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MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MILDER SPEECH.

THE world is a university. And mankind is ever at school. An American journalist recently discovered what he calls 'the fallacy of the Kilkenny cats.' Some day mankind

will realise the fallacy of the *argumentum ad baculum*—cudgel-logic or the syllogism of brute force. And then a peace like that of Nirvana will enwrap the earth like a soft furry garment. For the greater part of the past 350 years English-speaking controversy consisted largely of litanies and responses of blistering epithets. The Parker Society's publications are a store-house of the theological invective of the Reformation and post-Reformation period. L'Estrange's *Dissenters' Sayings* is a museum of the verbal instruments of torture of two centuries ago. Some of them will not bear transcription, and the use of them by learned and unlearned divines is agreeably suggestive of the strait-waistcoat and epileptic fits. Scraps and remnants of this old theological slang still hang about pulpits here and there; they also adorn the sanctums of quite a little group of denominational newspapers. 'Romish,' 'Popish,' 'Papists,' 'Poper,' 'Romanists,' are a few of those curious survivals of the theological 'clapper-clawing' of a coarse-mannered period when in nearly every controversy the usually thin warp of argument was crossed and held together by a stout woof of fierce invective. The Pope is still occasionally referred to in our midst as Antichrist and the Man of Sin; and within the past 12 months we have several times dropped across labored volumes, written by sublime idiots with sawdust brains, who endeavor to prove, by the aid of a vast deal of puzzel-brained calculations, that Rome is the mystic Babylon of Revelations, and the Catholic Church the Scarlet Woman that St. John saw in vision on the Isle of Patmos.

The Scottish reformers held very decided views on this subject. They are expressed—not exactly in the style of the Vere de Veres—in the *Westminster Confession* (xxv., 6). It is there laid down that 'the Pope of Rome' is 'that Antichrist, that Man of Sin, and son of perdition, that exalteth himself in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God.' A few years ago the noted Scottish divine, Mr. Milligan, ground this and the Babylon theory to impalpable powder. And—according to an American exchange—the Presbytery of San Francisco, on October 10, recommended that the section of the Westminster Confession referring to the Pope as Antichrist be stricken out. This change of heart is welcome as the earnest of better things. Catholic newspapers and pulpits are not given to fling contemptuous terms at Protestant bodies. And it is high time that these should take example by our lesson in good breeding and drop once and forever such vulgar, obsolescent, and offensive theological slang as 'Romish,' 'Popish,' 'Poper,' 'Papist,' 'Romanist,' and the like. The use of such terms is merely an exhibition of discourtesy and vulgar manners. 'The scholar without good breeding,' said Chesterfield to his son, 'is a pedant, the philosopher a cynic, the soldier a brute, and every man disagreeable.'

DURING the operations of Bismarck's kulturkampf against the Church in Germany, an IRISH weekly paper published a cartoon illustrative of the situation in the German Fatherland. The Man of Blood and Iron was represented hauling away for dear life on a stout cable, the further end of which was looped around the cross-surmounted spire of a Catholic Church. To him enters the Spirit of Evil—with horns, cloven hoof, arrow-head tail, and all the other usual 'properties.' 'What are you doing?' queried the Father of Lies. 'Pulling down the Church of Rome,' said Bismarck. 'How long have you been at it?' 'Two years,' said Bismarck. 'Well,' said the king of demons, 'I have been trying to do the same thing for the past 1800 years, and have not succeeded yet.' A longer and far more ferocious kulturkampf failed to dislodge the faith from the Isle of Saints. Some time ago an Irish Protestant writer drew attention in the *English Church Times* to the wondrous recuperative energy of the Catholic Church in the Green Isle. 'In the year 1649,' said he in summing up, 'there were in the country 22 Bishops and four Archbishops. In the Cathedrals there were as usual dignities and canons; the parishes had pastors, a great number of secular priests and numerous convents of regulars. But after Cromwell had attained to supreme power all these were scattered. Over 300 were put to death, 1000 more were driven into exile. Four Bishops were killed in the Cromwellian campaign in Ireland; the others were all obliged to fly to foreign countries, except the Bishop of Kilmore, who was too feeble to be removed. In 1641 there were in Ireland 43 houses of the Dominican Order and 690 religious. Ten years after there was not a single house in their possession, and three-fourths of these religious were dead or in exile. . . . In 1657 the newly-appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Dublin, Dr. James Dempsey, wrote to the Pope of the period: "*Dublini non sunt tot Catholicici quot constituerent tres Parochias*"—"There are not in Dublin Diocese Catholics enough to form three parishes." The Roman Catholic population of this diocese now is probably not under 400,000.'

SOME CATCH NEWSPAPER PHRASES.

THE newspaper reporter and correspondent are annalists and chroniclers rather than historians. We look to their corner of the paper for hard fidelity to fact rather than for comment or charms of style or quips of fancy. Voltaire will have it that 'originality is nothing but judicious imitation.' But some particular items of newspaper matter display a needless dreariness of stereotyped phrase which justifies La Fontaine's contemptuous reference to the 'servile race' of imitators. A long-suffering generation of newspaper readers rose at last in revolt against the varlets who spoke of the 'coup d'oeil' of a landscape, the 'tout ensemble' of a meeting or a dinner-table; who referred to the thief that 'burglariously entered' a dwelling; who described fire as 'the devouring element,' the sound of a fall as a 'dull thud,' or a 'sickening thud'; and who remarked that the voice of a singer at a concert 'was heard to great advantage.' That style of newspaper report is dead and buried, and nobody wants to resurrect it. But, alack and well-a-day! we have extricated ourselves from one form of verbal monotony only to stick our journalistic vamps deep in the mud of another. Nowadays, in these colonies at least, every sermon—even the most familiar

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instruction of priest or parson—is 'eloquent.' Every wedding is 'very pretty'; every bride 'looks charming' in the same old dress 'with the customary wreath and orange-blossoms' and the inevitable 'spray bouquet'; and the wedding breakfast (it used to be a *déjeuner*) is monotonously 'sumptuous'; and, as in the average novel, the world comes to an end with the honeymoon.

Sydney Smith tells somewhere how the Sioux Indians tolerated their old men until they (the old men) began to tell long-winded or monotonous tales. They then choked off the garrulous ancients and sent them to their place. For the peace of mind of sorely-tried newspaper readers it is about high time that the average wedding-reporter received his *hari-kiri* or happy despatch. We are inclined to offer some sort of decoration—some new Order of Merit—to the public benefactor who will lead in the break-away from the stereotyped report of wedding functions. Personally, we have not been accustomed to regard such ceremonies from the modiste's or the spectacular point of view. But those interested may find a germ of inspiration in the announcements that were current in the far-off days of our great-grandmothers. We take the pains of transcribing a few from musty and moth-eaten old newspaper files of the eighteenth century. The *Gentleman's Magazine* had the following in one of its issues of A.D. 1781:—

Married, the Rev. Mr. Roger Waina, of York, about twenty-six years of age, to a Lincolnshire lady, upwards of eighty, with whom he is to have £8000 in money, £300 per annum, and a coach-and-four during life only.

One of the notices in *Williamson's Liverpool Advertiser* in 1759 ran as follows:—

Liverpool, May 25.—On Tuesday last was married at Hale, Dr. Zachariah Leafe, of Precoat, to Elizabeth Martha Clough, of Halewood, an agreeable young lady of 18 years of age, with a very genteel fortune.

The amount of the dowry and the personal charms of the bride were announced through the rather scraggy Press of those days with sound of trumpet and beat of drum. Towards the close of the century, however, the wedding-reporter modified his style somewhat. The 'fortune' is thereafter variously described in cautiously vague terms as 'good,' 'genteel,' 'considerable,' or 'handsome.' The upholstery of the bride and her looks are the subject of reportorial comment nowadays. In the last century it was her character and—her temper. But this was ever as sweet as a pippin; for the lady is invariably referred to as 'agreeable,' or 'most agreeable,' or as 'endowed with all the qualifications necessary to make the married state happy.' One wonders where the playwrights and the novelists and the essayists and the biographers of the period found so many Xantippes whose speech was on such frequent occasion like the quacking of a flock of angry ducks. Perhaps the latest instance of the announcement of the 'fortune' appears in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* for July 14, 1800. It occurs in the report of the marriage of the Right Hon. Mr. Canning, then Under-Secretary of State, to Miss Scott, 'with £100,000 fortune.' In one respect, at least—their commendable brevity—the marriage notices of the olden time deserves the flattery of imitation in ours.

There may be 'chestnuts' in quotation or description as in story-telling. In quotation the following and many such are worn threadbare: '*Non tali auxilio*,' '*Rari nantes*,' '*Auri sacra fames*,' etc., in Latin; and in English, 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,' 'Just as the twig is bent,' 'I am Sir Oracle,' 'Lives of great men all remind us,' 'A feast of reason and a flow of soul,' 'All went merry as a marriage bell,' etc. And yet these and many such are thought jewels. But their frequent misapplication and excessive use have warned scholars to keep off those particular patches of literary grass. 'Genial and gentlemanly' was an expression long promiscuously applied by editors and reporters to every man they mentioned. It appeared to have been gifted with the vitality of the microbe. It was applied to jockeys, clergymen, gamblers, and swindlers with sweet impartiality, till at last it became a mere catch phrase, lost its original meaning, and ceased to be of use. Then it was strangled to death in the city newspaper offices. It survived in country offices till the bucolic public sickened of it. The 'eloquent' sermon and the 'charming' bride, and the 'sumptuous' wedding breakfast have long since passed into the category of stock phrases that are emptied of their original significance. It is about time to hand them over to the undertaker.

THE words 'No Papist need apply,' and 'NO IRISH NEED APPLY' frequently appeared as tags to advertisements when England was in the hysterics of the No-popery agitation of

1850-1, and when a portion of the American public were in the epileptic fits of Knownothingism in 1856 and the following years. Nowadays the appearance of such a notification is happily of sufficiently rare occurrence. But there are some

rare specimens of the bigot family who still occasionally thus air the traditions of 1850-1 to prevent them getting blue-mouldy. Of such are the trustees of a Glasgow lunatic asylum. They recently advertised for a male attendant, and closed their announcement with the once familiar 'No Irish need apply.' Which led the *Boston Republic* to remark: 'Irishmen may command the armies of Great Britain, they may become Chief Justice of the realm, they may sit in Parliament, but they are still disqualified to work in a Scotch insane asylum!'

PREMATURE BURIAL.

The daring and eccentric Wiertz was, perhaps, the only artist that ever ventured to portray on canvas the hair-raising horrors of being buried alive. His picture—which, by the way, is a mere *tour de force*—is in the Musée Wiertz in Brussels, where the scared face of the 'dead' man looking out from under the coffin lid has met the scared faces of tens of thousands of visitors and loaded their shocked imaginations to the Plimsoll mark with some of the worst stuff that dreams are made of. Wiertz's 'Buried Alive' is credited with having moved great numbers of people to adopt elaborate precautions against the realisation of a like calamity in their own persons. In the early eighties a foolish paper was read before the French Academy of Medicine—the writer expressing his conviction that one person in every five thousand is buried alive. The estimate was, of course, wildly exaggerated. Nevertheless, it created one of those little panics that turn pimples into mole-hills and molehills into Cordilleras. Some time afterwards—it was, we believe, early in 1884—the President of the French Chamber of Notaries declared that express instructions were given in one will out of every ten to have the testator's heart pierced by a qualified surgeon before the lid of the coffin was finally screwed down. Similar instructions were, by the way, given in the will of M. Nobel, the noted inventor of dynamite, who died about three years ago. He had scarcely passed over to the majority when lo! a London contemporary brought us news of the formation of an association, one of whose rules provides elaborate precautions against its members being in-humed alive.

Three years have gone by since then. And a few days ago we learned from the columns of a Dunedin contemporary that the buried-alive bogie is still above the ground. In fact, to use Gilbert's words, he is evidently still 'an influential goblin.' Our local contemporary records the formation of an association in New York for the purpose of securing legislation to make compulsory certain tests to be applied to supposed corpses before certificates of death are granted or burials are permitted. The American correspondent of a Dunedin daily paper gives the proposed tests as follows:—'Two or more incisions in an artery; the palm of the hand exposed to the flame of a candle within 5in. distance; a mirror held to the lips without sign of respiration; a hot iron applied to the flesh without producing a blister.' The ancient Egyptians gave the 'corpse' a chance of again walking among men by making four days the minimum between death and burial. The pagan Roman 'wake' lasted six days; that of the Greeks was a festival long-drawn-out of eleven days—by which time all reasonable doubts as to condition of the chief actor in the affair must have been pretty thoroughly set at rest.

Other times, other manners, and other fears. For nearly 30 years preceding 1832 the 'resurrection-men' or body-snatchers were the terror of 'the friends of the corpse in the British Isles.' The anatomical teachers—of whom there were many—relied chiefly upon the members of this odious profession for obtaining a steady supply of subjects for dissection. The occupation was followed in every part of the British Isles. But it flourished in England like the green bay-tree. Andrews' *Bygone England* gives many curious particulars regarding this strange profession and its ways. Keen competition and high prices ruled in the palmy days of the snatchers. 'Fifty pounds down and nine guineas a body,' were often accorded to the night-prowlers, and 'in some cases £20 have been given for a single subject in healthy seasons.' In 1831 a 'Grave Club' was formed at Rothwell to keep watch and ward for five weeks beside the recent graves of members. A 12 feet grave was also resorted to with a view to circumventing the swift and silent 'resurrection-men.' A drunken man, safely 'bagged' was once sold as a subject to the anatomist Brookes. Murders were committed by snatchers in Edinburgh in 1828. 'The exactions, villainy, and insolence of the resurrectionists grew intolerable' at last. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the question of body-snatching. Dissection was legalised under restrictions regulated by Crown Ministers, and was allowed only after certificate of death, and in schools of anatomy licensed by the Government. The occupation of the resurrectionists was strangled, and after 30 years the incubus-fear of the body-snatcher was lifted by Act of Parliament from the minds of the British public.

THE SISTERS OF THE SACRED HEART.

A CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

(From our special reporter).

Timaru, December 12.

ON this day (Wednesday) a second centenary celebration of the foundation of the Order of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart took place in the Convent of the Institute at Timaru. The general celebrations of this happy event in the history of Catholic educational work took place on November 21. The House of the Institute at Timaru joined in the celebrations, and on November 20 (the eve), November 21, and the following day the Convent and its surroundings wore a festive air. The pretty chapel was decorated with flowers, ferns, and costly hangings, and the exterior of the building was gay with flags and garlands. Solemn High Mass was sung by Father Regnault, S.M., with Father Tubinan, S.M., as deacon, and Father Aubry, S.M., as subdeacon. The Gregorian chant was sweetly rendered by the children, and Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament followed. Vespers were sung at 2 p.m., and at 5 p.m. the beautiful cantata of the Ten Virgins was performed, the music was exquisitely rendered. A sketch of the life-work of the Foundress, the Venerable Mother Madeleine Barat, written by a former pupil of the Timaru Convent, was also read. The religious functions closed with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Tuesday, the 22nd, was observed as a holiday. Many old pupils came to spend the day at the Convent, and the day passed pleasantly in games and contests of various kinds. The evening's entertainment consisted in a play entitled *The Salve Regina*, the scene of which was laid in Poland in the time of the Tartar invasions. The exceptional nature of the occasion justified a slight departure from the usually private nature of the entertainments conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and on Sunday, November 25, there was a second rendering of the cantata in the parish school for the children, their parents, and many friends.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes having been unavoidably absent from the centenary rejoicings in November it was decided to have a second celebration on this day, December 12, the birthday of the Venerable Foundress of the Institute of the Sacred Heart. His Lordship the Bishop, the local and many visiting clergy, and great numbers of the friends of the institute assembled to do honor to an occasion which marks the first century milestone in the history of one of the most remarkable educational organisations in the Catholic Church.

On yesterday (Tuesday) evening his Lordship presided at the entertainment and distribution of prizes, of which a report appears elsewhere in this issue. There was Pontifical High Mass to-day and Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, and his Lordship preached in the afternoon. The religious part of the festival concluded with solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During the day specimens of the children's class work, with some of their needlework, drawings, and paintings were exhibited. In the evening the play *Salve Regina* was again acted. To-morrow (December 13) will be devoted to a grand holiday for the parish school children, who number about 200. A dinner will be provided for them, and, in addition to various other amusements, the Convent children will perform the *Salve Regina*. Like the second rendering of the cantata this welcome treat for the children will come as a centennial favor. A detailed report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

STORY OF THE S.H. INSTITUTE.

The celebration is a great thanksgiving for the prosperous course of a great institute that counts 147 houses distributed throughout the world and an army of 7000 members devoted to the sacred cause of forming the minds of youth to learning and piety. But the centenary has a further significance: it is associated with the process of the canonisation of the saintly founder of the Order, the Venerable Madeleine Barat. The proceedings are now in progress, and at some date in the year 1902 the gifted lady whose broad culture, ripe judgment, and extraordinary piety laid the foundations of the Congregation, will probably be numbered among the saints of the Catholic Church.

A YOUTHFUL PRODIGY.

Sophie Madeleine Barat was born in 1779 in the little town of Joigny, in Burgundy (France). She was a child of singularly precocious intellect, and from the dawn of reason had an inveterate horror of falsehood. Providence had given to this rare child a mother of great capacity and an able professor and director—a guide, philosopher, and friend—in her brother Louis Barat, who was studying for the ecclesiastical state. At an unusually early age little Sophie—as she was called—studied Greek and Latin authors. Louis determined to cultivate to the utmost the brilliant talent which he discovered in his little sister—who was eleven years his junior. Step by step he brought her far beyond the usual bounds of the feminine knowledge of the time. 'He taught her Latin,' says her biographer, 'and soon she was able to read the classics in the original texts. This opened a world of delight to the eager young girl. Virgil's poems especially fascinated her. "I was a Virgilian, more than a Christian, at that time," she said, in alluding to this youthful enthusiasm. She learned Greek also, and translated Homer.' Nor was the sweet and spirited girl a mere dilettante. She was deep in the natural sciences, botany, astronomy, philosophy, etc., and was allowed by her brother to pursue the study of modern languages as 'a recreation and reward.' She mastered Spanish and Italian and found these accomplishments useful in after-life when it became her duty to instruct and edify her spiritual daughters of those sunny southern lands. Under her brother's able guidance she passed along the paths of self-culture with mind untarnished, and progressed in sweetness of disposition and love of God while enrich-

ing her mind with the treasures of the science of her day and of the love of a time that was long gone by. His holy influence and protecting hand guarded her from becoming—like Madame de Staël or Madame de Sévigné—a mere model of style and graceful language. 'The grace of God,' says a recent writer, 'took possession of her rare faculties at their dawning, and to-day her name is held in benediction in all civilised lands, and millions of hearts are purer and better through her humble instrumentality.' She was not the 'spoiled child': she was the angel of the household, and skilled in domestic duty—from which talent and education and 'the accomplishments' nowadays form so often a certificate of emancipation.

THE BEGINNINGS.

The Reign of Terror was at its red height and the guillotine was at its grim work staining Paris with blood, when Sophie Barat, decked in her robes of white, made her first Communion in the village church of Joigny. Her brother narrowly escaped the tumbril and the guillotine. When the first violence of the storm had passed, it found Sophie Barat with her brother—now a priest—in Paris making war upon their personal defects and imperfections and familiarising themselves with the methods of prayer, contemplation, and self-mortification practised by the great saints of the Church. It was a period of extraordinary spiritual progress in the midst of surroundings of sin and sorrow and forgetfulness of God. Other pious ladies joined with Sophie Barat in her life of seclusion and sanctity. And out of this little company of elect the Congregation of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart was later on evolved.

GOD WILLS IT.

Father Varin was the organiser and lawgiver of the Sacred Heart Society. The idea originated in the mind of a saintly priest, Father Tournély, who died in Vienna, an exile from his native France, in 1797. He decided on the formation of two societies, one of men, the other of women, 'consecrated to the instruction of the children, not only of the poor, but of the upper and influential classes'—to be devoted to the Sacred Heart and to revive Christ's love in the souls, and the light of his doctrine in the minds of Christians. The society of men was duly founded. Father Tournély was its first superior. Before his death he bequeathed his other great work to Father Varin, his successor and fellow-exile. Father Varin returned to France. Father Barat joined the little band of zealous priests. Father Varin found in Sophie Barat the qualities necessary for the foundress of his intended society. After much prayer and reflection she abandoned her idea of becoming a Carmelite nun and entered with great zeal into his plans for the formation of the new Congregation of Sisters of the Sacred Heart. She brought with her other holy souls. The little dwelling of Madame Duval was turned into an impromptu convent. One of the rooms was transformed into an oratory, in which the two priests secretly celebrated the Holy Mysteries—for the times were still evil. On November 21, 1800—the Feast of the Presentation—the little band of holy and accomplished ladies pronounced their vows at a Mass celebrated by Father Varin in the modest little house in the Rue de Touraine, Paris. Madame Loquat was its first Superior. She soon abdicated, and Madame Madeleine Barat, much against her own will, entered upon the government of the Society at Amiens, and for over half a century governed it with unexampled wisdom, tact, and prudence. During the whole century the Society has had only four Superior-Generals, the last being Madame Digby, an Englishwoman of high birth and noble talents.

'It is,' says Mother Barat's biographer, 'a mixed Order, which unites the spirit of the contemplative with some of the works of the active Orders.' The Institute establishes two classes of religious, one under the name of lay-sisters, especially employed in manual work; the others, bearing the title of choir-nuns, apply themselves to the recitation of the office in common, to the administration of the house, or the work of education. The first imitate in Jesus Christ His obscure labors at Nazareth; the others carry on His work of adoration and preaching. But both these classes are, like Martha and Mary, true sisters of the same family. All are bound by the three vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty, to which the religious who teach add another, that of consecrating themselves to the education of youth. A Superior-General is at the head of the Society. She and her council govern the whole Order; and the Order itself, both as regards its members and its government, is subject to the Pope, bishops, and pastors, and has no other aim than that of being their most devoted child and humblest assistant.'

