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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.

THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER.

A WORD to the wise. The following resolution, which was unanimously passed at the recent Catholic Congress in Sydney, is placed on record in the great memorial volume of its *Proceedings* just issued from the press: 'That, in order to diffuse the advantages of a sound Catholic Press as widely as possible, the faithful be exhorted to extend a generous support to the Catholic newspapers of their respective districts; and that it is most desirable that a Catholic newspaper be taken in every Catholic home.'

CONCERNING JURIES.

TRIAL by jury has been frequently described as 'the palladium of British liberty.' The phrase is a bit of overdrawn panegyric. But then, jury-worship has become a sort of superstition under the British flag. Trial by jury is, when at its best, a reasonably reliable, though by no means ideal, system of determining causes—that is to say, when the 'twelve good men and true' who sit in judgment are free from all political, social, religious, and personal prejudices that might affect their purview of the case; and when they are gifted, moreover, with the intelligence requisite for a proper sifting of the evidence, and sufficient honesty to give a verdict in accordance with it. Ideal judges are happily sufficiently plentiful. Ideal juries are, we fear, not much more abundant than Mantell's notornis or great coot. Perhaps this is the reason why innocent men accused of grave charges are said to display so commonly a preference for trial by a judge. We do not now contemplate such a very possible case as that to which Angelo refers in *Measure for Measure*, when he says to Escalus:

I not deny
The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
May, in the sworn twelve, have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try.

But the appeal to a jury is, in practically every instance, an appeal to a lower order of intelligence than that which is usually seated on the judicial bench. Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, for instance, used to drink sundry bottles of stout in the middle of the day in order 'to fuddle his brain to the standard of a British jury.' Very few jurymen are accustomed to weigh evidence. Despite the correct charge or summing-up of the judge, their minds are likely to be captured by the smart sophistries of the special pleader, or to be influenced by those emotional appeals which are even still considered almost as good 'practice' as they were in the days when Dickens satirised them so unmercifully in the person of Sergeant Buzfuz. Hence the satirical definition of a jury as 'a body of men organised for the purpose of deciding which side has the smartest lawyer.'

Trial by jury gravely endangers the cause of justice in cases which arouse political, racial, or religious hate; or in connection with which popular feeling is deeply stirred. In many such cases Catholics, despite certain fictions of the law, are placed at a grave and perilous disadvantage in these colonies. Referring to cases over which sectarian passion runs a 'banker'

—as in that which has lately been engrossing so much of public attention in New South Wales—a writer in the *Austral Light* says: 'The minority is always more or less at the mercy of the majority, and it is impossible for a Catholic on trial to have any but an entirely Protestant jury if such is desired by his opponent.' 'Happily,' says the same writer, 'the principle of British fair-play, though it may be over-boasted, does, in these matters, as a rule, prove its existence.' Nevertheless, jurors, 'misled by sectarian fanatics and evil-disposed persons,' may occasionally depart from the principle that 'no man shall be persecuted on account of his religion.' The fair administration of justice demands that, in all cases around which there circles a devil's dance of sectarian or popular passion, the parties to the trial shall have the right, on *ex-parte* application, to have the issue or issues determined by a bench of three or five judges.

THAT PAPAL 'PARDON.'

IT is tolerably save to prophecy when you know. In our last issue we ventured to fore-tell what would be the real issue of the foolish story told in the *Nineteenth Century* for November, to the effect that the Holy Father had granted to Josef Mayr—who represented the part of Christ with such dignity and pathos at the Passion Play of Oberammergau in 1890—a pardon not only for all his own sins, past, present, and future, but also, with a truly lavish generosity, for those of all his children.' We denounced the story as 'wholly untrue and calumnious,' and added: 'The imaginative writer in the *Nineteenth Century* is probably attempting to describe the customary papal blessing, with plenary indulgence at the hour of death, which the Holy Father frequently bestows upon devout Catholics, sometimes *proprio motu*, but far more frequently in response to a request or *supplica*.' The editor of the *London Catholic Times* anticipated our intention by writing to Oberammergau for a copy of the document received by Josef Mayr. He received in reply a letter which completely sustains our anticipated explanation of the alleged 'pardon' on which the writer in the *Nineteenth Century* builds up so gross a fairy tale. The letter, which was in German, is Englished as follows:

Oberammergau, November 21, 1900.

'Dear Sir,—As regards the matter in question, the secretary of the Lord Bishop of Mullingar, Ireland [the Bishop of Meath, who resides at Mullingar], has also already written to me. The affair is very simple. The Princess Altieri in Rome, whose late husband had been a general in the Papal Noble Guards, was here for the Passion Play in 1890, and stayed with her daughter in the house of Mr. Mayr. Full of enthusiasm for the talents of this performer, who took the part of Christ, she procured for him and his family from the Holy Father a plenary indulgence for the hour of death. What that means, you, as a Catholic, must know.

'The indulgence for the hour of death, or rather the form for granting the same, is to be found in the *Rituale Romanum*, and the distinction conferred consists only in this, that the Holy Father personally granted the indulgence to Mayr by a written document. As a matter of fact, for instance, in my diocese any priest may grant this "indulgence in articulo mortis." There is, therefore, no question of forgiveness of sins. Of such a thing only ignorance and malevolence could speak.'

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Every Catholic manual on the subject makes it clear that 'no indulgence can be obtained when there is sin unforgiven in the soul'; that 'to gain an indulgence we must not only have the intention of doing so, either actually at the moment, or virtually by reason of an intention previously fixed upon, but we must be in a state of grace at least when carrying out the ultimate condition to which the indulgence is attached, and fully discharge all the other conditions prescribed'; and that 'to gain a plenary indulgence it is further necessary to be exempt from deliberate affection even for venial sin.' Mark now how plain a tale puts down the *Nineteenth Century's* repetition of the musty fiction that indulgences are a 'pardon for sins past, present, and future.'

THE consecration of the great Benedictine church of St. Anselmo in Rome gives a European contemporary occasion to publish the following interesting figures regarding the present condition of the Benedictine Order:—'At present there are between 5000 and 6000 Benedictine monks, who are divided into thirteen "congregations," including the Cassinese, the Subiaco, the Anglo-Benedictine, Swiss, Bavarian, Beuron, French, two Austrian, Hungarian, two American, and Australian Congregations. Besides the "Black Monks," the Order has thrown off in its history many branches, such as the Cistercian Order, or "White Monks" (1000 members), the Trappists, or Reformed Cistercians (between 3000 and 4000), the Camaldulose Monks, etc. Altogether these form a body of about 12,000 religious. Finally, it is calculated that during the thirteen centuries of its existence this ancient Order has produced 24 popes, 200 cardinals, 1600 archbishops, 4000 bishops, besides 15,700 writers; also 1560 of its religious have been canonised, and 5000 have received minor honors in the Church. No less than 43 imperial personages and 44 royal ones have been members of the Order.'

The foundations of this remarkable Order were laid by St. Benedict at Subiaco in the year 529. His rule has been aptly described as 'a masterpiece of enlightened Christian wisdom and prudence.' For many long centuries the Benedictine monks were the chief agriculturists, engineers, physicians, educators, and civilisers of Western Europe. A Protestant writer has truly said that 'the world has never been indebted to any body of men as to the illustrious Order of Benedictine monks.' 'The pages of history,' says Feasy, in his *Monasticism*, 'literally blaze with the great names of the mighty ones of this celebrated Order.' In one of his *Historical Sketches* Cardinal Newman tells us how St. Benedict 'found the world, physical and social, in ruins, and his mission was to restore it in the way, not of science, but of nature; not as if setting about to do it, not professing to do it by any set time, or by any series of strokes, but so quietly, patiently, gradually, that often till the work was done, it was not known to be doing. It was a restoration rather than a visitation, correction, or conversion. The new world he helped to create was a growth rather than a structure. Silent men were observed about the country, or in the forest digging, cleaning, and building; and other silent men, not seen, were sitting in the cold cloister, tiring their eyes, and keeping their attention on the stretch, while they painfully deciphered, then copied and re-copied the manuscripts which they had saved. There was no one that contended or cried out, or drew attention to what was going on, but by degrees the woody swamp became a hermitage, a religious house, a farm, an abbey, a village, a seminary, a school of learning, and a city. Roads and villages connected it with other abbeys and cities which had similarly grown up, and what the haughty Alaric or fierce Attila had broken to pieces, these patient, meditative men have brought together and made live again. And then, when they had in the course of many years gained their peaceful victories, perhaps some new invaders came, and with fire and sword undid their slow and persevering toil in an hour. . . . Down in the dust lay the labor and civilisation of centuries—churches, colleges, cloisters, libraries—and nothing was left to them but to begin all over again; but this they did without grudging, so promptly, cheerfully, and tranquilly, as if it were by some law of nature that the restoration came, and they were like the flowers and shrubs and great trees which they reared, and which when ill-treated do not take vengeance or remember evil, but give forth fresh branches, leaves, and blossoms, perhaps in greater profusion, or with richer quality, for the very reason that the old were rudely broken off.'

To the Benedictine monks learning and civilisation owe a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. In one of his *Essays* (p. 371) Sir James Stephens sums up as follows the claims of that illustrious Order to the gratitude of succeeding times:—'The greatness of the Benedictines did not, however, consist either in their agricultural skill, their prodigies of architecture, or their priceless libraries, but in the parentage of countless men and women illustrious for active piety, for wisdom in the government of mankind, for profound learning, and for that contemplative spirit which discovers within the soul itself things beyond the limits of the perceptible creation.'

IN THE WAKE OF THE RISING SUN.

TUNIS AND CARTHAGE.

By 'VIATOR.'

S.S. Syrian Prince, November 26, 1900.

WE are *three*—our purpose to visit Palestine and kneel on the sacred soil of the Holy Land, to kiss the places made sacred beyond expression by the life and labors and teachings and suffering of Him Who by His name fills all time, past, present, and to come. No other name than that of JESUS fills all space, covers all time, in reproach, in warning, in white robed hope, in salvation, through joy and tears and blood and victory to the ends of the earth. The privilege of a lifetime, if so it be that our hopes and purpose meet reality, this pilgrimage to the cradle of Christianity, to the soil moistened by the tears, dyed by the blood of God Incarnate. In the true spirit of Catholic pilgrims, bent on kneeling at the shrines that mark the Gospel scenes, we turn our backs on the old country on November 11. In the Syrian Prince along the gloomy banks of the Manchester ship canal, out into the Mersey and down channel we steam, away past the big ships, the Campania of pleasant memories, the giant Oceanic, and smaller craft in numbers, out, out to sea past the Scilly Isles till we toss to heart's content on the merry breakers of the Bay of Biscay. And now while our good ship the Syrian Prince is scudding along dancing betimes to the weird music of the sea, I will go back to our starting point and bring your readers with us from the Salford Docks. It will be a gratification for us who are much to New Zealand to make your readers, if they do us the favor of reading these notes, share in the delights of a visit to the Eastern lands, and to give at first hand to the TABLET the impressions made as we visit in turn places familiar in name from childhood, and written down deep in the folds of memory.

LONDON TO GIBRALTAR.

The run down from London to Manchester was a pleasure in the forenoon of the 10th November and a visit to Liverpool filled in the evening before taking up our quarters on board. The 'Syrian Prince' is a steamer of the 'Prince Line,' trading to the East. We are 14 saloon passengers, variously assorted, but all courteously bent with the gentle civility of the old world on making the time we pass together—casual meeting as it is on the highway of the seas—as easy and pleasant as may be. And be it added, it is a pleasant time and a trip so far full to the brim and pressed down and flowing over with peace and ease and interest and solace while we skim over the multitudinous seas about 11 knots to the hour. The Provincial of the Marist Fathers—Very Rev. Michael J. Watters, S.M.—was at St Pancras Station on the morning of Saturday, the 10th November to bid us farewell, and shed a parting benediction on our pilgrimage. The weather clear and cold. There is a medical officer on board in tasteful uniform, charged with the health of the ship's company. It will be of interest to readers of the TABLET that said officer is none other than Dr. Patrick Mackin, of Wellington, who, with his amiable wife and your correspondent complete the 'three' who on pilgrimage bent are following 'in the wake of the Rising Sun.'

But now we are across the Bay of Biscay, and here for the first time and the last the sea-god exacted tribute from the weak and haunted them for hours with contending feelings and some *malaise*, the fear of death in sickness, the hope that sickness would give some ease and resolve itself into 'eternal rest.' But they were the weaker vessels, the finer clay not seasoned by travel. Sturdy and robust and much travelled, we smile at the foibles of those who are pale and prostrate at the first uplifting of Neptune's trident. Skirting close the coast of Spain and Portugal, and running under the lee of the shore, we could discern the slopes and heights and fields and rivers of these lands of the evening while we make for the golden lands of the rising sun. At Gibraltar and Ceuta—opposing ports of the Straits—we had a good view of both coasts, and then by the courtesy of the skipper we ran in under the frowning, rugged rock of Gibraltar towards the afternoon of Saturday, 17th November, and from the deck easily scanned this jealous outpost of Home. Barren it looks, and 'horrid' with bristling ports and lowering guns and menacing cannon, and turrets, and sentries, and barracks—all redolent of warlike man. But this is the iron key of the Mediterranean and the East, watched from the land of Spain and jealously held as chief outpost of the Empire. My host and companion reminds me that watch and ward is held over the rock by one of our countrymen from the 'Black North'—Sir George White—one of the builders of the Empire.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

So far we have covered 1,300 miles of water, and now, smart and taut, we steam gallantly into the blue waves of the Mediterranean. Steamers from east and south and an occasional man-of-war passed freely, and often on port and starboard, proving that we are, indeed, on the highway of the mercantile marine, on the hunting-grounds of the merchantman service. In the golden sunshine, drinking deep of the glorious breeze, bounding over a sapphire sea, we exult in being alive, and thank God for a freshening of vigour, and an exhilaration not to be found amid the giddiest delights of the land.

Now we are hugging the coast of Algiers, and from the bridge—to which the captain gives 'white card' without form or ceremony—we note the fertile coast where French muscles and industry have delved out a foreign France. Red-tiled houses, and farm yards, and cattle plains, and vineyards, and cornfields, and orchards chase one another up from the foreshore to the hills—a flourishing settlement or colony, it seems—and ever and always tapers aloft in the villages the church steeple, pointing aloft and soaring with the hopes of the people to fairer regions beyond the land-mark of time. A railroad,

too, threading its serpentine length along the coast, we descry, and cunningly know that it finds its termini west and east from Oran to Tunis. Behind still reigns the nomadic Arab.

TUNIS.

On Wednesday morning the Captain calls us early—he had been on the bridge all night—to see our first port of call, for we are slowing down off Goulette, the port of Tunis. 'Bon jour M'ieur.' 'Il fait chaud!' 'Fait bon voyage!' and we are at the instant at home, freely calling up our best French, and with sly vanity impressing the foreigner with a due sense of our importance, and speaking the language of the country as 'to the manor born.' They are none too communicative, the health officer, pilot and officials, for they look with distrust on all who hail from the restless shores of 'perfid Albion.' But all the world is ours for the time, and we enter the canal—nine miles long—to the city of Tunis with light hearts, and survey the sandy beaches that line the waterway to the city. The soldiers at the port turn out and beat the 'rat-tan' after the manner of French soldiers, and make the echo of the 'airy shell' resound to the blare of trumpet call. We respond airily to the salute and steam ahead for Tunis. It is now breakfast-time, or half past eight of the clock. Coming on deck we find anchor dropped in the stream and the busy boats round the steamer tell us we are at Tunis. Tunis is a *replique* of a southern French city, and in its buildings, cathedral—all of glaring white stone—boulevards, and language remind one of Marseilles on a smaller scale. There are here in all some 200,000 souls, made up of 80,000 Europeans, 40,000 Jews, and 80,000 Arabs—for there is here an Arab quarter which changeth not. We stay not long in the city, for we have a classic eye for the remnants of a glorious past, and are soon bowling along in open chaise behind two wiry Arab steeds in quest of

CARTHAGE.

The ruins before us will show how ruthlessly was carried on the fell resolve of the Roman senate, *Delenda est Carthago!* Now Carthage, though overhanging the sea, is some 10 good miles from Tunis, but provisioned with some knowledge and a good local guide we hie to the city we read of when lumbering through the pages of Virgil—and with more toil than discernment at length knew that 'all kept silence on the hills of Dido,' and that the Tyrian Queen longed to hear from the lips of the sea-worn *Aeneas* the story of his harassing woes and of the 'lamentable' kingdom. Then from his lofty couch was told in the great epic the story of the fates, and fortunes, and woes of Troy. We thrill as we near the classic ground and see beaming from high hill the noble church erected by Cardinal Lavigerie to the ever-green memory of Saint Louis, King of France, who, in the battle for the Cross, fell here in fight with the swarthy Saracen. We are in Carthage—a soil redolent of great things and great people, and great deeds done in the misty past. There is abundant evidence, too, here of generations of great people. No mere conjecture—for the state of Punic and Roman and early Christian settlements are unmistakably and artistically marked in the soil of the Tyrian City. Cardinal Lavigerie, of happy and saintly memory, has done much to establish the claims of the past, and excavations made, and still being made, have unearthed wonderful and startling proofs of great and glorious records.

CLASSIC GROUNDS.

We visited, on the brow of the hill, topped by the noble cathedral, the amphitheatre where, among others, St. Perpetua won her palm of martyrdom, the acropolis with many sarcophagi and cinerary urns, the house marked by tradition as the home of Hannibal, so long the terror of Rome, and other places of interest, as the mansion of Scipio Africanus, the temple of Venus the ruins marking the site of the capital of Regulus, and other land-marks of Roman rule up to the first peep of history, when Dido 'not a stranger to misfortune had learned to help the woe-stricken.' *'Haud ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco.'*

There were giants in those days. The mausoleum raised to the memory of St. Louis is falling into decay—a modern amid ancient ruins—but the name and the cause and the country of this hero of France are perpetuated in the magnificent church that, rising in grandeur on the hill-top, marks the triumph of the Cross, the protecting genius of modern Carthage gathering under its shadow. All around the base the ocean runs clear as crystal, blue as sapphire and green as malachite, rolls in soft music as it did in earlier days when across the sea, 'Scylla wept and chid her barking waves into attention, and fell Charybdis murmured soft applause.' This is the home and centre of the 'White Fathers' who minister through darker Africa, and in monastery, church, museum, have written on the site of an earlier classic age the victory of the Faith which conquereth the world. The museum is richly stored with proofs of this 'earlier age' and unfolds in mosses, coins, lamps, jewellery, statues, pillars, sarcophagi, skulls, bones, cinerary urns, some of the riches of the generations of robust, heroic, cultured souls that are swept into the hereafter.

'I was awe-struck,
'And as I passed, I worshipt; if those you seek,
'It were a journey like the path of heaven,
'To help you find them.'

Below the hill, repugnant to the classic memories writ so deep and wide, winds the modern railway and at a simple wayside station pitched in the sand and scrub you read in blatant letters, 'Carthage.' The country about seems arid, dry, sandy, dreary, covered in patches here and there with flocks of black and tawny goats, and fat-tailed, mud-colored sheep with a camel now and again to relieve, all in charge of lonely shepherds with crook and cloak and flowing robes, as you see pictured in scenes which tell of pastoral simplicity in the East. Oxen are here, too, yoked to primitive ploughs and lazily scratch the soil—silent witnesses of an age and a people that change not much. After a kind reception by the good 'White Fathers' and a hasty visit to the noble cathedral we are off

on the high road to Tunis, madly careering behind the magic power of our tall, imposing, silent Jehu, what time the said labored ox

'In his loose traces from the furrow came,
'And the unasked lodger at his supper sat.'

Before reaching Tunis we tarried to visit the Jewish cemetery where flagstones, all horizontal, tell the departed worth of the Semite. A novel scene and a pathetic greeted us. On many tombstones were groups of Jewesses, white-robed, with lofty coifs, dark and obese, lamenting the departed. In sobs and wails, rising and falling, they droned their dreary dirge, swaying to and fro with their emotions, and dewing the flagstones with copious tears. But our rising sympathies met a rude shock when we were told that this function of wailing or 'keening' is a business, and month by month are the professionals retained to wail and lament on the tombstones of the Semites who have passed over to the majority. Still was it a novel sight. 'Their part was more than human as they lay; I took it for a fairy vision.'

A visit to the Cathedral of Tunis—new, imposing, handsome—a drive through the bazaars, a look at the ancient slave-market, a glance down the gay boulevards, a peep at the slummy Arab quarters, and we are aboard the Syrian Prince, bound for Malta.

