of the institution. The contributions at the Pro-Cathedral amounted to £25, at St. Mary's to £10, and at Geraldine to £6. The little parish of Darfield has come most generously to the front in the matter. In addition to contributing £6 in cash, sheep to the value of nearly £100 have been given to the asylum by farmers in the district. Mr. John Barrett gave twenty-five sheep of a superior breed. Mr. O'Malley, sheep to the value of £20; Mr. Clinton, twenty-five sheep; Mr. Donovan, five sheep; Mr. Holmes, the same number, and Mr. Knight, forty-one sheep. Mr. James Gill, as his share in the good work, undertook to drive the sheep, without charge, to Mount Magdala. As there are one hundred and thirty women who require to be fed and clothed in the institution, it will be readily understood that this generous effort of the Catholic people to support this refuge for the poor outcasts of society is not uncalled for. It is to be hoped that the example of the farmers of Darfield will stimulate the liberality of other settlers in Canterbury.

A dispensation to open in this city a female branch of the H.A.C.B.S. has been granted, and Brothers G.J. Sellars and P. Burke have been deputed to conduct the opening ceremony. In connection with the movement a preliminary meeting will shortly be held, and in about a week afterwards the branch will be opened. A good number of ladies have intimated their intention of becoming members by signing the requisition, and it would be an advantage to Brothers Sellars and Burke if all others who wish to join would send in their names a few days before the time fixed for the inauguration of the lodge.

On the 19th inst. the usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Literary Society was held in the studio of Mr. J. Madden, who is an artist and also a member of the Society. The present president, Mr. I. Von Gottfried, on assuming office, inaugurated a departure from the Society's general custom, which is to hold all meetings in the usual meeting room, and in place of this practice he has had at least one meeting every three or four weeks held at a member's home. So far, two socials have been held at the president's house, and one at Mr. Madden's. This departure has become very popular among members, and the gathering in question, which was largely attended, broke up only about two hours beyond the ordinary closing time. Punctually at 8 p.m. the president opened the meeting in the usual manner, and the minutes were read and confirmed. What little business was on the board was soon despatched, and the official meeting was closed in the usual style. He then vacated the chair, and he himself and the members present became the guests of Mr. Madden. Mr. F. Harvey, a visiting member of St. Mary's Catholic Club, gave an interesting account of an event in his life, that of an apparition of a relative at the moment of her death. Messrs H. and F. Hollow gave several musical numbers on the guitar and the mandolin. Mr. McRae, a flute solo, and Mr. Deolan a reading. Various other items were given, interspersed with games of cards and other amusements. Mr. Madden also amused an attentive circle by showing them his sketches and finished pictures of New Zealand Lake, mountain, and other scenery. Light refreshments were handed round, after which a series of speeches were made on the Literary Society. The speakers who were Messrs F. Milner, S. Crooke, W. Holland, F. Cooper, J. Madden, F. Harvey, and the president, sketched the history of the Society. They spoke of the many vicissitudes through which it had passed of the various presidents, officers, patrons, meeting places, and of its extraordinary vitality. Reference was also made to its library, the bulk of which is due to the generosity of the late Mr. A. J. White. Votes of thanks were passed to the musicians, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the host, Mr. Madden. The gathering then dispersed.

### NEW CONVENT AT TEMUKA.

(From our own correspondent.)

Temuka, October 25, 1897.

FOR some time past the Rev. Father Fauvel, our beloved pastor, has been viewing with a sore heart the dilapidated habitation of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and, indeed, he had very good reason, for it is long since it became a hardship to dwell in it. For some two years he has been scheming how to bring his object about, and at length a few months ago he resolved to personally canvass the parish to see what assistance was forthcoming, with the result that he obtained about £800 in promises. With this encouragement he, with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Hall, of Timaru, at once prepared the plans and specifications, and through his feeling appeals he soon had sufficient money in hand to warrant calling tenders. He was fortunate in securing Mr. Alexander Frew, of Temuka, as contractor, with Mr. E. Hall to do the brickwork. He could not have been more fortunate in this respect, as they will do the work in the very best manner without any clerk of work. Of course, Father Fauvel would fill this office, as he did when building St. Joseph's Church.

The convent, when built, will be a handsome two-storey building of brick, on a concrete foundation. It will be nearly square, being 11ft long by 39ft wide, each storey being 11ft from floor to ceiling, with a 6ft verandah around the north and east sides. On the ground floor will be six rooms, with a six feet passage giving access to them. Their dimensions will be as follows:—Community room, 16ft. by 15ft.; parlour, 15ft. by 12ft.; music-room, 15ft. by

10ft.; dining-room, 16ft by 15ft.; kitchen, 18ft. by 13ft.; store-room, 14ft. by 6ft. and a pantry, 8ft. by 8ft. Upstairs there will be two large rooms, 18ft. by 16ft. and two other rooms, 16ft. by 15ft. and 16ft. by 13ft. respectively, separated by a 6ft. passage, with wardrobes built in at each end of it. There will also be a bath-room 8ft. by 8ft., and dressing-room 8ft. by 5ft. upstairs. There will be seven fireplaces, four downstairs and three upstairs. Eaves will project 12 inches, and will be supported by cantilever blocks, and the lower storey will be finished off with a string course over the verandah. Adjoining the store-room on the north side is to be erected a neat little chapel, 14ft. by 12ft. The west end, where the altar is to be, will be octagon-shaped, with three Gothic windows. The door is also of the Gothic style of architecture, and when finished it will be a pretty little chapel. It is the gift of Mrs. Doyle, who also gave £30 to the main building fund, and will cost £70 10s. The outbuildings of the convent consist of a wash-house, with copper, 12ft. by 10ft. and coal-house, 10ft. by 6ft. and all are included in the contract. The amount of the contract is: Convent, £795; chapel, £70 10s; total, £865 10s; but the bricks and some other materials, etc., are found, so that the total cost will be over £1000.

The foundation-stone was laid, on the 17th inst., by the Very Rev. Father Cummings, when there were present, in addition to the local clergy, Fathers Bowers (Geraldine) and Tabman (Timaru), an apology for absence being received from the Rev. Father Renault (Waimate). The day was very unpleasant, but still there was a very large gathering, and the proceedings were enlivened by the excellent playing of the Temuka Brass Band. In response to an eloquent and pointed appeal by the Vicar-General, over £80 was subscribed as the stone collection. The subscriptions already received, including the foundation-stone offering, amount to nearly £600, and nearly £300 has yet to come in.

Thus, ere long, the Rev. Father Fauvel will have the happiness to see completed the eighth work in building since his sojourn in the parish—St. Joseph's Church, St. Mary's Church (Pleasant Point), Church at Geraldine, St. Joseph's presbytery (Temuka), convent and school, Kerrytown, enlarging and improving convent and school at Temuka, and, last but not least, new convent at Temuka. Several minor works have also been done. What I have mentioned needs no encomium. The rev. gentleman has spent thousands of pounds in the parish, and to do that he has lived the life of a hermit. He has performed the lowliest of works, and even been his own groom, and with the ordinary support he has received from the parish he could have done but little. He is beloved by non-Catholics as is none of their own, as is evidenced by the fact of the support he has received from them in his latest project, and it is a common prayer that God may long spare him to the parish.

## Sunday Corner.

SORROW'S REFUGE.

Alas! my soul was one great gaping wound,  
Which gentle speeches soothed but did not heal;  
For, when the sweetness of their power was spent,  
Still did the bitterness of what before  
Lay hidden deep, send forth its cruel sting.  
Then pleasure came, as mender of all ills,  
And, while she tarried, sought to veil the past.  
But she soon took her flight, and on my soul  
Left stamped the hollowness of earthly joy.  
Weary and suffering from a wound so deep,  
I cast myself at my Creator's feet,  
And there, with simple faith as of a child,  
Be-ought Him to make sound my troubled soul.  
When lo! He raised me up wondrously strong  
In spirit. My tormenting pang had passed;  
And in its stead, borne thence by mystic rays,  
Shot from the radiance of His tender love,  
God's peace now reigns.

MARGARET MANSFIELD WALSH.

TRUST.

Father! the cross is heavy that I bear,  
With grief and care;  
Oh, lift the burden, for I am not strong,  
The way is long;  
The path is steep; like one bereft of sight,  
Without the light  
To guide my path, I stumble and I grope  
Without a hope.

Where art thou, Lord? I look with yearning eyes  
Beyond the skies;  
Lo! the clouds part—the sun shines bright and clear;  
"Child, I am here!  
Hast thou no faith? Why didst thou not believe?  
Can I deceive?  
Give me thy hand; remember that thou must  
Thy Father trust!"

HENRY COYNE.

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.

"BLUE BELL" OATMEAL Is again in the Market, and may be obtained from all Grocers.

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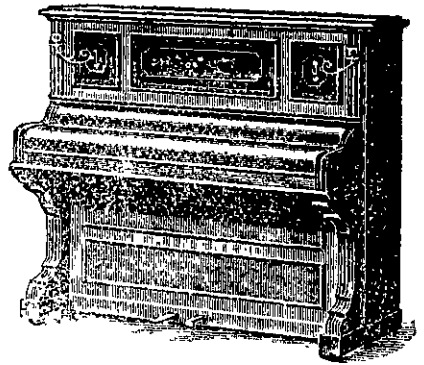
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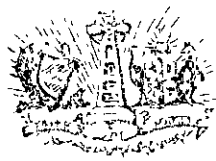
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A FULL Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 1s to 1s 3d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself and family (children to be under the age of 18 years) immediately on joining. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a further period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness, and should there be a continuance of illness, 5s per week is allowed during incapacity as superannuation, provided he has been a member of the Society for 7 years previous to the commencement of such incapacity. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20.

A Reduced Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 7d to 8d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself immediately on joining and a Sick Allowance of 10s per week for 26 weeks, 5s per week for the succeeding 13 weeks, when, if he be still unable to follow any employment, he shall be entitled to 2s 6d per week for another 13 weeks, and in case of additional illness, 2s 6d during incapacity, under the same proviso as in the case of full benefit members. On the death of a reduced benefit member his representative is entitled to the sum of £10.

Members of female branches contribute weekly (graduated according to age) from 7d to 9d, and receive benefits as follows:—Medical Attendance and Medicine immediately on joining, in case of sickness 10s per week for 26 weeks, 7s 6d for the succeeding 13 weeks, and 5s per week for another 13 weeks if still unable to follow any employment. On the death of a female benefit member her representative is entitled (if single) to £20, (if married) on the death of her husband she is entitled to £10. Should she die before him her representative is entitled to £20. Provided in all cases the Rules of the Society and the requirements of the Friendly Societies' Act are adhered to.

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Our Wool Exchange is now being cleared and prepared for the reception of the ensuing Clip, and being commodious, brilliantly lighted, and specially designed and arranged for the best display of the wool, it offers unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available, there is room for the fullest display of sample bales, and in the case of small lots, the entire Clip is shown.

As our Exchange is connected by private siding to rail and wharves, we are enabled to give buyers special facilities in getting their purchases rapidly cleared and shipped, and trucks containing growers' consignments are delivered direct into store without unloading.

The Dunedin Market is now fully accredited as the best selling centre. There is a strong force of Local and Provincial Buyers, and also a large number of buyers from England, the Continent, and America, who regularly attend our Sales, and in addition to the healthy competition thus secured, the yearly increasing requirements of our local Woollen Factories, which have to be supplied here, have an important effect in regulating and maintaining values at our Dunedin Sales. We can, therefore, strongly recommend growers to submit their wools at our Dunedin Sales, as we feel convinced in will be to their advantage to do so. The yearly increasing quantity sold here proves that this is the best selling market, and we feel assured that if a comparison were made, it would be found that better results have been secured by selling here than by shipping to London.

Our Sales will be held as usual at the auction rooms of the Wool Broker 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, Tuesday, 21st December, 1897.

Second Sale, Monday, 10th January, 1898.

Third Sale, Friday, 4th February, 1898.

Fourth Sale, Thursday, 24th February, 1898.

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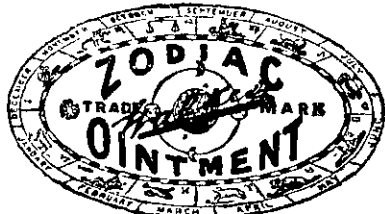
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A Variety of Machinery always on hand.  
Repairs Done by Experienced Workmen.  
Sole Maker of Donald's Patent Rabbit-Poison Mixing Machines.

Pickering Governors, Simple Boiler Injector.

Sole Agent for  
Wormald's Non-conducting Boiler Composition.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. T. CARTER,  
IRONMONGER, CROCKERY AND  
GLASSWARE MERCHANT,  
45 GEORGE STREET (late Little Dust Pan).

The Proprietor has pleasure in announcing that he has opened this day (Saturday) with a well-assorted stock of the above goods.

As Mr. A. B. DAVIE has full charge of the Crockery Department, the public may rest assured that they will receive every courtesy and prompt attention.

JOHN MCKEAGUE  
GROCER and TEA MERCHANT,  
THE ARCADE,  
ASHBURTON.

PLEASE NOTE—I am prepared to execute Orders for Tea in 10 to 60 lb Boxes.

Carriage paid to any Railway Station.—  
Nothing but Choicest of Blends stocked both in Teas and General Groceries.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim  
As the swift years steal away.  
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim  
Lose fairness with every day.  
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare  
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

## Ayer's Hair Vigor.

GOLD MEDALS At the World's Chief Expositions.

DONTALGIC Extract gives instant relief from Toothache. 1s bottle.

NEURANODYNE cures most virulent Neuralgia or Faceache. 2s 6d per bottle. Kempson, Chemist, 99 George street.

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FOUND.—Worth its weight in gold for healing everything it touches. "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT." Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures cracked or sore nipples and broken breasts; 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Irritating eruptions, sunburns, chapped hands and chilblains by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s. Sold everywhere.

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FOUND.—The great Twin Remedies; used by all in search of health; "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT AND PILLS." Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers.

ONLY 6<sup>d</sup> AND 1<sup>s</sup>.  
Storekeepers and Chemists Order from  
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.,  
Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and  
Auckland.



# Irish News.

(From contemporaries.)

**CARLOW.**—"Croppy Hole" in Carlow.—A project which the Nationalists of Carlow have in hand will command sympathy. Until about eight years ago (says the Tipperary *Nationalist*, August 25), the graves of "the rebels" killed in the battle of Carlow in 1798, or murdered afterwards, were in a disgracefully-neglected condition. Upwards of 600 of the patriots were flung into a common grave, contemptuously named "Croppy Hole." The name alone commemorated the dead. Eight years ago a movement was started by the Gaelic clubs to enclose the place. That has been done, and the graves preserved from further desecration. Now it is proposed to raise a monument to "the rebels." About £100 will suffice for the plans decided upon. There will be no difficulty in finding the money. The county itself, which bore such a brave part in the struggle, will do its duty, and Carlow men everywhere will assist. It is one of the agreeable features of the project that all sections of Nationalists have joined to carry it through.

**CAVAN.**—A Member in Trouble.—The Cavan *Anglo Celt* writes as follows:—The miserable flunky who misrepresents East Cavan in the British Parliament has crowned all his other performances by attending the garden party given by her Majesty at Windsor recently. The apeing of this designing parvenu after social distinction has been made the subject of unrestrained sallies from the Liberal and Unionist journals of London, whose editors, in the exuberance of their mirth, write of East Cavan's elected with a "Sir" to his name. Not that they ever expect he will get it, but they are in a generous mood, and—like the small housewife labouring the big breadwinner—it pleases the weaker party, and it does the other no harm. We were wrong in supposing that the age of the court jester was done and gone, for if Mr. Young has not proved himself worthy to wear the "cap and bells" of any buffoon who has ever acted before royalty, we must be getting exceedingly dull. Where, in the annals of tomfoolery and bun-kum, did a clown ever commit himself to more egregious inanities than the Member for East Cavan has been credited with by the *Daily News*? The version of the paper reads:—"Mr. Samuel Young, the only Irish Nationalist Member who accepted the invitation to the garden party at Windsor, was sought for in every direction, as the Queen had expressed a desire that he should be introduced to her. It was stated generally that he had left the grounds of the castle. He was, however, found after diligent search, and on being told of Her Majesty's wish, prayed to be excused from appearing in the royal presence, on the ground that in the present critical state of the Irish question produced by his action in going to the garden party, a personal introduction to his Sovereign would be inopportune. 'It is better,' he said, 'that the Queen and I should not meet. It might compromise us both.'" For unadulterated "swelled head" commend us to that statement.

**CLARE.**—Gloomy Outlook in West Clare.—The most grave apprehensions are now entertained throughout West Clare regarding the harvest prospects, owing to the almost continuous downpour of rain during the past fortnight or three weeks. At the present moment the crops are in a most serious condition, and especially the potato and hay crops. The blight has well taken hold of the crop all along, while a good deal of the potatoes are black in the ground. Only in exceptional places has the hay been saved, and where large tracts of meadowing have been cut down the hay is in a bad condition. Unless the weather takes an immediate change for the better the outlook for the farmers seems indeed to be rather hopeless, and for the labourers and working people the prospects are even worse.

**DERRY.**—The Catholic Bishop of Capetown in Derry.—On Saturday, August 21, the Most Rev. Dr. Leonard, Bishop of Capetown, South Africa, passed through Derry city on his way from Moville to Belfast. He called on his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, and paid a brief visit to the Nazareth House. Dr. Leonard has the honour of being a pioneer bishop in South Africa. It is thirty years since he sailed from Dublin to take up his important mission under the Southern Cross, and the immense strides which Catholicity has taken in the Cape are due in great measure to his efforts. He has now thirty-five priests under him, and there are four Dominican convents and two convents of Nazareth in his diocese, which is about three times as big as all Ireland. One of his priests is Dr. Kolbe, a distinguished convert. His Lordship is at present on tour seeking priests for the mission and postulants for the convents. In regard to the Sisters, it is interesting to learn that among the most powerful agencies to break down the barriers of prejudice against Catholicity and to demonstrate the true influence of the nuns has been the work of the Sisters of Nazareth and the Sisters of St. Dominic in the diocese. The people, without regard to creed or class, afford them most generous support, and help them in every way, so much do they admire and approve of the good influence exerted and practical charitable work effected by the sisterhoods. There are several ladies belonging to local Catholic families in the South African convents. His Lordship Dr. Leonard will probably not return to Capetown till next spring.