TOILING UPWARDS.

The new institute soon spread through France. Houses were established at Amiens and elsewhere—usually in a condition of apostolic simplicity. But many ladies who were prominent figures in the world of fashion and letters soon joined the new sisterhood. They were, curiously enough, nearly all heroines of the Reign of Terror—their robes bespattered, as one writer says, 'with the blood of the guillotine' which had severed the soul and body of their dearest relatives. In 1818 the distinguished Mother Duchesne found the first house of the Society in America, at New Orleans. The year 1820 saw them in Belgium. In 1825 the Institute received the formal approval of the Holy See. In the following year they were established in Rome, in the now famous resort of learning and learning at the Trinità dei Monti, and as time went on the houses of the Society spread over every continent. The venerable foundress passed to her eternal reward at the mother-house in the last hour of the feast of the Ascension, 1865. She lived to see her work, which had been begun almost under the shadow of the French Revolution and in circumstances of the greatest poverty and discouragement, prosper and spread to the ends of the earth. To-day—as already stated—the houses of the Institute number 147, and her spiritual daughters some 7000. Without counting several recent foundations, there are 41 houses of the Order in France, 10 in Italy, one in Holland, five in Belgium, five in England, one in Scotland, nine in Spain, 10 in Austria, 26 in the United States,

seven in Canada, three in Australia, one in New Zealand, two in the West Indies, nine in South America, four in Ireland, and six in Mexico.

AT TIMARU.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart at Timaru was founded from the magnificent house of the Order at Maryville, near St. Louis, in the United States. On December 12 1879—when the Society was celebrating the centenary of the birth of Venerable Mother Barat, six religious of the Sacred Heart left San Francisco on their way to New Zealand. At Wellington they received a most fatherly welcome from His Grace Archbishop Redwood, who accompanied them to their destination in Timaru—then a part of the Wellington diocese. Father Châtaignier, S.M., was then in charge of Timaru, and he and his people accorded a hearty welcome to the newly arrived religious. There was no convent at the time, and the little community partitioned off with canvas a portion of the school for their temporary abode. Some weeks later the presbytery was vacated by Fathers Châtaignier and Goutenoire and it was turned into a temporary convent. The greatest kindness was extended to the young community by the Archbishop and the Marist Fathers. On February 1, 1880, the foundation stone of the magnificent new convent was laid by his Grace in the presence of a great gathering. Among those who took part in the solemn function was the late Bishop Moran, of Dunedin. Fifteen days later the first Superior, Reverend Mother Boudreau, was interred in the Convent grounds, amidst the intense grief of the affiliated little community. She was succeeded by Mother Sullivan who continued in office till her death in 1889. Under the care of the excellent and gifted religious of the Sacred Heart the numbers on the roll of the girl's parish school steadily mounted up to about 200. The community was from time to time strengthened by reinforcements of religious from Europe. A great portion of the fine and beautifully situated new Convent—of which we publish two views in a supplement to this issue—was opened and blessed on October 3, 1880. The Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, the first Bishop of Christchurch, arrived in Canterbury in 1888, and since that time has taken a deep and practical interest in the progress of Catholic education in Timaru as in the rest of his extensive and well-equipped See. A detailed report of yesterday's celebrations in Timaru was not available at the moment of our going to press, but will appear in our next issue.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 8.

A committee of Catholics has been appointed at Dannevirke for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a new presbytery there.

The Rev. Fathers Kerley and Guniarde, ordained at Meanee last Sunday, passed through Wellington on Friday. Father Kerley is to pay a visit to his relatives in Geelong.

Rev. Father Kelly, S.J., arrived this week from Sydney and left by the Wainui for the West Coast to give retreats to the different religious Orders.

Rev. Father Osborne, late of Masterton, is in town. He underwent a slight operation this week and is progressing satisfactorily.

His Grace the Archbishop and Father Ainsworth finish their missionary labors to-morrow, having visited and given a mission in each district in the archdiocese during their two years' association.

Owing to pressing business in the archdiocese his Grace the Archbishop is unable to accept an invitation from the New South Wales Government to attend the Commonwealth celebrations at the beginning of next year.

The examinations for the two scholarships annually offered by St. Patrick's College to boys attending Catholic schools will in all probability be held between the 18th and 25th of this month, when candidates from all parts of New Zealand will compete.

The usual monthly Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Moloney. At Vespers there was a large congregation, when the Rev. Father O'Shea preached an excellent sermon on the Blessed Sacrament.

His Grace the Archbishop went to Palmerston North yesterday, where he ordained the Rev. James Tymons, S.M., as deacon. He is an ex-student of St. Patrick's College and is a brother of the Rev. P. W. Tymons, S.M., the esteemed parish priest at Palmerston North. He was, I understand, born at Timaru, and, before beginning his studies at Meanee, resided for some years at Greymouth.

The weekly meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society was held last Thursday evening. A paper on the literature of 1800 to 1850 was read by Mr. J. Furlong, and proved very interesting. It was decided to adjourn until the first week in February. A discussion followed on the advisability of publishing a magazine in connection with the Society. Members have shown considerable literary ability and the enterprise should meet with success. Messrs. N. McKeown and E. Fitzgibbon were appointed to prepare a report to be submitted to a committee. At a general meeting to be called in January next the matter is to be fully gone into and circulars are to be issued to the young men of the association. The movement is one that should secure the interest and support of all Catholics. The Literary and Debating Society, which has been in existence only this year, has proved very beneficial, and it is to be hoped that the movement now on foot will result in the publication of a really good magazine.

On Monday evening at St. Patrick's Hall the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association gave a variety entertainment of great excellence. The hall was packed, and so successful the entertainment proved that it will be repeated next Monday evening. The Rev. Father Moloney acted as musical director, and to him is due in a great measure the success attained by the performers. Mr. J. Gibbs acted as stage manager and Mr. McKeown acted as secretary. The following was the programme submitted—Overture, March 'Naval Parade,' Rev. Father Moloney; song, 'The sound of the drum,' Mr. J. Flanagan; comic song in costume, 'The special Scotchman,' Mr. J. Dean; recitation, 'The Chariot Race,' Mr. A. Callum; descriptive song, 'The skipper's daughters,' Mr. D. Twohill; fancy club swinging and heavy weight lifting by instructors of Old Boys' Gymnasium, Messrs. J. Doyle and W. H. Jones; grand choruses by the Ethiopian serafanders; chorus, 'The band,' company; and songs by Messrs. R. Whittaker, Dean, D. Jones, E. Gamble, C. Gamble, Harry Evans, J. Hanagan, F. Whittaker and D. Twohill. During an interval the Rev. Father O'Shea presented Mr. J. Doyle with a handsome pipe as a mark of esteem from the members of the association. Mr. Doyle has acted as honorary gymnastic instructor to the association for some time past.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 6.

Rev. Father Croke has organised a series of six concerts in his widely scattered parish, and has obtained the services of several lady vocalists from the city for the round trip.

Mr. John Hartwell, who for the last 11 years has been organist at St. Patrick's Cathedral, has sent in his resignation, and at the end of this month he will relinquish his post which he has so long and honorably filled. Mr. Hartwell's retirement will cause regret not only to the choir, but to a large number of the parishoners. His Lordship the Bishop, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly and the choir are to tender to him a complimentary organ recital and concert.

Commenting on the cabled account of the outbreak of Hooliganism in that unenviable quarter of the Empire's capital—Whitechapel—a writer in the *Herald* says:—The horrible doings of London Hooligans remind me that I read in an English journal recently that modern society shows a tendency to revert to the ideals and manners of savagery. This outbreak of Hooliganism, which appears to be spreading in England, shows that a section of the people, in spite of Board schools, and all other efforts to redeem them, are going back to the conditions of primitive man. The criminal records of recent years, in Australia, New Zealand, and the Old Land, must be very disheartening to those who, a few generations ago, looked upon free, secular, and compulsory education as the cure-all for crime. It looks as if those obstinate people, who all along failed to see how the mere teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic was going to build up a godly, righteous, and sober nation, will come out on top after all, though it won't give these people much satisfaction to be able to say, 'I told you so,' when the mischief is done.

The complimentary concert tendered by the Catholics of the Sacred Heart parish, Ponsonby, to their deservedly popular pastor, the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., was held in the Opera House last evening, and was a most pronounced success. The building was filled. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Rev. Fathers Patterson, O'Carroll, Darby, and O'Hara were present. The selections 'La Fete du Hameau' (Bouillon) and 'Waltz Militaire' were rendered by a powerful orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. T. H. Bosworth. The Waiaata Quartette were heard to advantage in their part song, and Mr. Arthur Ford's fine tenor voice was well suited to his song, 'The dream angel,' for which he was doubly encored. Madam Casier created a favorable impression, and was in excellent voice. Her numbers were 'A May morning' and 'Love's request.' A feature of the programme was Mr. Frank Clark's contributions. With a trio of humorous character sketches he appealed greatly to the risible faculties of the audience, and was very amusing in an imitation of 'A schoolboy's recitation.' An original sketch, entitled 'A phrenological lecture on the colonial skull,' by Mr. Henry Gray, also evoked great merriment, and another appreciated item was a dance by the Misses Fuller and Feldman, the two little children, attired in nautical costume, acquitting themselves very creditably. Mr. Albert Lucas gave a dramatic recital (in costume) of 'Mark Anthony's Oration.' Other successful items were as follows:—Song, 'A summer night,' Miss Annie Taylor; mandoline solo, 'Alice,' Mr. A. A. Partridge; song, 'The deathless army,' Mr. Wilfrid Manning; and humorous song, 'The baby on the shore,' by Dr. Egan. Mr. Alf. Bartley efficiently performed the duties of accompanist, and gave general satisfaction. The proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to the improvement of Dr. Egan's presbytery.

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly opened the hospital bazaar at the Thames, having gone down at the special request of the committee to perform the ceremony. In the course of his speech on the occasion Monsignor O'Reilly said he had been requested by the ladies of the Hospital Bazaar Committee to come and declare the bazaar open, a duty which he had very much pleasure in fulfilling, and he would take the opportunity to thank them for this high honor. Although for the last few months he had left the Thames, he was glad to see that he was not forgotten, and that the little he had been able to do in connection with the hospital had been made a mountain of by them. He was very pleased to be among them on this occasion. It was not through his own wish that he did not permanently reside among them almost immediately. Referring to the object of the bazaar, Monsignor O'Reilly said that the old hospital was now a thing of the past. It had done very good work in its day, but it was no longer fitted for the requirements of a place like the Thames, a better hospital was necessary, and the Trustees had called on the people to assist this good and necessary work. The

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result was that the Thames people, as they usually did, had responded most generously. The ladies had undertaken to get up a bazaar, and those present could see before them the amount and the beauty of the things brought together. He had the honor of presiding at the first meeting (in connection with the bazaar) of the Paeroa ladies, who, as well as the ladies generally, had taken up the work with great enthusiasm. Now they saw the result. It would be like trying to refine pure gold, or paint the lily, to describe the beauty of the work before them. He hoped that the public in general would appreciate the efforts of the ladies by purchasing every article in the stalls; he hoped that before the bazaar was over such would be the result.

With a view of marking the jubilee of the arrival of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in Auckland, a number of ladies of the various parishes in the city and suburbs have been working very assiduously for the past few months, and as the result of their efforts a fancy fair and sale of work were opened on Wednesday afternoon at St. Mary's Convent, Ponsonby, by the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan. In declaring the fair open, his Lordship referred to the work of the Sisters during the past 50 years in teaching and training the young, and said there could be no better proof of the success of their methods than the display of work in the hall. The stalls, which were ranged round the building, were filled with handsome and useful goods, and the work stalls were particularly well worth inspection. The stallholders were as under:—Art union, Misses S. Lynch and Riven, assisted by Mrs. Harris and Miss Jones; fancy goods, Miss Lynch and Mrs. M. Brown, assisted by Misses Sainsbury and Corbett; dolls, Mesdames Leonardo and Swan, assisted by Misses Regan and Corley; strawberries and cream, Mrs. and Miss Loneragan; refreshments, Mesdames James O'Brien, Haven, Mahoney, and Stichbury, assisted by Misses Haven, Walnut, and Sheath; fancy goods, Mrs. Dignan and Misses Hobbs and Mahoney, assisted by pupils of the convent; candy, Misses McCabe and London, assisted by the Misses McCabe; gipsy tent, Miss Outhwaite. At the art union stall were displayed the beautiful vestments brought out from Home by Bishop Lenihan and presented to the Sisters. Among the work of the pupils there was some very creditable wood-carving, which showed that the young people have a decided taste for this artistic work. During the afternoon and evening there was a very large attendance of the public, and the stall attendants had no reason to complain of the business done. During the afternoon Mr. Hunter's band played a number of selections on the lawn, and in the evening an enjoyable programme was rendered by the pupils. A cantata, 'Violet in Fairyland,' was tastefully rendered, and the children also performed a maypole dance and a floral march most effectively. The training of the children reflected the greatest credit on the Sisters, who prepared them for the concert. During the evening His Lordship the Bishop presented a number of prizes and certificates won by pupils at the convent as follows:—To Misses May McGuire and Ivy Ansley, who passed the junior Civil Service examination at the beginning of the year; Misses Matilda Brown, N. Lynch, Corbett, M. Casey, and Dempsey, who passed the sixth standard examination under public school inspectors; Misses Alva Ralph, Gertrude Bray, Jamie Anodeo, and Elsie Bray, who secured certificates in the preparatory grade at the Trinity College, London, examination, 1899; Misses Ellen Brown and Matilda Brown, intermediate division, honors; Violet Fitzpatrick and Nellie Mahoney, junior division, pass.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 10.

The Rev. Father Marnane, after a brief visit to the North Island, returned on Saturday last to St. Mary's, Manchester street.

Sergeant John O'Donovan, head of the police training depot at Wellington, is at present in Christchurch engaged on exhibition duty, an exacting position where efficiency is of primary importance.

Mr. T. Campbell (son of Mr. Felix Campbell, of Greymouth), who has been a student at Canterbury College during the past year taking his University course, left for his home during the week for the vacation.

At the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening at Veppers his Lordship the Bishop read a Pastoral letter on the Jubilee of Canterbury. The Bishop afterwards, assisted by the Very Rev. Vicar-General, received a number of aspirants into the confraternity of the Children of Mary.

The Rev. Father Leen, a young priest ordained a few months ago, arrived on Thursday last. He is destined for the Christchurch diocese, and is from Killarney, County Kerry. Father Leen celebrated the half-past nine o'clock Mass on Sunday and preached, and again occupied the pulpit at the High Mass.

The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheanais has been engaged during the week preaching the annual retreat for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Mount Magdala. The Vicar-General devoted part of the time also to conducting a retreat for the children of St. Agnes's Church, Halswell, preparatory to their First Communion, which took place on Sunday.

Constable T. Mayne, a zealous and popular police officer, has been promoted from city duty to the charge of the Lincoln district. He was entertained by his comrades at a 'send off' social last week and presented by them with a pair of spurs and handsome riding whip suitably inscribed. Constable Mayne is well known in the southern towns, and his numerous friends will be pleased to learn of his well merited advancement in the service.

JUBILEE PASTORAL.

The following Pastoral by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes was read in all the Catholic churches of the diocese on last Sunday:—

In a few days we shall have entered upon the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Canterbury, which, taking in the West Coast, once comprised nearly the whole of the Catholic diocese of Christchurch. Praiseworthy efforts are being made for the fitting celebration of this, the Golden Jubilee of the province. Shall we not gladly unite with our fellow-colonists in their legitimate rejoicings on this auspicious occasion? Who amongst us could withhold a feeling of admiration, gratitude, and delight as he looks back upon the beginnings, and compares the rapid progress and present prosperity of this fair and fertile portion of the 'Britain of the South.'

Who could refuse to admire the heroic enterprise, the indomitable courage and perseverance of the noble pioneers who, 50 years ago, left home and friends and fatherland to come and settle down in a far-away isle, then little known, save as one of the most uncivilised parts of the globe? Well may we imagine their feelings when, landing at Lyttelton, they crossed the Port Hills and gazed upon a sight dreary in the extreme. For miles and miles they beheld one unbroken series of plains, covered with brown tussock, with here and there a few clumps of native flax and a species of wild palm-lilies, or cordylina, familiar to us now as the cabbage-tree. The monotony of the scene was unrelieved by neither fruits nor flowers nor shrubs, and not even the least undulation. Such an outlook would have filled men of less character and determination with utter disappointment or despair, but the 'Canterbury Pilgrims' had come resolved, with God's help, to overcome every obstacle, and to be daunted by no difficulties, no matter how formidable. And today it is given us to witness the results of their bold but peaceful conquests—results which have surpassed even their most sanguine expectations. With feelings of admiration, the sight of these marvellous results must call forth those of gratitude, and following the footsteps of their fathers, the children of the founders of Canterbury made strenuous and successful efforts to build up an ideal home for themselves and their offspring. And lo! a wondrous change now unfolds itself to our view.

Instead of the dreary plains and swamps of 50 years ago, today we behold magnificent parks, with their stately trees, which the stranger would suppose the growth of centuries; richly cultivated fields, smiling meadows, lofty buildings, splendid churches, commodious schools and colleges, numerous factories teeming with home industries, and, as the centre and outlook of all, Christchurch, so well known as the 'City of the Plains.' Here are to be found, not only all the conveniences, but even the luxuries of the most civilised life.

For us, dearly beloved brethren, and children in Christ, there is another and higher motive for heartfelt gratitude and delight. For 10 years after the foundation of Canterbury, we had neither church nor school, and only two devoted missionaries to minister to the wants of our people scattered over the whole of the South Island; whilst the Catholic population of Canterbury, even in 1851, amounted to no more than 150 souls all told. And now this jubilee year reveals to us the fact that in our diocese alone we have 50 churches, 17 convents, 35 priests, 13 brothers, and 160 nuns engaged in the sublime work of imparting Christian education to our dear children: six boarding or high schools, 30 primary schools, the admirable institute of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Mount Magdala, doing such noble work for all classes in the whole Colony, whilst our Catholic population numbers over two and twenty thousand.

Is it not then right well and meet that we offer up fervent prayers to the Throne of the Most High, in thanksgiving for the manifold blessings we have received during this half-century of years? Should we not earnestly beseech the Father of all mercies to continue to shower down His choicest gifts upon ourselves and our fellow-citizens in Canterbury and all New Zealand, for many the land of their birth, and for most of us the beloved home of our adoption? At the same time, should we not strive to give some tangible proof of this gratitude and delight? Appeals have been made to all sections of the community to erect a Jubilee Memorial in our midst, and it is to be hoped that these appeals will meet with a cordial response.

Besides this, we have a great work in hand which must strongly appeal to the whole of the diocese. During one of our audiences with our Holy Father the Pope, on the occasion of our last visit to Rome, he expressed his surprise that we had only a wooden Pro-Cathedral in the beautiful city of Christchurch. He urged us to do our utmost, with the co-operation of our priests and people, to erect a temple more worthy the abiding presence of our dear Lord in the marvellous Sacrament of His love. When we ventured to speak of the difficulties in the way, he paused for a while, then, looking from heaven to us, 'Intende prospere procede ad regna, my dear Lord,' he answered, with a look of inspiration—'Set out, proceed; prosperously and reign' (Ps. xlv., 5). 'Fear not, you are sure to succeed'—with other words that we dare not repeat. He lovingly imparted and still imparts a special blessing to all who in way contribute to this noble work. Not only this, but he gave us a generous donation in behalf of this our Cathedral Fund. Since our return to New Zealand our beloved priests and people have heartily entered into the spirit of the vast undertaking, many having already given or promised most handsome contributions, which up to the present have reached the truly noble sum of £18,000! Not a few are holding back till they hear that we are ready to lay the foundation stone of our future Cathedral. We are glad to be able to announce to you that his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney has graciously promised to come and perform this ceremony the second Sunday in February. Several other distinguished Prelates have intimated their willingness to be present on that memorable occasion.

May we not now appeal to you, dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, to do your part. We are confident that those on whom a merciful Providence has bountifully bestowed the goods of this world will consider themselves as no more than stewards thereof. Will they not emulate the noble conduct of our saintly

forefathers, who have left to an admiring posterity grand architectural monuments of their zeal and piety by erecting churches and cathedrals which adorn the principal cities of Europe?—cathedrals which, thanks to the unstinted wealth lavished upon them, still rear their lofty heads to the sky even after the lapse of centuries and centuries.

How many of our Catholic people die intestate through a morbid dread of making a will, thus leaving the earnings of a lifetime to the State? How many bequeath what it has taken long and laborious years to amass, to those who, perhaps, will squander it away without the faintest thought of praying for the deceased donors? How much wiser and more profitable for their souls to have bequeathed a portion to the great God to whom they are indebted for all that they had.

What more opportune moment to erect this cathedral than during the year of the Golden Jubilee of this fair province of ours?

Not only will it be a memorial for the Jubilee year of the province, it will be something more. The present eventful century is drawing to a close, and we are standing on the threshold of a new era. Have we not reason to be grateful for favors, both spiritual and temporal, received by ourselves or our fathers during the century now near its end? Will not the erection of a cathedral be a most appropriate way to mark our indebtedness and our gratitude to the Almighty? Will it not be a standing memorial whereby to testify our gratitude and delight? We know you too well, dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, to insist further in urging the discharge of a duty which we are confident you will love to fulfil. We feel sure you will do all in your power to make it as worthy a thank-offering as you can for the countless graces you and yours have received during the century now drawing to its close. As patriotic citizens, too, you will be eager to make this cathedral an ornament to the City of the Plains. We have no doubt that in this point of view alone not a few of our dear separated brethren will help us to do the same.