THE SYDNEY DIVORCE CASE.

SOME NEWSPAPER VERDICTS.

PRESSING demands have been made upon us by subscribers from various parts of the Colony for information regarding the singular divorce case that was concluded in Sydney on December 14 by the disagreement of the jury, of whom eight were in favor of the co-respondent (the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran) and four against. We intend at the proper time to have something to say regarding the case. In the meantime those of our readers who desire information on the matter will find the facts of the case well summed up in the following extracts which we take from a number of Australian papers.

'In this case,' says an esteemed contemporary, 'it was sought, on the uncorroborated word of one woman, of self-confessed immoral character, to disgrace a dignitary of the Catholic Church, and to gain at the same time a sum of £5000. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran was accused, as everyone knows, of adultery with a Mrs. Coningham. The trial lasted for ten days, and during that time there was absolutely no point of evidence raised against the priest except the glibly repeated evidence of the respondent; while for the defence it was proved that on two occasions, sworn to definitely by her as times of committal of the offence at certain places, Dr. O'Haran was elsewhere. Furthermore, the evidence went to demonstrate that on the Sunday nights selected by the Coninghams—the first Sunday in the month—it was impossible that the priest could have been away from his duties.' 'We sincerely regret,' says the *Launceston Monitor*, 'that there has been such a disagreement (of the jury). But that there has been a disagreement cannot for one moment shake our opinion that there was only one verdict that could be given by an unprejudiced and impartial tribunal.' And such, too, is the unanimous verdict of all the Australian papers that, so far as we know, have dealt with the merits of this extraordinary case.

THE 'ARGUS.'

The great Melbourne daily, the *Argus*, of December 15, says: 'The fact of a cleric of any denomination who has lived in the odor of sanctity and respect being joined as co-respondent in such a case would create a scandal of the first magnitude, grievously distressing the few and pandering to the morbid curiosity of the many. . . . It needs high courage to stand undaunted in such a pillory, although the possibility of battling through an ordeal of this kind without the permanent loss of reputation was proved many years ago by the late Henry Ward Beecher. But in the Coningham-O'Haran case the perturbation was accentuated by the position of the co-respondent as a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. As a consequence, the accusation levelled against him was seized upon as a pretext for reassociating religious antagonisms, which have raged fiercely in Sydney of late. The Divorce Court, or at least its environments, became a battleground for the sectaries. . . . To some extent the court certainly did become an arena for religious controversy. Doctrinal tenets of the Romish Church were dragged into discussion for the purpose of suggesting that the oath of Catholics, merely because they are Catholics, may be disregarded in weighing evidence. . . . The husband who protested himself betrayed, and the wife who confessed herself shamed, were in practical alliance to sheet home the charge. She was the only witness on whom he relied, and the necessity for guardedly receiving evidence of this class in an action for pecuniary damages is obvious. Especially was this the case after the extraordinary revelation which led Coningham's counsel to throw up his brief at an early stage of the hearing. Under other circumstances this disclosure might have precluded the abrupt collapse of the case. But once more the peculiar ranging of the parties became apparent. The wife did not set up the plea of condonation—she was concerned not to defeat but to assist the petitioner. On Dr. O'Haran's side there was, of course, no desire to have it affirmed that an offence had been condoned which the co-respondent solemnly swore had never been committed. For Dr. O'Haran nothing could be satisfactory save vindication conclusive and complete.

'Day after day since then a dual has been in progress between the petitioner, aggressive, excited, vindictive, and the priest, firm, unflinching, collected, despite the terrible stake at issue for him. Whichever way the sentiment of the jury may have swayed it was impossible for them to ignore the fact that Dr. O'Haran called

evidence to strengthen his denial as regards one of the dates alleged, whereas Mrs. Coningham's entire story was virtually uncorroborated. Failing any correction of dates, or any attempt to shake the co-respondent's witness, it had to be admitted that an alibi was made out by Dr O'Haran as regards June 29. Whether that success should have wrecked the respondent's credibility altogether was a point on which the jury seemed in doubt. Various minor points were open to the jury to draw adverse conclusions from if they chose, but an impartial study of the evidence must have convinced most persons that it was out of the question to return a verdict meaning ignominy and irretrievable ruin to the co-respondent upon the case presented.

THE 'AGE.'

The other great Melbourne daily, the *Age*, says in its issue of December 17: "Looking at the two principal actors in the case, it must be said that there is more in the character of the accused man than of the accusing woman to justify the theory that truth is to be found on his side. The "divinity that doth hedge a king" is not a thing to be reckoned upon by a democracy, and the celibate vows of a priest are not a guarantee against temptation. But the office does carry respect with it, and the man in this instance had apparently lived a life worthy of the office. At any rate, no taint or charge could be brought against him, and in a matter of oath against oath that fact must be set down in his favor. On the other hand, Mrs. Coningham was less favorably situated. Neither her past life nor her demeanor in the witness-box was quite that of one whose word would at once be taken against that of hostile witnesses. Something has been said about the unfairness of dragging out the respondent's past; but it is impossible to stick very closely to sentiment when the reputations of two people are vitally at stake. As far as can be gathered from the reports of the evidence, Mrs. Coningham was excessively glib, precise, and accurate in points of detail. It was rather too much like a rehearsed performance. It suggested that she had been over the ground before. Speaking the truth she may have been, but if so it was truth embellished by art—the kind of art that appreciates a dramatic situation, and, in favorable circumstances, produces a *Sign of the Cross* or a *Robert Elmer*. . . . It appeared that Dr. O'Haran established what was virtually a complete alibi with regard to his suggested wrongdoing on 29th June. Seven or eight independent witnesses swore positively that Dr. O'Haran was not where Mrs. Coningham said he was on that particular night. The fact that condonation took place between the husband and the self-accusing wife may be a circumstance on which it is possible to lay too much stress, but there is no question as to the direction in which it points. It may not be altogether convincing evidence of collusion between husband and wife, but it is at least consistent with that view. As far as the presiding judge was concerned, he seems to have taken up an attitude that, while it may not have affected the issue, was at least peculiar in regard to one or two matters. What sane man, for instance, would imagine that the most elaborate theorizing over the law of absolution could determine the question of a priest's moral rectitude or depravity? A man who would betray his Church and degrade his Order would not be troubled much by wire-drawn theories of absolution. In adopting an aggressive tone towards Cardinal Moran, the judge did something that was unnecessary and rather unbecoming. In referring to a recent controversy, in which Archbishop Redwood figured on the Roman Catholic side, the judge was practically inviting a renewal of a strife that had died out. . . . As regards the individuals implicated, it can only be said that the verdict of the jury will not alienate from Dr. O'Haran the faith of those who believed in him from the outset, and for the rest it must be a matter between his conscience and himself."

THE 'SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER'

has the following editorial remarks in its issue of December 15: "This is a keenly critical world. While regarding celibacy of the priesthood as an admirable contrivance for securing ecclesiastical permanency, some people are only too ready to assume every charge proved against a priest even before any evidence has been heard which could justify such a conclusion. Dr. O'Haran is an Irish priest, ministering to Irish Roman Catholics, a fact which is in itself the significance of the trial, for to no other nation or section of the Catholic Church is immorality more repulsive than to Irish Roman Catholics. . . . From the beginning respondent's story was tainted. . . . Where the defendant not only denies the charge, but is able to refute it by *alibi* after *alibi* on the testimony of numerous respectable witnesses, that Church would be lacking in the consideration which even a pagan might claim if she did not befriend him in the hour of trouble and trial. Nor is the Catholic Church alone in such a case. Protestants will not forget the sensational case of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose innocence was only proved years after his death. The Catholic Church's doctrine of absolution, so much discussed in the Sydney Court, does not materially differ from that of orthodox Protestants, unless objection be taken to the employment of a human agent to pronounce absolution, an objection which also applies to influential interpreters of the Anglican prayerbook. A powerful passage from Cardinal Newman's writings shows that the highest Catholic authorities make no terms whatever with immorality. "The Church holds that it were better for sun and moon to drop from heaven, for the earth to fail, and for all the many millions who are upon it to die of starvation in extreme agony, so far as temporal affliction goes, than that one soul, I will not say should not be lost, but should commit one single venial sin, should tell one wilful untruth, though it harmed none, or stole one poor farthing." . . . To set aside the *alibi* proved on behalf of Dr. O'Haran one must assume the existence of a widespread conspiracy to commit perjury in spite of teaching of this decisive character."

THE MELBOURNE 'LEADER'

of December 22 says: "Dr. O'Haran's defence was one of absolute denial, and so by implication he accused those who brought the

charge of lying and collusion. There was, indeed, another explanation. Cases are not unknown in medical science where women under the influence of a diseased imagination, exercise a dangerous inventiveness, and make charges of this kind which have no foundation. In the present instance this suggestion was not raised, and Dr. O'Haran's counsel did not hesitate to ascribe the action as one of conspiracy and blackmail. . . . There was no supporting evidence brought against Dr. O'Haran. On his side there was an array of witnesses, who supplied a convincing *alibi* concerning one of the most important dates. . . . A commonsense inference might be drawn that the people who swore Dr. O'Haran was at Wimbledon at a birthday feast on the day and hour which Mrs. Coningham had selected for an event of a very different kind at Sydney, St. Mary's Cathedral, was that her story could not be true. . . . A curious feature of the proceedings was the wonderful interpretation put by petitioner on the theological doctrine of absolution. He seemed to be under the impression that Roman Catholics enjoyed an absolute freedom in lying. It should be hardly necessary to say that this preposterous doctrine is not held by the Roman Catholic Church or by any other community of reasonable beings. Absolution claims no more than that true penitence may wipe away the sin as between the sinner and God. . . . The petitioner was apparently prompted by some fanatical opponents of Roman Catholicism."

THE MELBOURNE 'OUTPOST'

of the same date (December 22) says:—"There is nothing inordinately secret or mysterious about the Roman Catholic Church. Its doings and institutions are open to inspection, irrespective of the faith of inquirers, and it is held in high respect by all intelligent members of other churches or of no church at all. To those who hold the Roman Catholic Church in high esteem, the circumstance that Cardinal Moran expressed his unshaken faith in Dr. O'Haran was sufficient evidence of the Doctor's innocence. To such persons it would be inconceivable that a Prince of the Church could exert himself to cloak a gross offender against the Church's most rigid laws. From the point of view of policy alone, such an authoritative attitude towards a publicly accused priest would be foolish in the highest degree, unless the Cardinal were convinced beyond all possible shadow of a doubt that the priest were absolutely innocent."

THE 'STANDARD'

(Ipswich, Queensland) says: "Trial by jury is becoming a farce in Sydney. Those who are behind the scenes know that there are certain men who make a profession of squaring jurors, either to return a verdict for their side or sit for a disagreement, so that practically justice and law are of no account in the trial of important cases. A much better way would be to have important cases tried by a bench of say five judges. This would kill the occupation of the jury-squarer, and lessen the danger arising from such practice. Any prominent politician can be charged with a crime of which he is innocent and, although he may not be found guilty, the suspicion can attach itself to him by fiscal believers on the side causing a disagreement in face of the evidence adduced."

MELBOURNE 'HERALD.'

'Sydney Snapshots' in the evening paper, the *Melbourne Herald*, had the following regarding the extraordinary attitude adopted by Judge Simpson, before whom the case was tried:—

"In some respects it is a pity that the Chief Justice could not have presided over the trial, and that counsel could not have been provided for the petitioner. Mr. Justice Simpson apparently finds it necessary to do more for Coningham than seems to be fair or reasonable, and Mr. "Jack" Want has been heard to say that if it were not for the grave character of the case he would have thrown down his brief on the second day. His Honor has a habit of cutting into cross-examination in a manner that would lead to very strong protest by members of the Victorian bar, and every now and then he stops the proceedings, while he gives a kind of interim summing-up to the jury."

BRISBANE 'AGE'

of December 29 has the following editorial remarks on the trial:— "If there is to be a new trial it should, in all justice, come soon, for the co-respondent is being practically tried for his life. He labors under the terrible disadvantage of having had those incendiary religious questions, over which the world has wrangled for hundreds of years, mixed up with the question of fact, which question would have been regarded as a comparatively simple one had he happened to be not a priest, but, say, a soft-goodman named Smith, and had the *locus in quo* been not a Cathedral but the office of a warehouse. Should a second trial take place, it is to be hoped that it will be conducted before a judge who will steer clear of pagoda-talk and remember that the only deterrent to perjury is fear of statutory penalty. The ordinary man-and-woman trial is quite tough enough without the interposition of the religious question."

THE 'AUSTRAL LIGHT'

says in its issue for January:—

"A feature of this extraordinary case is that the respondent came into court, not to defend herself, but to prove her husband's case. The judge himself remarked that he had never seen a similar instance during his legal career. This woman, who had alleged herself to be in love with Dr. O'Haran, and, at first, to have been an unwilling witness, threw herself into the prosecution with a zeal calculated to provoke the most cynical reflections on the understanding existing between herself and her husband. It was this circumstance, joined to the conflicting oaths of the parties, that led the *Age* to draw the argument from character in favor of Dr. O'Haran. That anyone should have the hardihood to bring such a case on such evidence is remarkable—the uncorroborated tale of a woman of bad antecedents. That the case resulted in a disagreement of the jury is even more remarkable, until we come to consider the attitude of the judge. That Mr. Justice Simpson's

attitude throughout the trial was incorrect is a matter of notoriety, and the restrained but severe strictures passed on him by the *Age* are well deserved. From the beginning he took on himself to consider that Coningham (who had the daily advice of three lawyers) was not represented by counsel. On this ground he constituted himself an unbriefed advocate of the petitioner, and seemed, to the eye of the man in the street, to become far too warmly attached to the interests he was defending to keep his head clear for his duties as a judge.

THE 'MONITOR'

(Launceston) says in its issue of December 21:—

'It has often been the case, sad to say, that men of the most honorable and saintly character have had to answer false charges of this description. Vile persons for their own base and sordid purposes have often brought accusations against their fellow-creatures which they have afterwards retracted and for which from their deathbeds they have done their best to make reparation. Away back in the early centuries of Christian history such a charge was levelled against St. Athanasius, and the woman of that early period has had imitators more or less base in every century that has since passed. The vindication of St. Athanasius was full and complete, and so, too, we feel confident, will be the vindication of the accused in the present case.

'Consider the circumstances of this extraordinary suit. The petitioner was one Arthur Coningham, a cricketer and chemist. His wife, who before her marriage fell from virtue at the early age of 17, and who subsequently posed as a widow and wore widow's weeds in Brisbane, where her mother kept the barrack "canteen," alleged that the Rev. Dr. O'Haran, Administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, miscondacted himself with her at the cathedral and in the buildings adjacent thereto throughout a lengthened period, and under circumstances which rendered detection almost a matter of certainty. In a divorce case the respondent cannot be compelled to give evidence on behalf of the petitioner; but in this suit we find the wife a willing and most anxious witness to prove her own dishonor and her own shame. We often hear it laid down in our own courts of law that prostitutes, when asked to testify as to matters which do not concern chastity or honor, may be believed, but in this case we see a wife produced as a witness, and produced, too, by her husband, to tell in his interest and for his advantage the story of his alleged dishonor and of her own base shame. This is a circumstance that excites a grave suspicion. Most women with a grain of self-respect would, if they fall, shrink from a confession of their dishonor, and especially from a confession made in open court before crowded audience, and in reply to questions put by their husbands. And this is not all. The husband and wife occupied the same room even after the legal proceedings had commenced. He paid the bill for their board and lodging. They were apparently friendly. Nay, he even nursed and fondled the child that he sought by his divorce suit to brand with bastardy. Is that the conduct of a man who really believed in his wife's infidelity, and was anxious to secure divorce from her? Coningham and his wife were found upon very intimate terms before the court opened. When the case began, we find that the wife, instead of insisting as she legally could upon being silent as to her own shame, not only puts in no defence of condonation, which would be legally and properly open to her under the circumstances, but comes into court and unblushingly, at the request of her husband, tells a story which no self-respecting woman could relate. The whole thing stinks in the nostrils of all decent people. The husband pretends to be injured beyond the utmost value of all the pills he could sell during his lifetime, or the money he could make by bowling balls, and yet the only witness he calls to prove the wrong done to him is the wife of his boom, who is ready to answer all his questions as to her own alleged dishonor—so ready indeed as to justify the presumption that question and answer were all arranged before the farce was gone through in court. Mr. Want, Q.C., the able counsel who conducted the defence plainly put it to the jury that the case was of black-mail.

'Upon the evidence the verdict should have gone in favor of Dr. O'Haran. The only witness for the petitioner was his wife. Her evidence was contradicted in nearly every particular, not merely by Dr. O'Haran, but by independent witnesses. She swore that Dr. O'Haran was with her on July 3 for three quarters of an hour whilst a procession was taking place in the Cathedral; that the sacristan, Langton, was showing her out when Dr. O'Haran left the church and came with her instead. Langton—who also swore that Mrs. Coningham tried to get at him over the case—declared her whole story regarding July 3 to be an absolute fabrication. His Eminence Cardinal Moran swore that on that particular night Dr. O'Haran was never absent for five or 10 minutes from his side during the devotions. Mrs. Coningham swore that on June 29 Dr. O'Haran was with her at St. Mary's between seven and eight o'clock, whilst four or five respectable witnesses, ladies and gentlemen, testified that on that very night, and during the hours named, Dr. O'Haran was with them at a small social party in a suburb some eight or ten miles outside of Sydney. It passes our comprehension to explain how any jury could after such contradiction believe one word the woman swore.'

CATHOLICS ON OATH.

A PROTEST.

The disgraceful efforts made to influence the jury in the Sydn ey divorce case by a shocking misrepresentation of the Catholic doctrine of absolution, elicited the following protest from the priests of the city and suburbs in meeting assembled:—

'We, the priests of the city of Sydney and suburbs, in public meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the foul calumnies

and vile insinuations regarding Catholic doctrines and practices which have been reported in the public Press of the colony within the past few weeks.

'1. We earnestly protest against the false and malicious insinuation that Catholics, who confess their sins to a priest in the sacred tribunal of penance, and who receive abolution, may afterwards, in a court of justice, truly swear they never committed these sins. This charge we declare to be utterly false and defamatory, and in flagrant opposition to the teachings of the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church teaches that, though God in His great mercy, forgives the sinner when he sincerely repents still for all time it will be true to say he had committed that sinful act; and to swear he had not committed it, because God had pardoned him, would be a disgraceful act of perjury and a heinous crime.

'2. We, also, emphatically protest against the vile and slanderous insinuation that, whereas non-Christians are to be believed when testifying on oath, no such credence is to be given to the sworn testimony of Catholics when the reputation of their priests, or the interests of their Church, are in question. This dastardly insult we regard as a shameful libel on the honor and veracity of our Catholic people.

'While deeming it our duty to make this solemn protest, we willingly bear testimony to the kindly feeling manifested by the great majority of our non-Catholic fellow-colonists, in reference to the above insinuations. Signed on behalf of the clergy,

'J. J. CARROLL, V.G.'

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 12.

The retreat of the Sisters of Mercy was closed on Thursday. Bro. Mark has for some time been in indifferent health and is going to spend a short holiday in Australia.

Father Ainsworth is due from the West Coast next week. He and Father Lane leave for Home via Sydney on February 2.

For the repose of the soul of the late Professor Clarke a Solemn Requiem Mass is to be celebrated in St Mary's Church, Guilford Terrace, on Monday next.

The Rev. Father McCarthy, inspector of Catholic schools in the archdiocese of Melbourne, is visiting this Colony. He proceeds shortly to Christchurch.

Father Chervier has so far recovered from his recent very serious illness as to be able to travel. He is now visiting Blenheim, accompanied by Father James Goggan.

It is definitely decided that the foundation stone of the new Cathedral will be laid by Cardinal Moran on February 3. His Eminence is expected to leave Sydney on the 26th inst, and is due here on the 31st.

The Women's Branch of the I.A.C.B.S. has lost the services of its energetic and popular secretary, Miss N. Dwyer, who is leaving Wellington. At the last meeting of the Society her resignation was accepted with regret.

Bro. John, Provincial of the Marist Brothers in Australasia for the past 26 years, has been appointed Brother-assistant at the head house of the Order in Lyons. He leaves shortly to take up his new duties.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy left London for Ireland in the early part of December. He writes that he and Dean Carew are well and that during their stay in London they met many New Zealand friends who are holding their own in the great metropolis. He was looking forward with pleasure to his visit to the Old Land, where he intended spending three or four months.

