

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 15

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

PRICE 6D

## 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

### Pius at Work

'Whoever fears God,' says Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 'fears to sit at ease.' The description is a happy fit for Pius X., who is eagerly intent upon the comprehensive work of 'restoring all things in Christ.' He recently told a distinguished Swiss Catholic leader that he has no fewer than ten further 'Motu Proprios' ready in his desk, each dealing with some fresh reform. Some of these—such as one affecting the duties and the stipends of the clergy in the Eternal City—are said to be merely preliminary to a general enactment affecting the clergy of the whole world. A universal catechism is among the many projects that fill the busy brain of Pope Pius X. He is about to appoint a commission to wrestle with the difficulties of the question. 'I would like,' said he recently, 'to appoint a number of primary school teachers. They are the best judges of what is adapted to the intelligence of children, and the best way of appealing to it. An elementary catechism should contain no words or phrases likely to puzzle children. Unfortunately this cannot be said of many of the catechisms now in vogue. Some of them are in parts unintelligible even to adults.' A universal catechism was decreed by the Vatican Council in 1870 in the days of Pius IX. The idea is likely to materialise during the pontificate of Pius X.

### Union of Churches

The theory of private judgment is (nominally at least) the bed-rock principle of the Reformation. The facts of history have abundantly proved that it is destructive of any positive religion or any fixed code of morals. It leaves every point of doctrine and of morals unfixed, uncertain, nebulous, undefined. And if the principle were universally acted upon, there could be no limit to the disintegration which it would produce. The Reformed denominations try to meet this obvious difficulty by limiting the 'right' of private judgment by creeds and articles and confessions of faith. But still the process of splitting-up goes gaily on till it has become a shame and a scandal to pious and thoughtful members of the Reformed creeds and a stumbling-block and a laughing-stock to the heathen.

'So lines that from their parallel decline  
More they proceed, the more they still decline.'

The present movement for the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches in New

Zealand is back towards the parallel. It represents the conscious or unconscious groping for the great unity of doctrine and ecclesiastical rule that was broken during the religious revolution of the sixteenth century. Last week the Presbyterian Synods were engaged in the consideration of the question of union. Catholics welcome the movement as possibly representing the gentle impulse of the Spirit which, in God's good time, may lead to the dawning of the happy day when 'there shall be one Fold and one Shepherd.'

### Illegitimacy

In our letters on the old and angry controversy about illegitimacy (on pp. 3-4 of this issue) we referred briefly to the Artful Dodger trick of comparing the best cities and districts in one country with the worst in another. Allied to this is the unworthy ruse of treating countries of mixed religion as if they were altogether, or practically altogether, Catholic. Hungary is a case in point. It is commonly set down by Cheap-John disputants as 'a Catholic country,' although its population is well over one-third Protestant. Again: it ought to be sufficiently obvious that France ought not to be described, without a word of qualification, as 'a Catholic country.'

It would be a matter of the greatest ease for a Catholic apologist to make a fine show if he were to pick and choose fancy points of comparison as some of the masked writers recently did in the columns of our Dunedin evening contemporary. He might, for instance, quote Lessingwell to show that the rate of illegitimacy in Catholic Finisterre (France) is less than that which prevails in Great Britain: that certain Scottish counties present a rate 'greater than any of the eighty-nine Departments of France, Paris only excepted' (Lessingwell, 'Illegitimacy, p. 37); that several English counties are in like case; and he might compare with the clean record of Catholic Quebec St. Mary's sub-district of Marylebone (London), where, in 1890, there were 496 illegitimate to every 1000 births (Lessingwell, p. 150). Or he might compare with the Catholic Rhineland the state of things vouched for by a report presented in 1895 to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by a committee which it appointed 'to inquire into the religious condition of the people.' We took the following extract from a summary of the committee's report that appeared in the 'Weekly Scotsman' of Saturday, May 25, 1895: 'Inquiry this year has been restricted to districts chiefly rural and agricultural. Chief of the moral blots on the face of the



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country is sexual immorality. The statistics from Banffshire and Wigtownshire are still too alarming to admit of any improvement being recorded. In Banffshire from 15 to 16 per cent. of the births are illegitimate, and it is reported that "sexual immorality has so permeated family life, and is so prevalent in the community that it is difficult to arouse a healthy and vigorous public opinion against it." In Wigtownshire it is stated that the evil is widely spread and is increasing. In 1891 the percentage of illegitimacy was 16.9. We refer to these various returns, not for the purpose of drawing broad conclusions from them as between country and country, but to point out the extreme ease with which Catholic, as well as non-Catholic, controversialists could play this game of tricky and 'odorous comparisons.'

In discussion upon this matter, no account seems to us to have yet been taken of one important index to the moral condition of a country: namely, pre-nuptial irregularities, which are said to be frightfully prevalent in some countries—as, for instance, in Great Britain (Lecky, 'European Morals,' 12th ed., vol. I., p. 144). For the rest we have elsewhere sufficiently pointed out that the hopeless incompleteness of the statistics of illegitimacy also enhances their uselessness for purposes of absolute comparison between country and country.

