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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS.

We beg to direct the attention of all our friends to that portion of the Lenten Pastoral of the Bishop of Dunedin, which refers to the claims of the N.Z. TABLET on the support of the Catholic body. The

TABLET was started in order "to supply good reading matter to all the Catholics of the Colony, and to defend Catholic principles and Catholic interests generally." While disclaiming either any merit or special ability, we shall labour to make this paper worthy of its high purpose. It is our intention to introduce into our columns from time to time, and as far as circumstances will permit, features of interest which will not fail to make the N.Z. TABLET more acceptable to our readers. Some of the improvements which we contemplate involve the engagement of fresh literary talent, and, therefore, an increased and steadily maintained outlay. This, however, we could not venture upon without a considerable increase in our list of subscribers. We therefore turn with confidence to our friends in every part of the Colony for that practical aid—in the shape of fresh subscribers—which will enable us to make the N.Z. TABLET more and more worthy of the progress which the Church has made in our midst, and more and more welcome in every Catholic home in the land.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.

DR. O'DWYER, Bishop of Limerick, may be looked upon as an expert in all that relates to the now burning question of providing a proper university for the sons of Irish Catholics. In one of his recent

utterances he showed that the worst sufferers by the present grievance were not the clergy, but the laity, whose sons were practically excluded from the higher education. "Catholics," said Dr. O'Dwyer, "have practically no university to which to send their sons, unless they are prepared to risk their faith in exchange for knowledge." He pointed out that even Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley, and the Members of Parliament for Trinity College are in favour of the Catholic demand, and called upon the Government to formulate a scheme without delay. That influential organ, the London *Spectator*, says thereon:—

"We are for once entirely at one with Dr. O'Dwyer. We hold most strongly that the Irish Roman Catholics should be given, not what Protestants consider an ideal, or even a fair, university, but the kind of university which the Catholics themselves want, and what they quite sincerely say is the university they can make use of. We also agree most heartily with Dr. O'Dwyer that to postpone the settlement of this subject any longer will be a scandal and an injustice."

WOMAN'S rights have broken out in a fresh place.

MORE WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The question of her right to vote at parish meetings was thrashed out with considerable earnestness at the Anglican Synod in Christchurch. Sir John

Hall's measure to give lovely woman the parochial franchise was defeated by the narrow majority of three in a total of 47 votes. Some people may find a significance in the fact that a strong majority of the bishops and clergy voted against the motion, and a big majority of the lay representatives in its favour. The matter is sure to come to the surface again. In the meantime, it brings up the anomalous position of women with regard to Church work among Anglicans and Dissenters. The Catholic Church, with its multitude of Orders and Sisterhoods, affords scope for utilising woman's aid in works of charity and general usefulness, to an extent unknown outside her pale. Till quite recently, our pious Anglican lady friends and their female cousins and their sisters and their aunts had little or no scope for religious effort beyond the limited field offered them by house-to-house visiting and Sunday school teaching. Woman's work in continuing the Anglican Church as by

law established, is by no means proportioned to the share she had in originating it. Anna Boleyn took a leading, though indirect, part in laying its foundations. Yet another—Queen Elizabeth—decided its theological form and shaped its destiny. Three women—to wit, Queen Elizabeth aforesaid, Queen Anne, and Queen Victoria—have been its governors and heads on earth, its final courts of appeal, the centre and fount of all its authority both in spirituals and in temporals. And in the days to come, yet other queens of England may hold the like relation towards the Established Church.

There is, perhaps, in the matter under consideration somewhat more of consistency among the expiring Shakers. The unlettered daughter of an illiterate blacksmith, Lee—(address: Toad Lane, Manchester)—was the prophetess and foundress of this strangest of strange Christian sects. She was also very appropriately its first visible head—a sort of Protestant counterpart of the fabled Pope Joan. And ever since the days of "Mother Anne" the succession has been a female one. There is no Salic law among the celibate and communistic Shaker communities in New England. It seems eminently fair that woman should rule what woman has made.

Outside the Shaker creed, the undivided skirt shows as marked an inclination to invade the Protestant pulpit as it does to trench upon other hitherto exclusively male occupations of merely human growth. St. Paul—writing of public preaching—said: "Let woman keep silence in the churches" (I. Cor. xiv, 34); his disciple, St. Timothy, echoed his words (I. Tim. ii, 8); and their instruction has—ever since the days of Pope St. Soter (A.D. 175-182)—entered into the flesh and bone of the ecclesiastical discipline of all the ages. Some crusty old cynic has said that "all women are good—good for something or good for nothing." The minor Protestant sects appear to be firm believers in their capacity for preaching—despite the apostolical discipline. The practice of the Salvation Army is well known. But even the "Army" has ventured on a new departure. According to the *Westminster Budget*, Mrs. Ballington Booth was recently "ordained" in the United States. If a female "chairman" and "vestryman," why not also a lady "clergyman?" According to the *Westminster Budget*, the interesting ceremony was performed by a small Parliament of Religions, consisting of Rev. Dr. MacArthur (Baptist), Rev. Dr. Bradford (Congregationalist), Rev. Dr. Gregg (Presbyterian), Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong (Evangelical). The reverend functionaries appointed Rev. Mrs. Booth "minister of the Church of God in general," and imparted to her "the power of performing ministerial functions," including the administration of the sacraments and the marriage ceremony.

The same authority tells us that there is quite a little army of "women regularly ordained as ministers" in that "fruitful mother of sects," the United States. Thus, the Church of the Disciples has 46; the Universalists 40; the Free Will Baptists 38; the Unitarians 24; the Congregationalists 23; the United Brethren 21; and other minor sects in proportion. A Mrs. Solomons is said to have recently officiated as Rabbi at the Sinai Temple, Chicago. "If England were America," says the *Budget*, "we should be looking forward in the near future to hearing a woman from the pulpit of St. Paul's." After all, the idea of women ministers is not a very novel one. The nominally Christian sect of the Collyridians, long centuries ago, had their "women regularly ordained as ministers." Is there not in them, and in their later imitators, and in the whole horde of spirit-mediums and fortune-tellers of our day, a strong *souçon* of the pagan priestesses of the olden time?

ONLY BONE-DUST.

ANOTHER historic doubt has been cleared away. Rousseau and Voltaire are buried in the vaults of the Pantheon, Paris, after all. The dust-grimed coffins of Ingersoll's patron saints were neither empty, nor filled with tailors' dummies, nor yet with sand or lead. They were officially opened just before Christmas, in the presence of

a gaping crowd of morbid sentimentalists, who crushed and jostled each other to get a glimpse of the dried bones of the *par nobile fratrum*. Voltaire's skeleton, says the chronicler, still sneered. Rousseau's was *minus* the bullet-hole which, says tradition, ought to have been visible in his skull. Nevertheless, there lay, beyond all doubt, the twin prophets and high priests of the infidelity which added such a weight of horror to the French revolution. They were well mated in life and in death. Rousseau tells us in his *Confessions* how he was a cheat, liar, thief, and *roué*. He openly sent his five illegitimate children to the Foundling Hospital. He was surpassed in sheer malignant wickedness by the more virile Voltaire, who was imprisoned for gross crimes against morality, betrayed his country, traduced the venerable Maid of Orleans, and for half a century—until death cut short his career—waged against the Church a bitter war, which assumed at last the proportions of a diabolical mania. "I am tired," said he, "of being told that twelve men sufficed for the establishment of Christianity; and I long to prove that only one is necessary to destroy it." The *Encyclopédie* was written to "crush the infamous one"—to wit, the Church. Falsehood, satire, and ridicule were the infantry, cavalry and artillery of Voltaire and his fellow-writers. "One is obliged to lie," said he in a letter to Diderot, "and still one is persecuted for not having lied enough." In the eightieth volume of his *Œuvres Complètes* he writes to another collaborator, Thiriot: "Lying is a vice only when it does harm; it is a very great virtue when it does good. Be then, more virtuous than ever. You must lie like a devil—not timidly and for a time only, but boldly and always. . . . Lie, my friends, lie. I will do a similar good turn when occasion offers." Here we have the true keynote to the character of Voltaire—the *summa summe* of his ethics, his philosophy, and his history—unmitigated falsehood. Voltaire's bones are mouldering into dust under Tissot's great dome. The Church grows and flourishes as though he had never lived or written. Time is, indeed, a great friend of truth. The end of Voltaire's lying reminds one forcibly of the words which the poet Bryant wrote in his *Battlefield* :—

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again :
The eternal years of God are hers ;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

IN William O'Brien's novel, *When We Were Boys*, A MUCH NEEDED Captain Plynylmon says that "swearing should LEAGUE. go out with duelling and prize-fighting." We have, unfortunately, abundant evidence that it has not done so. For many years there has existed in France an association, the members of which solemnly pledge themselves never to take the name of God in vain. We are glad to learn that a similar crusade against swearing has been started by the Catholics of Brooklyn, and that 9,000 men have taken the requisite pledge. This is the beginning of a movement which will, we hope, ultimately find its way into every corner of the English-speaking world. According to Landor, Philip of Macedon's claim to be considered the most pious pagan of his time was based on the fact that he swore more frequently and more awfully than any officer in his army. There is much of this paganising irreverence in the light and airy, or downright blasphemous, fashion in which the most Sacred Names are bandied in the conversation of our workshops, fields, and street-corners. Our godless schools are busy turning out youths of the type of Huck Finn, who could find no comfort in "talking nice," but had to "rip out" a while every day, just "to get a taste in his mouth." Catholics brought up under right influences have a deep and instinctive reverence for the Sacred Name, and are shocked at its free and frequent mention by persons of other creeds. Among Protestants, Leibnitz pronounced the name of God with great outward signs of reverence. Newton, as a mark of veneration, seldom made use of the Sacred Names. In this he imitated, to some extent, the custom of the Jews, who, out of respect, avoided pronouncing the tetragram or "peculiar name" of God (Jhvh), which was scarcely ever heard or uttered except in the Holy of Holies.

OWNERS PARLIAMENTARY returns are usually as "dry as summer dust." But their almost unvarying
WANTED. monotony is occasionally broken by such tales of hidden wealth as were extracted by a writer in

the latest issue of *Chambers' Journal* from the returns presented to the last session of the British Parliament. It appears that on February 29, 1896, the English Chancery had a balance in hand of £59,732,768. A great portion of this seems to represent unclaimed monies. Of the total sum in hand, £2,372,822 were appropriated by Government to various purposes, in the absence of claimants. Our readers need not, however, be alarmed: the Consolidated Fund is liable for principal and compound interest in case the legitimate heirs appear at any time and make good their claim. On September 30, 1896, the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) had funds to the amount of £5,381,213. The Chancery division also held a

large amount, both in money and real estate. We are accustomed to hear of people leaving umbrellas, bags, hats, bicycles, and perambulators in railway carriages; but it is news to learn that the total of Government stock and dividends thereon still unclaimed amount, in round numbers, to a neat five million sterling. Unclaimed dividends in bankruptcy amount to £1,141,319. In 1886 the Crown got a modest windfall of £47,654 from absence of heirs and illegitimacy. The balance on hand of this account at the close of the year was £125,275. A mere bagatelle of £77,138 represents army prize money, and £140,848 soldier's balances, which Tommy Atkins—or his heirs and assigns—have not deemed it worth their while to claim; while the jolly Jack Tar has left in the Government coffers an unconsidered trifle of £261,958. Evidently the dry-bone annals of the Blue Books sometimes contain possibilities of romance which far outvie the story of *Treasure Island*, or the tales of the days when Paul Jones was a buccaneer bold, and pirates *galore* sailed the Spanish Main.

A BLACK-LOOKING PROBLEM.

WE do not hold with Mr. Moody, the revivalist. None the less, he has said and done many good things in his time, and has had at least the merit of having caused a wave of sorely needed religious revival to pass over England in 1873-1875 and 1883-1884. He is now in the sere and yellow leaf—61 years old—and finds himself face to face with the black-looking problem of dealing with the churchless masses—the pagan population of England and the United States. The New Zealand Presbyterian organ, the *Christian Outlook*, quotes him as saying that the Protestant churches are half empty because ministers, instead of preaching the Gospel, are plaguing their congregations with "pulpit essays and political discussions." The people, therefore, "go away empty, and stay away." They "like doctrinal subjects"; and the way to win them back is to "preach the old doctrines faithfully"—repentance, atonement, regeneration, the law, love, faith, hope, justice, grace the resurrection, and generally, "the great fundamental truths of Christianity, from which," says Mr. Moody, "in many places, the (Protestant) churches seem to be separating, with the result that their audiences are depleted, and the power of the pulpit gone." Ritualists, with their nearer approach to Catholic dogmatic teaching and liturgy, seem to be securing a better hold on the ear and eye and heart of the masses in England; but the lamentable absence of definite doctrinal teaching in the pulpits of the Evangelicals and of the great body of the dissenting sects—coupled with the action of Godless schools—is undoubtedly in great part responsible for the fast-growing unbelief and indifference which are spreading among the English people. The great Evangelical organ, the *Rock*, says that "in this England of ours, at the end of this century, so marked by advance in all directions, there are millions upon millions as utterly unsaved as the wildest savage roaming the forests of Africa." The *Church Review* deplores the woful weakening of the faith among the rural population in England, and applies to them the words which Heber wrote of pagan lands :—

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

The decline in church-going is an old-standing complaint in the Anglican Establishment. The *Church Times* dealt with the problem in 1895. In the following year the *St. James's Gazette* had a lively controversy on the subject in its columns. In the same year the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* published a comparative census of church-attendance in that city and Gateshead for Sunday, March 30 1851, Sunday October 2, 1881, and Sunday July 12, 1896. Between 1851 and 1896 the population of the two places had increased by 200,000. Yet only 13,000 persons were added to the attendance at churches. In the 15 years from 1881 to 1896, about 100,000 persons had been added to the population; but, were it not for the vast increase of the Catholic returns, "there would have been," said the *Chronicle*, "an absolute decrease in the total number of persons attending places of worship of all kinds." As it was, not one person in ten went to church on Sunday in Newcastle. The London *Daily Chronicle* published, in April of last year, a clergyman's letter addressed to the Bishop of London, pointing out a vastly more deplorable state of things in thirty-nine churches which lie within the city walls. It is impossible to view without a feeling of uneasiness or dismay the steady advance of the tide of practical infidelity. The only redeeming feature in the melancholy prospect is the splendid manner in which Catholics have stood every test of comparative attendance, and the daily evidence of the advance which the Church is making in a land that may, after all, once again merit its old title of "Our Lady's Dowry."

A FRESH ATTEMPT ON SHAKESPEARE.

EVEN in the ranks of literary workers there are many persons of the type of Jim Smiley in Mark Twain's *Jumping Frog*—with the bump of contradiction abnormally developed. They frequently die young, but when they survive they are often times given to driving full tilt at some darling bit of history or

TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

legend that has entwined its tendrils around the public heart. They tell us, for instance, that Goethe did not call for "light, more light," as he passed away, that Nelson did not clasp his blind eye to the telescope on a memorable occasion, that a Scottish lady did not hear the cry of the pipes at Lucknow, and that Francis Bacon (Baron Verulam) was really the author of the plays attributed by a mistaken world to a mere stage hand named William Shakespeare. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly's voluminous attempt to decipher Bacon's cryptogram left the question of the authorship of the plays about where it was before. It is chiefly memorable as a curious monument of misdirected ingenuity—like the attempts made by the philosophers of Laputa to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

Mr. M. B. Buckle has, however, returned to the charge in *Pearson's Magazine*, in an article bearing the dead-sure heading, "Shakespeare dethroned." It is founded on the slender evidence supplied by two anagrams. One of these was recently discovered by Dr. Platt, of Lakewood, New Jersey. It is made up of syllables picked, according to certain recondite rules, out of various words that occur—curiously enough—in a puzzling part of *Love's Labour Lost*. The syllables grouped together form the awe-inspiring combination, *ilitudininitabus*. To the ordinary human mind it would indeed be "labour lost" to pick any hint of meaning out of this verbal monstrosity. To Dr. Platt the meaning is clear as crystal. "It is not hard to pick out of it," says he, "the words *ludi* (plays), *tuiti* (protected or guarded), *nati* (produced)—or, put in grammatical order: *hi ludi tuiti sibi, Fr. Bacono nati* ("These plays, entrusted to themselves, produced from Fr. Bacon"). The doctor's big word is described by the writer in *Pearson's* as "a perfect anagram."

The other anagram is not deemed so intolerably perfect. It occurs in the Northumberland House manuscript. When its fragments are pieced together it looks like this: *Honorificabilitudino*. By judicious slicing and a series of permutations and combinations, it is found to "infolde" the words *Intio hi ludi Fr. Bacono* ("In the beginning these plays from Fr. Bacon"). Thus far the evidence from the anagrams.

The immortal William has, however, found a doughty champion. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in the *Canadian Magazine*, describes the idea of Bacon's authorship of the plays as a "whimsical theory." Charles I. and Milton were both eager readers of the plays; both were boys when Shakespeare died; both, though literary men, unhesitatingly attributed the plays to him. Milton, in his *L'Allegro*, couples him with Jonson as a dramatist. Moreover, Shakespeare bubbles over with passion and humour—two qualities of which we find no trace in Bacon. Shakespeare was also too frequently obscene in parts of his plays. Bacon—as we know him from his books—would scarcely stoop to cater mere filth for the *habitués* of the Globe Theatre. The playwright placed Bohemia on the sea, and had convents in pagan Athens. Bacon knew geography and history too well to make such pretty blunders. Again, some of Shakespeare's plays—such as *Henry VIII.*, two parts of *Henry VI.*, etc.—were, in part or altogether, the result of collaboration with other playwrights. It is unlikely, Mr. Goldwin Smith contends, that a man of Lord Verulam's high social, legal, and political standing would have entered into partnership with a set of men who were so despised as were the players and playwrights of his day. Dr. Platt's new anagram is not likely to deprive Shakespeare of his title to everlasting fame. It will scarcely even raise a serious historic doubt. Despite many and serious moral blots that appear like rodent ulcers in some of Shakespeare's works, the words which "rare Ben Johnson" wrote of him will ever hold true:—

"He was not of an age, but of all time,
Sweet swan of Avon!"

If you put up with the small worries of life the large ones will become diminutive.

No man can be provident of his time who is not prudent in the choice of his company.

A vulgar minded woman will always look what she is, whatever her dressmaker's bill may amount to; a sloven in thought will be a sloven in dress, though Worth himself be employed to attire her: a fool will always wear some evidence of her folly, the motley will peep out somewhere, though it be not her "only wear"; but a woman of well balanced mind will always look well, for there is nothing obtrusive or incongruous in her costume, though she buy her material at a remnant sale, and make it up herself at home.

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LENTEN PASTORAL.

The following Pastoral Letter has been issued by the Most Rev Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Dunedin:—

Dearly beloved brethren:

As the time of Lent is approaching, it is my duty as your Pastor, to exhort you to enter on the holy season with proper dispositions, and prepare by fasting and prayer and other good works for the worthy celebration of the great Easter solemnity.

Lent, so venerable for its antiquity, was observed by the early Christians with the greatest fervour. Imitating the example of our Divine Redeemer, Who fasted for 40 days, they were accustomed to fast rigorously and abstain from all flesh meat during the whole time of Lent. But we are living in a less fervent age, and our Holy Church, compassionating the weakness and infirmity of many of her children, or taking into account the circumstances in which they are placed, has mitigated the rigour of the laws relating to fasting and abstinence, and has thus relieved them from a burden which they could with difficulty bear. The spirit of the law, however, remains unchanged. Lent is still a time of penance and mortification—a time of atonement for sin and reconciliation with God. Our Holy Church still exhorts her children to unite together in prayer and deeds of penance, to offer holy violence to heaven, and by humble supplication to draw down abundant graces on themselves and on the whole Church. If you, beloved brethren, cannot imitate the rigorous fasts of your fathers in the faith, you can at least deny yourselves many unnecessary luxuries, you can mortify your corrupt inclinations, you can resist your rebellious passions and keep them in subjection. If you cannot abstain like the fervent Christians of old, from flesh meat during the whole time of Lent, you can at least abstain from the follies and dissipation of the world; you can turn away your eyes lest they may see vanity; you can close your ears against all dangerous and improper conversation; you can resist every temptation to indulge in unlawful pleasures.

Many shrink from the practice of penance and mortification as if it were something above their strength. But remember, beloved brethren, that unless we practice penance and self-denial we shall not enter heaven. Penance is necessary for all who have sinned against God: "Unless you do penance," said the Lord, "you shall all likewise perish" (Luke, xiii., 5). It is even necessary for all who would persevere in virtue. Without it we cannot be true followers of Christ—"If any man will come after Me," says the Lord, "let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me" (Matthew, xvi., 24). All the saints were animated by a penitential spirit. St. Paul, the vessel of election chosen to bring the name of Christ before the great ones of the world, tells us, "I chastise my body and bring it into subjection, lest, perhaps, when I have preached to others, I myself should become a castaway" (I. Cor., xx., 27).

Let us, then, beloved brethren, be guided by the teaching and example of Our Divine Lord and His Apostles. If we look back upon our past lives we shall find that there is much to repent of, much to atone for. During the holy season of Lent we shall have many opportunities of practising penance. We shall be encouraged to act with greater generosity if we unite our good works to the penitential works of the faithful spread over the whole world. And in order that our hatred for sin may be increased, let us meditate frequently on the sufferings of our Divine Lord. Devotion to the passion of Christ and attachment to sin cannot exist together in the same soul. Jesus was "despised and the most abject of men, a man of sorrow and acquainted with infirmity" (Isaiah, liii., 3). Shall we not turn to Him with loving confidence when we reflect that "He was wounded for our iniquities; He was bruised for our sins; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and by His bruises we are healed" (Isaiah, liii., 5).

