

New Zealand Herald

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXVI.—No. 25.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

'TAKE my word for it,' said Wellington, 'if SOME SOUDAN you had seen but one day of war you would ATROCITIES. pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again.' The saying is brought forcibly to me by some incidents which followed hard on the heels of the sweeping victory of Omdurman. It was indeed a remarkable victory: (1) by reason of the headlong courage of the wild sons of the desert who fought under the Khalifa; (2) by reason of the disproportion of the slain; (3) by reason of the deliberate butchery of the wretched Dervish wounded when the fight was done. The back-bone of Madhism is broken. It is, if not quite dead, *in articulo mortis*. The white-clad hordes of the desert, with their swords and spears and shields, have proved themselves about the finest fighting material on the surface of the earth. But their last stand is made. They withered up before cool discipline, military skill, and the tempest of the machine-guns. The price paid in blood for the destruction of Madhism was marvellously cheap. Only 47 British troops and native auxiliaries were killed and 342 wounded. The Dervishes lost 10,800 killed and 16,000 wounded. There is a magnificent disproportion between the losses on both sides which recalls the feats of the Chinese hero in the *Flowery Scroll*: His little army, with the loss of only one pig-tailed head, contrived to slaughter a million of their Tartar toes.

There is, however, nothing wrong with the figures. The wild and reckless daring of the Arabs, the steady volleying of all arms, the pursuit, alone account for a heavy slaughter. The massacre of the wounded Dervishes after the fight has also helped to swell the list. This savage method of warfare will take a good deal of energetic explanation before English subjects can afford to look the facts of the battle of Omdurman full square in the face and not feel ashamed.

After the fight, bodies of Soudanese troops were told off to kill the wounded Dervishes that lay upon the field. A London despatch to the *New York Journal* of September 7 states that British troops also took part in the grim work. 'Omdurman was not the first battle where this was done,' says the *Journal*. 'Since Gordon's death it has been the custom, because a wounded fanatic is more dangerous than a sound one.' A writer in the *Saturday Review* gives the following fearful picture of what he personally witnessed: 'In the campaign of 1885 parties of English soldiers, commanded by English officers, used to go out to kill the wounded. One private prodded the helpless body between the shoulders with his bayonet. If there was no movement the party went on. If the dervish proved alive and squirmed, another private instantly blew his brains out.' It all reads like a leaf from the history of what the Hessians, the Ancient Britons, and the Orange yeomanry did on the battlefields of the Irish insurrection of 1798.

A wounded Dervish with sword or spear or knife may be a dangerous foe. But so is an armed burglar, wounded or unwounded; so is a footpad with his 'life-preserver.' And yet an unromantic policeman is prepared at any moment to 'tackle' either. A wounded tiger or elephant is dangerous. And yet half-naked Hindus help to capture them any week of the year. Must we be told that a triumphant army is so afraid of wounded men that they can devise no means of dealing with them otherwise than by massacre—for that is the word? The United States troops treated the Sioux, the Apaches, and Sitting Bull's braves according to the usages of civilised warfare. British officers have stained a great victory—or rather a series of splendid victories—over a ruthless foe by adopting a method of campaigning which is hopelessly out of tune with the principles of civilised warfare.

One is tempted to ask, with Truthful James:

'Is our civilisation a failure?
Or is the Caucasian played out?'

We are—or profess to be—a Christian people. And yet we calmly revert to methods of warfare that are distinctly pagan and barbarian. Christianity effected three great changes in warfare: (1) It prevented the slaughter of the wounded on the battle-field; (2) It suppressed the gladiatorial shows, and thereby saved vast numbers of prisoners-of-war from a violent death in the arena; (3) it set its face hard against the practice of selling captives into slavery, ransomed vast numbers of them by the aid of private funds, pious associations, and by the sale of church-property and even of the sacred vessels of the sanctuary. (4) Another important function of the Church was the slow but sure formation of a high warlike ideal, Lecky says: 'The ideal knight of the Crusades and of chivalry, uniting all the force and fire of the ancient warrior, with something of the tenderness and humility of the Christian saint, sprang from the conjunction of the two streams of religious and of military feeling; and although the ideal, like all others, was a creation of the imagination not often perfectly realised in life, yet it remained the type and model of warlike excellence to which many generations aspired; and its softening influence may even now be largely traced in the character of the modern gentleman.' The 'modern gentlemen' who ordered the slaughter of the wounded at Omdurman falls woefully below the ideal of the Christian soldier. War is horrible enough, in all reason, trick and deck it out and huzzah over it as you will. With the grim work of Omdurman thrown in, it fills the bill of Napoleon's definition to the bursting-point: it is 'a trade of barbarians.'

THERE is a limitless credulity in the full-MORE JESUITS blown believer in the 'Jesuit in disguise' IN DISGUISE. that throws into the shade the simple, open-mouthed *gobemouche* that accepts as gospel the adventures of Sindbad the Sailor and Baron Munchausen. The matter is still being agitated in the London papers. The *Spectator* of September 10 throws a good load of ridicule on the mental eccentricities of the Bishop of Liverpool, who, with a faith that was simple and childlike, declared that there are no fewer than fifty 'Jesuits in disguise' acting as clergymen in the Church of England. 'There is,' says the editor, 'an example of this anti-Jesuit prejudice in an Oxford story of a distinguished High Church clergyman of the old school. This excellent man saw Jesuits everywhere, and one day, while walking in the High, thought he recognised in the errand-boy of the chief Oxford fishmonger the face of a choir-boy he had noticed in a Jesuit church in Rome. It was the work of an instant to cross the High and communicate to the fishmonger the dreadful intelligence that he had a Jesuit novice in his employment. The fishmonger, however, denied the fact, and declared that he had known the lad since he was "knee-high." "This proved what I had never before suspected," said the clergyman; "that Mr. — [the fishmonger] was himself a Jesuit.'

Another good sample of the fine old myth was furnished to the columns of the *Times* by an Anglican clergyman, Rev. Hubert Courtney Hodson. In 1872 a Protestant lady of his acquaintance became a Catholic. Forthwith rumours went around that for years beforehand, while attending the services of the Church of England, she was all the time a 'Jesuit in disguise.' A letter from Rev. Hubert Courtney Hodson elicited the following reply in point from Cardinal Newman:—

'No lady, while continuing to attend the services of the Church of England or to receive Anglican Communion, or to teach in Anglican schools, or frequenting Anglican worship, or in any way professing conformity to the Church of England, has at the same time been in full communion or in any communion (to any knowledge of ours), or in any understanding whatever, with our Oratory church or (to our knowledge) with any Catholic church. Such acts would constitute a great sacrilege. We abhor them and repudiate the notion of having any part in them.'

The days of the fairy-tale are by no means numbered.

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THERE is an exhilaration in a short, sudden SIR WILLIAM'S fright, comparable to the first impact of a cold PROPHECY. morning shower. The wandering quack knows this well. He begins by discovering several variegated and mysterious diseases preying on the vitals of his confiding patients. This sends their hearts down into their boots. Then he proceeds to guarantee a speedy cure. This raises them up to an ecstasy of raptuous hope and they are rather proud to have been so near death's door, just for the pleasure of being brought back again. England has enjoyed at least too such electric shocks of fear during the past thirty-three years. The first was in 1865, when Professor Jevons declared that the coal supply of England had only another hundred years to run. The news caused a sensation in England. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1866. They kept the public on the rack of expectation for five long-drawn years. Then they reported that, at the current rate of consumption there was coal enough in the country to roast and bake and boil and manufacture for precisely 1273 years. Eleven years beforehand, in 1861, Professor Hull had made a survey of the coal-fields and allowed them 1000 years of supply. The country was content. But Professor Jevons' startling announcement was cheap for the hopeful information that the Royal Commission gave.

Another mild, but shorter-lived sensation was caused by Sir William Crookes in his presidential address before the British Association at Bristol on September 7. The full text appears in the *Times* of the following day. Sir William prophesies nothing less than a wheat famine which is due among the bread-eating populations of the world in the year of grace 1931. This gives us only 33 years to prepare for the inevitable. Sir William tells us that the bread-eating peoples of the world number at present 516,500,000. In the year 1931 they will count 746,500,000 hungry mouths. Now the wheat-growing area is strictly limited; the deficit in supply is already serious; reserves are already exhausted; the bread-eaters are now practically living on the current harvest; and this will speedily be unequal to the demand. Some 330,000,000 extra bushels will be required to fill the mouths of the 746,500,000 bread-eaters that will be jostling each other on this planet in the fateful year 1931. The problem is: how to raise those extra bushels—in other terms: how is the average yield per acre of the world's wheat growing area to be increased from a trifle over 12½ bushels to 20 bushels? Sir William is merciful if he is mighty. He is not satisfied with merely setting the problem and leaving us staring helplessly and hopelessly at it. He solves it too. Those of us who survive till A.D. 1931 will not, after all, have to turn to maize or acorn bread like the inhabitants of various parts of Italy, or bean-bread like the besieged of Paris in 1871. The laboratory is to be the salvation of the bread-eater. It is to make two ears of wheat grow where only one grew before—and this by the free application of nitrates, which are the 'dominant' manure—the favourite dish or tippie—of wheat. Now our present chief supplies of nitrates come from Chili. But the supply does not even now equal the demand. Other sources of supply must therefore be sought. The boundless atmosphere is to be levied upon. Nitrogen is to be trapped from it by electrical energy. It is to be fed to the wheat-fields in the form of nitrate of soda. Niagara alone can produce 12,000,000 annually. This new fertiliser will treble the productiveness of the wheat areas and rescue the human race from famine in 1931 and for some years later. After all, this is only postponing the evil day. But, then, the world has still three-and-thirty years left for discovery, preparation, wars, pestilences, and other favourable accidents. And that is no small mercy.

THE SILVER LINING. THE distress in the South and West of Ireland has had its compensation. Over wide districts

How many drank the cup
Of baleful grief, or ate the scanty dole
Of misery; sore pierced by winter winds,
How many shrunk into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty!

Yet in the remaining provinces there are evidences of a slow but steady rise in prosperity. The banking, railway, and shipping statistics for Ireland for the present year have just been published as a Parliamentary paper. It tells the following pleasant tale: The deposits and cash balances in the Irish banks increased from £29,223,000 in June, 1896, to £38,758,000 in the middle of 1898. There was a slight drop in June of last year, then another rally, and on the last day of June, 1898, the amount had risen to £38,973,000. This makes a record for Ireland, and is exclusive of Government and other public accounts in the Bank of Ireland. The Irish farmer is evidently doing less of his banking in the heel of an old stocking. The amount in Post Office Savings Banks—a significant item—at the end of last June was £6,957,000, an increase of £514,000 on the corresponding period of last year. The new movement in favour of increased acreage of farms and the spread of cottage industries may kill at last the blight that has

been lying like a funeral pall over portions of the West and South. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

A YOUNG QUEEN. THERE have been great doings in Holland—the country where, as Hood says, they wash everything except the water. Amidst great rejoicings the young Queen Wilhemina has come of age—which means that she has reached her eighteenth birthday—and assumed the reins of government. The olden glories of the Netherlands are gone; but the tight little land of canals and windmills over which the new Queen rules carries a population of 4,923,658 souls. Of these 1,596,482 are Catholics, who enjoy perfect religious toleration, and receive £48,165 out of the funds allowed by the State Budget for the support of the different Churches. The young Queen is described as witty, sociable, and of a scientific turn of mind—a very jewel of a queen.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION. FROM Sir William Crookes' presidential address at the meeting of the British Association: 'Upon one other interest I have not yet touched—to me the weightiest and farthest-reaching of them all. . . . Thirty years have passed since I published an account of experiments tending to show that outside our scientific knowledge there exists a Force exercised by intelligence differing from the ordinary intelligence common to mortals. . . . I have nothing to retract. I adhere to my already published statements.' Other scientists may label that intelligent 'Force' as they please. We call it God. Physical science and natural theology here embrace and kiss.

A LECTURE ON ROME.

DEAN FITCHETT FLIES ANOTHER KITE.

A BROAD-MINDED and highly-cultured ex-Moderator of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, who passed away recently, used to declare that one of the greatest enemies of religion is the no-Popery parson. Dean Fitchett, of Dunedin, has elected to throw in his lot with those noisy declaimers. For some time past he has been badly bitten with Romaphobia. The Dean has swallowed Zola's *Rome* without salt, and, for 'trimmin's', some cheap and nasty guide-book, with, perhaps, a controversial pamphlet by way of dessert. Dean Fitchett has, in fact, eaten too much Pope. He is deadly sick of the feast and decidedly 'livery.' Some time ago he was 'taken bad' of the Pope in Auckland. He relieved his overcharged mind of great pieces of Zola's savage no-Popery whoops, and—before an assembly of young men—gave a glowing advertisement to one of the envenomed and evil-smelling romances of the atheistic French pornographer.

Last week Dean Fitchett broke out in a fresh place—Lawrence, to wit. The report of the proceedings, if lengthy, is somewhat fuzzy. But it is clear that the performance was a repetition of the Auckland one with a vulgar addendum—the same old kite was flown, but with a longer and more bedraggled tail; the same old gibes at the Pope and Papal court, coupled with street-corner buffoonery and second-hand burlesque of Catholic faith and practice: attempts at the elephantine kind of 'humour' that is associated in the public mind with paint-patches and dummy pokers and strings of dummy sausages and the sawdust of the circus-ring. We have learned from several independent sources that the grown-up portion of the audience took the Dean's kite-flying coldly, and that it has left a sense of honest indignation in the minds of many fair-minded Protestants in the district. Of the Catholic body it is needless to speak.

Dean Fitchett is apparently qualifying for the school of those MIGHTY TRAVELLERS

like Mandeville of happy memory, and the late lamented Lemuel Gulliver, not to speak of David Christie Murray and Max O'Rell. They rush through foreign countries with, perhaps, a strong prejudice against its inhabitants, and oftentimes with scarcely enough knowledge of its language to keep body and soul together. And yet they contrive to see and hear more in five minutes, with half an eye and the lobe of one ear, than old residents of the country could hear in fifty years with a pair of serviceable ears a-piece, and see in the same period with Sam Weller's double-magnifying electroscopic spectacles of hextra power. Dean Fitchett never so much as caught a glimpse of the Pope. What of that? He has read Zola—the sweet, immaculate Zola—and hey, presto! he knows more of the outer habits and inmost thoughts and feelings of Leo XIII. than do Leo's life-long intimates. After all there is a royal road to learning. Dean Fitchett is satisfied to echo the opinions of the apostle of filth who was refused the *entree* of the Vatican, and who, did he come to Dunedin, would probably find the Dean's own door slammed emphatically in his face. We cannot compliment the Dean on his choice of a guide. But prejudice makes queer bed-fellows. Neither can we commend him for the accuracy of such observations as he was bold enough to make on his own account. Here is a straw which shows how the wind blows. He assured his audience in slangy terms that the statue of St. Peter (in St. Peter's, Rome) 'very much resembled a nigger.' We have no intention of questioning the Dean's personal veracity so long as we can fall back on the assumption of defective eyesight or slippery memory. The writer of these lines, and several others besides him in Dunedin, have seen that statue of St. Peter probably many hundreds of

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 22.

ST. PATRICK'S College looked its best on Thursday night, with every window illuminated and a 'rose' of electric lights over the main entrance, when a conversazione was held in honour of the members of the Council of Victoria College. Besides the members of the council there were also present a number of prominent citizens and members of the Legislature. Among those present were Sir Robert Stout, Sir James Hector, the Hon. J. G. Ward, and Messrs Wilson, Fisher, and McGuire, M.H.R.'s.; Rev. J. Patterson, Rev. W. A. Evans, Major Collins, Drs. Cahill and Martin, Inspector Pender, Messrs J. C. Martin (Public Trustee), D. M. Luckie (Deputy Commissioner of Government Insurance), A. D. Riley (director Technical School), etc. The College Band, under Mr. Trowell, gave an open air concert whilst the guests were inspecting the institution. Later on the guests assembled in the study-hall, when a concert programme was gone through. Two very enjoyable vocal items were contributed by Father Hills and Mahoney. At the conclusion of the concert the guests partook of the hospitality of the Rector and the College faculty.

Mr. Martin Kennedy, one of the retiring directors of the Bank of New Zealand, has offered himself for re-election at the next statutory meeting.

The devotion of the Forty Hours was commenced in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday morning. Solemn High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Hills, of St. Patrick's College, and Vespers by the Rev. Father Holley, when Very Rev. Dr. Watters, Rector of St. Patrick's College preached on 'Christ's Commands to the Chosen Eleven.' An efficient orchestra assisted the choir both morning and evening. The High Altar was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the profusion of flowers being effectively arranged, so that the candles at night, forming two hearts, looked exceedingly pretty. The adoration was continued on Monday, when the Very Rev. Father Devoy preached in the evening on the Sacrament of Penance. The devotion was concluded by a Solemn High Mass on Tuesday when the Very Rev. Dr. Watters was celebrant; Rev. Father Holley, deacon; and the Rev. Father Hills, sub-deacon.

The Forty Hours' Adoration for Te Aro parish will commence in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday week, and will be conducted by the Fathers of St. Patrick's College.

An enjoyable social on behalf of the parish school fund was held in the infant school, Guilford Terrace, last night, and passed off very successfully.

St. Patrick's College sports will be held in the Basin Reserve this year.

(From our HAWERA correspondent.)

The beautiful devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration took place here last week, but unfortunately the boisterous weather prevented people coming from any great distance. On Sunday morning the *Missa Cantata* was sung by Very Rev. Father Power, and after Mass there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The same evening Rev. Father McKenna, P.P., of New Plymouth, delivered a beautiful sermon on 'Belief in the Real Presence.' On Monday evening Very Rev. Father Power preached on the subject of the Holy Eucharist. Devotions were brought to a close on Tuesday morning with Mass and a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The choir rendered good service during the devotions. On Sunday morning Father Murphy's Mass was sung in finished style. Mesdames Flynn and Connell did full justice to a beautiful 'Ave Verum' at the Offertory. Professor Higham and Miss Annie Flynn were conductor and organist respectively. The good Sisters of St. Joseph decorated the altars.

We are pleased to hear most favourable reports from Home of Very Rev. Father Mulvihill. His health is being restored to him rapidly, and we confidently hope to see him in New Zealand before long.

On Friday evening Rev. Father Cahill, late of Broken Hill, New South Wales, arrived in Hawera. Although here only a few days the Rev. Father has already made quite a number of friends. On Sunday evening his sermon on the text, "I have compassion on the multitude," was listened to with the greatest interest. We all unite in welcoming the Rev. Father to Hawera.

It is rumoured that Rev. Father O'Meara is to leave us to take the position of parish priest of Opunake. If this is correct we shall be very sorry to lose the Rev. Father, who is a universal favourite, but at the same time we offer him heartiest congratulations on his appointment to that office.

Rev. Father Golden, P.P. of Patea, who recently had the misfortune to rupture a blood vessel, is now out of danger, and will, we hope, soon be able to resume his parochial duties.

(From Our WANGANUI correspondent.)

The services at St. Mary's last Sunday, were especially interesting, the occasion being the visit of his Grace Archbishop Redwood to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. Before the Mass began, a procession, composed of the candidates for Confirmation, numbering 140, and the members of the societies of the Children of Mary, and the Sacred Heart, escorted the Archbishop from the presbytery to the church. The Rev. Father Tymons sang the Mass. The beautiful music of Mozart's Seventh Mass was rendered by the choir in a manner worthy of the solemnity of the occasion. At the Offertory, Mesdames Lloyd and Labatt sang 'Ave Maria.' After Mass, His Grace addressed the children, explaining in a simple way the great grace that was about to come into their souls, and giving them advice for their future guidance. During the Confirmation cere-

times for the once that it may have met the Anglican Dean's unfriendly eye. It bears no more resemblance to a 'nigger' than does the bronze statue of Dr. Stuart in Dunedin. Dean Fitchett's eyes are evidently not to be trusted. How then can we believe the evidence of his ears among a strange people, speaking what, for all we know to the contrary, may have been to him an unknown tongue? As to Dean Fitchett's personal opinions of Catholics, he is perfectly welcome to the worst as to the best he can form of us. That is his affair. But when he steps out on the public platform and makes use of language that is calculated to throw ridicule and contempt upon our religion, then it becomes *our* affair, and he must be prepared for as plain criticism as the occasion may demand.

There is enough and to spare in the history and monuments of Rome for lecturing on till the day of judgment without offending decent people's nostrils with the smell of

ZOLA'S STENCH-POTS.