### Lourdes

It was, we think, the 'Danbury News' man who showed the world the high possibilities of unconscious humor which a clerical reporter may develop when an office emergency imposes upon him the unaccustomed duty of describing a prize-fight. The opportunities for blundering, if not for fun, are equally present to a clergyman when he turns himself loose upon a medical subject in the columns of a daily paper. A case in point is furnished by one Rev. Frederick Stubbs, who contributed to a recent issue of the 'Otago Daily Times' an article on 'The Influence of the Mind on Health.' Our special interest in the article arises out of the fact that the writer classes the cures of Lourdes with the alleged ones of the Eddies, Dowies, and such-like 'faith healers.' He furthermore conveys to the reader the impression that only 'purely mental' ailments, or 'diseases caused by or dependent on some mental state' have been cured at the great Pyrenean shrine of Our Lady.

It is a good thing, even for a clergyman, to acquire the useful habit of looking at both sides of a subject. But the Rev. Frederick Stubbs seems to have made up his mind on the question of the marvels of Lourdes without having taken the saving precaution of acquiring some preliminary knowledge of the subject. His article, so far as this point is concerned, is a painful instance of the prejudice of the theorist. 'A close scrutiny of ideas in which we disbelieve entirely will often,' says Knowlson, 'reveal a logical power hitherto unsuspected.' A considerable mass of literature has been written round about the phenomena that take place at Lourdes. We need not here refer to the works of M. Henri Lasserre, nor to the volumes of the annals of Lourdes, published by the Fathers of the community there, and containing medically certificated cases of cures wrought at the famous shrine. The latest and most authoritative work on Lourdes is from the pen of Dr. Boissarie ('Les Grandes Guerisons de Lourdes,' published in Paris in 1900, and enriched with 165 engravings of remarkable cures, etc.) This is the third work on Lourdes that has issued from the pen of Dr. Boissarie. His previous books were entitled 'Lourdes: Histoire Medicale,' and 'Lourdes depuis 1858 jusqu' a nos Jours.' Both are scientific investigations of the medical history of Lourdes. They are intended chiefly for physicians, and bristle with details of great numbers of cures. Dr. Boissarie is described as 'a cautious, hard-headed practitioner, with an excellent

knowledge of his profession.' He is chief of the Medical Bureau of Investigation that was founded at Lourdes in 1884 through the disinterested action of Dr. de Saint Maclou, of the University of Louvain. The Bureau consists of a corps of resident physicians who make it their duty to subject the different cases to a scrupulous examination on the spot. The idea originated from two infidel physicians, Drs. Dozous and Diday, of Lyons, who, after a prolonged examination, had become convinced that there were at Lourdes not alone fervent piety and great sincerity, but likewise some agency for producing effects that lay beyond the natural control of man.

Since the Bureau of Medical Investigation was founded, numbers of eminent physicians from all parts of Europe have from time to time testified, after scrupulous examination of the facts, to the marvellous nature of the cures wrought by God through the intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes. In the six years preceding 1900, seventy-four professors of medical schools and hospital physicians of Paris were among the registered visitors to the wondrous grotto. In the one year 1897, as many as two hundred and fifty medical experts testified to the genuineness of the cures wrought at the great French shrine. Among them was Dr. Dor, of Lyons. He gave a certificate of complete cure to one of his patients, Vion-Dury, whom he had declared hopelessly blind, and who had, in consequence, obtained a Government pension for total disability. And it is not merely 'mental ailments' that are cured at the grotto of the Immaculate Conception. Dr. Boissarie gives names, dates, and medical details of the cure of cases of paralysis, deaf-muteness, plague, blindness, open wounds, cancer, advanced consumption, caries of the bone, etc. It should be borne in mind that no cure is credited as miraculous unless it proves to be complete and enduring at the expiration of a year or more. On page 159 of his latest book is the attested case of the sudden closing and complete healing of a large open wound as soon as it came in contact with the water. A historic case is that of Francis Macary, the cabinet maker of Lavaur. Macary had enormous varicose veins in his legs, attended with ulceration. He was an infidel and went into the miraculous waters without the expectation of a cure. But his recovery was startling and complete. It filled his physicians (Drs. Segur and Rossignol of Lavaur, and Bernet of Paris) with amazement. All three testified to his cure. Two of them declared, moreover, that it was inexplicable by science. And it turned the cabinet-maker of Lavaur from an infidel into a Christian. It would be easy to multiply cases. But Lourdes and its marvels are not to be ignored or to be explained away by cheap and unfounded comparisons with spurious cures and falsely reputed miracles and the transparent charlatany of Doweism and the so-called 'Christian science' that is neither Christian nor scientific. 'Let the full blaze of scientific light,' says the 'Ave Maria,' 'be focussed on the spot. The very existence of Lourdes is supernatural, and the cures there of diseases pronounced incurable by medical science testify to an Almighty Power, and bear witness to the divinity of the Catholic religion.'