**DUBLIN.**—Irish Art Industries Exhibition: Superiority of convent work.—The Art Industries Exhibition in connection with the Horse Show has (says Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, August 28), while yet only in its infancy, produced a triumph of art needlework. This is an embroidered panel for a screen designed to commemorate the longest reign celebration. The work was designed and executed in the Convent of the Poor Clares, Kenmare. It is of the old Celtic design, and there is something new and novel in the treatment, recalling much of that fine work and combination of colour for which the Kenmare Convent has been celebrated during the past few years. The design is modelled on the beautiful and

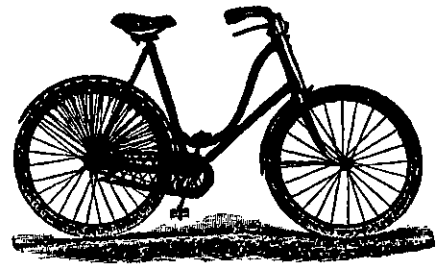
intricate forms in the Book of Kells. The ground is a panel of corded silk poplin of a sky blue colour. The border is a beautiful oval, enclosing a shield, on which is the inscription that identifies the panel with the record reign celebration. The border is an exquisite piece of work. It is in that delicate and intricate tracery so characteristic of the early Gaelic illuminated manuscripts, the interlaced lines in graceful curves. They are embroidered in the finest white silken thread, running between parallel lines of gold thread, which are bounded by broader and raised lines of tinsel beads ingeniously fastened on. The foci of the eclipse are elaborately adorned with whorls and other peculiarly Irish ornamentations and the most beautiful combinations of colours. The colours are an endeavour to imitate the colours of the illuminations in the old manuscripts. To give an idea of the fine stitching in this work, the circles of whorls, only about an inch in diameter, contain some miles of thread. The shield which is enclosed within this border is finished with equal elaboration and taste. At its top are the letters V.R. in white threads. The shield has a white ground with several square divisions in which, alternating with characteristic little ornaments, are Irish letters in black silk reading, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." At the left side of the shield are the figures 37, and at the right the figures 97 embroidered in cream silk. The work is remarkable for fineness and evenness of texture, and the design for intricate and graceful line, taste, and imagination, and is full of fidelity and beauty. The exhibition itself holds its own as compared with previous years. The total number of exhibitors is 278, as compared with 245 in 1896, and 215 in 1895. The work in all classes is of a higher quality than heretofore. The remarkable feature in it is the superior work of the girls in the Convent schools. Wherever a convent is entered it brings off the prize. The splendid piece of embroidery of the Kenmare Convent has been described. The finest Limerick lace yet seen at the Show is this year in the cases. So high was the merit of this lace that the judges recommended two first prizes to be awarded in the class. The Sisters of Mercy, Kinsale, captured both, one for an exhibit from their Convent school, the other for an exhibit from their Industrial school. The judges reported that the Limerick lace stands pre-eminent for the excellence of this work. The Carrickmacross lace was also of a very superior class, superior to any previously exhibited at this exhibition. The first prize was obtained by the Bath and Shirley school, Carrickmacross. This is the school from which the Government recently sought to cut off the grant. There was a very fine exhibit of pillow lace. Since this industry died out in Headfort, county Donegal, none of this lace has been made in Ireland. Though there was no competition the judges, anxious to encourage the making of this lace, and finding the merit of the exhibits so high, decided to award a first prize. The drawn-thread work and Greek lace showed also very great improvement. The flat point lace was of a very high class. There were, however, only two exhibits, one from the Kenmare Convent and the other from the Youghal Presentation Convent, the first workers in this lace, and in view of the extent to which this lace is made the judges were unwilling for the reason of want of competition alone to award high prizes. They therefore allowed a second prize to each. A prize was withheld from the raised needle-point lace sent in by a firm of lace dealers. The crochet lace was of a very ordinary kind, and no prize was awarded. Though the official list of awards has not yet been prepared, the merit of the exhibits is so high that we do not hesitate to say that the Convent schools will maintain the high position that they have held in the worked lace.

**The Horse Show.**—This year's Horse Show is likely to prove a record for quality as well as for numbers. The exhibit is universally acknowledged to be a magnificent one. The hunter classes were all well filled, and show that the efforts to improve the Irish horse-breeding industry are bearing fruit. There is a good deal to be done yet before the ideal advocated by some of the experts examined before the recent Commission is realised. But the lines are well laid to make the Irish hunter an even more prized possession than he is at present. Nearly all the witnesses who gave evidence to the Commissioners insisted upon the necessity of improving the quality of the brood mares of the country. It is encouraging to note, therefore, that the mares exhibited this week were among the choicest exhibits of the Show. The thoroughbred mares were "a capital class," in the opinion of an expert; and the mares calculated to produce weight-carrying hunters were, "all told, a specially good lot." We keep most of the blue ribands of the hunter class at home; but the Irish horse-breeder is almost content to see the prizes for roadsters, park horses, and other of the useful classes go across the water. That is a subject that ought soon to be seriously considered by our industrial guides. The carefully bred Irish hunter is the best in the world, no effort is spared to ensure the production of the best. But the question has recently been asked, and will be asked again, whether Ireland can safely and profitably remain a one-horse country. The agricultural horse has disappeared from the Show; the hackney is looked at askance; the best carriage horses are generally from across the water. Of course the danger of mixed strains is a difficulty in the way of a more varied production; but it ought not to be a difficulty incapable of solution by the Royal Dublin Society and its advisers. The hunter can be a resource to only a limited area and a limited class among our agricultural population. He is invaluable within those limits. But regard must be paid to the industrial needs of the remainder of the farming population.

**The Royal Visit.**—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Thursday, August 18, her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, accompanied by the Countess Cadogan, Lady Eva Dugdale, and the Hon. Gerald Cadogan, paid a private visit to Christchurch Cathedral, and then proceeded to the Textile Exhibition. Leaving the Textile Exhibition soon after 5 p.m., the Royal and Viceregal visitors proceeded to Merrion square, where the Royal Horticultural Society's Show was being held, and where an immense gathering had assembled to welcome them. Here again the lady's toilets were most attractive, but space forbids a further description. On Friday his Royal Highness

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A PAIR OF HANDSOME THOROUGHBREDS,



## "NEWHAVEN"

AND

## 'STERLING'

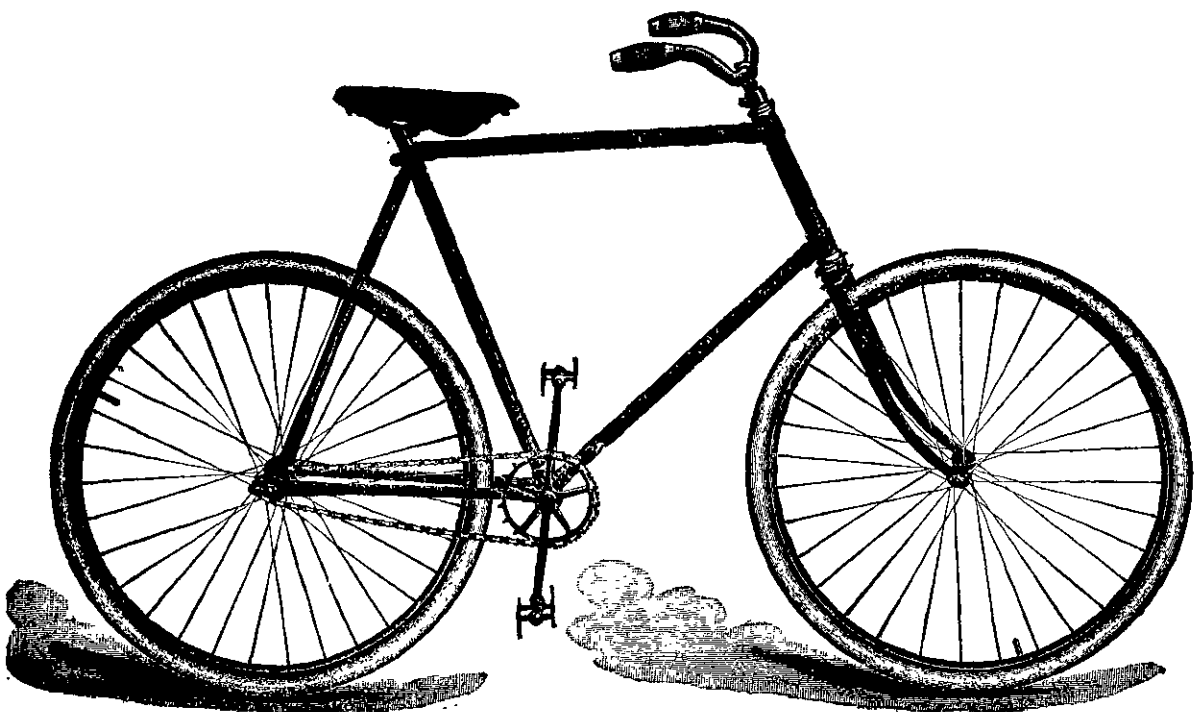
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UP TO ANY WEIGHT, AND CARRIES A LADY.

Guaranteed Thoroughly Sound and Quiet. Will pass traction engines, trams, trains, motor-cars, forked lightning, or anything else, barring a lady mounted on another

"NEWHAVEN" or "STERLING."



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CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

was invested with the Order of Knight of St. Patrick at Dublin Castle. On Sunday the Royal party paid a visit to Lord Ashbourne at Howth Castle. On Saturday and Monday the Royal party attended at the races at Leopardstown. On Tuesday they visited Lord Powerscourt at Powerscourt, passing through Bray. The Royal and Viceregal parties attended at the Horse Show on Wednesday and Thursday. About 5.30 on Monday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York paid a visit on their return journey from Leopardstown to Lord Iveagh at his town residence, Stephen's Green.

**GALWAY.—The Canadian Premier in Galway.**—Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Canadian Premier, received a very cordial reception in Galway on Thursday, August 26. In his reply to an address he expressed his regret that the emigration to Canada from Ireland had fallen off. We are by no means disposed to share his regret that the emigration from Ireland to all countries has decreased. The Canadian Premier declares that there are great prospects for emigrants to Canada. If he means by this (says the *Dublin Freeman*) that if emigration must be, it ought to be to Canada we are grateful for his advice and for the prospects he holds forth. But in so far as his speech is to be taken as an incentive to emigration in general we must most emphatically dissent from it. What Irishmen want is not fields abroad but fields at home, and opportunities to use the resources of their own country, which are ample for all. We need hardly say that colonial rulers of all classes, and those of Canada included, have not been slow to help Irishmen in their movement for a system of government that will enable them to stay at home without the necessity of seeking their fortunes, or rather, we should say, the means of subsistence in any foreign clime.

**KING'S COUNTY.—Fashionable Wedding at Birr.**—A Birr correspondent writes:—Possibly the most largely and fashionably attended wedding of recent years in these parts was that which came off on Wednesday, August 25 in the pretty little church of Ballyboy, between two most popular members of the local Hunts who are in all weathers to be found at the finish of the runs given by the M.F.H.'s of the district. From the Ormonds, King's County, North Tipperary, and Galways, the hunting contingents came to honour the young and beautiful bride, Miss Violet Charlotte Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Surgeon-General Andrew

for absurdity and pure British cant exceeds anything we have seen for some time. "It has been universally agreed," says this organ, "that the visit shall not in any way be mixed up with politics. So far as that agreement means that the stupid conduct of the Tory Party a few years ago in slighting the Queen's representative because he was nominated by a Home Rule Government is not to be copied, or even remembered, the agreement is eminently sensible; if it means anything more it is an agreement that no one could possibly carry out. It is inevitable that the visit shall have a political result, and we believe that, properly followed up, it will prove the last nail in the coffin of Home Rule. The Irish people no more want Home Rule than they want to be a republic." This delightful plan of not mixing up the visit with politics and at the same time using it, when properly followed up, to drive the last nail in the coffin of Home Rule is worthy of British vanity and above all characteristic of British faith. Now, of course, if the agreement that there are to be no politics in the Royal visit is "an agreement that nobody can possibly carry out" the Irish people are no more bound by it than the English. They are not, of course, going to disturb themselves about a paper like the *Evening News*. But British journalists in general had better be a little more cautious, because if this kind of thing goes on the Duke and Duchess will run serious risk of being confronted with Nationalist demonstrations, which may perhaps secure that the visit shall not be "followed up" in the manner suggested by this London evening paper. Happily a good number of English journalists take a sensible view of the situation, and have sufficient respect for the Royal visitors here not to attempt to drag them in to support the partizan politics of the Irish Unionists.

**The Population of Ireland.**—The report of the Registrar General of Ireland for the year 1896, states that the marriage rate for that part of the United Kingdom, although not high, in 1896 was considerably in excess of the decennial average, and was the highest for any year since 1871. The birth rate was somewhat above the average, and was the highest for any year since 1884, while on the other hand the death rate was much below the average, being only 16.6 per thousand, and was the lowest for any year since 1871. The excess of births over deaths was 31,941. As the loss by emigration amounted to 38,995, there was an apparent decrease of

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Men's Boots from 4s 6d to 35s.

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STACKS OF SAMPLES AND ODD LINES AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

Come and Secure a Share of the "Good things" at

CITY BOOT PALACE,

CORNER GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.

J. M'KAY

Acres Stoney, B.A., M.D., J.P., of Frankford House, a retired A.M.S. officer of distinguished service, and the owner of an extensive estate, which includes the town of Frankford. The bridegroom was Mr. George, son of the late Mr. George Whitfield, J.P., of Modreeny House, Cloughjordan.

**MAYO.—The Queen's Private Bounty.**—Mrs. Farragher, Railway Hotel, Ballyhaunis, has received the following letter in reply to a request for a contribution towards the convent funds:—Privy Purse office, Buckingham Palace, S.W.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Fleetwood Edwards is commanded to acknowledge the receipt of Mrs. Farragher's petition and to express the Queen's regret that the very numerous claims on her private bounty will not allow her Majesty to accede to the request preferred in Mrs. Farragher's letter of the 9th inst.

**TYRONE.—Romantic Wedding in Stewartstown.**—On Thursday, August 26, a wedding of a remarkable character took place in the Donaghendry Parish Church, Stewartstown, when William Hawthorn was united to Mary Jane Armstrong. The ceremony had been eagerly looked forward to, and the interest was doubly increased as several postponements had taken place. The bridegroom, who has exceeded the Psalmist's limit, proceeded to the church, not in the orthodox carriage, but on a pair of crutches. After the ceremony the crowd, which had increased to several hundreds, had a horse and cart in waiting, on which they placed the bridegroom, the bride in the meantime escaping to her own house. Having unyoked the horse, a number of the more exuberant spirits dragged the novel chariot through all the streets of the town, followed by the crowd cheering vociferously, to the evident enjoyment of the latest recruit to the army of Benedicts. After having made a circuit of the town Hawthorne was safely deposited at his own residence, having suffered nothing more than a severe jolting in his springless cart.

## GENERAL.

**The English Press and the Royal Visit.**—The British journalist is at it again. He cannot be taught for he will not learn. He is persuaded (says the *Dublin Freeman*) that British royalty is a fetish which everyone must fall down and worship, and accordingly declares that since the Duke and the Duchess of York have received a welcome in Ireland Home Rule is dead. The London *Evening News* has an article which

7,054 in the population during the year. But against this decrease there is a set-off in immigration, of which no official record has been obtained. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 4,560,378. The rate of emigration last year per 1,000 of the estimated population was 8.6, the average rate for the previous ten years being 12.7. In 1894 the rate was as low as 7.8, whereas in 1887 it reached 17.1. The population of Ireland, including the military, naval, and merchant services, amounted in 1822 to 6,892,703. From that period the number continued to increase until 1845, when it amounted to 8,235,061. It then began to go through a continuous process of decline, falling below 7,000,000 in 1850, below 6,000,000 in 1856, and below 5,000,000 in 1884, the lowest point being reached last year. The emigration which took place in 1896 comprised 3,842 from the province of Leinster, 15,485 from Munster, 7,434 from Ulster, and 12,234 from Connaught. Of the total emigrants from Ireland last year, 6.9 per cent. were under 15 years of age, 83.7 per cent. were between 15 and 33 years old, 9.4 per cent. were 35 or upwards, and in ten instances the ages were not specified. The great bulk, therefore, were in the prime of life. In the particulars given with regard to the 23,055 marriages registered during the year, it appears that 15,733 were between Roman Catholics, while 3,930 were celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of Ireland, and 2,435 were performed in Presbyterian meeting-houses. Only 388 were by Civil Contract in the Registrars' offices. Eighteen were according to the Jewish rites. It is remarked that a complete registry of the exact ages of the persons married would be valuable from many points of view, and it is a matter of regret that in the majority of instances the ages are not recorded. The requirements of the law are technically complied with by the entry in the age column of "minor" or of "full age," as the case may be. So far, this serves to show that the percentage of persons married in Ireland who were under age is very far below the corresponding rates in England and Scotland. In proportion to population at all ages, the registered marriages were most numerous in the province of Ulster, Leinster coming next, followed by Munster and Connaught. Respecting the 107,641 births registered in 1896, 97.4 per cent. were legitimate, and 2.6 per cent. illegitimate, a result which is spoken of as comparing very favourably with the returns from other countries. Comparing the provinces it is shown that the percentage of children born in Ulster who were illegitimate was 3.7, in Leinster 2.4, in Munster 2.3, and in Connaught 0.6. The death rates among the population in the four provinces were 12.3 for Connaught, 15 for Munster, 17.3 for Ulster, and 17.9 for Leinster.

V.



R.

LAND AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

## CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT

## AUCKLAND.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

First-Class Surveyed Land.

8 Sections: Opouriao Estate, Whakatane and Waimana Survey Districts; from 10 acres to 306 acres (total area, 1,417 acres). Rent per acre, from 3s 9d to 10s per acre.

For Lease by Public Auction.

4 sections: Maraeroa-Oturoa, Rotorua District; 1,418 acres. Term, 21 years. Upset annual rental, from £3 6s 8d to £8 12s 8d per section.

86 sections: Town and suburbs of Rotorua; from 32 perches to 59 acres 2 roods (total area, 669 acres). Term, 99 years. Upset annual rental, from £2 to £10 per section.

For Application for Cash, for Occupation with Right of Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.

2 sections: Herokino; 48 acres 1 rood and 41 acres 2 roods Price, 10s per acre.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

1 section: Waipareira; 107 acres. Price, 7s 6d per acre.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

For Sale by Public Auction.

Kauri Timber: On section 6, block I, Hukerenui S.D.; 190,000 sup. ft. Upset price, £63 6s 8d.

On section 79, block V., Hukerenui S.D.; 220,000 sup. ft. Upset price, £73 6s 8d.

77 kauri trees on Crown Land in Tutamoe, S.D., containing 200,000 sup. ft. Upset price, £75.

## TARANAKI.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

For Application for Cash, for Occupation with Right of Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.

46 sections Egmont and Cape Districts. 9691 acres, in sections varying from 129 to 311 acres. Cash price, 10s to £1 7s 6d per acre. These sections are part of the Patna Block. Distance from New Plymouth about eleven miles.

## WELLINGTON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

28 sections: Orona, Wanganui, Wairarapa North, Patea, Pahiatua and Rangitikei Counties, in sections from 64 acres to 489 acres. Price, from 17s 6d to £11 10s per acre.

Paparangi Settlement, 313 acres, about October, rent, about 13s per acre.

Paparangi is situated at Johnsonville, about a quarter of a mile from the Johnsonville Railway Station. The land will be divided into sections of from 5 to 10 acres.

## MARLBOROUGH.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

12 sections: Hundalee S.D. Sections from 105 acres to 1297 acres. Price, from 12s 1d to £2 7s 6d per acre.

10 small grazing runs, Hundalee district, ranging in area from 1410 to 4100 acres. Rental, from 2½d to 6½d per acre per annum.

These lands are situated in the Kaikoura County, near to Omihai Boat Harbour.

## CANTERBURY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

3 sections Cheviot Estate; 24 and 39 acres. Rent, 6s and 12s per acre.

## OTAGO

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

9 sections Maerewhenua and Puketapu Estates; 6 acres to 248 acres. Annual rental, from 1s 9d to 8s 9d per acre.

## SOUTHLAND.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

1 small grazing run, 4808 acres, Centre Hill. Annual rental, £40 1s 4d.

1 section, Village of Waikawa, 17 acres. Annual rental, 17s 4d.

The Land for Settlements Board is negotiating for the purchase of Large Estates both in the North Island and Middle Island.

Full details will be advertised a month before the day of receiving applications, and inquiries will be answered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the District or by the Surveyor-General, Wellington.

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9 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

I always buy from Loft and Co,"  
Mrs. Jones did then reply.  
There as on that I buy from them  
I now will tell you why.

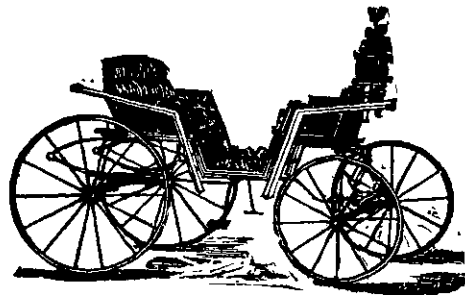
So if you want good Boots and Shoes,  
That give good honest wear;  
Just go direct to Loft and Co.,  
And you will get them there.

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s.

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Single and Double  
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(Opposite Pro-Cathedral)  
BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Fresh Supplies of New Works and Prize Books by Standard Authors, from Messrs. W. H. Gill and Son, James Duffy and Co., Burns and Oats, The Catholic Truth Society, The Oxford University Press, Ward Lock and Co., etc., etc., also from America.

Wax Candles and Tin Floats, Statuary, Beads, Crucifixes, and a large assortment of Religious Prints and Pictures.

N.B.—Milner's End of Religious Controversy. New edition by Rev. Luke Rivington, M.A. Price, 1s 6d; Post Free, 2s.

E. O'CONNOR,  
Proprietor.CENTRAL HOTEL  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

P. MOLONEY (late of Vannini's Hotel, Moray Place), PROPRIETOR.

MR. MOLONEY is now prepared to offer First-class Accommodation to Visitors, Boarders and the General Public. The very best brands of Wines, Ales and Spirits kept in Stock and supplied to customers.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

# JEAN PROVOST & CO.,

CIDER AND WINE MANUFACTURERS,  
FRUIT PRESERVERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS,  
ARAMAHO, WANGANUI.