To mortification we should join prayer and alms deeds. Of ourselves we can do nothing. We are indeed so weak that the Apostle St. Paul tells us we are not "sufficient to think anything of ourselves, as of ourselves" (II. Cor., iii., 5). But "our sufficiency is from God," and aided by divine grace we can triumph over all difficulties. "I can do all things in Him Who strengtheneth me" (Phil., iv., 13). In all temptations and trials, in sufferings and afflictions, in all our wants we should "go with confidence to the throne of grace that we may obtain mercy, and find grace in seasonable aid" (Heb., iv., 16). We will pray with greater confidence if we reflect upon these consoling words of our Divine Lord: "Amen, amen I say to you, if you ask the Father anything in My name, He will give it you. Hitherto you have not asked anything in My name. Ask and you shall receive, that your joy may be full" (John, xvi., 25).

With prayer you should also unite the practice of good, useful reading. Bad literature is one of the greatest evils of our own times. The bad and immoral books that are now scattered broadcast over the land are dangerous to all, but especially to the young. Parents, if you are mindful of your responsibilities, you will banish all such wretched literature from your houses. But at the same time you must provide good, useful books for your children. It is our earnest desire to make such arrangements as will enable you to supply yourselves with good, useful, and interesting books at the lowest possible cost. Meanwhile the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, which is published in Dunedin, will supply you with much useful and entertaining reading. When the TABLET was started nearly twenty-five years ago by your late revered Bishop, he told you that he "had in view to supply good reading matter to all the Catholics of the Colony, and to defend Catholic principles and Catholic interests generally." It is not necessary that I should tell you, beloved brethren, what good work the TABLET has done in the past. Under the skilful management of the present able and earnest

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editor, it is still faithfully and successfully carrying out the designs of its illustrious founder. The TABLET is now undoubtedly one of the best written and most useful religious papers in the colonies. It may be read with profit by young and old. It deserves your support, and I sincerely hope that it will be introduced into every home and read by every Catholic family in this diocese.

Beloved brethren, abound in works of piety and charity, and thus make up in some degree for the relaxation that has been introduced into the law of fasting and abstinence. The charity of the Catholics of this diocese has been abundantly proved during the past twenty-seven years. The churches and schools that have risen up during those years were erected at the cost of many sacrifices. The calls upon your resources have been numerous, but you have responded with the utmost generosity to every appeal. Continue to give as you have given in the past and God will reward you abundantly. Let no ungenerous diffidence in the goodness of God cause you to falter in your good work. Teach your children to give alms. Teach them to rely on the promise of Him who said, "Give, and it shall be given to you" (Luke vi, 38). Bequeath to your children that generous spirit which you inherited from your ancestors. Encourage them in their early years to make pious offerings, in order that in after years they may not depart from the ways of their fathers. "A young man, according to his way, even when he is old he will not depart from it" (Prov., xxii, 6). Repeat to your children that beautiful exhortation which the aged Tobias addressed to his pious son. "According to thy ability be merciful. If thou have much give abundantly; if thou have little take care to bestow willingly a little, for thus thou storest up to thyself a good reward for the day of necessity. For alms deliver from all sin, and from death, and will not suffer the soul to go into dark ness" (Tobias, iv., 8-11).

I will ask you, beloved brethren, to bestow your Lenten Alms his year principally upon the Orphanage at South Dunedin. The main building of the Orphanage—a substantial brick building 100 feet long and 30 feet wide—has been erected at a cost of £1583. A laundry and other necessary adjuncts will bring the total cost to about £2000. As the Orphanage will not merely supply a local want, but is destined to afford relief to destitute children from every part of the diocese, we may reasonably expect that all the Catholics of the diocese will contribute towards it. During the past years you were unwilling to allow buildings erected for religious purposes to remain encumbered by heavy debt. Let our good Catholics now unite in endeavouring to clear off the debt incurred in the erection of the Orphanage, so that the devoted Sisters of Mercy, who have undertaken the charge of it, may commence their arduous work unhampered by any previous obligation. By contributing towards it you will help to rescue many poor innocent children from destruction. The prayer of the orphan will pierce the heavens; it will reach even to the throne of God, and will plead for mercy on your behalf.

In conclusion I again exhort you, beloved brethren, to sanctify the Lent by self-denial, prayer, almsdeeds and other good works. Recite the Rosary daily, meditate frequently on the Passion of Our Redeemer, and prepare to receive your Divine Lord worthily during the Paschal time. We know not when we may be summoned to render an account of our stewardship. Make good use, therefore, of the grace that is now given to you. Oh, receive not the grace of God in vain. "Behold, now is the acceptable time; behold, now is the day of Salvation" (II. Cor., vi., 2).

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all" (II. Cor., xiii, 13).

✠ MICHAEL VERDON,
Bishop of Dunedin.

Dunedin,
Feast of St. Agatha, 1898.

The following regulations for Lent are made in virtue of faculties granted by the Apostolic See:—

1. Flesh meat is allowed at dinner on all days in Lent, except Wednesdays and Fridays, the Saturday in Ember week (March 5) and the Monday in Holy week.
2. On Fasting days a little refectio is allowed in the morning and a collation in the evening, at which (except on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday) butter, cheese, and milk, in moderation, may be used.
3. Eggs may be used at dinner on all days except Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.
4. Lard and dripping may be used as a condiment at dinner on all days except Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.
5. Fish and flesh meat cannot be used at the same meal during Lent.
6. The kinds of food that are allowed at the chief meal to those who are bound to fast, are allowed at all meals to those who, though not bound to fast, are bound to abstain.
7. There is neither fast nor abstinence on Sundays in Lent.
8. St. Patrick's Day (Thursday, 17th March) does not come under the law of fast and abstinence.
9. In virtue of faculties given us by the Apostolic See, we authorise priests having care of souls, and confessors to grant to the faithful such further dispensations as may be deemed necessary according to the circumstances of each case.
10. Persons not twenty-one years old, as well as those advanced in old age, and all those who are unable to fast on account of sickness or hard labour, etc., are exempted from the general obligation of fasting.

All who have arrived at the years of discretion are bound to go to Communion within Easter time, which in this diocese commences on Ash Wednesday and ends on the octave of the Feast of St. Peter and Paul.

A collection for the Seminary Fund will be made on the first Sunday in Lent, where a priest officiates, and in other churches as soon after as possible. The collection for the Pope will be made in each church on some Sunday before the end of September next, and for the Aborigines and Holy Places on some convenient day.

The clergy are requested to read this pastoral from the several altars as soon as possible, and to cause a copy of it to be placed during Lent in a conspicuous place in their respective churches.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

At High Mass at St. Mary of the Angels on Sunday last the Rev. Father O'Sh. said that tenders were being called for the erection of a select school in connection with the primary school now being conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. He said it was originally intended to enlarge the present school, but it was found that the municipal by-law required that such a building should be erected in brick. As this would entail considerably more expense than if put up in wood, the idea had to be abandoned. The good Sisters then generously came to the aid of the Very Rev. Father Devoy, by placing at his disposal a piece of land at the rear of the present school, and on which a wooden building can be erected. The plans and specifications were prepared by Mr. James O'Lea, architect, and a tender has now been accepted for the proposed building at a cost of about £440. The building will be of two storeys and will have a ground area of 44ft. by 24ft. On the ground floor will be a class room 23ft. by 18ft., a dining-room 14ft. 6in. by 14ft., a kitchen 14ft. by 8ft., and a music-room 14ft. by 12ft. In a commodious porch by which the first floor is to be approached, lavatories will be fitted up for the use of the children, whilst the sanitary arrangements and ventilation are to be on the latest and most approved principle. The building, when completed, will be a decided addition to the schools of the city. The funds for the carrying out of the work will, it is expected, be raised by a part of the proceeds of the carnival which is to be held by the Hibernian Society on St. Patrick's Day, and the forthcoming bazaar, which is to be held during Easter week.

The Rev. Father McKenna of Masterton, has purchased a block of land of about two acres, close to the Catholic Church, for the purpose of erecting a convent thereon for the Brigidine nuns, who are to take over the charge of the parish schools about the beginning of next year.

A very enjoyable social was held by the Juvenile Hibernian Society in St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday evening. A plentiful supply of refreshments was provided by the committee who had charge of the arrangements, and during the evening the time passed pleasantly with games and vocal selections, the latter being contributed by Brothers J. Hyland, W. Stratford, F. Murphy, J. Stratford, L. Gosling, T. Segrief, etc.

The forthcoming Parliamentary Election is the principal topic of conversation in the Empire City. The vacancy has, no doubt come as a surprise on the Liberal party, and consequently it has found them unprepared. Whether the Opposition had an inkling of it I cannot say, although it looks as if they knew something was in the wind, to judge by the manner in which they have concentrated their forces and selected their champion. The Opposition have selected a strong man, on whose behalf others with strong claims have retired. The Government need a strong man, who will have the support of the whole Liberal community. Had Mr. N. Reid, senior partner of the firm of Turnbull and Co., merchants, consented to stand in the Liberal interest, he would possess many of the qualifications necessary to insure success. Next to him comes Mr. Kirk, solicitor, Mayor of Petone, who will very probably be the recognised champion of the Government. Of course there will be other aspirants for parliamentary honours.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ON Tuesday last a meeting of the executive committee of the Catholic Hall Fund was held. The Vicar-general presided. It was reported that subscriptions were coming in satisfactorily, and hopes were expressed that the required amount would be in hand by March 17. On the strength of the report received, it was decided to immediately call for tenders for the removal of St. Aloysius' Hall. On Sunday afternoon last another well attended meeting, both of ladies and gentlemen, took place in St. Joseph's Schoolroom to arrange definitely for the removal of St. Aloysius' Hall, also for the due celebration of the coming St. Patrick's Day. The Vicar-General presided. The Rev. Father Rafferty, also the Rev. Father Marnan, the latter accompanied by a number of his parishioners, were likewise present. The Very Rev. Chairman explained the object of the gathering, the great need of a place of meeting in the parish, and that by St. Patrick's Day the hall would be in its future position and ready for use. A fair sum of money will be necessary to remove the hall. The Vicar-General stated that he had received a very

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good offer for the hall and for the property upon which the building stands. He showed, however, that a great saving of money would be effected if the hall, which is well-built and in a sound condition, was removed and renovated and the site sold afterwards for building purposes. The question of celebrating St. Patrick's Day was then discussed, and it was finally decided that on the eve of the festival there should be a grand national concert given in some public hall in the city, and on the day itself there should be an excursion to some convenient and suitable place. Not only the adults in both parishes, but also the children, will attend the excursion. On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Dobbs, it was decided that the outing should take place at the Riccarton Racecourse. Mr. E. O'Connor was appointed secretary, and a strong committee of gentlemen, and another one of ladies were formed to arrange matters both in connection with the concert and the excursion.

On Wednesday last the sun was obscured and presented a lurid appearance during the greater part of the day. The Port Hills were almost hidden for a while and some persons said that they perceived a smell as of burnt wood or grass. In the evening it began to clear slightly, but it remained sufficiently dense to cause the sun's disc to exhibit a crimson hue until it set. The moon also on rising looked red and enveloped in a mist. The phenomenon was generally supposed to be due to bush fires in Australia and Tasmania. Captain Hutton considers that smoke would be carried across the 1,200 miles of sea between Australia and New Zealand, if not prevented by some atmospheric influence. What is, says a local paper, probably the most remarkable case of the kind occurred in the Northern States of America over a century ago—on March 19, 1780—when a darkness as thick as that of midnight overspread the country in the morning and continued all day. This was preceded during two or three days before by curious, dim-coloured vapours, which gave the sun a red appearance. On the "Dark Day" itself some rain fell, and brought down particles of black matter, tolerably conclusive evidence that the phenomenon was due, as was suggested by some people, to distant forest fires. This explanation was, however, too simple to satisfy the majority of the majority of the people of that day and many of them regarded the obscuration as an impenetrable mystery. During the continuance of the phenomenon in Canterbury a north-west wind was blowing.

The continuation of the east wing of Mount Magdala Asylum is rapidly approaching completion. The new structure is mainly an enlargement of the chapel, and the work will be out of the hands of the contractor, Mr. W. B. Scott, about the end of March next. The ground floor of the new building is 33ft. in length, and it is solidly constructed of brick with white stone facings. Over the chapel, which will now be 80ft. long and 27ft. wide, there is a spacious dormitory, which will be used by the Sisters. Mr. J. C. Madden is the architect, and Mr. T. O'Connell clerk of works. The Rev. Father Ginaty is at present on the North Island, where he is giving missions and collecting for the institution. During his absence the office of chaplain at the asylum is held by the Rev. Father Hault, who came to this Colony from Melbourne, Victoria. He has also been ten years in the Fiji Islands. Since his arrival in Canterbury, his health has greatly improved, and it is pleasing to be able to say that he will now remain in New Zealand. Father Hault, who speaks English with ease and fluency, is a native of Brittany, in France.

On Thursday evening last the members of the committee of the picnic held on New Year's Day in connection with St. Mary's parish met in the parochial schoolroom at a very pleasant smoke concert, at which they entertained several of their friends. Mr. J. Daniels presided, and a very enjoyable programme was gone through. Songs were sung by Messrs. E. Sullivan, Petersen Brothers, Beveridge, Cairns, Curtayne, O'Brien, Peat and Falvey. Mr. H. Rossiter played a pianoforte solo and accompanied the singers. Mr. Daniels played a cornet solo, and the Rev. Father Marnane gave a humorous reading. A series of magic lantern views was exhibited by Mr. F. K. Cooper, and described by Mr. J. C. Chase. Mr. Peat contributed a step-dance. The health of the visitors was drunk on the proposition of Mr. Cooper, and was responded to by Messrs. Peat and Cairns.

(From our Timaru Correspondent).

The Rev. Father Lewis, who has been in charge of this parish for over two years since the departure of Father Hurlin, left by express on Thursday, the 10th inst., for Wellington, where he has been appointed Administrator of the Cathedral parish in that city. On the Sunday previous a rumour was afloat amongst the parishioners that they were about to lose Father Lewis, and expressions of regret and disappointment were heard on every side, for Father Lewis, during his stay here, had become very popular. On the Wednesday evening a number of gentlemen met at the Priory to bid farewell to Father Lewis. Amongst those present were his Worship the Mayor (Mr. J. Grandi), and apologies were received from several other non-Catholic friends. Mr. Harney, as one of the oldest members of the congregation, on behalf of Father Lewis many friends, both Catholic and non-Catholic, presented him with a purse of sovereigns, and in doing so assured the Rev. Father that a widespread feeling of regret was felt in the community at his approaching departure. Father Lewis had won the hearts of all with whom he had come in contact by his amiable and unostentatious qualities. His Worship the Mayor expressed his deep regret at Father Lewis's departure. Timaru was losing an excellent and respected citizen. Personally he regretted to lose an esteemed and valued friend. He had put off a vestry meeting of his own (English) church that evening in order to be present and wish Father Lewis good-bye; and he assured the Rev. Father that he was carrying away with him the goodwill and respect of his non-Catholic fellow-citizens. The Rev. Father Tubman feelingly expressed his regret at losing his confrère, with whom he had first become acquainted in Dundalk College years ago, and referred in high terms of praise to Father Lewis's work in the parish, and the cordial relations that had always existed between them. Mr. M. F. Dennehy also expressed

regret at Father Lewis's departure, and enumerated several works which Father Lewis had initiated and successfully carried out during his too brief stay—notably the bazaar in 1896, by which a net profit of between £300 and £400 was made, and which materially reduced the debt on the Priory; also the improvements in the financial working of the boys' schools, and the founding of the St. Patrick's Day Sports Association, which was such a decided success last year and which promised to be a successful fixture for the future. Mr. Mahoney felt that there was room for regret, but, however much the people disliked losing Father Lewis they must bow to the inevitable, as from previous experience there was little hope of having the change revoked. They must, however, be proud that they have supplied Wellington with their Vicar-General, and now Father Lewis was appointed administrator of the cathedral parish there. He hoped that when they had learned to love and appreciate Father Lewis's successor as they had Father Lewis that there would be no more removals or separations. Mr. McGuinness also cordially regretted Father Lewis's departure. He proposed the health of the Mayor, which was suitably acknowledged. Father Lewis in responding thanked the deputation for their handsome gift which he looked upon as the gold of their esteem and affection. He regretted very much leaving Timaru, and predicted a great future for the town, paying a high compliment to the Mayor for his skill and energy in municipal affairs. The kindness and good feeling displayed towards him by all classes of the community had not been excelled in any of the many places he had resided in. He had always found the people of Timaru generous and good, and would always look back with pleasant memory to his stay amongst them. A large number collected at the railway station on the following day (Thursday) to bid good-bye to Father Lewis, and as the train moved away three ringing cheers were given him. He seemed much affected at parting. On Sunday Father Tubman announced that he had been appointed parish priest and Father McDonald curate. Father Tubman made feeling reference to the departure of Father Lewis, and to the increased responsibility which had, without any seeking of his own, been placed on his shoulders. The work in the parish had much increased of late, Mass now being celebrated at Fairlie, forty miles distant, twice a month, and once a month at St. Andrew's, twelve miles away. Father McDonald preached at Vespers and created a very favourable impression.

Timaru was *en fête* on Saturday over the first official visit of the Governor and Lady Ranfurly and suite. The vice-regal party arrived at 10.45 a.m., and, after an address had been read from the Municipal body, were driven to the Woollen Mills, Flour Mills, Freezing Works, and Harbour Works. The party also visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where they were accorded an excellent welcome by the ladies and their pupils—choruses of welcome, presentations of bouquets, etc., were the order of the day. The party were shown through the spacious building, and expressed their admiration of the convent and its appointments. Lord Ranfurly thanked the ladies of the Sacred Heart for their kindness, and said he would long remember his visit to their institution. Lady Ranfurly remained at the convent for lunch, the remainder of the party (including the Town Councillors and chairmen of local bodies) being entertained at lunch at the Council Chambers. After a drive in the country the Vice-regal party left by the north express amidst the cheers of a large crowd assembled to see them off.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

ARROWTOWN.

THE Sisters of St. Joseph have been introduced to take charge of the school, and a convent has been provided for them.

DUNEDIN CITY.

In the city and suburbs numerous works, and all of a more or less important character, have been carried out. In the Cathedral itself the re-erection of the altar has been erected, and adds considerably, not only to the architectural beauties of the altar itself, but enhances the pleasing effect presented by the sanctuary as a whole. Much-needed repairs were also effected to the organ, which was subjected to a thorough overhaul at the hands of an expert, while the choir gallery has been lowered and the accommodation thereby greatly increased. The walls were also repaired and the gallery equipped with additional furnishings. These improvements to the cathedral entailed an expenditure of £124, which has been duly met. Works of an important character have also been carried out in connection with St. Joseph's Girls' School, chief amongst which is the solidly-built concrete wall along the boundary of Dowling street. Improvements have also been effected to the school itself, the total cost of the works being £225, which has been paid. Some £20 has also been paid for works in connection with the North East Valley School. Preparations are also being made for the erection of a Catholic Hall, opposite the cathedral, at an early date.

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

In this important and thickly-populated district works of considerable magnitude have been undertaken. A branch of the famous teaching Order—the Sisters of Mercy—has been established, and a convent has been provided for them at a cost of £883. The school has been enlarged and painted at a cost of £97, while additional school ground has been purchased at the price of £100. What may be deemed, however, as the principal undertakings in the parish are the erection of the orphanage and the completion of the interior of St. Patrick's Church. The latter has been finished off with metal ceilings of a highly artistic design, and the general effect is such, as possibly not to be equalled by any ecclesiastical structure in the Colony. The cost of the work amounted to no

less a sum than £1,100. The orphanage is now fast approaching completion, and its lofty walls can be seen looming in the distance from most parts of the Flat. One wing only has as yet been proceeded with, and the cost entailed will be about £2,000.

GORE.

In this district a new church has been erected at Riversdale, and the church at Waikaia enlarged.

INVERCARGILL.

A branch of the Order of Marist Brothers has been established and charge of the boys' school has been handed over to them. A new church has also been erected at the Bluff.

LAWRENCE.

The sum of £150 has been raised for a new church at Miller's Flat, and £30 for general improvements.

MILTON.

A new church has been opened at Owaka.

OAMARU.

The basilica at Oamaru has also been fitted with metal ceilings, and the effect of the improvement has evoked general admiration. A new church has been built at Kurow, and the sum of £300 has already been raised for it.

PORT CHALMERS.

The parochial church of this busy little seaport is being completed, while a convent has also been provided for the Sisters of St Joseph. Other churches in the parish have also been repaired, and some debts have been paid off, while £393 has been raised for various improvements.

RIVERTON.

Property at Wrey's Bush has been purchased for a Convent of the Sisters of Mercy.

WINTON.

The Winton Church has been enlarged and furnished at an expenditure of £650, which amount was successfully raised by the late lamented Rev. Father Vereker.

QUEENSTOWN.

The work of building a new church has been commenced, and the sum of £590 has been collected towards this object.

Correspondence.

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

THE CENTENARY OF 1798.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—That my views on this subject should evoke criticism is scarcely a matter for surprise, nor is it perhaps to be wondered at that I should be made the object of personal attack because of them. There are, doubtless, many who differ from them. But it is doubtful if many will sympathise with the abuse of your correspondent. Rev. J. J. Lynch. I shall not accord him the flattery of imitation. His personal abuse certainly is not argument, and, consequently, calls for no reply.