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## THE CHURCH AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

### FOLLIES AND FALLACIES OF AN OLD CONTROVERSY

The following series of letters by the editor of the 'N.Z. Tablet' appeared last week in the columns of the Dunedin 'Evening Star.' They represent an effort to level up an old and usually angry and recriminatory controversy to the level of common sense and sane discussion. The first letter runs as follows:—

Sir,—A brief and by no means sweet-tempered discussion that took place in your columns this week serves as a fresh reminder that statistics are edged tools, and need careful handling. The subject was that of illegitimate births. All the four parties to the controversy were anonymous, and your readers were treated once more to the mouldy old fallacy of taking the statistical returns of illegitimate births as final criteria of the total morality of nations, and as 'tests of Protestantism versus Romanism,' to determine which has the 'purer' faith.

The originator of the controversy describes himself as a 'colonial who doesn't belong to any Church.' Apropos of quite a different matter—to wit, your able article on the decline of the general birth-rate in Australasia—he dragged in the totally irrelevant issue of illegitimate births in Ireland and Scotland, and made this the occasion for a pointed and quite uncalled-for challenge to a large religious denomination in Dunedin. He has himself to blame for having created among the Catholic clergy and laity of Dunedin a strong suspicion that he was merely straining to secure for somebody else a pretext for parading some of the contents of a controversial marine store. The controversy evolved, as it usually does, more heat than light. The replies elicited by the unattached colonial were mainly

#### Attacks on the Catholic Church,

devoid alike of knowledge of the subject, calmness of reasoning, and deliberation of statement. Having drawn fire, our non-Catholic soi-disant admirer promptly retired from the fray. It was just what Catholics here expected all along. Our suspicions may, perhaps, do him an injustice. But we certainly have no sympathy with the tone of his communication.

One of the four anonymous disputants who entered the arena claims to have 'studied the matter.' The evidence of his investigations consists of a set of figures of which—like the other parties to the controversy—he gives neither the date nor the source. I find, however, so far as he goes, he has taken them, character for character, from a short, scrappy, and very much behind-date article on 'Illegitimacy' in the sixth volume of 'Chambers' Encyclopedia.' His figures date back some eighteen years, and must be considered rather ancient for one who has 'studied the matter.' In fact, the disputants throughout enhance the suspicion attaching to their anonymity by their apparently rooted objection to cite even one specific authority in support of their assertions. One member of the 'hidden quartet,' for instance, informs your readers that, in the year of grace 1870, over 75 per cent. of the births in the city of Rome were illegitimate! This statement (so the nameless informant tells us) appeared in a paper (unnamed), published (at a date not specified) in Italy. The lineal descendant of Ananias who first concocted this 'painful yarn' might, at least, have tried to lie plausibly. This is the sort of stuff that gives a point to the following saying of a great and venerated Englishman:—'Anonymous writing is a dangerous trade. Few men can resist the temptation to write under a mask things which they would not say with open face.' One is naturally disinclined to descend into an arena that is monopolised by men in masks. Yet I think that one should not, on such personal grounds, shrink from pointing out the fallacies and the serious misrepresentations that have clustered around the newspaper side of this controversy. As usually conducted, it leads to nothing better than aimless and illogical recrimination, and this, at least, might be avoided if the discussion were raised to the level of something like sane reasoning. As it is, it is worm-eaten through and through with the following

#### Fallacies:—

I. The disputants assume as a general principle that statistics of illegitimate births furnish an accurate criterion of the immorality of a people.

II. They assume that the religion professed by a people is wholly responsible for the rate of its illegitimacy.

III. They assume (a) that the term 'illegitimate birth' means the same thing in every country—in other words, that the returns under this head are collected on the same basis everywhere; and (b) that these re-

turns are correct and complete, both absolutely, and relatively to legitimate births.

There is, in addition, a rank and tangled undergrowth of minor fallacies, errors, misrepresentations, Artful Dodger quotations and comparisons, etc. To some of these reference will be made in due course.

I. Lecky says that there are 'few greater fallacies' than the first of the three summarily referred to above ('European Morals,' 12th ed., vol. 1, p. 144). And (not to load this letter with further references on this sufficiently self-evident point) Dr. Leffingwell, a member of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, says in a noted work of his: 'Of course, we cannot regard illegitimate births as a standard for anything like an absolute measurement of moral delinquency' ('Illegitimacy,' p. 23). To estimate, this, account should be taken of a vast Darkest Africa of incontinence, which the statistician has never yet explored. All this will appear more clearly as I proceed.