We are now ready to supply SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER similar to that which obtained us First Prize against All Australasia in May, 1895, at Wellington Exhibition. We have over 12,000 gallons Good Matured Cider, and it is all in Prime Condition. We sell this Wholesome, Invigorating and Refreshing Beverage at such Low Prices, which must bring it in every home.

Amongst the hundreds of Testimonials we take the following:—

"Your letter of the 25th ult., enclosing account for cider, is here this morning. I am sending you herewith cheque for full amount. I am 'Greatly Pleased' and 'so is my good Archbishop' with your Cider. It appears to us to be a 'Wholesome, Pleasant Drink.' I think if it were generally known here, it would be sure to command considerable sale."

(Signed) REV. D. TOUCHY, Secretary to Archbishop of Brisbane.

"The sample of Wanganui Cider you kindly sent me was tried by 'Several Medical Gentlemen,' who all expressed themselves as 'Highly Satisfied' with it. I consider it to be a Genuine Article, and very suitable as a Summer Drink."

(Signed) T. C. MOORE, M.D., Napier.

"Herewith I beg to send you cheque, being amount of the Cider just to hand. If they are all like the one I tasted at Mr. Provost's I am sure 'Everyone will like it,' etc."

(Signed) J. J. GRIMES, Bishop of Christchurch.

"I enclose you Post Office Order in your favour for amount of enclosed account for Cider. It arrived at Nelson all safe and sound, and I have 'Duly Sampled' it and 'Find It Excellent,' etc."

(Signed) COL. PITT, Nelson.

"I have much pleasure in testifying 'To the Excellence' of the Cider forwarded to Auckland some time ago, and I have presented some to well-known members of the Clubs here, 'Who speak in High Terms of it' as a pleasing beverage. I think that if you established an Agency in Auckland there would be a great demand for your Cider during the warm weather." Wishing your Company every success, etc.

(Signed) GEO. M. LENIHAN, Bishop of Auckland.

**The Irish Party and the Session.**—Mr. Dillon has written the following letter to the New York *World* summing up the work of the party during the present session: "The session of Parliament just closed has been a very successful one for the Irish Party. The quarrels which had almost destroyed its power have been absent, and consequently the party is rapidly regaining its Parliamentary position. The Unionist Government opened the session with a policy for Ireland of extending the hateful and disastrous Castle system by creating a further series of nominated boards. But the strenuous opposition offered to the scheme by the Irish Party compelled its abandonment and the adoption instead of the far more acceptable policy of promising Ireland next session a system of county government by popularly elected bodies similar to that already established in Great Britain. This complete change of front on the part of the Salisbury Cabinet is a recognition, even by the Unionists, that improvement in the social condition of Ireland must be sought in a system of government resting on the sanction of the people, as we have always maintained. I regard this concession as an immediate result of the cessation of faction in the Irish ranks. The exposure of Ireland's grievous over-taxation, mainly due to the splendid ability of Mr. Sexton, brought the whole Irish representation into line in the memorable debate originated in the masterly speech by Mr. Blake, making a profound impression on Parliament and on the people of this country. We have also taken the leading part in the House of Commons this year in fighting the cause of all oppressed nationalities, and have made our influence felt in the Cretan and Greek questions, as well as in relation to Indian affairs. The features of the session to which I attach the most importance, however, are the palpable proof that the United Party of Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons would be practically irresistible, and the great progress made towards effecting reunion among them. The patriotic efforts of Mr. Tim Harrington have conducted greatly to this result, and I am convinced that before we reach a general election unity will be restored to the national ranks, and we shall come back in the next Parliament with a solidly united party of at least 85 out of 103 Irish members. Considering its difficulties, I have no hesitation in saying that, on the whole, the Irish Party has done excellently this session, and in view of that fact I confidently appeal to the friends of the Irish cause in the United States for a renewal of their support.

TO THE DEAD OF '98.

God rest you, rest you, rest you, Ireland's dead!  
Peace be upon you shed,  
Peace from the Mercy of the Crucified,  
You who for Ireland died!  
Soft fall on you the dews and gentle airs  
Of interceding prayers  
From lowly cabins of the ancient land,  
Yours yet, O Sacred Band!  
God rest you, rest you; for the fight you fought,  
Was His; the end you sought,  
His; from His altar fires you took your flame,  
Calling upon His name.  
Triumphantly you gave yourselves to death,  
And your last breath  
Was one last sigh for Ireland, sighed to Him,  
As the loved land grew dim.

And you, holy and martyr souls! you pray  
In the same faith this day;  
From forth your dwelling beyond sun and star,  
Where only spirits are,  
Your prayers in a perpetual flight arise,  
To fold before God's eyes  
Their tireless wings, and wait the Holy Word,  
That one day shall be heard.  
Not unto us, you plead. Thy goodness gave  
Our mother to unslave;  
To us Thou gavest death for love of her:  
Ah, what death loverher?  
But to our children's children give to see  
The perfect victory!  
Thy dead beseech Thee: to Thy living give,  
In liberty to live!

—LIONEL JOHNSON, in the *Shan Van Vocht*.

## Commercial.

REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 26.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED, report as follows:—

**Wheat**—The business passing is limited, but late rates continue firm, prime northern velvet fetching 4s 6d to 4s 8d; do Tuscan, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium to good nominally, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; inferior to medium, 2s 9d to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).

**Oats**—In the absence of any demand prices are weaker. Best milling fetching 2s 1d to 2s 2d; medium, 1s 11d to 2s; best short feed, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; inferior to medium, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; long Tartars and Danish, almost unsaleable (ex store, sacks extra, net).

**Barley**—No business passing owing to the want of supplies. Quotations nominal.

**Grass Seeds**—The demand for ryegrass seed remains flat. Quotations for best dressed heavy seed, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; extra prime, 4s to 4s 6d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; large seed, 2s to 3s 3d in small lots (ex store, sacks extra, net).

**Chaff**—The market continues fully supplied and prices receding. Say for prime, L3 to L3 5s; extra prime, L3 7s 6d; medium to good, L2 2s 6d to L2 5s per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

**Potatoes**—There is no improvement to note. Best northern derwents, picked, are fetching L2 5s to L2 7s 6d; unpicked, L1 12s 6d to L1 17s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

**Sheepskins**—Late rates fully maintained. Best dry crossbreds, 4d to 5½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; dry merino, 2d to 4½d per lb; best green crossbreds, 4s 3d to 5s 3d; extra do, 5s 6d; medium, 3s 3d to 4s each.

**Rabbitskins**—Market lively, prime winter grey fetching 1s 1d to 1s 2d; selected does, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; medium, 10d to 1s; off-season, 6½d to 8½d; summer, 3d to 5d; suckers and inferior, 1½d to 2½d; black, 5d to 1s 3d per lb.

**Hides**—Market steady; 70lbs to 100lbs, 3½d to 4d; 60 to 70, 3d to 3½d; 56 to 60, 2½d; 45 to 56, 2½d; 33 to 45, 2½; 30 to 38, 2d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow and Fat**—Market unchanged. Best rendered fetch 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 11s 6d to 13s; butchers' rough fat best mutton caul, 9s 6d to 10s; medium, 8s 9d to 9s 3d; inferior, 8s to 8s 6d per cwt (ex store, net).

MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:

**Fat Cattle**—190 head yarded. The demand was very keen and last week's prices were fully maintained. Best bullocks fetched L8 to L9 15s; extra prime, L11; medium, L6 to L7 12s 6d; extra prime cows, L7 to L8; good do, L5 5s to L7 12s 6d; medium, L4 to L5.

**Fat Sheep**—2907 penned, prices being slightly easier, except for one or two prime pens. Prime crossbred wethers fetched 14s to 15s 6d; extra prime, 16s 10d; medium, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; best ewes, 12s to 13s 6d; medium, 10s 6d to 11s 6d.

**Lambs**—Only 62 forward, these meeting a very good sale at up to 12s 9d for best.

**Pigs**—132 penned. All being sold at prices greatly in favour of sellers. Suckers fetched 8s to 13s 6d; slips, 14s 6d to 19s; stores, 21s to 26s; porkers, 27s to 32s; baconers, 36s to 53s; heavy pigs, to 65s.

**Rabbitskins**—The market continues firm and prices show a hardening tendency owing to bare supplies. Prime winter does, 1½d to 15d; mixed, 13d to 14½d; bucks, 13½d to 13½d; blacks, to 16d; second winters, 19d to 12d per lb.

**Sheepskins**—Market firm. Best green crossbreds, 4s 6d to 5s 3d; extra heavy to 6s 2d; medium, 4s to 4s 4d; do merinos, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; best dry crossbred, 4s to 5s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 9d; best dry merinos, 3s to 4s; medium, 1s 9d to 2s 9d; pelts, 1d to 1s 3d each.

**Hides**—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 3½d to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light and inferior, 1½d to 2½d per lb.

**Tallow**—Market unchanged. Best rendered, 14s to 14s 6d; medium, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s 6d per cwt.

**Wheat**—There is very little offering and the market remains unchanged. Quotations—Prime milling velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; medium, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; prime Tuscan and red sorts, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; medium, 4s 2d to 4s 3½d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 8d per bushel (sacks in).





**THE FIRST SIGN OF A COLD**

SHOULD remind you that the best time to commence taking something is at the beginning. It should also remind you that the best remedy to head off a spell of sneezing, coughing and general unpleasantness is

**Benjamin Gum.**



Men start at my statements about **BENJAMIN GUM!**

Thousands of bottles have been sold, and universal praise of its curative qualities is the result.

Note the Name : **SPENCER VINCENT'S Great BENJAMIN GUM EXTRACT.**  
PRICE 1s 6d.

Take no other Remedy, but insist on having **BENJAMIN GUM.**

DON'T TAKE "JUST AS GOOD."

**TESTIMONIALS.**

Woolston, August 10, 1897.

To **SPENCER VINCENT**, Christchurch.  
Dear Sir,—For some time past I have been suffering from a most painful cough. I had quite given up hope of its ever leaving me, at least for the remainder of the winter, and feared that it had become chronic, seeing that other remedies failed to give me relief, much less cure. The pain became so intense that I was afraid of injuring my throat and head, especially the latter. I procured one bottle of your **BENJAMIN GUM**, and I may say that I hadn't an atom of faith in its curative properties, but felt that I must take something to ease the pain. I drank contents of first bottle very freely, and am thankful to say in less than twelve hours I was wholly free from cough.

E. W. SEARS.

28th April, 1897.

**MR. SPENCER VINCENT.**  
Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Cough Cure with the strange name **BENJAMIN GUM**. I caught a very severe cold in Wellington whilst we were there on a tour, and had tried a dozen different cures with very little good. **BENJAMIN GUM**, I am glad to say, has succeeded where all the others failed. Several members of our Company have been very much benefited by its use, as it dispels hoarseness and huskiness very quickly. Thanking you, I am, faithfully yours,  
**W. O'SULLIVAN,**  
Treasurer, Pollard's Opera Company.

**WANTED KNOWN.**  
**CARLO BERGAMINI AND JAMES CRAWFORD**  
Have started Business as **SCULPTORS and MONUMENTAL MASONS.**  
Direct Importers of Carrara Marble. Manufacturers of **HEADSTONES and MONUMENTS** in any design.  
Inscriptions Cut in Town and Country Cemeteries.  
Charges strictly moderate. Inspection invited.  
**BERGAMINI AND CRAWFORD**  
LOWER HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.  
(Late D. Robertson, opposite Railway Station)

**TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.**

Have you seen our Men's Working Boots? All prices, from 10s 6d.  
Have you seen our Ladies' Boots and Shoes? All prices, from 4s 6d.  
Have you seen our Boys' and Girls' School Boots? From 7s 6d upwards.  
Have you seen our Gents' Boots? From 12s 6d.  
Have you given our goods a trial? We confidently recommend them for Fit, Quality and Style and for Price we cannot be beaten.  
All classes of goods made to order on shortest notice. A trial solicited. Our address is :  
**W. H. A. R. R. I. S.,**  
Imperial Boot Depot, near Octagon, Dunedin.

**GREAT WESTERN HOTEL**  
RIVERTON, SOUTHLAND.  
**DONALD McLEOD** ... Proprietor.  
Superior Accommodation for Families and Visitors.  
**GOOD STABLING.**  
Large and Light Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers

**ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.**

PRINCES STREET, JETTY STREET, and BOND STREET.

- FOR Cricket Material, Splendid Assortment by Best Makers.
- FOR Lawn Tennis Rackets and Balls, Croquet Sets.
- FOR Ironmongery. Large stocks of newest goods at Low Prices.
- FOR Enamelled Ware, Silver Ware, Lamps, Grates, Tiles, Fenders, Bedsteads.
- FOR Cement, Roofing Iron, Bar Iron, Iron and Steel Sheets and Plates, Pipes, Lead, Oils, Colours, etc., etc.
- FOR Gold Dredging Plant, Ropes, Oils Belting, Waste, all high grade and Priced Low. We pay great attention to dredge requirements and select our makers at Home very carefully.
- FOR Standards (net weight only charged). Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, and all farm requirements.

FOR **TEA.** FOR

We guarantee every pound, and as Arthur Briscoe and Co's. guarantee is acknowledged to be beyond question, we confidently request you to ask your Grocer for our Blends.

**Silver Crest, Golden Crest, Avondale**

and **Sirisanda.**

No mixing of old bonded shipments. Our Teas are Fresh, Pure, and Reliable.

**ARTHUR BRISCOE AND CO.,**  
DUNEDIN INVERCARGILL, WELLINGTON  
SYDNEY MELBOURNE, LONDON

**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 :

<b>LYTELTON and WELLINGTON—</b>		
Waihora	Tues., Nov. 2	2.30 p.m. trn
Monowai	Thurs., Nov. 4	2.30 p.m. train
Flora	Frid., Nov. 5	3 p.m. D'din
<b>NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—</b>		
Mararoa	Tues., Nov. 16	2.30 p.m. train
Waikare	Thurs., Nov. 11	4 p.m. D'din
<b>SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—</b>		
Wakatipu	Thurs., Oct. 28	4 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., Nov. 4	2.30 p.m. train
<b>SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—</b>		
Waihora	Tues., Nov. 2	2.30 p.m. trn
Mararoa	Tues., Nov. 16	2.30 p.m. trn
<b>MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—</b>		
Talune	Mon., Nov. 1	5 p.m. D'din
Tarawera	Mon., Nov. 8	3 p.m. D'din
<b>WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON and NELSON—</b>		
Corinna	Frid., Nov. 5	5 p.m. D'din
Omapere	Thurs., Nov 11	5 p.m. D'din
Tranship Wellington for Picton and Nelson		
* Calls New Plymouth and Greymouth		
<b>GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH—</b>		
Herald	Wed., Nov. 3	5 p.m. D'din
<b>TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—</b>		
Ovalau	Wed., Nov. 17	From Auckland
<b>FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—</b>		
Flora	Wed., Nov. 3	From Auckland
<b>TAHITI and RAROTONGA—</b>		
Upolu	Wed., Nov. 24	From Auckland

**RICHARDT'S \* HOTEL**  
UEENSTOWN, 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

**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.

**THE SHAMROCK HOTEL, DUNEDIN.**

**COUGHLAN BROTHERS**

Beg to notify that they have taken this Hotel, and will be glad to **MEET** their **OLD CUSTOMERS and FRIENDS.** The Hotel will be run on the same lines as heretofore, and no effort will be spared to please customers.

Best Brands of all Liquors only kept.  
The old Moderate Tariff will be maintained

Oats—Market very dull. Quotations: Best milling, 2s to 2s 2d; best feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley—No change to report. Prime malting 4s 3d to 4s 6d; good, 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; feed and milling, 2s 9d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff—Market slightly lower. Prime oaten sheaf, L3 5s to L3 7s 6d; medium to good, L2 15s to L3 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes—Market quiet. Best Derwents, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags in).

MESSRS DONALD REID AND CO. report that prices ruled as under at their auction sale on Monday:—

Oats—The demand was weak. A few lines of medium to good feed were disposed of at 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d, but the bulk of those offered were passed in, as bidding did not come up to valuation. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 11½d to 2s 1d; good to best, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; extra heavy to 1s 11d; medium, 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Prime milling is saleable at late quotations. Medium quality not in request. Fowl wheat: Whole, 3s 3d to 3s 7d; broken, 2s 6d to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes are offering freely. We submitted a fair quantity of both northern and southern Derwents. Only prime sorts met any demand, medium and inferior quality being difficult to quit. We quote: Best Derwents, L2 to L2 7s 6d; medium, L1 10s to L1 17s 6d per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—The quantity offering is not large, but despite this fact values were, if anything, a shade lower to-day. Best oaten sheaf sold at L3 5s to L3 7s 6d; medium to good, L2 15s to L3 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

#### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO. report as follows for Saturday, October 23:—

Only some 20 odd horses came forward for Saturday's sale, including four or five first-class draught mares, one pair in particular being really good. For these (one of them a five-year-old by King of the Salisburys out of an Ivanhoe mare, and the other a year older by Kelvin out of a Prince Royal mare) we obtained L80, and for the others, which were aged but good sorts, from L24 to L28 10s was paid. Several aged geldings also changed hands at from L17 to L23. There were no good light harness horses in the yard, so beyond the sales already noted but little business was done. First-class young heavy draught geldings (shafers, with trials) are much wanted by the town carriers, and anything good and young offering would sell well. There is also keen inquiry for strong, upstanding, light harness horses, heavy spring-carters, and horses suitable for the trams and for livery stable work, and consignments of these classes would meet with a ready and profitable sale at the present time.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Quiet; feed, medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; milling, 2s to 2s 2d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; milling, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; chaff L3 to L3 10s. Ryegrass, hay, L2 10s to L3. Straw 24s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes, L1 10s to L2 10s per ton. Flour: Roller, L12 to L12 10s; Oatmeal: L11 10s in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 11d. Eggs, 7½d; Bran, L3. Pollard L3 15s. Onions L15 local, Frisco, L18 per ton.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21.

THE Czar is at present visiting the Emperor of Germany. A man named Fitzgerald employed as a gardener in Adelaide has fallen into the baronetcy of Deros by the death of his cousin; the baronetcy is the oldest in England. Heavy fighting is still going on on the Indian Frontier, Major R. D. Jennings of the Gordon Highlanders and nine others were killed and 53 were wounded in a recent engagement. The public debt of New South Wales at the end of June was 61 millions. Chief Detective Henderson formerly of Dunedin and now in Christchurch has been asked to send in his resignation.

#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Reeves, Agent-General in London is conferring with dock and shipping companies for the erection of cold storage in London for New Zealand frozen meat and produce. Miss Maud McCarthy of Sydney, violinist, played before the Queen who presented her with a jewelled pendant in recognition of her talents. Mutton, fine quality, is at 20s on the London market; medium, 18s. A disappointed office-seeker attempted the life of Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada. There is a wild rush to the new discovery at Kanowna, Kalgoolie; two men obtained 65oz. as the result of two days' work. Labour organisations on the Continent have contributed £2400 to the engineers strike fund. Stoddart's English cricket team arrived in Adelaide on October 21 in splendid health. New arrivals in New Zealand for September were 1409 and departures 938. A Canterbury company has been formed to work the asbestos deposits in the vicinity of Mount Arthur, Nelson; English experts pronounce the asbestos to be of a first-class quality. Rain during the week has been pretty general throughout the Colony. Advices from the West Coast and the Otago goldfields tell us that all the rivers are in flood.

#### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

The English wheat market is quiet and steady. Bradford wool market has a downward tendency. The rebellion in the Phillipine islands is spreading; 18 Spanish soldiers were killed in a recent encounter; a large number of armed convicts have joined the

rebels. The Lucknow management have engaged 60 Bendigo miners to replace the strikers. The Waimakariri River is in high flood; it is feared that the Kaipoi Harbour Board's dredging plant has been carried out to sea and sunk. The Molyneux is 17 feet above its ordinary level at the Beaumont bridge, and a big flood is feared. Mining on the old Switzer's gold field is looking up. Several claims have been applied for and two dredges are being erected on the Waikaiti River. The Hillside Railway Workshops, Dunedin, are to be considerably enlarged; the estimated cost of the work is £4000. Members of the Dunedin Stock Exchange are not favourably impressed with the proposed new Mining Bill. The electrical cab has made its appearance in London, and in the opinion of experts it has come to stay; the brake power is such that the driver has the vehicle more under control than he would in the case of horses. The Hon. J. G. Ward will apply for his discharge at the sitting of the District Court in Invercargill on the 5th of November.