Your correspondent has evidently allowed his impulsiveness to obscure his intelligence—at least temporarily. He accuses me of drawing "a comparison between the Church of the living God and the ravings of rank socialists." This is the reverse of fact. Your correspondent significantly contents himself with a mere assertion, not caring evidently to analyse what I really did contend for. I stated plainly that socialism is an error, but that, like all errors, it contains an element of truth. In this opinion I am supported by more than one eminent theologian. Brownson, for instance, states the same thing in his essay on "Liberalism and Socialism." "The chief danger of socialism," says he, "lies in the truth it contains."

Error is never unalloyed with truth." I have always understood that there is a radical difference between error and sin, the one being partially truth, while the other is not. This is just my contention regarding socialism. No one can disprove, nor do any of your correspondents attempt to disprove, that the "brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God" is a Catholic principle. But to concede this is not to compare all the principles of socialism with the principles of the Catholic Church. To insinuate that I did so is a mere quibble.

Probably I could have gone further and stated that the Church has no quarrel with socialism when based on religion. At any rate the Jesuit Republic of Paraguay—the most successful socialistic state that ever existed—appears to show that when human nature is subjected to the influence of religion, there is nothing in socialism at variance with Catholicity. But in saying this or in contending that modern socialism contains an element of truth, I cannot in fairness be accused of drawing an analogy between the teachings of Fourier and Proudhon and the teachings of the Church. At the parliament of religions at Chicago, Archbishop Redwood said "there is an element of truth in all religions." It would be as logical to accuse his Grace of stating that all religions were true as it is to state that I "draw a comparison between the Church of the living God and the teachings of rank socialists." So much, then, for the clumsy attempt to distort one of my contentions.

Briefly put, if your correspondent's contention appears to be that, in deprecating the celebration of the centennial of 1798, I advocate a policy of cowardice, and he apparently deduces from this assumption that I am prepared to placate the prejudices of the ignorant by distorting the teachings of the Church. Here, again, he wisely refrains from any attempt to prove anything. Evidently he has

read little of the history of the Church, or if he has done so, he has learned little of it. The Church must necessarily maintain and defend the principles entrusted to her keeping. But her history does not show that she is wedded to any particular race, nor indeed do her title or principles, which are essentially universal. All that I said about the conflict between Nationalism and the Church, and, in fact, a great deal more, has been said by more than one Catholic historian and controversialist. Brownson (I quote him because his works have been specially recommended to me by a priest) says that the enemies of the Church in the middle ages were chiefly monarchy and Nationalism; and Austin, in his treatise on Canon Law, says "the Church, being essentially Catholic, cannot be fettered by Nationalism." History shows that, while the Church has always rigidly maintained her essential principles, she has ever made as much concession to the customs and even to the prejudices of the people as was compatible with the maintenance of these principles. In a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, Dr. Nulty referred to the attitude of the Church towards public abuses; and instancing slavery as a case in point, he characterised it as "the most odious injustice." Nevertheless, he added, it continued to exist long after the introduction of Christianity. The Church, had she openly attacked it, would not have been listened to. She, therefore, "prudently tolerated this great and crying evil." But she ameliorated the condition of the slaves, and gradually paved the way for their emancipation. Again, the Maronite Catholics of Syria are to this day permitted by the Pope to say Mass and sing Vespers in the Syriac tongue. Your correspondent would perhaps call this cowardice, but, nevertheless, it is prudence—a very different quality. The fierce Indians of Paraguay were passionately fond of music, and the Jesuit missionaries made this passion the vehicle for conveying the faith to them. Some years since, Bishop Raimondi, of Hong-Kong, visited Sydney, and told his hearers there that in China many of the missionaries wore the orthodox tails and sandals in order to win the sympathies of the natives. But we need not go beyond New Zealand for examples. Zealous missionaries have gone among the Maoris, eating food prepared according to Maori custom, living in rude whares, and even wearing flax mats. Was all this cowardice or prudence? Did it involve a single sacrifice of Catholic principle? Or were not the foregoing wise and charitable concessions to the customs of the different peoples?

In the present instance, I have argued that, in a mixed community like ours—I said nothing against it in regard to Ireland—it would be inadvisable from a Catholic point of view to revive the memories of 1798, partly because it would not help to remove the evils at present afflicting Ireland, partly because it would afford an excuse for Orangemen to sharpen the poisoned arrows of religious bigotry, but chiefly because it would have a tendency to hinder the progress of Catholic ideas in the minds of those who are not Irish people, and whose feelings, in charity, should be considered. All this, I admit, is fairly debatable, and honest men might well differ upon it. Instead of my views, however, indicating cowardice, I believe them to be eminently prudent, and in accordance with the policy of the Church and the dictates of charity. It is undeniable that what is really cowardice may sometimes be mistaken for prudence, and *vice versa*. Nevertheless, they are necessarily opposing principles, and I leave any unprejudiced person to decide which I have endeavoured to defend. Prudence and charity it has been my desire to follow.

Your correspondent is correct in arguing that the rising of 1798 was not, properly speaking, a rebellion. Rebellion can only be against lawful authority, or, at any rate, against authority administered with justice. But this is not the point at issue. Though not a native of Ireland, I claim to be as much in sympathy with her cause as any of your correspondents. But I would say, with Thomas Bracken:—

"Confusion to those bad old times
That happened long ago."

Heartless indeed would be the man who could read unmoved the sad, sad story of Ireland's sufferings, sufferings which, alas! are not at an end. Well may they feel proud who are of the race that has enriched the annals of mankind with the Grattan's, the Curran's, the Sheridans, the Burkes, the Moores, the O'Connell's and the Parnells. But I would much prefer to see the people united in a common crusade against their common enemy than to see them divided about the bad times that have been and are gone—I am, etc.,
Raefton, February 2. P. J. O'REGAN.

Civilisation depends on morality.

Politeness is the ritual of society.

Outside of the Church there may be views of truth—theories, opinions; but she holds and teaches the truth itself.—Dr. Brownson.

A remarkable vagary of modern criticism is the serious dispute concerning morality in art. That is not an open question. We must require that same morality in art that we require in a woman, and this entirely for aesthetic reasons. Immorality is not beauty, and art has nothing to do with anything not beautiful. This is not a limitation of art, because beauty is everywhere, from the light of a child's forehead up to its source in God.

While every care should be taken to teach a child how to decide wisely he should be taught with equal assiduity that when the time arrives he must make up his mind with promptness and resolution, and abide by the consequences. It is very poor training that allows him to change his mind with every fancy, to take what he has refused, and to give up what he has chosen. It cannot be so in manhood, and he will enter upon it quite unprepared for its stern decrees. Equally bad is that authority which forbids all choice on the child's part, that decides every detail and orders all the minutiae of his life. If he is brought up in absolute dependence on the will of another, and never allowed to decide anything for himself, it is not strange that the task should prove too much for him in after life. No freedom in youth often means no decision in manhood.

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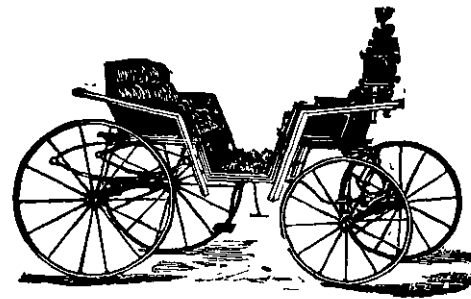
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Irish News.

BELFAST.—Liberal Sentiments.—The Lord Mayor of Belfast enunciated some commendably liberal and broad minded principles at a banquet recently given in his honour. He acted, he said, on the broadest principles, recognising no distinction of creed or class. To this end he severed his connection with every political organisation and in every way endeavoured to preserve an attitude of strict neutrality on questions that divide the sympathies of his fellow-citizens. His last public act as Lord Mayor of the old Corporation would always be regarded by him as one of the most satisfactory, and he thought the fact of a Protestant Lord Mayor having been so cordially invited to open the great bazaar that was organised by the Catholics of the city in aid of their new Mater Infirmorum Hospital was abundant proof of their appreciation of his efforts in the direction he had indicated, and he trusted the performance of that act would long remain as an incentive to those whose desire it is to exhibit a feeling of good will and to co-operate harmoniously in good work with those who might differ from them in politics and religion, but who were, nevertheless, brothers, and with whom they really have every practical interest in common. Here, then, is an example which the Orangemen of the northern capital might well take to heart. If, instead of perpetually protesting their loyalty and reiterating their eagerness to preserve the integrity of the Empire against the perfidious designs of the "rebels of the West and of the South," they imported into their lives a little of their Lord Mayor's liberality of spirit they would be more likely to gain the sympathy and respect of impartial minded men.

CAVAN.—Irishmen in New Zealand and throughout the colonies generally will learn with deep regret of the death of the Rev. Charles Farrelly, P.P., Castletara, which occurred recently at his residence, Castletara, Co. Cavan, after a comparatively brief illness. The late Father Farrelly was one of the most esteemed pastors in the county Cavan. By his kindness and charity to the poor, his attention to the wants of his people, and his endeavouring at all times to advance their interests, he became very much endeared to his flock, who now sincerely mourn his loss. Father Farrelly was only 49 years of age, and was 25 years a priest.—*R.I.P.*

KILDARE.—The Late Bishop Lynch.—The solemn anniversary office and Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, late Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, were recently celebrated. The Most Rev. Dr. Foley presided. The Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, was also present. Right Rev. Mgr. Murphy, P.P., V.G., Kil, are, sang the Requiem Mass, assisted by Rev. E. O'Sullivan, the College, as Deacon, and the Rev. P. Cantillon, the College, as Sub-deacon. The Very Rev. John Delaney, Vice-President, the College, officiated as Master of Ceremonies; and the Chanters were Rev. John Murray, Chaplain, Carlow, and Rev. Patrick Gorry, C.C., Carlow.

MAYO.—Ordination of a Priest.—In the Convent of Charity, Friars Hill, Ballaghaderreen, recently, the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, ordained and raised to the dignity of priesthood the Rev. Michael J. Doherty, eldest son of Mr. J. Doherty, Rose Cottage, Keltimagh.

MEATH.—Homes for Workhouse Girls.—The very commendable movement set afoot by the Irish Workhouse Association to start homes for Workhouse girls has been materially aided by a munificent donation of £200 from the Countess of Meath.

WEXFORD.—Reduction of Rents.—Sir Thomas E-monde, Bart., M.P., has agreed to sell his Askamore estate to the tenants at 18 years' purchase. This will give the tenants a reduction of 28 per cent. While on the question of rents it might be added that there appeared to be indication on the part of large landholders in England to re-adjust their rents. Lord Salisbury has just given reductions of 30 and 20 per cent. respectively to tenants of his large and small holdings on the half year's rent due at Michaelmas, while Earl Cowper has reduced his rents all round by 20 per cent. A contemporary asks if these statesmen will encourage their friends, the Irish landlords, to do what they have done themselves, and pertinently adds that if the rents are 20 and 30 per cent. too high in England, where half the local rates are at present paid out of the public taxes, how much more do the Irish tenants, who have no Rating Bill, need reductions? It is admitted on all hands that the depression in agriculture in Ireland is much greater than in England. But even allowing it only to be the same, owing to the fact that England is the market for most Irish produce and that the cost of carriage across the Channel must always be deducted from the Irish prices, the condition of Ireland must still be infinitely worse. Lord Salisbury's own voluntary act is of more value to prove the case of the Irish tenants than volumes of mere oratory.

A Soldier Priest.—In subscribing to the new edition of *The History of the Insurrection*, by the Rev. P. F. Kavanagh, the Rev. Father Patrick Murphy of Knockree wrote a highly interesting letter dealing with the part played in that memorable rising by that lion-hearted patriotic priest, Father John Murphy. In the course of his letter, which appeared in the *Eniscorthy Guardian*, and which subsequently found its way into many Colonial and American journals, Father Patrick Murphy says: "I may say that your humble servant is the grand-nephew of the brave soldier-priest, Father John Murphy, who first headed the pikemen after the burning of his own chapel of Boulavogue on Whit Sunday morning, 1798. In the townland of Tincurry he was born, his father, Thomas Murphy, being a large farmer and bacon-curer. He had three brothers, Philip and Morgan (my grandfather), and Patrick, who was killed on Vinegar Hill. Father Murphy was educated in Louvain, in the penal times, when there were no colleges in Ireland. Boulavogue was the first mission he was

appointed to after his ordination. It was he who baptised my father, whom he called after himself, saying that he would have him educated for the priesthood if he should live. But, alas! he was destined not to. Of his subsequent life and death your readers are aware. Where his body lies cannot be ascertained so far. Tradition says that his head came down the river and was caught in a fisherman's net, and afterwards was buried. At all events, if all the priests had followed his example, when they preached peace to an outraged peasantry, Ireland might be in a different position to-day. Here in this parish (Kilrush) on Whit Sunday morning, Father Barry preached peace, and one of the local magistrates got into the sanctuary after him and told the people to stop quiet, and that same week the chapel was set fire to by the yeomen."

Death of a Zealous Priest.—Following fast upon the death of the Rev. P. M. O'Leary, which we announced in our issue of last week, we have now to chronicle the decease of the Rev. Andrew Murphy, C.C., of Kiltally, and old friend and college companion of the editor of the *N.Z. TABLET*. His demise created widespread and the most profound regret throughout the County Wexford. The deceased clergyman received his early education at St. Peter's College, and having completed his ecclesiastical course in Maynooth, was ordained 12 years ago. His first curacy was in Clongeen, from whence he was transferred to Kiltally. His zeal in the discharge of his sacred duties, his administrative ability, and his generosity of heart, won the abiding affections of the people. A short time ago the deceased contracted a fever which, despite every care, proved fatal. Requiem Office and High Mass was celebrated in the Kiltally Church. The sanctuary was deeply draped and the coffin reposed on a catafalque in the centre of the aisle. Twenty-six of the diocesan clergy were present, and every bench was filled during the solemn ceremony by the parishioners, who were deeply affected at the loss of their spiritual guide and temporal adviser. The remains were interred near the altar in the church.—*R.I.P.*

GENERAL.

Honouring a Brave Irishman.—The bravery of Irish sailors and Irish soldiers has been exemplified again and again in times of danger, and the latest witness to the courage which is inherent in the Celtic character is Stoker Lynch, upon whom the Queen has just conferred the Albert Medal of the first class, for having endeavoured, under circumstances of great danger, to rescue a comrade during the stranding of the torpedo destroyers "Thrasher" and "Lynx" on the Cornish Coast.

The Spread of the Gaelic Language.—In last week's issue we saw how the great revival in the study of the ancient tongue of the Celtic races had not only called into existence societies throughout the whole of Ireland, but that the movement had even spread to England, where numbers of enthusiastic Irishmen had banded themselves together for mutual assistance in their researches in the Gaelic language. But it appears that nowhere has the movement met with more wide-spread success than in the Land of the Stars and Stripes—that mighty republic where thousands of the flower and youth of Ireland have set forth to seek the opportunities denied them in the unhappy land of their birth. In Baltimore and Washington Universities Gaelic chairs have been established, and a similar project is now afoot in the celebrated Harvard College. At the Irish side of the water the Queen's College, Cork, and the Drumcondra Training College have made somewhat similar arrangements, and these facts and others contained in the record of the year's work testify the success of the movement. The branches in affiliation with the League have increased from 28 to 43; there is a growing demand for Irish books, and everywhere the evidences are multiplying that the labours of the organisation have not been in vain. Nothing tells more eloquently of its practical efforts towards the preservation of the old tongue than the enumeration of the instances in which the Irish clergy have made it the medium of instruction to their flocks. That the Gaelic League may go on and prosper in its patriotic mission will be the aspiration of all who would not willingly see the heritage of the ancient tongue disappear.

Remember '98.—The movement to celebrate the memory of '98 is gaining fresh vigour and force daily in many countries, but in none more so than in the old land, which witnessed the red ordeal of the great rising. Organisations have been formed in every village and town, and the greatest enthusiasm has been excited at the near approach of the eventual day. An especially strong branch has been established at Wexford, where the Rev. P. F. Kavanagh, O.S.F., of Cork (the gifted author of the *History of the Insurrection*), was to have delivered a lecture recently in the theatre on the subject dealt with in his book, a new edition of which is to be issued shortly.

The Railway Dispute: Intimidating a Railway Servant.—An incident arising out of the recent railway dispute indicates the extent of the feeling existing during the crisis. At the London-derry Petty Sessions a porter in the employ of the Great Northern Railway Company summoned three fellow-employees, a fireman, an engine cleaner, and a labourer, for assault. It appears that when a strike was imminent a great number of the employees served notice on the Company that they would cease work if their demands were not complied with. Subsequently the complainant, without consulting the Railway Servants' Society, withdrew his notice, and raised considerable feeling against him amongst the workers in consequence. Going home one night, the three defendants assaulted the complainant, calling him a "scat," and threatening him with all sorts of dire punishment. Each of the defendants was fined and bound over to keep the peace.

Reviving the Gaelic in Scotland.—Word has reached the old land that a band of enthusiasts doing in the Highlands what is being done in Ireland and throughout the world by Irishmen to foster the study of the Gaelic tongue. Unfortunately the Gaelic

"GET ON THE SOIL, YOUNG MAN; GET ON THE SOIL."

P. LONDON, Valuator, General Commission Agent, Labour Bureau, Hotel Broker, Cook's Tourist Agent.

speaking in most parts of the Western Highlands have almost died out. At present there is only one student in the Celtic class in Edinburgh University, and in the Gaelic class, founded by the late Professor Blackie, very few more. The enthusiasts are looking to the Gaelic Mod for aid, and the Highland Society has offered to give prizes for the best metrical translation into Gaelic of Burns' "Epistle to a Young Friend," while a fund is being raised in Oban to defray the expenses of rural Gaelic choirs to the Mod, and to provide prizes for their encouragement.

The Truth about the Murder of Carey.—The romantic story about the avenging Nemesis which persistently dogged the footsteps of Carey the informer, until death paid the penalty of his treachery, has been swept away, and the death of the unfortunate man's widow, which recently took place in a little village on the south coast of England, elicited the fact that O'Donnell had a much more prosaic reason for perpetrating his foul deed than the inculcation of the principles of the Fenian Society. As a matter of fact, the emissaries of the police department said that O'Donnell was not a Fenian at all, and the sole reason why he killed Carey was that he had quarrelled with him in a game of cards. When the Phoenix Park murderers were being tried and the base treachery of Carey turning informer led to his acquittal, he and his wife, with their three little boys and two baby girls, were smuggled aboard the "Melrose Castle" for Capetown, the story ran that the prattling of one of the little boys gave O'Donnell the cue, and following him he put an end to his life. The fact was, O'Donnell confessed to Mrs. Carey that if he had not quarrelled with her husband over a game of cards he would never have shot him. So history gets written.

The Death of Mrs. Carey.—After the death of her husband Mrs. Carey and her family returned to England, and from that time till the period of her death few people knew what had become of her. The fact was, she lived in peaceful retirement at a little south coast village under an assumed name, educating and bringing up her family respectably, she being in receipt of a small weekly income which she received from the Home Office. The eldest son went abroad and enlisted in the French army, while the two younger remained in England, one joining the navy and the other the army. Mrs. Carey was generally supposed by her neighbours to be an Irish lady in reduced circumstances, drawing a small income from an impoverished Irish estate. The funeral was attended by the members of her family and one other person, Mr.

omitted from the Bill introduced last year, with the result that it was opposed and withdrawn. The object of the present movement is to have it re-introduced. The precautions which were cropping up in England for the presence of boracic acid in butter are also being considered in Ireland. This is used as a preservative, but some analysts have pronounced it injurious, while others consider it harmless. It has been decided to call the attention of the Government to the recent prosecutions instituted against retailers for selling Irish butter cured with boracic acid preparations as a preservative. Careful investigation of the matter, and consultation with scientific authorities go to show that various preparations of borates are wholesome and necessary for the perfect curing of provisions, and the Government is requested to obtain and publish, for the guidance of manufacturers and public analysts, the opinion of their officials at Somerset House Laboratory as to what are, and what are not preservatives, as mentioned in Clause 4 of the Margarine Act of 1887.

Distressing Agricultural Outlook.—Confined to Bed through Starvation.—From the latest file we have received we learn that the outlook for the winter in South West Kerry, West Clare, and in Mayo was extremely gloomy. In West Kerry it was stated that unmistakable signs of great privation and want were everywhere apparent in the barony of Ineragh, extending over a considerable portion of this county. Farmers declared that the yield is only one-twentieth of last season. In West Clare, no fewer than 450 cases of distress in one electoral division in West Clare were reported, and the attention of the Inspector of the local Government Board was drawn by the Kilrush Guardians to the terrible state of the distress which prevailed throughout the whole of the Western County. The opinion was expressed that the Government should render aid and it was suggested that the deepening of the Kilrush Creek or the extension of the railway to Carrigaholt would then give the necessary employment. Resolutions were passed urging all Irishmen to join the Financial Reform League which is endeavouring to redress the undue burden of taxation so heavily pressing on the resources of the country. In the Ballinroole Union a member of the Board of Guardians declared that he never saw such misery. The people were in an awful way. Twenty small tenant farmers who appealed for relief were offered the house. One of these distressed people was on his bed for two weeks, starving for the want of something to eat. A large

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Patrick McIntyre, ex-Scotland Yard inspector, now proprietor of the Foresters' Arms, High street, Borough, who, it will be remembered, was directed by the Home Office to protect Mrs. Carey during her residence in England.