II. Dr. Leffingwell ('Illegitimacy,' p. 86) grants that 'the influence of religion is one of the most powerful agencies against unchastity'; that (p. 40) it is 'one of the most potent agencies in checking the passions and proclivities of the human animal'; and (p. 80) that one of the measures to be taken to reduce this crying social evil is 'the strengthening of

#### Religious Influence

and the inculcation of a greater sense of responsibility.' Dr. Leffingwell—himself holding to no creed—thinks that the dogmatic truth of a religion 'apparently' does not affect the rate of illegitimacy. But the nature of the moral teaching of a creed (which we can consider apart from the question of its dogmatic truth) clearly counts for something in this connection. And this is tacitly taken for granted in the remarks already quoted from Dr. Leffingwell as to the influence of religion on unchastity. An average educated Protestant Briton or Catholic French-Canadian, for instance, regards himself as morally a better man than the average Mahomedan Turk; and both would ground their comparison on the superiority of the Christian moral code to that of the Koran. Or take the Doukhobors and the Disciples of Free Love—two nominally Christian sects. Under equal conditions, one could scarcely expect as good moral results from their teachings as from those of any and every form of Christianity that sets its face against unsanctioned, irregular, or semi-promiscuous intercourse, and stands for cleanness and sanctity in all social and domestic relations. These are, of course, extreme cases. But they emphasise my contention all the better, because of their very obviousness. Such gulfs do not, of course, separate the great body of the Christian creeds; but there are differences, nevertheless. They will be found—

(1) In the various degrees of strictness and clearness of their teachings on the subjects of sexual relations.

(2) In their machinery for reaching and affecting with it the daily lives of their people. And

(3) In their zeal or negligence in availing themselves of their opportunities of doing so.

An illustration of the first point mentioned above is furnished by the incomparable strength, clearness, and authoritative tone of the

#### Teaching of the Catholic Church

on the unity, sacramental character, indissolubility, and sacred obligations of the marriage bond, and on the subjects of divorce and the inviolability, in all circumstances, of born and unborn infant life. In these respects she holds a position of singular honor among the creeds that have been made the subject of comparison in your columns. Not less emphatic is her teaching of the duty of the unwedded to preserve even their souls and minds from the tarnishment of so much as the smallest conscious and deliberate evil fancy, and the grave obligation which she imposes of skilled and pious direction of consciences in this as in all other important affairs. Human frailty, the strength of passions, torpor or lack of zeal here and there, and causes wholly or partially beyond her control, have prevented the Catholic Church from exercising the full measure of her beneficent influence. I may—I hope without offence and certainly without offensive intent—here express my strong conviction that the Catholic Church would in this matter score over all others under the conditions of a fair comparison—that is, given equally good human material to work upon, under an exactly similar totality of circumstances. I make this remark in passing, for my present purpose, as already stated, is merely to strip this controversy of the tangled ivy-grub of non-fact and fallacy with which it has been strangled by newspaper disputants, who are more intent on securing the appearance of a sectarian victory than on getting at the facts of the case.

Disputants—at least, Christian disputants—will, I think, agree that (1) religion forms an important check

upon incontinence, and that (2) all creeds have not the same value as restraining agents against this form of human frailty. But it is quite a different thing to assume (as your correspondents did) that specific forms of religious belief should get the whole discredit of such rates of illegitimacy as prevail among their real or nominal or supposititious adherents. At least one of the writers in your columns went so far as to hold the Catholic Church accountable for the moral obliquity of vast numbers of people who never came under her jurisdiction, who reject her faith, and many of whom are among her bitterest opponents and persecutors. Of this, more anon.

'Illegitimacy,' says Leffingwell (p. 85) 'is a phase of social phenomena produced by the constant

#### Action of Several Causes.

Its variance in different localities depends upon the force and number of the factors there present.' The strength or weakness of religious influences is one of these, and a very important one. But there are, as we shall see at the proper time, other and powerful factors also at work. Over some of these the religious denominations have little or no control. The measure of a church's responsibility in this connection is the measure of its deficiencies (if any) in teaching, and of its failure to rise to the level of its duties and its opportunities. In specific cases the blame (if any) must be apportioned, not as writers in your columns have apportioned it, recklessly, but with care and judgment. And this can be done only by those who have 'studied the matter' long and seriously, and who are in possession of full knowledge of the facts. And this full knowledge, as I shall show, is not to be found ready catalogued in statistical publications. Neither is it contained in the sixth volume of 'Chambers's Encyclopedia.'

This letter has already run into too great length. But it is slow and 'dour work' to clear this field of controversy of the weeds and undergrowth that infest it. I request your courteous permission to conclude this subject in another issue.—I am, etc.,

Editor 'N Z. Tablet'

April 2.

#### CAUSES AFFECTING ILLEGITIMACY

The second letter, which runs as follows, appeared in the 'Evening Star' of last Thursday:—

Sir,—In your issue of Monday I dealt with the disputants in your columns who recently took the statistical returns of illegitimate births in various countries as 'tests of Protestantism versus Romanism' to determine which has the purer faith.

I now come to

#### The Causes

that affect the rate of illegitimacy. They are many, they differ in energy, they sometimes neutralise each other, and they vary greatly in different countries and even in different districts of the same country. They may be divided, for the purposes of this discussion, into two classes—(a) Those that tend—in themselves and apart from the action of neutralising agencies—to increase incontinence and the rate of illegitimacy, and (b) those that tend to reduce the rate of illegitimacy without diminishing the total immorality of a country. To the first-named class belong, generally speaking, all causes which tend to directly or indirectly undermine the influence of religion, and all causes which—without necessarily impairing religious faith—increase the temptations to unchastity. Here are the principal—

1. Causes contributed by religious organisations themselves or their clergy, such as loose living, lack of zeal, laxity or indeterminateness of doctrine, etc.