The Sacred Heart Church at Thorndon is assuming a finished appearance, and the contractor confidently expects to have the building completed by the opening day. The difficulty of procuring dry kauri in lengths suitable for the seats is causing Mr. Haughey, the sub-contractor, some anxiety, but he, too, is confident that the opening day will find him ready. The choirs of the three churches, combined for the occasion, are assiduously working at Haydn's Imperial Mass, and the rehearsals show that they are determined to do their part in a manner befitting the ceremony.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 14.

The health of the Very Rev. Dean Chervier, S.M., of Leeston, has so far improved as to enable him, accompanied by the Rev. Father Goggan, to go to Blenheim for a change. In their absence the Very Rev. Father Ginaty officiated at Leeston on Sunday.

The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G., is conducting a retreat for the Sisters of Mercy at Lyttelton. The Sisters of Our Lady of Missions commenced their annual retreat at the convent, Barbadoes street, on Friday last. It is being conducted by the Rev. Father Henry, M.S.H. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M., it is understood, is acting in a similar capacity at Mount Magdala.

Mr. Kilburn Heron, of Melbourne, sang the tenor solos in the 'Agnus Dei' and Sanctus of Gounod's Messe Solennelle in the Pro-Cathedral at High Mass on Sunday. At the offertory he gave a very fine rendering of 'Cujus Animam' from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater.' There was a crowded congregation at Vespers in the evening when the Rev. Father Henry, M.S.H., preached an impressive discourse

on the theological virtues. After the sermon Miss Julia Moran, of Wellington, gave as a violin solo an exquisite rendering of Gounod's 'Ave Maria.' The organ accompaniment was faultlessly played by Miss Funston.

The half-yearly meeting of the St. Patrick's Branch (No. 82) of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Monday evening, the 7th inst. Bro. A. J. Malley (president) was in the chair. A large amount of inward and outward correspondence was dealt with, including a letter congratulating Brothers Wybertus and Killian on their acquittal of the odious charges recently laid against them in connection with the St. Luke's Industrial School. Enclosed with this was a cheque for £2 2s towards the expenses of their legal defence. The balance sheet for the December quarter was read and adopted, votes of thanks being accorded the auditors, Bros. Steinmetz and Daniels. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows: President, Bro. P. S. Shannon; vice-president, Bro. F. J. O'Connell; secretary, Bro. G. J. Sellars, P.D.E. (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. J. McCormick, P.P. (re-elected); assistant secretary, Bro. D. Edmonds; warden, Bro. Dineen; guardian, Bro. P. J. Nelson; sick visitors, Bros. Finnerty and Edmonds; auditors, Bros. Steinmetz, P.P., and Daniels; medical attendants, Doctors J. H. and G. Deamer and B. Moorhouse. The incoming officers were installed by Bro. A. J. Malley and Bro. J. Nelson, and returned thanks in a suitable manner, votes of thanks being also accorded the retiring officers.

A large and fully representative meeting of Catholics of the city, including ladies, was held on Sunday afternoon, in the boys' schoolroom, to make arrangements for the suitable reception and entertainment of his Eminence Cardinal Moran and other distinguished dignitaries who intend visiting Christchurch for the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop presided. There were also present the Very Revs. Vicar-General and Dean Foley, Rev. Fathers Marnane, Leen, and McDonnell, and Sir George Clifford. Strong committees, consisting of reception, testimonial, decoration, and finance, were formed to immediately commence preparations. Imposing as have been the receptions accorded his Eminence and visiting prelates on other occasions, when we have been honored by their presence, the Catholics of Christchurch and surrounding districts intend that this event shall far surpass all previous efforts, and will tend—as more than one speaker indicated at the general meeting—to mark an epoch in the history of the Church in Canterbury. *Inter alia*, his Lordship the Bishop announced that on the Sunday set apart for the celebrations (February 10) Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and his Eminence the Cardinal will preach. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the ceremonial laying of the foundation will be effected. In the evening one of the visiting prelates is to officiate at Pontifical Vespers, and his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne is to preach. During the following days festivities of a social nature are intended to be held.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

A commencement has been made with the preparations for getting ready the site of the new Cathedral for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone on February 10. The following particulars regarding the new edifice—which will be one of the largest buildings in the Colony—have been furnished to the local papers:—

Three years will be occupied in completing it, and the total cost will be £38,000. The style will be that of the Italian Renaissance, and there will be seating accommodation for nearly 3000 people.

Very little wood will be used in the building, but it will require, roughly, 100,000ft of Oamaru stone, 20,000ft of Mount Somer's stone, 1000ft of blue stone, 4000 cubic yards of concrete, and between 80 and 90 tons of iron and steel. The tender of Mr. J. Small, for erecting the building, has been accepted, and all the zinc work will be supplied by Messrs. Wunderlich and Co., of Sydney.

In the general dimensions, the sides will have a total length of 204ft, and a width of 105ft. The height from the floor to the ceiling of the nave will be 49ft, to the apex of the roof of the nave 62ft, to the top of the dome tower 97ft, to the top of the dome itself 117ft, and to the top of the cross 122ft. The nave will be 111ft in length, including a vestibule, and 42ft 6in in width. There will be two side aisles, which will pass the flanks of the nave right round the sanctuary and choir. Each of these aisles will be 150ft by 12ft. There will be four side chapels, each 13ft by 17ft, and eight other side chapels, each 13ft by 9ft. Besides these, there will be a chapel under the flag tower, 14ft square. The baptistry in the other flag tower will be of the same dimensions.

The sanctuary and choir, immediately under the dome, will, together, be 55ft by 29ft. The base of the dome itself will be 45ft square, and it will be finished with a cupola of 40ft wide. An inner dome, rising to a height from the floor of 72ft, will be furnished with two ecclesiastical galleries and a whisper gallery. There will be four vestries, two 20ft by 13ft, and two 13ft by 14ft.

Above the aisles and over the side chapels, in the transept, there will be galleries, giving a total gallery space of 302ft by 12ft, and 52ft by 18ft. The organ loft will be 66ft by 19ft. Access to these galleries, and also to those over the sanctuary, will be by six iron stairways, four being in the dome tower and one in each of the flanking towers.

The internal arrangement of the building will be in the style of a Greek colonnade. The nave will be surrounded by 30 columns, and the back of the sanctuary will be carried by seven columns. This colonnade will be repeated in the second order above, carrying the gallery ceilings. The lower order will be on the Ionic or Corinthian principle. Each order will support its whole entablature. The dome internally at the level of the whisper gallery will be carried by a Corinthian colonnade of 24 columns.

Externally the building has been designed on the Roman Arcade principle, both the lower and the upper order, the one being

Ionic and the other Corinthian. There will be the full proportion of arches, including imposts and arch-voles. The pilasters of the order will be in the centre of the pier. Each entablature will be mounted by its full balustrade. The main front of the building will have two flanking towers, surmounted with stone bellfries and cupolas, rising to a total height of 108ft., with pediments for clock faces. The central space of the front, between the two towers, will have a full Corinthian colonnade of four columns, 42ft. high, having a full tabature, with a central pediment, surmounted by a cross 8ft high, rising to a total height of 80ft. Under the colonnade there will be the principal entrance, in addition to which there will be four flank entrances, besides those of the vestries.

Generally, the whole of the building inside and outside will be constructed of stone, with as little woodwork as possible. In fact, only a certain portion of the roof framing will be wood, and all the rest of the building, including the window frames, will be concrete, iron, or stone. The ceilings throughout will be of embossed zinc, the design in its decorations being suitable to the building. The floors of the galleries, and the flat roofs over the side chapels and vestries will all be constructed of concrete, with iron bars added, and expanded steel covering. The roof of the nave has its principals framed with angle-iron, and covered with Marseilles tiles. The roofs of the three cupolas are covered with stamped zinc tiles placed upon rubberoid.

One of the internal features of the nave ceiling will be the embossed zinc work, which will be profusely decorated, arranged coffers, surrounding three internal acoustic domes. The whole will be painted and decorated, and will form a ceiling which will resist any damage from wet, and will also have a certain degree of fire-resisting quality.

[We regret to state that, despite repeated promises made to us by the architect, our representative has been unable to procure any particulars whatsoever regarding the new Cathedral. In connection with this, as with several other important Catholic buildings in the Colony, we have been unable, despite repeated applications, to secure from the same source information which seems to have been supplied without difficulty or demur to the secular Press.—ED. N.Z.T.]

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Rev. Father Herbert, S.M., of St. Patrick's College paid a short visit to Timaru, and officiated on Sunday.

Miss Mary Twomey has undertaken the duties of organist at St. Joseph's, Temuka, rendered vacant by Miss Quinn's approaching marriage.

Sister Mary Anne, of St. Joseph's Convent, Temuka, is leaving this week for Port Chalmers. This lady has been in Temuka for the past 15 years, has rendered invaluable assistance in the schools and choir, and will be very much missed in the community. Sister Bernadine, of Waimate, is to take up Sister Mary Anne's duties at Temuka.

The half yearly meeting of St. Mary's branch H.A.C.B.S. was held in St. John's Hall on Thursday the 10th inst. The president (Mr. M. F. Dennehy) was in the chair. The balance sheet and auditors' report showed the branch to be making steady progress financially, the membership also being on the increase. The election of officers for the ensuing six months resulted as follows:—President, M. F. Dennehy (re-elected); vice-president, R. Kelly; treasurer, Jno. Sullivan (re-elected); secretary, J. P. Fitzgerald (re-elected); warden, Nolan Knight; guardian, T. Murphy; sick visitors, E. O'Connor and P. Mara; delegates to annual meeting, M. F. Dennehy and P. Kane; delegate to the Dispensing Board; M. F. Dennehy; auditors, T. Lynch and N. Knight. The report of committee reforming a juvenile contingent was adopted. The formation of a juvenile branch should prove a capable auxiliary to the parent branch as a recruiting ground for future members. It is to be regretted that there are a number of eligible young men in the parish who do not take advantage of the benefits to be derived from this Society. Self interest should be a sufficient inducement for them to join, when by paying an almost nominal contribution they can secure themselves against those casualties to which they are all liable. Timaru should have a roll of at least 200 members in the local branch, which would make it one of the strongest branches in the Colony.

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

The Public Works Department, Dunedin, calls for tenders for the erection of a police station at Waikouaiti, and post office at Caversham. Tenders will be received for the former up to the 22 inst, and for the latter up to 17 inst.—.*

Messrs. Whitaker Brothers, Wellington and Greymouth, have much pleasure in informing the reading public that they have now for sale Father Sheehan's *My New Curate*, a book which has had an enormous sale in the United States, having run to eight editions in as many months. Messrs. Whitaker also notify that they are direct importers of various aids to devotion, incense, statues, etc. As soon as the proposed new Catechism is finally settled by the coming Synod, they shall advertise same without delay.—.*

The Grand Prix was the highest award obtainable at the Paris Exhibition, and the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, secured this coveted honor, and not only this but they obtained more special prizes than all other competitors. Such a tribute to the worth of the McCormick machines is proof positive of their excellence. Messrs. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, are the agents for the Company's manufactures in New Zealand.—.*

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- January 20, Sunday.—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus.
 „ 21, Monday.—St Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
 „ 22, Tuesday.—SS. Vincent and Anastasius, Martyrs.
 „ 23, Wednesday.—Espousal of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 24, Thursday.—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 25, Friday.—Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul.
 „ 26, Saturday.—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.

ST. AGNES.

St. Agnes was a Roman virgin and martyr, 12 or 13 years of age, beheaded during the reign of Diocletian. She was slain after having been exposed to the vilest outrage in a house of ill-repute. A magnificent church was erected in her honor at Rome by Constantine the Great. There every year on the feast of the saint they bless two lambs, which religious have carefully raised. The lambs' wool serves to make the *pallium* which the Sovereign Pontiff sends, as a sign of their jurisdiction, to all the patriarchs and all the metropolitans.

ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, Apostle of the Gentiles, was born in the year 2 A.D., of Jewish parents of the tribe of Benjamin, at Tarsus in Cilicia, a city which enjoyed Roman citizenship; martyred at Rome in the year 67. Named Saul at his birth, he was sent to Jerusalem to become a disciple of the famous Doctor Gamaliel. He was on his way to Damascus, when our Lord appeared to him. The violent enemy of the Christians was converted (37) and baptised. He remained three days in solitude, then went to Jerusalem 'to see Peter.' At Antioch he was ordained, and officially recognised as an Apostle of the Gospel. In company with Barnabas he set out on his first missionary journey (45-48) to Cyprus, where he converted the proconsul, Sergius Paulus; thence he passed to Asia Minor, spreading the Gospel and strengthening the Faithful in the faith of Christ. By prayer, fasting, and imposition of hands, he ordained bishops and priests to govern the new congregations, and then returned to Antioch. A great controversy had arisen in the Church of this city. The Jewish Christians contended that the Gentiles, who were admitted into the Church without circumcision, should be made subject to the law of Moses. The difficulty was settled by the Apostolic Council of Jerusalem (50) in these words: 'It hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us to lay no further burden upon you than these necessary things, that you abstain from things sacrificed to idols and from blood and from things strangled and from fornication' (Acts xv. 28). In consideration of the Jewish Christians, Peter had up to this time observed the Mosaic law; Paul reproved him, fearing that the pagan converts might be led astray if the Head of the Church continued to observe the law of circumcision. As to the matter itself, both Apostles were of one mind. In the year 52-55 St. Paul set out on his second missionary journey. It extended to Asia Minor, Macedonia, Athens, Corinth, Ephesus, and Antioch. On his third missionary journey, which lasted from 55-58, St. Paul went to Asia Minor, remained a long time at Ephesus, then visited Corinth, Macedonia, Miletus, Caesarea, and Jerusalem. Immediately upon his arrival at Jerusalem the Jews attempted to put him to death (58), but the guard of the temple freed him. Having spent two years in prison at Caesarea (59-61), St. Paul appealed to Caesar, was sent to Rome, where he was again imprisoned for two years (61-63). Having recovered his freedom (64), he went to the far West (Spain), thence to Asia Minor, Macedonia, Crete, was again sent to prison and beheaded in Rome, June 29, A.D. 67. F. June 29. Feast of St. Paul's Conversion, January 25. We have fourteen canonical letters from St. Paul, which are addressed partly to one or several congregations, partly to certain persons (Timothy, Titus, Philemon).

ST. POLYCARP.

St. Polycarp (70-166) was bishop of Smyrna. He was the immediate contemporary and friend of St. Ignatius, but nothing certain is known as to his origin or the place of his birth. Irenæus, his disciple, tells us that he was instructed by the Apostle St. John, and appointed by him Bishop of Smyrna. About the middle of the second century he journeyed to Rome to consult with Pope Anicetus regarding the time of Easter. On this occasion he brought back to the Church many who had been led away by the Gnostics, Valentine and Marcion. It is recorded that on meeting Marcion in the streets of Rome, when the latter asked whether he knew him, he replied that he knew 'the first-born of Satan.' He was close on a hundred years old when he died the death of a martyr by the sword—having been miraculously preserved from death by fire—under Marcus Aurelius, about 166, or, according to others, about 155 or 156. Of his letters, which St. Polycarp, according to the testimony of St. Irenæus, wrote to the neighboring Churches and to particular persons, we possess only that to the Philippians, whose authenticity is vouched for by Irenæus and Eusebius, and by the fact that it was publicly read in the churches, and that its subject is quite in harmony with the doctrine of the Apostles and the circumstances of the time of the author.

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People We Hear About.

Dr. Chadwick, the Protestant Bishop of Ossory, told an amusing election story at the inaugural meeting of the Philosophical Society. He was congratulating his auditors upon having such a peaceful gathering, and recalled an experience of his own in reference to a hotly-contested Galway election some years ago. Feeling ran very high, and blows were as plentiful, if not more so, than arguments during the progress of the contest. A little before the polling day he met a voter and asked him: 'Who do you think will win?' 'Begor sir,' was the answer, 'I suppose the survivor.'

Mr. George Wyndham was for several years before he entered the House of Commons in '89 as member for Dover, Private Secretary to Mr. Arthur Balfour, whom he accompanied to Ireland during his Irish Chief-Secretaryship. Letters frequently appeared in the newspapers, very smartly written, conveying the opinions of Mr. Balfour, and signed 'George Wyndham,' which was generally supposed to be a *nom de plume*. Mr. Wyndham has, however, Irish connections. He is a great-grandson of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the leader of the Irish Insurrection in 1798, to whom he is said to bear a striking resemblance. He is a nephew of the late Lord Leconfield, who held large 'English-managed' estates in Ireland.

Among the many dissatisfied sitters to artists the Duke of Norfolk has no place, says the *Daily Chronicle*. The statue of him executed by Mr. Onslow Ford, R.A., and put up in Sheffield last week to commemorate his bygone periods of office as mayor, has his entire approval. 'I trust that if you feel any misgivings concerning me you will turn from me and look at my statue, because I am certain that you will be inspired with a feeling of awe and reverence.' That is the Duke's message to the subscribers to the effigy, for which the sculptor has received the noble sum of £2075.

Mr. Eugene Kelly, of New York, is the tenant of mansions—one in England, and the other in Ireland—associated with historic memories. He has rented Drayton Manor, near Tamworth, the seat of the Peel family. In 1843 the Queen and the Prince Consort visited Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, and Lady Peel at Drayton Manor. Sir Robert Peel, who was then advanced in life, and a person of austere manners and visage, whose smile O'Connell once compared to a sunbeam reflected from a coffin-plate, danced a jig for the amusement of the Royal party. This statement, which gave pain in the highest quarters, was authoritatively contradicted. Then Mr. Eugene Kelly is also the tenant of Caletown, County Kildare, the seat of the Conolly family, whose founder was Speaker of the House of Commons, at whose funeral the custom of wearing linen scarves as mourning emblems was introduced to encourage the linen trade. Lady Louisa Conolly, the wife of the Mr. Conolly of the day, who was a member both of the English and the Irish House of Commons, was a sister of the Duchess of Leinster, and an aunt of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whom she was permitted to visit in 1798 when dying in a cell at Newgate.

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Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, November, 1900.

A REAL BURNING QUESTION.

And now, seeing that the Tories are in again as strong as before, and we can't help it—the war did it—what is the burning question of the hour? Not the General Elections, the continuance of the war in South Africa or the war in China; not the relative merits of Bryan or McKinlay; not Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, Shamrock No. 2, which is once more to compete for supremacy over American yachts; not that three more 'largest steamships in the world' are being built at Belfast by Messrs Harland and Wolff for the White Star Line; not even the announcement that the Prince and Princess of Wales intend visiting Belfast in February No, the burning question with all, rich and poor, householders, manufacturers, steamship companies and governments, from the Bog of Allen to the Bosphorus, is the price of coals. Never were so much coals required, and never before were they so dear for any lengthened period as they have been for the last year, owing principally to strikes amongst miners and to the scarcity of labor on account of the numbers of men sent out to the African war from the mines and railways. It is an old saying, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The question of cheap fuel has set men to work in order to solve the long-sought-after problem of how to compress the peat of the vast areas of Irish bog so as to make the stuff something nearer to the bulk of the peat of other days, coal. As the Irish peasant uses what may be called the raw material, the product of the bogs called 'turf' is too bulky and too rapidly consumed to be of any real use in extensive manufacture; but as peat, or turf, contains all the properties that have been condensed in coal by time and the pressure of the earth above it, scientific men have long puzzled over the effort to hit upon some means of taking time by the forelock and hastening the process of time, so as to turn our great peat surface into coal mines for present use. So far success is only partial: a fuel vastly more dense, or compact, than the old-fashioned turf is being turned out in large quantities in the County Sligo, and as fast as it can be manufactured it is purchased by local, and even by foreign, firms, so that a large trade will be done during the year in this class of Irish product, the material for which exists in enormous quantities in almost every county of Ireland.

In olden times even the gentry used turf fires, and a very pleasant and a very clean fire it gave. A few years ago I went through the old mansion of Edgeworthstown, the home of the celebrated writer, Maria Edgeworth. On each landing, outside the bedroom doors, I saw still preserved immense turf bins of solid mahogany bound with wide bands of brass, like our ancient plate buckets, now so much sought after by collectors of antique furniture.

MOVING BOGS.

These bogs, though health-giving, are not always agreeable neighbors. Last month, there was a serious bog-slip in Clare by which a young girl lost her life, her house being overwhelmed by the floating stuff which, when these slips occur, flows over the country like an eruption of lava from a volcano, burying every thing in its progress, until it falls into and fills some deep valley. A few years ago, there was an appalling catastrophe of the kind at Killarney. This time two or three families lost their cattle and hay, are, in fact, ruined, and an appeal is being made to the charity of the public for them. Representations were made to the Government by Mr. Wm. Redmond, M.P., who besought aid for the poor people in their dire distress, but not a penny would be given them—all the money is wanted for the war.