But some people go to Rome with the appetite that brings the vulture to the Towers of Silence. They expect to find plenty of carcasses there—to come across a moral Pit of Tophet. For does not the grand old superstition say that the Pope is the Man of Sin and Rome the Mistress of Abominations? That has been decided long ago—and to him that doubts, *anathema maranatha!* Dean Fitchett saw nothing in the precincts of the Vatican particularly suggestive of the seven heads and ten horns of the Beast. So he took a look through the magic mirrors of Zola's fishy eyes, and, presto! he saw the Vatican swarming with pink snakes and blue devils and—well, the other noisome things which people the sewer that with the French pornographer stands for a mind. The Dean's lecture on Rome is the mere juice of Emile Zola's book, coupled with the parrot-repetition of some guide-book talk and the malevolent kitchen or stable gossip of that knowing hawk, the professional guide, who knows so well how to supply just the sort of 'facts' that suit his various customers. Here is a guide-'fact' which Dean Fitchett has contrived to neatly alter:—He (the Dean) believed the figure [in St. Peter's] was not a statue of St. Peter but of Jupiter. A glance at the statue, coupled with a schoolboy's knowledge of mythology or archæology, would be sufficient to throw ridicule upon the silly tale. But Dean Fitchett, like Rabelais' witches, seems to have gone out occasionally without his eyes. The statue of St. Peter is not a statue of Jupiter. Moreover, it never was used as such. There is a story to the effect that it was cast from bronze that was once in a statue of Jupiter—which is a very different thing; but we have never been able to find any confirmation for the story. It is well to state facts fully and fairly, even if one does happen to be a Dean

Dean Fitchett accepts

GOSSIP AND HOARY MYTHS

when they suit the bent of his feelings. He kicks history and Protestant historians downstairs when they go counter to his pet prejudice. He gives it as his personal opinion that St. Peter never was in Rome. It matters little to him that before the fourteenth century no one had ever denied the fact of St. Peter's stay in the Eternal City, and that a host of Protestant writers of the greatest ability have vindicated it. We can smile serenely at the Dean's opinion on the matter when we remember that St. Peter's visit to Rome is upheld by all Catholic authorities and by Protestant writers of such eminence as Cave, Lardner, Neale, Whiston, Dr. Robinson (Professor of Ecclesiastical History, King's College), Bishops Ellicott and Pearson, Archbishop Bramhall, Palmer, Chamier, Grotius, Leibnitz, Hall, Hammond, Scaliger, Le Clerc, Schaff, Usher, Whitby, Blondell, and ever so many more. Bishop Ellicott—a member of the Church to which Dean Fitchett now belongs—thus neatly 'sizes up' the grounds upon which the Dean's opinion is based: 'Nothing but Protestant prejudice,' says he, 'can stand against the historical evidence that St. Peter sojourned and died in Rome.' That is just it. Prejudice has a hard head. It will knock itself against the loftiest stone-wall of fact and come away smiling and without a headache or a new phrenological bump to rub. Who has not heard the story of the poor inmate of a hospital for the insane who fancied he was a corpse? 'But a corpse can't bleed,' said the doctor to him one day. 'Decidedly not,' said the patient. The doctor struck the patient's arm with a lancet. The blood flowed freely. 'That proves you're not a corpse.' 'No,' objected the patient, 'it only proves that a corpse can bleed.' Bigotry is only one form of insanity.

The publication of offensive matter through the columns of

THE PRESS

is a matter that deeply concerns the Catholic body in every part of New Zealand. We have had occasion to refer to this subject on two occasions in the columns of this paper. We are staunch upholders of the liberty of the Press. But we are not less staunch supporters of the decency of the Press. We are glad to know that there are very few newspapers in New Zealand—and they of the back-block, boiler-plate kind—that allow themselves to be made the sounding-boards of roving no-Popery declaimers, and to give a wider currency to statements that are an outrage on the faith and feelings of any religious denomination. Such a proceeding would be a violation of the principles and traditions of respectable journalism. Catholics alone attack no other creed. Catholics alone suffer from the vulgar diatribes of itinerant platform enthusiasts who revel in the cheap notoriety won by the devil's work of stirring up creed against creed. But the worse crime lies with the pressmen that make themselves their allies by turning their papers, on occasion, into mouth-pieces of no-Popery. The remedy for this condition of things—where it may exist—lies with Catholics themselves. The publication of vulgar attacks on the Catholic body will cease when it pays no longer. It is for the Catholic supporters of such papers to determine whether it is to pay or not. There are newspaper people who have not much feeling in their head or heart. There are few of them that are not tender in their pocket. Let our readers paste this in their hats. If they forget it in the future it will not be through any fault of ours.

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mony, the choir sang the appropriate hymn, 'O Holy Ghost on us descend.' After Confirmation, his Grace gave those present his Episcopal blessing. In the evening, though the weather was very wet, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. After Vespers his Grace delivered a discourse on the words contained in Psalm 118-73 'Thy hands, O Lord, have made me and formed me: give me understanding and I will learn Thy commandments,' and at Benediction pronounced the Papal blessing. The altar was beautifully decorated by the good Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent.

The St. Columba Literary and Debating Club brought its second session to a close a short time ago. Excellent work has been done by the members during the session, which lasted from April till the end of September. Now that the club has successfully passed the second year of its existence, its future success is almost assured. It is the intention of the promoters to make the meeting, next year, even more attractive than it has been in the past.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

The final meeting of the Auckland Catholic Literary Society took place on October 11th in St. Patrick's Hall when members assembled to bring the session to a close. The entertainment took the form of a smoke concert. The preside t, Mr. W. Tole occupied the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings by giving a review of the work done during the session. During his address he warmly congratulated members on the marked progress made during the year. He extolled the chaplain, Rev. Father Croke, for the keen interest he had displayed in the Society's welfare. The chairman concluded by expressing the hope that members would continue in the future to give the society that hearty support which it merited, especially from young men. During the evening songs and recitations and speeches were contributed by members. The singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' brought to a close a very jolly evening, after which members dispersed with mutual good wishes for a pleasant recess.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our CHRISTCHURCH correspondent.)

On Sunday afternoon last a well-attended meeting of Catholics representing all parts of the two parishes of Christchurch was held in the new Catholic Hall in order to arrange for the reception of the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes. The Vicar-General presided, and the Rev. Father Marnane also attended to represent the congregation of St. Mary's. The Very Rev. Chairman announced that Bishop Grimes was expected to return before Christmas, and the meeting had been called to see what arrangements could be made for giving a suitable welcome, and also for the purpose of appointing collectors to raise funds to present him with a fitting testimonial. The Vicar-General announced, moreover, that the sum of £10 had already been forwarded from the parish of Ahaura on the West Coast. He said that the mission which the Bishop had undertaken was for the welfare of his diocese, and that it had received the sanction of the Pope. The Bishop had felt that the time had arrived when Christchurch should be provided with a suitable Catholic cathedral, and knowing that it would be impossible to raise the large sum of money required in this small community he had visited the wealthier cities of Europe on a collecting tour. The present building which did duty as a pro-cathedral would shortly require re-building, and it was hoped that it would at no distant date be replaced by a cathedral worthy of Christchurch. It was the intention in connection with the cathedral to build a seminary in which students could be trained for the ministry. He concluded by urging upon the Catholics to do their utmost to give their Bishop a proper reception after his self-sacrificing efforts on their behalf. When several persons had spoken it was decided that those present should form themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, to devise means for raising funds for giving Bishop Grimes a fitting reception and a testimonial on his return from Europe. The following were appointed a sub-committee to carry out the proposal:—Messrs. H. H. Loughnan, J. P. Kelly, M. Donnelly, P. McCormick, W. Schemenski, J. J. Courtney, Walls, McCarty, Gaffney, Blake, Smith, Nelson, Dobbs, and P. Nolan, with the priests of the various churches. Mr. P. Burke was appointed treasurer.

On Monday evening week an ordinary meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B.S. was held in the Hibernian Hall. Brother C. Courtney occupied the chair. There was a large attendance, and three candidates were elected and initiated. The Revision Committee brought up an interim report and recommended that a special meeting should be held to deal with the rules. The sick visitors congratulated the branch on the fact of there being no members on the sick list. An adjournment was made for the purpose of taking farewell of Brother James Curtayne, who is shortly leaving to reside at Westport. Light refreshments were handed round and kindly sentiments were expressed to the brother. Songs and recitations were contributed by Bros. R. and J. Beverley, Walley, and Doolan. On the following Tuesday evening a meeting of St. John the Baptist's Branch (female) was held in the same place. There was a fair attendance of members, and Sister M. Courtney (president) occupied the chair. A general discussion took place as to the best means of increasing the membership of the lodge. It was decided to hold a social, at which the Vicar-General and others would be requested to discourse on the benefits to be gained by joining the Society, and to give whatever general information might be desired on the subject. It is anticipated by these means to get together a large number of young people of both sexes. A strong committee was also formed for the purpose of waiting on as many young women as possible and of inducing them to join the Society.

(By telegraph, from our KERRYTOWN correspondent.)

The annual dramatic and musical entertainment by the pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph Convent School, Kerrytown, on Thursday evening last, was well-attended. There were many people present from outlying districts, including a good number from Temuka, Mr. T. Gunnion's coach being taxed to excess. The elaborate stage scenery was the production of Mr. C. Bates, and the lighting arrangements were excellent. Precisely at eight o'clock the programme was opened by an overture, 'Agnes Quadrilles Sorel,' executed by Misses E. and L. Driscoll—two very youthful performers—in a manner which would have done credit to adults. This was followed by the song and chorus, 'Cockles and mussels.' In this a stageful of gaily-dressed, smiling children took part, and their voices were so pleasing that an encore was the result. Miss Julia Hoare sang 'Pardoned' with much feeling, and the next item was the cantata 'The little old woman that lived in a Shoe,' in which Miss Lynch and a large number of children took part, and won from the audience continual applause. Conspicuous upon the stage was the home of the 'old woman,' a gigantic shoe. The piano duet, 'Birdie's ball,' by Misses E. and N. Dore, was not the least popular item on the programme. The appearance of the Rev. A. Galerne, S. M., was greeted with prolonged applause. The solo contributed by the rev. gentleman alone repaid those who attended. He sang 'The Vale of Tears' in a manner which fully sustained his reputation, and responded to a vociferous encore with 'The dear little shamrock.' The junior pupils were very successful in the ring drill, the clockwork-like actions calling forth loud applause. Misses Coughlan pleasingly rendered the solo 'Listening.' The drama 'In want of a servant' was of more than ordinary merit, a remarkable feature being the evenness with which the various characters were sustained. Master D. Brosnan as Mr. Marshall, an insurance agent; Miss Julia Hoare as Mrs. Marshall; Miss M. Connell as Margaret O'Flanagan, an Irish girl (particularly good); Miss L. Gosling as Katrine von Holstein, a German girl; Miss Ettie Connell as Snowdrop Washington, a nigger girl; Miss Annie Hoare as an English widow, were deserving of great praise. Master D. Brosnan received an encore for his singing of 'Wrap me up in my old stable jacket,' and responded with 'Mr. Reilly.' The second part of the entertainment was opened by Master and Miss Fitzgerald, whose overture (piano) called forth prolonged applause. Then followed another gem, the song 'Anchored,' sung by Father Galerne with even more success than his former effort. In response to a universal recall, the rev. gentleman contributed 'Heavenly Rest.' Another item, which was sung with sweetness and correctness, was the chorus 'Silver Herrings.' In this Misses M. Connell, G. Hoare, L. Gosling, D. Brosnan, B. Connell, K. Fitzgerald, H. Naughton, E. Driscoll, K. and M. Coughlan, M. Lynch, and H. Stack took part. Miss Brosnan next sang the ever-popular solo 'Erin, dear Erin,' for which she was applauded. The drama, 'Mischievous Jack,' kept the audience in roars of laughter. Master Joseph Kelly played the part of 'Uncle' with much success, while Miss Hannah Stack, as 'Aunt,' shared equal merit. Master D. Brosnan, as 'Jack,' fully justified the title of the piece. Miss Lucy Driscoll, as 'Polly,' Master Patrick Naughton, as the 'Schoolmaster,' and Master James Fitzgerald also took their parts with credit. Miss Maggie and Julia Hoare rendered the duet, 'When the wind bloweth from the sea,' tastefully. Master D. Brosnan, Miss M. Lynch, and Master T. Driscoll were very deservedly encored for the song, 'He, She, It.' This was really well done. A piano trio by Master M. and the Misses L. and E. Driscoll was skillfully executed, Miss Coughlan following with 'Juanita,' which elicited applause. An item which found universal favour—in fact, created quite a *furor*—was the duet 'Darby and Joan,' which very befittingly terminated with a reel, danced with a vigour and correctness which would have been creditable to 'trippers of the light fantastic toe' of renown. The dance was repeated with even more vigour in response to the encore. The performers were Misses L. and E. Driscoll—two very small children. Miss Mary Coughlan threw much feeling into the solo, 'The pardon came too late.' The duet, 'Huntingtower,' by Master D. Brosnan and Miss Julia Hoare, found great favour, and the song and chorus, 'Give my love to all at home,' by all the children, brought the programme to a close. Miss Annie Hoare and Miss Maggie Hoare accompanied the singers with credit. It might be mentioned that excellent costumes were used for the character pieces. Though the entertainment lasted fully three hours, the last item was as heartily applauded as the first. The children, who for the most part were very young, acquitted themselves, without exception, in a manner that did them credit. The entertainment was certainly a cause of delight to the Sisters of St. Joseph, for the children fully sustained the great care which had been bestowed upon them in training by their teachers. Kerrytown has a reputation for music, and the Sisters of St. Joseph could not help feeling proud of their pupils on this occasion. The choruses were also very nice, and much care must have been bestowed upon their preparation. On the whole, the entertainment was very remarkable for evenness of interest, and the Sisters deserved the compliment paid them by the Rev. Father Galerne when thanking the audience for their presence in such a large number.

(From our TIMARU correspondent.)

A decided innovation in the way of socials was recently given by the Timaru Aloysian Society. The programme announced 'A Hard-up Social,' and none but bogus 'dead beats' were admitted—white collars or shirts or any 'Sunday' apparel were strictly excluded, and nothing contradictory to the idea of the social was permitted. The members rolled up in good numbers and their dress and style baffles description. Tin pannikins and pocket knives were very much in evidence, and the manner in which the 'dead beats' manipulated their provisions was truly astonishing. The costumes were not at all aesthetic, but it was a novelty to see the revolution in the appearance of many respectable citizens garbed in plebeian costume. It was an original idea of the secretary (Mr. H. Stapleton)

V.  R.

CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT

The following Crown Lands in addition to those advertised in *The Land Guide* will be offered For Sale or open for Disposal a under :—

AUCKLAND.

For Sale and Selection (Optional System), open on 2nd November.
15 Sections, Maketu, Mangakahia, Waipu, Maungaru, Mareretu Waiau, Kariori, and Manganoni Districts, from 31 to 364 acres Price from 5s to 12s 6d per acre.

Open on 23rd November.

17 Sections, Hukerenui, Kawakawa, Opauhangā, Waipu, Kaeo, and Waipareira Districts. Area from 39 to 451 acres each. Price from 5s to 10s per acre.

HAWKES BAY.

Small Grazing Runs open for Lease on 26th October.
4 Runs, Mangahopai, Waitara, Waiau and Nuhaka North Districts, 9,615, 7,069, 8,568, and 4,550 acres. Annual Rental, £60, £40, £80, and £51.

TARANAKI.

Small Grazing Runs for Lease upon application on 26th October.
5 Runs, Pouatu Survey District, from 486 acres to 1,400 acres each Annual rent from 3d to 4½d per acre.

For Sale by Public Auction at Stratford on Friday, 28th October.

Sections in Township of Stratford, Whangamomona, Mangamingi and Huiakama.

WELLINGTON.

For Sale and Selection (Optional System). Open on 23th Novber.
24 Sections, Rangiwaea, No. 2 Block, Ngamatea, and Maungakaretu Survey Districts in the Wanganni County. Areas from 123 acres to 640 acres each section. Price from 18s to 25s per acre.

Rangiwaea Block is situated between the Upper Wangāehu and Turakina Rivers, about seven miles South of Kariol.

Open on 7th December.

32 Sections, Aohanga Survey District, Wairarapa North County, from 187 acres to 1175 acres each section. Price, from 10s to 17s 6d per acre.

This land is situated generally on the slopes of the Three Kings ranges, lying between the head waters of the Waiowaka and Maraimanga streams, about nine miles from Rekaunui on the Alfredton-Weber road.

MARLBOROUGH.

For Sale and Selection (Optional System) open on 26th October.
20 Sections, Mt. Fyffe S.D., Kaikoura County. Sections range from 103 acres to 1557 acres, and the cash price from 12s to 30s per acre. The sections are from 6 miles to 11 miles from Kaikoura.

NELSON.

Small Grazing Run open on 2nd November.

1 Run, Whangamoā District, 1,088 acres. Rent, £10 a year.
For Sale and Selection (Optional System). Open 2nd November.
12 Sections, Wai-iti, Motueka, Takaka, Kongahu, and Waimea Districts, 1,450 acres. Price from 5s to £1 per acre.

CANTERBURY.

Village allotments for optional selection on 16th November.
5 Lots, Arowhenua Village, 1 rood each. Price, £8 each section.

OTAGO.

For Sale by Public Auction on Friday, 28th October, at Naseby, Arrowtown and Dunedin.
Sections in Townships of Naseby, Komako, Arrowtown, Waiholā, Hyde Town, and Reidston.

SOUTHLAND.

For Sale and Selection (optional), Open 10th November.
1 Section, Hokonui, 1 Section Otara, 369 and 1661 acres. Price, 10s per acre.
Open on 24th November.

4 Sections Takitimo, Hokonui, Wairaki, and Longwood, 1196, 215, 290, and 456 acres. Price, from 10s to 15s per acre.

3 Sections Taringatura, 318 and 312 acres. Price, 10s per acre.
For Lease in Perpetuity, open 24th November.

9 Sections, Waikawa, 1 acre to 15 acres each. Ann. rent, 1s to 4s 9d per acre.

Village Homestead Lots.

2 Sections, Longwood Village, 19 and 20 acres. Ann. rent, 9½d per acre.

Sale Plans and Full Particulars of the above may be obtained at any Land Office in the Colony.

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— OF THE —

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MISSING FRIEND.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of **MISS BRIDGET O'DONNELL**, who left Doohary Bridge, County Donegal, Ireland, about 16 years ago, and resided in Tuapeka Mouth for four years, with Mr. Daniel Keenan, and has not been heard of since, and anyone giving information of her whereabouts will greatly oblige by writing to Mrs. D. Keenan, Tuapeka Mouth.

MISSING FRIENDS.

ANYONE able to give any information as to the whereabouts of **MR. TOM BARRY**, who left Rathnacarthen, Castletownroche, County Cork, Ireland, would greatly oblige by writing to the office of this paper.

to get up this social, and it is a pleasing fact that it was a financial and social success.

The St. John's Tennis Club is now showing some signs of returning vitality. From what I can learn their energetic secretary, Mr. J. P. McGowan, has issued invitations to several lovers of tennis to attend on Thursday, the 27th inst., to assist at the opening of the season. The subscription has been reduced from 10s to 5s (per annum) to encourage support, and this concession should result in a large increase in their roll of membership.

The shingle question is still the all-absorbing topic here.

The annual picnic of the Aloysian Society, to be held on the 9th of November next, promises to be a pronounced success. The roll of membership being over 65, it is expected that it will reach dimensions this year hitherto unattainable.

(From a LINCOLN correspondent.)

A meeting convened by the Rev. Father Foley last Sunday, 23rd inst, in the school New Headford, was very largely attended by almost all the parishioners. The object of the meeting was to devise means to give a worthy reception to his Lordship Bishop Grimes on his return from Europe. The chair was taken by Father Foley. In the course of his remarks the rev. chairman dwelt upon the constant labours of Bishop Grimes since he left New Zealand in May, 1897; of his visit to Ireland and to the Holy See; how he had secured the services of two new priests for the diocese. Father Power concluded some remarks by calling upon his people to unite in cordially wishing their Bishop, on his return, a right hearty *ceud mile failte*.

At the conclusion of Father Power's speech the following resolutions were put and unanimously carried: That a cordial welcome be extended to his Lordship Bishop Grimes by the people of this parish; to give practical effect to our esteem for the Bishop it be resolved that we present him with an address and testimonial. Father Foley is to appoint collectors in the various districts. Mr. Edward O'Rourke was appointed treasurer, and Mr. S. G. Ryan secretary to the movement. Subscription lists are now opened, and a reception committee will be formed in due course.

THEY CREEP ON US UNAWARES.

THOUSANDS of the good people who read these articles have grey hairs in plenty. Are you one of them? If so, do you remember when you saw the first grey hair—on your head, or in your beard, as the case may have been? It was natural enough; time is a bleacher as well as a dyer; yet the discovery was a surprise, perhaps a shock to you. You didn't see that grey hair coming. All at once—it was there.

Now behold how many worse things are like that, and learn a valuable lesson.

'Up to March, 1891,' says Mr. John Murray, 'I never had any illness in my life. Then, suddenly, as it were, I felt that something was wrong with me. At first I had an awful bitter taste in the mouth, and after eating I had a pain at the chest and a horrible sensation at the stomach, as of a hot iron burning me.

'I vomited all the food I partook of, and sometimes I threw up blood. Nothing I ate would remain on my stomach more than a few minutes, and I was afraid to take any solid food. Even milk and slops distressed me.