Over-Taxed Ireland.—The extraordinary fact that recently came to light that Ireland is paying every year into the English exchequer about £3,000,000 in excess of what it ought to pay is leading to the formation of financial reform leagues. At the formation of a branch of the league at New Ross, when representatives of the Town and Harbour Commissioners and the Board of Guardians were present, Mr. M. J. Finn, C.T.C. who presided, said: "The best way to try and get the redress of this grievance is by being united, and by agitating fairly and perseveringly for our rights (hear, hear). This is a question that effects every class, and it is a question which ought to interest everyone, without regard to class or creed, or politics, and I am sure by uniting together and falling into line with the rest of the country we will be able to compel the Government to take some steps to effect a relief of the grievance under which we labour."

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—"In the opinion of this meeting it is imperative on Irishmen of all political parties to join in the effort now being made by the Irish Financial Reform League to redress the undue burden of taxation which, after investigation by the Royal Commission, has been found to press unduly on the resources of Ireland." "That it is the opinion of this meeting that there is no justification for delay in dealing with the financial grievance of Ireland, as disclosed by the report of the late Royal Commission, on the plea of appointing a further Commission, which in our judgment is entirely unnecessary."

The Irish Butter Industry.—An effort is being made to get the Government to introduce a Bill next year to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Foods and Drugs Adulteration, and the Butter Merchants' Association throughout Ireland and England are acting in conjunction towards this end. The recommendations of the Committee included one that margarine should not be coloured to resemble butter, but should be sold in its natural state; that the mixture of butter with margarine should be prohibited; that a Board of Reference should be appointed to fix standards for the different classes of butter and lard and other foods, so as to provide against adulteration. These provisions were

meeting, held at Achill, drew attention to the destitute condition of a large number of families through the almost total failure of the potato crop.

Mr. H. A. Gordon, late inspecting engineer of the Mines Department, speaking to an interviewer in London, said:—"I think there are some remarkably good mines in New Zealand, but care and judicious selection are necessary if capitalists here are not to lose their money. The London people ought to be far more careful, and get men beyond suspicion to report upon properties before they put their money into them. During the boom time here many men without a penny piece used to raise money from storekeepers and others in the Colony by simply pegging out in the vicinity of known properties, and reports were sent Home by people who had had no mining experience whatever. Reports, in fact, were made to order. Such a thing as a boom has a deterring effect not only in New Zealand, but in this country, for it generally results in worthless properties being foisted on the investing public."

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

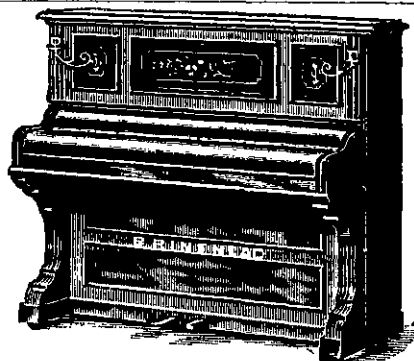
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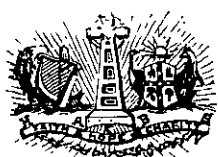
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Members of female branches contribute weekly (graduated according to age) from 7d to 9½d, and receive benefits as follows :— Medical Attendance and Medicine immediately on joining, in case of sickness 10s per week for 26 weeks, 7s 6d for the succeeding 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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Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to test our Cement side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

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DUNEDIN.

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ARABIAN, EXHIBITION, ELEPHANT,
and other Brands, Unsurpassed for Value

MANUFACTURERS of EAGLE BRAND STARCH (equal to, and rapidly displacing, the best imported), also ECRU PINK, HELIOTROPE, and other COLOURED STARCHES; SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ESSENCES, GENUINE MADRAS CURRY POWDER, PURE PEPPERS AND SPICES, GUARANTEED.

Ask your Grocer for above Brands, and you will get Good Value for your money.

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ODONTALGIC 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.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures sore legs, sore eyes, old wounds; only 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Burns, bruises, boils, cuts and smarting rashes, by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s everywhere.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Commercial.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY report for week ending February 15th as follows:—

Wheat—A good demand exists for prime velvet, indeed for best quality of all sorts, but medium is neglected. Quotation for prime milling velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; medium to good do. and best Tuscan, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; best red wheat, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; medium nominally, 3s 8d to 4s; inferior, 2s 9d to 3s 7d (ex store, sacks weighed in, erms).

Oats—A very steady demand continues to exist, and late rates firmly maintained; prime milling fetching 2s 1d to 2s 2d; best bright short feed, 2s to 2s 1d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—No sales of any consequence being effected. Quotations nominal, say for best malting, 1s 3d to 4s 6d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 4s; feed and milling, 2s 6d to 3s 3d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Grass seeds—Rye grass seed is in moderate demand, but very little so far to hand. Quotations for Farmers' best dressed, heavy shotty seed, 2s 10d to 3s; extra prime and clean, 1d to 2d more; inferior, and dirty to medium, 2s to 2s 9d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot in retail lots, best dressed, 1½d to 5½d; medium, 4d to 4½d per lb (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Chaff—Last week's prices are fully maintained, best fetching L3 12s 6d to L3 17s 6d; extra good, L4; medium, L2 10s to L3 2s 6d per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net.)

Potatoes—The market barely supplied. Prices remain firm, say for best kidneys, L5 15s to L5; medium, L1 10s to L5 10s per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Sheepskins—All forward are well competed for, best dry cross-breeds fetching 1d to 4½d; medium, 2d to 3½d; dry merino, 21 to 4½d per lb; green crossbred pelts, 9d to 1s 6d; green lambskins, 10d to 1s 10d each.

Rabbitskins—All offered are readily placed at late rates.

Hides—Well saved heavy sorts fetch 3d to 3½d; medium, 2d to 2½d; inferior and light, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Best rendered, in broken packages, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; medium, 10s 6d to 13s; rough fat, best mutton tallow, 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—232 head yarded. Owing to the large entry bidding was very dull, and prices, except for prime quality, were much easier. Best bullocks sold at L8 to L9; medium, L6 to L7 10s; light, L4 to L5 10s; best cows and heifers, L5 to L5 10s; medium, L3 5s to L4 15s; inferior, L1 to L3.

Fat sheep—1917 penned. Bidding was very dull and prices were fully 1s lower than those ruling last week. Best crossbred wethers sold at 10s 6d to 11s 6d; medium, 9s to 10s; Light, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; best ewes, 9s to 10s; medium, 7s to 8s 6d; others, 3s 6d to 6s.

Lambs—1074 penned. Prime lambs selling at up to 9s; medium, 6s to 7s 6d.

Pigs—70 forward, all meeting with very keen competition at last week's quotations.

Rabbitskins—There are very few coming forward but prices on Monday were fully 1d per lb higher than last week.

Sheepskins—Catalogues were very small this week, when bidding was brisk and late quotations well maintained.

Wool—The next sale of the season takes place on 24th February, wool for which should be in store not later than 21st.

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, 13s to 14s; medium, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; rough fat, 8s to 10s per cwt.

Wheat—Market unchanged. Prime milling velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; medium, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; prime Tuscan, etc, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; medium, 4s 2d to 4s 3½d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 8d per bushel (sacks in).

Oats—There has been a fair amount of business passing during the week at prices equal to those ruling last week. Quotations—Prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 1d; medium, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; discoloured and inferior, 1s 8d to 1s 10½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley—No change to report. Prime malting selling at up to 4s 6d per bushel, and feed and milling to 3s 6d.

Chaff—Prime chaff is in good demand, but medium quality is rather dull of sale. Prime oaten sheaf, L3 15s to L4; medium to good, L3 to L3 12s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes—Prime kidneys, L5 15s to L6 5s; medium, L5 to L5 10s per ton.

MESSRS SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report as follows:—

The weather both north and south has been extremely boisterous, and retarding harvesting operations in the former very much. The southern crops are not sufficiently forward for cutting, though it started on the Taieri, while as far down as Riversdale Mr. Wilson Hall, on his fine Camp estate, has his binders going in full swing in a good 60 bushel to the acre crop of wheat.

Oats—The market keeps up fairly well, prime heavy feed being worth recent quotations—viz., up to 2s 1d; Sutherlands, 2s 2d; long Tartars, 2s 3d; ordinary feed, 1s 10d to 2s.

Wheat—There is a deal of controversy going on north regarding the average yield of this year's crop, and is to some extent keeping sales of any magnitude from taking place; several lots of new have, however, taken place here, but at prices under recent quotations.

Barley—The first parcel of the Californian purchase came forward in the Mararoa, transhipped from Moana at Frisco, and consisted of 1648 bags, and is to a certain extent checking prices, which would have otherwise ruled high this season. However, farmers will still get a handsome figure for it. Sales of Marlborough grown are taking place at from 4s 2d to 1s 6d (f.o.b.).

Chaff—Prime heavy oaten sheaf advanced to L4.

Potatoes—Freshly-dug kidneys up to L6.

Ryegrass—The boisterous weather has stopped all work in connection with it. When, however, it takes up we will have a fair supply. Prices so far, are from 2s 6d to 2s 9d for farmers' dressed; extra clean, 3s; machine, 3s 6d to 3s 9d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO. report as follows:—

The entries for Saturday's sale comprised consignments of draughts from Tokarahi estate, spring-carters and light-harness horses from Oamaru, besides a number of other country, town and dealer's lots. As we predicted last week, the demand for draughts was considerably better, and bidding for the Tokarahi consignment was brisk, every horse changing hands at satisfactory prices. Consignments of active young mares and geldings suitable for working reapers and binders are wanted, and will sell well in this market. Among the light-harness horses offered to-day were very few really good sorts, consequently the amount of business done was small, there being practically no demand for "weedy" and inferior animals. We quote: First-class young draught mares and geldings, L35 to L40; good do, L28 to L33; medium draught mares and geldings, L20 to L25; aged do, L12 to L18; first-class hack and harness horses, L18 to L25; good do, L12 to L17; medium do, L7 to L10; aged and inferior, L2 to L5.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Good demand; feed, medium to good, 1s 10d to 2s; milling, 2s to 2s 2d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; milling, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; chaff, L3 to L4, bare. Ryegrass, hay, L3 to L3 7s 6d. Straw, 24s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes: new, Auckland, none in market; Peninsula, L6. Flour: Roller, L11 to L11 10s; Oatmeal: L11 10s in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 5d to 8d; factory, 10d. Eggs, 1s 2d. Bran, L3. Pollard, L3 15s. Onions, Melbourne, L5 10s per ton.

SIMPSON & HART,

Brewers, Maltsters and Bottlers,

Black Horse Brewery, LAWRENCE.

THE BEST ALE AND STOUT IN THE MARKET. IN BULK AND BOTTLE.

ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.



10 YEARS!

With an increasing demand PROVES beyond the possibility of a DOUBT that we have the ONLY genuine Electric Belts, which will cure all NERVOUS WEAKNESSES in all stages, however caused, and restore the wearer to the ROBUST HEALTH.

Our Marvellous Electric Belts give a steady soothing current that can be felt by the wearer through all WEAK PARTS. REMEMBER, we give a written guarantee with each Electric Belt that it will permanently cure you. If it does not we will promptly return the full amount paid. We mean exactly what we say, and do precisely what we promise.

Address:—
GERMAN ELECTRIC APPLIANCE AGENCY,

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NOTICE.—Before purchasing we prefer that you send for our ELECTRIC ERA and Price List (post free), giving illustrations of different appliances for BOTH SEXES, also TESTIMONY which will convince the most sceptical.

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All descriptions of ACCOUNTANCY WORK undertaken.

TRADESMEN'S BOOKS opened, written up, and audited.

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Properties purchased, sold, let, and managed
Loans negotiated. Insurances effected.
Agencies accepted.

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MONEY TO LEND ON FREEHOLD SECURITY

From 4½ per cent.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!

At Moderate Prices.

THOS. JENKINS & CO.,

62A PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

(Near Dowling Street).

Have just opened up a Splendid Variety of
TWEEDS, VICUNAS, WORSTEDS, &c.

Suitable for season's requirements.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

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

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

Shoeing, as usual, a speciality.

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

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VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
Opposite Knox Church).

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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, Var-
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Artists' Materials a Speciality.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Bricks for the Mansion, Cottage, Stable,
Warehouse and Factory; Drain and Sanitary
Pipes, Traps, Syphons, Chimney Pots, Chim-
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Channelling, etc.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Grey Valley
Fireclay Goods, Tiles of all sizes,

Bricks of every shape, Blocks,
Lumps, Boiler Seats, etc.

Sole Manufacturer of Guthbert's Patent
Disconnecting Gully Trap.

Also a Stock for Sale.—Colonial and
English Cement, Hydraulic and Stone Lime,
Plaster of Paris, Cowhairs, Laths, Nails, Sand,
Shingle, Rubble, Clay, Grout, &c.
Manufactory at Farnley, St. Martins.

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U N I O N S T E A M S H I P
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
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SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES
IN FORCE BY ALL STEAMERS
OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S
LINES.

Steamers will be despatched as under:
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Waihora	Tues., Feb. 22	4 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Thurs., Feb. 24	2 30 p.m. trn
Manapouri	Frid., Feb. 25	4 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Waihora	Tues., Feb. 22	4 p.m. D'din
Manapouri	Frid., Feb. 25	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Frid., March 4	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Waikare	Thurs., Feb. 24	2 30 p.m. trn
Talane	Thurs., March 3	2 30 p.m. trn

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waihora	Tues., Feb. 22	4 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Mar. 8	4 p.m. D'din
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—		
Tarawera	Mon., Feb. 21	4 p.m. D'din
Wakatipu	Mon., Feb. 28	3 35 p.m. trn
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON and NELSON—		

Taupo *	February	5 p.m. D'din
Corinna	Frid., Feb. 25	5 p.m. D'din

* Tranship Wellington for Picton and Nelson.
And calls New Plymouth and Greymouth.
GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NEW PLYMOUTH—

Herald	Wed., Feb. 23	5 p.m. D'din
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TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Hauroto	Wed., Mar. 9	From Auckland
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Flora	Wed., Feb. 23	From Auckland
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Upolu	Wed., March 15	From Auckland
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F. POBAR AND SON (from Cashel street
Christchurch), Umbrella Manufac-
turers, have opened a Branch Shop, 113
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN. Numerous de-
signs in Handles and Fittings. All work
guaranteed. Pobar's Price List: Strong
Italian Cloth from 2s 6d; Satin de Chene
(Italian). 4s 6d; Levantine from 6s 6d; best
Twill Silk, 6s 6d; Sticks from 1s; Scissors
ground and set, 3d.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,
Auctioneers, Commission, House and

Land Agents, Valuators,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL.

Sydney, February 9.

Wheat—Chick, prime, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; milling, 4s to 4s 2d. Flour—Manitoba, nominally, L11 15s to L 2; local, L10 10s to L11. Oats—Feeding, prime, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; seeding, Tatarian, 2s 8d. Barley, 3s 3d. Maize—Old, 2s 1d to 3s; new, 2s 9d to 2s 10d. Bran, 7d to 7 1/2d. Pollard, 9d. Potatoes—Circular heads, L8; local, L5 15s to L7 5s. Onions—Victorian, L5 to L6. Butter—Dairy, 5d to 6 1/2d; factory, 6 1/2d to 7d. Cheese—New Zealand, large, 4 1/2d; medium, 5d; loaf, 5 1/2d. Bacon, 6d to 7 1/2d.

Melbourne, February 9.

Wheat (quiet), 4s 3d to 4s 1d. Oats—Algerian, 1s 5d to 1s 10d; stout white, 2s to 2s 1/2. Maize, 2s 10d. Barley—Cape, 2s 11d; prime malting, 5s 6d. Bran, 9 1/2d. Pollard, 10 1/2d. Potatoes, L6 10s to L7. Onions, L4 10s to L5.

Adelaide, February 9.

Wheat, 4s 5 1/2d. Flour, L10 15s to L11. Oats, 2s 6d to 3s. Bran and pollard, 1s.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKS.—National, Buyers, 2/3/-; Sellers, 2/5/-. New South Wales, B., 3/1/-; S., 3/10/-. Union of Australia, Ltd. (cum. div.), B., 27/-; S., 28/-.

INSURANCE.—National, B., 15/9; S., 16/6. New Zealand, B., 3/7/6; S., 3/9/-. South British, B., 2/10/-; S., 2/11/-. Standard, B., 12/9; S., 13/3.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/-; S., 4/5/-. Union Steam, B., 9/-; S., 9/5/-.

COAL.—Kaitangata (new), B., 2/7/-; S., 2/10/-. Westport (cum. div.), B., 2/16/6; S., 2/17/3.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property Company (10/-), B., 4/9; S., 5/6. National Mortgage, B., 10/6; S., 11/-. Perpetual Trustees, B., 10/6; S., 11/-. Trustees and Executors, B., 1/11/-; S., 1/13/-.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Kaiapoi Woollen Co., B., 6/-; S., 6/5/-. Milburn Lime and Cement, B., (ex rights) 17/-; S., 18/-; do., new issue, B., 4/3; S., 4/9. Mornington Tramway, B., 15/4; S., 16/-. Mosgiel Woollen, B., 4/6/-; S., 4/8/-. New Zealand Drug (2/- paid), B., 2/7/3; S., 2/8/-. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/14/6; S., 1/15/6. Otago Daily Times, B., 11/-; S., 11/5/-. Emu Bay Railway, B., 7/6; S., 8/6.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, B., 10/-; S., 11/-. Cumberland Extended, B., 1/-; S., 1/6. Keep-it-Dark, B., 16/-; S., 17/-. Alpine Extended, B., 5/-; S., 5/9. Croesus (Paparoa), B., 10/6; S., 11/6. Auckland.—Bunker's Hill, B., 1/2; S., 1/6. Otago.—Morning Star (A issue), B., 17/-; S., 18/-.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Buller, B., 5/-; S., 6/-. Clyde, B., 2/10/-; S., 2/12/6. Enterprise, 2/16/6; S., 2/15/-. Golden Beach (par), B., —; S., —. Golden Gate, B., 1/7/-; S., 1/8/-. Golden Run, B., 1/-; S., 1/1/-. Golden Treasure, B., 2/16/-; S., 2/18/-. Golden Terrace, B., 13/6; S., 14/6. Jutland Flat (paid), B., 7/3; S., 7/9. Lion Rock, B., 1/2/-; S., —. Molyneux Hydraulic Co. Dredge (B issue), B., 1/5/-; S., 1/7/-. Otago (cum. div.), B., 1/10/-; S., 1/12/-. Upper Waipori (contrib.), B., 2/-; S., 2/6.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight Sluicing B., 1/16/-; S., 1/19/-. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 6/-; S., 6/9. Deep Stream, B., 19/6; S., 1/0/6. Bakery Flat, B., 14/-; S., 15/-.

A DEATH-BED RESURRECTION.

ANOTHER PRESENT-DAY MIRACLE.

DOCTORS BEWILDERED; FRIENDS DUMFOUNDED.

SENSATION IN PEARL BAY.

OUR reporter called at the home of Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. J. D. Nelson, proprietor of the popular Pearl Bay (Sydney) pleasure grounds, and lessee of Clontarf and its fine pavilion and surroundings. Mr. Nelson's name is admirably known in this particular, and his Wednesday evening excursions to Clontarf, and his Sunday trips to both there and Pearl Bay are not only always well attended, but are conducted with the greatest degree of good management and *éclat*. Our reporter's mission was to find out if the reports he had heard respecting Mrs. Nelson were true. Mrs. Nelson's tuneful voice at once proclaimed her hearty welcome to the scribe, and he was forthwith at ease with this most kindhearted of ladies.

"Do you know that in the past 15 years," she observed. "I have spent £200 in tonics, cures, and patent medicines without receiving the slightest benefit or succor of pain." "It's a large sum," we remarked. "Yes, indeed," was the reply; "but I spent every penny of it. Although I have been taking these medicines for 15 years, it was not until 1888—or eight years ago—that I felt myself becoming completely prostrated and unnerved through the severe and continuous attacks of acute indigestion and general nervous debility. There was no mistaking the symptoms, and day by day I sank nearer the grave, until the family have been actually gathered round me expecting me to die. So weak and enfeebled did I become that every particle of physical strength deserted me, and for 48 hours together I have lain helpless and even unable to speak. For two days and nights at a time without cessation I used to suffer from the most fearful throbbing headaches, until the agonizing strain was so severe that I hardly knew where I was, and cared not whether I lived or died.