#### MONDAY, OCTOBER 25.

The prospects of a good crop in N.S.W. are less reassuring; in the Goulbourn Valley and the Western districts they are withering; several Victorian farmers are leaving their holdings and taking up land in Queensland. A cyclone in the Phillipine Islands devastated the island of Leyte; the loss of life is estimated at 1000, and property to the extent of seven and a-half millions of francs was destroyed. Westport exported 4829 tons of coal last week, and Greymouth 2679 tons and 296,393ft. of timber.

#### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

A German firm has offered to supply dynamite at half the present cost in Johannesburg. Twenty-eight persons lost their lives through the express train from Buffalo to New York falling into the Hudson River. Canterbury mutton is quoted at 3½d per lb; Dunedin and Southland 3d; North Island 2½d; lamb: Canterbury 3½d, and Otago and Southland 3½d per lb. The Appeal Court here decided that the Hon. Mr. Ward is entitled to the Awarua seat. The weather in the interior of Otago is still unsettled, and the rivers are all in high flood; no damage has as yet occurred. In Dunedin it has been raining almost incessantly for a fortnight.

#### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Wheat at Mark Lane is 9d dearer than last week. The French Chamber of Deputies has been asked to vote 17 millions of francs for a military establishment at Madagascar. N.S.W. miners have passed a resolution granting assistance to the engineering strikers. Fighting on the Indian frontier still continues; the enemy at Sempahoare being reinforced daily, and a stubborn resistance to the British advance is expected.

A very important announcement to the wool-growers of Otago and Southland from Messrs Donald Reid and Co. appears in our advertising columns.

Messrs Louis Gille and Co. publish a very complete list of suitable books of devotion for October and November. There is every possible variety, both as to size and price, and everyone should be able to find something to their taste.

The Austral Cycle Agency are agents for the Humber, Singer, Swift, Triumph, Dunlop, and Atlanta cycles, and have the largest stock in New Zealand to choose from. Catalogue free on application.

Messrs. Dwan Bros., the well known hotel brokers, of Willis street, Wellington, report the sale of Mr. W. T. Watt's interest in the Terminus Hotel, Courtney place, Wellington, to Mr. Joseph Sullivan, late of the Commercial Hotel, Pahiatua; the Wimbledon Hotel, East Coast, on account of Mr. W. F. Tychemme, to Mr. Charles Wilmot, late of the railway service, Woodville; Mrs. Tait's interest in the Princess Hotel, Molesworth street, Wellington, to Mr. T. Rceigh, late of Invercargill and Canterbury; and Mr. George Ross' interest in the Royal Hotel, Thorndon quay, Wellington, to Mr. Charles Smith, late of Sydney, N. S. Wales.

"Can you tell what sort of weather we may expect next month?" wrote a subscriber to the editor of a paper, and the editor replied as follows:—"It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent the required amount next day.

Certain young Indian gentlemen, who are pursuing the study of law in London, were invited by the master of the temple to spend an evening at his house. The time fixed for the assembling of the interesting party arrived, but nobody came. When nearly an hour had passed in fruitless waiting, the master's lady rang for the maid—a new one, as it happened, not yet quite accustomed to the ways of the house. She entered in a state of considerable excitement. "Have none of the gentlemen arrived?" asked her mistress. "No," answered the domestic, "but a lot of impudent Christy minstrels have been a-ringing at the bell, and I have been a-driving 'em away, mum!"

A correspondent has written to the *Daily Telegraph*:—"A well-known hatter, who has for some years past been interesting himself in compiling a list of head sizes of eminent men, recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone: 'I send you a cap which I think will prove a good fit for your head (size 7½). It may prove useful as a travelling cap. As a hatter, I take an interest in collecting sizes of heads of eminent men. The following are a few sizes of popular heads—Lord Chelmsford, 6½; Duke of York, 6½; Dean Stanley, 6½; Emperor of Germany, 6½; Prince of Wales, 7; Burns and Dickens, 7½; Earl Russell, 7½d; W. M. Thackeray, 7½; Dr. Thomas Chalmers, 7½; Dan O'Connell, 8; Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of York), 8 full; Joseph Hume, M.P. (the financier), 8½. This gives you the whole scale from the smallest to the largest known. Your favourite author, Sir Walter Scott's head was about 7. Our Sovereign, Queen Victoria's head, from a close view I once got, I take to be 6½ size.'" Mr. Gladstone, in accepting the cap as a gift, sent the following reply: "I thank you very much for the handy cap you have sent me. The sizes of the heads given by you are full of interest."

## MISSING FRIENDS.

**M**ARY GALWAY, who left Drunkalkine or Lockcurry, in the Parish of Hannah, County Cavan, in Ireland, in or about the year 1862 for Dunedin, in New Zealand, where she stayed for some time with a Mrs. Duncan, is requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, from whom she will hear of something greatly to her advantage.

Anyone giving information to the undersigned of the whereabouts of the above-named MARY GALWAY will be rewarded.

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## BOOKS FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Devotion Holy Rosary (Muller), 4s; per post, 4s 1d. The Rosary—Its History, etc. (Lescher. O. P.), 3d; per post, 4d; Little Rosary Sacred Heart, 1s; per post, 1s 1d. Life St. Francis Assisi (Challippe), 6s; per post, 6s 6d. History St. Francis Assisi (L'Abbe Monnier), 16s; per post, 17s. Divine Redeemer and His Church (Douglas), 2s 6d; per post, 3s. Month October, dedicated St. Francis, 3s; per post, 3s 4d. Help Poor Souls in Purgatory, 1s 6d; per post, 1s 8d. Life St. Stanislaus (E. H. Thompson), 5s; per post, 5s 5d. Story St. Stanislaus (Goldie, S. J.), 4s 6d; per post, 4s 11d. Life and Revelations St. Gertrude, 7s 6d; per post, 8s 2d. Exercises St. Gertrude, 1s; per post, 1s 2d. Spirit St. Gertrude, 1s; per post, 1s 2d. Prayers St. Gertrude (cloth), 1s; per post, 1s 2d. Prayers St. Gertrude (morocco), 4s 6d; per post, 4s 8d. Life St. Cecilia (Gueranger), 4s; per post, 4s 6d. Life and Martyrdom St. Cecilia (Bowden), 1s; per post, 1s 2d. Life St. Catherine Sienna, by her confessor, 1s; per post, 4s 6d. Maxims and Counsels of St. Catherine of Sienna, 1s; per post 1s 1d.

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## NOTICE.

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

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

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

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## IN MEMORIAM.

In memory of Alfred Denis Griffen, who died 19th September, 1895; aged 22.—R.I.P.

## ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"ORANGEMAN," Studholme.—We can only say that it was commonly reported that the Queen's mother, previous to her death, became a Catholic. The report has always found a number of believers, but how much truth there is in the statement we are of course unable to say. Touching your second query, we have never heard of any of Queen Victoria's daughters becoming Catholics. One of her granddaughters was allowed to marry a member of the Catholic House of Hohenzollern, but so far as we know that is the worst of which the Queen or any of her descendants have been guilty in this direction. At the Solemn High Mass which followed the marriage the Prince of Wales and numerous members of the Royal Family were present.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



THE sixth annual report of the Department of Labour, which has just been presented to both Houses of Parliament, is a deeply interesting document. The labour legislation which has been such a distinctive feature of the Liberal policy for the last few years was very largely in the nature of an experiment, and the reports of the department from year to year showing the measure of success with which that experiment is attended cannot fail to be other than most interesting. So far as the actual state of the labour market is concerned, Mr. TREGGAR is able to write in most encouraging and hopeful terms. The upward tendency of last year, he announces, has now become an actual advance, and there has been, during the year, a steady consistent progress in both wages and employment. This is shown by the fact that (1) There has been a falling-off in the numbers of the unemployed assisted to the extent of about half those aided in each of the years 1893, 1894, and 1895. (2) The numbers of those employed in factories and workshops have increased by several thousands; and (3) the applications to work overtime to be granted to those already in employment have largely increased. The total number of men assisted during the year was 1,718. This shows a decrease from last year of 1,153, the figures for the two years being as follows:—1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, men, 2,871; dependents, 8,424; 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, men, 1,718; dependents, 4,719. The decrease in the number of the unemployed is due not only to the general prosperity, but also to the fact that many of those who were applicants in former years have been settled by the Government on the land, so that they are now in a fair way to become prosperous and useful colonists, instead of finding a precarious livelihood as part of the drifting population of our large towns. The great improvement which has taken place during the year in the industrial position of the Colony has extended to nearly every trade. The timber trade has been very busy all over the country, and in even a small district like Greymouth thirteen sawmills were busy preparing timber for export. The fishing industry has been brisk generally, the Bluff alone exporting 7,000 tons of fish, in addition to the large quantity used for local consumption. The frozen meat trade has decreased by £10,000 sterling from the market value of the previous year, but this is more than compensated by the increase of £70,000 in the value

of the wool export. The mines have been actively worked and developed, and the amount of gold exported from New Zealand during 1896 exceeded the value of £1,041,000 sterling. The kauri-gum fields are also being steadily worked, though the attractions of the goldfields and the low average price of gum have caused a decrease of workers at this employment. The skilled trades are reported as having been very active during the year. Building operations have been brisk all over the Colony, and carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, painters, etc., have had a prosperous time, especially in Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, and the Thames. The business operations of the engineering and ironworking industries have greatly improved, and bootmakers have been working full time everywhere except in Napier, while the woollen mills, clothing factories, and dressmaking establishments have had some difficulty in overtaking all the work on hand. The printing trade alone has not shared in the general advance, and there are a considerable number of trained and competent compositors out of employment. Two causes are assigned for this falling off: one is boy-labour, badly taught and cheaply paid; the other, the irresistible advance of improved machinery, which is steadily superseding human labour in the printing trade. The factories have shared to a remarkable extent in the general increase of trade. They have increased by 530 over those of 1896, and the number of hands employed shows an advance of 4,531 on last year's number. It is interesting to note that there have been many and great improvements in the internal arrangements of factories, especially in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin, and wherever new factories are being erected the accommodation for workers is arranged for by employers on a considerate and even generous scale.

Regarding the various Acts which go to make up our general body of labour legislation, Mr. TREGGAR, while pointing out occasional flaws and defects, is able to report that generally speaking they are working in a very satisfactory way. As to the Factories Acts, the inspectors of factories bear testimony to the generally courteous and polite manner in which they are received, showing that these Acts are not only being carried out with little friction, but that both employers and employed recognise the usefulness and necessity of such legislation. The Shops and Shop Assistants Acts are said to be working well all over the country. There have been few prosecutions necessary compared with those of former years, and some of these have only been occasioned by the meaning of certain sections not being clear to the ordinary reader. The Servants' Registry Act is reported as working well and without friction. Servants can now apply to registry offices, whose regular and legitimate business has not to suffer from unfair competition, and protection is afforded to a class of women and girls that was sometimes formerly exploited unmercifully by unscrupulous persons. Finally, excellent results are reported from the operation of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act during the year. A large number of cases have been brought before the tribunals erected under this Act, and with most satisfactory results. Threatened strikes have been averted, and friendly agreements arrived at with a minimum of expense and loss to the several trades involved, and without anxiety or inconvenience to the general public. To the defects in some of these Acts pointed out by Mr. TREGGAR, we hope to refer more fully on a future occasion. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that on the whole the Acts are working smoothly and well, and are fulfilling their purpose by rendering the lot of the worker healthier, less uncertain, and in every way more comfortable.

A MEETING of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the proposed presentation to Bishop Verdon will be held in St. Joseph's schoolroom on Friday night.

DURING the week we have received parcels of stamps for Father Kreymborg's mission from the following:—Mrs. Heley, Dunedin; May Kelly, Riversdale; Maggie McLean, Addison's Flat; Mary Caldwell, Wedderburn; Brendan Lavery, Charleston; and from O. H.

WE have again to congratulate the pupils of the Convent of Mercy, Lyttelton, on a successful examination. The result of the Drawing Examinations in connection with the School of Art,

Wellington, have just arrived. As at recent musical examinations the results are highly satisfactory, all pupils presented having gained passes, some receiving special merit. The following list will show names and grades:—Geometrical Drawing: Special Merit—Julia Mahar, Mary Murray. Passes—Eveline O'Brien, Rose Gellety. Freehand Drawing—Eveline Little, Thomas Mahar, Clement O'Brien, John O'Brien, Thomas Rafter, James Walsh. We offer hearty congratulations to these good Sisters for their noble work in the cause of Christian and secular education. Thus far their successes have been highly commendable.

A MOST enjoyable and successful entertainment, under the auspices of the Dunedin Female Branch of the Hibernian Society, was held in the Christian Brothers' schoolroom on Wednesday evening of last week. Notwithstanding the heavy and steady down-pour of rain there was a very large attendance, the long room of the Christian Brothers being comfortably filled. In the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Father Murphy, Mr. J. O'Connor occupied the chair. An interesting and varied programme of songs, duets, readings, and recitations was given, to which the following contributed:—Misses M. Drumm, A. Heley, J. Heley, Staunton, Faulkner, Comyn, and Mrs. J. Hally; and Messrs J. Hally, Scott, Carolin, Black, Coughlan, Fotherell, F. Heley, and Stokes. Every item was warmly and heartily applauded, and several encores were demanded. Altogether the gathering was a great success, and the next entertainment of the kind will be eagerly looked forward to by all who were present on Wednesday night.

Two obituary notices have reached us just as we go to press. They are too late for this week's issue but will appear in due course next week.

## THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

### GREAT UNIVERSAL CELEBRATION IN THE CHURCH.

THIS letter, which speaks for itself, has been addressed by Cardinal Jacobini to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic world:—

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sir,—You have doubtless become aware of the project advanced by a number of men of great piety to get the faithful throughout the universe at the close of the present century to affirm in a solemn manifestation by a series of religious exercises their love and gratitude to the All-Powerful Redeemer of the human race.

The design of these men in this initiative was to respond to the desire of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., who wished to consecrate this epoch of transition from one century to another by an extraordinary invocation of the Divine assistance of Jesus Christ, as a happy presage of peace and concord.

Now, the project of these personages having received the full approbation of His Holiness, and Catholic delegates from all nations having assembled in congress at Rome to promote its realisation, it has pleased the Sovereign Pontiff to select me, without any merit on my part, as honorary president of the committee.

Here, assuredly, is a noble task, and I own that I am proud and happy to undertake it. For what could be more agreeable to my feelings than the occasion so favourably presented to me at the end of my days to employ all the strength that is still left me in promoting the glory of our Saviour, all the more, too, in these last days of a departing century? And what a century has been this of ours in which proud men, relying on a science unworthy of the name and displaying an activity which might be called feverish, have carried their audacious temerity to the extent of calling in question the origin of Christianity, or even presenting as a fiction, a lying legend, faith in the Divine person of the Saviour!

Whereupon we shall fervently strive to make reparation for the great injuries done to our Master, to appease God's anger by our prayers, to exalt in pains of praise the holy name of Jesus Christ, who is the splendour of the glory and the perfect image of the substance of God. Such will be the task in which we shall put forth all our zeal at the dawn of the new century.

Uniting, therefore, as closely as possible under one head the efforts of all, by striking acts of piety and reparation, by the publication of desirable works, by the great voice of the best daily papers, and, finally, by public demonstrations of affection for the Roman Pontiff, we shall easily succeed in celebrating these grand solemnities in the joy of our hearts, and in an imposing concert, as it were, of the voices of all nations. In this way we shall clearly show forth our close alliance of will, the wonderful unity of the Church, and the perfect unity of the faithful with its head. Moreover, the triumph of the cross, the only source of salvation, being thus verified throughout the universe, human society will escape unharmed from the perils of imminent ruin, and will happily enter upon a path of peace and prosperity at the beginning of the next century.

I entertain the happy expectation that your Lordship, as well as all other bishops, will consent to give your powerful support to myself and the committee established at Rome, and, above all that you will devote your best efforts to the creation of a national committee for the same object.

Awaiting your answer, in order that we may all agree on the measures to be adopted, I earnestly implore the Lord Jesus Christ to vouchsafe in His infinite bounty to hear your Lordship's prayers. Yours most fraternally and devotedly,

CARDINAL JACOBINI

## K A I A P O I.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE Rev. Father Aubrey must have been highly gratified with the results of his first concert held in Kaipoi. The Catholics of the district have every reason to be proud of their pretty church, and it having been found necessary to improve its appearance by painting, etc., it was resolved to hold a concert, to provide funds for that purpose. A committee was appointed under the Rev. Father Aubrey to carry it out, and on October 21 at the Oddfellows' Hall a concert and play was held. The weather was all that could be desired, and the house was filled with a large and enthusiastic audience. The programme commenced with an overture "Humours of Donnybrook" (Volta) by the Rangiora Septett Band, conducted by Mr. Fleming, who must be congratulated on the success he has attained, during the short time it has existed. Later it contributed "A medley of popular airs" (Volta) and also a "set of waltzes" which were well received. Miss Josephine Daly, a little girl of ten years, sang "The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock," for which she was deservedly encored and repeated the last verse. The third item a descriptive song, "The sidewalks of New York," sung by Mr. J. Petersen of Christchurch, quickly caught on, and being recalled, he sang "Love's serenade. This talented singer, being possessed of a fine baritone voice, his rendering of the song, in the opinion of competent judges could not be surpassed. A recitation, "The inventor's wife," was given by Miss Annie Lynskey, her elocutionary power being of no mean order. Miss Tottie Allen, of Christchurch, well known in musical circles, sang that popular ballad "Kate O'Shane" in a very pleasing manner, and on being recalled bowed her acknowledgment. After the evergreen (Tibbey) Ryan had satisfied the audience with his humorous recitations, Miss Gerty Duncan sang "The village coquette" (Rossiter) in a creditable manner. An Irish jig was danced in good time by Master J. O'Callaghan, also a reel, both being encored. A duet "England and Ireland," by special request, was sung by Messrs J. and R. Petersen in character. This being a very patriotic selection, and exceedingly well rendered, fairly roused the enthusiasm of the audience, and the performers were brought back repeatedly. The musical part was concluded with a comic song "I'm another," by Mr. Rudolph Petersen, and it is no exaggeration to say that his delineation would do credit to a professional. Being encored he sang another equally good, "Say have you seen O'Houlihan, and was greeted by rounds of applause. The second part was a comedieta, "Freezing a Mother-in-law. *Dramatis persone*: Mr. Watmuff (a home ruled husband) Mr. J. Duncan; Ferdinand Swift (his nephew, fortune-hunter) Mr. J. Matthews; Walter Litherland (attached to Emily Watmuff) Mr. J. Petersen; Mrs. Watmuff (the ruling spirit of the family) Miss M. Moir; Emily (her daughter, attached to Walter Litherland) Miss G. Duncan. The parts were well sustained and the piece was favourably received. The National Anthem terminated a very enjoyable gathering. The fund should benefit to the amount of about £25.

## GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On the first Sunday of October an exposition of the most Blessed Sacrament took place, the Church being well attended throughout the day. In the evening the Blessed Sacrament was carried in procession around the church. At the morning service the Rev. Father Malone preached in his usual effective style on the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. At the evening service he also preached on the holy Rosary, and on the procession then about to take place. The sermon was most appropriate and very instructive. A feature of the church on that day was the beautiful manner in which the altars were decorated; indeed, the young ladies of the altar society deserve much commendation, they spare neither time nor trouble in their labour of love. It has often been remarked by visitors that our altar decorations can compare favourably with the altars of the largest cathedrals in the colonies. Of course the work of the young ladies is much lightened by the cheerful assistance rendered by Mr. P. Lynch, the popular factotum of the Rev. Father Carew—indeed, the services of the genial "Pat" have become indispensable to our church; trustworthy, attentive, and affable, "Pat" is a valuable servant and a favourite with all.