'Being unable to leave the house I sent for a doctor, who said that my stomach was ulcerated. He gave me medicines of different kinds, and recommended applications; but nothing gave me any relief, and I grew worse and worse.

'In spite of the soothing drops I took I got no sleep night or day. The pain was so severe I could not lie down in bed.

'After four months suffering I was removed to the Grantown Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment and diet. I was fed solely on liquid food, and my stomach was so inflamed and sore that I threw up most of it. After five weeks in the hospital I was worse than ever and returned home. There I lingered on in great pain and weakness month after month. I was now pale as death, and so weak I could not draw one foot after the other.

'I had given up all hopes of recovery, and was gradually wasting away, expecting no relief except in death, which I thought could not be far away.

'This was in February, 1892. It was then I first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and made up my mind to see whether there could possibly be any virtue in it for so desperate a case as mine.

'Not being able to procure the Syrup in our neighbourhood my son wrote to London for a supply. It may seem hard to believe, but it is true, that the first few doses gave me welcome relief. Continuing to take it I was soon able to take nourishing food, and felt my strength coming back. After a little all pain left me and I have never ailed anything since; but can follow the hounds and—do any kind of work.

'I thank my Creator for making Mother Seigel's Syrup known to me, for without it I should now be in my grave. I tell everybody that it saved my life. You are welcome to publish this to all the world. (Signed) John Murray, Cragmore Cottage, Abernethy (near Balmoral), Grantown, August 28th, 1893.'

Mr. Murray is a man of high character, and well known in the district. He is in the employ of D. Jardine, Esq., of Raitock Lodge. His disease was acute inflammatory dyspepsia, for an attack of which (unconsciously to himself) his system had long been preparing. 'What seems a sudden illness,' says an eminent physician, 'is but the climax of a series of changes which have been going on for a considerable time, the slight warning symptoms not having been noticed by the patient.'

So grey hairs come. So disease comes. So death comes. Watch for the earlier signs and keep Mother Seigel's Syrup close at hand. * * *

Friends at Court.

BIOGRAPHICAL GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

OCTOBER 30, Sunday.—22nd after Pentecost.
 " 31, Monday.—Vigil of All Saints.
 NOVEMBER 1, Tuesday.—Feast of All Saints.
 " 2, Wednesday.—Commemoration of All Souls.
 " 3, Thursday.—St. Malachy.
 " 4, Friday.—St. Charles Borromeo.
 " 5, Saturday.—St. Augustine.

FEAST OF ALL SAINTS.

The Commemoration of all human hearts that have found their Eternal Anchorage.—In old Catholic England, as now in Belgium, there were some holidays—Christmas, Easter, and All Saints—which were 'high days,' on which English kings wore their crowns. All Saints seems to gather up in itself so many thoughts of sanctity and its reward, that we need not wonder it was chosen out for the highest rank. 'Sense is so strong in all of us, and the things of sense do so press upon and beguile us, that it is a good thing to have our attention fixed on things invisible, as is done in this, and in the solemnity of All Souls. . . . The world is always making great mistakes; but there is no mistake more profound than that by which its followers persuade themselves that people are happy in proportion as they have the natural desires of their hearts fulfilled. There is a happiness which comes from detachment, of which the world knows nothing. The Psalmist alludes to it, when, after describing those who have all which this world can give them, he adds: "They have called the people happy that bath such things; but happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Who are the Saints? The friends of God, 'out of all the tribes of the children of Israel, out of all nations, without any distinction of Greek or barbarian; persons of all ages, for there is no age which is not ripe or fit for heaven; and out of all states and conditions; in the throne amidst the pomp of worldly grandeur; in the cottage; in the army; in trade; in the magistracy; clergymen, monks, virgins, married persons, widows, slaves, freemen . . . and they were all made saints by the very occupations of their state, and by the ordinary occurrences of life; prosperity and adversity; health and sickness; honour and contempt; riches and poverty, all which they made the means of their sanctification by patience, humility, meekness, charity, resignation, and devotion.' In the course of His Divine Providence God supplies to the souls He loves and wills to sanctify 'the deep heart-crossings sternly kind, the thwarting of our desires, and the grinding down of our pride which are grievous at the time, but afterwards it will yield to them that are exercised by it the most peaceable fruit of justice' (*Heb.* xii-ii). This festival leads us to those green meadows where we see the servants of God resting after their labours among the verdant pastures of eternity. In some of the old Roman basilicas this beatitude is represented under the figure of the 'place of pasture where He sets us.' You see in the roof over the altar a painting, a mosaic, in which Our Lord, as the Lamb of God, stands on a mound, from which streams of water flow down into the green meadows; and there, standing around Him, or lying on the grass, are the sheep of His fold, at rest, with all their desires satisfied to the full, with their eyes fixed on Him, Whom to know is life eternal, and Whose presence is itself their beatitude.

COMMEMORATION OF ALL SOULS.

The communion of saints is the union that exists between the members of the true Church on earth with each other, and with the blessed in heaven, and with the suffering souls in purgatory. Through this communion of the saints, which is an article of the Apostles' Creed, the faithful on earth assist each other by their prayers and good works, and are aided by the intercession of the saints in heaven. The souls in purgatory are children of God, and still members of the Church, and are relieved, in their penal sufferings, also by the prayers and good works of the faithful on earth and by the intercession of the saints in heaven. The Church has no more consoling dogma than that which places us in relations with our beloved departed.

Cardinal Newman, in his *Dream of Gerontius*, encourages us to offer prayers and have Masses said for the souls in Purgatory, when he makes 'The Angel' say:—

'Softly, and gently, dearly ransom'd soul,
 In my most loving arms I now enfold thee,
 And, o'er the penal waters, as they roll,
 I poise thee, and I lower thee, and hold thee.

And carefully I dip thee in the lake,
 And thou, without a sob or a resistance,
 Dost through the flood, thy rapid passage take,
 Sinking deep, deeper into the dim distance.

Angels, to whom the willing task is given,
 Shall tend, and nurse, and lull thee as thou liest;
 And Masses on the earth, and prayers in Heaven,
 Shall aid thee at the throne of the Highest.

Be brave and patient on thy bed of sorrow,
 Swiftly shall pass thy night of trial here.'

Had Another Name.—She: 'Did you see that bird of paradise on Mrs. Styles's hat at the theatre last night?' He: 'That wasn't what the fellow who sat behind her called it.'

May: 'What's the matter, dear?' Clara: 'My engagement with Charlie is broken.' May: 'But I thought you intended to break it?' Clara: 'So I did, but the wretch went and broke it himself.'

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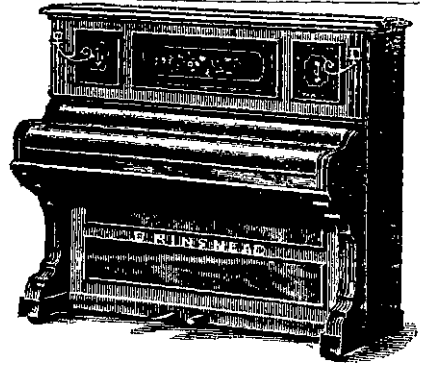
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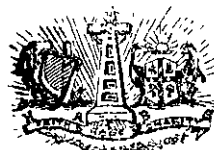
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Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts, and Vehicles of every description. Saddle Horses always on Hire Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

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H. A. C. B. SOCIETY

Established 1871.
Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act

OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland; to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members.

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

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

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

Twenty-five branches of this excellent Institution are now established in New Zealand, and every provident Catholic in the Colony eligible for membership should join and, combining as it does, the spiritual as well as the temporal, participate in its unsurpassed advantages.

Full particulars may be had from branches and from

P. KEARNEY,
District Secretary Auckland

LOVELY AKAROA.—Spend your Holidays at Akaroa! It cannot be equalled for Boating, Fishing, etc.

MRS. CULLEN. Board and Lodgings. Terms Moderate.

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BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
9 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

‘Where do you get your Boots and Shoes?’
Said Mrs. Smith one day,
Unto her neighbour Mrs. Jones,
Just in a friendly way.
You see they understand their trade
And buy for ready cash
Just nothing but the best of goods,
And never worthless trash.
They last as long again as mine,
And always look so neat;
They seem to fit you like a glove,
So nice they suit your feet.”
I used to buy from other shops
But found it did not pay;
The soles too quickly did wear out,
Or else the tops gave way.”
I always buy from Loft and Co.”
Mrs. Jones did then reply.
There as on that I buy from them
I now will tell you why.
So if you want good Boots and Shoes,
That give good honest wear,
Just go direct to Loft and Co.
And you will get them there

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s.

Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Attack on a Band.—St. Patrick's Flute Band of Belfast drove in brakes to Randalstown recently, where the members spent an enjoyable day. While passing through Antrim on the return journey they were attacked with stones, although at the time the instruments were out of sight. Two members of the excursion party received injuries.

Good Harvest Expected.—In Antrim agricultural district, the prospects of an early and abundant harvest are very promising.

Accidentally Shot.—A young man of the labouring class, named James Rodgers, of Drain's Bay, near Larne, was shot dead by the accidental discharge of his gun, recently, at Carngunnock, while poaching, as is alleged, on the grounds of William Chaine with his brother, William Rodgers. Deceased was twenty-two years old.

CLARE.—Crime Creating.—At Ennis recently the man Patrick O'Donohue, who was charged in custody with being concerned in firing into a house two years ago, was brought up on remand. The principal witness, a man named Lowrie, contradicted his previous evidence, and as a result the prisoner was discharged. Lowrie was arrested on a charge of perjury.

More Evictions.—The devil's work goes bravely on. Evictions are being carried out in the far West Clare, toward Loop Head, on the property of Mr. Westby and Mr. McDonnell, at a time unparalleled for distress and misery. Michael McMahon, one of the tenants on the Westby property, was evicted with his ten children and his wife, and after the eviction his house was pulled down by the emergency men. Mat Fennell of Kilballyowen, with ten in family, was also evicted, and his house wrecked, the windows and doors being pulled out and smashed. John McCarthy of Breaffa, on the same property, was also evicted. Michael McInerney of Kilballyowen settled. The tenants evicted have been in receipt of relief from Father Hayes, parish priest, Kilballyowen, and Father Vaughan, parish priest, Carrigaholt, during past seven months. Two families were evicted on Mr. McDonnell's property at Lisheen, near Carrigaholt. The first tenant evicted was Martin Collins, with a family of seven. After the evictions their houses were immediately pulled down, and the poor people were left on the roadside without food or shelter.

Gaelic League.—A flourishing branch of the Gaelic League exists in Kilmihill. Its officers are: The Rev. Thomas McMahon, pastor of Kilmihill, president; George Pilkington, secretary; James Lorigan, treasurer; James Hogan, teacher; Thomas Lillis and David Frawley, members of the committee.

CORK.—A Dockyard.—After years of neglect and unfulfilled promises, the Admiralty has at last acknowledged the claims of Haulbowline Dockyard (Cork) to Government patronage. It has been formally constituted a 'home dockyard for naval purposes,' which means that ships on the Irish station will go to Haulbowline for repairs and not to Portsmouth as formerly.

DERRY.—Obituary.—The death took place, recently, at the Convent of Mercy, St. Peter's, Derry, of Miss Mary Bridget Smyth (in religion Sister Mary Malachy Bernard). She was the daughter of James Smyth, of Gibstown, and had only attained her twenty-fourth year and second of her religious profession.

DONEGAL.—A Youthful Scholar.—At a competitive examination held in Derry, F. Devlin, a pupil in Aughaclay National School, Malin, secured a very high place on the list of successful candidates for the diocesan scholarships in St. Columb's College. This result is highly creditable to a boy under twelve years of age.

DOWN.—A Riot Prevented.—Three bands—from Rathfriland, Ballyrone and Cloughakelt—passed through Castlewellan recently. One of the bands returned home by Bransford, but the other two went back by way of Castlewellan. When opposite the Catholic Church the crowd began to curse the Pope, making use of the most disgusting and provoking language. They attracted the attention of some of the insulted Catholics, who were gathering round, when the Rev. P. Magee, pastor of Killoe, came upon the scene. He appealed to the Nationalists to return to their homes. They at once obeyed and a collision was thus avoided.

DUBLIN.—A '98 Celebrant Ordered to Remove His Badge.—Captain Purcell, chief of the Dublin Fire Brigade, ordered one of his brigade to discard the badge he was wearing on the occasion of the Wolfe Tone celebration in that city. Captain Purcell, endeavouring to explain his conduct in a letter to the *Telegraph*, the

journal which brought the curious transaction to light, says that the man in question was wearing a cheap, Brummagem device of tin and cloth, which he (the Captain) was informed was obtained by a child from a penny packet of sweets. The Captain did not consider it proper that the man should be permitted to distinguish himself from the other members of the Brigade by the decoration he had adopted, and ordered its removal. The incident appears to us to point to a case of the petty tyranny generally exercised by those 'dressed in a little brief authority.'

Death of a Prioress.—The death is announced of Mother Agnes Pettit, Prioress of St. Mary's Dominican Convent, Kingston. She had been several times elected to the position of Prioress, and her death at the comparatively early age of forty-nine is much regretted.

Curious Proceedings.—*United Ireland* says that recently Mr. Mayhew, manager of the Central Hotel, South Great George's street, protested in forcible fashion against the noise made at night in the streets by the Tramway employees engaged in converting the line into electric traction. Mr. Mayhew asked the men to desist they refused, and he turned the hose upon them, to which the men replied with stones. Ultimately victory rested with Mr. Mayhew, and the men were forced to retreat. It is understood that Mr. Mayhew was acting on legal advice, and that the matter will be the subject of proceedings in the court.

Killed While Going to Mass.—Recently a child named Laurence Hughes, aged seven years, who resided at Glawney's Buildings, was killed whilst proceeding to ten o'clock Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street. It appears that the little boy came into collision with a van and was knocked down, the wheel passing over his head. The driver of the van brought the boy to Jervis street, Hospital, in company with Constable 169 O, but on arrival there life was found to be extinct. Dr. Hassard and Mr. Dunne were in attendance, but could do nothing. The driver was arrested.

The Irish Language.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, on the motion of Dr. Ryding, seconded by Mr. D. Hurley, a resolution was unanimously passed thanking the teachers of Irish in the various schools and colleges of Ireland, especially the Christian Brothers for their efforts to promote its study and further the movement.

A Popular Priest.—Previous to the departure of the Rev. Father Magennis for missionary work in Australia, the rev. gentleman was presented with an address, which was handsomely designed by Miss Fitzpatrick, Clonliffe road, Dublin. A magnificent gold cross bearing a suitable inscription accompanied this address. Father Magennis had long resided at the house of his Order, Whitefriar street. His departure was regretted by the numerous friends to whom he was known. [Father Magennis is one of those priests whose safe arrival at Adelaide was notified recently in our columns. ED. N.Z. TABLET.]

Office of Sword-Bearer.—*United Ireland* says: Mr. James Egan, the ex-political prisoner, is a candidate for the vacant office of sword-bearer to the Dublin Corporation. Mr. Egan's claims to any office for which he is eligible in the gift of a National body needs no advocacy. He suffered for his opinions as an Irishman, the best years of his life were spent in a British dungeon, and he was deprived of all chances of providing for his own future. Under these circumstances the duty of the Corporation is clear, and it is to be hoped it will be performed without fear or favour.

FERMANAGH.—A Narrow Escape.—A farmer named John Murphy, of Relan, near Rosslea, has been a lunatic for some weeks. A short time ago he attempted to drown himself in Killavilla Lough. His son sprang in to save him, but was unable to take him out on account of his struggles. Mrs. Murphy then jumped in and caught hold of her son, while he held on to his father. The three then sank. Henry Monaghan, a boy, plunged in and seized Mrs. Murphy by the clothes, after they rose to the surface. The three were then in an exhausted condition. However, with a great deal of trouble, Monaghan was able to tow the three to the shore.

KILKENNY.—A Centenarian.—A labourer named Malay was to be seen reaping wheat with a scythe, recently, though within a month of his 102nd year! The old man's dexterity (says *People*) in latching and manipulating the scythe was truly admirable. And so we should say it should, if experience counted for anything. But what about the authenticity of the venerable reaper's age? Careful investigation shows most of these long life stories that we hear about to be wild exaggerations.

LIMERICK.—Tenants Purchase their Holdings.—The tenants on the extensive property of Mary Hamilton at Cappenahane

CITY BOOT PALACE.

WE ARE NOT Killing the Dead—not making low prices on poor stuff and blowing about it as a marvel, is being associated with cheap prices. We are slaughtering the living—hewing down a clean, live stock level with the rubbish that it's easy enough to repeat these words, parrot-like, but it makes all the difference in the world Who Says Them.

IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW SEASON'S GOODS JUST LANDED.—SEE AND BELIEVE.

CITY BOOT PALACE

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. M'KAY

have arranged to buy their holdings. The tenants all hold under judicial lease from the year 1887. The estate is under the control of the Court of Chancery. The gross rental of the property amounts to £344, and the Poor Law valuation is laid down at £243. The number of tenants on the property is eighteen, and these have secured the proprietorship of their holdings at the rate of seventeen years' purchase on the rental.

KERRY.—A Lost Child.—A boy of seven years, son of a farmer named James Rahilly, of Callinapisky, was on the day of the great Puck Fair at Killorglin, recently, missed from the town. He was afterwards discovered by a man named Lyne on Glenna mountain, near Killarney Lakes, 22 miles distant, having subsisted for a week on leaves and berries and a few turnips. The child was handed to the Killarney police, who restored him to his home.

LONGFORD.—A Disappointed Sheriff.—Recently the sub-sheriff of the County Longford, proceeded to the Black Islands, in Lough Ree, for the purpose of executing a warrant of seizure of cattle against certain parties for non-payment of rent. The party landed at their destination but to the surprise of the sheriff and police it was found that no cattle were there for them to seize, and it subsequently transpired that they had been removed under cover of darkness to the Roscommon side, by means of ropes placed round their necks. The consequence was that the party had to return without having accomplished the seizure.

LOUTH.—St. Brigid.—A bazaar was opened at Faughart by Cardinal Logue on 25th September last, which had for its object the erection of a church on the site of the birthplace of St. Brigid, Patroness of Ireland—a church worthy of the devotion of the Irish people to the Mary of Erin. The idea is to raise on historic ground what will be not only a parish church, but a national temple. The scheme should commend itself to Irish Catholics all over the world.

A Deputy Lieutenant.—Edmund O'Connor, of Charleville, Dunleer, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of County Louth, in the room of Lord Bellew, who has been appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* for the county.

MAYO.—'98 Demonstration.—Castlebar was the scene of a great Ninety-Eight demonstration recently. There one hundred years ago the British fled before Humbert's handful of Frenchmen, and it was only fitting that Irishmen should, in honouring Ninety-Eight, pay due deference to the men who forced the British into the humiliating action known as 'The races of Castlebar.' Speeches of vigorous patriotism were delivered by Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Field, Miss Gonne, and others, and all distinctions were blotted out in the desire to honour the friends of Ireland, who were at the same time the conquerors of England's cowardly legions. The spirit of the West seems likely once more to point out to the Irish people the way and means of successful effort against the foes of Irish liberty.

MONAGHAN.—Result of a Railway Accident.—A sad sequel to an accident on the Great Northern Railway occurred recently, in the death from insanity of one of the passengers on the train which met with the accident, in the person of Mrs. McCabe, who lived near Carrickmoeross. She was about sixty years of age, and belonged to the farming class.

'98 Celebration.—One of the largest demonstrations ever held in County Monaghan took place in Clones, on August 15, to do honour to the patriots of '98 and open the new '98 hall. It is computed that twenty thousand persons participated in the demonstration. Richard McPhillips, T.C., presided.

SLIGO.—United Irish League.—Recently (says *United Ireland*), one of the most important meetings witnessed in the County Sligo for a considerable time was held at Conway's Cross, a district fourteen miles distant from Sligo town, and close to the borders of Roscommon and Leitrim. The meeting was remarkable both in numbers and enthusiasm, and important inasmuch as it marked the establishing of a branch of the United Irish League in the locality. Seven of the principal districts of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim—Ballintogher, Killinuremy, Collooney, Ballyrush, Highwood, Geenagh, and Riverstown—were represented by bands and contingents, while deputations attended from many others. It should be mentioned that this portion of County Sligo is almost as badly off as Mayo in the matter of large grazing farms, which comprise several thousand acres of the best land between Conway's Cross and Ballyfarnon. The meeting was commenced shortly after the arrival of Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, M.P., Mayor of Sligo, who was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

TIPPERARY.—A Martyred Priest.—The Nationalists of South Tipperary met at Clogheen recently to unveil a mountain to one of Ireland's noble martyred priests—Father Nicholas Sheehy. Father Sheehy was one of the brave and devoted pastors who in the dread penal days espoused their people's cause and stood between them and their oppressors. His efforts won him the martyr's crown, for he was hanged, drawn, and quartered in Clonmel Gaol a little over a century ago. It is but fitting that in this year of great national commemoration the people of the district where Father Sheehy ministered to their forefathers should take steps to perpetuate his memory. His tomb in Shanrahan Churchyard, which had fallen into a neglected state, is to be restored and surrounded by a beautiful railing. The ceremony will be made the occasion of a monster demonstration, at which members of Parliament and other prominent speakers will attend.