These moving bogs are not uncommon. They usually occur after a wet season, when the water that always underlies a large tract of such land becomes swollen, tears away the tree roots and other ligatures that bind the bog bottom to the solid stratum beneath, and then the already semi-liquid stuff swells and loosens with the increased moisture, bursts its bonds, rises from its ordinary level and flows over the nearest incline, carrying with it trees, houses, cattle, every obstacle.

A DEATH OF GOOD SINGERS.

The death of Sims Reeves, the tenor who delighted three generations, has set people thinking over a question that has often puzzled me of late years: what has happened to the human voice? It is an undoubted fact that we never now hear such exquisite singers as those of a generation ago. Twenty-five years ago, there were Titiens, Trebelli, Albani, Patti, and a host of singers, male and female, all contemporaries and all not only better artists than any we hear now, but endowed with qualities of voice such as no present-day singer possesses. And our fathers talked of Malibran, Grisi, Mario, Jenny Lind, Lablache. Of a certainty, something has gone wrong with the human voice. What singer ever makes one weep now? Not one.

IRISH WIT

Sims Reeves' death has also set old folks telling stories, and, of course, some playgoer of Dublin's old Royal has a good anecdote to tell of Irish wit *à propos* of Sims Reeves, who was to have sung one night—say 10 years ago—at the Royal, but had a royal row with the then manager, and declined to appear, although he took his place in a box as one of the audience. His substitute proved unequal to the part assigned him, broke down totally, and had to retire in the midst of an angry uproar from the audience. Calcroft, the manager, came before the curtain, white with fear, and said: 'Mr. Reeves is in the house, and could sing the part, if he would.' Reeves accordingly left his box, came upon the stage, and went

through the scene as he alone could do. When called before the curtain, he explained that he had sung to please the audience 'and not to please no Mr. Calcroft' (Reeves was of rather humble origin, and his grammar was not perfect). 'Well,' ejaculated one of the scene-shifters in the wings, 'if your voice is tenor, your grammar is base.'

An almost equally good story comes from South Africa, and is reminiscent of the terrible night marches the unfortunate Irish Fusiliers were often forced through. One night the men were stumbling over a boulder-strewn veldt, when a poor Dublin private asked his officer where they were 'at all at all.' 'On the Nichtsfontein table-land, my man,' was the answer. 'Oh, then, begor!' remarked Tim, 'I'm thinking the table is turned upside down, and it's over the legs of it we're walking.'

CONCERT BY BLIND MUSICIANS.

I listened with real pleasure the other night to the singing of a poor blind girl from Australia. She was one of some 80 blind musicians from the Merriion Asylum, under the Sisters of Charity. These sightless girls give concerts each year to help towards their own support, for the State gives but a pittance towards the maintenance of those helpless girls, who, thanks to their patient teachers, are wonderfully accomplished artists, considering their state of life and their great privation. It is truly a touching sight to watch them, and a genuine pleasure to listen to their music, about which there is a certain element of that refinement that marks the blind who are educated apart from the world and guarded from contact with all moral darkness, as these poor girls have the happiness to be.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

The Catholic Truth Society is proving a splendid success, and the avidity with which its booklets upon religious, historical, and even archeological subjects are bought up goes far to raise the hope that the aims of this Society will be realised and good and instructive reading rapidly take the place with the Catholics of Ireland of the cheap and poisonous trash that is poured into the country from England. In a few months, over a hundred thousand booklets by our best and most learned writers have been purchased, and we hear on all sides the delighted encomiums of working men and women on historical tracts from such men as Cardinal Moran, Bishop Healy, and others. In fact, our people are passionately fond of historical reading, but were heretofore in a great measure debarred from indulging in the study of well written histories by the costliness of such books, so that the publication of these cheap tracts, is really not alone a Christian, but is also a patriotic, work which cannot but lead to most useful results amongst the young, who were fast being denationalised by the school-books put into their hands, even in our Convent schools.

BAD LITERATURE.

The Pastoral of the Bishops of Ireland, issued at the close of the late General Synod of Maynooth, dealt very strongly with the subject of the present-day love of loose reading, the effects of which are clearly perceptible in the general tone of society, even in Ireland, where it is regrettable to see young and old greedily devouring every immoral novel that is the fashion of the hour and crowding to witness plays unfit for Christian men or women to hear or see. Such is the sad result of the gradual denationalisation that has been going on in every grade of society, and that has been caused principally by the deliberate plan of Government, aided by the false spirit of vulgar desire amongst our *nouveaux riches* to be considered stylish and to forget that they are Irish, little knowing, in their ignorance of what is truly high and noble that every step taken towards denationalising their children but sinks them lower in the eyes of those whose vices they copy. However, I must not forget to remark that if the Prelates found it necessary to raise their warning voices against certain great danger, of our times, they were also able to record their conviction that the general morality and fidelity to the practice of their religion of the people at large are even higher than in former times, and that drunkenness is, on the whole, on the decrease.

THE IRISH PILGRIMAGE.

A large body of pilgrims from Ireland went to Rome lately to celebrate the Holy Year. They have just returned, delighted with the cordial reception and marked kindness of the Holy Father, who granted to his children from—as he said—'Ireland, Ireland, dear Ireland,' the special favor of a private audience, and subsequently a place of honor near his person during a public audience given to pilgrims from various nations.

M. B.

COUNTY NEWS.

ARMAGH.—Orange Rowdism at Portadown.—That the savage assaults perpetrated on the unoffensive Catholics of Portadown (writes the correspondent of a Belfast paper) on the occasion of their excursion to Bundoran, and the farcical prosecutions and nominal penalties and fewness of those brought to the mock justice might have satisfied the frolicsome Orange lads, at least for a time. But such a result could not be tolerated by the innocents of the Edenderry portion of the 'town on the Bann.' Since then, the only Catholic residents have been subjected to every sort of annoyance with the view of chasing them from the district, by breaking their windows, bursting open their doors, and throwing mud, etc., at and into their houses. The present state of affairs is intolerable, and the Catholics of that part of the town are in a state of dread and terror, although they have some confidence latterly in the way police work is being attended to. But they forcibly feel the want of security they had while the police barrack was in that part of the town, and are satisfied that until a police station is again established in it there will be repetitions of such ruffianly conduct as has disgraced that part of the town for the past year.

CORK.—Death of a Pilgrim at Rome.—Miss Frances Flynn, of Cork, sister to Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P., who accompanied the Irish pilgrims to Rome, died in the Eternal City, and her remains were interred in the Cemetery of San Lorenzo. The Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, and other distinguished ecclesiastics were present.

Prohibiting Street Preaching.—The Corporation of Cork has passed a by-law prohibiting 'street preaching' within the borough.

DUBLIN.—Dedication of a Church.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh dedicated the beautiful new church of St. Margaret, County Dublin, on Sunday, November 25.

A Trenchant Reply.—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has rendered signal service to the Catholic University question by his trenchant exposure of the fallacies propounded at a recent meeting of the College Historical Society. Mr. Justice Fitzgibbon, in the course of an able address, declared that it would be historically untrue to describe Trinity College as a monument of Protestant ascendancy. His Grace had but to quote from a speech of Judge Webb, an eminent member of the University, in which he declared that 'their University was founded by Protestants, for Protestants, and in the Protestant interest. As a Protestant, he for one said, and he said boldly, Protestant might it evermore remain.' Judge Webb simply voiced the opinion of Irish Protestants generally.

GALWAY.—Demise of a well-known Galway Man.—Mr. Coleman O'Donohoe, of Prairie House and Merchants' road, Galway, died on Monday, November 5. The funeral, which was one of the largest ever witnessed in Galway, was attended by the leading professional gentlemen, merchants, traders, and citizens. The Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Lord Bishop, presided at the Office and High Mass.

Death of Lord Oranmore.—On Thursday, November 15, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick Browne-Guthrie, second Baron Oranmore and Browne, died suddenly at his late residence, Castle Macgarrett, Claremorris. He had reached the advanced age of 81 years. Lord Oranmore was a representative peer of Ireland, having been elected in 1869, and was frequently heard in the House of Lords during discussions on the Irish Land Question. He was a zealous advocate of Tory and landlord ideas, and an uncompromising opponent of every reform sought by the Irish people. He is succeeded by his son, Geoffrey Henry Browne, M.A. (Cantab.), who was born in January, 1861, and was formerly a lieutenant in the 4th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

KERRY.—Admitted to the Bar.—Mr. James Michael Burke, B.A., seventh son of the late Patrick Burke, a merchant of Skibbereen, has been admitted to the Bar. At the recent final law examination he secured first place, in addition to prizes amounting to £150. During his collegiate career Mr. Burke won a number of distinctions.

KING'S COUNTY.—Serious Illness of a District Coroner.—Rev. Dr. Gowing, P.P. Kildare, was unavoidably prevented from joining the Irish Pilgrimage party to Rome by the sudden and extreme illness of his brother, Mr. W. A. Gowing, coroner, King's County, whose name has long been associated with the first establishment of religious Sisters (the Order of Mercy) as hospital nurses, and educationists in poorhouses and public institutions of a like character in Ireland, and who thus made his name early as a benefactor of humanity.

LIMERICK.—The Drafter of the Joint Pastoral of the Hierarchy.—I learn on excellent authority, writes an Irish correspondent, 'that the Bishop who drafted the joint pastoral which was unanimously adopted without the alteration of a single syllable by Cardinal Logue and the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, and which has secured such universal admiration and approval, was the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick.'

LONGFORD.—Encouragement of the Irish Language.—The Ballymahon District Council has called upon the Longford County Council to offer a yearly prize or bonus to the teacher of the Irish language having the largest number of efficient pupils in Irish, with the view of encouraging the cultivation of the language in the country.

ROSCOMMON.—A Lady Lecturer Appointed.—Miss O'Connor Eccles, an authoress of no mean ability, and a well-known Roscommon lady, is engaged by the new Board of Agriculture for Ireland to give a series of lectures in Irish towns during the winter.

A Generous Donation.—Colonel M. Burke, late of Carrowroe Park, Roscommon, has just forwarded a cheque for £50 towards the completion of the Catholic Church in the town of Roscommon.

WEXFORD.—An almost Crimeless County.—Addressing the grand jury at Enniscorthy his Honor Judge Kane congratulated them upon the immunity from crime which the County Wexford enjoyed. In his opinion, based on experience, whatever crime existed in a county was to a great extent dependent on the number of licensed houses. He regretted to say that the number of licensed houses was increasing. If it had not been for one small case there would be a crimeless calendar for the county.

An Australian Visitor.—The most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Geraldton, West Australia, is on a visit to Ireland. He is staying with Father Kehoe, Bridgetown, County Wexford. His Lordship is an Australian by birth but Irish by descent, a fact of which he is quite proud. In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Wexford People* his Lordship strongly expressed the feelings of pain and regret caused in Australia by the divisions amongst the Irish Parliamentarians.

TWO DECEASED AUSTRALIAN PRELATES.

THE LATE BISHOP BYRNE OF BATHURST.

A BRIEF cable message in Monday's daily papers announced the demise of the Right Rev. Joseph Patrick Byrne, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst. The deceased prelate had been for a considerable time in failing health, and suffered greatly from the insidious attacks of internal cancer, which he bore with wonderful good spirits and Christian fortitude. He attended the meetings of the First Australasian Catholic Congress held in Sydney during last September, after which he made a short stay at the pretty seaside resort of Kiama. From there he returned to his episcopal residence at Bathurst, where a few days ago he succumbed to the dire malady that had so long afflicted him.

The late Right Rev. Dr. Byrne was a native of Dublin. He made his early studies for the ecclesiastical state at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Seminary, Harcourt street, in that city, under the direction of Dr. Matthew Quinn, who was subsequently appointed Bishop of the See of Bathurst. Dr. Byrne's ecclesiastical studies were completed in France, and after his ordination to the priesthood he accompanied Dr. Quinn, his former president—who was consecrated Bishop of Bathurst on November 14, 1865—to his new sphere of labors under the Southern Cross. Except for a short period, during which he conducted missions in the diocese of Maitland, the remainder of the late prelate's life was devoted to the work of the sacred ministry in Bathurst. For several years he held the responsible position of President of St. Stanislaus College, and discharged the arduous duties of Vicar-General and Administrator of the diocese during the absence of Bishop Quinn. The latter died on January 17, 1885, and Dr. Byrne was, at the unanimous request of the prelates of the province, appointed to succeed him. Dr. Byrne was consecrated in the Cathedral at Bathurst on August 9, 1885. The Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, was the consecrating prelate, and was assisted at the solemn function by the Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn, and Dr. Torreggiani, Bishop of Armidale. The deceased prelate 'has,' says Cardinal Moran in his great *History of the Catholic Church in Australasia*, 'strenuously and successfully carried on the great works of education and religion begun by his predecessor, and, like him, has been a model to his clergy in his unwearying and self-sacrificing toil. With his Lordship's approval, a vast extent of territory was in 1887 detached from the diocese of Bathurst to form part of the newly-erected diocese of Wilcannia, whilst some districts belonging to the see of Armidale were added to Bathurst.' The late Bishop was greatly beloved by his priests and people, among whom his memory will long be affectionately cherished.—*R.I.P.*

THE LATE DR. SALVADO.

A cable message to the Sydney *Freeman* from its Rome correspondent states that the Right Rev. Dr. Salvado, O.S.B., died in that city on December 29. The venerable prelate was the *doyen* of Australian prelates. Consecrated in 1849, he was by two years the senior of Archbishop Murphy, of Hobart. His Lordship had been working on the W.A. mission since 1846, and had attained the fine age of 86 years. The late prelate was a Spaniard by birth, and one of the oldest, if not the patriarch, of the British colonial episcopate. He was Bishop of Adreana and Lord Abbot of the Monastery of New Norcia in Western Australia. After a glorious episcopate of more than half a century in one of the wildest, as it is now one of the richest, of British possessions, the aged and revered Bishop went to Europe to seek there a new batch of willing and zealous apostles to carry once more the torch of faith and civilisation to the benighted children of the aborigines of Western Australia—to follow in the footsteps of their countrymen who 70 years ago left the port of Barcelona for the then uncivilised regions beneath the Southern Cross, and in which they reaped a rich harvest for Jesus Christ and the Church of God.—*R.I.P.*

SOUTHLAND NEWS NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Hon. Mr. Hall-Jones, Minister of Public Works, accompanied by several members of his family, has been on tour to Southland. He had intended to spend a few days' relaxation at the Western Otago lakes, but came to Eastern Bush, Otago, to attend the banquet given to Mr. Gilfedder, M.H.R. The Minister himself was tendered a social at Invercargill on Wednesday by the trade and labor unions.

The Catholics of Wyndham are earnestly adopting the suggestion made by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Gore, on his last visit, viz., the formation of a literary and debating society, and judging from the interest already displayed the result promises to be eminently satisfactory.

The *Mataura Ensign* (Gore) has just changed hands, the new proprietors being Messrs Anderson (formerly of the *Otago Daily Times*), Hart (the *Ensign* editor), and Macara (senior compositor). Another Southland journal is likely to change its ownership shortly.

The proposal of the Hon. J. G. Ward to put a fast Government vessel on Lake Wakatipu is meeting with the hearty approbation of all classes in Southland, as the steamer authorities at present offer no inducement to tourists and others wishing to make a short sojourn at the lakes.

Steps are being taken to form a volunteer corps at Wyndham, but success is somewhat doubtful.

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

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are

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

GEO. ROE & CO.,

"G.R."

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

Head Office for Australasia :

JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

82A Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W

£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.

THE

MUSICAL EXCHANGE

FOR

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.

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.

WAVERLEY HOTEL,

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.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO

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.

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

GENUINE SEEDS

From a
 RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that
 CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.
 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
 WHAT YOU WANT,
 And
 WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide,
 free to any address.

JAMES CRAVEN AND CO
 SEED SPECIALISTS,
 2 MANNERS ST.,
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MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),
 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
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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.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
 MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised),
 Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing
 Standard 'n', '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.



FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

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| <p>FIRST.
Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p> | <p>SECOND.
On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.</p> | <p>THIRD.
Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and 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 January 16.)

PRODUCE.

A cable message received from London on last Saturday says: —Weddel's annual review of the meat trade says: 'The imports of mutton were 573,976 carcasses below that of 1899. The consumption appears temporarily to have overtaken the production. The quality, both of New Zealand and Australian, generally was excellent, and enabled the Australians to hold their own against River Plate.' The circular advises that the bulk of the lamb should arrive in April, May, and June. The imports of River Plate beef exceeded both Australian and New Zealand. As River Plate has greatly improved in quality it becomes a formidable rival. The circular anticipates that fairly high values will be maintained for all meats for some months.

London, January 9.—The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 2,495,000 quarters, and for the Continent 730,000 quarters. Nine thousand quarters of Victorian wheat, January and February shipment, and 12,000 quarters South Australian, January shipment, sold at 30s 6d.

London, January 9.—Wheat at Mark Lane is quoted 6d dearer on the week.

London, January 13.—New Zealand meat is unchanged. Heavy River Plate has advanced 1-16d.

Hemp is irregular. New Zealand, on spot, L21.

Hides—There is poor competition, and the bulk of them have been withdrawn.

Wellington, January 9.—The monthly circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, Wellington, shows that the exports from the Colony of frozen meat and dairy produce for the month of December were as follows:—Butter, 33,650cwt, valued at L133,622; cheese, 7873cwt, valued at L18,195; beef, 16,576cwt, valued at L18,997; mutton, 53,158cwt, valued at L59,298; lamb, 2225cwt, valued at L3529. Except in butter these figures show a considerable shortage on the exports for the corresponding month of 1899, the value of which was as follows: Butter, L122,349; cheese, L22,664; beef, L27,879; carcase mutton, L104,059; legs and pieces, L2132; lamb, L8014. In the total export for the nine months, from March 31, however, there is still an improvement on last year's figures for the same period except in mutton, which shows a decrease of L210,891.

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: New, local, L8 to L10; imported, L8 10s. 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, 9d to 10d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 8d. Onions: Melbourne, L7 10s.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., Ltd., report having held their weekly sale of grain and produce at their stores on Monday, when prices ruled as follows:—

OATS—There was good competition for all good feed lots, but inferior sorts were not in request. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—Prime milling quality is in moderate demand at late values, while medium sorts are neglected. Good fowl wheat commands ready sale at 2s to 2s 1d per bushel; prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—The market is barely supplied. Good kidneys sold to-day at L9 10 to L10 per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf meets with ready sale at quotations, but medium and inferior sorts are not in request. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; good, L2 6s to L2 7s 6d; medium, L1 15s to L2 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, January 9.—The arrivals for the London wool sales, opening on the 15th, total 250,000 bales; 41,000 have been forwarded to the manufacturers direct, leaving 339,000 available for sale.

The second wool sale of the season was held in Dunedin on last Friday. There was a large attendance of Home, colonial, and local buyers. Competition was fairly brisk, but most of the wool was purchased by the representatives of the local mills. For merino and fine first cross and halfbred wools there was very keen competition, and although they did not show any material advance in values they fully maintained the prices realised at the opening sales. The coarse wools did not meet with so much competition. Nevertheless prices were quite on a par and in some cases made a slight increase on last sale. Pieces and locks were also in strong demand. Prices ruled as follows:—Super merino, 8d to 9d; medium, 7d to 7d; inferior, 6d to 6d; super halfbred, 7d to 8d; medium, 6d to 7d; inferior, 5d to 5d; bright crossbred, 5d to 6d; other, 4d to 5d; pieces, 4d to 6d; bellies, 2d to 4d; locks, 1d to 2d.

London, January 9.—Wool: The Antwerp sales have opened, and show an increase of 10 to 15 centimes compared with the previous sales.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Saturday's sale was a very tame affair. Very few horses came forward, and consequently practically no business was done. The only entry calling for special notice was a nuggety pair of grey geldings, 5yrs and 6yrs old respectively, from South Canterbury, suitable for spring dray or very light lorry work. For these there was good competition at up to L80 for the pair, but, as the vendor expected the value of the heaviest and best cart geldings, no sale was effected. We have inquiries for extra heavy and active young draught geldings, also for useful harness horses and good 'remounts,' all of which classes would sell well in this market at the present time. We held a special sale at Dunbought on Tuesday.