2. The spread of coarse materialism, or infidelity, or of debasing principles of moral conduct, war upon religious faith and practice, such as a long succession of anti-Catholic Governments have been carrying out in France (cf. Lecky, 'Democracy and Liberty,' vol. 1, p. 84).

3. Suggestive, unclean, or demoralising literature, all amusements and occupations that tend to blunt or impair the moral sense (cf. Lecky, 'European Morals,' 12th ed., vol. 1, p. 116).

4. Overcrowding, as in the slums of large cities. (Yet in Catholic Mayo, Ireland, poor one-roomed and two-roomed houses shelter three-fourths of the population of a county that contains the purest peasantry on earth.)

5. The presence of large bodies of military (cf. Lecky, 'European Morals,' 12th ed., vol. 1, p. 116). The wholesale conscription that prevails in the great military nations of Europe is aggravated, in the case of France and Italy, by Freethought Administrations removing the citizen soldiers as much as possible from religious influences (as to France, see Lecky, 'Democracy and Liberty,' vol. 1, p. 86).

6. 'Any restraint on early marriage, whether imposed by law or custom, or arising from severe industrial depression' (Leffingwell, 'Illegitimacy,' p. 86). We shall see that legal restraints exist in Austria, Bavaria, and Italy.

7. Leffingwell (pp. 50-59) and others give a position of some importance to the hypothesis of a special hereditary influence towards lubricity, which they suppose to exist in some races of mankind more than in others. A warm climate (as in Southern Europe), out-of-door life, and the legal right of inquiry into paternity are also alleged as factors that tend to increased rates of illegitimacy (Lecky, 'European Morals,' 12th ed., vol. 1, p. 115; Leffingwell, p. 19).

8. All great national convulsions—such as wars and revolutions—which seriously affect the equilibrium of people's minds, disturb the established social order, or dislocate or impair the machinery of the Church. England, for instance, suffered terribly in its social and domestic morals for over 100 years after its two comparatively little revolutions of the seventeenth century. Italy, Spain, Austria and France have been through the agony of much more serious upheavals at comparatively recent dates. Some of the evil principles of the Great Revolution of 1789-1799 are still at work upon the social and domestic life of considerable parts of France. And the situation is aggravated by the savage campaign which has been carried on for thirty years by a well-organised minority having the reins of power (Lecky, 'Democracy and Liberty,' vol. 1, p. 48) to cripple and enslave the Church and to banish the whole code of Christian morality and the very idea of religion from the hearts of the people.

On the other hand, 'we cannot always,' says Leffingwell (p. 87), 'infer the existence of a higher tone of morals from

#### A Low Rate of Illegitimacy

(1) in countries where ante-natal destruction of life largely prevails, (2) in countries where young women are specially guarded before marriage, yet wherein marital fidelity may be less observed; (3) in countries wherein polyandry is alleged to exist as an acknowledged custom; (4) in great cities, where other vices counteract the tendency to this, and where opportunities for concealment are far greater than in country districts.'

'In Great Britain,' says Mulhall, 'the death-rate of infants is 50 per cent. higher than in Ireland ('Dictionary of Statistics,' ed. 1899, p. 685). This may be in great part accounted for by the fearful prevalence of pre-natal murder and infanticide, for which I refer the reader to Lecky ('European Morals,' 12th ed., vol. 1, p. 285), and (not to mention a score of others) to the heart-breaking books and articles of the Rev. Benjamin Waugh. 'It is possible,' says Leffingwell (p. 69) 'that the great majority of girl-mothers of the middle ranks' in Great Britain completely 'hide their fall.' Elsewhere (p. 4) he says of the statistics of illegitimacy, 'Concealment and infanticide undoubtedly make the record everywhere less frightful than its awful reality.'

To the four factors enumerated above by Leffingwell we should add (5) artificial sterility and (6) the social evil. In France and Italy, and perhaps in other Continental countries as well, this great evil is carefully limited and regulated by the State, and its results in the physical order enormously reduced. In Great Britain no such restraints exist, and the social evil there seems to have touched its greatest extent, and (so far as Europe is concerned) its most revolting depths of degradation. 'In no other European country,' says Lecky, 'is it so hopelessly vicious and so irrevocable' ('European Morals,' 12th ed., vol. 1, p. 86). This may to some extent account for the first part of Leffingwell's statement (p. 86) that in Great Britain illegitimacy 'seems to prevail least among the population of cities and chiefly in rural communities.' The six factors enumerated here are, no doubt, more or less at work in other countries also, and in varying degrees modify the returns of their illegitimate births.