A Violent Storm.—A thunderstorm swept over Cashel recently Kendall O'Brien, of Golden, lost five cattle, and Vincent Scully, of Castlepark, eight. There were also cattle killed on one of Smith-Barry's farms, and several farmers lost ricks of hay. In Rosegreen, the lightning struck the top of the gable of a house occupied by Michael O'Donoghue, and rent the wall near the head of one of his sons, hurling stones, marta, and other debris into the bed which he occupied.

WATERFORD.—Railway Amalgamation.—The half-yearly meeting of the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Railway Company was held at Waterford recently, the Hon. Percy Bernard, chairman, presiding. The directors' report, which recommended the adoption of the scheme for amalgamation with the Great Southern and Western was adopted unanimously. Lord Castle-down, who at first disapproved of the amalgamation, wrote consenting to it, should the shareholders be unanimous. Mr. Shaw, the other director, retired, and the adjourned proposed special meeting for their removal was thus rendered unnecessary.

WEXFORD.—Strange Mishap.—Thomas McKeigue, manager of Byrne's pawn office, Eaniscorbly, was returning from Ballyconnigar recently, when he ran into a wall. His face came in contact with a stone which inflicted an irregular gash extending from the chin to the nose, while his arm and side were also injured.

Monuments to '98 Heroes.—We gather that three monuments are about to be erected to the memory of those brave men who, one hundred years ago, freely shed their blood in defence of altar and country, and who have handed their names down to posterity as the heroes of '98. The first monument will be erected on the site of the battle of Oulart Hill, on land in the possession of Mr. James Cleary—brother of Father Cleary of this paper. It will cost not less than £200. Another one will be erected in the Bull Ring, County Wexford, by the Borough branch of the County Wexford Centenary Association. Whilst a third is to be erected at New Ross. As far back as the eighties a large Irish cross was erected at Bullavogue close to the scene of the first rising; this has recently been re-erected on the site of Father John Murphy's chapel, which was burned down by the Comolin yeomanry on Whit Sunday 1798.

GENERAL.

Novel Exhibition.—An interesting exhibition of cotters' manufactures and industries was opened at Foxford recently by the Countess of Fingall. Many of the local nobility and gentry helped the exhibition by their presence, and the function was most successful, and promised increased success for the remaining days during which it will last.

Irish Music.—The air of the well-known Scotch song 'Robin Adair' is one of the innumerable melodies which are palmed off as Scotch, while they are really Irish. 'Eileen Aroon,' which is the original song, has been known for hundreds of years in Ireland, while 'Robin Adair' is a modern invention. It was of this beautiful melody that the great musician Handel remarked he would be prouder of having composed it than all of his published works.

Ireland (says the *Spectator*) has been rendered more accessible, internal facilities of inter-communication have been multiplied, good hotels have sprang up all over the country. Twenty years ago, or even less, the tourist's knowledge of Ireland was limited to Killarney, Connemara, and the Giant's Causeway. These famous resorts no longer enjoy a monopoly of attention, thanks to the new railways, coaching routes, and hotels, which have rendered the beauties of Donegal, Sligo, Clare, and Waterford more accessible or more attractive to the tourist and sportsman.

CONFESSION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

MANY years ago Dr. Short, Anglican Bishop of St. Asaph, in his *History of the Church of England*, deplored the fact that his co-religionists neglected 'the most Scriptural duty' of confession, while, said he, 'scarcely a vestige remains [in the Establishment] of ecclesiastical law for the restraint of vice.' Habitual confession is, and has long been, one of the planks of the High Church position. It forms, just now, the chief item of a particularly lively Anglican controversy, which in five days filled over eighteen columns of the *London Times*. Anglican bishops and clergy of every degree, as well as laity, are taking an active part in the newspaper campaign. The Scriptural character of confession is practically admitted on all hands. The only real dispute arises as to its frequency and sacramental character. On both these subjects opinion is as divided as it well can be. This was also to be expected. In 1874, the Committee of the Upper House of the province of Canterbury ruled as follows:—

'The Church of England, in the 25th Article, affirms that Penance is not to be counted for a Sacrament of the Gospel, and, as judged by her formularies, knows no such words as "sacramental confession."'

The whole High Church Party strictly maintains the Catholic doctrine that Penance is a Sacrament of the Gospel. This was the doctrine of Bishop Cosin, Pusey, and others. Lord Halifax thus states the High Church position:—

'People want to be told plainly: (1) The Sacrament of Penance is the law of Christ. (2) It is the law of the Church of England. (3) It is a Sacrament which they are free to use or not, as they please, or their own responsibility, (4) Free Englishmen will not tolerate this attempted intrusion on their liberty in this matter. (5) And, above all, if some are too cowardly and too unmanly to face their sins, don't let them suppose for a moment that they can make others such cowards as themselves.'

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.—* *

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SAVES TIME and LABOUR,

MAKES THE DRILLS,

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AT ONE OPERATION.

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Your Old Friend the

INVINCIBLE M'CORMICK REAPER AND BINDER

Is still to the front, having

WON THE TWELVE BIG PRIZES IN FIELD COMPETITIONS IN FRANCE THIS SEASON ALREADY.

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

Christchurch, Ashburton, Dunedin.

Belfast Freezing Works Manures.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
ANALYSIS GUARANTEED.

RAILAGE PAID TO ANY RAILWAY STATION.

Turnip Manure for light or heavy land, Mangel and Potato Manure, Rape, Grass, and Green Crop Manure.	Grain Manure, Bone Dust, and Special Bone Dust (sold only with other Manures).
Price Delivered at Stations— per ton.	Price Delivered at Stations— per ton.
North of Balclutha ... £5 10 0	North of Balclutha .. £6 0 0
" " Waipahi ... 5 12 0	" " Waipahi ... 6 2 6
South of Waipahi ... 5 15 6	South of Waipahi ... 6 5 0

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SUPERPHOSPHATES, ETC.

Price delivered on Truck in Dunedin :

Turnip Fertiliser ... £6 0 0 per ton	Bone Dust ... £6 0 0 per ton
Potato Fertiliser ... 7 10 0 per ton	Grain Fertiliser ... 6 10 0 per ton

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Fison's Fertilisers.—The best artificial manures in the market, never vary in strength or efficiency. The high price has hitherto been the only obstacle to their universal use. This objection has now been removed, and you are this season offered the best fertilizers in the market at a price which places them on a level with the cheapest guano or bone dust procurable.

CHESTERFIELD AND SURPRISE ISLAND GUANO.

£3 15s ex ship (October) ; £3 17s 6d ex store.

In addition to the above, we supply any Manures or Guanos in the Market
At Lowest Market Rates.

Special Quotations for Large Orders.

Full Particulars, Analysis, and Testimonials of all the above Manures supplied Free,
at once, on application to

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A. CHIARONI, JUN.,
begs to inform his many customers and the public generally that he has now OPENED by the s.s. Rangitira two large cases of lovely MOULDINGS; also a large shipment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS and a beautiful collection of PHOTO FRAMES and AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS, suitable for presents.

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All Picture Framing executed in the very best style at Lowest Rates. Inspection invited.

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Boots? From 7s 6d upwards.

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Have you given our goods a trial? We
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Quality and Style and for Price
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(Net weight tins.)

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Exhibition Brand Coffee

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Crown Brand Coffee

Elephant Brand Coffee

(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

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Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the
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SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND
PURE PEPPER AND SPICES
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CHARGES.

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CHRISTCHURCH,

P. BURKE Proprietor.

The above Hotel is replete with every
Modern Convenience, and is situated in the
very centre of Christchurch, and is acknow-
ledged as one of the leading hotels in the
city.

Superior Accommodation for Visitors,
Families, and Commercial Travellers.

TERMS MODERATE.

Only the Best Brands of Wine and Spirits
kept in Stock.

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.

Shoering, as usual, a specialty.

THE BEST CEMENT

EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-
CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests
by experts, proving our Cement to be equal
to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works,
supplied with the most modern plant obtain-
able, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement
Maker from England, with confidence we re-
quest Engineers, Architects, and others to
test our Cement side by side with the best
English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

**MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-
PANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.**

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

Just landed ex 'John O'Gaunt'

110 Cases Pilkington's English Glass,
assorted sizes: Sheet, Rolled Plate, and
Mechanical Embossed.

Also in stock, all Painters' requirements, and
a selection of Paperhangings unsurpassed
for Design, Colouring, and Moderate Prices.

DREW AND CO.,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE
PAINTERS.

ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES SHAND AND CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

209 HEREFORD STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

**SPRING BLOSSOM
OINTMENT.**

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
Auckland.



SEE
**THAT YOUR BOOTS
 ARE BRANDED ON THE HEEL**
STANDARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

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|--|--|--|--|---|
| <p>FIRST.
 Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p> | <p>SECOND.
 On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.</p> | <p>THIRD.
 Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shocs.</p> | <p>FOURTH.
 Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet, dry try this Brand.</p> | <p>FIFTH.
 The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|---|

Commercial.

For week ending October 26.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The Bank of England returns show the stock of gold coin and bullion to be £28,866,000; reserve, £20,632,000; proportion of reserve to liabilities 49 per cent; in circulation, £27,312,000; public deposits, £7,296,000; other deposits, £34,724,000; Government securities, £11,407,000; other securities, £27,773,000.

Three months' bills are discounted at 3 5-8 per cent.
 Consols, 108 15-16.
 Four per cent. New Zealand stock, 112½ (20s lower); 3½ do, 107; 3 do, 98½ (5s higher).

Wedne-day, October 26.

Mr. Harman Reeves, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:

BANKS.—National, Buyers, 2/6/6; Sellers, 2/7/0. New South Wales, B., 35/10/0; S., 36/0/0. Union of Australia, Ltd., B., 25/5/0; S., 26/0/0.

INSURANCE.—National, B., 15/0; S., 16/3. New Zealand, B., 3/7/0; S., 3/8/0. South British, B., 2/8/6; S., 2/9/0 (ex div). Standard, B., 12/9; S., 13/0.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/14/0; S., 4/15/0. Union Steam, B., 9/17/6; S., 10/0/0.

COAL.—Westport, B., 2/19/0; S., 3/1/0.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property Company (2/10/0), B., 6/0; S., 6/3. National Mortgage, B., 12/0; S., 13/0. Perpetual Trustees, B., 11/9; S., 12/3. Trustees and Executors, B., 112/6; S., 113/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Colonial Sugar R-fining Co. (£20), B., 31/10/0; S., 32/10/0. Kaiapoi Woollen Co., B., 6/4/0; S., 6/6/0. Milburn Lime and Cement, B., 200; S., 2/1/0; do, new issue, B., 1/1/6; S., 1/3/0. Mornington Tramway, B., 15/6; S., 16/0. Mosgiel Woollen, B., 4/7/6; S., 4/9/0. New Zealand Drug, B., 2/7/6; S., 2/8/3. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/14/0; S., 1/15/0. Otago Daily Times, B., 11/15/-; S., 11/17/6. Emu Bay Railway, B., 2/6; S., 3/6. New Zealand Asbestos Co., B., par; S., 3d prem. Wellington Woollen, B., 4/5/0; S., 4/8/0. Silverton Tram, B., 4/10/0; S., 4/12/6. New Zealand Refrigerating, B., 1/12/0; S., 1/13/0.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, B., 7/9; S., 8/3. Cumberland Extended, B., 2/6; S., 2/9. Dillon Extended, B., 2/0; S., 2/6. Keep-it-Dark, B., 15/0; S., 16/0. Alpine Extended, B., 6/3; S., 6/9. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 2/0; S., 2/9. Crescus (Paparaoa), B., 10/9; S., 11/3. Otago.—Alpha (vendors), B., 10/0; S., 11/6. Golden Site, B., 2/0; S., 2/6. Morning Star (A issue), B., 12/6; S., 13/6. Burnt Creek, B., 3/6; S., 4/0.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Belmont, par. Buller, B., 16/0; S., 17/0. Chatto Creek, 5/0 discount. Clyde, B., 50/0; S., 55/0. Dunedin, B., 10/0; S., 10/6. Empire, B., 25/0; S., 2/10/0. Enterprise, B., 3/0/0; S., 3/3/0. Enterprise Gully, par. Evan's Flat, B., 1/0/0; S., 1/1/0. Ettrick, B., 15/6; S., 16/6 (paid). Gold Creek, B., 13/6; S., 14/0. Golden Gate, B., 40/0; S., 41/0. Golden Beach, B., 16/6; S., 17/6 (prem). Golden Point, 2/3 prem. Tuapeka, B., 19/9; S., 20/0. Vincent, B., 0/9; S., 1/0 prem. Golden Run, B., 23/0; S., 24/0. Golden Terrace, B., 21/6; S., 22/6. Hartley and Riley, B., 5/0; S., 5/9 prem. Island Basin, B., 10/0; S., 10/6. Jutland Flat B., 6/3; S., 6/9 (cont.). Kyeburn, 2/6 disc. Lion Rock, B., 7/0; S., 9/0. Macraes Flat, 2/6 discount. Magnetic, B., 2/6; S., 3/0 prem. Matau, B., 5/0; S., 6/0 prem. Matakitaki, B., 5/0; S., 5/6. Mount Ida, par. Molyneux Hydraulic (B), B., 31/0; S., 32/0. Naseby, B., 31/0; S., 32/0. Nevis, B., 20/0; S., —. Ophir, B., —. Otago, B., 2/5/0; S., 2/6/0. Success, B., 2/10/0; S., 2/15/0. Upper Waipori, B., 2/9; S., 3/2. Waimumu, B., 6d prem. Sunlight, B., 2/0; S., 2/6 prem. Cromwell, B., 1/0; S., 1/3 prem.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.) B., 1/19/0; S., 2/1/0. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 6/3; S., 6/9. Deep Stream, B., 29/6; S., 30/6.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The entries for Saturday's sale were limited to about half-a-dozen medium draughts and 15 hacks and light harness horses. The draughts met with brisk demand at from £25 to £32 10s, and most of the light horses changed hands at from £4 to £13. Heavy cart g-lings continue very scarce, and first-class horses of this class can be readily sold at from £40 to £50. There is also a dearth of strong spring van and light harness horses, and we strongly recommend those having such for sale to take advantage of the good prices ruling at present by sending in to our sale at once any they have to dispose of. We quote: Superior draught geldings, young, £35 to £40; extra good, a few pounds more; superior young draught mares and fillies, £40 to £50; prize mares and fillies, £60 to £100; ordinary draught mares and geldings, £25 to £34; aged draught mares and geldings, £14 to £20; well-matched carriage pairs, £50 to £80; strong spring-cart horses (young), £16 to £25; ordinary hacks and light harness horses, £8 to £11 weedy and aged hacks, and harness horses, £2.

PRODUCE.

The English wheat market shows a general improvement, the Continental is a little better, and the American is tending upwards. Australian wheat: Ex store, 31s 6d; ex ship, 30s 9d. No Californian offering.

Fine Colonial oats, 29s.
 Sugar (steady); Java, 11s 10½d; German, 9s 7½d.
 Iron, 50s.

Butter—Australian choicest selling at 112s. Buyers consider this too dear, and unlikely to be maintained when the arrivals increase. Danish is unchanged.

London, October 23.

The hemp market is firm. Good New Zealand, £25 per ton.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co report as follows:—

OATS.—We offered a small catalogue of fair to good feed oats, which met with moderate competition. A slightly better demand is being experienced for good shipping lines, which are more readily placed at, for good feed, 2s to 2s 0½d; medium, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; inferior, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—Prime milling meets with more inquiry, but medium samples are neglected. We subnitted several lots of fowl wheat, which sold at 2s 10d to 3s per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES.—The market to-day was almost bare. We catalogued several lots of good Derwents, which met with spirited competition and realised the top price of the season. Best Derwents sold at £8 17s 6d to £9; a few tons of small Derwents at £6 7s 6d per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF.—Prime quality met a good demand, but medium and light lots were not in request. We sold best oaten sheaf at £3 10s to £3 12s 6d; medium to good, £3 to £3 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Messrs Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

WHEAT.—The market remains unaltered, there being very little business passing. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 3s 10d to 4s; medium, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; prime Tuscan, etc., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; fowl wheat, 2s 3d to 3s per bushel (sacks in).

OATS.—Market unchanged. Milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 0½d; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

BARLEY.—Market quiet. Prime malting, 4s 8d to 5s 1d; medium, 4s 3d to 4s 7d; feed and milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

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.

The Cycles we Sell

ARE UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Our Stock includes such well-known Makes as :

SWIFT, ARIEL, TRIUMPH, &c.

All fitted with Dunlop Tyres, and for value cannot be equalled. Each machine has special points to recommend it. Our position as Largest Cycle Dealers in New Zealand allows us to take very small profits. It's the quantity we buy and sell that does it.

OUR CUSTOMERS BENEFIT. BECOME A PURCHASER AND
YOU'LL REMAIN A CUSTOMER.

AUSTRAL CYCLE AGENCY, Ltd.

123 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

BUSINESS INTIMATION.

I desire to intimate that I have this day SOLD MY BUSINESS to MESSRS. WHITCOMBE & TOMBS (Ltd.), and I sell it for them a continuance of the business which has been accorded to me during the past twenty years.

All Accounts due to me may be paid to my successors, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

October 1, 1898.

With reference to the above notification, we desire to intimate that we shall shortly remove our Business from Princes street to Mr. Horsburgh's premises at 97 George street, where we hope to ret in the connection which has been so liberally accorded to us and our predecessor. It affords us pleasure in intimating that Mr. Horsburgh will, at an early date represent us in London.

WHITCOMBE & TOMBS (Limited),
97 George street, Dunedin.

BOOK BINDING

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

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

NEWS AGENT.

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

R. HULSEN,
OPTICIAN AND SCIENTIFIC
INSTRUMENT MAKER,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

Repairs of every kind of Mechanical Instruments carefully executed.

Glasses of every description made to order
Doctors' Prescriptions carefully attended to

R. HULSEN,
OPTICIAN & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKER,
MacLaggan Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1830. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

HOTELS FOR SALE

Country Hotel, near Wellington. Trade £100 weekly; nominal rental. Will be sold a great bargain.

Hotel, Wellington, First-class position. Doing a steady and profitable business.

Country hotel; price £850.
Country Hotel, with 420 acres of land Price £1,700.

Hotel, Wanganui district. Price £2,500; furniture at valuation.

Hotel, Marlborough district; Rent, £3 per week. Price £1000.

For further particulars apply to
DWAN BROS.,
WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

BURKE'S HOTEL,

Corner of
HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

JAMES MURPHY Proprietor.
Burke's is the premier commercial and family hotel in Christchurch. The Best Accommodation on the most reasonable terms. The general public invited. Special arrangements made with Theatrical Companies, Associations, and others, on application. Hot, cold, and shower baths. Billiard room, with two of the best tables. Wines, Ales, and Spirits of the very best. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
Telephone, 428.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED.

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

Steamers will be despatched as under :
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Mararoa	Tues., Nov. 1	4.30 p.m. D'din
Talune	Wed., Nov. 2	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Flora	Frid., Nov. 4	4 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Te Anau	Satur., Oct. 29	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Nov. 1	4.30 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Nov. 4	4 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Talune	Wed., Nov. 2	2.30 p.m. trn
Tarawera	Mon., Nov. 14	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., Nov. 1	5 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Tues., Nov. 15	3.30 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Waikare	Thurs., Nov. 3	3.35 p.m. trn
Monowai	Mon., Nov. 14	3 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON.

Cargo only.

Kini †	Frid., Nov. 4	5 p.m. D'din
Taupo *	Thurs., Nov. 10	5 p.m. D'din

* Via New Plymouth and Greymouth.

† Calls Nelson if required.

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

Herald	Wed., Nov. 2	5 p.m. D'din
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TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Tavinui	Wed., Nov. 16	From Auckland
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FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Upolu	Wed., Nov. 2	From Auckland
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TAHITI and RARATONGA—

Ovalau (1229)	Tues., Nov. 22	From Auckland
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MR. FRANK ARMSTRONG

DENTIST,

Has returned from England and America,
and may be

CONSULTED from 10 to 5 daily

At the ROOMS,

COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
PRINCES STREET.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR "JIM" KELLEHER wishes to intimate that he has TAKEN OVER the RAILWAY HOTEL, Lawrence, and will be pleased to see his old friends.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE SPECIALTY.

Excellent Beds and good Stable
Accommodation.

CHAFF—There has been a large quantity coming forward during the week and prices show no improvement. Prime oaten sheaf, L3 12s 6d; medium to good, L3 to L3 10s per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—The market is very bare of supplies and prices have again advanced considerably. Best Berwents, L8 to 9 per ton (bags in).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Quiet demand; feed, 1s 10d to 2s 1d; milling, 2s 3d to 2s 4d. Fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s; milling, 3s 9d to 4s. Chaff, L3 to L3 10s, fair supply. Rye-grass and clover hay, L3 15s to L4. Straw, pressed 25s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes: advanced, L9. Flour: Roller, L11 to L11 10s. Oatmeal: L12 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Eggs, 8d. Bran, L3. Pollard, L4. Onions, L14 per ton; Frisco, L17. Scarce.