Gladly do we avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank our devoted priests and their faithful flocks for the great kindness they showed us and the zealous missionaries who labored with us during our recent visitation of the diocese. The generosity of priests and people in the noble work we undertook will ever be among the cherished recollections of the past.

May we not at the same time urge those who so kindly promised donations towards the Cathedral, to be as prompt as they can in redeeming those sacred promises? Let each of us take up the words of the inspired penman and make them his own, saying, 'I purpose to build a temple to the name of the Lord my God' (3 Kings v. 5), and this, with the help of the Most High, I am resolved to accomplish.

We hereby direct—(1) That on the occasion of the Jubilee of the province, that is to say, Sunday, December 16, or the first Sunday after the reception of this Pastoral, a solemn Te Deum will be sung in all the churches or chapels of the diocese. Together with the Te Deum, the versicles and prayers 'Pro Gratiarum Actione' will be recited or sung in thanksgiving for the many blessings we have received during the Jubilee of the province. (2) On the 31st of the month, the last day of the present year, wherever it can be safely and conveniently done, a solemn Midnight Mass may be sung in all the principal churches of the diocese, to thank the Almighty for the blessings of the expiring century and to invoke the blessings of the Most High on the new one, the dawn whereof you will be glad thus to sanctify.

In conclusion, let us exhort you to hearken to the words of the Gentiles, words so appropriate to the occasion—'We ought always to give thanks to God for you, brethren, as it is meet, for your faith increaseth exceedingly, and the charity of every one of you aboundeth' (2 Tim. i. 3). Again, 'I desire first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and thanksgivings be made for all men; for kings and for all in high places' (1 Tim. ii. 1). 'Let the peace of Christ rejoice in your hearts, wherein also you are called in one body, and be ye thankful. Be ye filled with the Holy Ghost; speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual canticles, and making melody in your hearts to the Lord, giving thanks always for all things in the house of our Lord Jesus Christ to God and the Father' (Eph. v., 18-20).

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A RICH RETURN.

When a mixture attains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisements,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put to in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—*.*

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Timaru, took place on Tuesday evening, when his Lordship Bishop Grimes presided. Prior to the distribution an excellent entertainment, contributed by the pupils, was given in the presence of a number of friends and visitors. The programme included a sketch of the life of the foundress of the Order by a former pupil, a sacred cantata, a centenary ode, choruses, a French dialogue, and musical items.

The following is the prize list.—

Decorations.—The second medallion and ribbon of merit were given by the votes of the pupils, ratified by those of the religious, to Maud Blandford, third ribbon Margaret Venning, fourth ribbon Elsie Edwards, fifth ribbon Clare Smith, Mechtildes Kennedy, seventh ribbon Mary McShane, Mary Twomey, Elizabeth Brosnahan, next in merit to the ribbon, Dorothea Loughnan, May Johnstone. The first green ribbon was given to Gladys Kennaway, Bridget Sullivan, second green ribbon Monica Venning, Kathleen Chitty, third green ribbon Louie Johnstone, Stella Murray. Pink ribbons were given to Mary Geaney, Margaret Mahoney, Frances Clarke, Nancy Loughnan, Winifred Ward, Kathleen Ward, Alison Bristol, Mary O'Dowd, Geraldine Vertue, Dorothy Eiby.

General good conduct—Maude Blandford; next in merit, Margaret Venning, Elsie Edwards.

Christian doctrine.—First division—Dorothea Loughnan; next in merit, Elsie Edwards. Second division—Mary Twomey; next in merit, Esther Bruce, Patricia Geaney. Third division—Gertrude Clarke; next in merit, Theresa Wareing.

Diligence.—First class—(Second year) Elsie Edwards. First class—(First year) Mechtildes Kennedy. Third class—Esther Bruce, Patricia Geaney; next in merit, Monica Wareing, Mary Twomey. Fourth class—Beatrice Knight; next in merit, Gladys Kennaway. Fifth class—Edith Knight; next in merit, Kathleen Chitty.

First class (second year).—Elements of Christian Philosophy and Latin Grammar—Dorothea Loughnan. Elements of Natural Science—Dorothea Loughnan. Literature and composition—Elsie Edwards.

First class (first year).—Elements of Christian Philosophy—Clare Smith. Mathematics—Mechtildes Kennedy. History—Clare Smith.

Third class—Grammar—Patricia Geaney; next in merit, Esther Bruce, Monica Wareing. Composition—Margaret Meehan; next in merit, Ethel Devine, Esther Bruce. History—Esther Bruce; next in merit, Mary McShane, Patricia Geaney, Nellie Wall. Geography—Esther Bruce; next in merit, Patricia Geaney, Mary McShane. Arithmetic—Mary McShane, Monica Wareing; next in merit, Eva Batters, Eileen Twomey. Repetition—Mary McShane; next in merit, Esther Bruce, Monica Wareing.

Fourth class.—Grammar—Louie Johnstone. History and geography—Gladys Kennaway. Arithmetic—Monica Venning; next in merit, Theresa Wareing.

Fifth class.—History—Edith Knight; next in merit, Gertrude Clarke. Geography—Gertrude Clarke. Reading—Next in merit to the prize, Kathleen Chitty. Arithmetic—Next in merit to the prize, Stella Murray.

Sixth class.—Spelling—Mary Geaney. History and geography—Madge Pascal.

Seventh class.—Reading and spelling—Nancy Loughnan.

Eighth class.—Reading—Mary O'Dowd.

Elementary class.—Prize for encouragement, Geraldine Vertue, Dorothy Eiby.

Orthography.—First division—Cecily Kennedy; next in merit, Patricia Geaney.

Needlework.—First division—May Johnstone; next in merit, Clare Smith. Second division—Beatrice Knight, 1; Louie Johnstone, 2; next in merit, Monica Wareing, Eva Batters. Third division—Gertrude Clarke. Elementary division—Prize, Allison Bristol.

Order.—First division—Monica Wareing; next in merit, Essie Bruce.

Writing.—First division—Prize, Ethel Devine; next in merit, Beatrice Knight. Second division—Louie Johnstone, 1; Eileen Twomey, 2; next in merit, Edith Knight. Third division—Frances Clarke; next in merit, Mary Egan.

French.—Second division—Mechtildes Kennedy; next in merit, Essie Bruce. Diligence—May Johnstone. Fourth division—Patricia Geaney; next in merit, Eileen Twomey. Fifth division—Eva Batters. Elementary division—Nancy Loughnan.

The school will re-open on Thursday, February 13, 1901.

Tussicura, the wonderful cough remedy—sold by all chemists and grocers.—*.*

A little wonder is the Broadcast Patent Seed-sower sold by Morrow, Bassett, and Co. For sowing turnip, rape, grass, and clover seed it has no equal, while for oats, wheat, and barley you have only to see it to know its value. A boy can work it. Sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price only 20s.—*.*

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Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

December	16, Sunday.	—Third in Advent.
"	17, Monday.	—St. Leonard of Port Maurice. St. Agnes of Assisi, Virgin.
"	18, Tuesday.	—Expectation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
"	19, Wednesday.	—St. Urban V., Pope and Confessor. Quatuor Tense.
"	20, Thursday.	—St. Joseph, Bishop and Confessor.
"	21, Friday.	—St. Thomas, Apostle. Quatuor Tense.
"	22, Saturday.	—Quatuor Tense. St. Deusdedit, Pope and Confessor.

EXPECTATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

The Feast of the Expectation has been instituted by the Church to commemorate the longing desires and fervent aspirations with which the Immaculate Virgin greeted the near approach of that happy day when she was to bring into the world the long expected Messiah, whose coming to redeem mankind had been the continual object of her sighs and prayers. Now the time appointed by the Divine Decree was accomplished, and the Great Mystery hidden under veils and figures from the beginning of the world was about to be revealed to the astonished eyes of angels and of men. During 4000 years had the earth groaned under the dominion of Satan, while kings, patriarchs, and prophets had looked eagerly forward for the coming of the promised Redeemer who was to break the fetters with which mankind was bound and restore men to the liberty of the sons of God. Meanwhile the promise made by God to our first parents, that the seed of the woman should crush the serpent's head, was carefully treasured up and handed down from father to son through succeeding generations.

The same consoling promise was confirmed and more clearly defined by the announcement to Abraham that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed, a prediction which was afterwards repeated in favor of his son and grandson, Isaac and Jacob. As time went on the promise was renewed to King David, of whose family it was declared that the Redeemer was to be born. Many of the psalms of the royal prophet are full of ardent aspirations after the coming of the Saviour who was to destroy the power of hell and re-establish the kingdom of God in the hearts of men. It was also permitted him to behold in the far off future the accomplishment of the promises of God by the Incarnation, Passion, and Death of our Lord. These sacred mysteries he has described to us with a minuteness which reads rather like a record of the past than a prediction of the distant future. The same may be said of the writings of some of the other prophets, who were sent by God to prepare the minds and hearts of men for the coming of His Son. Conspicuous among these was Isaiah, who after announcing that the Redeemer would be born of a virgin, relates in detail many circumstances regarding His Passion and the establishment of His Church. In his ardent longing for the speedy coming of the Incarnate God he cries out, 'Drop down dew ye heavens from above, and let the clouds rain the Just; let the earth be opened and bud forth a Saviour.'

Thus did the saints of old continually aspire after the coming of the Son of God, Whom, however, they were not permitted to behold with the eyes of flesh. Wherefore our Blessed Lord reminded His Apostles of the special privilege which they themselves enjoyed in beholding and conversing with Him during His mortal life 'Blessed,' said he, 'are your eyes because they see, and your ears because they hear. For amen I say to you, many prophets and just men have desired to see the things that you see and have not seen them, and to hear the things that you hear and have not heard, them.'

ST. AGNES OF ASSISI, VIRGIN.

When the holy maiden Clare, enamoured of chastity and poverty, fled from home to tread in the footsteps of St. Francis, she left behind her a young sister of 14, named Agnes, a child of great piety and purity. Inspired by the Holy Ghost to imitate the example of her beloved sister, the saintly girl followed her to the Convent of St. Angelo a few days later, and declared her firm determination to remain with her and share her penitential life. Upon the discovery of the flight of Agnes, her father, who was already much incensed by the departure of his elder daughter, set no bounds to his anger. He and his relations accordingly set out to recover Agnes at any cost. On their arrival at the convent they first appealed to her filial affection and obedience, but finding her resolution unshaken, they threw aside all reserve and commanded her in an angry tone to return at once. As she still refused, they laid violent hands upon her and tried to drag her away. But behold! all of a sudden their arms became powerless, and they were unable to move the light burden of her tender frame. At length, finding their strength exhausted, they began to load her with reproaches, while one of her uncles more cruel than the rest raised his sword to strike her. But in a moment his arm became useless and his weapon fell to the ground. At this juncture her sister Clare came running up, and by her entreaties prevailed upon them to desist from further efforts. Whereupon they returned to the father, who, on hearing what had happened, recognised the hand of God and left his daughter at peace to follow the Divine call.

Agnes assisted at the triumphant funeral of her holy sister and witnessed the miracles which were wrought at her tomb. Soon afterwards she was called in her turn by her Divine Spouse, and took her flight to heaven on November 16, A.D. 1253.

THE GALVESTON DISASTER.

COMMENTING on certain generally overlooked phases of the Galveston disaster, Mr. James R. Randall writes entertainingly and instructively in the *Catholic Columbian*:

To our eyes 'looking through a glass darkly,' there were some singular or contradictory events in the Galveston tragedy. Besides the Cathedral only two other churches were spared. One was the Jewish Synagogue and the other a negro Catholic chapel. In one of our grander churches the only stained glass window intact represents St. Peter Claver baptizing a negro. The brewery was practically unharmed and few saloons were blown down. The Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. owed his life to the inmates of the Ursuline Convent. Ghouls were spared, to meet later on, an ignominiously swift death, while good men who saved many lives perished. The common answer to seeming incongruities is that given to Holy Job, by God Himself, when murmuring ceased at the tremendous question: 'Where wert thou when I built the foundations of the earth?' In portentous calamities death, like rain, falls upon just and unjust alike, and the sacrifice of the just is, in a certain sense, atonement for the unjust, not as to their eternal destiny but humanly speaking. The people of Galveston deliberately built their city on a perilous spot known to be such. Only a miracle could have made them secure permanently under existing circumstances, and God performs miracles in His own way, which is not our way. At Lisbon the mighty earthquake killed thousands of persons in the churches while assisting at the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, and a tidal wave engulfed 30,000 fugitives on the river bank. A record states that not a disreputable house in Lisbon was overthrown. The staunch of Faith do not get discouraged at such curious happenings. They who keep in constant preparation need not care how or when and where they are to die. Out of this awful visitation at Galveston, God will, in season, draw beneficent results. By a little effort, comparatively, the Catholics of this country, can replace their ruined temples and institutions. Conversions to the true Faith will come, I think, to not a few who would never otherwise gain that crown. If all of the survivors now recognise the emptiness of carnal things and the ineffable importance of things eternal, the catastrophe at Galveston will be a salutary lesson, often to be taught in no other manner.

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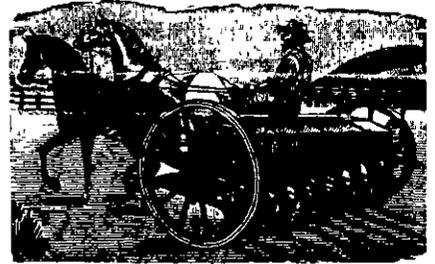
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Getting Particulars of Lord Russell's Early Life.—Mr. Barry O'Brien, who has undertaken the biography of Lord Russell of Killowen, visited Ireland recently in prosecution of that task. He stayed for a time in Belfast, where Lord Russell began his legal career, and he gleaned some interesting particulars regarding that remote period of the great lawyer's life, which will be of special value to the completeness of the biography.

Belfast Catholic Club.—On Thursday evening, October 18, a large and influential assemblage of clergy and laity assembled in the Belfast Central Catholic Club on the occasion of the inaugural lecture of the winter session of the Literary Society, which was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Loan, Maynooth College. Dr. O'Loan chose for his theme 'Ulster's Fight for Ireland's Freedom,' and delivered a brilliant and interesting address. The Most Rev. Dr. Henry presided.

CLARE.—Death of an Archdeacon.—Archdeacon Murphy, of Quin, one of the oldest clergymen in the Diocese of Killaloe, died on October 2. He was born 74 years ago at Lorrha. His first curacy was at Six-Mile Bridge, County Clare. He also ministered in Templeberry and Nenagh. He was then made parish priest of Tomgraney, and while there it became his lot to take a prominent part in the famous Bodyke eviction campaign on the O'Callaghan estate. Those who have followed the incidents of that stirring time will remember the unselfish manner in which Father Murphy exerted himself in the cause of his people. Some eight or nine years ago, on the death of Father Daniel Corbett, he was made pastor of Quinn, and two years subsequently, on the death of Archdeacon O'Leary, he was appointed Archdeacon. While in Tomgraney he built a handsome church almost from his own pocket, and in other parishes helped largely to establish schools and otherwise to minister to the spiritual and material wants of his people.

CORK.—Death of a Rosscarbery Man.—Mr. James O'Donovan, of Rosscarbery, died recently. He had been for many years a member of the old Clonakilty Board of Guardians. He was always prominently identified with the National cause. Since its inception he had been president of the Rosscarbery Literary Society, a body that has done a great deal for the young men of the town.

A Serious Trade Dispute.—A rather serious trade dispute has arisen in Cork in connection with the Blackpool Flax Factory. The operatives sought an increase of wages, which was refused. They then struck work, and the laborers in the factory were directed to take their places. This they refused to do. The management then determined to have the work done elsewhere, and had all the raw material packed for transmission to Belfast. But the laborers refused to touch it, and the management retorted by a notice of lock-out. Nine hundred work-people are affected.

DERRY.—An Election Rumor.—It is rumored in North Derry that Mr. Horace Plunkett will be asked to stand for that constituency in the event of the promotion of Mr. Atkinson to the Lord Chancellorship. It is supposed in the constituency that the Lord Chancellor is about to retire.

Aspiring to the Dignity of a County Town.—The people of Coleraine aspire to raise their pretty town to the dignity of a 'county town.' A large meeting, presided over by Mr. Barrie, U.D.C., demanded that the town, by reason of its central position, should forthwith be constituted the permanent official headquarters of the Derry County Council and the seat of the county assizes.

DONEGAL.—A Serious Accident.—Losing control over his bicycle on a steep hill near Rathmullan, Mr. William Fox, agent for the Lough Swilly Steamer Company, was dashed with terrific force against a wall. His skull was fractured, and when the mail left he was lying in a hopeless condition.

DUBLIN.—The New Member for Stephen's Green.—Mr. James McCann, the new member for Stephen's Green, is distinguished as the only possessor of a house-boat used on Irish waters. His house-boat is a large and comfortable one, and is well known up the canal route across the Bog of Allen district. It was built to pass the canal locks with safety.

A New Club.—An important addition to the Catholic institutions of Dublin is the Calaroga Club, established under the auspices of the Dominican Fathers of St. Saviour's. It is quite in the fitness of things that an Order which has such traditions of high intellectual culture should be identified with what is designed to be a literary and social centre for Catholic laymen engaged in professional or commercial pursuits. The formation of a committee of management composed of gentlemen well known in social and literary circles in Dublin augurs well for the success of the club, which was to have been inaugurated during the first week of November.

Celebrating the Anniversary of the Death of an Irish Scholar.—Thursday, October 18, was the anniversary of the death of the Rev. Eugene O'Growney, the famous Irish scholar. The first anniversary was celebrated in Dublin by a great muster of Gaelic Leaguers in the John street schoolrooms, at which the Rev. Father Anderson, O.S.A., delivered an eloquent address, followed by an essentially Irish concert.

FERMANAGH.—An Interesting Find.—Last September Mr. Thomas Plunkett, of Enniskillen, excavated an important crannog or lake dwelling on the lands of Mr. Miller, near that town. The crannog was unusually large, over 100 feet in diameter. It lay in a small bog-filled lake and would have been unnoticed by

any save a trained eye. On removing the peat the piles and platform timbers were laid bare. The piling and cross timbering was remarkably well done, untrimmed birch trees being chiefly used for cross laying, while oak was used for the stouter piles. The 'finds' were rather disappointing for so large a crannog. A large quantity of broken pottery of the usual crannog kind was found, an iron axe of early form, and a few other articles of iron, a fragment of a comb, and some bronze harp pegs. It would appear that the crannog had not suffered violent destruction, in which case a large number of relics might have been expected, but that the inhabitants had abandoned it, taking with them most of their implements and utensils. Mr. Plunkett has generously presented the whole of the find to the National Collection in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin.

GALWAY.—Visit of a Distinguished American Prelate.—Bishop Bernard M'Quaide, one of the influential dignitaries of the Catholic Church at Rochester, U.S.A., arrived at Queenstown about the middle of October from New York. He was met by the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin. Soon afterwards he started by train for Galway, where a short time will be spent among his friends prior to Bishop M'Quaide making a visit to Rome.

LIMERICK.—Tenants and their Landlords.—Following up the writs served on several of the tenants on Major Ellis's estate at Kilconlea, Abbeyfeale, for rent and arrears, judgment has been recorded against them. At a meeting of the local branch of the U.I. League the Rev. Father Casey, P.P., presided. The tenants attended to place their grievances before the meeting, and unanimously expressed their determination to sell their cattle and effects and submit to every sacrifice until their offer to purchase their holdings had been accepted. It appears some time ago the tenants offered to purchase their holdings at 15 years on the rental, a proposal which the agent stated he would formally submit to Major Ellis after the tenants had paid the gale of rent then due. The tenants complied with this condition, and on repeating their offer, which they improved by offering 16 years, the landlord intimated he could not entertain it. They consequently refused to pay further rent until their proposal was sanctioned, and then followed the service of writ on six of the tenants.

LOUTH.—Appointment of an Archdeacon.—Rev. Patrick Segrave, parish priest, Faughart, has been appointed by Cardinal Logue, pastor of Drogheda, Vicar-General and Archdeacon of the diocese of Armagh, in succession to the late Monsignor Murphy.

MAYO.—A Pretty Stiff Fine.—A fresh instance of police persecution is reported from Mayo, where Mr. Peter Regan, a prominent member of the United League, has just been prosecuted by the police for having acted as a Poor Law Guardian while legally disqualified for such a position because of some legal quibble. It is unusual, indeed unprecedented, outside of Ireland for the police to assume the role of prosecutors in such a case. But Mr. Regan's activity as a United Leaguer marked him out for police vindictiveness when any opportunity might arise, and so the persecution resulted in his being fined £55, a decision which on appeal the magistrates endorsed. The affair is likely to come up in Parliament, when the new House assembles.

A Claim for Damages.—A highly interesting claim made by one Constable Waters was heard a few weeks ago at Ballinrobe. The constable claimed £1000 damages for injuries received in a riot. The Head Constable, whose order caused the riot, swore that he ordered the police to charge a crowd 'because he thought they were going to hold a meeting.'

ROSCOMMON.—Death of an American Journalist.—News has been received in Roscommon of the death of Mr. John Brennan, editor of the *Northwestern Catholic*, Sioux City, Indiana. An American paper gives the following particulars of his career:—Mr. Brennan was born in Elphin, County Roscommon, July 14, 1845. He received his education in the national schools of his native town. He came to the United States in 1865, and worked at any labor that presented itself, being in turn a farm-hand, porter, railroad grader, and ox-team driver during his first four years in America. In 1869 he became a newspaper reporter on the *Sioux City Daily Times*, and Sioux City has been his home ever since. For five years he worked as a reporter, then he was a justice of the peace six years, a member of the city council one term, and city attorney three years. In his vigorous days Mr. Brennan took an active part in national politics, as a writer and as a campaign speaker. He was formerly a Democrat, but he left that party on the free trade issue, and until the past year he was an ardent Republican.