One of those little reunions which show the warm attachment of the younger members of the Church towards the priesthood recently took place at St. Patrick's convent school, the occasion being the feast day of the Rev. Father Carew. On attending, accompanied by Rev. Father Malone, the rev. gentleman was surprised to find the school and stage decorated, and all the children assembled. On the visitors being seated Miss Eilly Hannan stepped forward and read very creditably an address of congratulation. Mention was made of the warm attachment they, one and all, had for their parish priest, and in conclusion they expressed the hope that the pastor would long be spared to meet the convent children on each succeeding feast day of St. Denis. A programme of vocal and instrumental music given by the children was much enjoyed by those present. Replying, the rev. gentleman said it gave him much pleasure to meet the children assembled. He also thanked them for their useful presents and appreciated deeply the kind thoughts which prompted them to such acts of generosity. He was not, however, surprised at this, being they were under the guidance of the nuns, who, in the words of a recent writer "not only fitted them to compete successfully in the highest examinations held in the State, but also—and which was more important for their future happiness—trained their hearts." The children of Greymouth have scholastic advantages equal to those enjoyed by children residing in the largest centres of population.

Much has been said and written of the injustice done to Catholics in the matter of the educational vote, and it appears this is to be further accentuated by a large sum being placed on the estimates for technical education in State schools. Surely an effort could be made to secure a portion of this sum for Catholic schools. Near most schools an old building could be rented for a trifle and a carpenter engaged to give practical instruction in carpentry to our boys. This is now done at the State school here and it is an object lesson to visit the room when the boys are engaged, under the supervision of Mr. Arnott. Here the youngsters first receive lessons in the use of the compass, square, and rule, and get better ideas of measurement in an hour than could be learned from books in a week. It has often been said that the Irish people are not a mechanical race, and really when one considers the carelessness of many Catholic parents residing in towns in not making efforts to secure for their sons the knowledge of a useful trade, there appears to be some truth in the saying, though evidently made by those who forget the disadvantages under which the people of Ireland labour. Certainly Catholic children will never be able to compete with others in the mechanical world if the important subject of technical education is neglected. A determined effort should therefore be made to secure a portion of this vote, which, judiciously expended, would tend to draw out the dormant mechanical talent of many a clever boy, who, without this aid, would perhaps, like too many of our Catholic population in the towns, pass through life as a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water."

## INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT FRIBOURG.

On Monday (says the London *Tablet* of August 21) a great International Scientific Congress was opened in the University town of Fribourg, Switzerland, under the presidency of the Right Rev. Mgr. Deruaz, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva. The object of the assemblage has received the warm approbation of Pope Leo XIII. About 14 bishops, 300 priests, and a similar number of distinguished lay savants from nearly every country in the world are taking part in the deliberations, which will last for five days. Nearly 800 papers will be submitted to the Congress, dealing with religion, philosophy, law, economy, sociology, history, philology, mathematics, physics, natural philosophy, biology, medicine, anthropology and Christian art. Of these papers nearly 30 are from members of the British Committee, which has been established under the honorary presidency of the Cardinal-Archbishops of Armagh and Westminster, the active President being the Marquis MacSwiney, Chamberlain to the Pope, while the Secretary-General is the Rev. Osmund Cooke, Superior of the English Passionists in Paris. A most representative delegation from England and Ireland is attending the Congress, which is considered to be one of the greatest of its kind ever held.

The Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, who has been nominated Honorary President of the Congress by the Pope, delivered a brief address, welcoming the delegates and congratulating them on the success of their past labours, as evidenced by that magnificent assemblage. Dr. Sturm, the President, who spoke in German, in the course of an eloquent speech referred to the wonderful progress of the movement since the last Congress, and paid a special tribute to the exertions of the British and American Committees in their respective countries. Addresses were also delivered by Baron Hertling, Privy Councillor to the King of Bavaria. The various sections were formed and the reading of the papers proceeded.

Amongst those present were the Marquis MacSwiney, President; the Rev. Osmund Cooke, Passionist, Secretary-General; Mgr. Ward, President of St. Edmund's College, Ware; Dr. O'Mahony, President of All Hallows' College, Dublin; Dr. Parkinson of Oscott College; Dr. Ryan, President of Carlow College; Dr. O'Dea, Vice-President of Maynooth; Drs. Macdonald and Kilmartin, also of Maynooth; F. Colman, Passionist, Paris; Mr. Knox, Mayor of Waterford; Mr. Horatio S. Greenough, Mr. Costelloe, M.A., L.C.C.; and Dr. Bull, Paris.

The Right Rev. Archbishop O'Callaghan, who has taken the greatest interest in the work, journeyed from Rome in order to assist the British Committee, of which he is an honorary Vice-President.

Writing at the close of the Congress in the *Tablet* of the following week, Mr. B. F. C. Costelloe gives the following interesting account of the gathering:—

The Fourth International Catholic Congress, which has just closed at Fribourg, has been, by the common consent of all who took part in it, a most remarkable event. In numbers alone it has surpassed all expectations. There were nearly 700 members present and between three and four hundred papers, of which the great majority were works of remarkable ability. For the first time the Congress was effectively "international." In the first two assemblies, held at Paris under the direction of the late Mgr. D'Hulst, there was of necessity an overwhelming preponderance of French influence. In the third, at Brussels, the same was still true, though in a less degree. Neither the United Kingdom nor America, for example, had organised committees, and those who represented them were numbered by units. Now, at Fribourg, the international character of Catholicism is vindicated at last. The French still formed the largest group—perhaps a third of the whole body—but they were no longer the dominant note. The University of Fribourg, young as it is, is already a powerful and active centre of thought and work, and its professors are in intimate relation, not only with all Catholic Switzerland, but also with the Catholic schools of Germany. Hence there was a strong and keen representation of those Teutonic modes of thought which so seldom meet on a common ground either the Latin or the English-speaking elements. One of the most marked features of the Congress, be it said at once, was the harmonious and cordial co-operation of these powerful French and German contingents. Mingling with them in an equal cor-

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diality were other sections of the most various types. A large number of Belgians, including men like the Père van den Gheyn, who was secretary at Brussels, a few Dutch Catholics with the celebrated Dr. Schaapman at their head, a Spanish and Italian element, headed by the able Professor de Cepeda of Valencia, and the eloquent Signor Toniolo of Pisa, not a few Hungarians and Poles, and last and by no means least a remarkable English-speaking group comprising, on the one hand, five professors of Washington with other such leaders of American Catholic thought as Mgr. O'Connell and Dr. Zahm, and, on the other hand, the chiefs or representatives of half a dozen of the principal Catholic colleges of England and Ireland.

It is needless to insist on the immense advantage of such a comparison of ideas as must result from such a conference of nations. The only difficulty was that of language; and even that by goodwill and a little patience was practically overcome. Papers were read either in French, Latin, German, or English; and Italian also was spoken not a little. French, of course, was the *lingua franca* of the Congress, and as half the speakers spoke it without any pretence to accuracy either of grammar or accent, there was nothing to intimidate those who speak the French "of Stratford-atte-Bowe." Indeed one of the most hopeful of many hopeful signs was the genuine desire which was shown by all to facilitate mutual comprehension and to establish permanent international friendships. When the secretary of a French "eveche" frankly deplores his incapacity to speak English or German, and that he will master them before the next Congress, one begins to hope for much that has hitherto seemed hopeless.

The Congress was, however, not only a meeting point of nations and tongues, it was also a centre where individuals, most widely different in character and training, could meet and talk with absolute frankness and good-will. In all the contingents there were priests and laymen; there were representatives of all the Orders, of the "haut clerge," of the working parochial priests; there were men absorbed in scholarship and research, men engrossed in practical teaching, men of the common world; there were those who had lived in the midst of sequestered preserves of traditional orthodoxy, and those who have lived always in the midst of Protestant or sceptical surroundings. The week spent at Fribourg was one incessant dialogue and debate between these diverse intellects. It ought in mere justice to be said that it at once became apparent that the vast majority of those attending were men of real ability, who not only knew their subjects but had thought about the problems of the time. Also it was clear to demonstration that every man of them was not only a loyal but a militant Catholic. Devotion to the faith and to the Holy See, and devotion to the advance of Catholic science and thought meant to them the same thing. It is difficult for those who had not the great privilege of taking part in that unprecedented conference to understand how inspiring, how edifying, and how practical it was.

One result of all this was the frankness of statement which has made men of all kinds agree in saying that the Congress marks an epoch in modern Catholic thought. It is idle to obscure the fact that many things have been said openly and without a word of dissent in these Congress meetings which would startle timid and old-fashioned people. The keen discussions on "creationism" and "evolutionism," as regards the origin of species, resulted beyond question in a general agreement that the old view of the separate creation of each species was hopeless. In the section of Biblical studies the views of Baron von Hügel on the sources of the Pentateuch, and the still more "advanced" pronouncement of the Père Lagrange on the same subject were applauded by a room crowded with reverend professors, and no one raised a dissentient voice. In the social action, the old school and the new did daily battle. The fears of the French ecclesiastics who regard "democracy" as the ruin of an impious world were met by strong leaders of actual Catholic democracies in Switzerland and Belgium and elsewhere, and the victory remained with the "modern" ideas, which were cheered as hotly by the young French clergy as by the Americans themselves. And withal, no man could say that there was even the slightest tendency to undervalue the principle of authority. The auxiliary Bishop of Cologne summed up the spirit of Congress in two words: "Freiheit und Autorität." As they saw no antagonism between a real science and a real faith, so they saw no incompatibility between a reasonable and just freedom, and that Divine Authority which lays for us the sure basis of our life and work.

The Congress is over, but its work will last. And there is no doubt now that when it reassembles, three years hence, at Munich, it will be a yet stronger and a yet more useful proof of the scientific strength and the international width of that most powerful of modern forces, the Catholic Church.

Three students were one day taking a walk when they met an old Jew. They agreed to have some fun at his expense. So the first one said: "Good morning, Father Abraham"; the second: "Good morning, Father Jacob"; and the third: "Good morning, Father Isaac." Then the Jew spoke, saying: "I am neither Abraham, Jacob nor Isaac, but Saul, coming into the world to find my three asses, and lo! I have found them."

BRANCH of the LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE, on the ground and first floors of the Government Life Insurance Buildings revolutionizing dentistry. Sets from three guineas are supplied. First prize gold medal teeth at half the usual cost, guaranteed ten years; money refunded if work not satisfactory; a nurse in attendance for ladies; the latest appliances. The residing principal studied under Dr Tatton, of the Great Northern Hospital, London University, and has the highest qualifications.—[ADVT]

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

THE complete correspondence between the Catholic committee and the Attorney-General on the Orange Processions Act has been given to the public. Mr. Isaacs has not come very well out of the affair. His conduct has been shuffling to a degree. The private prosecutions are expected to come before the lower court this week.

We learn from the *Freeman's Journal* that tenders for the completion of the whole exterior of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, as it now stands, have been invited by Mr. W. W. Wardell, the architect, and will be received up to the 10th November. This work includes the clerestory walls and roofs of nave and transepts, and it will require fully a year to complete it.

The Coadjutor-Bishop of Hobart, Dr. Delany, is now fairly convalescent (says the *Monitor* of September 17). He was permitted to sit up for a few hours on yesterday, but is too weak yet to leave his room. Though the erysipelas has happily passed away, it will be some weeks yet before the Bishop will be in a position to attend to his ordinary duties. Those, therefore, who have sent him letters and business communications during his illness will understand why it is these have not been attended to. For some weeks to come such communications had better be directed to his Grace the Archbishop or to the pastors of the different districts.

Atlas (says the Melbourne correspondent of the *Sydney Freeman* the secretary of the Orange Lodge (Mr. Baker) has plucked up sufficient courage to reply to the clincher of the secretary of the Victorian Defence League (Mr. John W. Ryan). As was to be expected, the main issues raised by the latter gentleman have been shirked by the Orange spokesman. Here is one paragraph from which the general drift of the effusion may be gleaned:—"As to the alleged Roman Catholic demand for a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of Orangeism in the Public Service, no such demand has yet been made, but we have nothing to fear from it, and if Parliament be satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for a Commission, this institution is not likely to object, though it would ask that the inquiry should extend to disclose the workings of Romanism in the Public Service, and perhaps, when the time comes, we shall be able to show a state of things which is not generally known or fully understood, and the public will then be made aware of the undue proportion which Roman Catholics bear to Protestants, particularly in the police force, to which Mr. Ryan specially refers, and of the intrigues which are constantly going on to secure for them the promotions and posts of influence and advantage."

St. Patrick's Cathedral will be formally opened on the last Sunday in this month. Preparations for the ceremony are being rapidly pushed on. The gathering of ecclesiastics (says the *Monitor*) will be on a scale unparalleled in the history of Victoria, and the whole arrangements will be of a magnificent character. The amount due on the church bids fair to disappear by the opening day. Collections are being made throughout the archdiocese of Melbourne, and the response to Archbishop Carr's appeal is spontaneous and generous. Three gentlemen have subscribed £1000 between them for the clearance of the debt. It is unnecessary to trace the history of this noble monument of the faith of Irishmen since its first stone was laid in hope and confidence in the far-away early time of Victorian history through its career as it grew by self-sacrifice and love to its most magnificent completion. His Grace Archbishop Carr is to be congratulated on his success in laying so noble a crown on the noble work of his predecessor, and one can imagine the pride and joy and consolation he must feel in his faithful of Victoria, and the noble spirit with which they have seconded his efforts for the glory of God and the honour of St. Patrick.

For Our Young Readers.

CHILDHOOD'S DAYS.

A BOY was asked to compose a little poem upon his childhood, and this is what he is said to have produced—

"How dear to my heart is the school I attended,  
And how I remember, so distant and dim;  
Bullet-headed Bill, and the pin that I bended,  
And carefully put on the bench under him!  
And how I recall the surprise of the master,  
When Bill gave a yell and sprang up from the pin,  
So high that his bullet-head smashed up the plaster,  
And all the scholars set up such a din!  
That active boy, Billy,  
That high-leaping Billy;  
That loud-shouting Billy,  
That sat on a pin!"

TWELVE MAXIMS FOR SUCCESS.

The president of the London Chamber of Commerce gives 12 maxims for success, which, he says, he has tried through 25 years of business experience:

1. Have a definite aim.
2. Go straight for it.
3. Master all details.
4. Always know more than you are expected to know.
5. Remember that difficulties are only made to be overcome.
6. Treat failures as stepping stones to further efforts.
7. Never put your hand out further than you can draw it back.
8. At times be bold; always prudent.
9. "Men say." What do they say? Let them say.
10. Make good use of other men's brains.
11. Listen well; answer cautiously; decide promptly.
12. Preserve by all means in your power "a sound mind in a sound body."

CLOSE YOUR EYES

BLEND TEAS.

to Quality and the world is full of Cheap Things. Low Prices get Customer, 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 memory. If you do not use them begin at once.

Let the boys paste the above rules in their hats and follow them, and they will ever be grateful that a kind Providence brought them to their notice.

#### CHILDREN'S IDEAS OF LIFE AND DEATH.

An Italian savant has written an article in which he gives the results of an examination into children's ideas concerning life and death. He went to an elementary school at Rovigo, and questioned a number of young children on these subjects. The definitions given of life were not altogether clear. One little philosopher of nine described it as a sea of troubles, which one may cross well or with great unhappiness. A little girl of eight, in spite of her poverty, thought life was a paradise, whilst others of well-to-do families thought life ugly. Death was too serious a subject for most of the girls to tackle, but some of the boys ventured suggestions as to the phenomena that attend it. To the question "Are you afraid to die?" the answer came more glibly. Most replied in the affirmative, but over sixty expressed no fear. Amongst these, one little minx of ten said she was not afraid of dying because she was tired of living. There was something touching in the answers given by the orphans. They were not afraid because after death they would see their parents again. One little thing, with a simple resignation that is quite charming and almost precocious, was not afraid to die because death was a thing sent by God. Some of the boys were evidently too well content with life to want to leave it. One feared death because it would prevent him playing with his sister, whilst another shrank from what would prevent him seeing "the men gathering the harvest of grapes and so many nice things." Many of the girls characteristically objected to growing old for fear of losing their good looks. Questioned as to how they would like to die, many of the lads expressed a wish to have their mother by their bedside. Some, of more martial spirit, thought it would be a fine thing to fall on the battlefield. Others were more religiously inclined. "I should like," said one, "to die kneeling before God," whilst another, looking further into the beyond, answered, "I should like to die and go with my Lord and with the angels of paradise with my hands crossed on my breast." This youngster had evidently been impressed by pictures of heaven.

## For Our Lady Readers.

#### GRANDMOTHER'S COOKING.

A pinch of this and a handful of that—  
Our grandmother's old-time cooking;  
With each recipe in her mind quite "pat,"  
A guess without e'er looking.

But now no kitchen is quite complete  
Without good scales and measures,  
And grains and ounces must suit receipt,  
While patent pans are treasures.

A new broom splint was her only test  
Of a baking loaf's condition;  
Thermometers, clocks, she would think a jest,  
Unknown to a cook's commission.

And yet, notwithstanding our new-day lore,  
Our hygiene and invention,  
No skill can equal that known of yore,  
With no set rules to mention.

We sigh for a taste of a vanished bliss,  
As with longing eyes we're looking—  
A handful of that and a pinch of this—  
Dear grandmother's old-time cooking.

#### THE GREEK GIRL.

They don't like old maids in Greece. The old maid in the Hellenic land is but another name for everlasting disgrace. To guard against old maidenhood girls are often betrothed while yet they are tiny babies. But the Hellenes are not a very sentimental people. Love marriages are scarce. Folk look to the practical side of the question. The stern parent is particular that his daughter's intended husband must have ample provision to support a wife and family. The Greek girl is rather worldly-minded. Most of her training is planned and managed with an eye to future brilliancy in the great world. Her toilet is a constant matter of grievous anxiety. Naturally pretty, she begins to paint and powder at an early age. At forty she is withered, and the ugliness of her old age is often startling. In her girlish days, if the family can afford it, she has a French nurse. She is carefully trained in dancing and deportment, but painting and music are regarded as unnecessary luxuries. One good point about her education is the teaching of household duties—she grows an adept in the making of rose-jam, Turkish coffee, and other pleasantries for the palate.

#### HOW HE WAS COMPLIMENTED.

"John," said Mrs. Harkins, "I heard a nice compliment for you to-day."

Mr. Harkins put his paper down, twisted up the ends of his moustache, looked pleased and said—

"Well, that's nothing so remarkable. I receive compliments nearly every day."

Mrs. Harkins went on sipping her tea and her husband waited for her to resume. Finally he said—

"Well, why don't you tell me what it was? Who was it that complimented me?"

"Oh, you couldn't guess it in a week."

"Mrs. Deering?" he ventured.

"No."

"Not Bessie Fallington?" he rather eagerly suggested.

"No."

"Oh, well, of course if there's any secret about it I don't care to hear what it was or who said it."

"There isn't any secret about it," Mrs. Harkins sweetly replied. "Mr. Hannaford told me that every time he and I met he became thoroughly convinced that you were a man of excellent taste."

John Harkins shoved his hands down in his pockets and walked out upon the verandah to ruminate.

#### MR. STEAD'S MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

The "Conductor of the 'Wedding Ring'" reports in this month's "Review of Reviews" that Mr. Stead's matrimonial agency scheme seems to have "caught on." Eighty-five ladies and 60 gentlemen have joined, and of these 96 have been sorted out into eight circles. The idea is that happy marriages shall be arranged in the columns of Mr. Stead's organ. The autobiographical descriptions of the ladies and gentlemen who are matrimonially inclined are decidedly interesting. Quite pathetic are the occasional little touches of self-depreciation—generally on the part of the ladies. A "lawyer's daughter," for instance, who "would prefer a clergyman," proclaims that she is "short and not pretty," whilst a widow, with a son of three, although "well connected" and a "cyclist" to boot, is by her own account only "passable in appearance."

## Grave and Gay.

#### THE KING OF GLORY.

SOME years ago nearly every little town in England could boast of its Choral Society, the members being smock-frocked labourers who believed that the greater the row that was made the more artistic was the performance. Speaking of the doings of those days the London *Organist* says:—"Most ambitious anthems were performed; and sometimes, when instruments could be secured, Handel's choruses were given with the utmost energy. I was told of a violoncello player who, as the anthem 'Lift up your heads' was being given out, said with great confidence to his neighbour: 'Give I th' rosin, Bill. I'll dang soon let 'im know who's th' King o' Glory!'"