For the six months ending September 30 the export of butter from the colony amounted to L73,747, cheese L48,095, beef L56,018, mutton L441,892, lamb L234,979. In every instance there is a great falling-off compared with the same period last year.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

The Bradford wool market is improving. Rabbits are dull at 8d to 9d.

London, October 23.

Frozen Mutton: Cross-bred wethers or maiden ewes—Canterbury, 3d; Dunedin and Southland, 3d; North Island, 3d. Lamb is not quoted. River Plate cross-bred (or merino wethers)—Heavy, 2d; light, 2d.

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

RABBITSKINS—Competition remains brisk and prices are very firm. Quotations: Prime winter greys, does, 19d to 19d; bucks, 16d to 17d; mixed, 17d to 18d; blacks, 15d to 16d; medium greys (mixed), 14d to 16d; autumns, 10d to 13d; summers, 5d to 9d; suckers and half-grown, 1d to 5d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—We offered a good catalogue on Tuesday when the demand was keen and prices were fully equal to late quotations.

HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 3d to 4d; medium, 2d to 3d; light and inferior, 1d to 2d per lb.

TALLOW—Market firm. Prime rendered mutton, 14s to 16s; medium, 12s to 13s 6d; inferior, 9s to 11s 6d; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per cwt.

Messrs. Edward Thomas and Co. report as follows:—

RABBITSKINS—Continue firm, and competition was especially brisk for the better classes on Monday last, with the result that on these grades the market was slightly higher. The following prices were paid: Selected does, 19d to 19d was offered; prime winters, up to 18d; second, 14d to 16d; outgoing, 11d to 13d; springs, 9d to 11d; autumns, 8d to 10d; summers, 4d to 7d, small and damaged, 1d to 2d.

SHEEPSKINS have advanced. Clean butchered merino, up to 5d; half-bred, 4d to 5d; crossbreds, 4d to 4d. Good shipping skins are the most in demand, fallen and damaged pelts being somewhat uncertain in price.

HAIR—Clean mixed, 12d to 13d; curled, 3d to 4d.

HIDES—Fair prices continue, heavy sound ox being most in demand; cow also find ready buyers at a steady price. Calfskins also wanted.

GOATSKINS—We have a slight inquiry for these.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

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

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—103 yarded. Competition was keen, and showed an advance on last week's rates. Prime bullocks, L9 15s to L12 2s 6d; medium, L7 15s to L9 10s; light, L6 10s to L7 10s. Cows, best, L6 5s to L8; medium, L5 to L6.

SHEEP—2763 yarded. Prices showed a slight advance on last week's quotations. Prime crossbred wethers up to 16s 6d; medium, 13s to 14s 6d; light, 10s to 12s 6d; a few extra quality up to 19s.

EWES—Best, 12s 6d to 14s 3d; medium, 11s to 12s; others, 9s to 10s 6d.

LAMBS—113 penned. All selling well up to 14s 9d.

PIGS—60 forward. The demand was very keen, prices being in favour of vendors. Suckers, 12s 6d to 15s; slips, 15s 6d to 19s 6d; stores, 22s to 27s; porkers, 30s to 38s; baconers, 42s to 54s.

We beg to draw the attention of the public to the advertisement in another column of Burke's Hotel, Christchurch. This noted caravansarai is under the proprietorship of Mr. James Murphy, who has made of Burke's a most desirable hotel to stop at.—*

The absolutely painless dentistry performed by the London Dental Institute is advertised elsewhere in our columns. Those of our readers who require treatment in this direction would do well to note the very reasonable charges of the Institute.—*

The 'Royal Enfield' bicycles, particulars of which appear elsewhere in our columns, are said by the manufacturer, Mr. W. A. Scott, to be 'made like a gun.' Judging from the number of them seen about town they appear to 'go off.'—*

NAUTICAL FESTIVAL, DUNEDIN.

ONE of the largest attendances yet seen at the Agricultural Hall assembled there last evening, on the occasion of the opening of the Nautical Festival by his Worship the Mayor, E. B. Cargill, Esq. His Lordship the Bishop and the clergy were also in attendance. The object of the festival is to liquidate the debt on St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin.

The Festival will continue for ten days, and on each evening of the season will be reproduced the programme submitted on the opening night, so that those who were unable to be present last night will have other opportunities of witnessing this, one of the most unique and pleasing entertainments that has ever been witnessed in Dunedin. Whilst the programme will be repeated each evening, the fact must not be lost sight of that the fair, or bazaar portion, of the Festival will also be in evidence. This consists of a number of kiosk-like stalls filled with articles useful and ornamental. The lady-attendants are attractively dressed to represent the nautical elements of various nations. The stalls themselves are draped and decorated to convey the idea of the nation each represents. They are as follow:—

The 'Fram' stall is in charge of Mrs. Mee and Mrs. Petre, assisted by Misses Hegarty, Dunne, A. Gaffney, Pearson, K. Hegarty, McDermid, Clancey, Gaffney, Keogh, Mrs. Mooney, Messrs F. W. Petre, Carolin, C. Petre (colours, white and silver).

'La Picardy' stall is named after the historical fishing boat of Boulogne, which distinguished itself during the English and French war at the beginning of the century by taking a party of French engineers to survey the coast of England when Napoleon I. was preparing his fleet of invasion at Boulogne. It is in charge of Mesdames Kilmartin and McCormack, assisted by Misses Webb, McCormack, Griffiths, Francois, Bolton, Flynn, Kilmartin, Fearon, McCormack, Messrs Ford, Bush, J. O'Connor, A. Connor (colours, red and blue; characters, French fisher-girls).

The 'Carrack' stall is in charge of Mesdames Casey and McLean, assisted by Misses Heffernan, McCurdy, White, Carter, Perkins, Sheehan, M. Sheehan, Rattigan, McLean, O'Connor, Messrs J. McCurdy, H. Kane, Britten (colours, sea-green and white).

The 'St. Pierre' stall is under the care of Mesdames D. W. Woods and Murray, assisted by Mesdames Wilson and W. Woods, Misses Poppelwell, Woods (2), Columb (2), Cantwell, McLaughlan, O'Connell, Morkane, Johnston, Messrs F. Woods, R. Ferguson, S. Miscal, Wilkinson.

The 'Loch Lomond' stall is managed by Mrs. Shields and Miss R. Blaney, assisted by Misses Taylor, Mee, Smith, Pearson, Kennedy, Hannigan, Chapman, A. Connor, Murray, D. Connys, M. Blaney, K. Moloney, Messrs. W. A. Shields, J. J. Connor, jun., L. Pavletich (costume, Scotch fishwife; colours, red and white).

The 'Pinta' stall is superintended by Miss Staunton, assisted by Misses Faulkner (2), Nelly Smith, Piggott, Jones, Power, N. Kenny, Hannan, Mrs. Sandys, Misses M. Hannan, Rodgers, Gaffey, Critchley, Messrs. Murphy, Millea, Stokes (costume, Spanish; colours, red, yellow, and black).

The lobby stand is under the responsibility of Mrs. A. Cohen, Misses Pearson, Crawford, M. O'Connor, and M. Lobb. The sale of buttonholes is conducted in a most enticing manner by Misses Martin (2), Purton, and McCallion.

There are numerous side-shows which afford additional outlets for the superfluous silver of visitors. Among these are Messrs. Kennedy and McCormack's cyclorama. A graphophone is in the care of Mr. L. Pavletich. There are many other attractions also to please the visitors' fancy, and to lure the chinking coins from their pockets.

THE PROGRAMME.

which is attractive to the last degree, is made up chiefly of terpsichorean exercises of a very pleasing nature. It opens with a 'Melody from the waves,' the effect of which is greatly enhanced by Miss R. Blaney, whose rich voice lent a charm to the rhythmical movements of the performers and made this feature of the programme really, as described, the 'poetry of motion.' A very enjoyable *dance brillante* followed, executed by 24 gentlemen and 24 lads. Next came a 'Pyramid of fans,' by 100 ladies. This was a particularly fine spectacular display. The minuet, 'L'Alliance,' which followed, was, as described in the programme, a 'study of grace,' and was greeted with rounds of applause. The grand Triumphant March which concluded the first part of the bill was a masterpiece of spectacular display. The bewildering gyrations of the performers, combined with the rich blending of the colours of their costumes made a delightful spectacle. A vessel, 'rawn by a pair of very fine gray horses and containing three ladies in allegorical attitude and drapery, which brought up the rear of the procession, made a splendid picture.

The second part opened with a waltz movement by 50 little girls. The final grouping of the little performers in this was very taking. After that the two little Misses Bland danced a gavotte with quite a professional verve and 'go.' This was followed by a polka executed in a playful and engaging manner by a number of little girls. Then the Misses Bland again appeared, this time in a skipping-rope dance, which was received by the audience with long and well-merited applause. A galop brought the second part of the programme to a close.

Signor Borzoni, who has designed all these marches and dances, and who has coached the performers, is to be congratulated on the highly creditable manner in which the various items were gone through. The energetic secretary, Mr. Marlow, is also deserving of a word of special praise for the manner in which he carries out his most arduous duties. As far as indications go the Nautical Festival ought to be a big success. The committee have certainly left nothing undone to deserve it.

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V.



R.

CROWN LANDS SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sections in the unmentioned towns will be submitted to Public Auction at the places and hours herein specified:—

Sections in Naseby and Komako Towns will be offered for sale at the Court-House, Naseby, on Friday, the 26th day of October, 1898, at 11 a.m.

Sections in Arrowtown and Arrowtown Extension will be offered for sale at the Court-House, Arrowtown, on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1898, at noon.

Sections in Waiholo, Hyde, and Reidston will be offered for sale at the Crown Lands Office, Dunedin, on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1898, at 11 a.m.

Sale plans giving full particulars will shortly be printed, and will then be exhibited at the various Post Offices, Railway Stations, etc.

Full information can be obtained at this office.

J. P. MAITLAND,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office, Dunedin,
26th September, 1898.

[ESTABLISHED 1877.]

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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.

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A lengthy list of persons who returned blocks was handed in to us at the last moment, and is unavoidably held over to the next issue.

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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

THE WAR CLOUD.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN wrote to QUINCY in 1773: 'There never was a good war nor a bad peace.' One is not bound to accept this saying of the great master of proverbs any more than he is to subscribe to old SAM BUTLER's dictum, that 'an unjust peace is to be preferred before a just war.' Both statements require a little paring and trimming and shaping. But underneath them, nevertheless, lies the broad general truth that national, like domestic, peace is worth heavy sacrifices. NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, the hardest-headed fighting man of modern times, declared peace to be 'the first of necessities, the first of glories.' The Spanish-American war-cloud has scarcely burst and dissipated when another looms up vast in the horizon. France and England are at logger-heads over a miserable set of mud-huts—collectively known as Fashoda—that are washed by the upper reaches of the Nile in the wild heart of Africa. The French want Fashoda because it is on the Nile. The British want it also because it is on the Nile. They likewise want it for the reason that they wish to keep the French off the Nile. The incidents leading to the present crisis form a study in the philosophy of crowds. An epitome of the events of the past few days will show how the war-feeling steals over a nation as the mental drunkenness of rising anger creeps over the individual.

On October 19 the cables speak of a Fashoda 'incident' only. The Russian Minister, Count MURAVIEFF, is acting the peacemaker. The following day there is 'unrest in France.' Warships are being made ready in hot haste at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon; and Sir M. HICKS-BEACH declares that France desires a quarrel. Next day, October 21: 'War Rumours.' The Exchange and the Marine Insurance Companies respond to the pressure of the war-cloud that is coming up. A battery of Egyptian artillery is packed off to Fashoda. October 22: The great Russian organ, the *Novoe Vremya*, declares that Russia will support the French claims to the mud-wall huts in the Upper Soudan. Events then begin to march at the double. Twenty-four hours later there is 'a crisis of the gravest character.' There is a feverish hum of preparation in the British naval dockyards and arsenals, and 'public excitement in both countries is intense.' On the following day the Russian Press again back up the French claim, and—worse still—the French Government issue a Yellow Book, which is regarded as an ultimatum. The English newspapers threaten, and the American newspapers sympathise, and there is a sharp exchange of diplomatic 'courtesies' between the Premier and BARON DE COURCEL. Such is, briefly, the story of the war-scare as told by the cables. Mutual recriminations of pressmen and politicians keep the war-kettle boiling briskly. Mutual war-preparations oftentimes precipitate a struggle that might otherwise be averted by the slower methods of patience and diplomacy. There is no disguising the fact that the situation is a serious one. A war with France single-handed would probably begin and end as a brief naval struggle. With Russia as France's ally, complications could not fail to arise in Europe and the East, of which neither the diplomatic or military mind, much less the lay mind, could at the present juncture form an accurate idea. But if a war unhappily breaks out—which God forbid—it is likely to be a war of giants, however brief.

"A Call to Supper" is quickly responded to where McKenzie's unblended HONDAI TEA is the beverage served—not mixed for profit at your expense, but packed in Ceylon, Sold by Carolin, Stafford Street, and all up-to-date stores.

For close on eight and a half centuries Briton and Frank have had a bountiful experience of hacking at each others' throats, interspersed with rare instances of fighting side by side against a common foe. The old rivalry between John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme is neither dead nor buried. It arose as far back as 1066 out of the long-drawn feuds between France and Normandy. Briton and Frank hewed at each other from 1119 to 1128. The following century witnessed the wars between PHILIP the Fair and the interdicted King JOHN of the Magna Charta. The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries witnessed, the one the beginning, the other the close of that long-drawn and bitter struggle between France and England which lasted for over a hundred years (1338-1453); was marked by the picturesque battles of Crécy, Poitiers, Agincourt, and the wondrous exploits of the Maid of Orleans; resulted in the loss of all England's possessions in France, with the solitary exception of Calais; and, says Green, 'drained the strength and corrupted the temper of the English people.' The sixteenth century was marked by (among others) the struggle in which Calais—the chief jewel of the realm, as Queen MARY called it—was lost to England in 1558, after more than two hundred years of uneasy possession. In the seventeenth century, England sent a disastrous expedition to aid the Rochelle Protestant insurgents against the French Government. The wars of the Grand Alliance saw France and England again on opposite sides during the early part of the next century, from 1754 to 1763, in a struggle which was closely connected with the Seven Years' War; and later on in the revolution out of which the United States arose free and independent. The close of the last century witnessed (in 1793) the beginning of that long and eventful struggle which ended on the field of Waterloo in 1815—the last, we fervently hope, that it will be the historian's duty to record between France and England.

* * *

The tradition of eight centuries of strife has been happily broken here and there, although at rare intervals, by friendly alliances against a common foe. The Crusades saw Frank and Briton fighting gallantly side by side to rescue the Holy Places from the hands of the Saracen. Under the Quadruple Alliance (1718-1720), England and France fought side by side with Austria and the Netherlands against Spain. The war lost Sicily and Sardinia to Spain, placed a royal crown on the head of the Duke of Sardinia, whose descendant, Humbert, now occupies the shaky throne of a nominally 'united' Italy. In 1827, Britain and France were once more leagued together, and, with Russia, annihilated the Turkish-Egyptian fleet at Navarino, and aided in giving the Greeks their liberty. The Crimean War saw British and French soldiers once more brothers-in-arms against Russia. A Franco-Russian offensive and defensive alliance against England has long been the dream of French politicians. Recent events have brought the danger measurably near. What a comment on the Czar's disarmament proposals, to which both Great Britain and France have given such a cordial adherence!

D U N E D I N .

An account of the opening of the Nautical Festival appears elsewhere in this issue. Father Coffey requests holders of blocks to forward them to him with remittances as early as possible as the art union drawing takes place on the last day of the festival.

The Otago Institute is longing to possess the Te Anau *Notornis*. Dr. Young, of Invercargill, made the Institute a glittering offer to sell them the bird for £250. After a lengthy discussion the Institute resolved to thank Dr. Young for his munificent liberality, but that, though the members were feverishly anxious to own a *Notornis*, they did not feel justified in spending so much money on one bird. One member suggested that, as the one now on the market was a young female bird, it was reasonable to suppose that there were more specimens to be had—in which case the market would be easier!

ABOUT 2 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out at the Crawford street end of the premises of Messrs Reid and Gray. A very strong wind was blowing at the time, which quickly spread the flames to other parts of the building, with the result that the large three-storey building, forming part of the establishment, was completely destroyed. The loss to Messrs Reid and Gray must be heavy. Apart from the actual loss by temporary suspension of business, it is estimated that the damage done amounts to about £10,000. The scene of the fire presents a wrecked appearance. Nothing is left standing except the walls, the space in between being piled up with reapers and binders, wood-cutting and boring

machinery, bicycles, and other machines and implements fused and twisted out of all recognition. In addition to this wreck there are several tons of binder twine and canvas utterly unfit for future use. Business is proceeding as usual.

NEW ZEALAND : GENERAL.

PRESS Association in session at Nelson during week.

A WOMEN'S branch of the New Zealand Natives' Association has been formed in Auckland.

A PROPOSAL is on foot to establish a mill for the manufacture of paper at Riverhead, Auckland.

SIR JAMES HECTOR states that there are indications that the coming summer in New Zealand will be a very dry season.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of a parcel of stamps from Miss Flo. Drum, of Greymouth, for Father Kreymsborg's Mission.

A SERIOUS fire occurred at J. Wilson and Co.'s cement works, Wentworth, Auckland, on Sunday last. The fire was discovered early in the morning in the engine house. The works were covered by insurance to the extent of £600.

ON a voyage of 149 days from New York to Auckland, the barque Nellie Brett was held up by a Spanish cruiser, but as the barque was flying the British flag the Spaniard allowed her to proceed unmolested.

INSPECTOR PENDEE, of Wellington, was the subject of some eulogistic remarks from Sir Robert Stout the other day. Sir Robert said that the Inspector was 'fair, upright, and most devoted to his duty.' This from our Wellington correspondent.

THE Auckland Industrial Exhibition to be opened, early in December bids fair to a pronounced success; Attention has been given to bicyclists for whom a track has been specially laid down. The musical arrangements of the Exhibition are in a forward state and will undoubtedly be a most attractive feature of the exhibition.

OUR Wellington correspondent states that Mr. Foley, for a number of years on duty in the Wellington Police Court, has been promoted to the position of Clerk of the Court at Gore. Before leaving Wellington he was the recipient of several mementoes of the esteem in which he had been held in that city.

A police raid was made in Dunedin on Friday last on persons suspected of carrying on business in contravention of the Gaming and Lotteries Act. Several arrests were made of alleged 'tote' promoters and their assistants. The charges have not yet been heard.

A LARGE number of returned Klondyke miners are passengers by the Miowera. Dr. Hosking, a well-known Masterton medico, who paid a visit to the field, says that, with the exception of the very rich deposits of three streams flowing into the Yukon, there is no gold in the district. Moral: New Zealand miners, stay at home!

THE Clerk of Writs has definitely fixed the date of the Tuapeka poll for November 2. Mr. Henry Symes, proprietor of the *Alexandra Herald*, will contest the seat in the Liberal and Mining interests, and Mr. Robert Gilkison, of Clyde, proprietor of the *Dunstan Times*, is definitely out as an independent Liberal. The Liberal party at Lawrence, however, have selected Mr. J. Sim.

THE Federal Rifle Meeting is being continued at Sydney. Although the New Zealand representatives are winning a few minor prizes, so far, no event of importance has fallen to their lot. Probably the excessive heat lately prevailing in Sydney has much to do with their non-success. In the Federal match, won by Queensland, our representatives were not numerically strong enough to compete.

LOUIS CHEMIS, who it will be remembered was found guilty in the Kaiwarra murder case, committed suicide at Wellington on Saturday. The headless body was found by some children in the scrub near Mount Victoria signal station. It is not known how the unfortunate man committed the deed, but it is surmised by the Wellington press that he placed a dynamite cartridge in his mouth and exploded it by means of a lighted fuse. The head was shattered into fragments.

A SORT of equine 'Jack the Ripper' has been operating in Christchurch. His particular branch of villainy consists in shooting and stabbing the most valuable horses he can gain access to. It appears that every season, for the past three years, these depredations have been committed, and altogether no less than 21 horses have fallen victims. The perpetrator must be largely endowed with the cunning of his species, for a standing reward of £500 for his capture has, so far, failed to locate the miscreant.

MR. WILLIAM FOUHY, of Roxburgh, sends us the following clipping from the *Cork Weekly Herald* of August 20th last. It may be found of interest to any friends of the deceased who may still be in Christchurch:—On Friday, the 1st day of July, 1898, a Mr. William Fouhy died at Moree, New South Wales. He was a large selector at Munger, and was aged between 35 and 38 years; height, 5ft 9in or 5ft 10in, of dark complexion, powerful build, weight 12st to 13st; rather good looking and very shrewd and intelligent. He had been residing in the colony for the past eight years, and a few years ago lived at Christchurch, in New Zealand. Deceased was unmarried, and had no relations in the colony. He always stated he had friends or relations at or near Charleville, Co. Cork, Ireland. He died possessed of property worth at least £3000. Further information and particulars as to property may be had on application to Mr. Patrick Ryan, solicitor, Charleville, Co. Cork.