7. Venereal disease is also a factor that

#### Tends to Reduce the Rate

of illegitimacy without in any way diminishing the total of a country's immorality. A correspondent in your columns, speaking in reference to Ireland, 'and more especially Catholic Ireland,' says:—'There are more ways of keeping a country moral than by refraining.' The 'ways' that he instances consist of the spread of venereal disease. And he refers to the 'country' at large. The inference which he leaves the reader to draw is perfectly obvious and unmistakable. As regards Ireland at large, he has not a scrap of evidence to offer. As regards even any part of it, he still has none—nothing but a bald and unsupported assertion that there are (or were) in Ireland only two institutions (known as lock hospitals) for the treatment of those loathsome disorders; that these are in Dublin

and Cork; that each of them averaged almost exactly ten new cases every week for ten years; and that these cases represent a state of immorality that is 'simply appalling.' One cannot, of course, accept as evidence such statements, coming, as they do, from an anonymous writer and utterly devoid of reference or corroboration of any kind. Even if we were to accept the statements of this masked man, we should utterly reject the brutal comprehensiveness of his conclusions. For we cannot lightly set aside the conviction that those punitive maladies are very little known in Ireland outside large cities and seaport and garrison towns. Neither can we ignore the magnificent testimony which Lecky (in two of his works), Froude (in one of his lectures), and a host of other non-Catholic writers have given to the chastity which is the glory of Irish Catholic womanhood, and to the people's 'intense and jealous sensitiveness respecting female virtue.' Viewed in the light of experience in these colonies, it ought not, I think, to be surprising that

Cities like Dublin and Cork

—with their large seaborne population, their bloated garrisons, and their large residuum of poverty—should send ten fresh cases a week to free institutions of the kind referred to. I have before me the 155th annual report of the London Lock Hospital. The report, issued in 1902, covers the year 1901. The hospital is situated in the West End, many miles from the great centre of the vice and crime and misery of the Modern Babylon. A table on page 23 of the report shows that 22,250 persons were treated there in 1901, and that there were in the same year 5,193 new cases, or at the rate of 99.86 per week—that is, 'almost exactly' 100. But these, I understand, represent only a fraction of the cases that are treated in general hospitals and by private practitioners. Now, if 'almost exactly ten new cases every week' represent 'simply appalling' immorality in Dublin and Cork, what will 'almost exactly' "ten times ten" fresh cases represent in one small corner of London? And what shall we say of the cases in the hospitals of Australasia, and among the private practitioners and the 'advertising professionals' and the horde of vociferous harpies, quacks, and so-called 'specialists' that are permitted to use the Press and post office in touting for trade, and wax fat upon the multitudes that consult them? The offices and dens of this motley fraternity are, to all intents and purposes, so many lock hospitals of various degrees of magnitude. It seems to me that, beside all this, Cork's and Dublin's alleged, but unproven, ten fresh cases a week are very mildly 'appalling' indeed. And I am entitled to assume that the remarkable absence of that parasitic tribe from Ireland is due to lack of sufficient opportunities for plying their trade.

I have touched upon eight leading causes that tend to increase the rate of illegitimacy. For only one of them could a church be held directly responsible. There are others, the effects of which she might, by zeal and energy, minimise. The question will naturally arise. To what extent can she do this in a particular country? But this can only be decided by a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the country, and not by a few garbled statistics, whether from 'Chambers's Encyclopedia' or elsewhere.

With a brief further letter on the 'Fallacy of Figures'—my third and final point—I shall drop the subject.—I am, etc.,

Editor 'N Z. Tablet.'

April 5.

THE FALLACY OF FIGURES

The following is the final letter of the series:—

Sir,—A final word on the disputants in your columns who took the statistics of illegitimate births in various countries as 'tests of Protestantism versus Romanism.'

III. In his 'Comparative Moral Statistics' (ed. 1881, p. 144) Morselli long ago pointed out the absurdity of the third principal fallacy into which the over-eager controversialists in your columns fell: namely, assuming that (1) the term 'illegitimate birth' means the same thing in every country—in other words, that the returns under this head are collected on the same basis everywhere; and (2) that they are accurate and complete.

Here are some examples of what Morselli calls 'the different and irregular information' which this class of statistics conveys:—

1. In Italy, and nowhere else, all exposed children are entered as illegitimate. In Great Britain no such statistics are collected.

2. In Great Britain and Ireland all children born out of lawful wedlock are deemed at law illegitimate, and remain so for ever. In Scotland illegitimates are legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The same may, with certain easy formalities, be done in New Zealand. In New York State, all children are

entered as legitimate if their parents—even though they have never gone through a form of marriage—speak of each other as husband and wife.

3. Under certain miscalled 'Catholic' Governments in Europe, vast numbers of children are set down as illegitimate although born in true and holy wedlock. Of this, more anon.

And now for

Some Statistics.