#### AMONGST THE DUBLIN "GODS."

The honoured name of Mr. Barton McGuckin on our concert posters (says "The Flaneur," in Sydney *Freeman*) reminds one of the fact that in the way of rich humour and smart repartee the "gods" of the Dublin theatres have long enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Amongst the countless good stories told to their credit is one which tells of a certain representation of Macbeth. Everything had gone on all right until the curtain was raised on Act V., and an actor named Fitzgerald, who was playing the part of a "Doctor of Physic," came out of Lady Macbeth's chamber accompanied by a waiting "Gentlewoman." Everything was as still as the grave, and the doctor was about to let off his speech beginning: "I have two nights watched with you," when suddenly a rich round voice that had laughter in every sound rang out from the gallery and asked: "Well, Fitz., my bochal! Is it a boy or a girl?"

#### THE HAT HAD LEGS.

Several mishaps are recorded, as having occurred during the recent storms, of gentlemen who were chasing their hats. The fugacious hat has always been a cause of trouble, and to none more than to a certain short-sighted master at Eton. His hat blew off one day, and as he started in pursuit a black hen dashed out of a gateway. The schoolmaster saw the hen and thought she was his hat, and all Eton was electrified by the spectacle of a hatless and breathless reverend gentleman hunting that hen from one end of the High street to the other.

#### ONE OF BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Henry Irving tells a story, with great gusto, about a little girl. Mr. Irving was taking a holiday in a village in Dorset last summer, when he came across a number of children coming out of school. One little girl stood and looked him in the face, as though she had seen him before. After a time Irving said: "Well, little girl, do you know me?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "You are one of Beecham's Pills." The little girl had seen his face in an advertisement.

The Most Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., Christchurch, N.Z., was a guest at the Marist Fathers' Presbytery, Leicester Palace, London, when the English papers of August 28 left London.

Irish Nuns for London.—Nine Sisters from the Redemptorist Convent at St. Antonius' Church, Drumcondra, have gone to Clapham, England, to establish a branch of their Order. They are what is known in the Church as an enclosed Order, and in the year 1859 the first foundation of their Order took place in Ireland, the Sisters, mostly Irish, coming from Bruges. The little chapel at the new house was well filled with visitors to assist the ceremony of enclosure, which was conducted by the Right Rev. Dr. Bourne. The Rev. Father Bridget was the preacher.

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

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**MRS. LAVERTY** (late of Commercial Hotel,  
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MRS. LAVERTY desires to inform her many friends and the public that she has taken the above Spacious and Centrally Situated Hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from cellar to roof, and all the Bedrooms, Sitting-rooms, and Parlours are now in first-class order. The Dining and Luncheon Rooms will be under Mrs. Laverty's special supervision, which is a guarantee that everything provided will be first-class. Best brands of liquors supplied. Hot, cold and shower baths. First-class billiard table. Travellers called in time for early trains.

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AND STONEWARE FACTORY,  
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Dynamos, Engines, and all kinds of Electric Light Accessories supplied.

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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.

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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.

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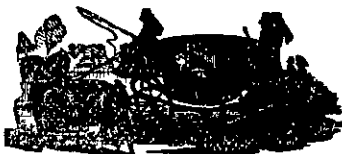
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**JAMES LISTON** ... Proprietor  
 (Late of the Douglas Hotel).

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.

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LIVERY, BAIT, AND LETTING  
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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,

**A THOUGHT  
THAT KILLED  
A MAN!**

HE thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

*Warranted*  
**Safe Care**

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

**THERE IS NOTHING ELSE  
 THAT CAN TAKE ITS PLACE**

# The Storyteller.

## A MAIDEN AUNT.

(By MAUREEN in *South African Catholic Magazine*)

### CHAPTER V.

#### THE SECOND TIME OF ASKING.

Dolly sat alone in the garden on a lovely afternoon. Her mother and aunt had gone to see a cricket match at Newlands, but Dolly stayed at home on the plea of a severe headache.

"I have had too much gaiety lately, mother dear," she said, "and would rather stay quietly at home to-day. No, I don't want any one to stay with me. I shall take a book into the garden and try to improve my mind," with a faint little smile, "by way of variety."

"You don't look at all well," her mother said anxiously, "and I don't like to leave you by yourself."

"I shall be all right by the time you come back, mother; don't worry about me. Come along, Eily; I am going to act as your maid this afternoon and I hope you will do credit to my labours."

"Dolly," said Eileen very gently when they were in her room, "I can't help thinking you are grieving over something. Won't you tell me what is wrong and let me try to help you?"

"There is nothing wrong,—at least nothing in which you can help, but you are a dear all the same for thinking of it. What are you going to wear? I think that soft creamy silk will do beautifully."

"Anything you like," said Eileen meekly. She was more concerned Dolly's pale cheeks and loss of spirits than she was over her toilette, and hardly gave herself a glance when Dolly playfully said, "There, I have finished, and you look charming. That black tulle hat and creamy gown are positively fetching—on you."

"Not coming, Dolly?" called the Colonel, as she came out to the door to see her mother and aunt drive off.

"Not to-day, dad. You must take my place as *chaperon* to mother and Eily," with an attempt at gaiety. Then as her mother gathered up the reins and the smart groom jumped up to his seat at the back of the dog-cart, she turned to her father:

"You'll miss your train, father, and I heard you say you had to meet Major Holland at the station."

"By Jove, yes. Holland will be waiting for me; but I wish you would come too, little girl. Run and put on your hat; your dress is all right, isn't it?"

"Please don't ask me to go to-day, father. I really want to stay at home."

"Well, I suppose you must have your own way," grumbled the Colonel, as he reluctantly drove off.

Dolly walked slowly back from the garden gate, and passing their usual resort under the trees, sought out a shady little summer-house at the end of the garden farthest from the house. She felt very unhappy, and very angry with Mr. Terence O'Brien. Some weeks before she and that young gentleman had had a serious difference of opinion on what he, at least, considered an important subject.

Terry thought Dorothy O'Brien a much prettier name than Dorothy Ashton, and asked Dolly to change the latter or the former surname. Dolly persisted in treating the matter as one of Terry's jokes, although the little flirt knew perfectly well that he was for once in his life in grave earnest. A very lively quarrel followed, and Terry departed in dudgeon. Dolly believed that after a few days' sulking Terry would turn up again, glad to continue the old brother-and-sisterly intimacy.

But the days passed by without bringing Terry. The Colonel, who suspected the cause of his absence, called her "Dorothy" (which he only did when displeased with her) for three whole days; Terry was a favourite with the Colonel. Mrs. Ashton wondered openly why Terry no longer made her house his home; and Eileen, who guessed the truth, put it down as a proof that Holland was the favoured one.

Dolly kept her own counsel; frank and open as she was by nature, she could be extremely reticent in anything which concerned others. She was a puzzle even to herself at present. Of course she felt a little dull now that Terry no longer came to jest and laugh with her, to amuse them by his funny songs—and how well he did sing "Father O'Flynn" and other rollicking ditties—and to behave generally as one of the family.

But why did she feel that strange little pang when she heard gossiping remarks made by visitors on the attention Mr. O'Brien was showing to a certain Miss Earnshaw? She knew that, unlike most gossip, there was some foundation of truth for this story. Eileen and she, shopping in Adderley street on the day before, had gone to a café for lunch, and there met Mr. O'Brien escorting Mrs. and Miss Earnshaw. Certainly he did not look like the ideal rejected lover: he was as well-dressed, as good-humoured, and as lively as ever. He came to their table for a few moments, and chatted in the most unconcerned manner before returning to his fair charges.

Dolly thought over that little episode, and felt miserable. "I did think," she wailed to herself, "that he only liked nice girls, and Miss Earnshaw is perfectly horrid. She is so slangy, and her dress is so loud—why, her hats are botanical monstrosities—and—oh, what does it matter to me whether he likes her or not? I dare say she is much nicer to him than I ever was," and then Dolly broke down and wept piteously.

A step on the gravel walk at length caused her to wipe away her tears and pick up a book from the little rustic table. She was too proud to be caught crying by one of the servants. It could not

possibly be a visitor, she thought, and only when a shadow fell across her book did she look up.

"You!" she cried.

"Yes, I," replied Mr. O'Brien in his easiest tone. "How do you do, Miss Ashton? Are you not going to say good-day?"

"I am sorry my mother is not at home," said Dolly stiffly, as she gave him the tips of her fingers. "She has gone to Newlands with my aunt."

"Ah! to the cricket match. Well, I hope they will enjoy themselves. Are you not going to ask me to sit down, Miss Ashton? It is not polite to keep visitors standing."

It was really very embarrassing: there was but one seat in the summer-house, and it just held two comfortably. No; she could not and would not sit there.

"Will you not come into the drawing-room?" she asked with all the dignity she could muster.

"If you don't object, I should prefer to stay here," Terry answered politely. "It is cooler and—and—al-ier, you know."

Airy it might be, but to judge from Dolly's flushed cheeks, she had not found it particularly cooling. She felt there was no help for it; it was horrible to be caught like this with swollen eyes and tear-stained cheeks, but she must meet him on his own ground, and be as politely oblivious of past disagreements as he was. So she sat down with the calmness of despair, and Terry, waiting for no further invitation, seated himself beside her.

How is it you did not go to Newlands this afternoon? I thought you would be interested in to-day's match," he remarked.

"I had a headache," said Dolly coldly. "But why are you not there?"

"Well, I am going away by-and-bye, and am paying some farewell calls this afternoon."

"You are going away! To Ireland, of course."

"Of course," assented Terry.

"And when do you sail?"

"The exact date is not fixed yet; it depends upon my future wife. I must wait her convenience, you know."

"I had not heard of your engagement," said Dolly steadily.

"Allow me to congratulate you."

"Thank you."

"And the lady is Miss Earnshaw, of course."

"Why of course? No; it is not Miss Earnshaw."

"Oh! Perhaps I do not know the lady."

"You know her very well indeed. She is simply charming, 'A rosebud set with little wilful thorns.'"

"I am not good at conundrums," Dolly said icily.

"But this is such an easy one, Dolly."

"How dare you call me Dolly, Mr. O'Brien," she cried angrily, rising. "Pray what would your 'future wife' say if she heard you?"

"She does hear me," he said, rising also.

"I, Mr. O'Brien? I am not engaged to you."

"But I hope you will be," said Terry gravely. All the mischief had fled from his face and voice. "Dolly," he went on, "I have tried to keep away, but it is of no use, and so I have come back to see if there is not still a chance for me. It rests with you whether I go by next mail or wait and take you home as my wife. What is my answer to be, Dolly? Am I to go or stay?"

And Dolly said, "Stay, Terry."

"And the farewell visits, Terry? How could you tell me such a story?"

"My good child, I told you no story. It would have been a farewell visit if you had said 'No' the second time, for in that case I should have gone home by the next mail-boat."

"But how did you know I was at home alone to-day?"

"I was on the look-out for your party on the cricket-ground, and heard from your mother that you had stayed at home. So I went straight back to the station and took the first train here. Have I cured your headache, Dolly?" But Dolly would not answer.

"Were you surprised, too, Eileen?" she asked.

The great news had been told, and Terry accepted as the son of the family, though Mrs. Ashton was still in a state of bewilderment over it. Dolly had come into her aunt's room for a last chat before going to bed.

"Well, yes, I was," Eileen said incautiously. "I did not think it was Terry."

"Then who did you think it was," Dolly answered quickly.

Silence.

"I think I know," said Dolly laughing. "But mother and you were both wrong—though I am certain the Major would like to be related to me."

"Dolly!"

"Yes," went on Dolly, unheeding the interruption and pausing with her hand on the door. "I think—indeed I am quite convinced—the Major would like to be my *uncle*," and Dolly fled.

### CHAPTER VI.

#### "ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

If any doubt regarding Jack Holland still lingered in Eileen's mind, it was soon effectually dispelled. She was in the drawing-room when he congratulated Dolly; Terry was there too, having turned up before lunch with the announcement that he "had come to spend the day."

Holland was in high spirits, and chaffed Terry mercilessly about the reception he would meet with from "The girls he left behind him," when he returned home with an English bride.

"Oh, I don't worry about that," said Terry. "I'll refer them to Dolly; she'll settle them."

"Will she, indeed?" said that lady. "No, no, Master Terry; you shall bear the consequences of your misdeeds without help from me."

"There's a dutiful wife-to-be for you!" exclaimed Terry. "And she, too, who promised to cherish me tenderly and keep all designing females at a safe distance."



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long time without any improvement, and none of the various remedies I  
tried, under the doctor's direction, did me any good. My husband finally  
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thorough renovating from floor to ceiling,  
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visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are  
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Travellers called in time for early  
trains. The wines and spirits are of the  
Best Procurable Brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard  
Tables

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

"I did nothing of the sort," said Dolly, indignantly. "My dear Dorothy," began Terry, but the irate Dorothy cut his remarks short by walking out through the French window of the drawing-room.

Terry did not hesitate for a moment, but followed at once, bent on "making it up" with the offended fair one.

"They are not a very sentimental pair, are they?" said the Colonel laughing.

"I think they are just suited to each other," answered Jack warmly. "O'Brien's a fine fellow; I don't know a better chap all round."

"I am glad to hear you say that, Holland."

"And so am I," said Mrs. Ashton, whose kind heart was rejoiced to find the Major by no means disconsolate. "Terry is a delightful boy; isn't he, Eily?" appealing to her sister.

"Of course he is; altogether delightful," Eily said gaily.

Not even Dolly was happier than Eileen on that day. She did not pause to analyse her own feelings, or to ask herself any questions. All she realised was that Jack Holland was pleased at Dolly Ashton's engagement to another man. Her eyes were beaming, her cheeks glowing, her voice had a joyous ring: the stately, reserved Miss Nugent had vanished, and here once more was the Eileen whom Holland had known at Nugentstown.

His quick eyes saw the change in her, and man-like he wondered at, without being able to account for it.

"We are going to lunch at Hout's Bay to-morrow, Major," said Mrs. Ashton. "We are going to an early Mass, and shall start after breakfast. Do say you will come with us. There will only be ourselves, Terry, of course, and you."

"I shall be delighted," Holland answered.

"Then that's settled. Terry will drive Dolly in his trap, and you want mind taking a seat with us."

"But why should not I bring my trap also?" asked Jack. "I could drive Miss Nugent down—if you will allow me," he added to Eily.

"Of course she will," put in Mrs. Ashton quickly. "Now, Eileen, no excuses. You know you dislike sitting with your back to the horses, and so do I. Major Holland's plan does away with all objections."

And so Eileen found herself next morning seated beside Jack Holland driving along the lovely Victoria Road. It was a perfect day, and sea and sky were dazzling in their brightness.

"How beautiful the sea looks!" she said softly. "I have never seen anything lovelier."

"I have," answered Jack. "The loveliest view I know is that from the gate of the Laurel Walk at Nugentstown."

"Do you remember that so well?" said Eileen, blushing.

"Remember it! Not a day has passed since I left Nugentstown that I have not thought of it—and of you," he was tempted to add. But a dog-cart drawn by a restive horse along a public road, with other vehicles and the ubiquitous bicycle almost constantly in sight, was not an ideal spot for love-making, and Holland had to content himself with the thought that once at Hout's Bay he should have the field all to himself.

What a happy day that was! Never did a merrier party sit down to luncheon.

When a ramble up the hillside was proposed, Mrs. Ashton declared she was too exhausted by the combined effects of heat and laughter to do any walking, and the Colonel cried off also, so the others went without them, Terry and Dolly leading the way.

"I think we have come far enough," said Holland at last, pausing. "That bank will make quite a comfortable seat for you, and there is a fine view of the sea from it."

"But where are the others?" asked Eileen.

"Oh, they have gone higher up. You don't think they want us, do you?" with a smile. "And I, at least, don't want them at present."

No answer.

"Eileen," he said suddenly. "Eileen, I want to know why you have treated me so badly all these months?"

"Have I treated you badly?" she asked, but her voice trembled.

"Eileen! What a question! Have you not avoided me, treated me like the merest acquaintance, made me feel that I must not presume on the past?"

It was true; she could not deny it.

"Is the past nothing to you," he went on eagerly. "Have you forgotten what I said to you when we parted—that no woman but you should ever be my wife? I have waited for you all these years, dear. Have I waited in vain?"

There were tears in Eileen's eyes as she turned to him, and she did not speak as she held out both her hands, but Jack Holland was more than satisfied with that silent answer.

"You have not told me yet why I received such a liberal allowance of cold shoulder. Come, Eily, I won't be put off again. What was the reason?"

"I—I—thought it was Dolly," was the incoherent reply, but Jack understood.

"Dolly!" he echoed in astonishment. "Oh, now I see it all. And I suppose but for Dolly's engagement I should not have had this explanation. Why, I believe Dolly guessed the truth long ago; she won't be the least surprised at our news," he added laughing.

He was right. When Dolly joined them, having spent over an hour in admiring the view from a point higher up, she took in the situation at once.

"Oh, Eily, I am so glad, so glad," she cried, hugging her aunt.

"Uncle Jack, you're a dear. Don't be jealous, Terry."

"Aunt Eileen, you're a darling. Don't be jealous, Dolly," said Terry.

"And to think you never breathed a word about it all to me, Eily," her sister said reproachfully. "So that was your way of being friends with Major Holland at Nugentstown?" quoting Eileen's words, for Jack had told them the whole story.

"Why, it is quite a romance," said the Colonel. "Yes, a charming and true romance," said Dolly. "With a happy ending," added Terry.

THE END.

## The Catholic World.

**BELGIUM.—Hospital Sisters Vindicated.**—The Socialist organ of Verviers, Belgium, lately published some grave charges against the Sisters who have the direction of the hospital of that town. It was alleged that the nuns were guilty of "proselytising" practices, that, contrary to the regulations of the institution, they exercised undue pressure on some of the patients in order to induce them to change their religious opinions. The "revelations" of the paper in question naturally shocked the delicate unsectarian feelings of the anti-clericals of Verviers, and an inquiry was promptly demanded into the alleged irregularities. Accordingly, the municipal council, which, by the way, is the reverse of "clerical," appointed a committee of investigation. The committee consisted of the managing board of the hospital and of two representatives of the council, one a Liberal, the other a Socialist. Some days ago the report of this body was submitted, and, in the event proved a complete vindication of the nuns, exonerating them from the slightest blame, and inflicting a severe censure on their accusers. The burgomaster, M. Mullendorf, a doctrinaire Liberal, in discussing the report, paid a high tribute to the excellent administration of the hospital, and to the zeal and devotedness with which the nuns discharged their onerous duties. In the whole course of the enquiry he said not a blameworthy act was imputed to the Sisters; on the contrary, abundant testimony, oral and documentary, was adduced, which went to show that the charges against them were totally devoid of foundation. The Socialist member of the council, who had made himself conspicuous in the campaign against the religieuses, refused to appear before the committee, and neither the sick man who had been the object of their alleged proselytism nor his wife came forward, although both had been invited by registered letter. M. Melen, also a Liberal, eulogised the admirable services rendered by the Sisters, and condemned in very strong terms the conduct of their calumniators. The Catholic party in the council remained silent, deeming it better that the defence and vindication of the nuns should come from their Liberal and doctrinaire colleagues, who could not be suspected of any bias in their favour. A resolution was subsequently passed declaring unfounded the allegations made against the Sisters.