“ DEAR ME ! I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? “ Call at the next Store you pass, They All Keep it.”

We learn from our Christchurch correspondent that a letter has been received by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais from Father Richards, one of the two young priests whose services have been secured by Bishop Grimes for the diocese of Christchurch. Father Richards has been spending a few days with relatives in Sydney, and is expected in Christchurch by the next steamer. Father Richards makes no mention of the Belgian priest, Father Derby, who, it is understood, will accompany Bishop Grimes on his return to Christchurch.

We hear that the Anglican Synod at Auckland set up a committee to communicate with the representatives of other dioceses in New Zealand, and of other religious bodies, with the view of ascertaining whether it be possible to agree upon what amendments of the Education Act should be asked for so as to secure to the children of the public schools adequate opportunities of acquiring Bible knowledge. The Primate remarked that, if no other good resolution arose from the action taken, it would be the means of bringing the Synod into contact with other Christian bodies. The Dunedin Anglican Synod, sitting this week, has adopted the same attitude as that of Wellington on the question of religion in the school.

INTERCOLONIAL.

A SCHEME is said to be on foot to federate all the butter factories in Victoria.

After the protracted drought and unseasonably hot weather in New South Wales, rain has fallen in many parts of that Colony, and was gladly welcomed.

The new large concrete reservoir in Centennial Park, Sydney, has been completed at a cost of £52,000. It will hold 18,000,000 gallons, and it is said to be the largest in the southern colonies.

Messrs Hart, Morehead, and Webster, ex-directors of the Queensland National Bank, are being prosecuted, in Brisbane, on a charge of issuing false balance-sheets and trafficking in shares.

His Eminence the Cardinal opened and blessed the new church and presbytery at Annandale, Sydney, on Sunday, 16th October at 3 p.m. Annandale is a new parish, the Rev. Father Rohan has been in charge only a few months, yet a beautiful church and presbytery have been erected and fitted up on a delightful site. Many distinguished visitors were in attendance at the ceremony.

At a meeting of the Catholic Church Committee, held at Geraldton recently (says the *W. A. Record*), it was decided to make arrangements for giving a fitting reception to the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, on his arrival. To this end it was resolved that a subscription list be opened and circulated, and that a suitable address be prepared for presentation to his Lordship.

His Lordship Dr. Gallagher has been visiting Wagga, Albury, and Corowa. At each of these centres he was welcomed with great ceremony and was presented with the customary addresses. At Wagga, his Lordship delivered a most eloquent address on the Church in America and Australia, touching on the question of 'When Australia has Australian priests and Australian bishops.' At Albury Dr. Gallagher administered Confirmation, and at Corowa he delivered a most interesting lecture on Columbus.

In the Legislative Council at Adelaide it was stated that Earl Kilmorey had written letters marked 'private and confidential' to various members of that Chamber, in which he threatened that unless the Council removed from the Standing Orders the alleged aspersions on his character in connection with the outer harbour scheme he would say things in self-defence which might lead to disagreeable results. The Council subsequently granted the Earl's petition to be heard at the bar of the House, when he made a lengthy statement, and asked that the report of the Standing Orders Committee be amended so as not to reflect on his conduct, or that his parliamentary agent should give an explanation of the matters which had led up to the report. The debate was adjourned to allow of the report being reconsidered.

Mr. S. McCaughey, the Riverina squatter, who is said to own more sheep than any other man in the world, is (says the *Catholic Press*) a North of Ireland man. When he first came to Australia he was possessed of sufficient money to buy 1,000 sheep. He now owns seven or eight of the largest stations in the south-west, and his wool-clip alone brings him in £80,000. Mr. McCaughey, who is 50 years of age, is unmarried, although his residence at Coonong is a perfect palace. Speaking one day to a lady visitor, who was admiring the beauties of the surrounding country which was then in the throes of a drought, he said, 'Coonong only lacks one thing!' The lady looked puzzled and tried to be wise as to the one thing lacking. After a moment or two's pause she said, 'What is that, Mr. McCaughey? I suppose it's water?' He smiled as he corrected her by saying 'that it was a wife.' The party had a great laugh at the blushing lady's expense.

At St. Thomas' Church, Lewisham, recently, (says the *Catholic Press*), a Month's Mind—an Office and Requiem Mass—was held for the late Father Long. There was a large congregation. The Very Rev. Dr. Carroll, V.G., presided. Father M'Donnell, Windsor, was the celebrant of the Mass, with Father O'Callaghan deacon and Father O'Driscoll sub-deacon. Dr. O'Haran was master of ceremonies. The chanters were Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien and Father Fleming. Among the priests present in the sanctuary were the Very Rev. Dean Slattery, Very Rev. P. Slattery, O.F.M., Father Joyce, O.F.M., Fathers Vinpert, Grogan and Coleman, of the Passionist Order, Dr. Gsell, M.S.H., Father Analole, M.S.H., Father Gartlan, S.J., Father Hegarty, C.M., Father Quinn, C.M., Fathers D. O'Reilly, O'Regan, Collins, M'Intyre, Rohan, Kenny, Oregan, Corbett, Moynagh, Barlow, Donnelly, M'Dermott, M'Namara, Phelan, and Macarthur, of Melbourne.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

On October 21, a great number of people attended at St. Patrick's school, Palmerston North, to witness the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's certificate to Master F. Callanan. Master Callanan is only ten years old, but he showed such conspicuous pluck in saving life in the Tukituki River, Waipukerau, as to merit this singular honour. A fine entertainment was given in the young hero's honour. The great attraction was the poem *Enoch Arden*, illustrated by splendid limelight views which were thrown upon the screen by Father Patterson. Songs were contributed by the Misses Rush, Hickey and Brophy and Messrs. Gamble ('The village blacksmith,' illustrated with limelight effects), Hitchings, Dallow, Fabling, W. Brophy, a duet by Miss Hickey and Mr. Dallow, and a recitation by Mr. J. Rogers. The presentation of the Royal Humane Society's certificate to Master Callanan was made by his Worship the Mayor at the close of complimentary speech.

On October 9, the Forty Hours' Adoration took place in St. Patrick's Church, Palmerston North. There were very many communicants, and, on the whole, it was most successful. The Very Rev. Father Grogan, of Napier, preached on Monday evening a fine discourse on the Blessed Eucharist. The processions on Sunday and Tuesday were very well carried out, and the forty hours ended on Tuesday morning with Solemn High Mass. The Very Rev. Father Grogan was celebrant; Father Patterson, deacon; and Father McGrath, sub-deacon. Mr. Adams took the soprano solos in Farmer's Mass. Mr. William Gamble was conductor and Mr. Percy Tombs organist. Many non-Catholics attended the function of the Forty Hours' Adoration.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN AFRICA.

THE British claim to the territory surrounding Fashoda was defined in 1890, when Great Britain notified the Nile Valley to be within the British sphere of influence. Germany was persuaded to recognise this by receiving Heligoland, she agreeing to abandon some slight claims in South Uganda and Zanzibar. France made no protest at this juncture, but remained passive. Captains Lèotard and Marchand worked together, with varying success, last year with a view to an advance into the Nile Valley. Steel sectional gunboats were sent on under Lieutenant Lige, and 2,500 rifles were distributed among friendly natives. Towards the close of the year Captain Marchand struck the Nile at Bor below the area leased to the Belgians in 1894 for the life of King Leopold, by agreement with Lord Salisbury. The French compelled the Belgians to renounce the larger portion of the lease. Captain Marchand succeeded in launching the sectional gunboats and made his way to Fashoda.

Egypt, under British tutelage (says the *Otago Daily Times*), claims that her sphere of influence extends up to the divide between the Nile and the Congo basins, but the boundary line of the Egyptian possessions, as laid down by Sir Samuel Baker, extended up to Lake Albert Edward on the equator, and included a considerable area on the Congo basin. From Lake Albert to Lado is 190 miles. Thence to Fashoda is 350, and from the latter place to Khartoum is 390 miles. By river, of course, the distance is much greater. From Khartoum steamers go up to Regaf, 300 miles by water, then navigation is stopped by the rapids. From Lado to Fashoda is a marshy and unhealthy district, but thence down to Khartoum it is much healthier. Since the end of 1897 the British protectorate of Uganda has been extended to Lake Albert.

The Hondai Lanka Tea, concerning which an advertisement appears in another column, is strongly recommended by judges of the 'cup that cheers.'—*.*

Messrs. Dwan Bros., hotel brokers, Willis street, Wellington report having sold Mr. James McDuff's interest in the Railway hotel, Waitotara, to Mrs. J. Harle, formerly of that district; Mr. W. Tucker's interest in the Queen's hotel, Lambton Quay, Wellington, to Mr. A. Greenwood, formerly of the Prince of Wales hotel, Wellington; Captain Morgan's interest in the Wereroa hotel, Levin, to Mr. Charles Williams, late of Reefton; also Mr. T. Reseigh's interest in the Princess hotel, Molesworth street, Wellington, to Mr. Thomas Taylor, late of Ashurst.—*.*

Mr. W. A. Shields, general agent for New Zealand of the well-known Massey-Harris bicycles, sends us the following copy of a type-written letter from one of his up-country agents:—Dear sir yours too hand of June 4 the bysyciels arrive mr lauglan is down in that section now and will attendy tootath sail i trust of the wheal and make more goosals i am having fair luck selling but at presant i am out o lugk i am about loosing my horsea is avery fine one and will bee a big lose i expect too loose him this is my first letter on a tipe ritter You wont expect to much first i trust i feel it will save you menyas a pusled ours studdy i oftent was proud ithadent read my one ritting you never sent the catalougs for the whealsas stated please send me lset of bysycile balls the screw that connects thepump and ruber to gether on the first pump this is a screw on both ends this will compleat the pump.—*.*

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

What the Cables Say.

THE WAR CLOUD.

CAIRO, October 21.—A battery of Egyptian artillery is being sent to Fashoda.

Paris, October 22.—Major Marchand's report makes no reference to Lord Kitchener. It states that on August 20 supplies were abundant. M. Baratier sailed for Paris by the same steamer on which Lord Kitchener is travelling. The English Press considers the whole affair as a trick to gain time.

St. Petersburg, October 22.—The *Noroe Vremya* states that Sir M. Hicks-Beach has failed to remember that Russia has firmly resolved to support France in her claims in view of the solidarity of their interests in the Upper Soudan.

London, October 23.—The warships at Portsmouth are coaling and completing their crews. Naval officers on leave have been warned to be in readiness to rejoin their ships.

London, October 23.—Lord Rosebery at Perth: The peace-at-any-price policy invited encroachment and resulted in war. Dealing with Fashoda he added that it was untrue that France protested at the time of Sir Edward Grey's warning in 1895 that the French advance upon Fashoda would be regarded as an unfriendly act. A *Times* cable states that Major Marchand's despatch just published causes the worst impression. It is recognised in England that the crisis is undoubtedly of the gravest character. The immediate mobilisation of the navy is an imminent possibility as a response to the French war preparations. Assurances are given that the Imperial Government are quite ready, and fully realise the seriousness of the situation. Public excitement in both countries is intense. A meeting of the British Cabinet is convened for this week.

London, October 24.—A Yellow Book on Fashoda has been issued in France. It is regarded as an ultimatum. M. De Courcel, late French Minister at St. James', says Great Britain has no authority on the Upper Nile, as the suzerain was the Sultan of Turkey.

October 25th.—The English Press state that the Yellow Book increases the gravity of the situation, and makes threats regarding Major Marchand's removal unless the French give an early and clear reply. Lord Salisbury is consulting his colleagues on the situation. He says that the French must withdraw to the watershed line of Bahr-el-Ghazal. M. De Courcel says such a delimitation is physically difficult, and that it was necessary for the French to have an outlet from the French Congo to the Bahr-el-Ghazal Valley. The delimitation should be between Lake Tchad and the Nile.

St. Petersburg, October 25.—The Russian Press urge that France is entitled to an outlet on the Nile.

NEW ZEALAND.

The war-scare has had its echo in New Zealand. Leave of absence has been withdrawn from naval and military men. The forts about Wellington are manned, though rumour says ammunition is scarce. A large gun is being placed in position to command the wharves and harbour, and arrangements have been made for placing mines for harbour defence.

Power will intoxicate the best hearts as wine the strongest heads. No man is wise enough nor good enough to be trusted with unlimited power.

Mr. E. W. Dunne, Catholic bookseller, of 81 George street, Dunedin, has a new advertisement in this issue wherein he calls attention to a shipment of ten cases of goods which he has just received. The goods are of the usual first-class order for which Mr. Dunne's establishment has long been noted.—*.*

We beg to draw the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs. Hooper and Co., furniture manufacturers, Octagon, Dunedin, which appears elsewhere in our columns. Messrs. Hooper and Co. have gained an enviable reputation for the high art upholstery turned out from their factory, and for the ordinary, everyday articles of household furniture the firm occupies a foremost place in the trade.—*.*

The English one hour track record has been raised by A. A. Chase, who, paced by the crack Dunlop teams, succeeded in riding 33 miles 712 yards in 60 min. on the Crystal Palace track, London. This ride is nearly a mile better than the previous English record, held by J. W. Stocks; but it is not equal to Elke's American ride, when he covered the remarkable distance of 34 miles 1223 yards in the hour.—*.*

IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Divorce Bill having passed both Houses has been reserved for the Royal assent.

The Railway Authorisation Bill has been introduced and read the first time.

The Loan Bill has passed the Lower House.

The Notornis before the House. The Hon. J. McKenzie is said to be favourable to its purchase by the Government.

On the motion of the Right Hon. the Premier some forty Bills were expunged from the Order Paper.

The Pharmacy Bill and the Juries Act Amendment Bill were ordered to be committed.

We referred last week to the disfavour shown by the Council to the Wages Protection Bill. This took tangible shape in the amended form in which it was afterwards returned to the Lower House. The House of Representatives have, however, refused to sanction the amendments made by the Council.

The waste lands committee reported on the petition alleging maladministration of the land department in Kaikoura district, and found that there was no foundation for the allegations.

Captain Russell has been asking the Minister for Mines what qualifications and experiences are deemed essential in persons holding the office of assistant inspector of mines.

Indications are not wanting of the retirement from Cabinet rank at an early date of the Hon. J. McKenzie.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday the Master and Apprentice Bill passed its second reading stage by a majority of one vote. The Land and Income Tax Bill was passed.

O B I T U A R Y.

MISS MILLIE SULLIVAN.

THE funeral of Miss Millie Sullivan, daughter of a most respected resident of Timaru, Mr. John Sullivan, took place on Saturday last. The deceased girl was a pupil of the Sacred Heart parish school, and a large number of her school-mates attended, marching in procession at the funeral. Being the only daughter in a family of six, her decease was much regretted. She was a great favourite amongst her schoolmates. Her illness was comparatively very short, and her demise came as a surprise to all. Father McDonald, who officiated at the grave, addressed some very appropriate remarks to the children on the death of their late companion.—R.I.P.

MR. M. FLANNERY.

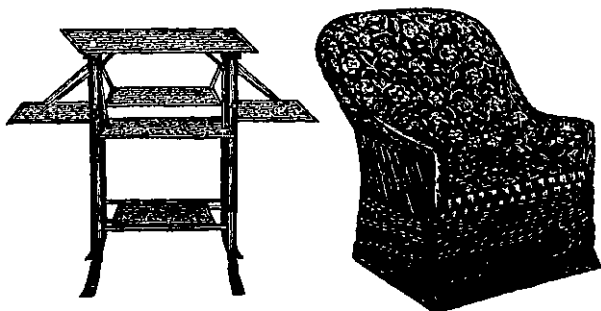
We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. M. Flannery, which took place recently at his home in Derrycallaghan (Ireland). Deceased, who was much respected, was 86 years old. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for him in Moneygall by Rev. J. Toohey, P.P., Rev. M. M. Cormack, C.C., and Rev. B. Donovan, C.C. Mr. Flannery was father of Miss Flannery, Timaru, and of Mrs. J. Golding of the same town.—R.I.P.

A NOTED PRIEST-SCIENTIST.

A PORTRAIT of this remarkable priest appears in a recent number of the *Sketch*. His brother monks of Buckfast Abbey (England) call him 'our Edison.' The extraordinary inventive genius of Father Denys, especially in an electrical groove, is the subject of a most interesting article in the *Sketch*, which says that the Rev. Father was educated at Arcueil, near Paris, and, very early in life showed a distinct fondness for mechanics and especially for studies in electricity. In 1881 he took the vows of the Benedictine Order, and soon after invented an automatic signalling apparatus which was adopted by the French Government. This mechanism gives warning of the approach of a train to any station, by sounding a loud gong, long before the train arrives.

Since he has been at Buckfast, Father Denys has fitted the Abbey with a chime of tubular bells, rung by electric power. The music of these bells is described by the *Sketch* as far surpassing in sweetness the ordinary chimes. The Rev. Father has also invented an electric clock which not only winds itself automatically, but acts as a distributor of 'the time of day' to other clocks or time dials of any size, which, deriving their information from a common source, never contradict each other. Father Denys is said to be now turning his attention in the direction of motor cars.

But the genius of Father Denys is not confined to electricity. He is known as Dr. Denys by the villagers around the Abbey, as his surgical and medicinal skill have often and readily been at the service of the poor. He is also extremely popular at Dartmoor prison, where he occasionally acts as Catholic Chaplain.



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and honourable Company.

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Suites of rooms for families. Terms strictly moderate.

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.

A Night Porter in attendance.

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

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

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

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

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 57, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the London Streets.

TERMINUS HOTEL,
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This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The Hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired.

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(Late of Dunedin) Proprietor.

MR. WALSH takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has purchased the above well-known hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating and he can now offer first-class accommodation to travellers and boarders. Only the very best brands of wines, spirits and beer supplied. Anglers will find good sport in the neighbourhood as the rivers are well stocked with trout. Good Stabling.

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WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

We invite all who enjoy A Good Glass of Beer to ask for
'STAPLES' BEST,

Or Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts.

And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that **STAPLES AND CO.** have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

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CORDIAL AND AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS,

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ALL SUPPLIES OF BEST QUALITY.

Hams and Bacon a Speciality.
Small Goods warranted the Finest.

The Storyteller.

THE DEVOTIONS OF DARIUS.

(By R. H. KANE in the *Church Progress*.)

"I DO not believe it is possible for us to be as devout as they were in those olden days, nor to endure the persecutions and tortures that some of them had to suffer," declared Maud, looking up from the book in which she had been so deeply interested.

"Why not?" I asked.

"Why not! Why, Nora! how can you ask such a question? Could you endure such suffering?"

"Perhaps not," I answered. "But because I might not be able to stand the test is that proof that it cannot be done in these modern days? There may have been those in your early days who would be as weak as we, if they had been called upon to suffer."

"But I do not believe there are any who could do as those early Christians did. Just think of their hiding away in the Catacombs of the cities; of hearing Mass in out-of-the-way places, knowing that the dagger or the spear of the soldier, the rack and the wheel, or the stake and faggots, awaited them if detected. Just think of beautiful maidens thrust into the den of gaunt, half-starved lions and never for a moment wavering from the faith. Nora we never could do it," and Maud covered her eyes with her hands to shut out the horrible pictures that her imagination conjured.

I studied her in thoughtful silence for a few moments. "Maud," said I, "I am convinced that there are being performed for the love of Him who gave His life that weak mortals like you and me might enjoy the glories of Heaven, acts just as noble, just as heroic, just as self-sacrificing in these degenerate days of ours as ever the early Christians knew. You must remember those early Christians lived in an age schooled to war, hardships, and cruelty, while in our modern times we are reared too delicately. Persecution finds a much tenderer plant upon which to exercise its power in these days than in the days of the ancients."

"And for the reasons stated by you we cannot produce such heroism," triumphantly declared my sister.

"But, my dear Maud, you have forgotten or you have missed the stories of modern heroism of which these days are filled.

"Have you never read of the heroism of Father Damien, who left all the pleasure of modern civilisation and the many comforts that his ability could secure to him, and went away to spend his life ministering to the outcast lepers of Molokai? he himself, laying down his life a sacrifice to the loathsome disease? Or the noble Sisters who left their homes and friends and all that life held dear to assist him? Or of Brother Joseph, young, talented, wealthy, a convert to our religion, who first took his life in his hands to minister to the wants of yellow fever patients of the South, and who, when his services were no longer needed there, took up that greater sacrifice where the heroic Damien had laid it down? Maud, I fear you do not pay sufficient attention to the 'poor weak mortals' of to-day. You look beyond the centuries for your heroes and heroines. And now, Maud, let me tell you a story of a hero whom I myself have known.