The figures of the illegitimate births given hereunder are (unless where otherwise stated) taken from 'The New Zealand Official Year Book' for 1902, p. 340. The religious statistics are (with the exception of the 'Statesman's' percentage of Protestants in Denmark) copied or compiled from 'Whitaker's Almanac' for 1904—

Austria (23,707,000 Catholics, 1,832,000 non-Catholics), 14.55 per cent. of illegitimate to total births, Bavaria (4,357,138 Catholics, 1,804,134 non-Catholics), 14.00 per cent. illegitimate births. Saxony (population in 1900, 4,199,758, of whom only 140,255 were Catholics), 12.90 per cent. illegitimate births. Sweden (population in 1902, 5,198,752, nearly all of whom are Protestants), 10.80 per cent. Denmark (population in 1901, 2,449,540, of whom 98.5 in every 100 are Protestants), 10 per cent. illegitimate births, according to the 'Statesman's Year-Book' for 1901. The German States (Protestants 62.5 per cent., Catholics 36.1 per cent. of population), 9.21 per cent. illegitimate births. Hungary (11,774,000 Catholics, 7,397,000 non-Catholics), 9.01 per cent. illegitimate births. Belgium, 8.51 per cent. illegitimate births. France, 8.26 per cent. Scotland (1897), 7.0 per cent., varying (for the counties) from 3.5 per cent. in Dumbartonshire to 14.1 in Wigtownshire. Italy, 6.34 per cent. England and Wales (1899), 4 per cent.—minimum (for the counties), 2.8 per cent. in Essex; maximum, 6.6 per cent. in Herefordshire. Ireland (74.21 per cent. Catholics, 25.79 per cent. non-Catholics, in 1901), 2.6 per cent. illegitimate births, 'the rate varying from 0.7 in Connaught to 3.6 in Ulster.' A table published by Leffingwell ('Illegitimacy,' p. 153) shows that in Mayo, the most Catholic county in Ireland, the rate is 0.5 per cent., or only one birth in 200 illegitimate. No religious census is taken in England, Scotland, France, and Italy.

Some writers in your columns have whooped a great deal about the apparently high rate of illegitimacy that prevails in

Austria and Bavaria.

The explanation is very simple. It is contained in an article by a Protestant writer ('A Layman's View on Confession') in the 'Church and the World' (1867). It is summarised as follows by Young in the 1895 edition of his book, p. 508, and he and others whom I have read witness to the existence of the same causes at the present time, though in a somewhat mitigated form in Bavaria: 'Legal marriage is practically forbidden to great numbers in German Austria and Bavaria. No person in Austria can marry if he does not know how to read, write, and cipher. In both Austria and Bavaria a man must show that he possesses a sum of money quite out of the reach of a great many before he can get a license to marry. Of course they marry all the same, secretly, but, as they can show no license, all their children go down on the State records as illegitimate.'

One phase of the war against religion in

France and Italy

is this that the anti-Catholic Governments of those two countries refuse to recognise any marriage unless celebrated before a registrar. In Italy especially fervent Catholics resent this, and know that marriages entered into before their pastors do not require the sanction of any Government for their validity. Statistics published by Minister Tanani in 1879 showed that from 1866 to that date about 400,000 had been celebrated in Italy in the church alone. And in 1892 there were 3818 of these marriages in the district of Bologna alone. All the issue of these true and sacred unions appeared on the records of the country as illegitimate!

I will not waste powder and shot upon the tricky comparisons made in your columns between the best cities and districts in one country and the worst in another. I think that I have sufficiently proved that the statistics of illegitimate births form no adequate criterion of the comparative moral delinquency of peoples living in different countries and under different conditions. The case is different with 'the inhabitants of the same country, living precisely under the same civilising environments' (Leffingwell, 'Illegitimacy,' p. 21, cf. pp. 53, 85). Where pre-natal murder, infanticide, artificial sterility, polyandry, and marital infidelity are notably absent, or comparatively negligible quantities, the rate of illegitimacy may, as Leffingwell opines, fairly express the moral sentiment of a people. In these respects Ireland forms, perhaps, a better ground

for such a comparison than any country in the world. I have never seen any explanation other than that of the influence of religious beliefs which satisfactorily accounts for the enormous difference that exists, province by province and county by county, in respect to illegitimate births, between Catholics and non-Catholics in Ireland.

Accept my grateful thanks for the generous space which you have accorded to me for the discussion of this subject.—Yours, etc.,

Editor 'N.Z. Tablet.'

April 7.

Some further observations on this subject will be found among the 'Current Topics' in this issue.—Ed. ('N.Z.T.')

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

April 9.

The combined picnic of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's choirs was held on Monday last and proved a most enjoyable outing.

Mr. A. H. Casey, a former pupil of St. Patrick's College, commenced practice this week in Wellington as a solicitor. Mr. Casey passed his examinations at a very early age, and is now probably the youngest practising solicitor in Wellington.

At St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, on Easter Monday, Mr. John Joseph Kelly and Miss Ellen Mary Hogan were joined in the bonds of Matrimony by the Rev. Father Moloney. Miss Mary Kelly, sister of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. C. Whelan as best man. The 'Wedding March' was played by Miss Kearsley. After the ceremony a large party sat down to breakfast at Godber's, where Mr. Anderson, in a felicitous speech, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The wedding presents were numerous and costly.

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Tuesday evening and was attended by nearly forty members, among whom were representatives from various parts of the Colony. The Rector of St. Patrick's, Very Rev. Father Keogh, presided. The report presented by the honorary secretary, Mr. M. Crombie, showed that the Society had of late made great progress. The finances were in a satisfactory condition, the balance sheet showing a credit balance of £14. The rev. chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, referred with pleasure to the progress made during the year, and stated that branches would be formed in the various centres. On Wednesday evening a smoke concert was held under the auspices of the association, and a most pleasant time was spent.