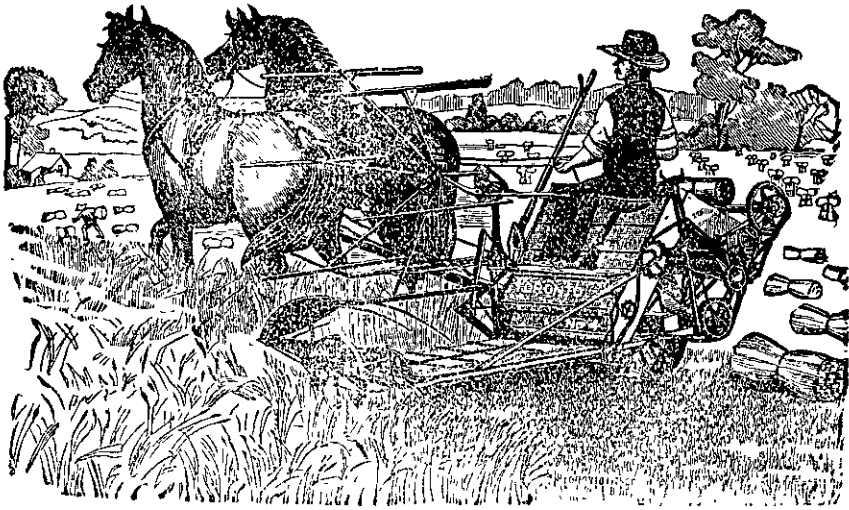
**CHINA.—A Compliment to the Catholic Mission.**—The Catholic community of one of the suburbs of Shanghai has recently received the compliment of being invited by an American company to supply a new cotton mill exclusively with Catholic hands. The offer was accepted by the Rev. Father Superior of the mission, and a native Christian of good standing was appointed to engage the hands and oversee the work. The mill was opened with 130 women at work, but machinery has been put in rapidly, and the number of hands employed is expected to amount to something over two thousand in the course of a few months. A little mortuary chapel in the vicinity, which has not been used for several years has been kindly put at the disposal of the missionary of the district by the Anglo-American municipality, and has been converted into a chapel for the women employed in the factory. The fact that a non-Catholic company should have thought of applying for Catholic hands to supply large factories is an excellent practical testimony to the numbers and the good standing of the Catholics.

**FRANCE.—The National Pilgrimage to Lourdes.**—The national pilgrimage to Lourdes which has just taken place has been carried out on a larger scale than in previous years, in order to celebrate in a fitting manner the Silver Jubilee of its inauguration. A great feature in the celebration has been the gathering of those who have been cured through Our Lady's intercession at the grotto during the last twenty-five years, in order to return thanks for the blessings they have received. Sunday, August 22, was the great day of the celebration. Pontifical High Mass was sung in the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary by the Bishop of Cahors, who also preached the sermon which was an eloquent and impassioned discourse on Our Lady of Lourdes and the wonders she has worked. Living evidence of these wonders was seen in the 300 persons who had been cured (*miracles*) and who were now gathered round the altar. After the Mass a procession was formed, and moved off to the grotto singing the "Magnificat," the crowds who stood packed on either side heartily joining in. The *miracles* devoutly kissed the rock beneath the statue which stands in the place where the apparitions were seen, and then the Bishop of Montpellier read an act of thanksgiving which was repeated, clause by clause, by the crowd. Then acclamations in Our Lady's honour burst forth on every side: when the "Te Deum" was intoned it voiced the feelings of the pilgrims who sang with an enthusiasm that brought tears of joy and gratitude to the eyes of many. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, and this was given by the Bishops of Montpellier, Tarentaise, and Brooklyn. On Monday, in spite of a steady downpour of rain, the *miracles*, carrying no less than 300 blue and white banners, marched through the town to the grotto where, after giving Benediction, the Bishop of Montpellier mounted the pulpit and begged of Our Lady of Lourdes, one and only one miracle—the union of all Catholic Frenchmen in peace and charity according to the desires of the Sovereign Pontiff. Loud cries of "So be it!" hailed this pious prayer. A move was next made to the church of Our Lady of the Rosary. Unfortunately the weather continued so bad that the torchlight procession, which had been such a success on Saturday evening could not be repeated. The interest shown in the event, and in the wonders that have been worked and are being worked at Lourdes through Our Lady's

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Harvesting Return, "ACTON ESTATE," for year ending 31st March, 1897.  
Acreage under Wheat, 900 ; Oats, 600.

	Wheat.	Oats.
Cost of Cutting and Binding ... ..	£52 1 2	£27 16 6
Cost of Stooking ... ..	45 9 0	25 12 6
Cost of Stacking ... ..	112 12 0	72 10 1
Cost of Thatching ... ..	6 0 0	13 0 0
Cost of Twine and Oil ... ..	20 12 0	20 8 0
Station Horse Labour at 1s. per horse per day Cutting and Carting ... ..	21 14 0	1 14 0
	<u>£268 8 2</u>	<u>£171 1 1</u>

For 1500 acres makes an Average cost of 5s. 10d. per acre.

REMARKS.—No time was lost during Harvest, the weather being good, and this, coupled with the NEW MASSEY-HARRIS MACHINES, which worked Admirably, accounts for the Low Cost of Harvesting.

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intercession, is shown by the presence of more than a hundred doctors who have gone to the town to study the cures. Many of them are well-known specialists. On Saturday no less than 18 cures were reported, four of which are quite remarkable. One was the case of a man who had been blind for 40 years. One eye had been completely destroyed by a fire, whilst the other, which remained, had been rendered sightless. To this latter the sight has now, it seems, been restored, and the first object which he saw with it was the statue of the apparitions.

**The Persecution of the Religious Orders.**—The Hotel Dieu at Fougères is an important provincial hospital. The patients are nursed and attended by Augustinian Sisters of Mercy of Jesus, who have a convent at Fougères. Last year, in consequence of the refusal of the little community to pay the exceptional tax levied upon the religious Orders, a sum of 10,000 francs, which they had lent to a private person, and from which they drew a revenue that helped to maintain their establishment, was seized by the local authorities. The religious supposed that after sacrificing this money they would be left in peace for a considerable time; they, therefore, experienced a very unpleasant surprise when the insatiable fiscal swooped down the other day upon a small field adjoining their convent, which had been acquired especially for the benefit of the Sisters engaged in hospital work, and who had great need of such a place where they could obtain exercise or rest in the pure air when not on duty. The community had, moreover, gone to the expense of building a wall round this piece of ground which has now been seized. In reply to numerous inquiries made respecting this latest act of spoliation the Superior, Sœur Marie de l'Assomption has written a letter for publication which may be regarded as a model of dignity and elevation of thought. In this she says:—"We do not wish to be accused of obstinacy when we are conscious of having done simply our duty. We have refused, and we shall always refuse, to pay an exceptional tax which is directed against us merely because we wear the religious habit. What is desired is to make a distinct category of us—as it were a class of suspects to whom a particular legislation can be applied and who can be subjected to more rigorous taxation than other people. It is true that the offer has been made to allow us to benefit by the law which exempts beneficent works from taxation. We might take our place in that phalanx of charity; but the same privilege would not be extended to all communities. There are religious whose lives are devoted exceptionally to prayer. Towards them the fiscal authorities would be all the more exacting because a certain number of communities of a different character have been exempted. Would it be loyal or charitable on our part to benefit by a liberty (temporary, doubtless, and always liable to be withdrawn) which might render the burden still heavier which our beloved Sisters have to bear? We do not wish to profit by an exception which would impose a more crushing weight upon others. We have the right to claim that liberty of which so much is said in these days but which, alas, is so little practised." This letter puts the case of those religious Orders engaged in works of public charity, but who, nevertheless, refuse to apply for exemption from the tax, in its true light. Their conduct is perfectly logical from a Catholic point of view. Nothing could be more correct than this recognition of the *solidarity* of interests in the case of all Catholic religious Orders.

**ROME.**—The Holy Father's Health.—It causes some astonishment here (says the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*) to learn that a usually well-informed English Press agency has circulated alarmist news regarding the Pope's health, quoting, of all other papers, the Paris *Liberator* as its authority. The paragraph given to the newspapers states that his Holiness has recently had fainting fits, and that his physician, Dr. Ceccarelli, is in constant attendance and forbids his illustrious patient to leave his private apartments. Now it happens that Dr. Ceccarelli has been dead for the past three years, and that the Pope's present physician, Dr. Lippozzi, affirms that there is no truth whatever about the fainting fits. He says that the probable origin of all the rumours was the simple fact that the weather being very hot and his Holiness at some consequent inconvenience in the little cottage in the Vatican Gardens, it was judged better for him to spend a few days without going out from the cool Vatican halls to the gardens.

**The Sovereign Pontiff's Feast Day.**—Sunday, August 22, was the Feast of St. Joachim, and consequently the name-day of the Pope. Special celebrations were accordingly held in the new church dedicated to the Father of the Blessed Virgin and in the Church of St. Ignatius, the Cardinal-Vicar singing High Mass at this latter place. His Holiness himself, after celebrating Mass, received the congratulations of the chief functionaries of his noble household. At midday he gave public audience in his own library to the cardinals, bishops and prelates who reside in Rome, and to the deputations from the Sovereign Order of Malta, the Roman aristocracy, the officers of the various bodies of Papal troops, and the Catholic societies and institutions of the city. To the address read to him in the name of the cardinals by the Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, his Holiness replied in a brief but interesting allocution, which summed up the progress of the Church within the past year. With regard to the movement among the dissident portion of those who profess Christian beliefs and principles, his Holiness observed that it was of a pronounced and resolute character in the West, and among the Anglicans in particular, even more so than in the East, where, nevertheless, there was ground for excellent hopes.

**RUSSIA.**—The Church in Russia.—Information from private sources in Russia states that the Holy Synod is bestirring itself to counteract the efforts of the Catholic clergy in

that country. The freedom that was of late conceded for the celebration of religious festivals was attended with a notable number of conversions. It has accordingly been decided that the most stringent measures will be adopted to repress this tendency of the faithful to return to the ancient allegiance. Orders have been transmitted to the schismatic priests to watch and report on all cases of conversion that may come under their notice, so that prompt action may be taken by the authorities. Although not often nowadays put into execution, it continues nevertheless to be an article of the Russian code that who ever changes from the Greek "Orthodox" Church to any other religion is liable to transportation to Siberia.

## CATHOLIC CONCERTS.

### ARROWTOWN.

SATURDAY evening (says the *Lake County Press* of the 16th ult.), saw Arrowtown thronged with, we can safely say, several hundreds of people (a repetition of olden times, or a pre-ent day sight in one of our cities). The cause of the unusual stir was, of course, attributed to the fact that St. Patrick's school concert eventuated that evening. The sitting accommodation of the Athenæum Hall was taxed to the utmost, Queenstown, Skippers, and Maceotown being particularly well represented by visitors. We understand that the proceeds amounted to a substantial sum—close on £25. The long and varied programme was opened by an orchestral item, and standard overture "Caliph of Bagdad." The orchestra consisted of eight instruments and was under the conductorship of Mr. H. Mayo. On the present occasion the band was strengthened by the inclusion of a double string bass, recently purchased for the proposed orchestral society. The above item was capitally played, and much appreciated by the audience. Miss Johnston delighted the audience with her rendition of "My soul to heaven, my heart to thee." As usual Mr. P. White brought down the house with his comic "Limerick races," and had to respond with "Molly Reilly," in the chorus of which a number of the audience joined heartily. Miss J. King was very successful in "Kathleen Mavourneen," while the duet "Life's stream and the river," by Misses A. Cotter and E. de la Perrelle was applauded. Mr. R. J. Cotter was recalled for his sailor's hornpipe, which was very well danced. Mrs. E. de la Perrelle next sang "Bid me to love." An old favourite with the audience, Mr. G. H. Romans, was loudly encored for his contribution, "I loved you better than you knew." Notwithstanding the demands made he could not be prevailed upon to reappear. "The harp that once" (violin solo) by Mr. H. Mayo, was a musical treat and deservedly applauded. Miss A. Cotter's efforts in the song "The captive Greek girl" were much appreciated, while the pianoforte selection "Oberon" by Miss Allan called forth warm applause. Mr. Sinclair, of Dunedin, was encored for his contribution of that pretty song, "The Holy City," and in response gave "Off to Philadelphia" with equal success. The duet, "Music and her sister song" by Misses A. Cotter and E. de la Perrelle, was also well received. Little Miss Patton, of Maceotown, played the violin solo "Last rose of summer" (with variations) exceedingly well. Mr. G. White was heard to advantage in the song "I fear no foe." Mr. C. McGlashan, of the Dresden Company, played a soprano cornet solo entitled "The thorn." This item was a perfect treat and the appreciation of the audience was evinced by a demanded encore. Mr. McGlashan responded with "Scenes that are brightest" with marked success. Mr. Moodie's ventriloquous item with "Duke" and "Joe" created rours of laughter. Mr. Moodie is a ventriloquist of no mean order. This concluded the first part of the programme.

The Rev. Father Keenan here took the opportunity of thanking the audience for their most liberal patronage, and the performers for the valuable assistance they had rendered. Those present had apparently enjoyed the concert; this he was pleased to see, and he hoped they would enjoy the part that was to follow equally as well.

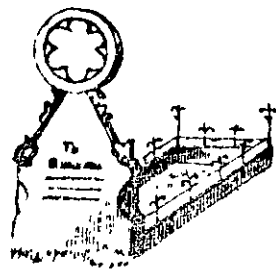
After the usual interval the orchestra contributed another pleasing item "Eldorado" waltz. That highly amusing farce "Turn him out" was then staged. *Dramatis personæ*: Nicodemus Nobbs, Mr. R. J. Cotter; Mackintosh Moke, Mr. P. de la Perrelle; Eglantine Roseleaf, Mr. J. T. Lynch; Mrs. Moke, Miss P. McIntyre; Susan, Miss T. McIntyre. The part of Nobbs was capitally played by Mr. R. J. Cotter, while Mr. J. T. Lynch made a good Frenchman. Full justice was done to the part of Mrs. Moke by Miss McIntyre, and as Susan (maid of all work), Miss T. McIntyre fairly excelled herself. All were letter-perfect, and apparently the audience appreciated their efforts. We have been asked to return Mr. J. A. Algie the Committee's sincere thanks for the pains he had taken in coaching the performers, and also to Messrs. Stoddard and Smith for their valuable assistance in other directions. The accompanists for the concert were Mrs. Mayo and Mr. McLaughlin.

### WESTPORT.

THERE was a packed house at the Princess Theatre last evening (says the *Westport Times* of October 15), when the entertainment in aid of the funds of St. Camille's School took place. Prior to the commencement of the concert the City Band played several selections opposite the theatre. The performance opened with an overture by Miss Pain, which was nicely rendered. Mr. R. R. White then followed with the song "Father O'Flynn," and received well-merited applause. The chorus "In the dusk of the twilight," by the pupils of St. Mary's High School, was very creditably rendered. Mrs. Bigg was in splendid voice in her selection and gained hearty applause. The scene, "L'Enchanteresse," arranged by Mrs. Simon and Miss Weston, was very prettily carried out by the Misses Marris (2) and Miss Weston; limelight added greatly to the effect. The vocal duet, "The army and navy," by Messrs. Coughlan and Pain, was a capital performance, and in response to a hearty encore

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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.  |
| Kakanui           | ... | William Barr         |
| Kaitangata        | ... | William Kelly        |
| Kaikorai          | ... | Jno. Fraser          |
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| Naseby            | ... | Robert Glenn         |
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Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
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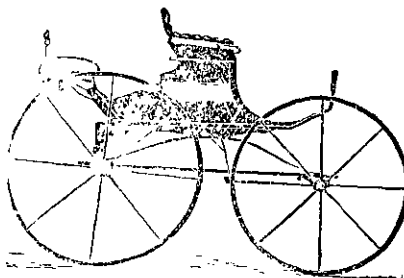
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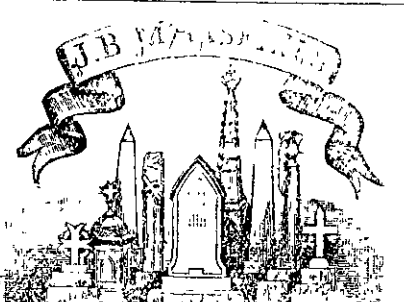
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rendered "Larboard watch. A pleasing item was a vocal duet by the Misses Lempfert, the voices blending together nicely. Mrs. W. Wright scored a decided success in "The dream angel," and was enthusiastically encored. Mr. Reunert, the well known Dunedin baritone, delighted the audience with his powerful rendering of the fine song, "Here upon my vessel's deck," and in response to an enthusiastic encore sang Piusini's "The life boat," the words of which are taken from Sim's poem of the same name. This song was rendered in Mr. Reunert's usual masterly manner. Perhaps one of the best items on the programme was the piano and clarinet duet by Mrs. Snodgrass and Mr. McNeight, "The mocking bird," which was greatly appreciated by the audience. A statutory scene, arranged by Miss Robinson, was excellent, as also was the song "O Maris stella" by Miss Lempfert. Mr. J. Young was in splendid voice in his song, "I'll conquer or die," and in response to an encore sang "The warrior bold. Mrs. Baker sung nicely and was loudly applauded, as also was Mr. E. Ferguson, who has a fine voice. Miss Slowe, for one so young, surprised those present. She possesses a sweet voice and we expect greater things from this young lady in the future. Mr. H. Pain was in splendid voice in the song, "The negro slave," and was loudly applauded. Mr. J. O'Neil gave a capital rendering of "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," and was heartily applauded. Another pleasing item was that by Mrs. Kelly and Miss Collins, which was very sweetly rendered. The comic part of the performance was well carried out by Messrs. Baker and Cottrell, and their comic songs fairly brought down the house. The chorus, "Jingle bolis," by the members of St. Canice's choir, brought one of the most successful entertainments that has ever been held in Westport to a close. Special notice should be given to the accompanists, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mrs. Wright, Miss Suisted (piano) and Miss Kerr (violin). Their efforts added greatly to the success of the performance. At the conclusion the Rev. Father Costello thanked those present for their kind attendance and to the amateurs who kindly tendered their services, also to Mr. Brind for the use of the hall.

A H A U R A.

(By "OBSERVER," in the Greymouth Evening Star.)

The concert held at Ahaura on the night of October 13, as a success, far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. By the 5.30 train a large number of visitors came from Kumara, Greymouth and all the stations along the route. A procession was formed at the Ahaura station, which marched through the town headed by the Grey Catholic Band. At seven o'clock the door of the spacious hall at the rear of Stephen's Hotel was opened, and before 8 p.m. many were unable to gain admission. Old residents state that it is many years since such an assemblage was witnessed at Ahaura. The entertainment commenced with "Paradise Alley," by the children, and evoked from the audience rounds of applause. The manner in which they carried out their part showed they had received careful and thorough training. Miss Johnston then gave "Juanita," Mr. C. Roberts; "Back from the goldfields," Miss Potham, "All Hallowe'en." The first part of the programme closed with a duet, "The Irish emigrant," by Misses K and L. Galbraith, for which they were loudly encored, and had to repeat the last verse. The second consisted of songs and selections by the Albatross Coons. This is the first time these coons have appeared here and their comic songs all acting fairly convulsed the house with laughter. The third part opened with a song "Waiter and I shall hear," by Miss K. Galbraith; Mr. Jones "Without a other word," and in response to a loud encore "O dear little shamrock," Mr. Treginning then gave "Cris-mas" and Misses B and K Galbraith, "O'er hill and dale," and on being recalled bowed their acknowledgments. The various performers acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner indeed. The gem of the evening was the Tamboirine Drill by the young ladies, and they carried out their part, without a single fault. The concert closed with a stump speech by Mr. Johnson, which fairly brought the house down.

The Rev. Father Servajera briefly returned thanks to those present and to all who had assisted in making the concert a success. He desired specially to thank "The Coons," band, and all his friends, many of whom at a great inconvenience to themselves had come a great distance to oblige him and to help to make the entertainment a success. He wished also to thank Mrs. Dy for the assiduous manner in which she had worked, sparing neither time nor trouble in training the children for the different parts they had taken in the concert, and it was extremely gratifying to him to see her efforts had been crowned with success. A large number of visitors afterwards left by the special train for Greymouth.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

PRO-CATHEDRAL CONFERENCE, CHRISTCHURCH.

THE following is the report and balance-sheet for year ending July 21st, 1897:—

Officers.—Patron, Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, S.M., D.D.; spiritual director, Very Rev. S. Cummings, S.M., V.G.; president, Brother E. O'Connor, J.P.; vice-president, Brother J. McCormack; treasurer, Brother J. J. Wilson; secretary, Brother G. Hayward; wardrobe-keeper, Brother J. A. Hennessy.

In presenting our annual report and balance-sheet at so late a period from our annual meeting, it is necessary to explain that the delay has been caused, in a great measure, by the preparations for, and subsequent carrying out of, the late Record Reign Historical Carnival, in which all of our Brothers were actively engaged. It must not be inferred, however (notwithstanding the phenomenal success of the carnival), that in this connection the duties of our Society were subordinated or in any way neglected. On the contrary, our ordinary work was performed as usual, but the distribu-

tion of our report (and annual appeal to the parishioners for sufficient funds to carry us on during the current year was performed over until the present time.