TIPPERARY.—The Tallest Man in the Constabulary.—The tallest man in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and probably in Ireland, is a Clare man, Constable Patrick Reidy, of Kilboey Station, Nenagh District. In his stockings he measures 6ft 7½ inches, and being built in proportion, he is a magnificent specimen of Irish manhood. Even at a fair in a country town, where very tall men are by no means uncommon, Constable Reidy towers above the crowd and attracts universal attention.

WATERFORD.—A Sad Case.—An evicted tenant and his wife have been sent to prison at Dungarvan for contempt of court, the 'contempt' consisting in grazing a cow on their evicted farm. A sad circumstance is that the man is insane and holds the delusion that he is still the occupant of his old place.

WICKLOW.—Death of a Shipowner.—Mr. Thomas Kearon, a well-known Arklow shipowner, was killed about the middle of October by falling into the hold of one of his vessels at Arklow. The fatality caused widespread sorrow throughout the Wicklow coast line, where Mr. Kearon was a popular and respected figure.

The Catholic World.

ENGLAND.—In Memory of the Late Bishop.—On Sunday, October 21, at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, the Right Rev. Dr. Bourne, Bishop of Southwark, unveiled the stained-glass window which has recently been erected as a memorial to the late Bishop of the Diocese—Dr. Butt. Amongst the subscribers to the cost of the memorial are the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Edmund Talbot, Lord Denbigh, Lord Herries, the Mayor of Gravesend, and many other prominent Catholics.

The Kensington Pro-Cathedral.—Seven years ago the debt on the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington was £3300. To-day it stands at only £200, and a determined effort is to be made to clear this off, and so free the church from any incumbrance.

A New Honor for the Benedictines.—By a recent Brief his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has conferred a new honor on the English Benedictines by granting the use of the Cappa Magna to the Abbot President of their Congregation, Dom Aidan Gasquet, D.D., and his successors.

The First Abbot of Downside.—The election of the first Abbot of Downside took place on September 26, and the choice of the assembled Fathers, some 70 in number, has fallen on the Prior, Dom Edmund Ford. On the result of their deliberations being made known, the Community and school went in procession to the church chanting the 'Te Deum,' after which all present kissed the hand of the newly-appointed Superior.

An Interesting Memento.—It is stated (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) that the Archbishop of Sens will be authorised to lend the chasuble of Thomas à Becket, now in his chapter-house treasury, for the opening of the new Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. The ring and crozier of Becket are already in Cardinal Vaughan's possession.

The Westminster Diocesan Education Fund.—The thirty-fourth annual report of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund and of its branch fund, the Crusade of Rescue, has just been issued. It states that in the Archdiocese there are 220 parochial schools with 34,222 scholars on the books; 55 upper and middle class schools with 3115 scholars on the books; one reformatory (boys) school with 138 inmates; four industrial schools with 559 inmates; 12 certified Poor Law schools with 1834 inmates; and 11 orphanages with 1092 children. The number of voluntary cases of orphan and destitute children dealt with by the fund for the year ending July, 1900, involving whole or partial maintenance, was over 300; the number of children emigrated was 31. The receipts for the year amounted to £3672 6s 11d; the expenditure to £4584 12s 3d.

Mortuary Chapel at Sheffield.—A new mortuary chapel, the cost of which has been defrayed by the Duke of Norfolk, for the use of Catholics in Sheffield and district, has been opened at the Sheffield City Road Cemetery. The chapel will be known as St. Michael's Mortuary Chapel.

A Successful Bazaar.—A bazaar held in St. Helens on behalf of the schools attached to the Sacred Heart Church has resulted in a balance of £1300.

FRANCE.—The New Abbot of Douay.—At the meeting at Douay to elect an Abbot, Dr. Larkin, O.S.B., was elected first Abbot of St. Edmund's Abbey, Douay. This choice has given great joy to the many friends of the Right Rev. Abbot Larkin, O.S.B., in Liverpool and elsewhere.

ROME.—A Present for the Holy Father.—In the Holy Year the Vatican has become a perfect museum of objects, animate and inanimate, as many of the faithful have desired to give his Holiness a personal gift, with, in many cases, strange results. Signor Alfredo Mancini, now in Rome, has, however (says a correspondent), made the Pontiff a present which is most interesting and valuable. Not long ago he brought with him from the Holy Land two magnificent goats taken from Mount Carmel. They are splendid beasts, distinguished from their kind by their black coats, unusually thick and soft, and by their ears, which are large and fall like those of a hunting hound. The Pope has inspected them personally in their pasture in the Vatican gardens. The other day as he stood looking at them he said:—'How they bring back to me the days of my childhood, when I scrambled about the hills of Carpineto like the goats, going in many places where only a wild boy or a goat could gain foothold.'

The English Pilgrims in Rome.—Of the English pilgrims who visited Rome under the auspices of the Catholic Association, quite 500 were members of the working classes. These, by direction of Leo XIII., were received in the Convent of St. Martha, in the immediate vicinity of St. Peter's. Here they were waited upon by the Sisters of Charity and were entertained free of cost for four days. Everything that sympathy and courtesy could suggest was done for their comfort, and the pilgrims, most of whom came from the north of England, are loud in their acknowledgments of the kindness shown to them.

Establishment of the Irish Christian Brothers.—An event of more than ordinary interest to Irishmen has just occurred in Rome, when a commercial school, to be conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, and under the protection of St. Patrick, was most auspiciously inaugurated. His Eminence Cardinal Respighi, the Vicar-General of his Holiness the Pope, attended, and there was a distinguished and representative assembly present. The Brothers in charge of the new branch are—The Rev. Brother Hennessey, the Rev. Brother Costen, the Rev. Brother Me-call, and the Rev. Brother Thayne.

SCOTLAND.—Carrying out the Marquis of Bute's Wishes.—The Marchioness of Bute, with Lady Margaret Stuart and Lord Colum Edmund, left Mountstuart House on October 20 for London. The party were accompanied by Mr. Anderson, the late Marquis's private secretary. They joined the steamer at Craigmore, and on the pier were Mr. and Mrs. Windsor Stuart, of Foley House. Lady Bute was dressed in deep mourning. The purser's cabin was put at their disposal, and at Wemyss Bay they entered a reserved carriage. Lady Bute is on her way to Palestine with the box containing the heart of the Marquis, and will make a short stay at St. John's Lodge, London, before proceeding on her journey. Lady Margaret will accompany her mother, and visit several of her eastern estates. The heart of King Robert the Bruce, an ancestor of the late Marquis, was carried by the 'Black Douglas' for interment in the Holy Land. But the Douglas was slain in battle with the Moors in Spain, and the casket with the Royal heart was brought back to Scotland, and buried in Melrose Abbey.

The See of Dunkeld.—The name of Monsignor Fraser, Scots College, Rome, is mentioned in connection with the vacant diocese of Dunkeld.

UNITED STATES.—The Catholic University.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Catholic University, Archbishop Keane announced that during the year he had secured \$14,000 for the general expenses of the University, and \$60,000 in pledges for the endowment.

A Novitiate for the Lazarists.—Bonaparte Park, Bordentown, in New Jersey, in the United States, for many years the home of the exiled Joseph Bonaparte, will soon be turned into a monastery. The property, which comprises 200 acres and several large mansions, was purchased by the Lazarist Fathers about six years ago, and since that time has been used as a summer home for the Fathers. Hereafter it will be the novitiate of the Lazarists, and the headquarters for the congregation of the mission of St. Vincent de Paul, now at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Appreciation of the Work of the Sisters of Charity.—Carney hospital, Boston, has received the \$2000 appropriated thereto by the state of Massachusetts on account of the number of soldiers returning from the Spanish-American war who were cared for at that institution by the Sisters in charge, no matter what their creed or to what state in the union they belonged. The Sisters have raised the other \$2000 on the securing of which sum the state greatly depended, and a new out-patient department is to be built at the corner of Dorchester and Old Harbor streets, Boston.

A Change of Ownership.—The Catholics of Wabash, Ind., are very proud of their new church, which they acquired from the Methodists for \$5000. After a thorough renovation and remodeling, it was dedicated on September 23.

The Catholic Population of Chicago.—It is estimated that the Catholic population of Chicago is 700,000. The estimate is based on death, or cemetery records. The figures are compiled from the records of the health department, March and June being the months selected for the test. In March the total number of deaths was 2547, and in June 1699. Of these 905 were interred in the Catholic cemeteries in March and 657 in June. These figures show that 31.79 per cent. of the whole population in March and 42.22 per cent. in June were Catholics.

A Gaol turned into a School.—In an article on 'Catholic Industrial Progress' the *Michigan Catholic*, speaking of the success which attended Catholic colonisation in the West, says:—'Take the Catholic communities in this country as examples. Iowa is pretty thoroughly peopled with Catholic farmers. They are almost uniformly prosperous. The Irish Catholic colonies which were planted in Minnesota 20 years ago are marvels of agricultural progress and prosperity. The German Catholic agricultural settlements in Indiana and Wisconsin are similar examples. Even in our own state there is a distinctly Catholic colony on the Beaver Islands in Lake Michigan, and their industrial and moral progress is shown by the facts that they are all prosperous, and that the building which was made for a gaol and stood unused for years in that capacity, was turned into a schoolhouse and put in charge of the Dominican Sisters.'

A Nun as Clerk of Works.—Trinity College, Washington, for the higher education of Catholic women, was opened on November 1 and a few days later was dedicated by Cardinal Gibbons. The plans for the college were drawn by Sister Mary of Notre Dame, who visited the college daily and directed the workmen and contractors what to do, watching all the time to see that nothing was neglected. One of the stonecutters said the other day: 'You can't cheat Sister Mary, for last Saturday, when she thought some skeleton work was being done on the fourth floor, she went right up the ladders to see about it, and sure enough made the boss carpenter go back up there and fix something.' Sister Mary is a 'mistress of mechanics,' and, notwithstanding she is nearly 60 years of age, when it is necessary to climb ladders to the fourth storey of a building she has no hesitancy about doing so.

Evening Star, June 22, 1889, says:—'Messrs W. Gawne and Co. of George Street, have sent us a sample of Worcestershire Sauce manufactured by them, which is in no respect inferior to the imported article, so long celebrated for flavouring sauces and as an agreeable addition to grills, fish, and steaks. We can safely recommend it as a valuable addition to our rapidly developing local manufactures. The bottles are neatly labelled and ornamental, not only for home use, but for exportation; and we hope the manufacturers will realise a demand equal to the merits of the savoury article they have produced.'—*.*

Did it ever occur to you that when so-called 'Just as Good' substitutes are recommended by your dealer the motive is for self-gain because of increased profit? So beware!

HONDAI-LANKA CEYLON TEA

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Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

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WM. JAMESON & CO.'S "HARP BRAND,"

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Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

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JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

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£20 for a NAME

for the Second-Grade Dunlop Tyre
we intend placing on the market to
meet the existing demand for a

Good Wearing Tyre at a Low Figure.

CONDITIONS of COMPETITION.

The *Name* to be concise and appropriate.

The Competition is open to all.

Competitors may send in as many selections as they like, provided that they are sent in separately, with the selected name on one side of a sheet of paper and the senders name and address on the other.

Should more than one Competitor select the winning *Name*, the award will be made by priority. All letters will be numbered and filed as received, so that it is advisable for Competitors to send in their selections as soon as possible.

Letters to be addressed to "A." care of any of our Australasian Depots.

The Competition will close on December 31st, and our award advertised early in January.

The Dunlop Tyre Co. to be sole judge of the winning *Name*, which will be the property of the Coy.

A cheque for £20 will be forwarded to the successful Competitor as soon as our award is made.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
PAID UP AND RESERVES **£420,000**

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
 OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL,

OAMARU.

P. KELLY Proprietor.
 P. KELLY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Globe Hotel, and will be happy to meet them there. Country Visitors and the Travelling Public will find every convenience. The Hotel, which is being renovated throughout, has accommodation for a number of Boarders; has its Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Bath Room, etc. Convenient to the New Railway Station and opposite the Theatre Royal. A good table kept. All Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Free Stabling accommodation.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.

R. FRANCIS,

159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MANCHESTER STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH

(One minute from the Railway Station).

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of Timaru Refreshment Rooms, has taken over the above favourite house, and offers every comfort to his patrons and friends.

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

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

GENUINE SEEDS

From a

RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout

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Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

WHAT YOU WANT,

And

WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

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JAMES GRAVEN AND CO

SEED SPECIALISTS,

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MACALISTER AND CO

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CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy

Sole Agents for the supply of

PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90,
INVERCARGILL.

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and

Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

Cigars, Cigarettes, Indian, Ceylon, and China Teas, and American Goods

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

CHRISTCHURCH.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L,

QUEEN STREET,

AUCKLAND.

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

J A S . S P E I G H T A N D C O

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

VETERINARY SHOENING FORGE,

WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR

(Late of Oamaru),

Begs to return thanks for the liberal support accorded to him since coming to Washdyke, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship to merit a continuance of favors. All work received promptly attended to.

HORSE-SHOENING A SPECIALITY.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

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IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised), Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing Standard, 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance,' Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all kinds of Farmers' requirements in Hardware.

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all Dairy Implements.

General, Builders', and Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., in great variety.

PRICES LOW.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when required.

Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at OWAKA.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For STYLISH, RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly coming to hand. SEE WINDOWS.



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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 Shoes.</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 December 12.)

PRODUCE.

Wellington, December 4.—The Agent-General advises the Agricultural Department as follows:—Butter, 110s; in good demand. Cheese, 55s; market firm.

Napier, December 5.—Messrs. Nelson Bros. have received the following cable from the C.C. and D. Company:—To-day's quotations are as follows: Best Canterbury mutton, 4½d; best Napier and North Island, 4½d per lb.

London, December 7.—Butter: The market is firm and there is a brisk sale. Choicest, 112s; a fair demand exists for secondary at about 104s; Danish is unchanged.

Rabbits: The market is lifeless, prices ruling at 8d to 8½d.

Wheat: The markets are firmer, especially Paris. Cargoes are quiet; Australian November and December shipments, 29s 6d; parcels afloat, 29s.

London, December 9.—Frozen mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, 4½d; North Island, 4½d. Lamb is unchanged. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers: Heavy 3 15-16d; light, 3 11-16d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality) Ox fores, 3½d; ox hinds, 4d.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 6d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 10d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L210s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 8d, factory, bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 0½d; eggs, 1s per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 5s per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 14s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 4s per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

A RECORD SHIPMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

A record shipment of dairy produce was included in the freight of the New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Paparua, which left Wellington for London on Thursday. The total quantity from all ports consisted of 31,178 boxes butter and 4203 cases cheese. The total value of the vessel's cargo amounted to between L350,000 and L375,000.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., Ltd., report as follows:—

OATS—The market continues steady, and all prime feed can be readily placed for shipment. No improvement of late values can be reported, but for best short feed these are well maintained. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—There is no change to report. Prime milling is in moderate demand at late quotations, but medium sorts are not in request. Whole fowl wheat meets with ready sale. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium 2s 2½d to 2s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken, etc., 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—The market is sparingly supplied. We quote: Best Derwents, L3 10s to L4; others, L3 to L3 10s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—Medium quality is in fair supply, but meets with little demand. Prime oaten sheaf is in good demand, and readily sold at L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 to L2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Fair to good feed 1s 4d to 1s 6d; milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: Northern, L3 15s; Southern, L3 10s. Chaff: Inferior, 30s to 40s; good to prime, 47s 6d to 50s. Straw: pressed 27s; loose, 28s. Flour: Sacks, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7, quiet. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 7½d. Onions: Melbourne, 14s.

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

WHEAT—No change in values to report. Prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5½d; fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—Market unchanged. Milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Market unchanged. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Very few coming forward, consequently prices show a considerable advance. Best Derwents, L3 10s to L4 per ton (bags in).

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a very small entry of horses at our sale on Saturday last, and in neither the draught nor light classes were there any animals deserving of special mention. There were only two or three draught horses entered, and all were either small or light. In this class we sold one draught filly, broken to chains only, for L38, and another mare, fully 10 years old, for L36, this mare being also sold without a trial. Light horses were scanty and only of poor to medium quality, about a dozen changing hands at from L5 to L15. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L55; extra good prize horses, L55 to L70; medium draught mares and geldings, L35 to L44; aged do, L28 to L32; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L35; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L25 to L33; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L22; tram horses, L14 to L20; light hacks, L11 to L14; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington comprised 2100 fat sheep, 1170 fat lambs 1500 store sheep, 371 cattle, and 382 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—153 head yarded, mostly light-weight heifers and cows, but very few steers. The market was weak at the opening, but improved, and closed firm at an advance on prime beef of 22s to 24s 6d, and on other sorts of 18s to 21s. Steers realised L6 10s to L10; heifers, L4 17s 6d to L7 10s; cows, L4 10s to L7 2s 6d.

STORE CATTLE—There was a good entry and good demand; but vendors' values were too high in many cases. Two-year steers fetched L3 10s; 18-months' old cattle, L2 14s; and dry cows, L2 6s to L4 7s 6d.

FAT SHEEP—Nearly all the fat sheep were shorn, and mostly secondary ewes. Good wethers and best quality ewes met with a keen demand, and the market was very firm. Extra prime wethers brought 20s 6d to 22s; freezers, 17s to 20s; lighter, down to 16s 6d; best ewes, 19s to 20s 7d; good, 15s to 18s; others, down to 12s 3d.

FAT LAMBS—These were of very good quality, and further hardening of prices took place. Extra prime brought up to 17s 1d; freezing sorts, 14s to 16s; inferior, down to 12s 6d.

PIGS—Many were unfinished in the fat pens, and caused strong demand for good sorts, which, as well as good stores, met with a

J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS,

AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS,

Full Stocks of Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Manures, Seeds, etc., kept, and Farmers are asked to call upon us before purchasing their requirements.

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

AGENTS FOR—Massey-Harris Implements, Huddart, Parker Steamers, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures. MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works, (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

BOUSKILL AND McNAB

THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

These Awards were gained by work manufactured on our premises, Symonds street, and distanced all competing work, both local and imported. We invite inspection of our large stock of

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

The Largest Stock of Designs of IRON TOMB RAILINGS in the Colony. Designs and Prices forwarded Free on Application.

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

BOUSKILL AND McNAB,
SYMONDS STREET,
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Telephone 650.

House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE,
WELLINGTON.

Money Invested, Loans Negotiated, and entire Management of Properties and Collection of Rents undertaken.

The firm have Special Facilities for disposing of Town and Country Properties.

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wishing to buy.

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the Police Force, Dunedin and Ashburton), Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to families, boarders, and the general public.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),

Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE DENNIS,

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over BARRETT'S HOTEL Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he is prepared to provide for his old patrons and the public generally every accommodation.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

T. TWOMEY (late of the Grosvenor Hotel, Christchurch) having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally-situated house, will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

J. AND W. GRANT

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and Coachbuilders, Temuka.

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

Shoeing, as usual, a specialty.

HUGH GOURLEY

desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

SANITARY PIPE AND STONWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

KILROY AND SUTHERLAND,

176 and 178 PRINCES STREET (near Stafford St.)

Extensive alterations and additions to above premises have now been completed, making them in every way quite up to date. Special attention to light has been given, and we have now secured a well lighted interior. Everything has been ordered. FRESH AND NEW FOR THE COMING SEASON. A distinctive and leading feature of our stock will be goods of British manufacture. At Home there is a strong impulse in favor of goods made within the British Empire, and we feel confident all true Imperialists will help us in this matter.

OPENING DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

NEW SHOPS! NEW GOODS!! NEW IDEAS!!!

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY,
176 and 178 PRINCES STREET, (near Stafford Street).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late A. Solomon.)

W. G. ROSSITER (for the last 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon) having bought the old-established and well-known pawnbroking business of the late Mr. A. Solomon, begs to announce to the public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he will carry on the business with the same attention and fidelity as formerly.

Note Address:

W. G. ROSSITER,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Steamers will be despatched as under (weather and other circumstances permitting):

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Waihora Fri., Dec. 14 5 p.m. D'din
Monowai Thurs., Dec. 20 2 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., Dec. 21 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Waihora Fri., Dec. 14 5 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., Dec. 14 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
Monowai Thurs., Dec. 20 2 p.m. D'din
Mokoia Mon., Dec. 21 4.30 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Talune Wed., Dec. 26 5 p.m. D'din
Mararoa Tues., Jan. 1 2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Moana Sat., Dec. 15 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Waikare Dec. 23 4 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NEW PLYMOUTH and GREYMOUTH.

Cargo only.
Corinna Thurs., Dec. 13 4 p.m. D'din
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH.

Cargo only.
Janet Nicoll Wed., Dec. 5 3 p.m. D'din
SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE,
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY.
(From Auckland.)

Manapouri Thurs., Dec. 27
RARATONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)

Ovalau Tues., Jan. 15, 1901
For FIJI (From Auckland).

Ovalau Wed., Dec. 19

"DEAR ME!

I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store you pass; they All Keep it.

ready sale. Baconers brought 32s to 48s, equal to 3½d; porkers, 20s to 28s, equal to 4d; stores, 12s 6d to 20s; suckers and weaners, to 10s.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, December 7.—Bradford wool is advancing. Common sixties, 18d; supers, 19d.

Napier, December 5.—The first wool sale of the season took place to-day. Only fair catalogues were submitted, growers preferring to ship direct to London. Competition was fairly brisk. Prices for fellmongery lots were well maintained. In comparison with last season's prices Lincoln coarse and fine crossbred show a depreciation of from 30 to 40 per cent; coarse and fine dingy wool a drop of about 25 per cent.