"A burning hot feeling spread round my throat, just as if I had swallowed boiling water; the pain was excruciating and worse than the vilest attacks of heartburn. There was always a repug-

nant taste in my mouth as if I'd been sucking a penny. You know how horrible that is! During this time I had hundreds of people to entertain, but it was sad work for me trying to do it. I frequently experienced the sorest of pains in the chest and stomach, and so hot and irritable did my skin become that I couldn't even bear to wear my night-dress, whilst I was so weak that the bed-sheet on top of me was too much, and even that had to be dispensed with. I am passionately fond of oysters, but I couldn't take one; and as the indigestion and nervous debility got worse and worse, I could neither even drink milk or water. All solids had been long out of the question, and it would have absolutely killed me had I taken any. Several doctors well up in their profession, and in whom I have great confidence, examined and prescribed for me. They did not tell me what they thought of the case, out of kindness to me, but I knew well enough that their ideas were all expressed in twos hord but significant words: Hopeless! Incurable! They unsuccessfully treated me for acute indigestion, and they left me no better than they found me, although once or twice I obtained a little temporary relief. At last I came to as near crossing the line between life and death as ever a woman did. I was now too weak to even walk, and I could only stagger falteringly along the room, holding on by chairs and tables, thus drawing myself along. As my malady increased, so did my want of rest, and night or day I was utterly unable to sleep. Insomnia pursued me like a fiend. Then I became even worse, and the crisis arrived, heightened and accentuated by serious domestic sorrow. For five long days and nights I lay helpless and entirely prostrated, utterly unable to swallow the softest particle of food or the smallest drop of moisture. My husband just kept me alive by moistening my lips with brandy. All could see the crisis had come, and that the end was near. Grief, alarm, and resignation were painted on the faces of those around me. One day, however, one of my sons brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and said, 'Ma, these pills are for pale people; you must try them. I've heard they've done a lot of good to others.' To please him I consented, because I knew they would at least do me no harm. I took the pills. The result was most astounding, and to me miraculous. A short time after taking them I commenced to improve. My appetite returned, and I ate ravenously. My family was amazed. 'If I had forced food down my throat before I had taken the Pink Pills it would have killed me,' she explained impressively. "But from then I rapidly improved. First I took one pill at a time just before each meal, and after that two before each meal. My appetite completely returned, and I relished all sorts of food. I was able to sleep soundly and well, the pains left my stomach and chest, the severe headaches became spectres of the past, the coppery taste left my mouth, and my cheeks became pink instead of pallid. In two short weeks after just taking the pills I was up and about and able to attend to my duties, and I was absolutely and completely cured of every malady I had suffered from in three short weeks and two days. In addition to the total absence of indigestion and nervous debility, the irritation in my skin vanished, and I was able to once more wear my corset and ordinary clothes with comfort. Now I can eat raw fruit going to bed without ill-effect," remarked our sprightly and entertaining narrator.

In conclusion she said, "Please recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to everyone. I am sure they will cure almost anything, and I'm only too glad to give you every particular of my case for publication. Anyone who wants to see me will always find me at Pearl Bay, where I shall be very happy to tell them what I've told you."

Thousands have been cured of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, spinal disease, rheumatism, and sciatica; also diseases arising from impoverished and vitiated humours of the blood, which cause scrofula, rickets, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, anæmia, pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, palpitations, pains in the back, nervous headache, early decay, all forms of female weakness, and hysteria by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The genuine Pills are sold only in wooden boxes, about two inches in length, each of which is encircled by a blue warning label. The outside wrapper has the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed in red on white paper. In case of doubt it is better to send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, N.Z., enclosing the price, 3s a box, or six boxes for 15s 9d. These Pills are not a purgative, and they contain nothing that injures the most delicate child.

Reference elsewhere to our advertising columns will show that the Invercargill Athletic Society have provided a splendid programme and big prize money for March 17. Nominations for the St. Patrick's and flying hurdles will be received not later than March 1st. Acceptances on March 14th.

The necessity of families being provided with good wholesome Catholic literature was recently dwelt upon by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and therefore it is with pleasure we draw attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Whitaker Bros., which appears in another column. A list of works for sale at their New Zealand Catholic Depot is published, and they comprise not only good readable books, which supply the reader with the information regarding the Catholic religion so much needed in these times when unscrupulous writers do not fail to scatter abroad erroneous views of her history and her teachings.

Without action thought cannot ripen into truth. Our dreams are the sequel of our waking thoughts.

The best perfection of a man is to do common things in a perfect manner. A constant fidelity in small things is a great and heroic virtue.—St. Bonaventure.

Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of all virtues, and well it is for that virtue where it most enters and longest stays.

CALEDONIAN GROUNDS, DUNEDIN,

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

CELEBRATION

SPORTS CARNIVAL

Under the Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF RANFURLY.

All Cycling Races to be Run under League of New Zealand
Wheelmen Rules.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS:

1. Hurling Match (No Entry)	Valuable Cup		
2. Wrestling—Cumberland Style (Entry 2-) ...	£6	£2	£1
3. Half-Mile Bicycle Handicap, Cash (Entry 2s. Winners of Heats, 10-)	2	1	
4. Boys' Handicap Flat Race, under 11—100yds. (Entry, 6d). Trophies	1	10s	5s
5. Tug-o'-War—10 men aside (Entry 10s a team) ...	10	50s	
6. One Mile Bicycle Race, Amateur. Trophies. (Entry 2-)	2	1	
7. Irish Jig (Entry 1-)	2	1	
8. Hibernian Wheel Race, 2 Miles, Handicap (Entry 10s; acceptance, 2s 6d. Winners of heats, 10-)	20	5	2
	and 1		
9. Putting the 16lb Ball (Entry 2-)	2	1	
10. One Mile Handicap Walk, Open (Entry 2-) ...	3	2	1
11. One and a Half Miles Ladies' Bracelet Bicycle Race (Entry, 2s 6d; acceptance, 1s. Winners of heats, 10-)	1	2	1
12. Best Puck—Confined to Competitors in Hurling Teams. Trophy	1		
13. 220yds. Amateur Race (Entry 1-). Trophies value	2	1	
14. St. Patrick's Handicap of	£17	5s	
Two Distances, 220 and 440yds (Entry 3s. 1st, 2nd and 3rd in each distance re- ceive £3, £2, and £1. Points to be given to 1st, 2nd and 3rd in each distance, winner of highest aggregate points to receive a Trophy, valued at £5 5s			
15. Wrestling—Irish Style, Collar and Elbow (Entry 2s. 1st and 2nd to receive Medals in addi- tion to Prizes)	6	2	1
16. One Mile Bicycle Handicap, Open (Entry, 2s; acceptance, 1s. Winners of heats, 10) ...	3	2	1
17. Dancing Highland Fling, in Costume (Entry, 1s)	2	1	
18. Youth's Handicap Flat Race, under 16—220yds (Entry, 6d). Trophies	1	10s	5s
19. Three Mile Scratch Bicycle Race (Entry, 2s 6d; acceptance, 1s). Pacing will be permitted in this Event.	3	2	1
20. Half Mile Youth's Handicap Walk, under 16 Entry, 1s. Trophies	2	1	10s
21. 440yds. Amateur Flat Race (Entry, 1-). Trophies	2	1	
22. Multicycle Handicap Race (Entry, 2s 6d per team)	3	2	

Entries by Post received at any time by the Secretary, MR. HARRY MCCORMACK, George street, Dunedin, or personally at the Society's Rooms, TABLET OFFICE, between the hours of 3 and 10 p.m. on the 12th March.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the TABLET Office on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 7 till 9 p.m.

IRISH ATHLETIC SOCIETY'S SPORTS, INVERCARGILL.

MARCH 16, 1898.

£60 ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP £60
135 YARDS
(Under Sheffield Rules).

£7 75 YARDS FLYING HANDICAP £7
WITH
£3 3s SILVER CUP, VALUE £3 3s.

Nominations for St. Patrick's Handicap, 15s; Flying Handicap, 1s; will be received by the Secretary not later than 1st March, 1898.

Acceptances for St. Patrick's Handicap, 6s; Flying Handicap, 2s; on 14th March.

Winners in St. Patrick's Handicap (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th) do not participate in heat money.

Further particulars may be obtained from H. McAlister (Shamrock Hotel), or from

W. J. MCKEOWN,

Hon. Secretary, Eve street.

PALMERSTON SOUTH ART UNION.

The Rev. Father Lynch begs to acknowledge blocks and remittances from the following kind friends:—

Very Rev. Father Sheehan, Miss K. Trayes, Mr. David McConnell, Miss Mary Callery, Mr. Dan Flynn, Miss Julia Halpin, Miss Tilly McEntyre, Miss Mary Healey, Mr. Dan Fitzpatrick, Mr. Michael Dwan, Miss Mary Seannell, Mr. Archie McCaughan, Mrs. W. Ryan, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. William Lynch, Mrs. Colgan, Mrs. J. Gartley, Mr. William Milne, Miss E. Simmonds, Mrs. Peardon, Miss Mary C. McCluskey, Mrs. Ryan, Mr. Peter McLane, Mr. John Pugh, Mr. D. O'Connell, Mrs. C. Anderson, Miss Mulquin, Miss Winnie Carroll, Mr. Patrick Galvin, Mr. John McAlley, Mrs. J. Moodie, Mrs. McPhee, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Flannagan, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Culling, Mrs. Mewhinney, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. T. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Turind, Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Cowan, Mr. W. A. Shields (2), Mr. A. Dunn, Mr. T. C. Kerr, Miss Addie Heley, Mr. J. L. Flint, Mr. John O'Neill, Mr. Hugh McCloy, Mrs. C. Lynch, Mr. James Cusack, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Perneski, Miss Nellie Phelan.

All those who have not yet sent in any returns will kindly do so as soon as possible in order to prevent the possibility of a postponement.

[ESTABLISHED 1877.]

Branches: **WHITAKER BROS.,** Branches:
CUBA ST. NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC DEPOT, BOUNDARY ST.
WELLINGTON. LAMBTON QUAY, GREYMOUTH.
WELLINGTON.

NEW BOOKS. NEW SUPPLIES.

Allies' "Formation of Christendom." 3 vols., 15s; Allies' "A Life's Decision," 5s 6d; Cochem's "Explanation of the Mass," 5s 6d; Cochem's "Life of Christ," 5s 6d; Cleary's (Rev.) "The Orange Society," 1s 3d; Father Hamerstein's, S.J., "Foundation of Faith," 6s; "Jesus Christ, the Model of the Priest," 1s 4d; Rivington's, Rev. Luke, "Rome and England," 4s; Cardinal Gibbon's "Ambassador of Christ," 5s; "Faith of our Fathers," 2s and 4s; "Our Christian Heritage," 5s; Bishop Hedley's "The Christian Inheritance," 6s 6d; "Crown of Jesus Music," complete, half cost, 14s; Butler's "Lives of the Saints," 12 vols. in case, 19s; "Devotional Library," in case, net 6s (contains Book of Psalms, New Testament, Spiritual Combat, Devout Life, Imitation of Christ); Goffin's "Devout Instruction on Epistles and Gospels," 4s 6d; Duggan's "Steps Towards Reunion," 6s 6d; "New Testament" (new illustrated edition), 3s and 5s; "Our Favourite Devotions," 3s; Girardy's "Popular Instructions to Parents," 1s 6d; "Catholic Belief," paper 8d, cloth 1s; Gallaway's, S. J., "Watches of the Sacred Passion," 2 vols., net 9s 6d; Young's, Father, "Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared," 5s; Hammond's, Peri, "Meditations," 5 vols., 21s 6d net; Cobbett's "History Protestant Reformation," revised by Dom Gasquet, D.D., paper boards 1s 4d, cloth 2s 9d; "Ten Years in Anglican Orders," preface by Father Rivington, 2s 9d; "Complete Office of Holy Week," posted 1s 4d; "Memories of the Crimea," by Sister Aloysius, 3s; "St. Cecilia's Hymn Book," 90 pages, 3d; "A Protestant Converted by Her Bible and Prayer Book," 1s 3d; "Conversion of Miss Trail" (a Scotch Presbyterian), written by herself, 5d; "Leaflets," 3 vols. in 1 vol., 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d; "Imitation of Christ," 8d, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s and 7s 6d; "Our Boys' and Girls' Annual," 3d, posted 3d.

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

S T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

Under the Patronage of His Grace the Most Reverend Francis
Redwood, S.M., D.D., Archbishop of Wellington.

President: THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.
Rector: THE VERY REV. DR. WATTERS, S.M.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage. The course of education, classical, scientific, and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies. A special course is provided, in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits. Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law, University and Musical Examinations. A large and well-appointed gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power. A select library is at the disposal of students during the hours set apart for reading. Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December. One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student. The religious education of the students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance. Non-Catholic students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

Each Intern Student requires the following outfit:—Two ordinary suits of clothing for weekdays, one dark suit for Sundays, six day shirts, three night shirts, six pairs of socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, three table napkins, two pairs boots, one pair slippers, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, six towels, combs, brushes, and other dressing articles, one silver spoon, knife, fork, and napkin ring.

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. J. WATTERS, S.M. D.D., Rector.

DEATHS.

HANLEY.—At Kirwee, Patrick Hanley, native of Grange, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 48 years.—*R.I.P.* Inserted by Ellen Hanley.



At the Presbytery, Winton, fortified by the last solemn rites of the Church, the REV. NICHOLAS VEREKER, aged 35 years.—Born in the parish of Kilmacow, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and for over twelve years a devoted and zealous priest of the diocese of Dunedin.—*R.I.P.*

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.

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

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

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH.



THE recent discussion on female parochial franchise at the Anglican Synod in Christchurch brings up the whole question of woman's place and function in the working of the Church. Elsewhere, in to-day's issue, we have lightly touched upon the way in which the Reformers, in effect, cut off women from many fields of active Church work for which they are admirably fitted. LECKY, the Protestant historian, in his *History of European Morals*, admits that the suppression of the conventual system by the Reformers was "very far from being a benefit to women or to the world." Woman exercises a high and holy function in her quiet domestic sphere as wife and mother. But ecclesiastical history has abundantly proved that the Creator has adapted many of the sex for still more intimate relations with the life of the Church. Witness, for instance, the conspicuous part which holy widows and consecrated virgins filled in apostolic and sub-apostolic days, in the conversion of the mighty Roman Empire. The highest types of the womanhood of the Empire were, as LECKY says, "essentially male"—such as the Amazons, or a PORTIA, or an ARRIA, or the mother of the GRACCHI, who beheld, with dry eyes, the sacrifice of her children. Christianity, without unsexing woman, has transfigured her by cultivating to the highest point the virtues proper to her nature. In the Catholic Church—and mainly through the veneration of MARY—woman, for the first time, ceased to be a mere chattel of man. She found her true place and meaning in the plan of creation. She dropped quietly and naturally into her work in the Church. Her role was not that of a priestess or preacher. She was the martyr, like FELICITAS and AGNES; the converter of her sons, like the mothers of SS. AUGUSTINE, CHRYSOSTOM, and BASIL; and, above all, the eager soldier in the great army of charity, like the Empress FLACILLA, like FABIOLA and her companions, and the endless company of widows and consecrated virgins, who founded and carried on hospitals and other works of benevolence such as the pagan had never dreamed of.

It would carry us far beyond the scope of the present article to do more than hint at the noble work done by Catholic Sisterhoods in the cause of education. Their spiritual and corporal works of mercy alone form an ample theme for voice and pen. "No achievements of the Christian Church," says LECKY in his *History of European Morals*, "are more truly great than those which it has effected in the sphere of charity." It was one of the most striking external differences between the Church and the old paganism. It is still one of the broad lines of demarcation which separate the Church from the sects. Our Protestant brethren may well glory in many of the individual heroes of charity which they have produced, such as ELIZABETH FRY, DR. FOTHERGILL, and SUSANNA NECKER; but in the multitude, brilliancy, variety, eager intensity, and organisation of her charitable activities, the Catholic Church stands, and has ever stood, alone. Her charity is one of the evidences of her divine origin, which, we fear, has never—with, perhaps, the exception of Cardinal BALUFFI's book—been adequately urged upon those who are outside her pale.

The distinguished Protestant author LEIBNITZ, in his *System of Theology*, called Catholic religions generally "Heaven's army on earth." This mighty army acts quietly, like God's other silent but mighty forces that grind the valleys out and round the hills. It is ever ready to smooth every human ill, whether arising from poverty, sickness, loss of parents, war, famine, or pestilence. The great women's

army of charity is composed of hundreds of regiments, as various in name and uniform as in activities. Some provide homes for foundlings, or orphans, or deformed children, or widows, or deaf mutes, or the blind or aged. Others, like the Sisters Guardians and the Sisters of the Trinity, nurse the sick gratuitously by night and day in their own homes. The infant children of poor women workers are tenderly cared for in numberless *Crèches*. Scores of religious Orders, like the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of St. JOHN of GOD, provide hospitals for every form of human ill—some devoting their lives to the care of incurables. One crowning advantage of the Church's celibate Orders of charity is this: that the funds subscribed for the poor reach their destination with practically no deduction beyond the cost of the simplest fare and the poorest raiment for those whose lives are consecrated, without the hope or desire of earthly reward, to the care of the afflicted.

* * *

The mere name-list of Catholic female congregations of charity would form a lengthy bead-roll, that might well be written in letters of gold. As becomes a universal Church, they are of every colour, from the white Caucasian Sisters of Charity—French, Irish, and Italian—to the Red Indian Sisters of St. BENEDICT, the yellow Chinese Virgins of Purgatory, and the Black Sisters of the Southern States. Their histories abound in deeds of heroism that have yet to find an adequate historian. A volume has yet to be written to tell of the noble work done by the Tertiaries of St. FRANCIS during the fearful scourge of the Black Death. There is an inspiration in the story of what the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of Mercy did in the Crimean, American, and Franco-German wars; of what Catholic Sisterhoods did when the cholera devastated Dublin, Liverpool, Palermo, France in 1884, Spain in the following year, and Hamburg at a later date; when the bubonic plague swept down upon China and India; when earthquakes broke out in the Basilicata, in the island of Ischia, and in Sicily; when the yellow fever seized New Orleans and Memphis in 1873, 1878, and 1879, and the fearless religious "went down before the reaper Death like ripened grain." Mr. CHARLES WARREN STODDARD has told us the story of the lepers of that island of death, Molokai. Perhaps only the last day will tell what our heroic nuns are doing among the fœtid brethren in Burmah, Trinidad, Guiana, the Seychelles Islands, and elsewhere. The story of Catholic charity furnishes a glorious theme for the historian and the philosopher. It is the very Gospel living and moving, so to speak, before our bodily eyes. It is Christ projected into the Church's life and still going about the world doing good (Acts, x., 37).

DUNEDIN AND DISTRICT.

OWING to the great demands upon our space in this issue, we have been compelled to omit an original article and various news items while our correspondence appears unavoidably in a condensed form.

THE following subscriptions to the South Dunedin Catholic Orphanage have been received during the week:—J. Robertson Esq. (Roslyn), £2 2s; Rev. J. O'Meara, St. Joseph's, Hawera, £1 1s. Contributions towards the erection of the Orphanage will be thankfully received by the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, and by the Catholic clergy of Dunedin, and will be duly acknowledged in the columns of the TABLET.

ON Tuesday last the Most Rev. Dr. Verdon signed the contract for the erection of the new Catholic Hall, to which reference is made elsewhere in our columns, in our report of the year's progress in the diocese of Dunedin. The new hall will be an important and highly useful addition to the fine series of Catholic ecclesiastical buildings with which the city of Dunedin is so well equipped. It will be situated on the corner allotment in Rattray street, underneath the Bishop's palace, and will contain a well-appointed gymnasium, a parochial library, for which a large and well-selected assortment of books are already in hand, and a fine hall measuring 70 feet long by a width of 27 feet. Mr. Woods, of Dunedin, is the contractor, and the hall, which will cost £1,169, will be of great benefit to the Catholics of the city and district.

A MEETING of the St. Patrick's Day Sport's Committee was held in the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin, last week. Satisfactory all-round progress is reported, and everything in full swing

for the "17th of old Ireland." Various teams are in full practice at the tug-of-war, and the hurlers, who promise to be a great feature in the day's performance, are getting into training with their *camans*. The Christian Brothers' pupils are arranging for a fine display of club-swinging, and will also contribute at least one other interesting item for the concert of the 17th. St. Joseph's choir will render some glees, etc., in a manner worthy of the high reputation they have won in the local musical world.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

FROM a correspondent at Blenheim, we learn that Father Doherty, who was recently stationed there, has been removed to Wellington. His place has been taken by Father Fay, who was recently ordained at Manly College, Sydney.

SOME three years ago, in attempting to stop a runaway horse, the Rev. Father Walsh, of Westland, had his leg broken. The injured limb troubled him for some time, and he decided to go into the Wellington Hospital for treatment, and there he has been a patient for quite a long time. The friends of the rev. gentleman will be pleased to hear that he has now left the hospital.

THE *Thames Star*, in its report of an interview with Father Ginaty, gives a very lengthy and highly appreciative account of the splendid Magdalen Asylum which, through the Rev. Father's efforts, was erected at Mount Magdala, five miles from Christchurch. We learn that the nucleus of the fund for the erection of the asylum was a sum of £2,000 left for charity by Mr. Maxwell. It was supplemented by voluntary contributions from all parts of the Colony, until, in the course of time, no less a sum than £20,000 was expended upon the noble pile of buildings, exclusive of the great amounts involved in maintenance. The asylum was opened in 1888. A detailed description of the buildings was, we believe, given in our columns some years ago. We learn that the Sisters' paddocks run a score of cows, and that the home contains 130 penitents, of every creed, and from all parts of the Colony, and the number is steadily increasing. It is a home of industry as well as of peace. The inmates make butter, grow vegetables, make their own boots and shoes, and do a vast amount of laundry work. Many of them are provided with good situations. The institute is doing a noble work, and deserves the cordial support of the Catholic body. We learn that a Presbyterian gentleman was so impressed by the good work done by the Sisters that he has made an offer to Father Ginaty to subscribe £500 to the asylum, provided nine others give a like sum. That offer, says the *Thames Star*, still holds good.

WE have received from Miss Kathleen Cagney, Oamaru, and Miss Maggie Segrief of Wellington, packets of used stamps for the benefit of Father Kreymborg's mission. A fortnight ago we received another parcel of stamps for the same purpose, but containing no indication of the source from which it came. We now learn that it is from "M. S.," a friend in Queenstown.