It is again very gratifying to see, on going through the minutes of our weekly meetings during the year, that a great amount of useful work has been accomplished, and that in our midst the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has certainly justified its name by the energetic action of the members constituting the Pro-Cathedral Conference in generously and uncomplainingly performing the duties demanded of them.

Much of the success of our efforts must, indeed, be attributed to our devoted spiritual director, the Very Rev. Father Cummings, and his assistant clergy. For a great part of the year we have felt the absence of his Lordship the Bishop, who invariably takes the liveliest possible interest in our Society, its members, and those for whom it is established to succour and protect. None know better than the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul his Lordship's open-handed generosity and large-hearted charity. We miss his kindly intercourse with us and look forward with hopefulness to his return, renewed in health and strength.

To give a detailed account of each individual incident which, during the year, has come within the range of the Society's attention would occupy more space than is available. Suffice to say, therefore, that the members have been unremitting in their efforts to improve the condition of numerous deserving cases.

Schoolbooks have been provided for use in our schools where want of means prevented their supply. Sick nursing and medical comforts were provided in cases of extreme want, and in some instances Christian burial and the necessary funeral expenses arranged for. A watchful eye is always kept on neglected children who may be brought before the court, or otherwise, to ensure their committal to St. Mary's Industrial School at Nelson, the expenses of their conveyance thither being always guaranteed by the Society. In this matter we owe a debt of extreme gratitude to the police officers for their unvarying courtesy to us and endeavours to facilitate our actions.

Admission has been secured of suitable subjects to various local institutions, and the Charitable Aid Board kept apprised of cases coming within the scope of their duties.

Several aged though willing persons have been helped in the way of helping themselves by the equipment of small businesses, and in some instances rent and temporary accommodation provided.

Through the influence and efforts of individual members, many, especially young persons, have had employment procured for them.

We could go on indefinitely enumerating similar work to the foregoing but think enough has been quoted to show how much need exists for a society such as the one under notice, and the urgent necessity for it being adequately supported.

We have to acknowledge the receipt during the year of several much needed contributions in money, coals, etc., from a few generous benefactors, and cannot do better than urge many more to follow such good example.

Although the ladies' branch attached to our Conference furnish a separate report which we herewith attach, showing as it does the immense amount of necessary work performed during the year; we feel that it would not be out of place on our part to express our sincere thankfulness to them, and high appreciation of their assistance in the noble cause of charity.

With the commencement of the new year it is gratifying to know that several gentlemen have joined our ranks as active members, and we look forward to the reception of many others from among our eligible parishioners.

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s	d
To balance forward	...	7	5
Members contributions	...	9	12
Donations	...	1	17
Result of last annual appeal	...	17	5
Interest and discount	...	4	8
	£39	4	6

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s	d
By donation to ladies branch	...	5	5
Advertising and printing reports	...	1	19
House rent	...	2	4
Coals, firewood, etc.	...	3	16
Grocery	...	9	18
Assistance to schools	...	2	2
Drapery, clothing, boots, etc.	...	4	18
Sundries:—Including donations to deserving cases, nursing expenses, stretcher, milk, school books, Bulletin account (Society's journal) P.O. order, minute book, etc.	...	4	5
	£34	8	5

Balance in hand ... £4 16 1

In addition to the above and not included in the balance-sheet, the Very Rev. Father Cummings has expended privately but in connection with the Society the sum of £12 10s in relieving special and deserving cases which came under his personal notice between meetings:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Visits made, 59; orders issued, 73; clothing, boots, etc., provided, 25; cases relieved in various ways, 113.

LADIES' BRANCH.

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QUARTER OF A MILLION.ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £177,493.  
CLAIMS PAID, OVER £100,000.Security Lodged with Australasian Govern-  
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Head Office for New Zealand.CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON.  
DUNEDIN OFFICE:2 & 3 ROSS' BUILDINGS, THE OCTAGON  
J. J. COTTER, Superintendent.RAILWAY HOTEL  
THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

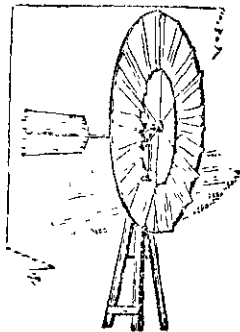
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This well-known Hotel is in close proximity  
to both Railway Stations, thereby offering  
great facility to the travelling public of  
being able to leave by the early trains.Guests may depend upon being called in  
time, a porter being kept for that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

Free Stabling.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,  
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION, &c.KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF  
Linsced, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu,  
&c. CAUTION. — Spurious imitations are  
being offered.KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expec-  
torant, for Coughs, Colds and Chest  
Complaints.KAY'S COMPOUND for Coughs and Colds  
is equally serviceable for horses and cattleKAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia  
Face-ache, &c. Contain Quinine, Iron, &cLINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, diges-  
tive, corrective and agreeably aperient.COAGULINE. — Cement for Broken  
Articles. Sold Everywhere. Manu-  
factory, Stockport, England.A HIGH AUTHORITY ON  
WAI-RONGOA MINERAL  
WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says  
"In regard to the Water itself, as a table  
beverage it can be confidently recommended.  
Beautifully cool, clear and effervescing, the  
taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate  
astringency to remind one that there are heal-  
ing virtues as well as simple refreshment in  
the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to  
become popular amongst all who can afford  
the very slight cost entailed."We supply the Dunedin and Wellington  
Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet,  
and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water.  
Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For  
Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office.  
THOMSON AND CO.,  
Office: Dunedin.MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
STAFFORD ST., TIMARU.W. H. CAIN, having purchased the  
old-established business of the  
late James Jones, is prepared to execute  
in First-Class Style all work entrusted to  
him at very greatly reduced rates and  
guarantees satisfaction.All Kinds of Cemetery Railings and  
Kerbing Supplied and Inscriptions  
cut in Cemeteries.The Finest Stock in South Canterbury to  
select from. Designs and Estimates  
forwarded on application.WINDMILLS, SEED AND GRAIN  
CLEANING MACHINERY.

JOHN MARSHALL

(Late of Springston)

Has removed to 204 St Asaph street, Christ-  
church, 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 Har-  
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me will have my most careful attention.

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Agricultural Engineer,

204 ST ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.



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CELEBRATED

CINNAMON CURE

For

CONSUMPTION AND OTHER CHEST  
DISEASES.The most valuable discovery  
in Medical Science.Destroys the morbid deposits  
of the Lungs.Overcomes the racking cough and spitting  
of blood.READ the following extract from *The  
Weekly Press*:"It has been clearly demonstrated that this  
new remedy is not only highly efficacious in  
the treatment of the more formidable disease  
of consumption, but that in all cases of  
coughs and colds, whatever may be their  
cause, it cures with astonishing rapidity. It  
acts against these lesser maladies as quinine  
acts against intermittent fever. It is equally  
efficacious in bronchitis and catarrh, and all  
inflammatory states of the respiratory organs.  
Expectoration and cough disappear like  
magic, and there can be no doubt that thou-  
sands of cures will be effected during the  
coming winter by this latest application of  
modern medical science."

PRICE - - 2s 6d.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sole Wholesale Agents:

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER AND CO'S  
NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO., Ltd.Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and  
Auckland.DR. ROBINSON, Surgeon Dentist, Arti-  
ficial Teeth, full sets, £10.REMOVED to Corner of George and St.  
Andrew streets (over Irvine and  
Stevenson's).GEORGE STREET. The regulation of  
Children's Teeth a speciality. All  
fees moderate.NOTE the Address: Dr Robinson, Georg  
street (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. R. H. FRASER, Artist in Stained  
Glass, Lead Light Manufacturer, &c.,  
begs to intimate to his friends and customers  
that he has REMOVED to 37 PRINCES  
STREET (next the Dresden), where he pur-  
poses conducting the general trade of Painter,  
Paperhanger and Decorator in addition to  
his present business. A large assortment of  
Highly Artistic Paperhangings kept in stock,  
along with all Painters' Requisites. Prices  
quoted for Decorating Private Houses in the  
most artistic manner.

BALANCE SHEET.  
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To balance forward	...	...	1 7 3
Donation from Conference (charity sermon)	...	5 5 0	
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Donations from members	...	9 5 0	
Donation from president	...	10 0 0	
			£34 17 3

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s	d
By drapery	...	15 5 0	
Cash, boots, grocery and coal	...	6 0 0	
Tram fare of Jubilee Memorial Home inmates to church	...	3 5 0	
House rent and bedding	...	5 0 0	
Meat and milk	...	1 0 0	
Cash, medicine, etc.	...	4 0 0	
			£34 10 0
Balance in hand	...	7 3	

In addition to the above donations in clothing, bedding, etc., have been received and distributed to the value of £65. Regular visits have been made to the Hospital, Gordon street Refuge, Jubilee Memorial Home and similar institutions as well as numerous visits to poor people in their own houses.

A MIRACLE IF EVER THERE WAS ONE.

DAVE KIRK, AN EX-MELBOURNE CRACK BICYCLIST, LEAVES THE HOSPITAL TO DIE.

SEVEN SPECIALISTS PRONOUNCED HIS CASE INCURABLE.

TERRIBLE RESULT OF A FALL AT THE SCOTCH COLLEGE GROUNDS A YEAR AGO.

PARALYSIS, HEMORRHAGE, SPINAL DISEASE, AND LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

NINE MONTHS' AGONY IN THE MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

NOW A HEALTHY, ACTIVE MAN.

THANKS TO DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

(From the Melbourne *Advertiser*.)

DAVE KIRK, the well-known and highly-popular hero of the cycle track, was, on the 8th October of last year, training in the Scotch College Grounds, Melbourne, when, all of a sudden, and without any warning, the tyre of the leader broke, and becoming at once entangled in the wheel, brought the rider to the ground with terrific force. So great was the impact that not a single limb or member of the unfortunate cyclist's frame escaped serious injury. In all haste the victim was removed to the Melbourne Hospital, more dead than alive, and quite unconscious from shock and hemorrhage. A hasty examination of the patient by the medical staff of that institution showed them that the case was a most serious one, and the grave looks of the surgeons in attendance plainly indicated that they entertained but the slightest hopes of the unfortunate young man's recovery. All that the resources of that fully-plenished hospital could command were brought into play for the relief of the patient, but the gravest fears were felt as to his ultimate safety. The external injuries were not, after all, the most serious—the symptoms of serious internal injury to the nervous system were all too patent to the practised and expert eye of the medical faculty. So serious, indeed, was the case of Dave Kirk considered, that an eminent surgeon who called to see the patient declared it as his opinion that the patient would, in all probability, never rise from his sick bed. There poor Dave lay, betwixt life and death, for about seven weary and exceedingly trying months of pain and suffering, unable to stir hand or foot, unable to move even from side to side—a victim of hemorrhage, spinal disease, pleurisy, dysentery, complete paralysis of the body, and last, but by no means least, locomotor ataxy, a fearful complaint, which utterly prostrates the human frame and destroys the power of the will; so much so that the common functions of nature are performed by a power absolutely extraneous to the will. An idea of the dreadful injuries sustained by the patient may be gathered from the following details gleaned from Kirk by our representative. His left heel had to be removed, and thirty-two stitches were inserted in that part of his foot, eighteen being placed in the right leg. The kneecap was smashed, and had to be lifted. Altogether seven surgeons had to do with the sufferer, who was reduced to a very weak and almost comatose state after nine operations had been performed on him. Mortification set in in parts of the lower limbs, and artificial means had to be employed to draw off the urine. The system was washed internally four times every day with water and carbolic acid, the stomach being cleaned out by means of a tube. Injections were also largely employed. This was a most singular case, and one which must have afforded ample play for the physicians' skill and experiment, yet it remained for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to effect a radical and complete cure.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

AN ASTOUNDING CHANGE.

After seven months of bed-ridden existence in the Melbourne General Hospital, Dave Kirk left that institution with faint hopes

of ever being able to get about without the aid of crutches, with all hopes vanished as to his ability to again enter the cycle arena and carry off once more those brilliant laurels which were at various big wheel gatherings wont to be his, for he was Victoria's greatest scratch crack. In May last Kirk's friends, being impressed by the numerous authentic and spontaneous testimonials from persons of both sexes, of every age and condition in life, and in all parts of the world, recommended a course of the new world-famed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as a last resource. Marvellous but true, as may be learned from the patient's own lips, no sooner had he begun to take these wonderfully curative pills than Kirk experienced palpable relief. To let him describe himself the returning powers to his limbs and nervous system generally:—"Gradually the sense of numbness began to disappear, and the extremities acquired by degrees their wonted healthy glow and warmth. While under treatment in the hospital the sense of feeling entirely disappeared, so much so that when the surgeons would put a needle into any part of my body I was absolutely insensible to the fact. To be sure of the absence of the sense of touch, the doctors would conceal my vision, and then question me as to the part they were piercing; but my answers clearly proved to them that I was absolutely bereft to all sensibility!"

"After a month's trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was able to throw aside my crutches. But one of the most powerful effects of the pills was the restoration of functional health. Bowel troubles had been a terrible trial to me ever since the day I met with the accident. Regularity in this direction was perfectly set up, and I am now, after four months' taking of these pills, in the enjoyment of perfect health." It wanted no assurance of this, as those who had seen the subject of this narrative are not slow to express their surprise at the picture of health and almost completely resuscitated power of body and mind presented in the person of Dave Kirk.

But perhaps the most demonstrative proof of the absolute numbness and absence of all feeling in the patient while under treatment in the hospital was the fact that, although he received a shock from a powerful galvanic battery—a shock so strong that the operator declared it to be half a volt more than he had given to anyone in the institution for 40 years—Dave Kirk was utterly unable to feel its effect.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF RESTORED VITALITY.

A few days ago Dave Kirk, who, by the way, is to be found at his hairdressers' and tobacconists' establishment, 471 Elizabeth street north, caught sight of a certain individual to whom he had let out one of his bikes on hire and who, it seems, was possessed of so bad a memory that he forgot to return the machine to its owner. As showing the restored strength and vigour of the erstwhile bed-ridden man, Kirk made a dash for the thief, and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued. His opponent was a powerfully-built fellow and a much heavier weight than Dave. Blood flowed freely on both sides, but Dave proved one too many for his man, and with a dexterous effort managed, unassisted, to get him into a cab, and took him unceremoniously to the lock-up, where a charge of theft was laid against the prisoner. That was, perhaps, the most practical evidence of restored vitality that could well be given on the part of the cycle champion. Naturally enough the thousand and one chums of the once-thought dead, but now very much alive, cyclist are loud in their praises of the world-famed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and whenever Dave goes out he is besieged with congratulations on his regained health. In common gratitude the athlete never fails to give the whole credit of his recovery to that wonderful remedy discovered by Dr. Williams. Moreover, Kirk is able to trench a large garden at home and walk two miles daily to his business place.

The following articles appeared in the Melbourne *Argus* and *Herald* last year shortly after Dave Kirk met with his terrible mishap, proving that his condition was considered hopeless:—

EXTRACT FROM THE MELBOURNE *Argus*.

"Everyone has heard of Kirk, the crack racer. About a month ago he met with an accident whilst training, and has been in the Melbourne Hospital ever since. The medical authorities say that he will never ride again, as his spine has been so badly hurt that he will likely be paralysed for life."

EXTRACT FROM THE *Herald*.

"Dave Kirk, residing at the Coffee Palace, Victoria street, North Melbourne, sustained severe injuries this afternoon through falling from his bicycle while training on the track at the Scotch College ground. The tyre of his bicycle burst, and Kirk was thrown violently to the ground. He was removed in a cab to the Melbourne Hospital."

The latter extract appeared in the *Herald* on the afternoon of the accident, October 9, 1896. The former appeared in the *Argus* about a month later, after the physicians and authorities had placed him under treatment, and discovered that his injuries had resulted in paralysis, spinal disease, and locomotor ataxia, and that he was entirely beyond their aid. His case was accordingly, by the physicians who examined him, pronounced incurable, and they told poor Kirk that he would never rise from his bed again.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, and sciatica; also all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, scrofula, rickets, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, anaemia, pale and sallow complexions, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, palpitations, pains in the back, nervous headache, early decay, all forms of female weakness, and hysteria. These pills are a tonic, not a purgative. They are genuine only with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and are sold by chemists and storekeepers generally, or the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, New Zealand, will forward, on receipt of stamps or post order, one box for 3s., or half-dozen for 15s. 9d.

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# NELSON MOATE & CO'S

INDIAN, CEYLON & BLENDED TEAS.

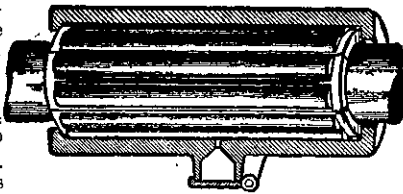
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LIGHTEST DRAUGHT BINDER IN THE WORLD.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS.  
DEERING introduced the First Twine Binder to New Zealand Deering introduced to the world the Lightest Draught Binder, viz. the "PONY." Two horses draw it easily. The coming harvest is the Seventh Year of Deering's.



BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS.  
BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS FITTED TO ALL THEIR MACHINES. Imitators are now starting to copy Deering's Ball and Roller Bearings, and are therefore SEVEN YEARS BEHIND DEERING'S—consequently,

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.

"DEERING BINDERS SURPASS ALL OTHERS."

The "DEERING" BINDER will go on any hillside that can be ploughed with a Double furrow Plough.

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RUDGE-WHITWORTH BICYCLES.  
THE STANDARD MACHINES OF ENGLAND.

### JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS PIANOFORTES

Are the Perfection of Tone, Touch and Durability, and possess features which give to them distinct advantages over all others, viz. —  
Perfect Construction. Perfect Adjustment, Perfect Inventions, Perfect Finish, Perfect Materials, Perfect Action, Perfect Sensibility of Touch and Tone. Legion of Honour. Numerous Gold Medals. Etc.

H. COLLIER AND CO.,  
WANGANUI AND NEW PLYMOUTH,  
New Zealand.

### THOMAS JOHNSTONE, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Assistant of the Apothecaries Hall (Dublin), etc., etc.,  
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Young, growing girls suffer a good deal from poverty of the blood, or anaemia, characterised by a pale, waxy complexion, and accompanied with pain in the side, dyspepsia, difficulty of breathing, especially when mounting a hill, and general want of tone. The best treatment recommended by the leading doctors is a course of Eland's Iron Pills, of which I hold large supplies, and sell in boxes at 2s 6d and 3s 6d each, post free. Write for pamphlet of household remedies. Medicines delivered free of postage when cash accompanies ord. r.

### 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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CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE  
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### KITCHEN RANGE

SHACKLOCK'S "ORION."  
It burns Lignite, Coal, or Wood.  
REQUIRES NO SETTING.



Most Economical and Durable Range made. Supplied with High or Low Pressure Boiler.

Prices and Advice given for all kinds of Cooking and Heating Apparatus.

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Foundry: Crawford street, Dunedin.

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Venetian Blinds, Self-coiling Shutters with our own patented improvements.

Our Stock of Ladder Web unequalled for Quality, Durability, and Variety.

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Arcade Painting and Paper-hanging Establishment, Ashburton.

A Splendid Stock of the latest designs in Wall Papers, also Mixed Paints, Window Glass, Scrim, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, etc., etc.  
Trade-men sent to the country at shortest notice.

Artists' Materials a Speciality.

CORNER OF ARCADE, ASHBURTON.

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DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors: —  
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.

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The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644

Note the Address :

POWLEY AND KEAST,  
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

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.

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

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

Shoing, as usual, a specialty.

### EMPIRE HOTEL, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

JOHN LOUGHLIN ... Proprietor

Having purchased the lease and goodwill of the above centrally-situated and well-known hotel, J. L. hopes, by careful attention to the wants of his patrons, to receive a fair share of public patronage.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

The Very Best Brands of Wines, Ales and Spirits kept in stock.

A Night Porter in Attendance

TERMS MODERATE.

Caterer to the Canterbury Saleyards' Co Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry; Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The best accommodation in Christchurch on the Most Reasonable Terms. Special Arrangements made with Theatrical Companies, Associations, and others, on application to P. BURKE, Proprietor. All communications promptly attended to.

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