"In the early seventies, as you have learned, shortly after John and I were married, we concluded that we would seek our fortune upon the broad prairies of the West; and, without going into details, I will say that we lost no time in taking up our abode in that fabled land. You may be sure that settlers were at that time few in the region where we settled.

"We were eight miles from town, and that the merest frontier village. You could travel for miles and miles and except along the creeks you would not see a human habitation—all was boundless, billowy prairie. There was no Catholic church in the town, and the priest visited us at irregular periods of about once a month. The half dozen Catholic families met to worship in the living-room of one of the local merchants.

"It was no slight task to keep informed of the coming of the priest, and many a time when we had gone fasting for Communion we were disappointed by his failure to appear. Many times when he had come, I am sorry to say, the cold winter blizzards kept us at home. John did not think it possible for him to brave the storm, and I must confess that I did not urge him very strongly on those occasions.

"Upon our first attendance at Mass we observed a fine looking man of about thirty-five, who took his place as closely as possible to the altar; who always remained kneeling while others sat down, received Communion, and, as soon as Mass was finished, mounted his horse and galloped swiftly over the plains. On every recurring Mass day we saw this handsome man in his accustomed place at the altar, always assuming the same devout positions, always receiving Communion, and always hurrying home immediately after Mass. We wondered very much whom he could be, and, after we became acquainted with our co-religionists, made some inquiries.

"We were told that his name was Darius Martin (which struck me as being somewhat out of the order of Catholic names); that he lived twelve miles away on the Hackberry, and was supposed to be a prosperous bachelor ranchman. We were given the further information that he never missed Mass. Rain or shine, hot or cold, when the hot south winds drove the sand in cutting drifts and withered the grass and parched the corn, or when the blizzard raged and roared, he was to be seen at his accustomed place, always receiving Communion, and hurrying away as we had seen him. Many times, 'twas said, he had been disappointed by the non-arrival of the priest; but it never affected his coming, and on those occasions he paid his contribution, which was always generous. It was rumoured that he had an invalid relative who was a great care to him, but this was scoffed at by others.

"One day in the early springtime, after we had been almost a year on the prairie, John and I concluded we would take a trip in a northwesterly direction, a section of the country we had not visited, and learn what new wonders the country possessed. A low range of hills reared their misty summits in the distance. We might find some curiosities there.

"So we hitched up our spirited ponies and dashed away over the plains. We had no road to guide us or fence to bar our progress. Now and then we would come to a cabin or dugout of a homesteader and his patch of breaking; these of course we would have to pass around, an object of curiosity to the settler's family.

"Fully twenty miles were travelled before we came to the hills. At their base grazed a considerable herd of cattle cared for by one lone herder whose pony pricked up his ears at our approach.

"Whose place is this?" asked John of the cowboy.

"Darius Martin's," was the answer.

"We were surprised at the information, but were pleased to learn that we were so near the home of one of our own communicants. We accordingly asked the way to the house and were directed to a clump of trees that grew in a gulch of the hills. Thither we drove. When we arrived at the grove we saw that it sheltered a low rambling house of apparently much room, while extensive out-buildings and corrals clustered back against the hill.

"A man was engaged in some work beside the house as we approached, and upon looking up we saw our fellow-worshipper. He dropped his tools and came towards us, evidently recognising us, a faint smile upon his handsome face.

"He invited us to alight and put up our team, as dinner was about ready. While feeling somewhat embarrassed at the thought of intruding, we were nevertheless hungry and tired and accepted the invitation.

"Mr. Martin ushered me into a small sitting-room while he and John went to put up the team. I was astonished at the contents of the apartment. An organ stood in one corner, a large and well filled book-case in the other. Numerous articles of furniture of peculiar but artistic design were arranged in the most appropriate positions.

"A neat and substantial carpet covered the floor, while the walls and ceiling were artistically but chastely papered. What surprised me much was an invalid chair standing almost in the middle of the room. I had not yet seen an invalid who could be the owner, and had my doubts that the cook who was preparing the savory meal could be such.

"But the most remarkable of all were the pictures which adorned the walls. They were for the most part representations of episodes in the life of the Saviour. There was one of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph journeying to Bethlehem. There was another of the finding of Jesus in the temple; one of the Good Samaritan; another of the woman touching the hem of Christ's garment; a beautiful one of Christ in the Garden; also Raising the Young Woman to Life; The Laying of Christ in the Tomb; The Resurrection, and a magnificent Crucifixion. There were others, which I do not now recall, all of which were conducive to a life of piety and self-abnegation.

"By the time I had finished my inventory of the surroundings Mr. Martin and John returned to the house. "I hope you have been able to entertain yourself in our absence," said Mr. Martin in a cheerful tone.

"I have been interested in your pictures," I said.

"Yes?" in an inquiring tone as he gazed meditatively around upon them.

"Just then I heard a faint call from an adjoining room. Our host excused himself and retired to the other apartment. He soon returned and informed us that his mother wished to be brought out.

"Is she sick?" I solicitously inquired.

"An invalid," he answered as he proceeded to wheel the chair into the other room. Soon he re-appeared wheeling the chair, which contained a frail, snowy-haired woman, upon whose face the most excruciating pains had left an indelible impress. While there were faint traces of former beauty, her features bore marks of impatience.

"Mr. Martin introduced his mother, and she in turn acknowledged our salute with a faint smile and inclination of the head. She informed us that she had been a helpless paralytic for the past ten years. She had met with an accident—a severe fall—which injured her spine and caused complete paralysis of the lower portions of the body. She had never since been able to help herself, and changed her positions only with the help of her noble son. The physicians in her eastern home had advised them to come to the West, where the clear, light atmosphere, the dry climate and change of scene might in time restore her.

"The change had benefitted her health, she said, but she was satisfied that never again would she be able to walk, or be anything but a burden to those around her.

"Every day I pray that I may die and lay my poor broken body down to rest for all time." And the poor creature broke into sobs. "But," she continued after she had calmed herself, "Darius tells me I should not feel this way; that God will call me in His own good time."

"My son is a Catholic and he believes that we should never grumble but should offer up all our sufferings to God, and our reward will be all the greater. Poor Darius! If God has any special rewards they should be for such as he. Day and night, for the past ten years, he has been a faithful attendant upon his poor cripple of a mother."

"There, there, dear mother, do not speak of it. You know that I am only too happy to know that I am spared to be of service to you. I have been helpless in my time and more of a burden than you have been to me."

"Oh, Darius!" the old lady cried, "I have deprived you of every pleasure in life; of companions, a family, society, travel, everything that is dear to the heart of youth."

"Now, mother, let's not say any more about it. God will repay me—and does—a thousand-fold for all I have sacrificed."

"By this time dinner was announced and we were invited to the table. Darius moved his mother's chair close to his own and, after he had invoked a blessing and served his guests, proceeded to feed her as he would a child.

"I was anxious to learn how he had become a Catholic while his mother remained outside the Church.

"Those are fine pictures you have," said I, by way of introducing the subject.

"Yes," spoke up his mother, "they are my son's especial pride. After his conversion he began to collect them. He is very enthusiastic in his religion. He never misses Mass if he is within riding distance of it. Of course I cannot understand it, not being a Catholic, but for love of him and appreciation of what he has done for me I never interfere."

"It is always interesting to know how a conversion to Catholicity is brought about," I said, "and for that reason I am curious to know what caused yours, Mr. Martin."

"He answered my look of inquiry with a smile.

"It is something I never care to talk about," he said, "but since you have asked me I shall tell you in as few words as possible."

"We lived in a pretentious eastern town; I had been raised without thought of labour or of the hereafter; I was gay to recklessness; my companions were the fast young men of the town; I loafed by day and revelled by night. One night during the small hours I was aroused from my orgies by the information that my home was burned and my widowed mother injured. I hurried to the scene of disaster. My mother had been moved to the hospital. I hurried there but was not permitted to see her. I remained until the middle of the next day, when I was permitted to enter. Then I learned the full extent of my mother's injuries, and that if she recovered it would be only to remain a helpless invalid during the rest of her life.

"After several weeks of suffering she was removed to a new home that the insurance money had provided for us. We had paid nurses to wait on her, but none seemed to satisfy her. I acted quite decently during the greater part of this time, and remained away from my old haunts and companions. At last the old passion returned. I sneaked out one night determined to go down and see what the boys were doing. There was a tugging, however, at my conscience strings. I moved slowly with bowed head trying to resist the voice that was calling.

"All at once the sound of a bell startled me. It was the bell of old St. Stephen's church that I had passed so many times in mockery. I looked up and found myself at its very portals. The bell seemed to be calling me especially. I could not resist. I entered and dropped unobserved into a seat. The grand organ was pealing forth and the choir was singing a beautiful hymn. The occasion was a mission. A pale, white-haired priest glided out of the sacristy and knelt before the altar. The choir ceased and the priest offered up a short but beautiful prayer, after which he arose and proceeded to address the congregation. His subject was "The duties which children owe to their parents." Never as long as I live do I expect to hear anything as sweetly eloquent as that sermon. He spoke of Christ's love and obedience for His Mother, and of the self-sacrificing devotion of all good mothers for their children.

"But not to weary you, I will say that before he was one-half through I was a changed man. I had sought the peace which the world could not give and found it only within the walls of this sacred edifice. At the close of the services I returned to the bedside of my mother. I attended the church every evening during the mission and every day I visited the priest who made such an impression upon me, with the result that I took up a course of study that ended in my complete conversion."

"And ever since he has been the constant companion of his helpless mother," she said.

"And the measure of my happiness would be filled if I could but bring her to my way of thinking;" and he looked at her with wistful, longing eyes.

"The old lady simply shook her head."

"But what became of them?" asked Maud when she thought I was too long silent.

"The struggle continued for five more long, weary years, and then his mother died. But not until she had embraced the faith, thanks be to God!

"He took her body back to their Eastern home for burial. During his absence we left the Kansas prairies. I never heard what became of him since; but I am sure that only good could come to him.

"Do you not think, Maud, that his was as great heroism and self-sacrifice as that of any of your olden times?" I asked.

"Greater," was my sister's only answer.

We live and move and have our being in the midst of a civilisation which is the legitimate offspring of the Catholic religion. The blessings resulting from our Christian civilisation are poured out so regularly and so abundantly on the intellectual, moral, and social world, like the sunlight and the air of Heaven and the fruits of the earth, that they have ceased to excite any surprise except to those who visit lands where the religion of Christ is little known.

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.—* *

THE FEATHERSTONE ESCAPE.

INTERVIEW WITH THE HEROINE.

A PRESS representative recently had a most interesting interview with a charming young lady who is now known as the heroine of the Featherstone escape. Featherstone is a town in North Island, New Zealand, and the lady in question is Miss Petrea Peterson. The full particulars of her marvellous escape are best given in her own vivacious words: "I am nineteen years of age," she said, "and ever since I was fifteen I have been suffering more or less. Palpitation of the heart was my principal trouble, and this was induced by anæmia, or poorness of the blood. When, for instance, I ran upstairs my heart used to thump most frightfully against my sides, and so bad was it that on these occasions I was unable to talk for some time afterwards. This was naturally a source of great anxiety to my family and friends. Night after night I tossed, weary and worn-out, on my bed, trying vainly to sleep. At times, too, I had fearful attacks of cramp in my legs, and so great was the agony that frequently it caused me to scream out in very desperation, to the despair of those around. I was always in a weak, low state, and, of course, never felt fit for my work. My legs, too, would at times swell up to a considerable extent, and this naturally



HER HEART PALPITATED.

occasioned myself and my mother great suspense. Thus as I grew older I became worse and worse and worse, being subject also to periods of giddiness which many a time caused me to almost fall down. I tried plenty of medicines and I had several doctors, one after the other, but they gave me no relief. I also consulted three doctors regarding an affliction of the eye from which I suffered. Having almost given up my case as hopeless, I one day noticed an advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the *Evening Post*. Gathering hope from this, in June, 1897, I commenced taking your pills strictly according to directions. After the third dose, to my surprise, I found a change for the better. I continued with them until I, bit by bit, improved so much that four months ago I left them off altogether. I have taken a total of nine boxes, and am now in every way in the most perfect condition. Insomnia, weakness, giddiness, heart-palpitation, cramps, and swellings in the legs have disappeared, and the affection in my eye has also ceased. As there has been no recurrence of these ailments at all during the past four months, it is evident that my cure is a permanent one. My mother thinks the world of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she has tried several boxes herself. I am awfully thankful to them, and I have recommended them to all my friends. Four of them speak exactly as I do of the pills, and cannot praise them too highly. You may make whatever use you like of this testimony."

What stronger testimony could we show? Thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world have been cured of measles, influenza, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, severe biliousness, liver and kidney troubles, anæmia, nervous prostration, indigestion, jaundice, sleeplessness, pleurisy, lumbago, eczema, skin troubles, pimples, St. Vitus' dance, vital ailments, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, debility, etc., etc., by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sold by chemists and storekeepers, and by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Wellington, New Zealand. Price—six boxes, sixteen and sixpence; one box, three shillings. This includes postage. See that the full name—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—is printed in red on the white outside wrapper.

Be sure you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which have performed the thousands of wonderful cures as advertised. * *

Honour is unstable and seldom the same, for she feeds upon opinion and is as fickle as her food. She builds a lofty structure on the sandy foundation of the esteem of those who are of all beings the most subject to change. But virtue is uniform and fixed because she looks for approbation only from Him Who is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

Worrying is one of the greatest drawbacks to happiness. Most of it can be avoided if we only determine not to let trifles annoy us, for the largest amount of worrying is caused by the smallest trifles.

No improvement that takes place in either sex can possibly be confined to itself. Each is a universal mirror to each, and the respective refinement of the one will always be in reciprocal proportion to the polish of the other.

Mrs. Spender: "What will you do when you have no little wifely to look after your clothes?" Her Husband: "Have money to buy new ones."

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MANUFACTURER OF

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

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Per S.S. "Otarama."

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This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling

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

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

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

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

BIG FEET

AND little feet have, from time immemorial been subject to those painful excrescences commonly called Corns. Now, a new born babe has no Corns on its feet, but nearly everyone else has, and there is no excuse for them for the remedy is at hand. CALLOSINE removes the hardest or softest corn in a few applications. You can have a bottle sent, post free, for a shilling by sending to the inventor,

THOMAS JOHNSTONE,

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PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

Porter meets every Steamer on arrival at the Wharf.

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Leave this Hotel for Dunedin Thrice Weekly First-class Stabling. Horses and Buggies for Hire, and ready at a moment's notice Drivers provided. Specials to Mount Cook.

Reasonable Arrangements can be made for the Accommodation of Families, as well as for Accommodation during the Winter Season

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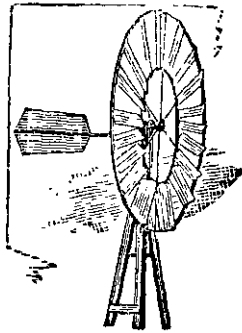
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TERMS MODERATE.

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

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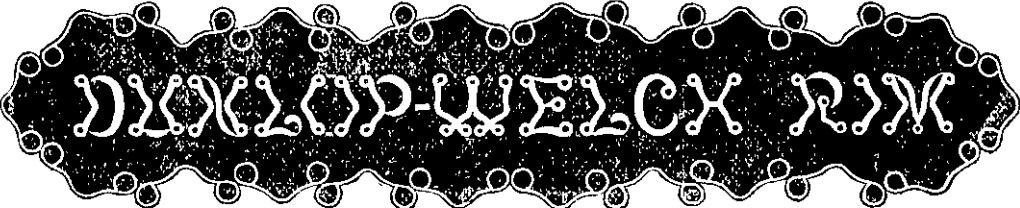
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The Catholic World.

AMERICA.—A New College.—In accordance with many requests, the Jesuit Fathers have decided to open in the city of Toledo, O., shortly, an institution for higher learning. A suitable property has been secured. The institution will open with an academic course, preparatory to a collegiate course. The following cordial letter from the Bishop of Cleveland will be read with interest:—"It was at our solicitation that the Jesuit Fathers determined to inaugurate a Catholic College for the higher education of the youth of Toledo. From our own experience we can testify to the worth and excellence of their course of studies. It has the testimony of the last 300 years in its favour. We hope that the clergy and laity of the city of Toledo will appreciate the college which will open September next, and will give their hearty encouragement to make it a success. May God bless the work and may it be ever *Ad majorem Dei Gloriam*—the motto of the Society—"For the greater glory of God," and for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Catholics of Toledo."

The Alliance.—Archbishop Gross, of Portland, Oregon, gives an opinion of the proposed Anglo-American alliance, less unfavourable than any yet pronounced by a prelate in the United States:—"I have no English blood in my veins, for on my father's side I am of Alsatian descent, on my mother's side Irish descent; but from the standpoint of an American gentleman and a Catholic prelate I would, were alliance to become a necessity, prefer one with England, for the English fleet combined with ours could whip the combined navies in the world. England could, as Disraeli told the famous Berlin Conference, easily place a million or more of well-drilled and well-equipped troops from India and elsewhere into the field. As a Catholic prelate, I know that there are no Governments on earth that so persecuted the Catholic churches as Russia, France, and Italy. Whereas, whatever England's courses have been in the past, at present nowhere is the Catholic Church more free than in all the British Empire."

AUSTRALIA.—The Cardinal's Generosity.—A Mudgee (N.S.W.) paper says:—"The R.C. congregation being unable to pay the interest due on the church building and land of Sutherland, Cardinal Moran paid off the entire debt. Bully for his Eminence!"

ENGLAND.—Cassell's 'History of Protestantism.'—The London *Tablet* of recent date says that at the close of the Catholic Conference lately the Bishop of Nottingham proposed that: "The Catholic Conference assembled at Nottingham desires to protest against the advertisement of Messrs. Cassell's *History of Protestantism*, as opposed to recognised facts and as a direct insult to the Catholics of Great Britain." The Bishop of Southwark, in seconding, said it seemed to him that the advertisement was a direct insult to every one of them, and it was well they should not allow it to pass unnoticed. The statement protested against runs as follows: "With the dawn of the Reformation Great Britain commenced that splendid career of which her people are justly proud. She owes her greatness to the vivifying effects produced by that change, and her present position to freedom from superstition and the blighting effects of Romanism."

GERMANY.—The House of Hohenlohe.—Brother Constantine, O.S.B., formerly Prince Philip Hohenlohe, nephew of the Chancellor of the German Empire, took his simple vows as a religious on the last Sunday in August at the Benedictine Monastery of Seckau. Before the Pontifical High Mass the ceremony of the change of dress took place. A large number of relations and friends assisted at the profession, among them the young novice's mother, Princess Marie Hohenlohe, and his brothers.

HOLLAND.—The Queen.—The Pope has sent the Queen of Holland an autograph letter of congratulation and a present of a magnificent mosaic table.

ITALY.—Suppression of Catholic Societies.—The *Osservatore Romano* of August 27, publishes a list of the Catholic societies dissolved between the beginning of May and the middle of June, furnished to it by a Milanese correspondent, who has gone through the statistics with the utmost care, and vouches for the substantial accuracy of the results:—

Regional Committees	...	...	4
Diocesan Committees	...	...	70
Parochial Committees	...	...	2600

Young Men's Societies	...	...	600
University Circles	...	...	5
Circles of Catholic Youth	...	...	20
Catholic Associations	...	...	300

Several co-operative societies and associations for mutual assistance of a purely economic-social character have also been suppressed (says the *Tablet*), merely because they were Catholic, but of these the numbers have not been ascertained. The wholesale character of the action of the Government may be judged from the estimate of 3600 societies dissolved in little more than a month, while not one has been subjected to legal prosecution, and not one of their members has been found guilty of the subversive aims of which the Catholic associations were accused as the sole pretext of their arbitrary dissolution.

SCANDINAVIA.—A Notable Convert.—A considerable sensation has been caused by the conversion to the Catholic faith of the well-known Swedish writer, Helene Nyblom. The gifted authoress has published an article entitled 'The Church which I sought and found,' explaining the motives of her conversion, and this article has been translated into French. The still more celebrated writer, George Brandes, has taken up the cause of his fair colleague in the Danish Press, and though himself supposed to be entirely a 'secularist,' takes occasion to emphasize the manifold advantages of Catholicity in comparison with Lutheranism.