Wellington, December 7.—At to-day's wool sales 1209 bales were offered, of which 769 were sold. As anticipated, there was a marked fall in prices as compared with last December. There was no material difference between to-day's prices and recent London quotations. The fall was in some instances as much as 5d on half-breds, merinos, and super crossbreds, and 2d to 3d on medium and coarse wools. The following prices ruled: Halfbred, 6d to 6½d; merino, 5½d to 6d; super crossbred, 6d to 6½d; medium do and Romneys, 5d to 5½d; coarse do and Lincoln, 4½d to 5½d; log-stained and inferior, 3d to 4d; pieces and bellies, 3d to 4d; locks, 1d to 2d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
RABBITSKINS—No sales this week. During the summer months sales will only be held fortnightly.
SHEEPSKINS—In good demand at late quotations.
HIDES—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; cow hides, 3d to 3½d per lb.
TALLOW—Market unchanged. Best rendered mutton, 16s to 17s 6d; medium, 14s to 15s 6d; rough fat, 12s to 13s per cwt.

PUNCTUATION.

THE art of punctuation was developed gradually from very ancient times. Greek scribes before the Christian era used a wedge-shaped sign to mark a new paragraph. Later a pause in the sense was indicated by a blank space, a point, and sometimes by a slight oblique stroke or an apostrophe. In Latin manuscripts the full point appears first, and is variously placed on a level with the top, middle, or bottom of the letters. The invention of the modern system of punctuation has been attributed to Aristophanes, a grammarian of Alexandria. Jerome used signs (commata and cola) in his translation of the Scriptures; while in early English and Irish manuscripts the comma is used, and the final stop is marked by one and sometimes two or more full points. With the advent of printing, punctuation was greatly improved and systematically adopted about the close of the fifteenth century, mainly owing to the Venetian printer Manutius. It is said that all the stops we now use appear in the 'Arcadia' (1587) of Sir Philip Sydney.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

ON Tuesday, evening December 4, at St. Patrick's College, a drama entitled 'The Two Orphans,' was played by a number of the students before a large and appreciative audience, which included his Grace Archbishop Redwood and several of the clergy. A sketch of the plot appeared in a recent issue of the TABLET. The play throughout was followed with the keenest interest by the audience, and many of the scenes were very touching. Hugh O'Neill made a great success of the character of the villain, Alberghini, displaying considerable dramatic talent. He was especially good in the temptation scene where he endeavors to pervert the children, and later on when he ends his career of crime by taking poison. On both those occasions his rare dramatic ability was shown to considerable advantage. D. Twobill gave a finished presentation of Jago, the Moor, entering into the spirit of the part with great zest. As the two orphans, Eugene M'Ardle and Lynch Dignan scored a great success and their acting showed the result of careful training. Their parts were well sustained throughout, and too much praise cannot be given them. Thomas Segrief, as the Christian soldier Arnalda, performed his part in a very creditable manner. Thomas McCarthy as chief of the fishermen and Leo Whittaker as Geronimo displayed a thorough conception of their parts. The minor parts were all well filled, and taken all round the piece did great credit to those concerned in its production. The scenery was very appropriate and the dresses were very fine, the whole reflecting great credit on the Rev. Father Herbert whose cultured and experienced taste was responsible for them. To him also too much praise cannot be given for the manner in which he had educated the students for their different parts. His energetic and skilful training was well repaid by the successful issue of the play. Suitable music was supplied by the College orchestra under the able direction of Mr. Thomas Trowell.

The Very Rev. Rector, Father Bower, S.M., B.A., must be congratulated on the fact that under his rule the students are capable of staging and playing a drama in a manner that professionals might be proud of. To him and the Rev. Father Herbert all owe a great deal of thanks for their kindly interest and the care which they gave to the production of the play.

Wanted, about 50 clerks to help read testimonials re Tussicura. Sole manufacturer, S. J. Evans, 2s 6d.—*.*

INTERCOLONIAL.

At the swearing-in of the Governor-General of Australia national airs will be rendered by a choir of 10,000 school children, with an adult chorus of 1000, and massed bands.

A fire broke out in the Greta colliery last week, with the result that five men, named Buck, Fuller, Hislop, John Crowell, and Fred Crowell, were entombed. The rescuers were driven back by the heat and smoke. All hope of saving them had to be abandoned.

The oldest priest in the archdiocese of Sydney is the Right Rev. Monsignor Rigney, of Prospect, whose term of service has extended over more than 60 years. Next in seniority is Archpriest Sheehy, of Ryde, who was ordained in Sydney 50 years ago.

The Victorian old-age pension scheme, as drafted by Sir G. Turner, provides for an appropriation of £50,000 from the consolidated revenue for the latter half of the present financial year. This gives 7s weekly to persons over 65 and to permanently disabled applicants, who must have resided 20 years in the colony.

The Right Rev. Dr. Reville, Coadjutor Bishop of Sandhurst, who had been in Sir T. N. Fitzgerald's private hospital, Melbourne, for the purpose of undergoing a surgical operation, has returned to Bendigo. His Lordship looked very weak and ill after the operation.

At the Ballarat National Show held recently the Convent of Mercy, Ballarat East, almost exhausted the prizes in the needlework division, winning 14 firsts, 12 seconds, and 6 thirds. From the same convent 23 pupils passed the examination of the Royal College of music.

The father of the Australian Bar is Mr. Townsend McDermott, of Ballarat (Victoria), who was 'called' in Dublin in November 1840, and in Victoria in '54. Mr. McDermott was in his day an able criminal advocate, and gave much attention to mining cases. A Bar committee has been formed to present him with a memento of his diamond jubilee.

The new St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, is to be commenced next year. The Convent and St. Patrick's High School will be removed to make room for it, and they will be re-erected on a larger scale on the Chalmers' Church site, originally intended for the hospital. The Congregational Church, at the corner of Victoria Parade and Fitzroy street, has been recently purchased and will be used as a hospital at an early date.

There will be special ceremonies at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on January 1. Midnight Mass will be celebrated and the music and ceremonies will be on a scale equal to those connected with the Dedication festival. The Catholic children will not take part in the procession in connection with the inauguration celebrations of the Australian Commonwealth, but will muster at the swearing-in ceremony of Lord Hopetoun, the Governor-General, in the Centennial Park, and will sing an anthem.

The death took place recently at Ballarat of Mr. W. E. Ballhausen, whose benefactions to charitable and other movements in the town and district were on a very generous scale. The funeral cortege was, notwithstanding heavy rain, over half a mile in length, and included representatives of all bodies and classes, including the city and town councils. Amongst the legacies left by Mr. Ballhausen, who was a non-Catholic, were the following:—Sisters of Nazareth House, Ballarat, £250; Sisters of Mercy, Ballarat East, £100; Catholic Bishop of Ballarat, £100.

At a large and representative meeting of the Catholics of Sale, presided over by the Rev. Father Synnot, it was resolved to present his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Corbett with an address and testimonial on his return to his diocese from his first decennial visit to the Holy Father. The advice of the administrator of the diocese (the Very Rev. Father Colman, V.G.) having been obtained, it was decided that the testimonial to his Lordship should take the form of presenting to the Bishop his Cathedral free from debt. A sum of nearly £100 was subscribed at the meeting, and the project is being warmly taken up in all the other districts of the diocese.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company built and sold 213,629 machines in the season of 1899. This is the greatest sale of harvesting machines ever made by one company.—*.*

The latest idea of the Dunlop Company in advertising for a name for their second quality tyre—for which they offer a £20 (twenty pounds) reward—has caught on. The Christchurch house is receiving tons of suggested names and would advise that the competition is only open to the 31st inst.—*.*

Particulars of excursion fares on the Government Railways in connection with the Canterbury Jubilee Celebrations and the Christmas and New Year holidays will be found in our advertising columns. Excursion tickets from Clinton and all stations north thereof to Christchurch will be issued on December 14 and 15, and from any station to any station from December 18 to January 2. These tickets will be available for return up to and including February 19.—*.*

Visitors to Dunedin who intend to invest in footgear should not fail to visit Messrs. Loft and Company's establishment in the Royal Arcade, where they will find a stock of boots and shoes unsurpassed in New Zealand. The firm keep only the best of goods, and these they sell at moderate prices. Not only do they keep footgear of all descriptions but they also keep their customers, for as these are well served and get good value for their money they return again to the establishment. It will interest our readers to know that Messrs. Loft and Company are at present giving their customers a very fine picture of Lord Roberts which has been specially imported by them.—*.*

Ashburton Residents

and the public generally are reminded that T. H. UNDRILL & CO., Tancrod Street, Furnishing Warehousemen and UNDERTAKERS, deserve your patronage.

WHITAKER BROS.,
NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC DEPOT,
WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

NEW BOOKS. NEW SUPPLIES.
Just Landed from New York.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
The Catechism Explained, Spirago ...	10	0	Christian Philosophy, God, Driscoll ...	6	0
Devotions and Prayers for Sick Room ...	4	0	Business Guide for Priests, Stang ...	3	6
Four Last Things, Cocham ...	3	0	Natural Law and Legal Practice, Holaind ...	7	0
The Perfect Religious New and Old Sermons Wirth (8 vols.) ...	75	0	Our Monthly Devotions, Lings ...	4	6
Outlines Jewish History, Gegot ...	7	0	New Testament Studies, Conaty ...	2	0
Compendium Sacrae Liturgiae, Wapelhorst ...	10	0	Outlines New Testament History, Gegot ...	6	0
Sermons on B. Sacrament and Forty Hours, Scheurer ...	6	0	Comedy of English Protestantism, Marshall ...	3	6
Crown of Thorns ...	1	9	Crown of Mary ...	2	6
History of the Mass, O'Brien ...	5	0	Goffin's Devout Instructions ...	4	6
Meditations for Every Day, Hamon (5 vols) ...	20	0	Confessional Register Introduction to the Holy Scriptures, Gigot ...	15	0
Little Manual St. Anthony (illus.) ...	2	6	Meditations for Every Day Vercruysea (2 vols.) ...	14	0
Meditations for Secular Clergy, Chaignon (2 vols.) ...	16	0	Sermons for Children of Mary, Callerio ...	6	0
Way of Interior Peace ...	5	0	Striving after Perfection ...	4	0
Characteristics True Devotion, Gron ...	3	0	True Politeness, by Abbe Demora ...	2	6
Kellus, St. Anthony, Blessed Virgin, Sacred Heart, Blessed Sacrament, each ...	3	0	Interior of Jesus and Mary, Gron (2 vols.) ...	8	0
How to Comfort the Sick ...	4	0	Manifestation of Conscience ...	2	0
Glories of Divine Grace, Schubert ...	6	0	Meditations for Retreats ...	3	6
A College Boy ...	3	0	Round Table French Catholic Novelists ...	6	0
Round Table American Catholic Novelists ...	6	0	Pere Monnier's Ward ...	5	0
Round Table English and Irish do do ...	6	0	Mr. Billy Buttons ...	5	0
Marcella Grace, Rosa Mulholland ...	5	0	How to Get On ...	4	0
Passing Shadows ...	5	0	Fabiola's Sisters ...	5	0
Fabiola ...	4	0	Legends Holy Child Jesus ...	3	0
			Fred's Little Daughter ...	2	0
			True Story Master Gerald ...	5	0
			Let no Man put Asunder ...	4	0
			An Every Day Girl ...	2	0
			A Hostage of War ...	2	0
			Jack O'Lantern ...	2	0

Complete list now preparing. Customers may rely on having a splendid Selection this year of the best Catholic Books published.

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

Can be had from all who Sell Catholic books or direct from the Publisher,

J. MURRAY, TABLET OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

Prayer Book only, One Shilling. By post, 1s. 2d.

Prayer Book and Catechism bound in one, 1s. 2d. By post, 1s. 5d.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

ANNUAL GATHERING,
JANUARY 1 AND 2, 1901.
SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON.

£180 GIVEN IN PRIZES.

Running and Walking ...	£175	0	0
Bagpipe Music ...	19	10	0
Wrestling ...	90	0	0
Cycling ...	75	0	0
Hammer, Caber, and Ball ...	12	0	0
Vaulting with Pole ...	14	0	0
Wood-chopping Competition (second day) ...	22	0	0
Quoiting ...	8	10	0

FOR DETAILS SEE PROGRAMME.

Entries for Running and Walking close at the Society's Office 27 Rattray street, at 8 p.m. on SATURDAY, 15th December; Cycling, on THURSDAY, 27th December, at 5 p.m.; for all other events on THURSDAY, 27th December, at 8 p.m.

Entry Money for Dunedin and Caledonian Handicaps, 3s 6d each distance; all events with prize money exceeding £6 for 1st prize, 3s 6d; Wrestling, 3s 6d; for all other events, 2s 6d; Youths' races, 1s.

Programmes can be obtained from the directors or at the Society's Office, 27 Rattray street.

Side Shows of every description will be on the ground, and all the fun of a Scottish Fair.

WILLIAM REID, Secretary,
27 Rattray street.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT:

'A NIGHT IN FAIRYLAND,'

MOONLIGHT REVELS,

Will be given in the

AGRICULTURAL HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1900,

By the

PUPILS OF THE DOMINICAN NUNS.

Doors open at 7.15; performance commences at 8 p.m.

Admission—Front seats, 2s. Body of Hall, 1s.

WANTED TEACHER for the ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL,

ST. BATHANS. Must be able to lead the Choir. Salary, £65 per year; which can be considerably increased by Private Tuition.

Services to commence on the 7th January. Applications, together with Testimonials, to be forwarded to

MR. SEXTON,
ST. BATHANS.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

CANTERBURY JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT CHRIST-CHURCH, DECEMBER 17, 1900.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS, 1900-01.

From Friday, 14th December, 1900, to Saturday, 12th January, 1901, inclusive,

FAST PASSENGER TRAINS

Will Run Daily (Sundays Excepted) as under:—

Dunedin to Christchurch.

Dunedin depart 10.20 a.m., Waitati 11.23 a.m., Seacliff 11.50 a.m., Waikouaiti 12.9 p.m., Palmerston 12.35 p.m., Hampden 1.14 p.m., Herbert 1.39 p.m., Maheno 1.49 p.m., Oamaru 2.25 p.m., Christchurch arrive 8.25 p.m. This train will make the same stops as the north express between Dunedin and Christchurch.

Christchurch to Dunedin.

Christchurch depart 10.20 a.m., Oamaru 4.40 p.m., Maheno 5.6 p.m., Herbert 5.19 p.m., Hampden 5.44 p.m., Palmerston 6.28 p.m., Waikouaiti 6.52 p.m., Seacliff 7.20 p.m., Waitati 7.38 p.m., Dunedin arrive 8.30 p.m. This train will make the same stops as the south express between Christchurch and Dunedin. It will also stop at Pukeuri to allow passengers to alight.

ALTERATIONS TO ORDINARY TRAINS.

The following alterations in the ordinary time-table will be observed from Friday, 14th December, 1900, to Saturday, January 12th, 1901, inclusive:—

The Train usually leaving Oamaru for Ngapara and Tokarahi at 1.30 p.m. will not leave until 4.50 p.m., running to destination and back to Oamaru 20 minutes later than time-table times.

The Train usually leaving Oamaru for Palmerston at 4.10 p.m. will not leave until 5.30 p.m., Maheno 6.35 p.m., Herbert 7.22 p.m., Hampden 8.0 p.m., arriving Palmerston 9.20 p.m.

The Train usually leaving Palmerston for Oamaru at 5.32 p.m. will not leave until 5.40 p.m., Hampden 6.50 p.m., Herbert 7.22 p.m., Maheno 7.44 p.m., arriving Oamaru 8.15 p.m.

SPECIAL NIGHT TRAINS

Will run as under:

On DECEMBER 22, 24, 29, and 31—

Dunedin dep. 10.35 p.m., Palmerston dep. 12.45 a.m., Oamaru dep. 2.35 a.m., Christchurch arr. about 9 a.m.

Christchurch dep. 10.40 p.m., Oamaru dep. 4.45 a.m., Palmerston dep. 6.45 a.m., Dunedin arr. 9.0 a.m. (except that on January 1 it will arrive 9.40 a.m.)

On DECEMBER 24 and 31—

Dunedin dep. 11.20 p.m., Sawyer's Bay 11.45 p.m., Waitati 12.35 a.m., Seacliff 1.10 a.m., Puketeraki 1.20 a.m., Palmerston 2.15 a.m., Hampden 3.5 a.m., Maheno 3.55 a.m., Oamaru arr. 4.40 a.m.

Dunedin dep. 11.20 p.m., Mosgiel dep. 12.20 a.m., Milton dep. 2.10 a.m., Balclutha dep. 3.25 a.m., Invercargill arr. 8.20 a.m., Invercargill dep. 11.15 p.m., Balclutha dep. 3.55 a.m., Milton dep. 4.55 a.m., Dunedin arr. about 7.15 a.m.

On DECEMBER 26 and January 2—

Dunedin dep. 8.10 p.m., Palmerston 10.50 p.m., Oamaru 12.45 a.m., Christchurch arr. 7 a.m.

Christchurch dep. 8.15 p.m., Oamaru 3 a.m., Palmerston 4.48 a.m., Dunedin arr. 7.0 a.m.

Dunedin dep. 11.20 p.m., Mosgiel 12.20 a.m., Waiholo 1.15 a.m., Milton 2.0 a.m., Balclutha arr. 3.0 a.m.

Goods and Live Stock Traffic will be SUSPENDED on December 25 and 26 and January 1 and 2.

By Order.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.
CANTERBURY JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS
 At
CHRISTCHURCH,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1900.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. 1900-1901.
EXCURSION FARES.

Holiday Excursion Tickets will be issued as under.—

From	To	Dates Issuable
Clinton and all Stations	Christchurch	December 14th & 15th
North thereof	Any Station	December 18th to
Any Station	Any Station	January 2nd.

The Return fares will be:—

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
2d per Mile.	1d per Mile.

The minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

All the above tickets will be available for Return up to and including Tuesday, February 19th, 1901.

The journey must be commenced on date that ticket is taken out, and may be broken at any station where the train is timed to stop after travelling 25 miles from the original starting station, provided the specified time is not exceeded.

Goods and Live Stock Traffic will be suspended on December 25 and 26 and January 1 and 2.

By Order.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, at 3 o'clock.

Sale by Auction, on the Premises, Main Road from Lawrence to Roxburgh.

CLIFTON FARM AND STOCK.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO. have been favored with instructions from Mr Hugh Crossan (who has just sold the Bridge Hotel, Beaumont, and is leaving the district) to sell by auction his

FREEHOLD FARM OF 280 ACRES,

being Secs. 2, 14, 15, 16, 19, 23 and 27, block 1, Crookston District, situated a short distance from the Beaumont. The land is in good heart, half sown down in English Grass, one quarter in Oats, and one quarter Native Grass, all securely fenced and well watered.

The Stock includes—

300 Sheep, Lambs, and Hoggets

20 Cattle and Dairy Cows

3 Farm Horses

Massey-Harris Binder

4-horse-power Chaff-cutter; nearly new

Farm Implements (all modern), Drays, Harness, etc., etc.

Sale commences as soon as Coach arrives from Lawrence.

LUNCHEON PROVIDED.

Witches Oil cures pains and aches, neuralgia, headache, sciatica, rheumatism. Price, 2s 6d. Try it.—*.*

The three principal hour records are now held on Dunlop tyres. The world's safety record stands to the credit of A. Bauge, with 39 miles 1011 yards; the English safety record to Arthur Chase, with 37 miles 196 yards; and the British motor cycle record to C. Machin, with a score of 39 miles 324 yards.—*.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints re irregular Delivery of Paper should be made without delay to the Manager.

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

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

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

NOTICE.

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.

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

DEATHS.

O'NEILL.—On the 25th June, 1899, at Cloyne, County Cork, Mary, relict of the late William O'Neill and aunt of the late Rev. Dean Smeddy, of the parish of Ahada, and the Rev. Father R. Colman, C.C., Kanturk, County Cork, and mother of Mrs. D. Tobin and Mrs. P. Walsh, Hokonui, Southland, New Zealand.—*R.I.P.*



'To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.'

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

COUNTING THE SLAIN.



THE day is past when a nation may enter upon a campaign as EMILE OLLIVIER did upon the Franco-German war 'with a light heart.' For, as BLOCH tells us in his *Modern Weapons and Modern War*, 'even a little war in the future will take a serious form.' The South African campaign, with its many surprises and its dearly bought lessons, has furnished a singularly appropriate illustration of the truth of the Russian soldier-mathematician's forecasts. The seriousness of the Anglo-Boer struggle is not to be measured by the relatively insignificant numbers that have been killed, permanently disabled, or otherwise injured during its course by weapons of war. Its significance lies rather in the enormous and unexpected capacity for defence which modern weapons have placed in the hands of a small body of farmers and shop-boys; in the indefinite prolongation of a struggle by even a decimated enemy when operating among a friendly population; in the disproportion of the results obtained by an enormous expenditure of treasure, amounting in the present case to about £2,000,000 per week; and in the enduring legacy of racial hate between the fast-increasing Boer and the slow-increasing Briton, which promises to make the South Africa of the future as aching a problem to British rulers as the Black Belt of the United States is already beginning to be to statesmen on the other side of the Atlantic.

These are, however, the features of the campaign which appeal with least force to the leader-writers of the secular Press and to the war correspondent whose duty it is to perambulate the land from Dan to Beersheba in search of attractive 'copy.' His letters are mainly descriptions of very unpleasant and awesome, but, happily, relatively harmless din and uproar and hullabaloo. The tortured atmosphere is a very marine-store of 'perfect hails of bullets,' 'hurricanes of lead,' 'ropes of bullets,' 'living death,' 'hell-fire,' and other distressing property. Even military men have caught the craze for perverid description. General METHEUX, for instance, described the relatively trifling losses on the Modder as among the greatest in modern times! The bad example was set to him and others by one so high-placed as General HAMLEY, who, after much shrieking verbiage about the 'triangles of fire,' 'storms of bullets,' and 'hurricanes of shells,' poured at him from the earthworks of Tel-el-Kebir, could only record some sixty casualties out of his command of 2800 men! The anticlimax reminds one of the solitary 'accident' that resulted from the hell-fire bombardment of Matanzas during the Spanish-American war: an indiscreet mule lost some vertebrae of its tail—only that and nothing more.