We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L50; extra good prize horses, L52 to L60; medium draught mares and geldings, L32 to L40; aged do, L20 to L30; upstanding carriage horses, to L25 L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L70 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L28 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L24; tram horses, L12 to L18; light hacks, L7 to L12; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington to-day comprised 5500 fat sheep, 5500 fat lambs, 3650 store sheep, 318 cattle, and 405 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—The yarding consisted mostly of light-weight heifers and cows, with only a few steers and heavy sorts. Demand was slightly easier, but handy weights sold well. Good to prime beef realised 22s to 24s, and other 18s to 21s per 100lb. Steers brought L6 to L9, and up to L11 10s for extra good; heifers, L6 15s to L7 12s 6d; cows, L4 17s 6d to L7 5s; dairy cows, L4 10s to L8 5s.

STORE CATTLE—These met with a good sale. Three year steers fetched L4 18s to L5 5s; do heifers, L4; three-year-old (mixed), L4; two-year-old steers, L3 19s; two-year-old (mixed), L3 19s 6d; yearlings, L1 10s; cows, L2 7s 6d to L4 7s 6d.

J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS, Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

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

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).

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B

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.

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B,
SYMONDS STREET,
AUCKLAND.

J. FANNING & CO.

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.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

K I L R O Y A N D S U T H E R L A N D,
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.

D U N E D I N P A W N O F F I C E,
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.

S C O T I A H O T E L

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.

N E W B U T C H E R Y.

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.

G E O R G E D E N N I S,

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 accommoda-
tion.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and
wharf.

Tram passes door.

W A I M A T E H O T E L, W A I M A T E

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 reno-
vated throughout.

J. A N D W. G R A N T

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

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

Shoing, as usual, a specialty.

H U G H G O U R L E Y

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy

S A N I T A R Y P I P E

AND STONEWARE 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.

U N I O N S T E A M S H I P COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Te Anau Fri., Jan. 18 3 p.m. D'din
Talune Tues., Jan. 22 3 p.m. D'din
Monowai Thurs., Jan. 24 4.30 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Te Anau Fri., Jan. 18 3 p.m. D'din
Talune Tues., Jan. 22 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
Monowai Thurs., Jan. 24 4.30 p.m. D'din
Mokoia Thurs., Jan. 31 1 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Talune Tues., Jan. 22 3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa Tues., Feb. 5 4 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Moana Mon., Jan. 21 4 p.m. D'din
Waikare Mon., Jan. 28 3.35 p.m. train

WESTPORT via TIMARU, Cargo only.
Upolu Sat., Jan. 19 3 p.m. D'din

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

Corinna Thurs., Jan. 24 3 p.m. D'din

GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and
NAPIER (cargo only).—
Janet Nicoll Thurs., Jan. 17 3 p.m. D'din

SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.
For FIJI (From Auckland).

Taviuni Wed., Jan. 16

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY
(From Auckland.)

Rotokino Tues., Jan. 22

RAROTONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)

Ovalau Tues., Feb. 12.

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

FAT SHEEP—There was a mixed entry. Good wethers for export sold well at from 18s to 22s 3d, but others were easier at from 16s to 17s 6d. Best ewes were in good demand, and sold at from 16s to 19s, while others were in excess of supply, and realised 13s to 15s. Merino wethers brought 12s to 17s 6d.

LAMBS—There was a keen demand for freezing sorts, and 4000 were taken for export at from 15s to 17s 10d; others, 13s 9d to 14s 6d.

STORE SHEEP—These were all keenly competed for. Wethers realised 16s, 17s 3d, 17s 8d, and 18s 10d; ewes, 15s to 18s 6d; ewes and lambs (all counted), 9s to 12s 5d; lambs, 10s 8d to 14s 4d.

PIGS—Fats were without alteration. Baconers brought 32s to 49s, or 3½d per lb; porkers, 21s to 31s 6d, or 3½d to 4d per lb, stores (improved demand), 11s 6d to 19s; and from 6s to 9s 6d for small sorts.

LEARN TO APPRECIATE.

FAULT finding is much easier than generous appreciation. To find fault you have only to stand off and point out wherein the person or action or thing fails to come up to your ideal, which, by the way, may not be a good one. To appreciate requires a degree of insight and sympathy, and a search for the point of view which discloses the best qualities. If we were required to name the one thing which most contributes to the happiness of household life we should unhesitatingly select the disposition on the part of the members of a family to appreciate instead of finding fault with each other; to draw attention to the excellencies of others instead of harping on their defects. Such a disposition is better than money or beauty. It is a perpetual joy to the possessor, and it brightens the soul of everyone who comes within its circles.

A PLEASANT WORD.

THROUGH life how selfish we are with our sunshine. Acts of kindness that would brighten the lives of others we never perform. Words that would cheer and encourage some despondent friend in some dark hour are never spoken. Never casting an inquiring glance to see where a cheery 'hello' might bring a pleasure, we silently go our ways unconscious that any but us live.

But ah, the change when that friend is no more! Then we weave chaplets of flowers for the grave—roses, pansies, and forget-me-nots woven and interwoven, that deck the coffin-lid, to brighten the end. We speak words of comfort, and console if we can by our tribute the broken hearts left behind. In the grave is buried every error, and by its dust every resentment is extinguished, and from its cold bosom comes only a flood of regrets and tender recollections. Eulogies are spoken, virtues dwelt upon, tears of sorrow course down the cheek, and he sleeps beneath a wilderness of flowers.

But pause for a moment and think how much happier, brighter and better perhaps that life might have been had these friends not waited until those lips were dumb, those eyes sightless, and those ears deaf, to have spoken kind words and covered the last resting place with nature's flowers. After one is dead eulogies and flowers reflect no brightness back over life's pathway.

WEDDING BELLS.

HERLIHY—STACKPOOLE.

A very interesting semi-private wedding and Nuptial Mass was celebrated in the Catholic Church, Waikaiti, on Wednesday, January 9, by the Rev. Father Keenan, when Mr. Patrick Jeremiah Herlihy, the well-known local constable, was united in marriage to Miss Bridget Mary Stackpoole, who is so favorably known in connection with the Commercial Hotel, Waikaiti. Miss Delargey was bridesmaid, and the duties of best man were performed by Mr. James Collins. After the ceremony an adjournment was made to Mr. Delargey's Commercial Hotel, where the wedding breakfast was laid in Mrs. Delargey's best style. After having partaken of the good things provided, the health of the newly-married couple was proposed by the Rev. Father Keenan. The presents were both valuable and numerous, and evidenced the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Herlihy are held by the people of Waikaiti.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. J. KEARNEY, a very old and respected resident of the district passed away (says the *Tuapeka Times* of January 9) on New Year's morning at Beaumont Road after an illness extending over many months. Mrs. Kearney, who was born in Tipperary, Ireland, left her home at a very young age for America, and after a residence of some 10 or 12 years in that country left for Victoria, where she arrived in company with some friends in 1859. She arrived in Dunedin in 1862 and soon after married Mr. Joseph Williams, who died about 23 years ago. Mrs. Kearney married a second time about 11 years since, but left no family. The funeral took place on Thursday and was largely attended, the remains being interred in the Lawrence cemetery, and the religious service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Father Geary.

The drawing of the art union in aid of St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, will take place on St. Patrick's night. All who have books of tickets and have not yet returned the blocks are requested to do so before March 15, and at the same time to forward remittances.—*.*

A PRESS Association cable message says that there are 200,000 influenza patients in New York, 100,000 in Chicago, and 70,000 in Cleveland. The weather is mild. President McKinley is amongst the sufferers. New Zealanders had better get their quinine tablets ready, as the next mail from Frisco will probably land the epidemic in our midst.

SOME big shearing tallies have been recorded at Mangatoro (says the *Bush Advocate*). For three days in succession Mr. A. Frie's tally was over 200, the numbers being 230, 217, and 203. Mr. P. O'Grady, a well-known West Coast shearer, put up tallies of 223, 211, and 198, while Mr. G. Taylor's were still better—viz., 227, 212, and 203.

A VISITOR from the old country at present in Wellington states that in his opinion the mineral waters at Rotorua are much superior to the waters of Carlsbad. The great drawback he noticed at Rotorua was the want of scientific administration. A few particulars he gives about Carlsbad are interesting. Fully 42,000 people visit the place annually, and there are 101 resident medical men, whose consultation fees vary from 5s to 14s.

At a meeting of the City Council held on January 14 a letter was read from Dr. Mason, Government health officer, calling upon the Council to make suitable provision for the housing and care of the supposed leprous patient. It was agreed to accept the responsibility of providing temporarily for the case, but the Council did so under the most emphatic protest, believing the Hospital Board the proper body to take charge of this and similar cases.

THE Hon. J. M'Kenzie (says the *Otago Daily Times*), is making satisfactory progress under the course of treatment he is undergoing in Dunedin, and hopes are entertained that ere long his health will be sufficiently restored to enable him to get about again. We are voicing the wishes of the many friends of the ex-Minister of Lands, when we express the hope that ere long he will be restored to health and his aforesaid vigor.

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.—*.*

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

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines they manufacture were to issue from the gate of their works (the largest in the world), the spectators would see throughout the working day a McCormick machine emerging at full gallop every thirty seconds.—*.*

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

At the Christchurch Exhibition the following awards were made to the apprentices of Mr. W. Sey, oil and color merchant, Colombo street, Christchurch, for graining, sign-writing, and decorating: Owen, three silver and one gold medal; Buten, one silver and one bronze medal, and a certificate; Bradwell, one gold and one silver medal; R. Petersen, one bronze medal.—*.*

A shipment of the beautiful Sterling Bicycles—chain, chainless, and free wheels—has just been received. They are more beautiful, if possible, than ever. Intending purchasers of bicycles should certainly see the Sterlings before deciding on any other. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, sole agents.—*.*

Wanted, everyone who has proved the worth of Tussicura to recommend it to their friend.—*.*

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.—*.*

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.—*.*

WHITAKER BROS.,

New Zealand Catholic Depot,

WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

FATHER SHEEHAN'S 'MY NEW CURATE,' 6s; posted, 6s 6d.
(This Book has had an enormous sale; 8 editions in 8 months.)

NEW SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

ROSARIES, CRUCIFIXES, FONTS, MEDALS,
WAX CANDLES, CHARCOAL, TAPERS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPLENDID INCENSE, 4s 6d 1b Tin.

STATUES SACRED HEART, BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH,
ST. ANTHONY,
10d, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 5s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and upwards.

SPECIAL NOTE.

In answer to numerous enquiries, so soon as the proposed New Catechism is finally settled by the coming Synod, we shall advertise same without delay. In the meantime we are authorised to supply the Catechisms approved by the Plenary Council.

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.

E. A. COGAN.] [D. CRAWFORD.

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V.



R.

POLICE STATION, WAIKOUAITI.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1901, for the Erection of a Police Station at Waikouaiti.

Plans, specifications, and conditions may be seen at the Police Station, Waikouaiti; Post Office, Palmerston; and the Public Works Office, Dunedin.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. B. USSHER,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, January 5, 1901.

You often hear salesmen of Reapers and Binders say 'Just as good as McCormick' but you never hear a McCormick salesman say 'Just as good.' The reputation and sales of McCormick machines are the greatest in the world.—".

THE DRAWING of the CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL ART UNION in AID of ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Waimate will take place at the Annual School Concert on ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

All who have not yet returned their blocks and remittances are kindly asked to send them to the Undersigned before March 10th. Winning numbers will be published in the TABLET.

REV. P. REGNAULT, S.M.

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.

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.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

ENQUIRER (Wellington).—1. The desired information will be found in Wilfred Ward's *Oxford Movement*; Newman's *Apologia and Loss and Gain*; Oakley's *Notes on the Tractarian Movement*; Pressence's *Life of Cardinal Manning*.—2. The list of Cardinal Newman's prose writings is a very lengthy one. Besides the works mentioned above there are his *Tract XC*; *Eirenicon* (reply to Dr. Pusey); *Letter to the Duke of Norfolk* on the Vatican decrees; *Parochial Sermons*; *University Education*; *Grammar of Assent*; *Callista*; *Essays, Critical and Historical*, etc. All the books mentioned here can be procured through your local Catholic booksellers, Whitaker Brothers, Lambton Quay.—3. The address is 19, Henrietta street, London, W.C.—Twenty-six shillings.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.



ENGLAND'S premier Duke—the Duke of NORFOLK—has incurred the wrath of the yellow Press. He recently headed a concourse of English pilgrims to Rome. This might, indeed, be borne. But he also presented to the Pope an address which voiced the hope that the Head of the Catholic Church on earth might be restored to the measure of temporal independence that is necessary for the safe and untrammelled discharge of the duties of his sacred office. And this was a sin against the sacrosanct Italian Revolution which is not to be forgiven either in this life or in the life to come. Some Italian anti-clerical journals raved and tore their hair

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE.

EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

and raised their voices in thunderous protest. The verdant rustic from 'Way Back takes for the work of some JUPITER TONANS the stage thunder that is shaken by an ex-cobbler out of a sheet of galvanised iron. In the same way some bucolic minds may be impressed by the newspaper fulminations that have resounded in our midst against the Duke of NORFOLK. We, for our part, view the paltry clamor with mere contempt. We know that it is the mere hollow-sounding echo of the distant mutterings of sundry venal garret-scribblers who depend for their morning *pagnottello* and their double daily dose of macaroni on the secret service funds of the anti-Catholic Government of 'United' Italy.

An attempt was made to give an air of international importance to the action of the Duke of NORFOLK. It required but little reflection to recall the fact that the Duke acted during the pilgrimage in his capacity as a private citizen, and that it was impossible for him to have posed as the representative of the British Government for the simple reason that he resigned his office when he donned the khaki to fight for what he deemed to be his country's defence in South Africa. But brain-torpor is more favored than brain-exercise in the hum-drum lotus-land in which a certain class of political leader-writers doze their lives away. Newspapers have now tardily and ponderously recognised the fact that the Duke acted throughout in his purely private capacity as a child of the Catholic Church. The Italian Government is graciously pleased to be 'satisfied with this explanation.' It had jumped up with the aggressive squeak of a Jack-in-the-box. It dropped back into quiescence with a mechanical snap. And thus, after all the noise, the incident is closed.

A casual perusal of some of the newspaper articles on the pilgrimage incident would lead the unwary general reader to suppose that it is some new form of Bulgarian atrocity to advocate the principle that the Holy See should be permanently independent of the control of any civil government. But the principle has time and again found expression, not alone from practising Catholics, but from statesmen who were by no means favorably disposed towards the Papacy, and even from some of the leaders of the Italian Revolution. GIOBERTI, for instance, put forward a scheme to establish 'without upheavals or revolution' 'a pacific and lasting confederation of Italian princes, commanded and protected by the Pope.' CESARE BALBO favored an Italian federation which would leave the Pope independent, but which would have at its head the King of Sardinia. DURANDO proposed a confederation consisting of three Italian States: the House of Savoy (Kings of Sardinia) to reign in the north; the Bourbons in the south; and the Pope, with a restricted kingdom, but with a real and effective independence, in the middle. Over half a century ago, when Rome was in the hands of the Garibaldians and PIUS IX. was an exile at Gaeta, Lord BROUGHAM said in the British House of Lords:

My opinion is, that it will not do to say that the Pope is as well as a spiritual prince, but we ought not to restore his temporal power. For what would be the consequence? Stripped of that secular dominion, he would become the slave, now of one Power, then of another: one day the slave of Spain, another of Austria, another of France; or, worst of all, as the Pope has recently been, the slave of his own factions and rebellious subjects. His temporal power is an European question, not a local or a religious one; and the Pope's authority should be maintained for the sake of the peace and the interests of Europe.

Lords LANSDOWNE and PALMERSTON gave expression to similar views. The principle is as sound to-day as it was fifty years ago that the spiritual head of 250,000,000 Christians shall not be the subject of any secular prince. And we find no record that the British Press of the days of Lords BROUGHAM, LANSDOWNE, and PALMERSTON endeavored to play the part of Mrs. CAUDLE to the Protestant statesmen or the Italian revolutionists who furnished the Duke of NORFOLK with some of the most cogent arguments in support of the position which he took up in the address presented by him to the Pope on behalf of a body of pilgrims of his faith and nation.

Unhappily for the peace of Europe, other counsels than those of Lord BROUGHAM ultimately prevailed. Count CAVOUR, Prime Minister of VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia, set his hard head and his dogged will to prevent

any confederation of Italian princes, to wreck the Temporal Power of the Pope, and on the ruins of the old order to place the House of Savoy in possession of the whole of Italy. He knew how to direct to his purpose the secret underground movement that was being carried out in Italy by the apostle of political assassination, MAZZINI. The filibusterer GARIBALDI was another of his tools. Both lived long enough to publicly express regret for the part they had taken in a movement that opened such a Pandora's box of woes upon their native land. Piedmontese gold was lavished in every free State in Italy. Piedmontese agents, aided by salaried domestic traitors, set the revolutionary kettle boiling briskly from the Alps to Cape Passaro. One of the most shocking features of this artificially produced revolutionary campaign was the treacherous and habitual abuse of their position by the Piedmontese ambassadors at Rome, Florence, Parma, Modena, and Naples. By CAVOUR'S directions they used their point of vantage to aid the revolution by every means in their power, and to foment plots and even levy war against the friendly States to which they were the accredited Ministers. Their action deprived them of ambassadorial privileges and made them amenable to the laws of the countries whose confidence and forbearance they had so grossly abused, and if they had received their deserts they would have been hanged as high as AMAN. Writing from Tuscany in 1859, Mr. SCARLETT, British Minister at the Florentine Court, reported to his Government that 'the troops had long been, like the people, tampered with and worked upon by Piedmontese agents.' Elsewhere he refers to 'the intrigues of Piedmont, seconded by Signor BUONCOMPAGNI,' who was Piedmontese Minister to Tuscany. BUONCOMPAGNI'S treachery was made the subject of indignant comment in the British House of Peers by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, as that of the Sardinian agents in Parma and their employer, CAVOUR, was by the Marquis of Normanby.

Few political movements in modern history are so chock-full of cynical and concentrated Machiavellianism as the Piedmontese invasions of the Kingdom of Naples and the Papal States. At a time when the Kingdoms of Sardinia and Naples were at peace with each other, CAVOUR fitted out an expedition for the invasion of the latter State. PERSANO, admiral of the Piedmontese fleet, was in charge. GARIBALDI was its nominal leader. While the invaders of a friendly State were steaming gaily on their southward way, CAVOUR and VICTOR EMMANUEL hastened to protest to the Cabinets of Europe their total disapproval of the expedition which they had secretly organised and directed. CAVOUR'S instructions so PERSANO were these: 'to help the Revolution, but to help it in such a way that it may appear in the eyes of Europe to have been a spontaneous act.' The reduction of the Kingdom of Naples is a grim record of treachery, blood, and savagery. We need only refer in passing to General PINELLI'S régime of barbarism and massacre in the Abruzzi, and to the fearful and indiscriminate campaign against men, women, and children in the provinces that remained faithful to the fortunes of King FRANCIS of Naples. In May, 1863, Mr. BAILIE COCHRANE, in the British House of Commons, referred in the following terms to one of the savage proclamations enforced against the unhappy dwellers in the Abruzzi: 'A more infamous proclamation has never degraded the worst days of the Reign of Terror in France.' In fourteen months the Piedmontese invaders of Naples had sacked and burned no fewer than sixteen towns, containing a population of 49,365 inhabitants; and for three years—to use the words uttered at the time by General BIXIO, GARIBALDI'S lieutenant—'a system of bloodshed was established in Southern Italy.' In the States of the Church revolutions were, as Admiral PERSANO'S diary informs us, fomented in Umbria and the Marches. Bands of filibusterers were sent across the papal borders. The Papal States were invaded without any diplomatic rupture or cause or declaration of war. Ancona was bombarded for twelve hours after the white flag had been set flying on every fort and tower in the city and all resistance had been at an end. On September 7, 1870, VISCONTI-VENOSTA, the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed the famous despatch to the other Powers, in which he assures them that King VICTOR EMMANUEL, 'as a sovereign of a Catholic nation,' is about to set out for Rome in order to protect the Head of the Church, 'and for the defence of the Holy See.' This was

followed by the hypocritical letter of VICTOR EMMANUEL to Pope PIUS IX. The Sardinian King declared that he addressed the Pope 'with the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, and with the loyalty of a king.' He solemnly asseverated that he advanced with his troops 'for the safety of your Holiness.' And in due course he ordered General CADORNA to batter down the walls of Rome at the Porta Pia, and wrested the city and the surrounding territory by force of arms from the venerable old Pontiff whom he had a few weeks before professed to regard 'with the affection of a son.'

