

height to the nave of 43 feet and to the aisles of 20 feet. Entering into the nave by means of two large arches is the atrium into which two pairs of entrance doors will give access from the portico. Immediately above this space which is 25ft by 12ft 6in. will be placed the organ loft communicating with the church by means of a large arched opening—at present bricked up—20ft by 12ft. Immediately to the right and left of the atrium are situated the baptistry and the organ loft each 12ft. 6in. by 12ft. 6in. The portico is semicircular in plan, approached from the street level by means of a semicircular flight of 8 steps, the whole covering a space of 44ft by 22ft. The roof of the portico is flat having a balustraded parapet and full entablature, carried on 6 stone columns each 17ft high.

The general style of the building is Roman, the whole of the interior being confined to the Corinthian order, whilst the external front and portico are almost exclusively in the more severe Ionic order.

To describe more minutely the internal features of the building: The sanctuary has the whole of its walls of three sides, which are 40ft high, finished in two stages, the lower being marked by a Corinthian entablature of architrave, frieze and cornice with decorated modillions and carried on fluted Corinthian pilasters of good bold projection, all finished in Keen's cement and plaster of Paris. The upper stage has lighter pilasters carrying a moulded ceiling cornice, and the intermediate spaces finished in moulded panels, the whole done in plaster of Paris. The arch into the transepts is 20ft wide and 40ft high with well-moulded impost, moulded and decorated archvoilt carried on fluted Corinthian pilasters, the whole done in plaster of Paris and Keen's cement. The altar is a plain moulded Oamaru stone altar table surmounted with a stone dome canopy carried on eight colonets. The altar steps and predella are of white marble, and the whole floor of the sanctuary is laid with Austrian tiles. The altar rail is of hammered iron with cedar hand rail—a very well done piece of smith's work from Mr. Faulkner's works in Dunedin. Immediately to the right and left of the high altar, and each facing one of the aisles, are two side altars, set within niches 9ft wide, finished with moulded impost and archvoilt. The ceilings of the two transepts are plaster vaulted with a view in the future of fresco painting. In between the two transepts is the internal dome, which at present is finished in plain plaster, but the complete plan provides for an inside painted glass dome, 65 feet high. The lower part of this space is divided from the transepts and nave by means of three large arches, finished with moulded impost, archvoilt, and panelled soffits, fitted with fluted pilasters on the face of the piers. The general scheme of the finish to the walls, etc., of the nave and aisles is in the Corinthian order, with piers and pilasters, surmounted with full entablature. There are five arches on each side of the nave passing through into the aisles, which have correspondingly shallow arches along the walls. On the face of the nave piers are Corinthian capped pilasters, with moulded bases consisting of full die, cornice and base; the arches being finished with moulded impost, archvoilt, key stone, and moulded panelled soffits. The entablature above the nave architrave consists of moulded architrave frieze and moulded cornice, with decorated modillions and dentils. Above this is the clerestory, consisting of five arches containing the windows, having moulded spandrels and finished with the ceiling cornice. The ceilings of the nave and aisles form a particular feature in the building, being all of zinc, richly embossed in modelled work and floral decoration, the whole manufactured under the Wunderlich patent, by Messrs. Wunderlich and Co., of Sydney. The ceiling of the nave is well executed from the architect's design, and consists of forty coffers, which are formed in between the transverse and longitudinal beams. Each coffer has a depth from the face of the beam of eighteen inches, with fluted and moulded coves, a centre drop of open foliage work for ventilation, oak leaf decoration to its mouldings, and the beam soffits are decorated with roset circles and decorated foliage drops at the points of intersection; the whole of this ceiling is carried on a bold-moulded and dentiled cornice. The aisle ceilings are treated flat with moulded cornice, fluted margins, and moulded diapers with oak-leaf centres. All this zinc ceiling work is painted in subdued shades of carefully chosen contrast. The object of the coffer design in the nave ceiling is to avoid the possibility of echo—a defect so often found with high flat ceilings, and in this case the result is all that can be desired, besides which the metal seems to give a greater fulness and quality to sound generally.

The work of fixing this ceiling (the first of its kind in the South Island) was entrusted to Mr. James Small, who has also carried out sundry other works in connection with decorations of the interior.

It has been found necessary to construct a temporary organ loft at the end of the nave, which forms the double purpose of inside porch as well.

The internal plaster work of this church is a feature in itself, and the way it has been carried out reflects great credit on Mr. Ferry of Dunedin.

All the window frames, as well as the ventilating panels under each of the aisle windows are of cast iron, done by Messrs. Barningham and Co., of the Victoria Foundry in George street.

The confessional is a very neat piece of cabinet work in red pine, having moulded base, panels and pilasters, surmounted with a moulded and dentiled cornice, and finished with a carved and moulded pediment. It was constructed by Mr. J. J. Marlow, of St. Andrew street.

The whole of the painting has been executed by Mr. C. Fottrell, and it must be admitted that he has succeeded in producing a very pleasing effect.

Swift wheelmen, in comparison with other riders and wheels, secured the greatest proportion of places in the finals run on the cycle tracks in connection with the great annual Cycle sports held by the Victorian Druids. \* \*

## 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 these 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 favourite sport of the Mikado is horse racing, but he allows no betting, and the price of admission to the races is placed so high that only the upper classes can attend. The Mikado's stables accommodate about 3000 animals.

A Wonderful Railway.—The most remarkable railway in the world is the one designed by Mr. Nesom, an electrician, for use in the Chilcott Pass, and mountainous districts generally. By its means the loftiest precipices can be skirted, the steepest mountains scaled, and avalanches and snowdrifts rendered powerless to impede locomotion. The track, instead of being carried over bridges or through tunnels, is projected by stout girders from the very face of the mountains, and from it the car is suspended in mid-air. The wheels on which the car runs and the motor which impels it are inside the track.

The two richest debutantes since the Duchess of Marlborough (Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt) and Miss Anna Gould effected their entrance into the world of society have just made their appearances in New York, each possessing in her own right more than a million sterling. They are Miss Mildred Stokes and Miss Josephine Drexel. The former is the fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ansen Phelps Stokes, who are eminently wealthy—many times millionaires in dollars. Miss Drexel is the fourth daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Drexel, who was the head of the famous banking firm of Drexel, Morgan and Co.

BRANCH of the LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE, on the ground and first floors of the Government Life Insurance Buildings revolutionising dentistry. Sets from three guineas are supplied. First prize gold medal teeth at half the usual cost, guaranteed 10 years; money refunded if work not satisfactory; a nurse in attendance for ladies; the latest appliances. The residing principal studied under Dr. Tatton, of the Great Northern Hospital London University, and has the highest qualifications.—\* \*