It is fortunate, for humanity's sake, that war-correspondents in South Africa have usually had to record such trifling losses at the close of the fiery torrents of description which form the staple of their letters. Most campaigns are fought more with legs than with arms. This is especially true of the Anglo-Boer war. It is a war of 'positions'—of rapid movement, forced marches, and strategy rather than of mere hard fighting. And of all recent struggles it has been the war of tame surrenders and of small mortality from wounds. Von ROON, BLOCH, and some medical writers on military science will have it that nervousness has increased with the increase of culture and prosperity and that it must be counted upon as a weakening factor, especially in

attack, in future wars. The British private has, however, probably lost none of his old grit or endurance. And circumstances have proved that a fighting machine of the highest order has been found in the colonial volunteer. Nevertheless Captain GAMBIER—a British officer—in an eye-opening article in the *Fortnightly Review* for October, declares that it is folly to blink the fact that 2,200 men, 'in broad daylight, only a few miles from their camp,' surrendered to an enemy 'not having made that enemy pay dearly for their temerity.' So far as the evidence goes, the blame of such surrenders lay, in practically every case, with the admitted ineptitude of officers rather than with any lack of pluck or endurance or determination among the men.

The total number of deaths on the British side from hostile lead up to the end of September was only 3,960 in a force of over 200,000 men—a wonderfully moderate butcher's bill after twelve months of powder-blazing. The losses in individual battles or skirmishes were usually counted by units or tens—in singular but happy contrast to the days of the muzzle-loading and single-fire breech-loading rifles when a single hour's short-range firing or brief bayonet-mêlée would pile more dead upon the field or in the deadly imminent breach than have been stretched out on the red veldt of South Africa after twelve months' uproar with the more destructive weapons of modern war. Of the 10,000 men whom WELLINGTON flung at Badajos, 3,000 went down before the British flag was planted on the battered walls. At the Redoubt d'Eu LIGONIER lost at least 4,000 men in 900 paces out of his column of 14,000. The force that held Mount Inkermann in the Crimea numbered 7,464 officers and men. The dogged fellows still held their ground, victors, after 2,487 men—one-third of their whole number—had fallen. They understood fire-discipline in those shoulder-to-shoulder days and took their punishment like gluttons. In the one battle of Gettysburg the Confederates lost 18,000 men out of 68,000 engaged. But they were so full of fight that General MEADE did not dare to interfere with their orderly retreat.

In the Franco-German War General von ALVENSLEBEN left 7000 of his 18,000 infantry across the track of the French army on the heights of Mass-la-Tour. They stood their ground, and forty-eight hours later were up to the eyebrows in the sanguinary battle of Gravelotte. KRUDENER and SCHAHOFSKOY marched 28,000 men to the attack of Plevna on July 30-31, 1877. They returned battered, but in good order, but not 'annihilated,' with only 21,000. One regiment under SCHAHOFSKOY'S command lost 75 per cent of its whole number. 'In the September attack on Plevna,' says ARCHIBALD FORBES, in his *Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles*, 'of 74,000 Russo-Roumanian infantry engaged, the losses reached 18,000. SKOBELEFF commanded 18,000 men, and at the end of two days' desperate fighting, not 10,000 of these were left standing. The survivors who had fought on the 11th and 12th September were ready at the word to go in again on the 13th; and how they marched across the Balkans later is one of the marvels of modern military history.'

The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava is a familiar instance, out of many that might be given from British military history, of the capacity of even a small command for mischief after its ranks have been ploughed and cross-furrowed with artillery and rifle-fire. A still more signal instance—though it has as yet found no TENNYSON—was BREDOW'S charge with the Seventh Cuirassiers and the Sixteenth Lancers at Mars-la-Tour. They went into action 800 strong. They left upon the field 363 of their number. Sixteen officers were among the gallant men that fell. But nobody had blundered there. BREDOW had a purpose. It was achieved, though at a mighty relative sacrifice. But that charge of cuirassier and lancer decided the fate of the war. It led to the fall of Metz and wrecked the fortunes and the hopes of France. It had one unintended counterpart—so far as mere slaughter went—in the present campaign in South Africa. It was among the ranks of the naval brigade at Belmont and Graspan. Experienced and well-led troops advanced to the attack five paces apart. But owing to the blundering or ineptitude of their officers the men in blue marched up the kopjes almost shoulder to

shoulder—as in the days of the old 'Brown Bess.' Fifty per cent. of them were speedily down. But the rest, with magnificent bravery, still kept plodding along over the bullet-splashed rocks, with their faces to the foe. On the part of the officers it was about the most sublime blunder of the whole campaign. But none of them was courtmartialled or shot. On the part of the rank and file it was about the most gallant thing in the war. It was likewise, in the matter of casualties, the most exceptional.

The worst thing about the South African skirmishes is the war correspondents' descriptions of them. It is the old story: sounding the loud timbrel over the noisy tubes that kill their thousands, but little or no word about the terrors of camp disease that slays its tens of thousands. There is something of the spirit of the old Coliseum audience among us still. Death has its attractions—when it is theatrical, as in the fall of soldier or gladiator in mortal combat. Little notice is taken of his fitting if his parting spirit gets its wings from typhoid or dysentery. Ten idle men will assemble to see a healthy ox drop under the pole-axe for the one that will pause on the roadside to see him die quietly of lock-jaw. The war correspondent knows his public.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of the Christmas holidays it will be necessary for us to go to press on Monday, December 24, instead of December 26, and therefore correspondents' letters should reach this office on the previous Saturday, or at latest on Monday morning. The same course will have to be adopted with regard to the issue of the following week, and our correspondents will do well to make their arrangements to suit these alterations.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are entreated to forward the amounts due by them at the earliest possible moment. The amounts due by individual subscribers are not considerable, but taken together they amount to a very large sum. The many calls that we have to meet make it imperative on us to greatly reduce the amount of indebtedness of our subscribers. We therefore ask those who have received accounts to wipe off their indebtedness to us before the close of the dying century. This will be a suitable mode of celebrating the parting of the nineteenth, and the beginning of the twentieth century.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The midsummer holidays begin at the Provincial Seminary, Holy Cross College, Moegiel, on Saturday next, the 15th inst.

The contractors have commenced operations in connection with the building of the new convent for the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin.

It has been found necessary to postpone the drawing of the art union in aid of the Dominican Convent, Oamaru, for a few weeks. The date of the drawing will be notified in due time.

The Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, desire to return their sincere thanks to the Catholic Literary Society's Dramatic Club and all others who assisted in making the recent dramatic performance so great a success.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers, Dunedin, will take place in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening, December 21. His Lordship the Bishop will preside. The programme includes a parliamentary debate, musical items, and gymnastic competitions.

Our readers are reminded of the entertainment which is to be given to-morrow (Friday) evening in the Agricultural Hall by the pupils of the Dominican Nuns. A high-class programme has been prepared for the occasion, and considering the reputation of the performers an excellent entertainment may be anticipated.

It is not at all unlikely that the Catholic Literary Society's Dramatic Club will be induced to perform 'The Shaughraun' in Oamaru on behalf of some deserving object. Considering the very great success which attended the production in Dunedin the people of Oamaru may be sure of a capital evening's amusement should the Dramatic Club find it convenient to visit that town.

The foundation-stone of the new chapel to be erected in connection with the Dominican Priory, Dunedin, was laid by his Lordship the Bishop on Saturday morning, the Feast of Mary of the Immaculate Conception to whom the new building is dedicated. The ceremony was performed by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Fathers Murphy and Cleary. A copy of the current issue of the N.Z. TABLET, together with several coins of the realm, were placed in the foundation-stone. The work is progressing rapidly, the concrete foundations being already complete.

On Saturday last Father Coffey returned from the collecting tour which he undertook on behalf of that deserving charity, the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, South Dunedin. The Rev Father

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was very successful in his efforts for the orphan. The contributions received by him in the Lawrence parish amounted to £223 7s; in the Cromwell parish, £143 9s; and in the Queenstown parish, £123 7s. This gives, for three parishes, the respectable total of £490 3s.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

ACCORDING to a London cable of Saturday Sir Westby Perceval is a passenger for this Colony by the steamer China.

THE *Triad* for the current month contains a number of interesting articles dealing with art, science, music etc., and is very well illustrated.

NEARLY 1200 persons in the Christchurch district are receiving old-age pensions, this being an increase of 200 during the past 12 months.

As an illustration of how anxious people are to go on the land it is stated 1500 applications have been received at Kaikoura for land in the Speg block, an area of 12,246 acres.

THE penny postage rate, which comes into force on January 1, only applies to the United Kingdom and some of the colonies, and not to foreign countries or Australia. For the former the rate remains at 2½d the half-ounce, and for Australia 2d; post cards, 1½d.

ELABORATE preparations are being made in Christchurch for the jubilee celebrations on Anniversary Day. The city will be decorated on a scale that has not been attempted there before, and the procession, in which the pioneers will take part, will be a great feature of the proceedings.

THE double ceremony of opening the new Basilica of the Sacred Heart at Thorndon, Wellington, and the laying of the foundation stone of the new Cathedral, is fixed for the first Sunday in February. His Eminence Cardinal Moran will officiate at both places. There will also be present a number of other Australian and New Zealand prelates and many other ecclesiastics.

In his speech last week at Hokitika the Premier spoke strongly against the remarks of the Governor of Fiji, Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, and said he would insist on his proving his assertions or apologizing. He made lengthy references to the gallantry of the New Zealand troops in South Africa, and said that as the colonies had given their sons to die in the maintenance of the unity and integrity of the Empire they should be represented in its councils.

A PECULIAR incident, illustrating the well-known fidelity of dogs for their masters and grief at their loss, has been brought under the notice of the *Manawatu Standard*. The late Mr. J. G. Rush had a favorite fox terrier, which was a constant visitor to the sick room. After the death of its master the dog moaned and left the house, and was found the next day dead on the lawn of Mr. H. G. Moore, a neighbor of the late Mr. Rush.

SPEAKING at Hokitika last week with regard proposed legislation the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon said that the Government would introduce next session a Local Authorities Bill after reference of the matter to a conference. A great evil was too many local bodies, but he preferred giving such bodies an opportunity of effacing themselves. The Factories and Shop Hours Act would be amended, and banks and mercantile offices brought under its provisions. Personally he was not in favor of Federation with Australia under present conditions, but would keep an open mind for the report of the commission sanctioned by Parliament, the members of which were not yet appointed.

WRITES the Shrewsbury correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times*:—A wedding which aroused considerable interest amongst local Catholics was celebrated at the Cathedral, Shrewsbury, on Thursday, October 13, the contracting parties being Miss Isabel Frances Della Porta, younger daughter of Mr. Joseph Della Porta, Belmont, Shrewsbury, and Mr. Matthew Cook, second son of Mr. James Cook, Wellington, New Zealand. The bride is held in high esteem by all classes; she has always been a generous friend to the poor and evinced the liveliest interest in every good work inaugurated by the church, and therefore it occasioned no surprise that the ceremony was attended by a crowded congregation, many people being unable to obtain admission to the cathedral. The Right Rev. Dr. Allen, Bishop of Shrewsbury, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. Moriarty. There were four bridesmaids—Miss Rabnett (niece of the bride), Miss Cook (cousin of the bridegroom), Miss Booth, and Miss Carr. The bride was given away by her father, and the best man was Mr. Robert Cook, eldest brother of the bridegroom.

THE examination of the Sacred Heart School, Kaikoura, conducted by the Sisters of the Mission (writes a correspondent) took place on December 3 and 4, with the following result:—Standard VI.: presented 5, all passed; Standard V.: presented 3, all passed; Standard IV.: presented 8, all passed; Standard III.: presented 6, all passed; Standard II.: presented 6, 4 passed; Standard I.: presented 13, all passed. Two lady experts (Mrs. B. Mackle and Mrs. Bell) examined the needlework done during the nine months the Sisters have had charge of the school. To the Sisters and the pupils alike the verdict is highly creditable:—'We are,' they said, 'surprised at the excellence and variety of the work, and the quantity for the shortness of time.' Out of 60 pupils on the register 55 were present at the examinations; and the percentage of passes in the Standards was equal to 97. This speaks well for nine months' works; for, owing to changes in staff and in buildings, the schools were closed for some months prior to the Sisters' arrival.

THE Registrar-General has issued a leaflet of comparative statistics of the Colony for the years ended September 30, 1890 and 1900. During the 10 years the population has increased from

620,545 to 764,181, equal to 23·15 per cent. The imports have increased from £6,371,479 to £10,047,332, the exports from £9,985,240 to £13,661,226, and the total produce of the Colony from £9,759,846 to £13,477,966. The export of butter has increased by 322·88 per cent. and the value by 427·93 per cent. The cheese export has increased in value by 156·18 per cent., sheepskins by 156·44 per cent., and frozen meat by 142·21 per cent. The coal output has increased from 637,397 tons to 975,234 tons, and the gold output from 232,625 to 387,663oz. Other comparisons are as follows:—Occupied holdings, 38,178 in 1891, 62,435 in 1899; land in cultivation, 8,039,765 acres in 1891, 12,515,802 acres in 1899; occupied area of land, 31,867,505 acres in 1891, 34,422,653 acres in 1899; sheep, 16,116,113 in 1891, 19,348,506 in 1899; cattle, 813,831 in 1891, 1,222,139 in 1899; miles of railway open for traffic, 1342 in 1890, 2196 in 1900 (including 79 miles of the Midland Railway); miles of telegraph line open, 5060 in 1891, 6910 in 1900; deposits in Post Office Savings Bank, £2,441,876 in 1890, £5,320,370 in 1899 (an increase of 117·88 per cent.); value of land and improvements, £122,225,029 in 1891, £138,591,347 in 1898.

THE STOKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CASES.

THE re-trial of Brother Wybertus on the charge of indecent assault on a boy named Guckeit, as to which the jury failed to agree last week, took place at the Supreme Court, Wellington, on Monday. The jury, after three hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of 'not guilty.' This decision brought the Stoke cases to an end, the Crown having decided not to proceed any further. In all the cases tried the juries brought in verdicts of not guilty. We shall have something to say on these cases in our next issue.

WEDDING BELLS.

MACKAY—DARBY.

On Wednesday, November 21 (writes our Auckland correspondent) the marriage of Mr. Robert Mackay and Miss Margaret Darby was solemnised in the chapel of the Bishop's Palace at Ponsonby. The Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, assisted by the Rev. Father Darby, brother of the bride, and the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., performed the ceremony. His Lordship celebrated the Nuptial Mass at which the newly-wedded couple received Holy Communion. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Patrick Darby, one of our oldest and deservedly respected Catholic citizens, and attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude Darby. Mr. Edward Darby, of Wellington, officiated as best man, and the Rev. Father Patterson performed appropriate music on the organ. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of. The guests comprised his Lordship the Bishop, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., and the Rev. Fathers Darby, Gillan, O'Hara, O'Gallagher, O'Carroll, Corcoran, Patterson, and Purton, O.S.B., and the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The bride looked charming in a smart travelling costume of striped silk poplin. She carried a lovely bouquet and wore a gold cable bangle and a ruby brooch, the gifts of the bridegroom. The presents were numerous and beautiful.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MCKEY, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

WE regret to record the death of Mrs McKey, wife of Mr Michael McKey, which took place at her residence, Ocean Beach Hotel, South Dunedin, on November 30. The deceased was a native of Hilltown, County Down, Ireland, where she was born 48 years ago. She came to New Zealand in 1869, and resided ever since in Dunedin. The interment took place on Sunday, December 2, the funeral being largely attended. The remains were taken to St. Patrick's Basilica, where the first part of the burial service was read, and thence to the Southern Cemetery, the Rev. Father Delaney officiating both at the church and at the graveside. At the last meeting of the South Dunedin Borough Council a motion expressing sympathy with Mr McKey, who is a valued member of that body, in the bereavement sustained by him, was passed. The deceased was much respected by all who knew her, and Mr McKey and family have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in their loss.—*R.I.P.*

The Railway authorities have decided to suspend all train services on Christmas Day on the Hurunui-Bluff section with certain exceptions. A list of these will be published in our next issue. They have also arranged to run special fast passenger trains in connection with the Canterbury Jubilee celebrations and the Christmas and New Year holidays. Special night trains will leave Dunedin for Christchurch and *vice versa* on December 22, 24, 29, and 31. Further particulars will be found elsewhere in this issue.—*.

Messrs. Charles Begg and Co., of Princes street, Dunedin, with branches at Wellington, Timaru, and Invercargill, direct the attention of the public to the fact that they have been appointed sole agents for the celebrated American organ, 'The Estey,' and will be pleased to forward catalogues, price lists, and illustrations post free to any part of the Colony. A liberal discount will be given for cash, or very easy terms of payment can be arranged. Messrs. Begg and Co. keep a very large and well selected stock of music, comprising songs, pieces, anthems, glees, cantatas, oratorios, etc., and intending purchasers of any kind of musical instruments would do well to write to the firm for their catalogue.—*.

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ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE annual entertainment and distribution of prizes took place at St. Patrick's College on Tuesday last. The prizes were this year distributed in the afternoon. The Very Rev. Father Bower, S.M., B.A., Rector of the College, in a few words reported on the work done by the boys during the year. He and his colleagues were, he said, pleased to say that the general conduct of the boys was excellent, and that the year just closed was one of the most successful in the history of the college. Naturally all could not get prizes, but the competitions were in all classes exceptionally keen, and he hoped that each of the disappointed students this term would make even greater efforts next year to be a prize winner. In conclusion, on behalf of the professors, he wished the boys a pleasant holiday.

The following is the prize list:—

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Good Conduct—Senior division (gold medal presented by his Grace Archbishop Redwood): Daniel Hurley; next in merit, Richard Madden, Patrick O'Connor, John McGovern, Duncan McMurrich; hon. mention, Richard Hoare. Junior division (medal presented by Mrs Grace): Vicars Fitzpatrick; next in merit, John Larkin, Bernard Petre, John Dignan, Francis du Moulin; hon. mention, Lynch Dignan. Day boys (medal presented by Mrs R. O'Connor): Clarence Arthur; next in merit, Oswald Richardson, Ivan Bridge; hon. mention, Thomas Segrief, John Predeville. Preparatory: Virgil McGovern; next in merit, Joseph Toomey.

Diligence—For the highest aggregate of marks obtained in class work during the year (gold medal presented by Mr. R. O'Connor): Martin O'Brien; next in merit, Thomas Gilbert, Richard Madden, Duncan McMurrich, Daniel Hurley, Thomas Segrief, John Predeville.

Christian Doctrine—(Gold medal presented by the Very Rev. Provincial, S.M.): Thomas McCarthy. Second class (medal presented by Mr G. Poll): Duncan McMurrich.

Mathematics—(Medal presented by Very Rev. J. McNamara, S.M.): Thomas Gilbert.

Latin—(Gold medal presented by Dr. Cahill): Thomas McCarthy.

English Literature and Authors—(Gold medal presented by Mr W. B. Missen): Daniel Hurley.

English Essay Writing—(Special prize presented by Mr John Curwin, M.A., K.S.C.G.): Thomas McCarthy.

Music—(Medal presented by Hon. Dr. Grace, K.S.C.G.): John O'Kane.

Drawing—(Special prize presented by Mr Henri Bastings): Arthur Garvey; hon. mention, Lynch Dignan.

Drill—(Medal presented by Very Rev. W. Lewis, S.M., V.G.): Mitai Mikaera; hon. mention, Richard Hoare.

Science—First class (gold medal presented by Dr. Scott): Thomas Gilbert; next in merit, Martin O'Brien, John Larkin, Gerald O'Kane. Second class: Duncan McMurrich; next in merit, Richard Madden, Daniel Hurley, Michael Hannon.

GENERAL PRIZES.

Commercial course—Arthur Garvey, 1; next in merit, Oswald Richardson, Michael Hanley, Leo Whittaker, John O'Connell, Leonard Coakley; hon. mention, Clarence Arthur.

Shorthand—John O'Halloran, 1; next in merit, Michael Hannon, Gerald O'Kane.

Music—Violin (*vide supra*): Next in merit, Lynch Dignan, Cyril Ward. Piano: Michael Fennell, 1; Eugene McArdle, 2; next in merit, Leo Whittaker, Hamilton Redwood, Patrick Hanley.

Drawing—First division (*vide supra*): Next in merit, James Quinn, John O'Halloran. Second division: Patrick Hanley, 1; next in merit, Albin Evensen, Hamilton Redwood.

Drill—First division (*vide supra*): John Predeville, 2; next in merit, Frank Tymons, John Kelliher; hon. mention, Richard Hoare. Second division: Bernard Petre, 1; John McGovern, 2; next in merit, Joseph P. Collins, Patrick Gillin, Michael Fennell. Third division: Francis du Moulin, 1; Virgil McGovern, 2; mention, John McDonald, Garnet Trowell, Harry Bridge, Bino Ward.

Matriculation class—Grammar and analysis: Daniel Hurley, 1; next in merit, Thomas McCarthy, Martin O'Brien, Thomas Gilbert, John Larkin. Geography: Thomas Gilbert, 1; next in merit, Thomas McCarthy, Mitai Mikaera, Martin O'Brien, Richard Hoare. History: Martin O'Brien, 1; next in merit, Thomas Gilbert, Thomas McCarthy, Mitai Mikaera, John Larkin. Essay writing (*vide supra*): next in merit, Richard Hoare, Thomas Gilbert, John O'Halloran, Martin O'Brien. English authors (*vide supra*): Next in merit, Thomas Gilbert, John Larkin, Thomas McCarthy, Martin O'Brien.