The 'regeneration' of 'United' Italy has not brought either liberty or prosperity to that distracted country. Even the decent semblance of liberty has been crushed by a military despotism. The Press is muzzled. Despite the wholesale confiscation of the property and endowments of the Church and of the patrimony left for the support of the poor, Italy is the most impoverished country in Europe. It is ever on the dizzy brink of national bankruptcy, and is taxed to an extent unknown in any other civilised country in the world. Every wage-earner is taxed, as MULHALL shows, to the extent of 20.4 per cent. of his total earnings, as against 11.2 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and 7.4 per cent. in Australia. Bread riots and brigandage are almost chronic over considerable areas of the country. From 1874 to 1888 some 12,000 peasant families were annually evicted and their property sold for the non-payment of an impossible tax. In an article which appeared some time ago in the *Fortnightly Review* the noted Anglican clergyman and writer, Rev. Mr. HAWES, stated that none of the Deputies or Ministers of 'United' Italy were above fraud; and he broadly describes the new régime as one of 'widespread robbery, bribery, and corruption, from the ticket-office to the National Bank.' According to MULHALL, 1,147,000 persons fled from 'regenerated' Italy in the years 1881-87. Later years show an enormous increase in the statistics of emigration. At the close of July, 1899, ex-Premier CRISPI, one of the 'regenerators,' felt himself constrained to confess that 'Italy is surely going to destruction.' And the well-known writer, Professor LOMBROSO, said, in the course of a letter to the *Tribuna*: 'The crater is ready to spit fire.' 'Editors and statesmen,' he added, 'do not dare to raise their voice for fear of arrest, and the people are cowed into temporary obedience by the military.'

In the census of 1881 the Pope was entered as a subject of the Italian Crown. His very palace and furniture are held in tenancy, the declared property of the State. The disgraceful onslaught made by organised sectaries on the corpse of PIUS IX. in the streets of Rome on July 12, 1881,—under the eyes of the Italian police, who made not the least attempt at effective interference—fully justified the remark made by the *London Times* in its issue of July 16 of the same year, 'that a living Pope may be excused if he does not trust to remaining in the Vatican, when they [the Italian Government] allow a dead Pope to be outraged in the streets of Rome by an insulting mob.' It has not been reserved for the Duke of NORFOLK to discover that the present position of the Pope in the Eternal City is one that cannot endure. Leading politicians of the Italian Revolution have themselves cried out for a settlement of the Roman question. The Marquis VISCONTI-VENOSTA—already mentioned in the course of this article—declared during the great hunger-riots of two years ago, that until what he calls 'the eternal Roman question' 'is settled we shall never have peace in Italy. At no time,' he adds, 'since the Italian troops entered Rome, has the Roman question so insistently demanded solution. To-day an agreement between the Quirinal and the Vatican is a question of life and death for the nation.' He then added the following significant remarks:—

Diplomacy has two ways of dealing with hostile nations. If they are weak, it tries to extinguish them. If they are too strong, it arranges an understanding. The Papacy cannot be extinguished. All the anti-Catholic persecutions of the last six years have been useless. The strength of the Papacy and of the Catholic party has waxed greater every day. Never was it so powerful as at this present moment. I consider the Vatican the real arbiter of the situation. We Italians must arrive at an arrangement with the Pope, even at the cost of a great sacrifice of our pride. If we do not, our nation is doomed in the near future to a terrible cataclysm, of which the recent riots have been the premonitory symptoms.

CAVOUR, the father of the Italian Revolution, saw enough of the results of his work to say: 'A treaty of religious peace in Italy would reach further into the future of human society than the Peace of Westphalia.' The solution of the Roman question put forward last year by one of the sons of GARIBALDI was a Federal Italian Republic under the presidency of the Vatican. But the plan that is most in the minds of men, and has been most discussed in newspapers, magazines, etc., postulates the independence of Rome, with a *circondario* or surrounding district, and of a port—say Civitavecchia—guaranteed to the Pope by Italy and the other Powers of Europe. Even this minimum *amende* for a great outrage would probably settle for ever a difficulty which is becoming year by year more acute, and which, coupled with the ruinous financial condition of Italy, can only accentuate internal discontent and blast the prospects of the peace and prosperity of that most distressful of European nations.

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.

MARIST BROTHERS' FUND.

We have received and duly forwarded to the Rev. Treasurer (Father O'Shea, Boucott street, Wellington) the following sums in aid of the fund being organised to reimburse the Marist Brothers, late of Stoke, the heavy financial outlay which they have been compelled to undergo in their necessary defence during the recent trials:—Mrs. Griffin, Railway Hotel, Nightcaps, £1 1s; Mr. Thomas Fox, Dunedin, 10s; and per Rev. Father Coffey the following amounts: Mr. John Donlan, Lawrence, £1; Mr. John Laffey, Court's Hotel, Dunedin, £1. We learn that the following amounts have also been received by the Rev. Treasurer: Hokitika parish, £12; Kaikoura, £9; Milton, £7 15s; Okato, £4 11s; Blenheim, £4; Hibernian Society, Christchurch, £2 2s.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The work of strengthening the foundations of St. Joseph's Cathedral is progressing and will take some time to complete.

The Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Society, at their last meeting, voted £2 2s to the Marist Brothers' Defence Fund.

The Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, thankfully acknowledge receipt of the following sums in aid of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage: A Friend, Lawrence, £1; A Friend, 12s 6d.

A very successful bazaar took place in Queenstown last week for the purpose of extinguishing the debt on the handsome new church dedicated to St. Joseph, which forms so interesting a landmark in the pretty town on Lake Wakatipu.

The Rev. Father McCarthy, Inspector of Catholic Schools for the archdiocese of Melbourne, reached Dunedin on Friday last, *via* Sydney and Wellington, and left on the following afternoon by the Waikare on the trip to the West Coast Sounds.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the Diocese of Dunedin opens in Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, on next Monday at 8 p.m. The diocesan synod will be held on the following morning and the conference on the same day.

On Monday evening a meeting was held in St. Joseph's Hall for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual picnic for the children attending the four Catholic primary schools in Dunedin, South Dunedin, and North East Valley. Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., was in the chair and there was a good attendance. It was decided to hold the picnic at Evansdale on Wednesday, 6th February.

On Monday afternoon the members of the honorary medical staff and the officers of the Dunedin Hospital assembled in the library of that institution for the purpose of making presentations to Dr. O'Neill, house surgeon, prior to his departure for South Africa. There were present—Drs. Roberts, Gordon Macdonald, Colquhoun, Closs, Batchelor, Lindo Ferguson, Barnett, De Lautour, G. Brown, and Evans, Mr. A. Burns (secretary), Mr. Cook (assistant-house surgeon), Mr. G. Hoffman (dispenser), and Mr. P. Miller (chairman of the Hospital Trustees). The first presentation was made by Dr. Roberts, ex-chairman of the hospital staff. It consisted of a handsome and valuable field glass, and was accompanied by words of warm encomium on Dr. O'Neill and of the high estimation in which he is held by all who know him. In the course of his reply, Dr. O'Neill referred to the period of his stay in the Dunedin Hospital as the pleasantest of his life. The pleasure he had experienced while there was due to the very kind treatment he had received at the hands of the hospital staff. To one and all of

them he was deeply indebted for advice and assistance on many occasions. He was launching out in a new line without knowing what was before him, but he would go away fortified with the knowledge that he went with the best wishes of his fellow practitioners. He would always endeavor to do his duty, both as a practitioner and as a New Zealander. Mr. P. Miller, as chairman of the Hospital Trustees, and Dr. Batchelor, also spoke in terms of high eulogy of Dr. O'Neill. On behalf of the officers of the institution Mr. Burns presented Dr. O'Neill with a handsome spirit-flask; and Mr. Miller, on behalf of the matron and nurses, with a combined pocket-book and case-book. For both presentations the doctor returned suitable thanks. Dr. De Lautour said during the last two years while it had been his privilege to visit the institution he had noticed the excellent work Dr. O'Neill had done, and also the very great tact which he had displayed in the discharge of his duties. He was sure that the doctor would do as much credit to his profession in South Africa as he had done to himself in Dunedin. The proceedings were closed by the hearty drinking of the health of Dr. O'Neill, with musical honors. On Tuesday morning a handsome silver-mounted travelling case was presented to the popular young doctor by Mr. Morkane, on behalf of the medical students, some 60 of whom were present. They, as well as his relatives and a large concourse of friends, were present at the railway station to bid him good-bye on his departure by the northern express on Tuesday morning. Hearty cheers were given for Dr. O'Neill as the train steamed out of the station.

CARDINAL MORAN AND THE COMMONWEALTH CELEBRATIONS.

THE facts of the shameful blundering by the Lyne Ministry in connection with the Commonwealth celebrations—to which we referred editorially in our last issue—are told as follows by the Sydney *Catholic Press* of January 5:—

The absence of his Eminence the Cardinal from the procession on Tuesday was one of its most conspicuous features. The reason why was asked by everyone. He was not present either at the swearing-in ceremonies, and although his Grace Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, and several bishops were in Sydney, not one member of the Catholic hierarchy took part in the official celebrations.

This was all the more extraordinary, people said, as his Eminence had taken a very prominent part in the federal movement, and the movement had had the assistance of all the archbishops, bishops, and priests of Australia.

On Wednesday his Eminence explained the reason.

'It is merely an illustration,' he said, 'of the weakness of the Government. I intimated to the Government from the commencement that if they wished me to join in any of the proceedings I should get the position to which I was entitled. Regarding that position, there can be no doubt, as the Home Government officially communicated to our Governor-General the order of precedence, in which the Cardinal is allotted the place of honor in precedence to the Protestant Archbishop. This official list has been communicated to the Premier, Sir William Lyne, and he read it over to me himself.'

'It was under such arrangements that I accepted the invitations which were officially forwarded to me. But late on the night of Monday last the Premier sent for my private secretary, and intimated that the committee of management had awarded precedence to the Protestant Archbishop, that he claimed such precedence in all social functions, and that the Government did not see their way to upset the committee's arrangements. Under such circumstances I of course took no part in the procession, or at the banquet, nor shall I take part in any other social function until my due position is recognised.'

'But,' we said, 'Sir William Lyne stated in the Press that the order of precedence was fixed by the Governor-General himself. We read that in the *Telegraph*.'

'The Governor-General expressly intimated to me that he had nothing whatever to do with the matter of the procession, and that the whole responsibility for it devolved on the Government of New South Wales,' replied the Cardinal.

In the course of further conversation the Cardinal said the Catholic Bishops were not invited. Invitations were sent to Wesleyan ministers in Perth, but the Catholic Bishop was not invited. Three or four ministers in Hobart were invited, but the venerable Archbishop got no invitation. It was the same in the southern colonies.

A Cardinal gets precedence everywhere, including the English court. In Lord Jersey's time it was decided in the case of two dignitaries of the same position, precedence should be given according to seniority. Such is the case in Canada and Ireland, where Catholics are in the majority.

We may add that his Grace Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, refused to take any part in the proceedings on Tuesday because he considered that an insult was offered to the Catholic body, and the same course was pursued by the Bishop of Goulburn, Dr. Gallagher.

On Wednesday night the Cardinal dined with the Governor-General, and on Friday his Eminence and Archbishop Carr and the visiting Bishops will present a federal address from the Hierarchy of Australia to Lord Hopetoun at Government House.

'At the last moment,' said his Eminence to a representative of the *Freeman's Journal*, 'the Government refused to recognise the precedence given me. It was only at nine o'clock on Monday night the Government intimated to Dr. O'Hara that the Protestant Archbishop claimed precedence, and that the Government did not see its way to interfere with the arrangement, as the committee had approved of it. I intimated I could not under these circumstances take part in the procession or the State banquet in the Town Hall. The matter of precedence,' he added, 'had been already decided by

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Governor-General received a formal list, and after the Chief Justice the Cardinal takes precedence and the Protestant Archbishop comes next. The blunder was the act of the committee, but the Government had approved of it.' We might point out, says the *Freeman*, that at State functions at Government House his Eminence is given the place approved of by the Home Government, and at the levee given by the Governor-General on Wednesday evening, at which the Cardinal attended, Lord Hopetoun, who can afford to rise above petty political intrigues and local jealousies, did not depart from the procedure which has been clearly laid down by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. Wise (says the *Catholic Press*) paid high tributes to the labors of the Cardinal in the cause of federation; his labors, Mr. Wise said, are scarcely second in importance to those of Sir Henry Parkes himself; and he was fighting for the national cause when Mr. Lyne was opposing it. An insult from a man like the State Premier on such an occasion is therefore most untimely and unfortunate.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

ON last Thursday morning an unusual visitor made an early morning call on Lyttelton Harbor—to wit, a large whale. Few people noticed it, and no attempt was made to interfere with it.

We understand that the Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., together with some members of his family, is about to take an extended tour through America and Europe. We wish the distinguished medico a pleasant trip and a safe return.

THE Acting-Premier has received a telegram from a prominent resident at Rotorua stating that there is general satisfaction in the district at Mr. Donne's (the newly-appointed tourist traffic manager) report dealing with the grievances in connection with the new regulations at the sanatorium.

WARDER SCANLON, who for the last 12 years has been connected with the Wellington Gaol—a capable and popular officer—has been specially selected to take charge in the capacity of Acting-Gaoler of the tree-planting operations at Rotorua.

A CORRESPONDENT, in writing to the *New Zealand Times* on the question of the remarkable anomalies in school teachers' salaries, states that there are at present over 80 certificated female teachers teaching in the Wellington district, each controlling an average of 80 pupils, who are only receiving £12 a year. In one case, the correspondent says, a girl was teaching for five years before she received this sum.

THE *Grey-mouth Evening Star* of January 5 has the following paragraph—'The Rev. Father Ainsworth will leave for Europe on Monday the 14th instant. He will, during his sojourn, visit many of the capitals of Europe, and as a colonial will take the opportunity of seeing as much of the old world as he possibly can. We wish him a pleasant voyage and speedy return. As he is a careful observer an account of his travels will be well worth listening to.'

TROOPER HARRIS, of the Woodville district, has written a letter to the *Woodville Examiner*. In the course of it he says:—'Every corps in South Africa that I have seen, reckon that they are the smartest and best fighters. So they are, if one could believe what the Generals say. After every fight the corps are formed up, and the General pulls their legs for about a quarter of an hour.' This (says the *N.Z. Times*) is one thing that has hitherto not been very frequently referred to in the letters written by our troopers.

A SHARP frost was experienced over a considerable area in Southland on Friday evening. On inquiry we (*Southland Daily News*) learn that potatoes have suffered severely, in some cases completely cut down. It is feared the damage to crops is extensive, in which case the price of potatoes this year will be high. Wheat, which was only just coming into flower, will also suffer materially. In the districts most affected the ground was quite white in the early morning, and, as the sun came out strongly, the worst results happened.

THE annual picnic in connection with the Sisters of Mercy Orphanage, Nelson, took place at Wangamoa Flat on Tuesday of last week. Various games and races were carried out under the direction of Father G. Mahony, which were kept going almost the whole day, and the unanimous verdict of the children was that they could not have spent a happier day. Just before starting for home they were drawn up in line by the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, and that gentleman called for three cheers, which were very heartily given, for those who had so kindly contributed towards the picnic, and also for those who had assisted otherwise.

PROGRESSIVE New Zealand is evidently exciting some attention at the other side of the Pacific. One of our contemporaries says: Attracted by information regarding New Zealand supplied to an Illinois paper by the Hon. W. T. Jennings, M.L.C., a large party of Americans, numbering about 100 families, are inquiring through Mr. Jennings what inducement in the way of providing unworked land will be given by the Government to enable them to form a special settlement in New Zealand. The matter has, says the *Wellington Post*, been brought by Mr. Jennings under the notice of the Acting-Premier (Hon. J. G. Ward).

THE phenomenally heavy rain which fell in the Ashburton district on Thursday and Friday (says the *Press*) has done a lot of damage to crops in various parts of the district. Some of the wheat and oats in the Ashburton Forks, Wakanui, and Willowby districts, which promised very heavy yields, have been laid quite flat, and, as one farmer put it to our correspondent on Saturday, the crop has the appearance of having been rolled with a heavy roller. The rain which fell in Ashburton on Thursday afternoon was by far the heaviest experienced for years.

SOME three years ago Sir George Clifford, who was then a member of the committee, urged upon the members of the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association the necessity of stringent measures being taken to eradicate the barley grass pest, but without any effect. This grass has now spread to an alarming extent (says the *Lyttelton Times*). Most of the waste sections in the city and suburbs are now full of it, and it is making its appearance in many of the pastures of this province. Hagley Park South has several large patches of the grass, and the path leading across from the hospital to the Addington saleyards is almost overgrown with it.

THE captain of the 'Lady Barkly' reports that in steaming from Collingwood to Takaka last week, and thence to Separation Point, he passed through slime and dead fish the whole way, the fish being so close together that they were not a footstep apart. The beaches of Golden Bay are strewn with dead fish in places to a depth of 3ft, and such is the stench that some settlers contemplate leaving their homes for a time. At West Wanganui the beaches are strewn with flounders and other fish. Captain Stevens says the waters are thick with slime. Wellington scientists suggest that the cause of the destruction of fish in Golden Bay may be sulphurous exhalations from the bottom of the sea following a seismic convulsion.

THE adjourned annual meeting of the Ashburton St. Patrick's Day Sports Association was held on the 14th inst., when there was a fair attendance of members. Mr. M. J. Burgess (says the *Mail*) occupied the chair. The balance sheet showed a surplus of £8 17s 8d for the past year. The president and vice-presidents now in office were re-elected, and Messrs. H. Cullen and J. Moison were added to the list of vice-presidents. The following committee was appointed:—Messrs. D. Wilson, M. J. Burgess, H. McSherry, James Wilson, W. P. Daly, S. Madden, P. Cookson, J. Mullan, J. Kennedy, F. Cooper, B. Moriarty, D. McDonnell. Mr. L. Hanrahan was elected treasurer, and the appointment of a secretary in the place of Mr. D. McDonnell, who declined re-election, was held over till next meeting.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society was, says the local *Mail*, held on Wednesday evening, when there was a good attendance of members. Mr. M. J. Burgess occupied the chair. A considerable amount of correspondence and other minor business being transacted, the programme for the evening, which took the form of a debate, was proceeded with. The question under discussion was 'Should New Zealand federate with Australasia,' and needless to say, this subject was the means of providing a very keen and interesting debate. Mr. J. Moison took the affirmative and Mr. F. Cooper the negative side of the question, and both debaters gave excellent addresses in favor of their respective sides. Several other members having explained their views on the subject, a vote was taken, which resulted in favor of the non-federalist party by a small majority.

ON Monday evening of last week a banquet was tendered to Mr. Gilfedder, M.H.R., by the settlers and other residents of Eastern Bush. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Darley, and among the guests present was the Hon. Mr. Hall-Jones, Minister of Public Works. In the course of a reply to the toast of 'The New Zealand Government, Mr. Hall-Jones said he had been pleased to learn of the good class of land between Lake Manapouri and Eastern Bush, and he had no hesitation in saying that the time was not far distant when a branch line from the Nightcaps line would be commenced to the lakes. Telephonic communication, at all events, would soon be extended from Eastern Bush to the lakes. In the course of his reply to the toast of 'The Guest of the Evening,' Mr. Gilfedder said that from the first he had advocated a railway through Eastern Bush to Manapouri and Te Anau. At present the settlers around Eastern Bush had no encouragement to grow grain on account of the lengthy haulage. The scenery of the two lakes ahead of them was already becoming well known all the world over as the finest lake scenery in the world, and he now had hope that the time was not far distant when a line would be made which would bring Te Anau and Manapouri within easy access of tourists. In concluding, he said he hoped the next time he was with them they would be gathered together on the occasion of the turning of the first sod of the Otautan and Eastern Bush railway.