SOUDAN.—A Zealous Chaplain.—The *St. James' Gazette*, writing of Father Brindle, an army chaplain, who has been through many campaigns, says:—"When lately stationed at Darmali camp with the 1st Brigade, he happened to hear that a private of his flock in the Northumberland Fusiliers in 2nd Brigade, stationed at Atbara, where there was no priest, was lying dangerously ill, and he afterwards died. Father Brindle walked the ten miles to Atbara in the early morning of Sunday, administered the last Sacraments to the man, and returned to Darmali it time to celebrate Mass to the troops there, thus accomplishing a record Sunday's duty." We learn since that the Queen has approved the grant of a good service pension to Father Brindle. It is many years since such a reward was conferred upon a chaplain, but, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, perhaps few have ever been more worthily bestowed upon either combatant or non-combatant officer. He obtained his first appointment to the Chaplains' Department in January, 1874, and was with the Egyptian expeditionary force in 1882, for which he has the medal and Khedive's bronze star. In 1884 he was present at the battles of Teb and Tamai, and received the clasps for those battles. He was mentioned in despatches for his zeal and devotion to the men and promoted chaplain to the forces, second class. The Khedive also conferred upon him the Order of the Osmanieh, fourth class. He was with the Nile Expedition of 1884-5 as senior chaplain to the field force. He was again mentioned in despatches, received the 'Nile' clasp, and promoted chaplain to the forces, first class. In 1885-6 he was with the frontier field force, and was present at the action at Giniss, and again mentioned in despatches. In 1896 he was with General Kitchener's expedition to Dongola, and, being again mentioned in despatches, received the medal and clasp and the Order of the Medjidie, third class. He is still serving in the Sudan with the Khartoum Expedition, and has already been mentioned in the Atbara despatches.

GENERAL.

The appointment of a royal prince to a bishopric is a rare event in the dynastic history of Europe, but this has just been the case with Prince Max of Saxony, who has been appointed Bishop of Kulm.

Archbishop Menini, O.S.F.C., Vicar-Apostolic of Sofia and Philippopolis, who, says the *Colombo Catholic Messenger*, has hitherto resided regularly in the latter city, is now building an episcopal residence close by the Catholic church in the Bulgarian capital. In future, he will spend half the year in one see, and half in the other. The new Bishop's residence is, to a large extent, due to the generosity of Father John Dvorak, a distinguished ecclesiastical writer, who formerly was a missionary at Sofia, and now lives in Hungary. The Austrian Emperor has also contributed several thousand florins, and the Catholic ladies of Sofia are doing their best to furnish the house in a worthy manner. The church has also received several valuable gifts during the past few weeks. The Vicariate embraces nearly half Bulgaria, and the whole of Eastern Roumelia. At present the Vicariate contains 14,850 Catholics of the Latin rite, and is in a gratifying condition.

In writing to the *Times* the Earl of Portsmouth, a Protestant, treats as follows of the Papacy as an institution:—"The strength of

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the Roman Church is the Papacy, a final authority, the sublimity of human wisdom and ecclesiastical statecraft. The weakness of the English Church is not antipathy from without; but the attempt on the part of many, very good, but not very clever, men to be a Pope into themselves and their congregations. It is 'a sign of the times' to note that even staunch Protestants, like the Earl of Portsmouth, are beginning to look upon the Papacy no longer contemptuously, but as an outcome of sublime worldly wisdom.'

LOURDES AND ITS MARVELS.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.

'SOME Famous French Shrines' is the subject of a letter from a correspondent of *The Times*, published in its issue of September 3. The description of Lourdes (says the *Tablet*) is graphic, and free from obtrusive prejudice, though not written from the Catholic point of view. At the recent National Pilgrimage, the writer tells us, the procession of the 325 *miraculés* come to return thanks for previous cures, held the place of honour. 'Each was escorted by five relations or friends, and the whole 2,000 singing *Laudate pueri Dominum*, as they marched, made a spectacle perhaps unique in the history of devotion. No such event was previously on record even in the marvellous record of Lourdes.' These cures, he is careful to state, though certified by the doctors as inexplicable on natural grounds, are classed in strict ecclesiastical parlance not as miracles, but as extraordinary graces, of which more than 300 are recorded in the religious journals every year. On the occasion here referred to, more than twenty of the sick rose after the Benediction and proclaimed their cure. The case of a blind man, whose sight, destroyed as the result of an injury from nitric acid, was restored at the grotto after fourteen years, is cited as one of the most striking cures during the National Pilgrimage of August, 1897.

A non-Catholic writer in the *Spectator* gives the following appreciative account of a visit to Lourdes:—

It is a very beautiful and a very gracious place. I have no cause to plead, either of creed or of medicine. Only to record the fact that a visit to Lourdes during a pilgrimage is something so singular in its nature as to impress our 'curious hearts' as nothing else in this world can, and to leave us pondering as deeply as Hamlet himself on the more things in heaven and earth than any philosophy has yet been found to dream of. Nothing that the miracle plays and mysteries can show can be so vivid and so mystical as this. We came upon the place this year on our return from a winter spent in Spain, which the present writer attempted to describe in this journal but a few weeks since. In the passing of a train we were plunged from wars and rumours of wars, and the wild contrast of beggary and bull-fights, into what I may venture to call pure Bible Land. It was the pool of Bethesda over again. A large pilgrimage from Belgium arrived upon the same day as ourselves, biding their time for the waters of the healing well. Against the fairy background of the Pyrenean hills sloping upwards from the mountain stream which runs through the quaint old village, and brawls under the windows of the inns, an easy ascent leads through a new and cultivated garden up to the steps of the grand cathedral which surmounts the grotto of the Virgin, where the story runs that she appeared to Bernadette. All round and about the place are striking new hotels, which might be the sign of a new-fashioned and fashionable health resort but for the character of the guests, and the absence of all the usual tokens of pleasure. No man or woman at Lourdes remarks upon another's dress, or wears a dress upon which a remark could be made. The business of the place is prayer. By the side of the hotels are mighty hospitals, all built out of the funds which the rush of pilgrims brings, and admirably tended. Bands of delicately nurtured women and men officiate as nurses for the sick, bound by a temporary vow. On every form of stretcher and of couch they carry down their poor patients to the healing waters, in all the stages of suffering, of patience, and of pain. And as they go they chant in rhythmic time the Latin responses of the Litanies, which are celebrated all day long and well into the night, both in the church above and in the grot below. By hundreds and hundreds the visitors are all kneeling or standing round, with heads bare and in the deepest reverence, joining in the prayers or listening to the short and loving addresses of the officiating priests, with no sign of intermission or of weariness. And from time to time all are drinking of the spring, or dipping their cups into the water to touch the afflicted part of the body, for which they hope so much. Very pathetic were many of the pictures that we saw.

A CURE.

One poor old man brought down his son, who looked as old as he, and looked with blind eyes upon the spring. 'Can you see now, my boy?' said he. 'I'm afraid not, father; I'm afraid not.' On the other side an excited group was forming round a quiet little nun, who, after paying a few visits to the well, suddenly threw her crutches away, and walked. A young priest who was with her turned very pale as he went with her to the medical office, where she was submitted to a strict examination as to her antecedents and place of birth, the length and nature of her illness, and everything else that might disprove a fraud. The doctors at Lourdes are very strict, and not given to sentiment. But the least sentimental amongst them finds argument sometimes at fault. It was, of course, the theory of Dr. Charcot, who examined so closely into the question and laid the foundation of Zola's view, that no limit has been discovered to the power of the human will, and to the effect of faith upon the course of healing. But on my return home, on board the ship which brought us from Bordeaux, I met with a pleasant and quiet Anglo-Indian doctor, some time retired, old and matter-of-fact of

manner, who was very full of the subject when once I opened it. Lourdes had been a favourite study and a common haunt of his; and he professed himself entirely unable to account for many of the cases for which the evidence was clearly too strong, in any known or reasonable way. A French friend of his, he told me, suffered from an affection of the eyes for which he had consulted oculists. They had all agreed that it was a well-known organ affection for which there was no remedy, and that blindness must certainly result from it. The Englishman from his own experience, could only confirm the sentence, but moved by his friend's deep distress, he merely said to him, 'Try Lourdes.' 'But I have no faith in these things,' was the reply. 'No more have I,' said the doctor. 'My faith is entirely suspended; but there are qualities in the Lourdes cases which I do not understand, not to be accounted for by any explanation within our present knowledge.' The Frenchman tried the waters. He went alone, not as a member of any of the pilgrimages. And after a few visits to the well the cloud passed suddenly from his sight, and he was cured. The affection did not recur. The Englishman examined his eyes, and found all traces of the malady gone. I tell the story as it was told to me, but the character of my informant left me no room to doubt its absolute truth. The strangest part of the story was that, while thousands of the faithful appeal in vain, this was no case of faith-healing, but healing against the reverse of faith. 'All I know is,' said the doctor, 'that in this especial case anything like hysterical action was, and must have been conspicuously absent. But I can gather for myself no certain conclusion, except the strengthening of my belief in agencies as yet quite unknown. There may be qualities in the water which cannot be analysed.' 'But that,' I said, 'scarcely removes the wonder. It only shifts the ground. Why should the water which sprang from the earth after the reported 'vision' act in this strange, capricious way? It is the faith of others, not the patient's own, which is supposed to work these sudden cures from time to time, for purposes and meanings which are dark to us. Now, as of old, the 'one is taken and the other left,' as if above and outside the ruthless and unrelenting forces of Nature, there were some Power at work which can, and does, set those forces aside for the hour, and lend a world of meaning to the Story of the Valley of Ajalon.' But it never did, and probably never will, give any reason why, search and dive into the endless riddle as we may. These cures of Lourdes, for merely to deny them is really idle, may be no more miraculous in the stricter sense, if all were known, than the cable or the telephone. They may be merely the application of an unknown law. Then why the caprice of them? It looks, at all events, more like the setting of known laws aside, and it is there at present that the riddle of the healing lies. As to the mere question of the water, it is, I believe, true that the springs of Wildbad in the Black Forest, which bubble up about you as you lie upon a bed of firm white sand, have equally escaped the result of analysis.

ALONE AMONG THE SIGHTS OF THE WORLD.

I hardly purposed to tell my little story when I set forth upon this letter, but it is too interesting and too characteristic to omit. I was glad, however, that I heard it after my visit instead of before, as I was able to look at Lourdes without any prejudice the one way or the other, and to regard it simply in its singular Biblical beauty. From that standpoint it stands alone among the sights of the world. There are, of course, the usual and inevitable signs of vulgarising. Something like a trade is already driven in relics, and at times the sellers rather tiresomely beset you. And the pickpocket is busy at the most crowded season, so I am told. But these drawbacks have been always with us, as much in the days of the Temple as in these times of our own, and though they jar they do not affect the realities. Ridicule is powerless, too, upon a place like this; and one can only be sorry to see Lourdes written of in any flippant vein, or to read clever remarks upon the wooden figure of the Virgin, which is so entirely beside the question. It is not in the effigy that the suppliants believe. Ridicule recoils in such a case as this, and falls away. The gravity of these things is too grave.

INTENSE REVERENCE AND SIMPLE FAITH.

It was the intense reverence and simple faith of all the worshippers that left the deep mark upon our minds at Lourdes. It did not appear to me that there was anything distinctively Roman Catholic about it - rather the catholicity of the Christian world gathered at this little Mecca of the Christian's faith. Except for the words of the prayers and Litanies, there was nothing that should have failed to appeal to Protestant feeling, unless the fact that the Virgin, with the child Bernadette, was the central figure of the story which brought the people together, should be read in any narrow light. Some such thought, I suppose, must have been in the mind of an English clergyman, whom I saw there, sitting on the river wall at the back of the crowd, when every head was bared and every knee bent, with his hat defiantly on, and his arms crossed, looking darkly on the scene. He may have meant well, but it was not calculated to promote a liking for the native mind. Though, indeed, Benedick-like, nobody marked him. Others of our clergy there were, and more than one, who passed reverently with the rest through the little grotto, and came thoughtfully away after joining in the responses and prayers. Rain fell much of the time when we were there, and prevented the great evening procession, which we had hoped to see. But it seemed to have no effect upon the gathered worshippers, who knelt on uncovered in the wet until the dark. 'It is impossible,' said a young French lady to us, whose husband had been taken away from her for service in the East, and who had gone to Lourdes to pray for him and think of him, 'that the good God should remain unmoved by such a concourse as this.' So we all try to hope, even though the great silence wraps it all, and the very caprice of cure seems to make dark darker to the outward eye. It is, at all events, something, and more than something, to find out a day or two of retreat in a place so detached from the interests of the world, and in its tendencies so distinctly ennobling.

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCIENCE.

A GREAT ADDRESS BY CARDINAL MORAN
ON A GREAT SUBJECT.

THE Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney, who was 'the speaker' at St. John's College annual commemoration, delivered a powerful, instructive, and convincing address. His Eminence (says the Sydney *Breeman*) selected as his subject, 'The Catholic Church and Modern Scientific Research.'

In the warfare of irreligion against Divine Truth (said his Eminence), it is an accusation as old as the hills that the Catholic Church is the irreconcilable enemy of knowledge and that she pursues scientific progress with an implacable hatred. And yet it is difficult to conceive an accusation more wholly devoid of any pretence to justify it (hear, hear). The discoveries of science bring joy to the Church. Every triumph achieved in the paths of progress and enlightenment adds lustre to her diadem of truth. The Church is the heavenly-appointed custodian of the doctrines of Divine Truth. Heresies never cease to attempt to corrupt her teachings, and vainly-devised theories of pretentious men aim at her overthrow. But what does experience teach us to be the result? All the assaults against her have only served to bring her invincible armoury into bolder relief, and to array with new aureolas of victory the truths which she defends (applause).

Half a century ago Cardinal Newman made this remark in regard to the attacks of heresy. Such attacks, he said, may be prolonged; there may be effort, hesitation, suspense, swaying to the right and to the left, yet Divine Truth marches onward 'with what certainty of advance, with what precision in its march, with what ultimate completeness, part answering to part, one, absolute, integral, indissoluble, while the whole lasts,' and finally the inner beauty of the truth that was assailed is presented to the world in the adornment of fresh forms 'with an exuberance which exceeded all questionings, and a harmony which baffled all criticism.'

BASELESS IRRELIGIOUS THEORIES.

The result has been the same as often as pretentious theories under the name of science have been advanced against the teaching of the Church. 'No sight can be more grateful to a true theologian (writes Father Faber) than to behold the giant strides of scientific discovery and the bold methods of scientific research. He has nothing to fear for his faith, except an embarrassment arising from the very riches of its demonstration which these discoveries are continually supplying. Nothing can be more narrow, vulgar, or stupid than the idea of an antithesis between science and religion. It is true that some of the sciences, in the earlier periods of their construction, turned the heads of those who drank at their fountains, and crude theories, incompatible with the dogmas of faith, were the result. Yet, these only changed, at last, to fresh and more striking proofs of the Divine and unalterable truth of Divine faith; for further discovery and a larger induction led, in every case, to an abandonment of the irreligious theory.'

Hence it is that the Chief Pastors of the Church, and none more so than the present illustrious successor of St. Peter, Pope Leo the Thirteenth, have never ceased to exhort her children to cultivate the higher studies, and to pursue perseveringly the paths of true science. Looking back upon this century now hastening to a close, we see innumerable names of devoted men, in the ranks alike of the clergy and of the laity, who though fervently attached to the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church, yet earnestly and untiringly cultivated every branch of science. With the sanction and blessing of religion they pursued their labours and won the peerless reputation which they now enjoy. Their brilliant achievements in the pursuit of knowledge, no less than their manner of life, have added to the glory of the Church, and shall long remain an unanswerable vindication of her attitude towards enlightenment and scientific truth.

If we now review the course of warfare against revealed truth pursued by the leaders of infidelity, we cannot fail to be struck by the inevitable fate of overthrow and decay that has befallen their various theories. In the last century Voltaire and the Encyclopedists may be said to have captivated for awhile the fashionable opinion of the literary world, and to have ruled supreme amid the corruption that then prevailed in the courts of Europe, and in many of the higher centres of learning. Nevertheless, at the present day the most embittered enemies of religion treat with disdain their sophistry, and fling aside with contempt the vain theories which they so idolised. M. Renan may be said to have pronounced the common verdict of modern rationalism when he wrote that Voltairianism was 'out of date.'

THE HUMAN FAMILY AND THE DELUGE.

I may illustrate by an example what is implied by this 'out of date' verdict. Attention was called in those days to the vast deposits of shells which were found on some of the Alpine hills. Voltaire and his school, through dread that such a fact might be interpreted to favour the Catholic belief in the deluge, contended that such shells were mere '*lusus naturee*,' freaks of nature, in which the versatile hand and skilful genius of mother earth were shown forth. Such an explanation was received with well-deserved ridicule on every side, but Voltaire and his school had another theory ready at hand. Those shells they said, were brought by the crusaders and pilgrims from the Holy Land, and were flung aside when those visitors to distant shores parted company returning to their homes. Strange it is that so ridiculous a theory would have found favour with men who pretended a claim to enlightenment and scientific attainments. We will not be surprised, however, that even the assailants of the Church would now-a-days pronounce it 'out of date.' Too much is now known of the crusaders' history to suppose them in their homeward route to be grouped in their thousands, on the summit of Mount Cenis, to fling away the pilgrim-

shells which they so prized. Too much is also known of the deposits of shells. They have been found on the Rocky Mountains and the Andes, and, last, not least, even on our New Zealand ranges. The man would be 'out of date' indeed who could suppose that these mountains were the theatre of the crusaders' meetings when returning to their homes.

We may take another instance from the complete revulsion of scientific opinion in regard to a favourite axiom of infidelity, which results from the theory of the uniformity of nature now so fashionable among some leading scientists. Voltaire and his disciples looked upon it as an unquestionable principle that the human race could not be derived from a common stock. You have only to open your eyes, he used to say, to see the diversity of men from men, and he heaped ridicule upon those who would allow of less than half-a-dozen human races wholly distinct in origin and stock. There were indeed many arguments at hand—the very organisation of the human frame, the unity of languages, the uniformity of traditions to refute this belated theory. Humboldt many years ago could truly write: 'The ancient legends of the human race, which we find dispersed throughout the whole world like the fragments of a great shipwreck, are of the deepest interest to the philosophical inquirer into the history of mankind. Like certain families of plants which preserve the type of a common ancestry in spite of the influences of height and the differences of climate, the cosmogonic traditions of nations everywhere display a similarity of form and feature which move us to admiration.' But it was reserved for the scientists of the present day to proclaim aloud that the old infidel theory was quite 'out of date.' They have quite gone around to the opposite point of the compass, and now it has become quite fashionable to assert the uniformity of nature, and many will push this so far as to persuade us of the unity of stock, not of the human race alone, but of all animated nature. A representative of our modern scientists has not hesitated to proclaim this discovery to be the grandest achievement of modern science.

OUT-OF-DATE ARGUMENTS.

But if, by the verdict of present-day science, the arguments arrayed against Divine Truth in the last century are thus branded 'out of date,' a no less disastrous fate may be said to have befallen the countless theories which in the present scientific age have been devised in a spirit of irreligion and in hostility to the Catholic Church. Cardinal Wiseman, in his *Science and Revealed Religion*, writes that 'from the time of Buffon, system rose beside system, like the moving pillars of the desert, advancing in threatening array; but like them they were fabrics of sand; and though in 1806 the French Institute could count more than 80 such theories hostile to Scripture, not one of them has held its ground or deserves to be recorded.' Since 1806 those baseless irreligious theories have been multiplied a hundredfold, but one of the leading organs of the present-day scientist school not long ago plainly avowed that the teachers of infidelity had exhausted their resources, and that nothing but 'bankruptcy' remained for them (applause).

The Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, in his address at the Manchester Congress in 1888, suggested that a refutation of the scientist assailants of religion might be framed almost in their own words: 'We might begin,' he said, 'by showing how crude and contradictory are the notions of primitive man, and even of cultivated man in his unreflective moments, respecting the object-matter of scientific beliefs. We might then turn to the scientific apologists. We should show how the authorities of one age differed from those of another in their treatment of the subject, and how the authorities of the same age differed among themselves; then we should comment on the strange obstinacy they evinced in adhering to their conclusions, whether they could prove them or not. Without attributing motives to individuals, we should hint politely, but not obscurely, that prejudice and education in some, the fear of differing from the majority, or the fear of losing a lucrative place in others, had been allowed to warp the impartial course of investigation; and we should lament that scientific philosophers, in many respects so amiable and useful a body of men, should allow themselves so often to violate principles which they openly and ostentatiously avowed.'

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

One of the scientific periodicals of England, in February, 1895, called attention to the singular change thus effected in public opinion in relation to the irreligious theories that once were so popular and fashionable; 'One of the most significant signs of the times is the change of attitude among scientists towards religious questions. Those who keep pace with scientific thought, and are familiar with the atmosphere and spirit of scientific investigation in the universities abroad, have been struck by the radical change which has taken place in the last 20 years. What now strikes one in the attitude and spirit of a great many scientific men, is a spirit of reverence towards the religious side of life. . . . It is very generally felt that the explanations of religious phenomena offered 20 years ago, and accepted at the moment as final, are inadequate; that religion is something deeper, more pervasive, and more influential than many scientific men took account of two decades ago.'

I will only add the words of an American review which a few months ago thus sketched the present attitude of the scientific world in regard to Divine Truth: 'Hundreds of objections loudly trumpeted for a time have been effectively silenced. Destructive theories after a short period of popularity have gradually faded out of sight. Statements put forth at first with unbounded confidence have quietly been dropped, and are no longer heard of. Much had been made of the silence of antiquity around Jewish history. But that silence is broken. From the hidden monuments of Egypt, of Assyria, and Chaldea, voices have come forth so significant that the main lines of our Sacred History are now admitted by all to be true.'

(To be continued.)

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