Second class—Course of English—Composition: Richard Madden, 1; Duncan McMurrich, 2; next in merit, Patrick O'Connor, John Conlon, John Predeville, Arthur Garvey. Grammar and analysis: Duncan McMurrich, 1; Richard Madden, 2; next in merit, Patrick O'Connor, Michael Hannon, John Predeville, Leo Daly. English history: Edward Walsh, 1; Richard Madden, 2; next in merit, Leonard Coakley, John Predeville, Michael Hannon, Leo Daly. Irish history: Thomas Segrief, 1; Patrick O'Connor, 2; next in merit, Michael Murphy, Leo Daly, Leonard Coakley, John O'Kane. Geography: Duncan McMurrich, 1; Richard Madden, 2; next in merit, Leo Daly, Charles Clifford, Michael Hannon, John Predeville. English authors: Richard Madden, 1; Thomas Segrief, 2; next in merit, Patrick O'Connor, John Predeville, Leo Daly, Michael Murphy.

Third class—Grammar and analysis: Lynch Dignan, 1; next in merit, James Quinn, John Quill, John O'Connell. English authors: James Quinn, 1; next in merit, Lynch Dignan, Patrick Hanley, Michael Fennell, Eugene McArdle. English history and geography:

Joseph Hammond, 1; next in merit, Michael Fennell, Cyril Ward, James Quinn, John McGovern. Irish history: Eugene McArdle, 1; next in merit, Joseph Hammond, Michael Fennell, Patrick Hanley, Cyril Ward. English composition: James Quinn, 1; next in merit, Cyril Ward, John O'Connell, Patrick Hanley, Lynch Dignan. Reading and spelling: Eugene McArdle, 1; next in merit, Lynch Dignan, James Quinn, Cyril Ward, John O'Connell. Exercises and handwriting: John O'Connell, 1; next in merit, Patrick Hanley, Joseph Hammond, Michael Hanley, John Quill.

Fourth class—English history: Bernard Petre, 1; next in merit, Ernest McCardell, Hamilton Redwood, Patrick Gillin. Geography: Patrick Gillin, 1; next in merit, Bernard Petre, Hamilton Redwood, Vicars Fitzpatrick. Spelling and composition: Ernest McCardell, 1; next in merit, Bernard Petre, Patrick Gillin, Hamilton Redwood. Handwriting: Patrick Gillin, 1; next in merit, Ernest McCardell, Bernard Petre, Hamilton Redwood.

Fifth class—Geography and history: Thomas Trowell, 1; next in merit, Thomas L. Ward, Francis Hendron, Edmond Malone. Grammar: Frederick White, 1; next in merit, Thomas L. Ward, Francis du Moulin, Edmond Malone. Reading and recitation: Francis du Moulin, 1; next in merit, Frederick White, Thomas L. Ward, Patrick Connahan. Writing: John Dignan, 1; next in merit, Thomas Trowell, Frederick White, Francis du Moulin.

Preparatory School—English course—Writing and exercises: John Toomey, 1; next in merit, Virgil McGovern, Robert Price, Joseph Toomey, John McKenzie. Reading and spelling: John McDonald, 1; next in merit, John Toomey, Albert Spurway, Alonzo Dwan, Joseph Toomey. Grammar and geography: John Toomey, 1; next in merit, John McDonald, Aloysius McDonald, Lindsay McDonald, Kevin Garvey. English authors: Lindsay McDonald, 1; next in merit, John Toomey, Joseph Toomey, John McDonald, Aloysius McDonald. English composition: John McDonald, 1; next in merit, John Toomey, Lindsay McDonald, Albert Spurway. Mapping: John McDonald, 1; next in merit, Lindsay McDonald, John Toomey.

Christian doctrine—Matriculation class (*vide supra*): Next in merit: John Larkin, Thomas Gilbert, Daniel Hurley, Martin O'Brien. Second class (*vide supra*): Patrick O'Connor, 2; next in merit, Leo Daly, Thomas Segrief, Leonard Coakley, Edward Walsh. Third class: Lynch Dignan, 1; next in merit, James Quinn, Eugene McArdle, John McGovern, Michael Fennell. Fourth class: Hamilton Redwood, 1; next in merit, Patrick Gillin, Ernest McCardell, Bernard Petre. Fifth class: Thomas L. Ward, 1; next in merit, Frederick White, Francis Hendron, Francis du Moulin.

Catechism—First division: Lindsay McDonald, 1; mention, John Toomey, John McDonald. Second division: Virgil McGovern, 1; mention, Aloysius McDonald, Kevin Garvey, Harry Bridge, Joseph Toomey.

Mathematics—Arithmetic—First class (*vide supra*): Thomas McCarthy, 1; next in merit, John Larkin, Martin O'Brien, Oswald Richardson; hon. mention, Thomas Gilbert. Euclid (*vide supra*): Martin O'Brien, 1; next in merit, John Larkin, Oswald Richardson; hon. mention, Thomas Gilbert. Algebra: Martin O'Brien, 1; next in merit, Thomas McCarthy, Oswald Richardson. Second class, arithmetic: Richard Madden; next in merit, Duncan McMurrich, Michael Murphy, Michael Hannon, Daniel Hurley. Euclid: Richard Madden; next in merit, Duncan McMurrich, Daniel Hurley, Michael Murphy. Algebra: Richard Madden; next in merit, Michael Murphy, Duncan McMurrich, Daniel Hurley, Michael Hannon. Third class, arithmetic: Michael Hanley; next in merit, Charles O'Malley, John Quill, Leonard Coakley, Thomas Collerton, Patrick Hanley. Third class, Euclid: Charles O'Malley; next in merit, Lynch Dignan, Thomas Collerton, Daniel O'Malley, Frank Tymons. Algebra: Michael Hanley; next in merit, Daniel O'Malley, Patrick Dwyer, John Quill, Charles O'Malley. Fourth class, arithmetic: Michael Fennell; next in merit, Bernard Petre, Joseph Hammond. Geometry: Michael Fennell; next in merit, Bernard Petre, Joseph Hammond. Fifth class, arithmetic: Frank Hendron; next in merit, Hamilton Redwood, Ralph Philp, Garnet Trowell, Francis du Moulin, Bino Ward.

Preparatory school, Arithmetic—First division: John Toomey, 1; mention, Lindsay McDonald, John McDonald, Harry Bridge, Virgil McGovern. Second division: Albert Spurway, 1; mention, Aloysius McDonald, John McKenzie, Robert Price, Joseph Toomey.

Latin—Matriculation class (*vide supra*): Next in merit, Thomas Gilbert, Martin O'Brien, Daniel Hurley. Third class: Lynch Dignan, 1; next in merit, Patrick O'Connor, John Larkin, John Predeville. Fourth class: Richard Madden, 1; Duncan McMurrich, 2; next in merit, Michael Hannon, Leo Daly, Michael Murphy, John Quill. Fifth class: Bino Ward and F. White, 1; next in merit, Francis du Moulin, Patrick Gillin, Bernard Petre, Hamilton Redwood. French—First and second class, composition: Thomas Gilbert, 1; next in merit, Gerald O'Kane, Thomas McCarthy, Creagh O'Connor. Grammar: Thomas Gilbert, 1; next in merit, Thomas McCarthy, Creagh O'Connor, Oswald Richardson. Third class: Martin O'Brien, 1; next in merit, Daniel Hurley, Daniel Twobill, Michael Murphy. Fourth class: Thomas Segrief, 1; next in merit, John Larkin, Leo Daly, Patrick O'Connor, Michael Hannon. Fifth (upper division): Richard Madden, 1; John Conlon, 2; next in merit, John Quill, Duncan McMurrich. Fifth (lower): Michael Fennell, 1; next in merit, Leo Whittaker, Bino Ward, Thomas Trowell, Hamilton Redwood, Patrick Gillin, Frederick White, Ralph Philp. Prizes obtained for four next in merits: Leonard Coakley, Leo Daly, Michael Hannon, John Larkin, Michael Murphy, Aloysius McDonald, John Quill, Oswald Richardson, Cyril Ward, Joseph Toomey.

The prizes won at the annual sports meeting were distributed by the Very Rev. Dean McKenna, who expressed the pleasure he felt at being called upon to recognise the athletic efforts of the boys.

With the exception of some candidates who remain for the New Zealand University examinations the boys left for their homes this week. The college reopens on the 4th February.

P R O S P E C T U S
A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.
(Sectare Fidem.)

S T. P A T R I C K ' S C O L L E G E,
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

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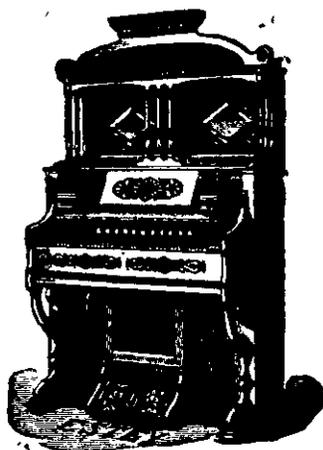
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The Storyteller.

MOLLY MERLIN.

MY old friend Father John Manby had been some years stationed at the mission of Canrith. It is a quaint little town, with an old ruined castle, and stands high above the valley, with a grand view of the mountains not far off. The air is bracing, and the spot is full of sunshine. Even when the storm rages on the hills and mountains some few miles away, the sun shines at Canrith.

Father Manby wrote to say that he wanted to go south on business, and if I would take a Sunday for him, he could supply for me, and the arrangement would be profitable to both of us. He knew I didn't mind the winter in the country, and so I arranged to go. I thought I should not find much to do, but there are lovely walks in the neighborhood, and I had before experienced the good effects of the fresh keen breezes of the winter time in that mountain district.

It was early in January. I knew the locality well, and many of the good simple Catholic country folk recognised me, and heartily welcomed me as I called at their cottages on my daily walks.

'Did your reverence hear that old Molly Merlin, up along Wimblewood valley, over the fells, near the cairn, was very ill?' said a man to me, one morning soon after my arrival.

'Yes; Father Manby told me he had seen her before he left, and I intended going over to see her to-morrow.'

'I saw her to-day,' replied the man, 'and although she was about she seemed not so well, and said that if I saw the priest would I tell him she would like to see him as soon as he could go.'

That settled the question. I had determined to go the next morning directly after my breakfast; but I now changed my mind and thought it would be best to go at once. I returned to the presbytery, and after my early dinner set out to administer the last Sacraments to the good woman.

The cottage by the cairn was a long way up Wimblewood Valley, and four or five miles from the presbytery. For some distance the road was sheltered and pleasant, but when the fells were reached and the valley opened out it became more open and exposed. It was one of those peculiarly raw winter days that one meets occasionally in the north. There was a grey sky, but at times the sun shone and there were strong gusts of wind. As I turned up the desolate and bleak part of the valley I passed the last cottage, some two miles from the cairn near which Molly Merlin's cottage stood. At the best of times this place was very dreary and desolate, and the wind came sweeping down dismally and keenly. The old man who dwelt there was standing at the door and looking up the valley.

'Be going to see the old woman up by the cairn?' he asked. I told him such was my object.

'I'm afeared, sir, you'll have a nasty walk. I don't like the look of the weather; it's beating up for a big snow storm I think.'

I began to think so too. As I pushed along, the wind howled down the hills and through the valley, sending at times the frozen sleet cutting into my face. Then the dark clouds came over, and snow and hail were driven along by the angry wind. I crept along under what shelter I could find, but it was hard work. I shall never forget the last mile. The snow came in gusts like a blizzard, and several times I had to crouch under some protecting boulder of rock or low bush to protect myself from the biting blast. I was fairly beaten at times, and wondered should I ever reach the cottage. My breath was knocked out of me by the cruel pelting storm, and I felt that I must give up.

I never knew how I managed to get to the end of that journey. It was one of the most terrible experiences I have ever had in the whole of my missionary career. I found out afterwards that those two last miles had taken me more than an hour to accomplish. Faint, weary, and with my strength fairly beaten out of me, I at length reached the cottage. I placed my hand on the latch; the wind swung the door open and dashed me into the room. When I had shut the door and sufficiently recovered myself I looked round.

It was a neat little room, with white-washed walls and ceiling. There was not much furniture—a little deal table and a couple of chairs. In a kind of a rude arm-chair, seated by a fire of blazing turf and wood, was the object of my journey.

Mrs Molly Merlin was a fine old woman of nearly eighty years. She must have been very beautiful as a young woman, for her face and features still bore traces of their former comeliness. Her hair was as white as the snow on the hillside.

She raised herself to her feet and lifting her hand cried out in astonishment, 'Ah, Father dear, how could you come out on such a cruel afternoon? God and His blessed Mother and all the Saints protect you as they have done in this dreadful storm.'

I then explained to her that I had heard how ill she was, and that I did not like to put off my visit. 'But,' I exclaimed, 'I thought to find you in bed.'

'Well, Father dear,' she replied, 'it was so cold, and I was able just to get about, so I thought I'd better be near to the fire, where I could keep it alight, and get a little warmth into my poor old frame.'

I then told her of the real object of my visit, which was to prepare her for the reception of the last Sacraments.

Never shall I forget the good soul's gratitude. She had prayed, she said, that she might receive the great blessing of the last rites of Holy Church: that she might not pass away without the holy anointing and the last blessing.

'Father, all through the terrible storm this afternoon something seemed to be saying to me: "Molly, your end is coming, and your soul will go on the storm-cloud into the great world beyond

us"—but I kept on answering: "No, I've prayed for the priest to be with me, and I know God will answer my poor prayers: I shan't die till my good Father has seen men." And so I hoped—and waited. And you are here—praised be God's holy Name.'

Molly told me where to find the blessed candles and the holy water and a clean white cloth, and there was a little vase with some fresh green heather, which some of her far-off neighbors had brought her. So I made a little decent altar for the repose of the Divine Guest. I then sat down for a while, and rested after the terrible fatigue of the journey.

'Father, before you attend to me, you'll find some coffee in that little cupboard, and perhaps you'll be able to help me to make a cup. You must need it badly—or something: there's a little bottle with some brandy in it which Father Manby brought, as the doctor said I should have some. Anyhow you'll see what there is in the cupboard. God help us, what an awful storm it is!' said Molly, as the wind howled in the chimney, and the door and the window creaked under the stress of the storm.

I found a little coffee-pot and the requisites, and soon was regaling myself with a steaming and comforting cup of coffee. Feeling quite refreshed and perfectly warm, and having satisfied the anxieties of the good woman with regard to myself, I prepared her for the reception of the Sacraments.

It was a truly touching spectacle. The child-like piety, the ardent faith, and the fervent hope of that simple soul, reminded me of the Divine Master's words—'I confess to Thee, O Father, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them to little ones.'

And while the good old faithful child of the Church made her thanksgiving to the Divine Guest, and poured out her soul in grateful prayer, I took out my Breviary and recited a portion of my office. I could not venture out into the storm, which was raging with unabated fury.

I soon forgot the storm outside, and the poverty within that little cottage. The time passed quickly. I busied myself in rendering what assistance I could to that saintly old woman. I am not a bad hand at making a cup of tea or, at a push, at preparing a meal; so finding a not badly stored cupboard, I managed to set before Molly Merlin a very inviting little repast, which I shared with her.

She was very weak, but full of animation. She reminded me of former visits I had made to her cottage with Father Manby; and I naturally questioned her about her granddaughter, whom I had once seen with her at the cottage.

The old woman's eyes were dimmed with tears as she said 'Father, her's is a sad story; shall I tell it to you?'

At my request she informed me that she herself had been left with an only child who married a soldier. The husband of her daughter had died in India, leaving his wife with an infant. When this child was seven years old her mother died. The good Molly then took charge of her grandchild, whose name was Kate Penton.

It was, she explained, but a poor life for the child. She herself had lived in the old cottage from the days of her own widowhood, and her life had been passed in the shadow of those mountains—Kate grew up a fine, strong, handsome girl: but she was headstrong and wayward. She had a knack—a very unhappy one—of quarrelling with all who wished to do her good. She imagined all were against her; and her proud spirit often resented even acts of kindness. She was continually getting herself into scrapes. When she was 15 she left her grandmother's cottage, and nothing was heard of her for a year, when she returned quite suddenly. She had obtained a situation at a distance, but left it in a fit of temper, and had gone back to the cottage near the cairn. She knew, she said, that granny would forgive her, and that she would find the door open. 'And,' added the good woman, 'she was right—the door was always on the latch. I never locked it, for as I told her when she asked me why: "Darling," I said, "I knew you'd come back: but if you'd found the door locked you might have turned back and never come home!"'

Kate stayed with her grandmother for more than two years, and then she went away again. Her wayward, active spirit could not rest; she found no scope for her energetic nature in those wild and rustic scenes. Her grandmother had heard from her once or twice from London, and she had sent money, but she would not give an address, and so she could not be communicated with. In fact she had sent her money some couple of months back, and this had enabled the good woman to live in some degree of comfort. 'But,' she added, 'it is five years since she left me, and she'll be about 23 now. Ah, how I would wish to see her before I die! to know that she is happy and well and keeping good. You remember when she was with me the last time, you saw her, Father, and gave her a medal of Our Lady. She always wore it, and took it away with her. You, she said, were always kind with her; and you never scolded her for being naughty. She only knew you when you came down here; but somehow she often spoke about you. Some day, perhaps, when she hears that her old granny is dead, she may come to see you. I know you'll be kind to her, for she was not and is not, I'm sure, a bad and wicked girl. But sometimes I've thought—yes, often and often I've thought—and prayed that I might see her before I die. God has been good to me—oh! so good, and perhaps He may grant me this one more great favor in this life, to see my darling Katie's face once more.'

I could not chide the good woman for this fancy; but I felt she was nearer the end of her long, quiet good life than she herself expected. I said some little prayers with her, and then prevailed upon her to retire to rest.

'It is impossible,' I said, 'for me to return to-night; the storm is still raging, I must remain here till daylight. I will stop by the fire and watch. To-morrow I can send up someone to look after you, for you must not be left alone.'

When I had seen that she was comfortably resting, and had supplied her with some warm beverage, I settled myself down to a comfortable rest in the old woman's quaint arm-chair. I had piled

up the turf and wood on the fire, and the little room was warm and cosy. Before composing myself I had glanced out into the night. It was still snowing, and the wind was blowing, but not so furiously as it had before. I greatly hoped that before the morning broke the storm would have passed.

Then I began to review the past history of old Molly Merlin and her grand-child, Kate Penton. What had happened to the girl? No longer a girl, but a fine young woman; and in the great, cruel, wicked metropolis, the huge city of evil, alone and friendless. If she were not afraid of me, why had she not sought me out? She evidently was not badly off, or she could not have forwarded the sums of money mentioned by her grandmother. But why should she not have given more information? She was, I knew, wayward and headstrong. Had she drifted into wicked ways of the sinful city? How could she be saved?

I had found on the shelf a well-worn edition of the beautiful story of *Fabiola*, and I interested myself in its contents. The time passed. At length, what with reading and musing, I began to feel sleepy; so I looked to the fire, turned down the lamp, and dozed.

How long I had been sleeping I know not. I woke with a start. The fire had burnt low, and there was a cold keen blast of air in the room. The door was open, and in the open doorway stood the figure of a woman. A shawl was thrown over her head, and her dress was hidden by her waterproof, but shawl and waterproof were covered with snow.

I speedily roused myself. Placing my finger on my lips, and pointing to the room in which the sick woman was resting, I motioned to my strange visitor to close the door and to be silent.

I then turned up the lamp.

In a whisper of suspense the stranger said: 'What, Father Cuthbert! are you here? And where and how is my granny?'

Yes, it was no other than Kate Penton herself.

'Sit down,' I said, 'and I will tell you all; but first you must let me know how you have come here on this awful night, and by means you reached the cottage. I will first see that our dear old patient is quite comfortable.'

I passed into the little bedroom, and found Molly Merlin sleeping peacefully.

'Now,' I said, 'before you begin your story, you must have some refreshment, after your buffeting with the storm.'

The kettle was handy, and it did not take long for the young woman to provide herself and me with a well made cup of tea. I had prided myself some hours previously on my operations; but the quiet, noiseless and speedy way in which Kate Penton set to work quite startled me. She had put aside her shawl, her waterproof and her goloshes, and stood attired in the travelling dress of a lady, and a fine, tall, handsome lady she was.

'Now, Father,' she said, 'I will tell you how I got here. Somehow or other I couldn't rest in London. I felt I must come back to the old cottage by the cairn, and see granny once more. So I came on to Canrith. There I got a trap and intended to drive up the valley to granny's cottage, but when I got to the last cottage, about two miles from here, the coachman refused to go a step further. The storm was then beginning to rage in all its fury. So he put up his horse and trap in an old disused cowshed and stable, and we took shelter in the cottage. The old cottager told me that the priest had gone on some time before to see Molly Merlin. That is why I wasn't surprised to see you. The old man only wondered how you could have faced so terrific a storm.'

'It was impossible to proceed at once, so I waited. I've known many a terrible snowstorm in these parts, but I think I have never witnessed anything like this present one. How you ever reached the cottage I can't imagine. And so I waited, and waited, and the hours were so long, so dreary, so terrible, the suspense so great that at last, when there came a lull, I determined to face the fury of the night and battle my way to the old cottage. What if I should not find granny living! It was only two miles and I knew every foot of the way, and so I set out. I came on, and am, thank God! here.'

'I think,' I said, 'I hear your good granny calling, so I'll just slip in and see what she wants.'

Yes the good woman was awake, and gently I broke to her the glad tidings of the wanderer's return.

'Ah,' she exclaimed, 'How can I sufficiently thank God for this great favor and blessing! Now, indeed, I shall die happy. Bring her to me, dear Father!'

She was in a very exhausted state and very weak; so I bade her be as calm as she could.

The happy meeting of the aged woman and her grandchild I shall not attempt to describe. I left them together for some time and returned to the fireside, where I sat musing over the Providence that had so wonderfully arranged all the strange incidents of that night.

At length I was roused to consciousness of my surroundings by a gentle hand placed on my shoulder. It was Kate Penton. Tears were in her eyes and on her cheek. She spoke in a broken voice. Her granny was worse: she wished to see me.