FROM one of our exchanges we learn that the Most Rev. Dr. Lenihan preached a stirring discourse at St. Benedict's last Sunday, to a crowded congregation, on the subject of the education of children. A special collection was made in aid of the new school in course of construction near the church. Haydn's "Imperial Mass" was magnificently rendered by a full choir and an orchestra of twenty-three instrumentalists, under the direction of Mr. Percy Kehoe, of the Bland Holt Company.

A SOCIAL was recently given in the Public Hall, Panmure. Monsignor McDonald presided, and the affair turned out one of the most enjoyable and successful yet witnessed in that district. Various musical and other items were capitally rendered, and loud and frequent applause greeted the artistes at the hands of the large and appreciative audience. Refreshments were handed round during the evening, and were much appreciated. The programme included items by the Misses Badley, K. Finnerty, L. Fleming, M. Donovan, K. Fitzpatrick, Misses Knight, and A. Boyle, Messrs. Marsden, Loom, Brennan and M. Doherty. Japanese fan drill by the children, under the direction of Miss Hogan, and a tableau, "Sleeping Beauty," were also very enjoyable items.

IT was, perhaps, in a moment of abstraction that the *New Zealand Herald*, of Auckland, published, as editorial matter, the juggled figures by which Rev. Hugh Price Hughes endeavoured to show that the Catholic Church in England was steadily losing ground. But there was a Nemesis on the editor's tracks. An old and esteemed friend of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, in the very next day's issue of the *Herald*, tore Mr. Hughes's bogus statistics to tatters, and left the editor and the non-Catholic public of Auckland perhaps a little sadder, but certainly a great deal wiser.

"FLAG" BRAND Pickles and Sauces

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HAYWARD BROS., Manufacturers.

Have gained 28 FIRST AWARDS. This is sufficient proof of the quality: so be

OUR Christchurch exchange record the following successes in connection with the local convent schools:—At the recent practical musical examinations two pupils of the Sisters of the Mission, Miss Katie Young (aged fifteen), and Miss Marie Lieske, secured excellent results. Miss Young passed, with honours, gaining 91 marks out of a possible 100, while Miss Lieske gained a pass with 77 marks. At the theoretical examination, Miss Annie Doyle and Miss Katie Young secured high marks in the senior honours division. Miss Doyle has also received word that she has successfully passed the matriculation examination. A number of junior and intermediate pupils also successfully passed the musical examinations. The Sisters of the Mission are to be congratulated on their success. We have also learned, with much pleasure, that Miss Rose M. Barker, who has been trained by the Sisters of Mercy at St. Mary's Convent College, Christchurch, has passed the matriculation examination, and also the solicitor's general knowledge. This young lady has just attained the age of sixteen years, and last year passed the Junior Civil Service examination.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER DAWSON.

OWING to an irregularity in the arrival of our mails from Wellington, our valued correspondent's report of the farewell demonstration to Rev. Thomas G. Dawson did not reach us in time for publication in our last issue. The news that the rev. gentleman was about to leave the parish came (says our correspondent) as a surprise to the Catholics of Wellington, and expressions of regret were heard on all hands. Father Dawson had been ministering in Wellington for the past six years, during which time he had not only endeared himself to the members of the congregation, but had earned the respect and esteem of all creeds and classes. A farewell demonstration in his honour took place at St. Mary's schoolroom, Wellington. The Archbishop of Wellington, the Very Rev. Dr. Watters and a large body of the laity and clergy were present, and the chair was taken by the Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C. An interesting musical programme was provided by pupils of St. Mary's Convent. A purse of sovereigns was then presented to Father Dawson, together with the following address:—"We desire to express our profound esteem for your holy character, and admiration of your exemplary life. Your zeal, purity of intention, and absolute unselfishness have commanded our deepest respect. Your unwearied, affectionate attendance on the sick, your enthusiasm for the spiritual welfare of children, your burning advocacy of religion, purity of faith, and simplicity of life have endeared you to us all. We part with you in a spirit of sacrifice, with profound regret. We recognise the marvellous work you have done in this parish, and know that it is your mission to work and suffer, to adjust complex problems, and look for your reward in the next world. With sentiments of sympathy affection and respect,—We are, etc., Morgan S. Grace, W. W. Johnston, Martin Kennedy, Richard Duigna, E. W. Gibbs, R. J. Collins, John O'Meara, Bernard F. Whitaker, P. Sheridan, W. C. Gasquoine, John Maginnity, A. A. Corrigan, W. M. Maskell, J. E. Henry (hon. secretary), O. T. McManaway (hon. treasurer)."

The Hon. Dr. Grace, who made the presentation, was proud to be able to say that no solicitation had been made to induce any person to contribute to the presentation. Father Dawson had won a great hold upon their affections, and, speaking on behalf of the people generally, he expressed great regret at losing him. In the course of his reply, Father Dawson deprecated the flattering qualities ascribed to him by the Hon. Dr. Grace. The grief felt at his severance from the parish was mutual. Dr. Grace had often spoken to him privately in the same kind terms that he used in public that night, and this too, at times when he needed encouragement. He (Father Dawson) could lay claim to nothing beyond being a sincere and faithful friend and servant of the congregation at all times. Only under obedience did he accept charge of this parish, and in the spirit of obedience he did what lay in his power for the honour of God and the spiritual well-being of the congregation. He parted from them with grief; yet it was a pleasure and a consolation to him to feel that some degree of success had rewarded his efforts, and that, apart from what Almighty God might mercifully grant him as a reward, he carried away with him the good-will of the congregation of St. Mary's. The address and presentation spoke for themselves. When he was asked about the deputation to the Archbishop, he was inclined to advise that it should not take place, as he knew that the circumstances were such as to render it unavailing. For one reason, and one only, did he consent to the deputation's taking place, and that was that it might be clear evidence in the sight of the whole city that there was cordiality between the congregation and him-self. The parting, which gave him as great grief as it gave anyone, had not come about entirely from his own will.

When the presentation was over a large number of people pressed around Father Dawson and bade him good-bye.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER VEREKER.

WITH deep regret we have to record the death of the Rev. Father Vereker which took place at the presbytery, Winton, on Monday morning. Father Vereker's lamented death was caused by an acute attack of meningitis, supervening on excessive work and a probably neglected cold or attack of influenza. On Tuesday week, his condition had become so critical that his old-time friend, Father Coffey, who had been attending the synod at Dunedin, was summoned to Winton by telegram, to administer the last sacraments to him. He was attended with the utmost care by the nurse and Doctors Riley (Winton), Young and Hunter (Invercargill), but despite their unremitting care, he passed away early on Monday morning, consoled to the last by the affectionate ministrations of Father Coffey.

Father Nicholas Vereker—who was a brother of Mrs. O'Neill, Mornington, Dunedin—was only 35 years of age. He was born at Kilmacow in County Kilkenny, a few miles from Waterford city. He attended the Christian Brothers' school in Waterford for some time, and then went to the preparatory school conducted in the same city by the Rev. Father Phelan. Finally he entered St. John's College 18 years ago, and after a distinguished course, was called to the priesthood in 1885. He came to New Zealand in the same year, and was stationed at Invercargill for 6 months, after which he was attached to St. Joseph's Cathedral for three years, and subsequently had charge of St. Patrick's Church, South Dunedin, where he remained for about 18 months. While there he inaugurated the admirable system of weekly collections for the handsome new Basilica, the foundations of which were subsequently laid during Father Hunt's ministry there. It is now being rapidly pushed towards completion by the Rev. Father O'Neill. In 1890 Father Vereker proceeded to Riverton, where he remained till 1892, when he was transferred to Invercargill, in which parish he remained for a period of five years. Perhaps in no place did his zeal and administrative abilities find fuller scope than in Invercargill. In an incredibly short period he succeeded in paying off a debt of £1500 that lay upon the parish, while, in addition, he purchased property to the value of £400, built two churches at a cost of about £800, and freed them entirely from debt. At the end of 1896 he was transferred to Winton. Here, again, he promptly set to work beautifying God's house, and in a short time raised over £600, which enabled him to re-build and enlarge the church. He also commenced a new church at Fernhill, and it was his intention, when he had completed that undertaking, to establish a convent of Dominican nuns at Winton.

Father Vereker was one of the many zealous and gifted ecclesiastics whom the old Alma Mater of St. John's College, Waterford, has given to the diocese of Dunedin. Though of by no means robust frame, he was a man of restless zeal and untiring energy, and had the happy art or inspiration of throwing himself into his good work with an enthusiasm which was singularly contagious. He has left behind him many monuments of the absorbing devotion to duty to which, in all human probability, he has sacrificed his young life. More than this: he will live in the hearts of the people, to whom he endeared himself by his gentle and winning disposition; and in the hearts of the fellow-priests, to whom he was a type of every priestly grace. His early death leaves a void in the diocese of Dunedin which it will be difficult to fill.

The funeral office and Solemn *Requiem* Mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Thursday, the 18th instant. The panegyric will be preached by the Very Rev. Dean Burke. The interment takes place at 2.30 p.m.

WE have great pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, which appears elsewhere in our columns. It is needless to refer to the splendid work done by the Marist Fathers in the education of youth. The college has had unequalled success in preparing students for civil service, law, university, and musical examinations. All this is coupled with magnificently appointed college buildings which have not their equal in New Zealand, and with all the safeguards which the best religious training can throw around the career of the youth committed to the care of the Marist Fathers.

It is interesting to notice how some minds seem almost to create themselves, springing up under every disadvantage, and working their solitary but irresistible way through a thousand obstacles. Nature seems to delight in disappointing the assiduous of art, with which it would rear legitimate dulness to maturity, and to glory in vigour and luxuriance of her chance productions. She scatters the seeds of genius to the winds, and though some may perish among the stony places of the world and some be choked by the thorns and brambles of early adversity, yet others will now and then strike root even in the clefts of the rock, struggle bravely up into sunshine, and spread over their sterile birth-place all the beauties of vegetation.

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ST. PATRICK'S BASILICA, OAMARU.

EMBELLISHMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THE diocese of Dunedin can boast of two churches that are, for New Zealand, almost unique of their kind. They are of the basilica style of architecture, one the beautiful edifice at Oamaru, dedicated to St. Patrick, the other at South Dunedin, also dedicated to Ireland's patron saint. Both churches have much in common, but that at Oamaru is larger and more costly, the magnificent row of stately pillars forming a striking feature in its architectural beauties. The Very Rev. Dean Mackay, of Oamaru, has been unremitting in his efforts to complete the splendid structure, and the latest addition which has been made to it is a richly embossed and panelled zinc ceiling which, says the *Oamaru Mail*, consists of some 72 squares of zinc, about 5ft square, which are fixed in between the cross beams. The general appearance is that of a richly carved and decorated ceiling. Owing to the cunning curves of the decorative portions of the squares, and a judicious contrast of shades, each square has the appearance of sweeping in dome-like lines back a depth of three or four feet, the depth from the cross pieces to the base of the coffers being really only about half that distance. Five shades have been utilised in the coloring, which was undertaken by Dean Mackay, with the assistance of Father Howard and some of the best pupils at the convent school, the work being admirably done in sections before erection. It would be difficult to improve on the arrangement of colours. The ceiling, besides being light while conveying the impression of massiveness, has also the advantage of being an excellent resonator, and has greatly improved the acoustic properties of the basilica. The congregation mean to push on with further embellishments, which, when completed, will, our contemporary remarks, make the basilica one of the show buildings of New Zealand.

The re-opening ceremony, which took place on Sunday last, was conducted by the Most Rev. Dr. Verdon. There was a large congregation at High Mass, which was celebrated by Bishop Verdon, assisted by Father Regnault (Waimate), and Father Howard (Oamaru). The Bishop preached from the text, "Lord, I have loved the beauty of Thy House, and the place wherein Thy glory dwelleth." In the course of an eloquent discourse, his Lordship said that these words came naturally to his lips when he looked round and saw the beautiful building which the zeal of their pastor and their own generosity had combined to erect. His Lordship referred to the labours of priests and the generosity of the people in raising and beautifying those temples which they knew by faith were the abodes of the Living God. He exhorted them to labour for the fuller completion of their noble Basilica, and urged upon them the necessity of exhibiting by their attendance there a practical evidence of the faith that was in them.

The musical portion of the service was beautifully rendered by a strong choir, Mrs. Lynch taking the principal solos, and Mr. F. Stokes of Dunedin presiding at the organ. At night there was again a very large congregation, when the Rev. Father Moore preached an impressive sermon.

At the conclusion of the service a pleasing little ceremony was enacted, his Lordship being made the recipient of a handsome and costly buggy rug, as a memento of his visit to Oamaru. In making the presentation on behalf of the Oamaru Catholics, Mr. John Cagney said that the Catholics had heard with great satisfaction from Dean Mackay the glad news of the prospective visit of the Bishop of their diocese. Bishop Verdon, when he entered upon the labours of his diocese, had cut out for himself a long and laborious programme, and the Catholic community, judging from the work he had already done, would see that he had well justified the decision of those who had ordained that he should cross the Tasman Sea to take up the duties of the Dunedin diocese. Though the dark clouds surrounding the death of their late beloved Bishop had heralded his coming, these had faded away. The Catholic community were grateful for his visit, and asked him to accept their small present in the spirit in which it was offered. It was of small intrinsic value, but the load of good wishes which accompanied it gave it an additional value. The speaker remarked that the addition of the beautiful ceiling to their basilica was another plume in the Dean's hat. He complimented the local clergy for the marked success of their work in the cause of religion and education, and, on behalf of the people of Oamaru, prayed that his Lordship would long be spared to guide and guard the diocese committed to his care.

His Lordship, in responding, congratulated the community on their beautiful church, and was glad to find that they were making such progress. They were in good hands with their priests, and their educational facilities were excellent. They had sacrificed much in the past to educate their children properly, and must be prepared to make other sacrifices in the future, for the Catholics could not support a national system of education which was entirely secular. They recognised that their children must have a good, sound Catholic education. In this connection his Lordship paid a very high tribute of praise to the usefulness and thorough work of the nuns of the Dominican Convent, and to the very excellent work done by Mr. Duggan, who was in charge of the boys' school, and whose success has from time to time been chronicled in our columns.

Nothing of real worth can be achieved without working. Man owes his growth chiefly to that active striving of the will, that encounter with difficulty which we call effort; results apparently impracticable are thus often made possible.

The first external revelation of the "dry rot" in men is a tendency to lurk and lounge, to be at street corners without intelligible reason, to be going anywhere when met, to be about many places rather than any, to do nothing tangible, but to have an intention of performing a number of tangible duties to-morrow or the day after.

MARRIAGES.

MR. HENRY REDWOOD, of Woodville, nephew to his Grace Archbishop Redwood and third son of Mr. Charles Redwood (formerly of Blenheim but now a resident of Queensland), was married to Miss Josephine Eissenhardt, of Greymouth, at St. Mary's Cathedral on Monday. Misses O'Meara and McGrath acted as bridesmaids, and the duties of best man were discharged by Mr. Wilfrid Redwood, of Kaikoura, cousin of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop. The dress of the bride was a pretty travelling costume à la Russe, with cream picture hat and plumes. The bridegroom's presents to the bride were a cable bangle, watch and chain, diamond and pearl brooch and ring, and to the bridesmaids, pretty brooches. The honeymoon will be spent at the southern lakes.

Mr. C. Aldridge, of Dunedin, was married to Miss Agnes McParland, second daughter of Mr. F. McParland, J.P., of Wellington, on Wednesday at St. Mary of the Angels. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Ainsworth. Miss K. McParland, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Hunter, Christchurch, acted as best man. Mr. G. Aldridge, brother of the bridegroom, was groomsmen. The bride was attired in a pretty white costume with veil and orange blossoms. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold cable bangle and ring, and to the bridesmaid a gold brooch. The newly-wedded pair left for the South in the afternoon.

THE LIGHT THAT CAST NO SHADOW.

CURIOUS stories are told about the powers possessed by certain natives of India, who live up among the Himalaya mountains. These old men, it is said, have devoted scores of years to the study of natural laws and forces, which the rest of the world knows nothing about. Lately a German professor visited the "adepts," as these queer Hindus are called, for the purpose of finding out the secret of their remarkable performances. They treated him rather scurvily, but interested him all the same. One day the professor wanted to examine some ancient Sanskrit manuscripts. An adept went with him to a cave wherein the books were kept. The place was dark as the bottom of a well.

"I can't see to read here," said the visitor.

"Then we will have some light," was the reply, and immediately (the professor says) a soft, pearly light brightened the cave. He could not tell whence it came, but he noticed that it had one strange quality—it cast not the slightest shadow.

This story is hard to believe, yet its truth is affirmed by a man of vast learning and high character, and you who now read it have no reason for doubt except that all the lights you have seen have cast shadows. Belief or unbelief commonly runs parallel with one's own experience. Dr. Johnson sniffed at the account of the Lisbon earthquake, yet credited the tale of the Cock Lane ghost.

A man who has been ill for years, and failed to find a cure, is sceptical when friends tell him of a medicine which they believe will make him well. What else but doubt could result from his experience? Take an example:—

"In the spring of 1888," writes our correspondent, "I fell into a low, weak, and languid state. I felt low-spirited and out of sorts. At first my stomach was deranged, my appetite poor, and after eating I had pain and weight at the chest. I was much troubled with wind, and frequently spat up a sour fluid, also bitter bile. Later on I suffered from nervousness and great depression of spirits. I kept up with my work, but had always a sense of discomfort. Off and on I continued in this way for two years, nothing that I took relieving me. At last I heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and procured a supply. After I had taken only a few doses I found relief; my food digested, and gradually all nervousness left me. Although I had no reason at first to feel any confidence in this medicine, never having used it or seen it used, I now gladly admit its value, and its power over disease. Since my recovery, for which I thank Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, I have been in the best of health and spirits. In the interests of suffering humanity I deem it a duty to send you this testimony. (Signed) D. Griffiths, tailor and outfitter, 151, Hockley Hill, Birmingham, June 8th, 1893."

There is a deal of difference between Mr. Griffith's candid letter and the story about the light that cast no shadow. The latter may be true enough, but it cannot be verified without more trouble than it is worth. On the other hand we have a trustworthy witness, who will answer letters of inquiry, and can be found at his address.

Finally, there is nothing mystic or magical about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It acts on the theory that most ailments are but symptom, foras, or phases of that universal disease—indigestion and dyspepsia; it cures that, and throws the light of health and happiness over hearths and homes where illness and pain had cast such dark and terrifying shadows. And that is why people believe all that is told of its success by eager witnesses.

Let a boy once distrust the love or tenderness of his parents, and the last resort of his yearning affections—so far as the world goes—is utterly gone. He is on the sure road to a bitter fate. His heart will take on a hard iron covering, that will flash out plenty of fire in its after contact with the world, but it will never, never melt!

One who has tasted the delights of the heights and suffered the agonies of the depths knows that a balanced life is the ideal one—a life in which the trials and sufferings of one time are offset and counterbalanced by delights and compensations at other times, in such ways that humanity is better adjusted, the divinity of man is better apprehended, and the fact that God is infinite is somewhat comprehended.

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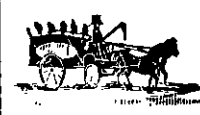
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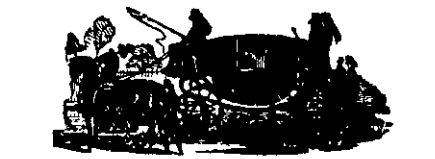
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did not plant average crops. The clerk of the Union, Oughteraid, states that upwards of 900 families did not plant average crops. The clerk of the Union, Castletown Berehaven, is of opinion that the number of families which did not plant average crops is very large. In the Clifden Union 800 families were unable to plant average crops, and 1,700 families in the same union only planted average crops with charitable and other external aid. The Chairman of the union has given me this information on April 14. As regards the future of the outlook there can be no more alarming circumstances than this inability of the people to sow their crops, and that is why I ask the Government to provide for next year. The people in the distressed regions, having lived for twelve months on insufficient and diseased food, are now suffering from those epidemics which prey on the bodies of insufficiently nourished people. It was a reproach to the Government that the people should be left in this condition. At the present time we hear a lot about the condition of Cuba, and we can see one of the greatest nations in the world about to take the awful step of declaring war in order to end a condition of things not even as bad as that which prevails in Connemara. I appeal most confidently to the Council to pass the resolution which stands in my name, and which is a last appeal to the Government to do its duty, as these unfortunate people must be supported either from public funds or private charity until August 1: "That this Council begs to direct the immediate attention of her Majesty's Government to the acute and widespread distress and destitution at present existing in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Mayo, and Galway. That we call upon the Government to send immediate relief and take such steps as may prevent a famine in these districts before the present crop comes to maturity, and to enable these poor people to make provision for the coming winter and spring months of next year." We need hardly add that the resolution was passed.