DR. F. A. MONCKTON, of Feilding, says in the *N. Z. Times* of January 9: Now that the murder is out, your readers may like to know in plain language the origin, cause, and result of the beer poisoning in England, so that precautions may be taken in time to prevent a similar catastrophe in New Zealand. In the first place, beer is supposed to be made from malt and hops, but malt sugar being expensive, a perfectly justifiable and wholesome substitute can be obtained by making an artificial, or, as it is called, an invert sugar, by the action of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol) upon starch. This is what some firm was supposed to supply to some 200 breweries in England; but, unfortunately, it was considered more remunerative to use a cheap commercial sulphuric acid derived from iron pyrites, instead of the pure article, such as the Drug Company used to manufacture at White Island from sulphur. To follow out the facts, iron pyrites has various impurities, and among them is generally to be found arsenic. *Hinc illae lacrimae*—I beg your pardon—I mean, hence several thousand persons were poisoned and several hundred died. We all have a right to an opinion, and mine is that much of the British stamina was built up by means of malt and hops, as opposed to the washy light wines used on the Continent. I have seen with regret that for years past there has been a deterioration going on through trade opposition and trade substitution, and in saying so, I am aware I shall be offending the most powerful organisation in the Colony; but when it comes to seeing a risk of arsenic poisoning, if materials used are not scrupulously tested from time to time, I think it would be criminal to hold my tongue. I never knew why the White Island enterprise was abandoned, though there were rumors that a platinum plant was stolen, and of an insufficient market. I think everyone would be pleased to hear of its being resuscitated.

INTERCOLONIAL.

A cable message from Sydney on last Thursday stated that the coal-mining difficulty at Newcastle is practically settled. Only two of the mines are not working. There is an unprecedented demand for coal and a famine exists at Adelaide and Melbourne, where the price has gone up to £3 a ton.

By the G.M.S., *Grosser Kurfurst*, which touched at Fremantle recently, the Rev. Father Lynch arrived for the diocese of Perth and the Rev. Father Fenelon for the diocese of Geraldton. Father Lynch was accompanied by his sister, a young lady who will enter one of the convents as a postulant. On board the same vessel, bound for Sydney, was the Rev. Father Agidi, M.S.H.

The incoming of the new century was marked in Melbourne by the celebration of a Midnight Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral. From eight o'clock people began to make their way to the church, and by eleven the doors had to be closed, as there was then present a congregation of fully 10,000 persons. By midnight there was a crowd of 5000 outside who were unable to gain admission.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has made the following clerical changes in the Archdiocese: Rev. G. A. Robinson, B.A., from Gisborne to Camberwell (rector); Rev. H. O'Callaghan, from Camberwell to chaplaincy of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Northcote; Rev. J. J. Egan, from Collingwood to Geelong (assistant); Rev. J. Shiel, Geelong to Collingwood (assistant); Rev. J. Mernor (recently ordained), as assistant to the Rev. J. J. Gallivan, Gisborne.

One of the longest, steepest hills around Adelaide is called O'Halloran Hill (writes Winifred). Major O'Halloran has long been dead, but there is still an evidence of his thoughtfulness left on the eminence that bears his name, and was originally part of his estate. At the top a post stands with a fingerboard, on which is written 'Mr. O'Halloran's Well.' The well is some distance in from the road. In days gone by, tired travellers caught sight of the sign-post with delight, and hastened to the spot. Even in these times, when it is not necessary to carry a water bottle, and when inns are in plenty along the road, pedestrians appreciate the fresh draught from the crystal spring to be got from O'Halloran's Well. A wag has added to the inscription on the sign-post, under 'Mr. O'Halloran's Well,' the words, 'Glad to hear it: I hope the missus is likewise.'

There is an appalling state of affairs in Queensland from drought. Mr. H. Chatterton, superintendent of the Mitchell rabbit board, journeyed over 600 miles by camel, and for the first 500 miles did not see 300 cattle alive. He only came across four water holes with surface water. The country was almost devastated from the south-western corner of the colony to about 10 miles east of the Diamantina River. Fodder bushes are dying, and a water hole eight miles south of Birdsville, which has never been known to be dry before, has completely dried up. In the far south-western country nine stations are entirely without surface water. No horse or bullock team has been at Beeloota for over two and a half years, or at Birdsville for over four years. In one water hole he saw 1500 dead cattle; in another 700. At Birdsville it was impossible to obtain either fresh or tinned meat. Mr. Chatterton declares that unless the Government help the squatters the whole south-western country will be thrown back on the State.

The Victorian Old Age Pensions Scheme, which at present is only of a temporary character, has just come into operation. The regulations provide that a pension shall not be payable to any person unless he has attained the age of 65 years, or is permanently disabled or in permanent ill-health, caused in either case by having been engaged in mining or any unhealthy or hazardous occupation. Chinese and other Asiatics are excluded from participation in the benefits of the scheme. The pension will be such an amount as will make the total income of the pensioner not more than 10s per week. It will be diminished, however, by 6d from every complete £10 of the net capital value of all accumulated property owned by the applicant—excluding furniture and personal effects—which does not return income to the extent of £25, after deducting from the capital value all lawful charges existing on the property. It is also provided that where husband and wife reside together they shall be deemed to be equally interested in property held by either of them, and that the income of each shall be deemed to be not less than half the total income of both. Money obtained by way of sick allowance or funeral benefit from any registered friendly society or similar institution will not be counted in estimating the income of any applicant.

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Federation is undoubtedly the question of the hour! With New Zealand the query is to federate or not? And we say most emphatically No. New Zealand, if she joined the great and noble Commonwealth—(which we are strong believers in as far as Australia alone is concerned)—has everything to give and nothing to get. It would be like buying a 5lb box of blended tea at 2s per lb, worth only 1s 6d, in order to get a shilling feeding bottle as a bonus—especially if one has no babies in the way of needing that delightful accessory to peaceful home life. A great federation is growing up in Otago and Southland among intelligent householders. It is the 'Hondai-Lanka Federation,' and consists of those who use this most exquisite of exquisite teas. To one and all of those sensible folks the Hondai-Lanka Tea Company wishes a happy and prosperous New Year.—*.*

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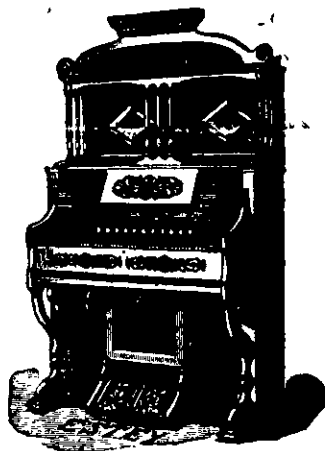
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LLANFAIR COURT.

CHAPTER I.

THE sun was setting in a sea of glory behind the fir wood that surrounded Llanfair Court. The golden rays pierced the heavy foliage and caught the jagged, pink trunks of the old trees, turning them into ruddy, flaming rods of every tone and shade. Shimmering through the branches, the parting streams of sunlight fell across the broad terrace in front of the house, now touching the old stone parapet with loving caresses, and showering golden kisses upon its grey lichens; now lying in bright patches athwart the grass, or gilding the breast of the swallow as he wheeled in the stream of fiery light.

Pensively along the terrace paced the master of the Court and his daughter, Gwynyth, a tall, slim maiden of 14. He gazed at the setting sun and smiled at it wondrously glory.

'Tis beautiful, 'tis beautiful,' he murmured; then his smile faded away, and his face was overcast by some sadness of thought, as is the strong sunshine by a heavy cloud. Though not yet 40, his bearing was that of a man of many more years. He walked as one weighed down by some burden, wearily and pensively. His face, pale and handsome, was set off by the thick raven locks, and the deep, flashing eyes, which lit up his entire countenance. A short beard, pointed as was the custom of gentlemen of the Elizabethan period, covered the chin and half hid the mouth. Some great sorrow seemed to hold him in its sway, and had imprinted lines of care round the eyes and on the high brow. Perhaps it was this that had traced that gentleness on his countenance, and drew all children to him, and made his own daughter, Gwynyth, worship him with all the ardor of her being. It seemed to her that her father and sorrow had become entwined together round her heart, and were inseparable. Her earliest recollections had been connected with her mother's death. She remembered lying in her father's arms that same night, and while he bent over her she first learnt to know sorrow, and to read in his face the written grief of a strong man. Since then trouble had always been with him, she thought. A staunch Catholic, her father had suffered many wrongs at the hands of the Queen's followers. The old place was going to ruin, for there was no money to keep it up. Only two servants remained, the others had been obliged to seek elsewhere the means of livelihood her father could no longer afford them. She alone was left to him; he was her all in all and she was his. And Richard— For a moment she had half forgotten the cousin who had called the old Court his home.

'Dear old Dicky,' she murmured, and then she sighed—why, she could not tell; but somehow things were not quite the same between herself and the brother-cousin, who had only lately returned from the city of London. He was just as fond of her, of that she was quite sure, and he loved Sir Rupert as much as she did. Where, then, was the difference? Where was the rift between them, which with her quick perception she was conscious of? Far away, deep down in the depths of her heart she feared, rather than knew where it was. How frame that awful fear into thoughts—how admit to herself that it was on the score of religion that he had changed! She would be angry with herself for being thus suspicious, and, running to Richard's room, she would lay her cheek against his, twining her arms about his neck, or holding his hand in hers, she would gaze deep into his eyes to read there the lie to her fears. But why would he glance hastily at her and then turn away! Why, when he received her caresses, did he grow embarrassed at her gaze? It used not to be so. Something had happened—he was changed. Did her father know? Did he suspect anything?

On this glorious evening her heart was heavy within her, and she felt aggrieved. She paced the terrace by her father's side, suiting her steps to his. Sir Rupert's cloak, thrown carelessly over his shoulders, set off the girlish form, clad in white, as she clung to his arm. They were not unlike, and could be told at a glance for father and daughter.

As they walked, the girl was speaking.

'Tis strange, father, that you perceive it not. I see it more and more. Dick is not the same lad he was wont to be; he is no longer the light-hearted boy, who shared my every secret, who was my constant companion and playmate. There are times now when he seems to shirk my company, though, in all truth, he can scarcely be wearied with it, for he spends little enough time at home nowadays.'

The father smiled at her aggrieved tone.

'Poor Gwynyth,' he said, 'she considers herself doubtless, a very injured maiden. She forgets that when a lad has attained his twenty-second year he looks upon himself as a man, and even the most charming of little cousins can scarce keep him tied to her apron strings. He must be away and about his own business.'

'And, pray, what is his business? Naught that I can say will persuade him ever to speak of his city doings,' answered the girl with a pout.

Sir Rupert Trevor seemed amused.

'And if he did tell thee, Gwynyth, dost think thou wouldst be any the wiser? What could such a little rustic wench understand of business? Why even I forbear to question him, for I am but a plain country squire, and could only display my ignorance in city matters. 'Tis different with Dick; he has been to college, as his father would have wished. I have loved the boy as a son ever since the day I took him in, a weakly little lad of six—before thou wert even thought of, Gwynyth—and he has always shown himself worthy of my love and confidence, worthy of his own father, Richard. But 'tis not of Dick I would speak now. Listen, I have news for thee. My old schoolfellow, Father Morgan, is sore pressed

by the priest-hunters, and has sent me word imploring for shelter. I shall receive him gladly to-morrow after nightfall. Let us thank God we shall hear Mass again at last! Once more shall we be permitted to approach the Sacraments.'

The girl's eyes flashed with excitement, for her father's spirit, with his loyalty to the old faith, burned within her.

'What good tidings,' she cried; 'and if those wicked men come and search for him, we shall shut him up safely in the hiding-place in the Blue Room, and we shall die rather than betray him. And suppose they do find him after all, father, and we are killed, we shall be martyrs, shall we not?'

Sir Rupert smiled at her enthusiasm.

'Nay, they shall not find him,' he said; 'a priest's life is very precious in these troublous days. I feel quite secure about our hiding-hole. None who knew not the secret would ever dream of it, so cunningly set behind the chimney. Ah, here comes Dick; let us tell him our news.'

The girl could not explain it, but at that moment a sudden chill struck her heart, she clung to her father's arm.

'Nay, do not tell him,' she said in an undertone; 'he leaves again to-morrow morning for London, 'twill be of no avail for him to know, he will not be here. I pray thee, father, do not speak of it.'

'Nonsense, child,' he answered, surprised at her manner; 'I shall certainly tell him that he may postpone his journey. 'Tis not often the poor lad gets the chance of a Mass, and I would indeed be lacking in my duty were I not to give him the opportunity of assisting.'

Gwynyth saw there was no help for it, her cousin was even now approaching. Sir Rupert, dark and handsome, made a striking contrast to his nephew. The latter, who was somewhat below the middle height, had none of his uncle's commanding aspect; on the contrary, his weak mouth and shifty blue eyes indicated a character easily swayed by every breath of fortune. He was fond of Sir Rupert, in his own way, and of his cousin too, but with him every affection was subservient to the all-engrossing love of self. There were times when he inwardly cursed his uncle's fidelity to the old religion, resulting for him in the miserable allowance, now all that Sir Rupert could afford him.

Gwynyth let go her father's arm as the young man approached; she would not stay to see how he received the tidings. The girl was fond of her brother-cousin and tried ever to shake off those thoughts and suspicions which would creep unawares upon her. Turning away she caught sight of the white cap and apron belonging to Dame Rachel Jones, who was about to announce the evening meal. She was the typical old family housekeeper, was the Dame, and her love, like that of most old servants, amounted almost to adoration for Sir Rupert and her beloved little mistress, Gwynyth. But you must not picture her as a placid, sweet-faced old lady. Dame Rachel's sharp features and small, deeply-set eyes, her swift, business-like movements, all tended to show the quickness of perception, the natural alertness of the woman. In the balmy days at Llanfair Court, she had ruled the household with a rod of iron, and woe to the man who tried in any way to get a penny more than his due, the Dame would be down on him like a hammer.

'If she did not look to Sir Rupert's interests,' she would say, 'she should like to know who would. I troth the poor, dear gentleman would soon be robbed of every farthing he had, and not know it either.'

And now that those days of plenty were over, Dame Rachel still clung to the family; she and old John, the gardener, were all that were left of Sir Rupert's formerly well-filled household.

At the sight of the old servant Gwynyth, in her childish light-heartedness, forgot her momentary trouble and bounded from her father's side to catch the Dame affectionately by the arm, all eager to tell her secret.

'Rachel, dear, what thinkest thou, I have such news!' she cried. 'A priest is coming here and we shall have Mass again; and if those bad soldiers come we shall hide him. And, Rachel, thou'lt help me to get the blue room in readiness, wilt thou not?'

The old woman released herself from the girl's grasp, speaking with apparent irritation.

'A priest coming here! And what may he want with us, I ask you? I wonder he has not more consideration for poor Sir Rupert than to thrust himself upon him in these days, when the harboring of a priest means certain imprisonment, if not worse. I troth we've had enough to bear already!'

Gwynyth only laughed; she well knew the Dame.

'Thy bark is ever worse than thy bite,' she said; 'thou'lt welcome Father Morgan as much as any of us, I know. Poor man, my father says he hath been sore pressed of late by the Queen's men.'

'Then all the greater reason he should keep away,' snapped the Dame. 'I tell thee, child, it truly puzzles me what Sir Rupert is about in receiving him. But there! as I was ever wont to say the poor gentleman has no eye to his own interests. I would I managed them for him. I should soon send the priest a-flying.'

'Rachel!' ejaculated Gwynyth.

'Come now, child, thou knowest well I am as good a Catholic as any of you; indeed I would to heaven Queen Bess and all her rascal Protestants were at the bottom of the sea. To my mind, there's a place for everything, and I troth Llanfair Court is no place for priests and Mass in these days, with the dear master risking his very life; and still grumbling the Dame re-entered the house.

Gwynyth laughed as she returned to the men.

'Rachel is in one of her cantankerous moods to-night; she welcomes not the thought of Father Morgan.'

'Poor old Rachel,' said Sir Rupert; 'if ever a faithful heart rested 'neath a sharp exterior, it is hers. Dick here says he may not stay over the morrow.'

Oh! why that deadly chill again? The girl's voice had lost its joyous tone as she addressed her cousin.

'Do stay, Dicky,' she said; 'why must thou hasten thus away?'

'I would indeed I might remain,' replied the youth, at the same time avoiding those clear, truthful eyes 'I long, like thee, to hear Mass once more, but duty calls, and I must from hence on urgent business. I may return, however, before he leaves,' he added after a slight pause.

'Come, that is right, Dick my lad!' exclaimed his uncle, cordially; 'I know that thou wilt do thy best. Now, let's to supper.'

That night, when all but himself lay wrapt in slumber, Richard Trevor paced restlessly up and down his room, with knitted brows and hands clenched.

'It must be done,' he muttered; 'twill never do to allow such a chance to slip me. This fellow, Morgan, is the very man they are bent on taking; the price of his capture will be well worth the having. And yet—but why should I hesitate? 'Tis only my business, for what am I—a paid spy?' and he laughed harshly. 'Yes, a paid spy; easy work and good wage! But that Norton, how he did threaten me. "Trevor," he said, "dost think I keep thee in my service to lead the life of a lazy dog? 'Tis time thou bestir thyself! Track out that rascal Morgan, or in the foul fiend's name I'll out thee, bag and baggage." What a chance! Here is this Morgan flying to my very arms! Norton and his band are scarce thirty miles away; I have but to ride hence and make my terms. Ah! I forget my uncle! Should they capture a priest beneath his roof he will be in danger. 'Twill be certain imprisonment, if not death. Nay, I cannot—he has been more than a father to me all these years. And little Gwynyth—I love her, too—shall I cause her this bitterest grief? Nay, I have not fallen thus low. Yet the reward—the money—God knows I need it. And Norton's favour—in a moment he can undo me, turn me away, penniless and in debt. Surely there is a way between the two. I shall find it—I must.' And he paced feverishly up and down. All at once he drew up. 'I have it!' he cried. 'It shall be done! The money shall be mine, and yet my uncle shall be safe. They think I hie to London on the morrow. I shall return quickly with pressing tidings to Sir Rupert. His sister, the Lady Marjory, shall be in danger of death, and implore his presence. He will go. In his absence, Norton and his band shall come. The priest discovered, I shall hie after my uncle, and warn him to keep away. As for Gwynyth, the child will be safe enough in Dame Rachel's care.'

And so the night wore away, and the household of Llanfair slept peacefully on, all unconscious of the danger brooding in their very midst.

CHAPTER II.

On the morning following Father Morgan's arrival Gwynyth set out on her palfrey to tell an old servant who lived at some distance of the priest's presence among them.

'How rejoiced he will be,' she thought, as she passed the avenue gates, and gaily shaking her bridle she set off at a brisk canter across an open bit of country. Her soul was happy within her—for had she not assisted once more at the great Sacrifice, and received once again her God, for Whom she was ready to suffer so much? Coming to the cross-roads, she paused a moment. Her eyes followed the white line winding far away to the left.

'In a few days,' she thought, 'Dick will be returning from London by this way. I will be here to meet him, and learn his news.'

She turned her horse's head in the opposite direction, along the less-frequented lane which passed by the old man's dwelling. Trotting briskly, she turned a sharp corner, and came unexpectedly upon a horseman, riding slowly towards her. He was reading intently some papers in his hand, so that she could not see his face. She glanced at his horse inquisitively.

'Surely that is Black Saladin,' she said, unconsciously speaking aloud. 'How comes a stranger to be riding him?'

At the sound of her voice the man raised his head.

'Richard!' she cried in amazement. For a moment she was utterly taken aback. 'Dick! It cannot be thee!' she exclaimed again, approaching him.

Apparently startled, he drew in his horse, quickly thrusting the papers into his doublet.

'And why not forsooth,' he replied hastily, 'have I not as much right to ride on the Queen's highway as thou thyself, Mistress Gwynyth?'

'Yes, yes,' she half laughed, but continued, still in amazement. 'I thought thou wert still in London, how comes it that thy business was so quickly dispatched?'

'Thou art not overjoyed to see me, methinks. Does my unexpected presence disturb thee or my uncle, or interfere with your devotions? If so, I can return from whence I came,' and he half turned his horse.

'Nay, stay, Dick, stay! Thou knowest I mean not that. I was but surprised at this unexpected meeting.'

Suddenly a thought struck her.

'But Richard, say! thou canst not have been to London, for thou comest from the wrong direction!'

Bending over his horse, he hesitated before replying.

'Black Saladin cast a shoe, and I sought the nearest forge at hand. But come, sweet Gwynyth, let us return together: and tell me how fares it with Father Morgan? I would fain see him again,' and he laid his hand on her bridle to lead her home.

'Nay, Dick, I must ride on, for my father hath but now bade me seek out old Daniel and tell him the glad news. I will speed swiftly, and be with thee ere long.'

'Nay, Gwynyth, thou canst not do so.'

The girl's eyes spoke her surprise.

'And why not, forsooth? My father's errands are not to be so lightly discarded. Leave my bridle, Richard, and let me go!'

'Dear cousin, I have good reason in seeking to hinder thee. Believe me I have a purpose in what I say; thou canst not go.'

'But I must, I will go,' she cried.

Seeing her prepare to ride on, the lad became exasperated and angrily clutched her arm.