When I came to the bedside I saw that the end was not far distant. Poor old Molly Merlin had nearly finished her long life journey. Her voice was weak, and she spoke in a broken whisper. She begged me to read the prayers for the dying, and to pray for her happy death.

Full of beautiful sentiments of ardent gratitude to God for all his mercies, she commended herself and her granddaughter to the fostering care of her gentle Saviour.

'Don't fret, Katie darling,' she whispered, 'Father Cuthbert will be always a kind friend and father to you; and I know you'll keep the promises you have made to me. God ever bless you!'

We watched and prayed. As the dawn came, a faint light lit up the dying woman's face, a sweet smile flickered on her countenance, a sigh parted from her lips. All was still. The merciful angel of death had taken to her eternal home the soul

of the faithful old Catholic. The morning light broke over the old cottage by the cairn, and shone on the placid features of the dead.

In that place, made sacred by the presence of the dear departed one, Katie told me the history of her life in London.

She had a good voice and a fine figure, she was fond of singing and of dancing, and so she soon found her way to the Music Hall stage.

'Oh, Father,' she said, 'it was terrible work in the beginning, struggling for existence, but I struggled and kept myself straight; and I succeeded in the profession. But in the midst of all my temptations I thank God I never drifted into a sinful life. I never dragged my womanhood in the mire. My Mother Mary has saved me from that. You know this medal, don't you, Father Cuthbert? It is the one you gave me when you were once on a visit here. I've kept it ever since, and I hope I shall wear it all my life. You see, she added, 'I wear it now not on a piece of ribbon, but on a golden chain. I bought that chain as soon as I could afford it. The medal deserves all the honor that I can give it. Again and again, in trial and trouble, I've looked at it, I've kissed it, I've treasured it. At times I've almost tired of life; and when I've left the music hall I've strolled down, in the silent hours, to the dark river that runs through the gay wicked city, and have thought how many sad lives its murky waters have ended. But I've clutched my medal, and it has stood between me and temptation and despair. My sweet Mother Mary, whom granny taught me as a child to love, she has saved me.'

'I've been, I know, a giddy, foolish, wayward, worldly girl. I've been spoilt and petted. My life has been full of flattery and gaiety. I remember once I accepted an invitation to supper. Somehow or other my medal was hanging exposed. The brute who was entertaining me passed a blasphemous remark. My blood was up; he had insulted one most dear to me, for whose sake I'd forfeit all. I dashed the champagne I was drinking into the wretch's face; I struck him with the glass and cut his sleek handsome coward face. They knew me then; they respected the lone girl; they knew they could not insult me with impunity.'

'See, then, Father, what I owe to my heavenly Mother. Somehow or other she has kept me straight. She—and—and—the good dear old granny who has gone to her eternal blessed reward. I know I've been wild and haven't kept to my religion, but generally I've been to Mass, and I have never forgotten a little prayer and my trust in God's holy Mother. I don't deserve all the blessings and favors I've had, but I thank God for them; I realise them all now as I never did before. I've promised the dead to lead a better life, to mend my ways. It's never too late to begin again, and so I promise God to serve Him better.'

Time went on. Kate Penton kept her word. She gave up the life which had been full of temptation and where the struggle for virtue was hard, and in time became a trained nurse in one of the great hospitals in London. She edified all by her quiet practice of her holy religion. The other day she wrote to me to ask my prayers. She was leaving England with the Army Nursing Sisters for service with the South African Field Force.—REV. LANGTON G. VERE, in the *C.T.S. Series*.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN THE FAR EAST.

A SLANDER REFUTED.

BY REV. C. COGNET, S.M.

UNDER the title 'The Catholics in Japan,' the *Budget* (weekly edition of the *Taranaki Herald*) published in a recent issue a mischievous article which roused the indignation of many Catholic subscribers. Quoting three unknown authorities (Edw. Runge, Dr. McArthur, and Dr. W. Elliott Griffiths), the prejudiced author ventured to assert that the present Chinese difficulty was mostly due to the 'aggressiveness' of the Catholic missionaries, whose 'arrogant and overbearing behaviour to the natives' called for a general uprising against European interference. As usual in such blundering attacks, the Spanish Inquisition is dragged by head or heels, and aspersions are cast on St. Francis Xavier's marvellous work in Japan.

What the *Budget's* correspondent means with these vague and uncandid accusations we can only guess: because, on some occasions, a bishop or a missionary, backed by the foreign Legations, was happy enough to rescue some unfortunate Christian individual, likely innocent, from the clutches of a bigoted mandarin bent on persecution, Edw. Runge and Dr. McArthur call this merciful and judicious action a 'meddlesome intrusion into Chinese internal affairs.' But, of course, if the same individual had been delivered by the medium of a British consul or of a Protestant divine like Dr. McArthur, then the English Press would celebrate the name of the influential benefactor of mankind who stood for justice, innocence, or mercy.

But since there is trouble in China, somebody must be to blame. Now the Catholic missionaries have dared to convert, baptise, and educate some 600,000 Chinese, with very slender resources, while their non-Catholic rivals—divided into some scores of separate and antagonistic organisations—have been spending millions of money in securing the more or less nominal adherence of some 50,000 or 60,000 natives, some of them, as Protestant natives testify, being merely of the 'rice-Christian' class. The Catholic missionaries must therefore be blamed for the crisis. They are made as the scapegoat of the Jews of old—the victim of universal propitiation. The pagan Romans of old cried out: 'Down with the Christians! The Christians to the lions!' whenever crops failed, the hail battered the vines, the thunder added the eggs, earthquakes loosened the bricks in their houses. And such in effect is the logic of the

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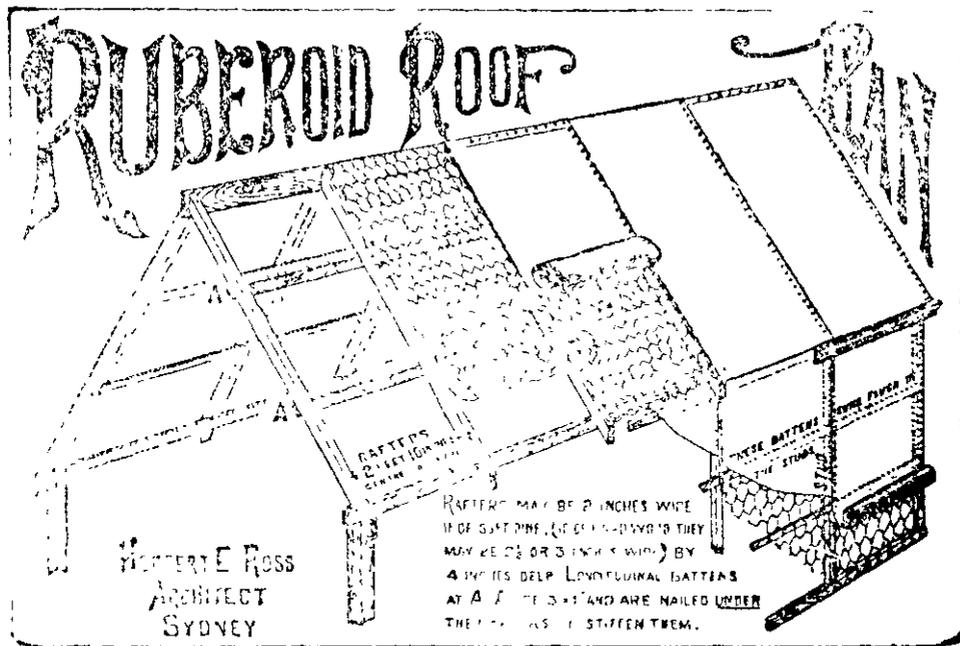
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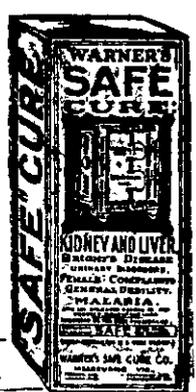
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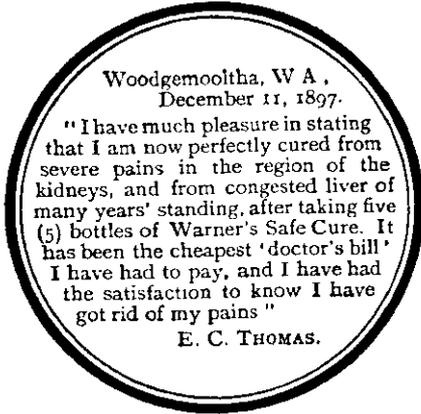
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ory against the Catholic missionaries which come from the mouths of a little handful of unsuccessful missionary rivals in the Far East. When next people ask who fills the butchers' shops in Hong-kong with large blue flies? the answer will obviously be: Those plagny Catholic missionaries, of course.

Before I dismiss as perfectly unfounded the accusation of arrogance flung at our self-sacrificing missionaries, I beg to remark that if St. Francis Xavier, St. Louis Bertrand, St. Peter Claver, the intrepid FF. Yogues, Brebenf. Marquette, De Smet, and a host of others—even the heroic Father Damien, of Molekai, and his numerous imitators—are counted amongst the 'arrogant' missionaries who meddled with politics, we sincerely wish that our slanderers would show, in China and elsewhere, more of that 'arrogance' and 'aggressiveness' which improve, both spiritually and materially, the condition of their neophytes. This is not a bare statement of mine, grounded on nothing; I merely quote it as it stands in the official report made and published by Dr. Isaac Taylor, Protestant Canon of York, in the *Fortnightly Review* for October, 1888. Having expatiated on the practical usefulness of Protestant missionary work in India, the learned Protestant divine introduced a few statistics:—

'Mr. Squires (local secretary of the Church Missionary Society in the Bombay presidency) states that with his 97 assistants he has baptised last year 36 adults and 92 children, at a cost of £9411 7s 1d, and the converts made by his Society, after 66 years of labor, do not amount to 2000, while the devoted Roman priests are converting, educating, and consoling thousands upon thousands, at a nominal cost' (p. 493).

And again: 'In spite of the prodigal expenditure of the Protestant societies, three-fourths of the native Christians of India are descendants of the converts of the early Jesuits. In the districts where Xavier labored, 90 per cent. of the native Christians are Roman Catholics. In Travancore alone there are half a million of them, twice as many as the Church of England societies can claim in the whole of Africa and Asia' (p. 497).

These figures stand for one province of India only, Travancore. Elsewhere, the comparison would turn out in the same proportion. In China, for instance, the Catholic missionaries have reaped a harvest of 600,000 souls, divided into 40 distinct dioceses. In Japan we count five dioceses and a total of 70,000 Catholic converts during the present generation. Everyone ought to remember that shortly after St. Francis Xavier's death, the Catholic Church was flourishing in Japan, Taikosama and his worthy successors endeavored to destroy it in a deluge of blood. However, they did not succeed, and when, some 30 years ago, other Xaviers came to revive the 'sacred fire' hidden by an Almighty Providence, that they had no trouble in fanning it again, the figures above quoted prove to satisfaction.

Listen to Dr. Isaac Taylor once more; he says (p. 498 of his report): 'Sir W. Hunter tells us that the natives regard the Protestant missionary as a charitable Englishman, who keeps an excellent cheap school, speaks the language well, preaches a European form of their old incantations and triads, and drives out his wife and his

little ones in a pony-carriage. The pony-carriage is obviously fatal to the missionaries' influence. If St. Paul before starting on one of his missionary journeys had required St. James and a committee at Jerusalem to guarantee him £300 a year, paid quarterly, and had provided himself with a shady bungalow, a ponkah, a pony-carriage, and a wife, he would not have changed the history of the world' (p. 498).

This testimony, coming as it does from an eminent Protestant should perhaps suffice; but as the *Budget* quoted three authorities we feel inclined to add a third witness, who is to be General Gordon himself, the purest and the noblest of all Puritans. His deposition is also borrowed from the same report as referred to above: it reads thus (p. 499-500):—

'General Gordon, a zealous Puritan Protestant if ever there was one, found none but the Roman Catholics who came up to the ideal of the absolute self-devotion of the apostolic missionaries. In China he found the Protestant missionaries with comfortable salaries of £300 a year preferring to stay on the coast, while the Roman priests left Europe never to return, to live in the interior with the natives as the natives lived, without wife or child, or salary, or comforts, or society. Hence these priests succeed as they deserve to succeed while the professional Protestant missionary fails. True missionary work is necessarily heroic work, and heroic work can only be done by heroes. Men not cast in the heroic mould are only encumbrances.'

If Edward Runge, Dr. McArthur, and Dr. Elliott Griffiths are not satisfied with the authorities arrayed against their unsupported and unfounded assertions; if Dr. Isaac Taylor, Sir W. Hunter, and General Gordon are not competent to judge and decide about 'arrogance,' 'aggressiveness,' 'overbearing behaviour,' and true self-devotion, Christian charity, and apostolic heroism, then our discussion must come to an end.

For the benefit of our *bona fide* opponents, I wish now to elucidate the question of the rights and privileges granted lately to the Catholic Bishops and missionaries in China, and the obtaining of which has provoked so much ire and jealousy. It is but throwing dust into the readers' eyes to suppose that these privileges have caused any friction in China between the two powers, civil and religious, and so paved the way for a general uprising. On the contrary, it was precisely with a view to establish a greater harmony between the two elements and make their mutual intercourse quite smooth and easy that Kwang-Su, the Chinese Emperor, on March 15, 1899, issued a decree giving the Catholic dignitaries a legal standing in China, placing bishops, vicar-generals, and priests on the same legal footing as viceroys, judges, and prefects respectively. The ceremonial to be observed when these authorities exchange visits of business or of mere courtesy is minutely described; order is given to despatch at once any transaction proposed by the visiting party; and the decree ends with the expression of a hope that 'the people and the Christians may live in peace.' Is it likely that if at the time public opinion was unfavorable to the Catholics such a decree would have been issued? And,

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if matters have been altered since, must we not look for other factors than a wounded religious feeling? This supposition is at least plausible.

It is quite true to say that this favorable enactment was obtained through the 'unique and extraordinary popularity' which surrounds Right Rev. Dr. Favier, the Catholic Bishop of Peking, whether in Court or in the crowd. Moreover, I freely admit that M. Pichon, the French ambassador, did help much towards the success of these negotiations. But I ask our uncharitable opponents whether they would growl so loudly against these 'rights and privileges,' had they been obtained, as in our case, by mere persuasion, through the medium of Dr. McArthur, with the help of Sir Claude McDonald, the British ambassador? Most evidently not only they would not refuse such favors for fear of provoking a revolt, but they would be praising to the skies the happy instruments of such a peaceful and flattering triumph. What is England now doing in South Africa? Simply trying to obtain, *per fas et nefas*, civil rights for the oppressed Uitlanders; where persuasion has failed, sheer force and might are now used to crush a handful of determined Boers. What would the same Britishers say if M. Pichon, following in the steps of Sir Alfred Milner, had declared war on the Chinese to uphold in China the foreigners' rights, and conquer by bloodshed what he managed to secure by mere diplomacy.

This is my final remark. It is an egregious mistake to suppose that the Boxers, the Triads, the Great-Knives, the Black Flags and the White Nenuphars date their origin from the issue of the decree referred to. Every good student of Chinese affairs knows that all these secret societies are more political than religious. Some of them aim openly at the overthrow of the present Tartar dynasty and seize every possible opportunity which is likely to further their ends. Others, like the Boxers, represent in China the opposition to European interference. For years and years Dr. Favier and M. Pichon have been the only Europeans living in China who seemed to grasp the incoming danger and who warned the Powers to be 'on the alert.' Tung-fu-siang and Prince Tuan, who are inspiring and leading the Boxers, aim at nothing else but the eradication of everything foreign in China. Before long we may hear of their attempts to usurp the Chinese throne, and then woe to every foreigner without any distinction!

As long as the Catholic or Protestant missionaries were left alone, there have been no general uprisings, but only some local or provincial persecutions, soon checked by the wisdom and tact of our consuls. But when John Chinaman has seen his ports besieged by our threatening fleets, his name proscribed, his lands cut up by railways, and his very body attacked by the leopard, the bear and a host of other hungry animals ready to dissect his anatomy and to divide it between themselves, he has resolved not to surrender it without a struggle. Would you expect him to wrap his head in his ancestors' flag and to wait quietly for the final blow which is to sever it?

To any unbiassed mind the 'real origin of the Chinese troubles lies in the ambition and covetousness of the Powers, who, for the sake of their mercantile interests, strive to convert China into a vast market-field. Whatever the Budget may state to the contrary may perhaps prejudice a few empty-headed people against the Catholic Church and its zealous missionaries. But if this hitherto esteemed and esteemed paper cannot afford grounding its opinion on better authorities than the Kunges, the M'Arthurs and the Elliott Griffiths, its future must be pitied. Where giants like Celsus, Julian the Apostate, Voltaire and Rousseau have signally failed, pigmies like those named above cannot hope to succeed. The Church of Christ can well smile at their bold impudence, and wade her way, through many struggles, to other victories, bearing in mind, as a sufficient consolation, these prophetic words of her divine Master and Spouse: 'Blessed are ye, when they shall revile you and persecute you, and speak all that is evil against you, untruly, for my sake' (Matth. v. ii).

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'THE SHAUGHRAUN.'

It is rarely that such a large audience has been seen in the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, as was present on Wednesday night of last week, when the members of the Catholic Literary Society, assisted by several friends, produced Boucicault's evergreen drama 'The Shaughraun.' The house was packed in every part, and even standing room was scarcely obtainable. The majority of our readers are conversant with the piece, and have very likely seen it staged with the versatile author himself in the title rôle, or perhaps the late Grattan Riggs portraying in his own inimitable style the happy-go-lucky Conn. To these the idea of amateurs producing such a piece might seem over ambitious. It would be hardly correct to say that the production under notice came up to the high-water mark of professionalism, but, on the other hand, it is no exaggeration to claim it to be a really capital amateur performance, in which there were few, if any, weak points. The object of the production was to assist the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, South Dunedin, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and this no doubt helped to a great extent in bringing together such a large audience, as there are few people in Dunedin who do not know of and fully recognise the good work carried on in that institution. But apart from this, a good many persons went there because they wanted a few hours' legitimate amusement, and one and all admitted that they thoroughly enjoyed themselves. If they attended with the determination to overlook deficiencies in acting or staging they were pleasantly disappointed, for no allowances were required, the play going with a splendid swing from start to finish that put it on a plane with the best productions by local talent. The title rôle was filled to perfection by Mr H. McCormack, whose conception of the character was a revelation even to those who were acquainted with the actor's histrionic abilities. Conn is the central figure—the life of the piece it might be said—and no better portrayal of the happy-go-lucky Irishman has been seen on the stage here for a long time. Mr McCormack's acting was distinguished by spontaneity, rollicking humor, and a complete effacement of self, which gained for him rounds of applause. Miss McLauchlan's presentation of Arte O'Neill was marked by a naturalness that gained for her efforts the warm appreciation of the audience. A character that was filled with great vivacity and finish was that of Clare Ffolliott by Miss Rose Blaney. Miss M. Blaney, as Moya, was a very graceful and winning *colleen*, and nothing could be more natural than the presentation of Conn's mother by Miss A. Heley, who made a decided success of the character. Coming back to the male characters Mr. Pavletich's fine stage presence fitted the part of Robert Ffolliott to perfection, and Mr. James Hill made a dignified Father Dolan. As Captain Molineux Mr B. G. Stevens was highly successful. The unpopular part of Harvey Duff, fell to Mr. R. Phillips, who played the difficult and unpopular part of the police spy with a marked degree of ability. Those who have had any acquaintance with a class which is at the present time almost extinct in Ireland—the squireens—will readily admit that Mr. J. Black gave a very faithful representation of the aggressive, bumptious, and unscrupulous Corry Kinchella, his acting being distinctly good. The minor parts, which were taken by Misses Clancy, Hanrahan, Winnie McCormack, and Messrs. Campbell, Pastoreh, D. Beard, Ward, M. Coughlan, L. McCormack and others, were admirably filled. Little Miss Winnie McCormack's clever dancing was received with the strongest manifestations of popular approval. It might be truly said that the whole of the actors were letter perfect, the absence of which is often a serious hindrance to the success of a play. The Kaikorai Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Stratton, marched from the Octagon to the Theatre, during which they played some choice selections. In conclusion it is only right to mention that the duties of coach and stage manager were admirably filled by Mr. T. Anthony.

'The Shaughraun' was repeated on Saturday night when it was again witnessed by a large audience.

The Dramatic Club and their friends who assisted in the production have been warmly congratulated on the great success which has attended what might be termed their two first public performances of an entire drama.

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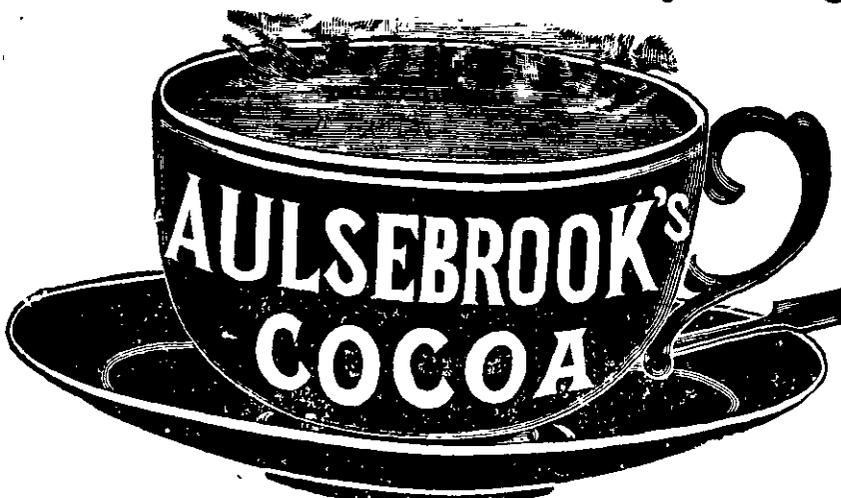
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