Assisting the St. Vincent de Paul Society.—A most successful bazaar and *fête* was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, recently, in aid of the exhausted funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Dublin conferences of which during the past year visited and relieved 5,858 poor families, consisting of 22,634 individuals, and were obliged to refuse many other deserving cases through want of funds. The bazaar was opened by the Lord Mayor, and there was a very large attendance. The room was arranged with scenery to represent Old Paris, as it was at the time of the foundation of the Society. There was the Church of Notre Dame, besides that of St. Sulpice, the Hospital des Invalides below the Bastille, and the Madeleine was represented in the circle of buildings that extend around the historic Round Room. The Archbishop of Dublin, enclosing a cheque for £25, wrote as follows to Mr. Carton, President of the Society:—"People nowadays are so easily attracted by new forms of charitable work that I am sometimes apprehensive of a serious falling-off in the support given to our old and tried charitable organisations. The poor of Dublin could ill afford any curtailment of the relief which the generosity of the public, as well as of its own members, has now for so many years enabled your Society to give. Apart from the substantial aid in money which it may be relied on to bring to your funds, the bazaar will have the further advantage of keeping the Society and its work from being forgotten or overlooked by the public. You will kindly excuse my delay in writing this letter. The fact is that I have been obliged during the last few weeks to give a good deal of consideration to the question whether bazaars can any longer continue to be sanctioned as means of raising funds for Catholic purposes in this diocese. Undoubtedly abuses, some of them of a very serious kind, have been allowed to creep in within the last few years. If there is not a speedy and effective reform it will become my duty to do what has already had to be done elsewhere, by refusing altogether my sanction to bazaars, or to works, however good, in aid of which they are held. I am very confident, however, that in connection with the projected bazaar in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society there will be nothing that could tend to hasten the taking of such a step. But I am bound to add I am not without fear that the taking of it must be looked upon as inevitable in the near future.

LOUTH.—New Church at Tullyallen.—A memorable and impressive ceremony took place on April 17, when his Eminence Cardinal Logue laid the foundation of a new church at Tullyallen, County Louth, in the presence of a large number of the clergy of the archdiocese, the Mayor of Drogheda, the High Sheriff, the members of the Corporations of Dundalk and Drogheda, and an immense gathering of people from the surrounding districts. The new church, when completed, will be dedicated to St. Christian O'Conarchy, the first Abbot of historic Mellifont-Abbey, the ruins of which are in the immediate neighbourhood. After the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone High Mass was celebrated in the old church, his Eminence presiding. At the conclusion of the first Gospel, the Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., preached the sermon of the day. He took for his text the following passage:—"I have chosen and have sanctified this place that My Name may be there for ever." The preacher, in eloquent language, reviewed the history of Mellifont, and appealed to the congregation to assist the Rev. Father Tarffe to erect a church which would be a fitting monument of the faith and fidelity of those to whom the traditions of old Mellifont had descended, and who, in passing them on, had proved themselves worthy of the inheritance. At three o'clock Benediction was given by the Cardinal Primate from an enclosed altar on the green sward adjoining the ancient and historic abbey. The ceremony was most solemn and impressive, it being the first time for 359 years that a Catholic celebration took place there. The Mayor and members of the Corporations of Drogheda, with the civic sword and mace, knelt in front of the altar.

MEATH.—A fall of "Black Rain."—A fall of "black rain" occurred one day in Meath recently. A number of people saw it, and its fall was preceded by two thunder claps. One gentleman said it fell over an area of country thirty miles long by six-

teen miles wide, and his account of the phenomenon is that the darkness of the rain was due to soot from the manufacturing towns of North England and South Scotland, which remained suspended in the drifting clouds until they broke.

GENERAL.

Letter from the Author of "Who Fears to Speak of '98?"—Anything from the author of this immortal song, the words and music of which we published as a supplement to our '98 number, will be read with interest by every Irishman. The *Boston Globe* of a recent date had the following reference to, and letter from, the venerable author:—Dr. John Kells Ingram, L.L.D., vice-provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the venerable author of the stirring poem which will this year be the rallying cry of the scattered children of the Irish race, has been much interested in the sketch of his life, published in the *Globe*, accompanying the music and words of his famous song. He has taken occasion to express his gratification in the following letter:—"John O'Callaghan, Esq., *Boston Globe*, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Dear Sir,—I beg to thank you for the too kind things you have said of me in your article in the *Boston Sunday Globe* of the 6th of March, and for your courtesy in sending me copies of the paper containing the article. The biographical particulars given in it—though not in all respects exact—are much more correct than some that have appeared in English and Irish journals. There is much to be said on the political topics to which you refer, and I may in the future find an opportunity of explaining my views on these subjects more fully than I have yet done.—Believe me to be, dear sir, faithfully yours, JOHN K. INGRAM.

A LESSON FOR THE WEAK.

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track. Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is still and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit. Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies?

Here is such a case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880 my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fullness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and palpitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together, and had barely strength to move.

"At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but still *she did not get her strength up*; and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and *her food gave her strength*. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family ail anything a few doses puts us right.—Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, etc., Ferry Hill, near Durham, October 25th, 1893."

We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in Italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from—that it comes from digested food and not from any medicines the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion of mind on this important point.

For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indigestion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms and how she suffered; her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she may not make worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things *must* be pain and weakness—weakness which, continued long enough, *must* end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of either doctor. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her—whatever they may have been—did not cure the torpid and inflamed stomach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's Syrup. But the trouble is this: Medicines that will do this are rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them, of course. Mother Seigel's is one of the rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact. But even the Syrup does not impart strength; it is not a so-called "tonic"; there is no such thing. It (the Syrup) *cures the disease*, drives out the poison, repairs the machine.

Then comes the appetite (all of itself) and digestion and strength. You see the order—the sequence. Yes, Well, please bear it in mind. The mechanics set the engine in order; then the stoker gets up the steam.

And of the human body—the noblest of all machines—Mother Seigel's Syrup is the skilled mechanic. *

The Chinese Government have signed an agreement with a British syndicate for a loan for the construction of railways in China.

I suppose?" he queried with a comprehensive glance at the young man's shabby apparel.

"I don't work anywhere just at present," was the reply. "I cannot get any work to do." As he spoke, a faintness came over Anthony, and he involuntarily placed his hand on the back of a chair to steady himself.

"You are weak, ill!" exclaimed the other, rising in alarm and forcing him to sit down. "You are not well, eh?"

Anthony looked up with a smile that was meant to be cheerful, but was only piteous. "I have not eaten anything for two days," he said wearily; "I am afraid I am starving."

"Mon Dieu!" ejaculated Mr. Leduc, hastening to his desk and touching an electric bell. In a moment a servant appeared at the door. "A glass of port wine, Cécile, and quickly," ordered her master.

The maid tripped away and returned within a few moments with the wine. Mr. Leduc met her at the door and took it from her. He gave it to Anthony and made him drink it. "Prepare some supper in the dining-room at once," he said briefly, "something substantial."

"You are better now," he said, as the colour came back slowly to the young man's face.

"You are very kind," murmured Anthony, gratefully.

"Eh bien! and why not, my friend?" demanded Mr. Leduc, smilingly. "I think the obligations are on my side; there were six hundred dollars in that pocket-book. Now we shall have some supper, and you will stay here to-night; my housekeeper will find you a bed. To-morrow we shall see what can be done in the way of providing you with a situation."

"You had better hear my story first, Mr. Leduc," said Anthony, quietly. "It may cause you to change your mind." Then he told it, slowly and deliberately. Mr. Leduc listened patiently, shading his face with his hand. When Anthony had finished, he looked up and said, thoughtfully:

"You have been most unfortunate, but I do not believe you were guilty. A man who is honest when he is starving is not likely to have been dishonest when he was prosperous. I know Mr. Wayington very well; he is a good-hearted man but very obstinate; and of course, appearances were against you. I do not pretend to say how the missing pocket-book came into your trunk, but I am quite sure you did not put it there. God is good; perhaps the guilty person will yet confess. In the meantime, what can you do? Can you write shorthand? Yes? Very good! I am in need of a stenographer, you are in need of a situation; what could be more convenient?"

Anthony tried to stammer some words of thanks, but Mr. Leduc silenced him and led the way to the dining-room, where such a supper was spread as the outcast had not seen for many days.

Dame Lecours, the merchant's housekeeper, looked somewhat taken aback when told to prepare a chamber for this very dilapidated-looking guest of her master's, but she felt reassured when he addressed her in the very best French, and thanked her courteously as she was leaving him.

The next morning a difficulty arose. Anthony's clothes were scarcely in keeping with his improved fortunes. However, his benefactor had not forgotten the fact, and before the young man had time to realise his embarrassing position, Mr. Leduc's valet appeared with an armful of clothes belonging to his master.

"Monsieur Leduc's compliments; and he hopes the garments will serve until monsieur has time to call upon his tailor."

Anthony was somewhat sligher than this new-found friend, but the clothes fitted very well, nevertheless, and Mr. Leduc scarcely recognised him when he came downstairs, so much improved was he in appearance.

"One thing I must prepare you for," said the French gentleman, kindly, as they walked down town together. "It will not be long before someone recognises you, and you may be made to feel uncomfortable, but you must be brave and live down your trouble. Remember I hold you innocent; and remember also that le Bon Dieu can dissipate the clouds when it shall seem good to him to do so. Are you—pardon me—a Catholic?"

"I have that happiness," answered Anthony, simply.

"That is good—you have, consequently, many motives for faith and patience. Here now is the office—follow me."

For about a week all went well. Anthony's frank good nature soon put him on terms of good-fellowship with his brother clerks, and he seemed on the high road to happiness once more, when all at once the clouds lowered over him again. One morning he went into the office and not a voice returned his cheerful salutation. Everybody seemed too busy to notice him. "It has come," thought Anthony, hanging up his hat and walking into Mr. Leduc's private office, where a desk had been placed for him.

Mr. Leduc himself arrived about an hour afterward, and he was scarcely seated when the head clerk from the outside office brought in a paper and laid it before him. He glanced at it, and then looked up with a frown on his usually calm face.

"Send them all in here," he said, sternly.

A moment later half-a-dozen of his employes stood before him, most of them looking decidedly uncomfortable.

"I understand from this petition," he said, in French, tapping the paper, "that you object to an employé of mine. Now, I want you all to understand, that I am perfectly well aware of Mr. Greyson's history: that I knew what I was about when I employed him; and that I intend to keep him in his present position until he leaves it of his own accord. If any or all of you are not satisfied with my arrangements, you are at liberty to send in your resignations. You may go."

The little knot of clerks made their exit with an alacrity that would have amused Anthony had he not been overwhelmed at the moment with shame and mortification. Mr. Leduc looked at his crimson face and smiled.

"Come, come, this will not do, mon ami," he said reprovingly, but there was genuine sympathy in his eyes, nevertheless. "It is only what I warned you of. You must have courage, courage. Oh,

yes, they will perhaps send you to—to—how do you say it? to Coventry, eh? But never mind, the lane that turns out is long, is it not? Now we will not speak of it again. Here is a batch of letters, let us get them out at once."

After that Anthony found his path a little thorny. None of the protestors sent in their resignation, but they all combined to cut him dead and he could not help feeling it acutely. "I don't think I'd be so hard on any of them if our positions were reversed," he thought more than once; and indeed it is probable he would not, for his was one of the rare natures that would rather raise a fallen brother than trample on him because he was down.

Once or twice in the days that followed he was tempted to give up his position and leave the city; but the knowledge that his story would certainly pursue him sooner or later deterred him. The stigma that hung to him was only to be removed by years of honest industry—unless, indeed, which seemed unlikely, the one responsible for the original wrong should confess it and so clear his character.

Almost imperceptibly his nature broadened and deepened under the adverse circumstances that surrounded him.

From an easy-going, pleasure-loving youth he developed into a thoughtful, serious-minded man, to whom the world was worth exactly its real value and nothing more; he had seen beneath its surface and the lesson just learned, without embittering him, cured him of many illusions.

He had always been a practical Catholic—indeed, uncommonly so for a young fellow who had been his own master from the age of 18—but his piety had been of a dutiful sort. It was the right and proper thing for a Catholic to go to Church on Sundays, to observe days of abstinence, and to receive the Sacrament several times during the year, and he had been careful to observe all these points—would have felt uncomfortable had he not done so—but his religion had not entered into, and become the best and dearest part of his life as it was now doing. He had not dreamed that it could fill to overflowing the vacancy made in his existence by the withdrawal of a pharisaical world; but it was doing so daily and he rejoiced at the discovery.

Truly his tribulations had not been in vain. Happiness and prosperity, fair fame and the respect of his fellows might all be his in the future, but he would never again be in danger of placing fictitious value upon them.

Then one day his faith and patience were rewarded. Mr. Leduc came to him with a newspaper and pointed out a paragraph which ran thus: "If Anthony Greyson, late of Wayington and Sons, will call at the General Hospital, he will hear of something to his advantage."

"Take your hat and go at once, my boy," said the merchant kindly; and Anthony hurried off, the prey of contending hopes and fears.

When he reached the hospital he was shown up into a ward that a glance revealed to him was occupied chiefly by consumptives. A nurse met him as he entered, and when he told her who he was, she led him to the end of the ward where a screen was drawn around one of the beds.

"The person who advertised for you is in there," she said, and returned to her duty, leaving Anthony to announce himself to the invisible patient.

He walked softly around the end of the screen and found himself face to face with a man who had been a fellow-clerk in Wayingtons; but so worn and emaciated that Anthony was a full minute before he recognised him.

"You have come at last, I am glad," said the sick man with difficulty. "I was afraid you had gone away."

Anthony took one of the shadowy white hands in his own and pressed it sympathetically. "I had no idea you were here, Preston, or I should have come to see you sooner," he said kindly. "Is there anything I can do for you?" The shock of seeing an old acquaintance in such a condition had made him forget momentarily the peculiar circumstance that had caused the meeting.

"You can't do anything for me except grant me your forgiveness," answered the other feebly. "It was I who took Wayington's pocket-book—I who put it in your trunk when I found detection inevitable, and I who let you go to the gaol when a word would have saved you. It was to tell you this that I advertised for you. I suppose I ought not to expect you to forgive me, it was a terrible wrong; but if you knew what I have suffered since, I don't think you would find it in your heart to let me go into eternity unforgiven."

The beads of moisture stood around his brow and lips and he closed his eyes as he spoke. Perhaps he dreaded reproach or incentive.

Anthony sat as if turned to stone. In all his speculations as to the identity of the one who planned his ruin, he had never once thought of Gilbert Preston. It was not in human nature to recall the misery, mental and physical, that this man's cowardly act had been the cause of inflicting upon him, and it all recurred to him with the vividness of a flash of lightning. But the memory and the feelings it evoked lasted only long enough to remind him that he would one day need a generous pardon himself, and there was no trace of anger in his face or voice as he leaned over and wiped the perspiration from the face of the dying man, saying gently at the same time: "I forgive you as I hope to be forgiven myself. Are you strong enough to tell me how it happened?"

Preston opened his eyes and looked up, an expression of relief struggling with shame in his poor thin face. "You are very generous, Greyson," he said weakly. "Thank God, I had the courage to speak; it has taken a load off my mind. Yes, I will tell you how it happened. I had got into trouble—gambling debts; and the fellow I owed them to, threatened to write and tell Mr. Wayington if I did not pay up by a certain date. You know the sort of man the boss was; he'd have turned me out there and then if he'd known the rig I was running and that would have meant ruin to me. I was desperate—didn't know which way to turn—and that very day Mr. Wayington left a wallet on his desk with five hundred dollars

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in it that he was about to take to the bank. So many of us were passing in and out that I fancied the suspicion was not likely to fall upon me more than another, and I put the wallet in my pocket and went out to lunch as usual, taking the opportunity to run round to my boarding house and hide the money before going back. When I returned to the office the place was in an uproar. The money had been missed and old Wayington was raving about like a madman. Everyone had to submit to being searched, as you no doubt remember; but as half of the staff had been out for lunch of course the search was useless. You have reason to remember how that afternoon passed and the misery everyone was in. Well, as soon as five struck I hurried home and secured the wallet and was just about to set off with it to pay my persecutor when I heard strange voices downstairs, and looking over the balustrades I saw a detective coming up; a man I knew very well by sight, as it happened.

"It flashed upon me at once that Wayington had set him to hunt down the thief before the money should have been got rid of, and I felt myself in a trap. He would certainly not let me go until he had searched my room and myself thoroughly. My heart died within me and I looked about for a means of escape. Your room, you remember was next to mine, and had two doors; one leading into the hallway and the other into my room. I knew you never looked either, and so I slipped back into my own room, passed into yours, and threw the wallet into your trunk, which was standing open. Then I went back again and met the detective as he entered my room.

"Of course a search followed. He went into every nook and cranny, and searched me from head to foot—I am sure he suspected me, for I must have looked guilty—of course he found nothing to reward him. He went into your room and I went with him, he hunted nearly everywhere before he went to the trunk, and I was hoping he would not touch it, for it did not look a likely hiding place with the lid flung back the way it was. He did go into it however and—and—you know the rest.

"There was no one to prove that you had not visited your room since morning—the street door was open all day and you might have gone in and out a dozen times without being noticed—so your only defence broke down and you were punished for my crime while I stood by and held my peace. When I think of it I wonder how you can forgive me."

He paused exhausted, and Anthony gave him a spoonful of wine. "Don't say any more about it," said the latter sadly, "you didn't do it through spite or malice, but just to save yourself. Let it go now, it is all over and I am none the worse, thank God."

"You shall be none the worse, for I have put a written confession in the hands of the doctor who attends me, with instructions to publish it as soon as I am dead," said the sick man, feverishly. "I meant to die without trying to see you, but I could not. I dared not face the next world until I knew you had forgiven me. Surely God will not refuse what His creature grants. Do you think He will?"

"God never refuses to hear the penitent sinner," said Anthony, reverently. "Have you—have you seen a clergyman?"

He felt diffident about asking the question, for Preston was not of the household of faith.

The sick man shook his head wearily. What good can they do me? he asked. "Read a chapter of Scripture and extemporize a prayer; I can do that myself. If I had time enough left me I'd study up your religion. It must be immensely comforting to you Catholics to believe that the Lord allows His ministers to assure you of forgiveness, so that you won't go out of life in a state of uncertainty. But I'm too late for that now, and must take my chance."

"Not at all, if you are thoroughly in earnest," said Anthony, eagerly. "Since you don't care to have one of your own ministers, will you have one of mine?"

"If you think he can help me, bring him by all means," said Preston. "Who knows, perhaps he may be able to give me back the peace of mind I lost twelve months ago, when I wronged you so terribly. Do you know, Greyson," he added, with a ghost of a smile, "I think you are responsible for the disease that is taking me off, because I went to the dogs altogether after that time. My sins didn't avail me much, after all, for old Wayington gave me the bounce before you'd been in gaol a month. Heigho! What a hand I've made of myself. But go now, like a good chap, and bring one of your priests to me; he may be able to patch my poor soul up a bit before it sets out on its long voyage."

The anxiety in his sunken eyes gave a denial to the seeming flippancy of his words, and Anthony went away with a warm thrill of exultation in his heart. Surely to help this poor storm-beaten derelict into port was a revenge worth having!

Half an hour afterwards he returned in company with a gray-haired priest, whom thirty years of missionary labour had familiarised with all the weakness and frailties of poor human nature. A man who had been all things to all men that he might gain them to Christ.

Leaving the Father with the dying man, Anthony sought out the hospital authorities and arranged with them to remove him into a private ward, where he and the priest could have access to him at all hours. This done he went away, treading upon air, to recount to his kind patron all that had befallen him.

Mr. Leduc congratulated him warmly, and then marched out to the other office and informed the clerks that Mr. Greyson's character had been cleared of all stain, and that they should know the name of the real criminal before long.

It was, however, nearly a fortnight before Gilbert Preston passed away, comforted and sustained by the Sacraments of the Church, into which he had been brought almost by a miracle. Friends, old and new, flocked around Anthony Greyson when his innocence was established, and Mr. Wayington would fain have had him back at almost double his former salary, but Anthony was faithful to the interests of Mr. Leduc, to whom he felt he was under obligations that he could never repay.

Years have passed since then, and the one time convict is now a prosperous merchant, distinguished amongst his fellow-merchants for honesty and integrity, but especially known by those who know him best as an ardent and zealous promoter of the devotion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in whose honour his life and fortune are spent.—*The Irish Catholic.*

The Catholic World.

BELGIUM.—Catholic Activity.—So far from being in that moribund state which Mr. Price Hughes would have his Protestant friends believe, at no period in the world's history was the Catholic Church more active, more solicitous as to the necessities of the masses, or more abreast of the spirit of the times than she is at the present day. The very latest evidence of her activity is the work she is carrying on to-day to ameliorate the condition of the masses in Belgium and raise them from that slough of despair they had fallen into through the non-fulfillment of the alluring prospects so speciously held out to them by socialistic agitators. A prominent writer states: "Within the past few years there has been a very remarkable increase in the number of mutual aid societies in Belgium. In the course of last October no fewer than fifty-two such societies received legal recognition, and thus became entitled to the usual State subsidy. Catholics have been prompt to see the utility of those institutions for the working classes, and they have accordingly exerted themselves actively in their propagation."

A "Cercle de Propagande" was established in May 1896, under the patronage of the Catholic Association of the arrondissement. The "Cercle" is a group of lecturers who organise meetings in the rural districts, and deliver "conferences" or addresses on topics of Catholic interest. At the start eleven members joined—the number has since increased to 52—and six months after its foundation the "Cercle" celebrated its 200th conference. Leaflets and pamphlets bearing on political, social, and Catholic questions were distributed at every meeting. Since its establishment in May, 1896, about 400 addresses have been delivered by the members of the "Cercle," not a bad record of work for a year and a half. The speakers receive no remuneration for their services—theirs is a labour of love.