'Thou shalt not, I say. Look thee, wench, in yonder hollow a whole company of troopers lies hid. Thinkest thou I will let thee ride by, to be jeered at and insulted, perchance?'

'Soldiers, Dick, soldiers!' She passed her hand over her brow in a dazed manner. 'Why are the soldiers here, Richard?' She caught his arm and gazed anxiously into his face. 'How dost thou know, good Dick, that they are here?'

'Because I have seen them, thou silly wench,' he answered sullenly, 'but come, I have loitered long enough, let us ride home.' He spurred on Black Saladin, and caught the bridle of the white palfrey.

Once again that sudden chill struck the girl's heart, and a heavy foreboding fear passed over her. Silently she rode by her cousin's side, thinking deeply. And as they gained the terrace, Sir Rupert appeared in the doorway.

'What! now my Richard! Art back again so soon? This is indeed sweet fortune.'

'Ay, good uncle, I have made great speed, for alas! I bring evil tidings. Thy sister, the Lady Marjory, lies in London dangerously ill, even at death's door, I fear me, and greatly desires thy presence.'

'This is sad news, indeed,' groaned Sir Rupert, 'but God grant she may yet recover. I will to her this very day. Look thee, lad, do thou prepare my own good horse for my journey to-night. I have many things to do ere I start, but with God's grace I will set forth at sunset. Wilt see to it, Dick?'

'Gladly, uncle,' and he led the palfrey away, Black Saladin following by his side.

'And now, my Gwynyth, let us visit the good priest, and tell him of this fresh sorrow; he will succor us by his prayers.'

'But, father, I have also evil tidings: the soldiers are hard by, encamped beyond the wood. Thinkest thou, my father, that they have heard a priest lies here?'

'Tut, tut, child, the soldiers are ever on the move just now. Their presence here portends no evil to us. But I am glad, sweet child, thou hast told me, for it behoves us to use every caution. I grieve me that I must away to London; but yet, I think my absence will tend to allay all suspicion. They will never dream that a priest is harbored here while I am elsewhere. Thou art growing fanciful, child, and seest danger at every turn. Come, my Gwynyth, kiss thy father, then run and bid Rachel prepare for my journey about sundown.'

With his own hands Richard saddled Sir Rupert's horse that evening, and led him from the stables. Twilight was settling on the country side, beginning to shroud all things in its sombre, mystic gloom. Dick knew that now every moment was precious, and it was with difficulty that he restrained his impatience. At length his uncle appeared on the doorstep, closely followed by Gwynyth, who was bravely trying to force back the tears, which would rise up in spite of herself.

'You must take good care of thy cousin while I am away, Dick,' said Sir Rupert, cheerily. 'Well, John, what is it?' he added as the old man came hobbling up, apparently in a great state of excitement.

'Please, yer honor, there's the Queen's men, soldiers, acoming over the hill at the back. They be making for the Court, yer honor!'

Gwynyth grew deadly pale, for a moment she could scarcely stand.

'It has come at last!' she thought.

Dick muttered an angry exclamation under his breath. He must make one more effort, now or never!

His face was flushed with excitement, and there was a strange quiver in his voice, as he urgently addressed Sir Rupert.

'My uncle,' he said, 'I implore thee, postpone not thy journey another instant! 'Twill but draw down their suspicions to see thee thus stayed, in the very act of setting forth. Believe me, go as though nothing were amiss. Leave the rest to me. I assure thee it is best!'

'Perhaps thou art right,' replied Sir Rupert slowly, 'and yet I like not to leave the child—'

'Think not of her,' interrupted Richard, chafing with impatience, 'I shall make her my first thought. I undertake to disarm all suspicion. Leave all to me!'

'I trust thee, Dick, I shall go.'

It was almost more than even Richard could bear, he winced under the honest, confiding eyes of his uncle, and muttered, turning away to hide his confusion:

'I go to parley with the Captain, 'twill the better cover thy departure.'

'Rachael! have you my saddle bag?' called Sir Rupert, his foot on the stirrup.

''Tis here, Master. He re-entered the house, but before he had taken the bag, the old servant stayed him. Her small, sharp eyes looked keenly into his, as she well nigh hissed the words:

'Beware! we are betrayed! See here!' and she produced a paper, signed by Thomas Norton, to the effect that a certain sum of money should be paid to Richard Trevor, on his delivering one James Morgan, Popish priest, into the hands of the State.

'I found it, but now, in Master Dick's room,' she said, 'there are few who can go undetected when Rachael is about!' and she almost smiled in triumph at her own cunning.

Sir Rupert grasped the back of an oaken chair for support; for a moment everything seemed to reel about him. He saw it all; Richard's absence, his prompt reappearance with a forged story, his impatience to get his uncle safely away; yes it was as clear as day, they were betrayed! With a well nigh superhuman effort of will he collected his thoughts. But a few moments for action remained. The priest must be saved, but how?

'Rachael,' he said, 'I charge you, speak of this to no one,' and without another word he had turned and bounded up the stairs.

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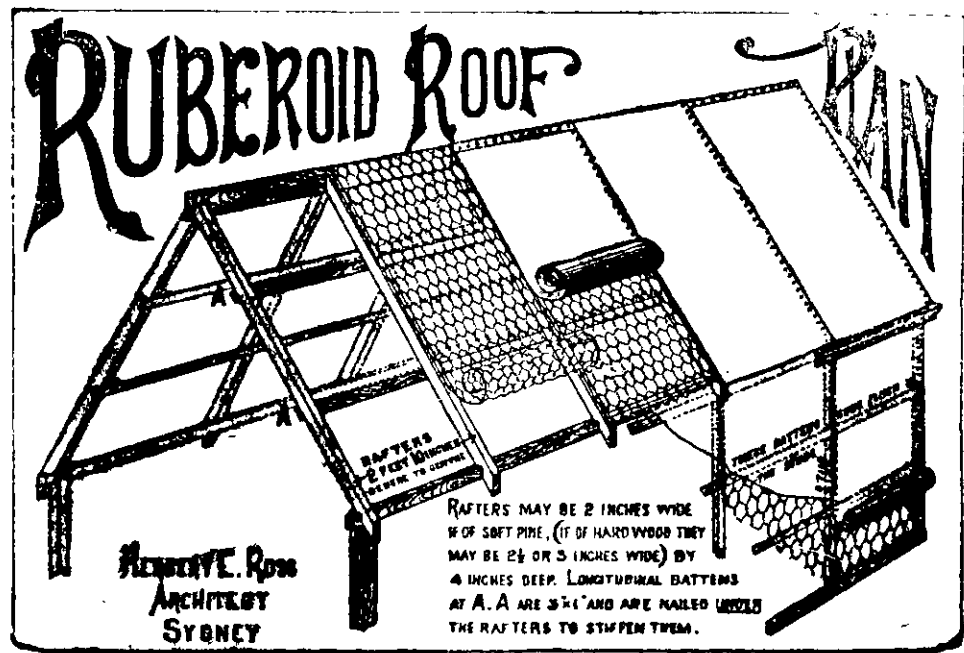
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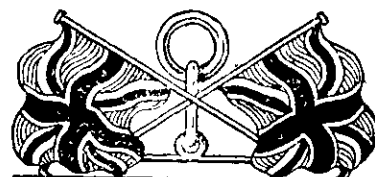
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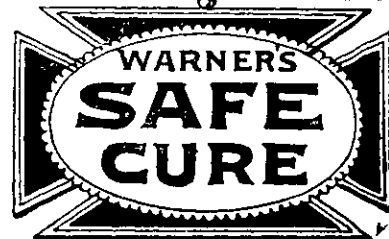
JAUNDICE

19

RHEUMATISM

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Meanwhile Gwynyth, who had followed her cousin to the corner of the house, stood gazing at the distance, watching with a strange fascination the band of men as they hastened down the steep road towards the Court. At first she was too dazed to think, then did all manner of doubts and questions crowd into her mind, almost overwhelming her by their force and persistency. Had Richard—No, no, it could not be: she must not allow these wicked thoughts to creep upon her. The soldiers were but coming as a matter of course to such a well-known Catholic house. They might search as much as they wished, but they could never find the hiding place—unless—Ah, why had Dick been so queer of late? Why his feverish haste to get rid of his uncle? A hundred little incidents occurred in her memory, till at last, angry with herself, she turned impatiently away. As she did so she perceived her father's tall form emerge from the house. He bounded on to the handsome charger and the next moment was galloping down the avenue, soon to be lost amid the gloom of trees.

Gwynyth's eyes filled with tears. So he was gone, gone without a word to her, not even a look.

'Poor father,' she murmured, 'he is very distressed about my aunt's illness, and now this trouble too! Well, I am glad he is gone, for now, come what may, he at all events is safe.' And Richard also gave a sigh of intense relief as turning he beheld his uncle's form riding swiftly down the avenue.

(To be concluded in our next issue).

The Catholic World.

AUSTRIA.—An Officer and a Gentleman.—Among the Austrians who came to Rome recently (writes a correspondent) was Count Ledochowski, formerly Chamberlain to the Emperor Francis Joseph and holding a high rank in the Austro-Hungarian army. It will be remembered that Count Ledochowski was cashiered some time ago in consequence of his refusal to fight a duel with a brother officer who had sent him a challenge. The Count, than whom perhaps none of his colleagues better deserved the qualification of 'an officer and a gentleman,' alleged his Catholic sentiments as the reason for his refusal to adopt a foolish course which at the same time was an infringement of the laws of his religion. For this offence Count Ledochowski lost his position in the army and at the Court of the most fervently Catholic sovereign in Europe! The Holy Father granted a special audience to the brave officer, and cordially complimented him on his fearless and admirable conduct. Count Ledochowski, who is a worthy nephew of his Eminence the Prefect of Propaganda, has accomplished the Jubilee visits on foot, giving an edifying example of unaffected and sincere devotion.

ENGLAND.—Death of the Countess of Mexborough.—At the Church of the Assumption (the old Bavarian Chapel), Regent street, London, on November 16, the first portion of the

funeral service, consisting of the *Requiem* Mass, was sung over the remains of the Countess of Mexborough. The Rev. H. A. Pownall, M.A., of the Church of the Assumption, officiated, and during the Mass a plain chant and the 'Beati Mortui' were feelingly rendered. After the service the *cortège* left for Waterloo Station for removal to Bournemouth for interment in the grave wherein her sister, Viscountess Cromer (who died in Egypt two years ago) was buried. The coffin was completely covered with wreaths, crosses, and floral designs from a large circle of relations and friends of the families.

Catholics obtain their Degrees.—The degree of M.A. was conferred at Oxford a few weeks ago on Mr. Patrick Poland (Oratory and Merton), and Mr. John Boland, M.P. (Oratory and Christ Church). On the same occasion the degree of B.A. was conferred on Mr. J. C. Nolan Ferrall (Oratory and Merton).

Nazareth Nuns leave for South Africa.—On November 15 four Sisters from Nazareth House, Hammersmith, sailed for South Africa. The parting at the Mother House was a sad and touching scene. All had come out to witness the departure. Children and old people, besides the Sisters, the old men standing reverently bare-headed, and perfect silence reigning, with the exception of the sobs as each Sister bade adieu to the Mother-General and Community, whom they will probably never see in this world again.

Anniversary of the Death of the Duke of Modena.—Tuesday, November 20, was the 25th anniversary of the death of Francis V, Duke of Modena. The Thames Valley Legitimist Club arranged for a Mass of *Requiem* for the deceased, who is known to them as 'Francis I., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.' The Mass was said at the Italian Church, Hatton Garden. There was a good attendance, members of the Anglican communion being also present.

Death of a London Canon.—The death is reported of Canon Purcell, of St. Mary's, Holly-place, Hampstead, London, which occurred after two months' illness. Canon Purcell was in his 73rd year, having been born in Montague square, London, of Irish parents, on May 19, 1828.

Clerical Obituary.—The demise of the Very Rev. Dean Gillow, Catholic priest at Ramsey, Isle of Man, where he had been stationed for 36 years, caused widespread regret. The Dean was born in Liverpool in 1831, was ordained in 1860, and was assistant priest at Douglas until 1864, since which year he has been in charge of the mission at Ramsey. Among all classes in Ramsey Dean Gillow was popular, his genial nature not alone commending him to those of his own faith, but to a large number of visitors, to whom his removal by death will be a source of sincere regret. The death is also reported of the Rev. James Lennon, D.D., which occurred at St. Anne's on the Sea. Dr. Lennon, who had reached the age of 72 years, had been in charge of the St. Anne's mission for

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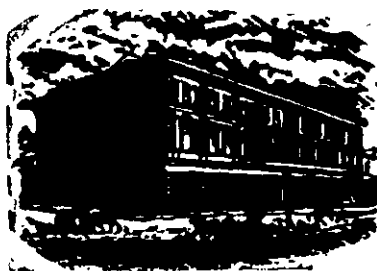
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J. F. NIXON

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary to assure our Friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.

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IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am compelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in the Colony.
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10 years, and during his stay at this charming health resort he won his way as a priest into the hearts of the people by his kindly disposition and interest in their spiritual as well as temporal welfare. He was also well known for his works of charity amongst the poor, and for his zeal in the cause of education.

GERMANY.—The Leader of the Catholic Party Speaks out.—Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Catholic party in the German Reichstag, earned loud applause recently by his caustic criticism of some of the speeches of the Kaiser, pointing out the inconsistency between his claims for Germany as a civilising and Christian power and such advice as was given in the 'No Quarter' speech. Herr Bebel, who followed, also sharply criticised the Kaiser's speeches on China, which, he stated, were unchristian.

ROME.—Humble Pilgrims.—On November 6, the Pope received a number of Spanish pilgrims, who had come to pay their homage during this Holy Year of Jubilee. And among them were three who had made the pilgrimage on foot. They were, so we read in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, two marble-cutters and a little lad of 11 years of age, the son of one of them. They started from Madrid on August 21st without a penny in their pockets, journeying by Lourdes and the Riviera, and begging alms as they went along. Weary and footsore they entered Rome on November 1. They reported that everywhere they had met with sympathy and assistance. Their shoes were three times worn out, but kindly people supplied them with fresh ones. In one town a gentleman took off his own and gave them to one of the pilgrims. Once in Rome they were well cared for, and Catholics vied with each other in giving them hospitality. The Holy Father received them most cordially, addressed some kindly words to them, and specially cherished the little pilgrim, whose tender years appealed to the Pope's paternal heart. These humble pilgrims wished to return on foot, but some Spanish gentleman dissuaded them, and presented them with railway tickets for the journey home.

SCOTLAND.—Death of a Young Dundee Priest.—By the sad death of Father James McCormack, which took place at his father's residence, Dundee, on November 3, at the early age of 25 years, and in the fifteenth month of his priesthood, the diocese of Dunkeld has lost a most saintly young clergyman, one who, had God spared him, possessed in an eminent degree all the higher gifts of nature and grace so essential for the Christian priesthood. The obsequies were held at St. Mary's Church, Dundee, when, before a large congregation, Solemn High Mass of *Requiem* was sung for the repose of his soul by the Very Rev. Canon Holder, V.G., assisted by Father M'Menemy, of Glasgow, as deacon, and Father M'Currah, of Dundee, as sub-deacon, with Father Roche, of St. Mary's, Dundee, acting as master of ceremonies.

Catholic Work in Glasgow.—A correspondent summarises some of the recent events in the archdiocese of Glasgow. He says:—The archdiocese of Glasgow contains no less than 26,000 Catholic total abstainers, and every one of these are practical members of the diocesan League of the Cross. The Apostleship of Prayer in St. Anthony's parish, Govan, commands a splendid following of close on 15,000 certified members. Govan's gratitude to God for evident favors received is commendably great. During the first year of its energetic existence in Govan, the Holy Cross branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society has spent over £100 on the poor of the parish. Dr. Thomas Colvin, the well-known Catholic medico, has again deservedly earned the applause of the people and Press of Glasgow by pointing out in a telling speech at a public municipal meeting held in the Gorbals district that Glasgow's harbor precautions against a revisitation of the bubonic plague, which cost the city one million pounds sterling, are yet far from perfect. Duntocher Catholics and their pastor, Father James Mullen, are about to celebrate in a fitting manner the golden jubilee of their mission's establishment. Total abstinence in Catholic circles in Motherwell is making magnificent headway. Recently at a grand public gathering, held under the auspices of the local League of the Cross, Very Rev. Dean Taylor distributed a very large number of coveted honors for fidelity to the pledge. These included special gold

badges for 10 years' total abstinence, veteran clasps for seven years', ordinary gold badges for five years', silver badges for two years', and certificates for one year's fidelity on the part of the numerous recipients towards their sacred pledges.

A Niece of the Duke of Argyll enters a Convent.—The late Lord Walter Campbell's daughter, Miss Leila Campbell, who became a Catholic some few years ago, has just entered a convent at Notting Hill. Miss Campbell was a favourite of her grandfather, the late Duke of Argyll, with whom she spent most of her time.

A Successful Bazaar.—A three days' Catholic bazaar in Falkirk, organised by the Very Rev. Canon Morris on behalf of St. Francis Xavier's Church, realised between £1100 and £1200. In every respect, the bazaar had been an unqualified success.

Presentation to a Marist Brother.—The Rev. Brother Vincent, who for 40 years conducted St. Mungo's Church choir, Townhead, has been presented by the choir members, past and present, with a handsome purse of sovereigns as a token of their esteem, gratitude, and love. The presentation was made at a pleasant little tea-party in one of the class-rooms of the academy. Bro. Vincent, in his touching and heartfelt reply, while heartily thanking them, those present as well as absent, said he felt that he was speaking to them as his children of a bygone time. The substantial token of their esteem, he said, he intended handing over to his Superior, Bro. Ezechiel, in order to effect the completion of the little chapel which they (the Brothers) had in Parson street, and where the Blessed Sacrament was kept.

UNITED STATES.—The Diocese of Savannah.—The Catholic diocese of Savannah entered recently upon the second 50 years of its existence with the dedication of the new cathedral. The dedication ceremonies were held in Savannah in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of dignitaries of the Church from all over the south. Attended by a score of archbishops, bishops, and priests, Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal delegate to the United States, blessed and dedicated the structure. Bishop Keily closed the exercises with a congratulatory address commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Savannah See. Among those participating in the exercises were Bishop Haid of Wilmington, Bishop Allen of Mobile, and Cardinal Gibbons. The new cathedral, which stands on the site of that destroyed by fire two years ago, is one of the most magnificent church edifices in the south.

The Total Abstinence Union.—The report of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America shows that 81,437 Catholics are registered in this organisation for the cause of temperance.

A Memorial Church.—Mr. C. D. Kenny, a well known tea and coffee merchant of Baltimore, has decided to give £5000 to build a new church at Elkridge, Howard county, to replace the present brick structure. It is Mr. Kenny's intention to erect the church as a memorial to his brother, the late Rev. John T. Kenny, of the Redemptorist Order. Rev. Mr. Kenny was a student at the Annapolis novitiate of the Order at the time of his death, and had he lived a month longer would have been raised to the priesthood. With a party of students and priests he went sailing on the Chesapeake Bay on July 9, 1866. The boat was capsized and five of the party, including Rev. Mr. Kenny, were drowned. Only one was saved.

A Good Sign.—The *Michigan Catholic* has observed during the past year an awakening among clergy and laity to the need of supporting the Catholic Press. 'It has taken many of them a long time to understand what their duty is in this matter,' says our esteemed contemporary, 'but now that the careless ones have awakened from their apathy we expect to receive a big impetus from their support. As a rule, Catholic priests and laymen are eager readers of their own literature, but the support given to Catholic newspapers all over the country has not been what it should be. Oftentimes the kind word which is sorely needed is forgotten by those whose duty it is to speak it, and great obstacles are placed in the way of the publishers.'

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GENTLEMEN,—Another Wool Season being at hand, we beg to again tender our best services to growers for the disposal of their clip here, or for shipment of same to London or other markets.

SHOW ROOM.—Our Show Room being fully equipped with all the latest improvements, conveniently situated and specially lighted for the proper display of the wools, buyers are thus in a position to value to the best advantage, and to operate with such confidence as must ensure a satisfactory sale, to which end no pains will be spared on our part.

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The First Sale will be held on Thursday, 20th December, 1900.
 The Second Sale " " Friday, 11th January, 1901.
 The Third Sale " " Thursday, 31st January, 1901.
 The Fourth Sale " " Friday, 22nd February, 1901.

ACCOUNT SALES.—Account Sales will be rendered, and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of Sale, as heretofore.

CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

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