The Basis of Protestant Criticism.—Here then is a sample of the "facts" upon which Protestant champions base their diatribe against the Catholic Church. The Protestant alliance was recently inveighing against the Catholic Church as to the alleged practises said to obtain in convents of using instruments of torture for penitential purposes. The Society's lecturers were challenged to give the name of a *single* convent where such practises existed, but failed to do so. And here is the explanation of the lecturer as it appeared in the *Rock* (the well-known Protestant newspaper) "We do not profess to give or state the name of any single convent where the penitential articles are in use." No doubt (says a critic) for the obvious and sufficient reason that "we" couldn't and can't. Mr. Fowler says that what "we (of the Protestant Alliance) state is that they are for use in convents, and our authority is St. Liguori." The Protestant Alliance, therefore

- (1.) Exhibit a number of instruments of torture.
- (2.) Say they are for use in convents.
- (3.) Cannot name one convent where they are used, but
- (4.) Justify their action by citing what St. Liguori said generally about discipline over a hundred years ago.

There are in the Tower of London—and several other places—numerous articles of torture which were used by Protestants. Suppose Catholics hawked such things about the country, described them as used by Protestants, and when asked to name a present user referred the querist to the history of the Elizabethan period! What happier illustration of the true nature of Protestant Alliance "argument" than this? If desperate cases require desperate remedies Continental Socialism must be in a bad way indeed.

Throwing off the Mask.—The good work that is being carried on amongst the working classes in Belgium by the Catholic clergy will be all the better appreciated after the little incident which occurred at a socialistic gathering recently held at Flemalle, near Huy. Putting a question to the meeting a speaker said: "Let us suppose, that all of us here in this room decided to go on strike, and that all of us except five or six 'companions' left off work. If, seeing their obstinacy, I were to kill one or other of these five or six 'companions' who refused to join the strike, would I have done right? Answer: 'Yes.' or 'No.'" The answer was not long in coming, for immediately from every part of the hall there were loud cries of "Yes, yes; death to him!"

ENGLAND.—Proposed Peerage for Cardinal Vaughan.—A rumour has gained currency and is exciting no little discussion at Home that the Duke of Norfolk has been bringing his influence on Lord Salisbury with the view of inducing him to admit his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan to the House of Lords. No more vivid testimony of the altered position of England towards the Catholic Church could be adduced than that such a proposition should be even seriously discussed. But the fact appears to be that the proposal is meeting with approval in some quarters, though as might naturally be expected the opinions expressed by the press and those uttered from the pulpit are widely divergent on the subject. The pressmen see no objection to such a step, but on the contrary much appropriateness, for, casting their glance back over England's past they recognise that princes of the Catholic Church, men like Cardinal Langton, helped most decisively in laying the foundations of English freedom, and that Cardinal Vaughan's presence in the House of Lords would at least mean the resumption of the chain of historic continuity. The Protestant preachers and prelates are apparently much less inclined to give their assent,

The Anglican episcopate, we are told, would "not like it at all," and that it would be distasteful to gentlemen such as Dr. Parker goes without saying. Another report has it that Lord Salisbury suggested the calling of Cardinal Manning to the Upper Chamber, presumably on account of his exceptional knowledge on subjects of social legislation. The only Catholic prelate who has sat in the House of Lords during recent years was the late Lord Petre, who bore the Papal title of Monsignor, and was one of the domestic prelates at the Vatican.

The Irish Brigade.—Dr. Connan Doyle has been lecturing on "The Irish Brigade" to the Portsmouth Literary and Scientific Society, of which he was formerly hon. secretary.

Rev. H. Price Hughes.—Figures they say will prove anything. A Mr. Price Hughes has just made them prove, to his own satisfaction, that Catholics relatively are only half as numerous in Great Britain and Ireland as fifty years ago, and absolutely there are, he triumphantly points out, no less than 1,911,430 fewer Roman Catholics in the Kingdom than in the earlier years of the Queen's reign. Given another paltry 50 years and "Romanism" would be wiped out of England, if not off the face of the earth. Mr. Price Hughes and his friends had scarcely done rubbing their hands at this unexpected discovery when certain unfeeling people rushed in on their enjoyment in a most unceremonious fashion, and commenced belabouring their wits with facts and figures until they seriously began to consider whether life was worth living. In the *Westminster Gazette* Mr. Michael Davitt said:—"Fifty years ago there were eight and a half millions (mostly 'Irish Papists') of people in Ireland. To-day there are less than four and a half. Is it Mr. Hugh Price Hughes' contention that the difference between the two sums represents a falling-off to that amount from 'Romanism'? If so, he has only to visit America, where he will find to-day a Catholic population of close upon 12,000,000 (counting the United States and Canada), where fifty years ago there were not, probably, four millions all told. If he would visit Australasia he would discover yet another million akin to those of America, who, if they had been encouraged by wise and just land laws and National Government to remain in Ireland, would give the editor of the *Methodist Times* far different figures with which to point the moral of his Christian love for his 'Irish Papist' neighbour." Mr. John S. Howell, in the *Methodist Times*, was equally merciless, and now it is stated that Mr. Hughes has been engaged to run a "Fun with the Figures" column in a comic newspaper. Meanwhile, Protestants are crying out, "Save us from our champions."

Irish Sailors on Furlough.—The Catholic naval chaplain at Devonport (the Rev. T. P. Kent), engaged a special steambot from the Cork Steam Packet Company for the exclusive use of the hundreds of Irish sailors of the Royal Navy, who take advantage of the long leave granted them at Xmas to visit Ireland.

A Distinguished Catholic Family.—Miss May Russell, one of the daughters of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, has joined the novitiate of one of the London convents, thus making still another addition to the number of the Russell family who have given themselves to religion.

Honouring the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.—The Duke of Norfolk's Mayoralty of Sheffield is to be commemorated by the erection of a statue of his Grace, to be placed in the Town Hall. It was thought desirable to recognise in some way the services of Lady Mary Howard as Mayoress. The committee appointed to carry out this object decided that the presentation should take the form of a superb rivière of diamonds, submitted by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company. The case containing the necklace bears a gold plate, with the following inscription:—"To Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, in recognition of her services to Sheffield, as Lady Mayoress, 1895-7."

GERMANY.—Churches that Nobody Attends.—The Protestant Synod of Berlin, finding no doubt the sphere of their influence becoming more and more attenuated every year in their own Protestant fatherland, apparently desire to give to the benighted Papists of Rome the light that is failing fast in the countries where it was first ignited. A prominent official in the German Embassy, however, has thrown cold water on the scheme in the most thoughtless manner. "We have a Lutheran chapel," he said, "attached to the Embassy, and it is always empty; and yet some of you are calling out for a church." This energetic interference has been interpreted as a desire on the part of the German Governmental authorities to avoid all that may savour of direct offence to the Holy See. At any rate, the idea of the Lutheran temple is not new, and even if the church had been constructed it would have probably shared the fate of the already existing, but neglected Protestant churches.

FRANCE.—The Death of Alphonse Daudet.—It appears from the European files just received that the distinguished author, Alphonse Daudet, passed away very suddenly. He was seized with a syncope, and, despite medical skill, he never rallied, and died soon afterwards in the presence of his family and the curé of the Church of St. Clothilde, who had been summoned to administer the last rites of the Church to the dying man. Alphonse Daudet was one of the greatest of the French novelists and dramatists of the day. He was born in 1840. His most famous works are *Tartarin de Tarascon*, *Fromont Jeune et Riquain*, which was crowned by the French Academy, and *Les Rois en Exil*. He was a voluminous contributor to the *Pigaro* and other French journals. His fugitive pieces are innumerable.

PERU.—Political Success of a Stonyhurst Student.—The head of the new Peruvian Ministry, Senor Romana, was the first of a long line of brothers and cousins who were educated at Stonyhurst.

ROME.—Observance of Sunday.—Thanks to the activity of Catholic associations, Rome is speedily regaining the aspect it wore in the matter of Sunday observances before the Italian Government transferred its capital there.

The Conversion of England.—The first Roman branch of the Archconfraternity of our Lady of Compassion—the Confraternity of Prayer erected by our Holy Father for the conversion of England—was founded in the Eternal City on December 29, the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury. In accordance with the expressed desire of the Sovereign Pontiff, who has this great object so much at heart, Cardinal Parocchi, the Vicar of Rome, instituted the branch in the most solemn manner. In the course of a sermon his Eminence explained the purpose of the Confraternity and exhorted the pious Romans to join in the association of prayer for the conversion of England.

The Greatest Men of the Nineteenth Century.—A celebrated writer recently styled the Sovereign Pontiff as the most interesting figure in Europe at the present day, and now the renowned Spanish orator (Senor Castelar) has expressed the opinion that two greatest men in the nineteenth century were, at its beginning Napoleon I., and at its ending Leo XIII. A somewhat similar opinion of Leo XIII. is that held by the well-known head of the German Socialists, at present Deputy of Strasburg. He lately delivered an address, in which he spoke of the Catholic Church and modern civilisation, in relation to the proletariat and eulogised the Pope's attitude on the labour question.

RUSSIA.—Diplomatic Relations between the Vatican and Russia.—The good relations that exist between Russia and the Holy See were nearly being suspended by reason of the fact that new Catholic bishops in Russia pronounced the name of the Pope before that of the Oath of Fealty. The Russian Minister to the Holy See had received orders not to return to his post until he had received further instructions. A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Leo XIII. has now sent orders to the bishops to adapt themselves to the usages of St. Petersburg Government, and swear fealty to the Czar.

UNITED STATES.—The Irish in America.—Here is an item that Mr. Price Hughes might study to advantage when compiling his statistics regarding the decline of "Romanism" in Great Britain and Ireland during the Queen's reign. Speaking of the town of Benedicta (Me.), Professor Bateman in the *Leicester Journal* says:—"The peculiarity of the place is the fact that the population is composed exclusively of Irishmen. There is not a family in the entire township through whose veins courses any other blood than that of the Emerald Isle."

Death of Eugene Davis.—The death is announced of the patriot and poet Eugene Davis, which took place in the United States. He was a native of Clonakilty, County Cork; a brother of the Rev. Charles Davis, pastor of Baltimore, who, with Baroness Burdett-Coutts, did so much for the fishermen of Southern Ireland. He studied in Catholic universities in France and Belgium; resided for some years in France, until exiled through the instrumentality of a British minister; later lived in Switzerland and Ireland, and finally, in 1890, came to America. His name has been familiar to Americans for many years as a writer of graceful poems and instructive articles treating usually of Ireland and her history.

"Gone to the A.P.A."—The old saying, "Gone to the dogs," is calculated to be replaced with another and more significant adage in America, namely, "Gone to the A.P.A." All the most brilliant members of that unique organization which was formed to rescue America and its institutions from the iron heel of Papal and Irish aggression, and place it on the pedestal of free, pure and national independence, seem to have had their career cut short before they scarcely commenced to accomplish their lofty self-imposed task. Says a *New York Journal*:—"Another A.P.A. has gone to the penitentiary. His name is Charles Beatty, and he was supreme secretary. He forged a draft for \$262.50 on the Hide and Leather Bank of New York. He was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. When he serves this time he is to be taken to Georgia to answer a similar charge. When he goes to Georgia he should call on "Tom" Watson and bid him the time of day. But, in the meantime, what is to become of our institutions while their protectors are serving time?"

Death of a Prominent Catholic.—Mr. Charles A. Hardy, of Philadelphia, president of the *Catholic Standard and Times* Publishing Company, and founder and publisher of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, died on December 5, at Atlanta City in his 50th year. He was one of the prominent Catholic laymen in the States, and was noted for his zeal in the promotion of Catholic interests, and his unflinching good judgment in matters of Catholic policy. He was born in Philadelphia.

Hibernian Society in America.—News has reached Dublin that the dispute which threatened to disintegrate the Hibernian Society in America and which arose out of the question of the conditions of membership has been settled by the decision of Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, New Jersey, to whom the matter had been remitted for arbitration. His Lordship's decision as to conditions of membership is that candidates are eligible for admission who are Irish by birth or descent of either parent. Previously the Board of Erin had insisted on admitting such candidates as were of Irish birth, or born of Irish parentage on both sides.

He is a nobleman in God's peerage who goes out every morning it may be from the humblest of homes, to his work and to his labour until the evening, with a determination, as working for a heavenly Master, to his best; and no titles which this world can bestow, no money which was ever coined, can bring a man who does not work within the sunshine of God's love.

CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT

AUCKLAND.

Friday, 18th February. For sale by public auction for cash. 1 section, Opuwhanga Survey District, 230 acres; upset price, £540. Contains 1,160,000 feet kauri timber, easily worked. Distant nine miles from Otonga or Whakapara Railway Stations. 1 section, Ararimu Parish, 40 acres, 3 roods; upset price, £41. Land of fair quality, about four miles from Helensville. 1 section, Waiatahi Parish, 27 acres, 3 roods; upset price, £28. Open and swamp land of good quality at head of Ohiwa Harbour. 15 sections, Taupiri Village, about 2 roods each; upset price, from £9 to £12 per section.

Wednesday, 23rd February. For application for cash, for occupation, with right of purchase or for lease in perpetuity. First and second class surveyed land. 23 sections, Maungaru Survey District, Hobson County, from 34 acres to 386 acres; cash price, from 12s 6d to £1 2s 6d per acre. These sections are near Wairoa River and Tangitoria wharf; soil good and well watered. Second class unsurveyed land.—4,480 acres, Herikeri Survey District; cash price, 5s per acre. Open land at head of Kerikeri Inlet, Bay of Islands.

Friday, 25th February. For sale by public auction for cash. 1 section, town of Opuia, 1 rood; upset price, £5. 3 sections, village of Taupiri, 2 roods each; upset price, £10 a section. 12 sections, suburbs of Weymouth, from 1 rood to 22 acres; upset price from £1 to £45 per section. For sale by public auction. 589 kauri trees in Maungaru Survey District containing 1,903,654 sup feet; upset price, £952; 57 kauri trees, containing 154,829 feet, and 14 totara trees containing 20,559 feet; upset price, £88. 517 green kauri trees (1,430,799 feet), 40 dead kauri trees (79,290 feet), 18 totara trees (14,000 feet), in Pekapekaran, State Forest, Mangakahia district; upset price, £824 19s 5d. 806 green kauri trees (2,108,165 feet), 288 singed kauri trees (602,951 feet), Tutamoe and Mangakahia districts; upset price, £1129 12s 6d. Run No. 61, West Taupo County, area 50300 acres, term 21 years; upset rental, £40 per annum. Situated about 13 miles from Te Ateamuri and about 5 miles from Kihikihi.

Wednesday, 2nd March. For application for cash, for occupation with right of purchase or for lease in perpetuity. First and second class surveyed land. 25 sections; Opaheke, Puniu, Kerikeri, Whangape, Mangamuka, Punakitere, Maungataniwha, Matakoho, Waipu, and Awitu districts, from 9 acres to 434 acres; cash price, from 5s to £3 per acre.

TARANAKI.

Friday, 25th February. For sale by public auction for cash. 15 sections, Pukearuru village, 1 acre each; upset price, from £5 to £8 per section. 2 sections, Matapouri village, 1 acre 2 roods 2 poles, and 1 acre, 1 rood, 35 poles; upset price, £5 per section.

Wednesday, 2nd March. For application, for cash, for occupation with right of purchase or for lease in perpetuity. First and second class surveyed land. 11 sections, Omona and Ngatimaru districts, Stratford County, 200 to 600 acres; cash price, from 12s 6d to £1 5s per acre. 12 sections, Pouatu District, Stratford County, from 210 to 319 acres; cash price, from £1 to £1 5s per acre.

WELLINGTON

Wednesday, 2nd March. For sale by public auction, at Pahiatua, for Cash. 4 sections, Pongaroa township, from 1 rood to 2 roods 26 perches; upset price, from £7 10s to £13 10s per section. 12 sections, Rakaunui village, from 30 perches to 1 acre; upset price, from £3 to £5 per section. 8 sections, Pahiatua village settlement, from 1 rood to 1 acre; upset price, from £5 6s to £13 per section.

Paparangi Settlement, 313 acres, about March next; rent, about 16s 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 1 to 10 acres.

CANTERBURY.

Tuesday 25th January. For lease in perpetuity. 1 section, Rakitairi Settlement, Geraldine County, 20 acres; annual rent, 9s 6d per acre.

Wednesday 23rd February. For application, for cash, for occupation with right of purchase, or for lease in perpetuity. Second class surveyed land. 1 section, Waitohi and Waipara Districts, 540 acres; cash price, £1 per acre. 1 section, Hind District, 579 acres; cash price, £1 per acre. 1 section, Alford and Shepherd's Bush Districts, 194 acres; cash price, £1 2s 6d per acre.

OTAGO.

Wednesday, 23rd February. For application, for cash, for occupation, with right of purchase or for lease in perpetuity. Second class surveyed land. 28 sections, Akatore, Catlins, Glenoamaru, Tarras, Upper Wakatipu and Woodland Districts, from 40 to 295 acres; cash price, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d per acre. For sale by public auction for cash. Section 22, block XIV, Maniototo Survey District, 10 acres; upset price, £10. Small grazing run for lease. Section 7, block VIII., Waipori, S.D., 1268 acres; annual rent, 4d per acre.

SOUTHLAND.

Wednesday, January 26. Beaumont Estate. Wairaki Survey District. For lease in perpetuity. 13 sections of first class land, ranging from 222 acres to 445 acres. Annual rent from 1s 4d to 3s 5d per acre.

Wednesday, 23rd February. Small grazing run for lease. Sections 64 to 75 Takitimo District, 3192 acres; annual rent, 3d per acre.

Friday, 25th February. For sale by public auction for cash. Block XLVI., Wallacetown, 1 rood 13 perches; upset price, £6 12s 6d.

Wednesday, 2nd March. For application, for cash, for occupation with right of purchase or for lease in perpetuity. First and second class surveyed lands. 22 sections: Hokonui, Taringatura, Eyre, Longwood, New River, Oteramika, Waikawa, Alton and Takitimo districts, from 26 to 501 acres; cash price, from 5s to £1 10s per acre.

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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,
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The soles too quickly did wear out,
Or else the tops gave way."
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Mrs. Jones did then reply.
There as on that I buy from them
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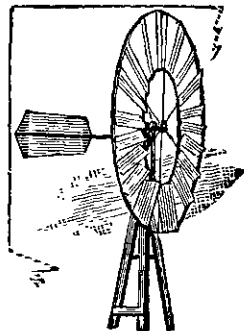
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Our Stock of Ladder Web unequalled for Quality, Durability, and Variety.

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VENETIAN BLIND MAKERS,

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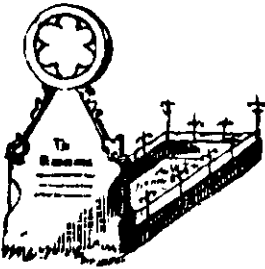
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Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.

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Established - 1865.

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STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
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Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

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Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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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

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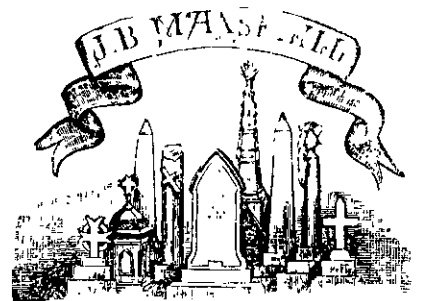
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PAINTS, OILS AND WALL PAPERS
Of the VERY LATEST PATTERNS.

Estimates given for all classes of Painting Works etc.

Note Address:— ST. ANDREW STREET (near George street) DUNEDIN.

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Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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Hotel, Wellington; trade, £70; rent, after sublets, £4; cash required, £1000.

Hotel, freehold, country; trade averages £90 weekly. Free House. Cash required, £2500. Splendid property.

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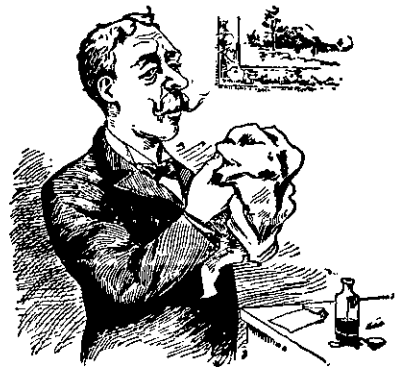
Hotel, country; rent, £2; trade averages £20; cash required, £250.

Hotel, Napier district; rent, after sublets, £2 2s 6d; trade, £35 to £40; cash required, £600.

Also hotels in different parts of the district. Easy terms.

DWAN BROS.,

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.



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, am, faithfully yours,
W. O'SULLIVAN,
Treasurer Pollard's Opera Company.

REID AND GRAY

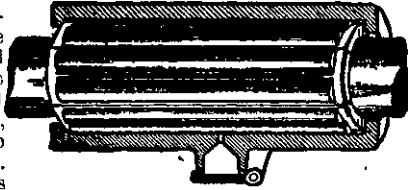
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BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS.

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"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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THE STANDARD MACHINES OF ENGLAND.

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WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

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GEORGE STREET. The regulation of Children's Teeth a speciality. All fees moderate.

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Invites Inspection of a Very Choice Assortment

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Of the Best Quality,

Suitable for Wedding, Birthday, Christmas and New Year Presents. Also Gold and Silver Jewellery, Watches, Clocks. Spectacles suit all sights, Smoked Protector for Cyclists at Moderate Prices.

Watches thoroughly cleaned, 5s; Main-springs, 4s 6d; First-Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Note Address:

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The Most Reliable Watchmaker and Jeweller (Opposite Coffee Palace).
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Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

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Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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

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Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and

Linoleum Warehouse,

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

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DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
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Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.

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Quality and Style and for Price

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All classes of goods made to order on shortest

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Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

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