The usual ceremonies for Holy Week were held in the various churches and were all largely attended. Very fine sermons were preached at Wellington South by Rev. Father Ainsworth. On Easter Sunday morning almost the whole of the congregation approached Holy Communion. At St. Joseph's the celebrations were carried out with the assistance of a choir which consisted of 15 boy sopranos and 8 boy altos, 5 tenors and 10 basses. The effects produced by the choir in the responses, and more particularly in the 'Jerusalem,' 'Miserere,' and 'Benedictus,' were very fine and were a revelation to the large congregations that attended throughout the services. Great praise is due to the Rev. Father Kimbell, who trained the boys, and also to the conductor, Mr. W. McLaughlin, who spares no effort to attain success. The Rev. Fathers J. Tynons, Graham, and McDonald preached impressive sermons on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings respectively. The services on Good Friday were carried out with the assistance of the combined choir of ladies, gentlemen, and boys, numbering over eighty voices. On Easter Sunday Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's by his Grace the Archbishop, who also preached. The Rev. Fathers Moloney and O'Shea officiated as deacon and subdeacon respectively. The choir gave an excellent rendering of Gounod's 'Cathedral Mass.' Webbe's 'Haec Dies' was given as an offertory. Mr. W. McLaughlin ably conducted and Mr. M. J. Ennis presided at the organ. At St. Mary's, Boulcott street, Mass was celebrated on Easter Sunday by Rev. Father McNamara. The music of the Mass given by the new choir, under the baton of Mr. G. D. Cronin, was Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle' (St. Cecilia), the soloists being Misses Sullivan and Segrief (soprano), Messrs M. C. Rowe (tenor), E. D. Dunne and G. D. Cronin (bass). Miss Kearsley was very successful as organist.

### DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

April 12.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley returned to Christchurch last week and intends visiting the Very Rev. Dean Smyth prior to the latter leaving the Colony on a journey to Europe.

St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, was very tastefully adorned for the Easter festival. Solemn High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Father O'Dwyer, who also preached. Owing to the recently expressed desire of his Holiness the Pope in regard to church music, Dumont's Mass was sung by the choir on the occasion. Mr. W. H. Corrigan conducted and Mr. G. R. Fleming was at the organ. The Rev. Father Marnane preached at Vespers.

His Lordship the Bishop and Rev. Father Price were at Hanmer last week. Whilst there the Bishop intended giving an illustrated lecture on Venice, in aid of the building fund of the local Catholic church. This lecture, into which many beautiful views are introduced, including one of St. Mark's, was given some years ago by the Bishop in this city. Since then, of course, the accession of his present Holiness the Pope, whose patriarchal city was that of the 'Queen of the Adriatic,' adds greatly to the interest of the event.

In apologising for absence from the valedictory banquet to Lord Ranfurly by the citizens last week, his Lordship Bishop Grimes, in a letter to the Mayor, paid the following tribute to the Governor and Lady Ranfurly:—'Dear Sir,—Unavoidable absence from Christchurch this week prevents my presence at the farewell gathering in honor of his Excellency the Governor. I regret this the more that I should have been glad, had the occasion occurred, to express my real sorrow at the approaching departure of one who has proved himself, not alone the most popular, but one of the most painstaking Governors New Zealand has ever had. No representative of our gracious Sovereign has kept more in touch with all classes of the community. Not to mention any other work in which Lord Ranfurly has shown great interest, the noble work of the Veterans' Home will, I am confident, be a standing memorial of his successful efforts on behalf of the needy and most deserving. The deep knowledge acquired by trying journeys in parts of the Colony hitherto considered almost inaccessible cannot but be of invaluable service to New Zealand when his Excellency takes his place in the councils of our beloved King at Home. The departure of Lady Ranfurly has already left a deep void in the hearts of thousands. So great were the charm of her personality and winning ways that she could not but endear herself to all whose privilege it was to come in contact with her. May I ask you to convey to his Excellency my best wishes for a happy and prosperous voyage, with the renewed expression of my regret at being forced to be absent to-morrow? Wishing the gathering every success.'

### Waimate

(From our own correspondent.)

April 11.

At St. Patrick's, Church, Waimate, on Easter Sunday a Missa Cantata was celebrated at eleven o'clock by the Rev. Father O'Connor, who also preached on the Gospel of the Day. The choir, under the baton of Mr. C. J. Goldstone, rendered special music for the occasion. The church was beautifully decorated with wreaths, garlands, foliage, etc., for the occasion, the work being done by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who deserve every praise for the way in which they carried it out. In the evening the Rev. Father Regnault preached on the feast of the day. The church was crowded to the doors on both occasions.

On Thursday the annual outing of the children took place. About 250 children and friends journeyed to Oamaru by the excursion train, and an enjoyable day was spent. The children, who were in charge of the Rev. Fathers Regnault and O'Connor, visited the woollen mills, freezing works, gardens, etc., and all returned home well pleased with their outing.

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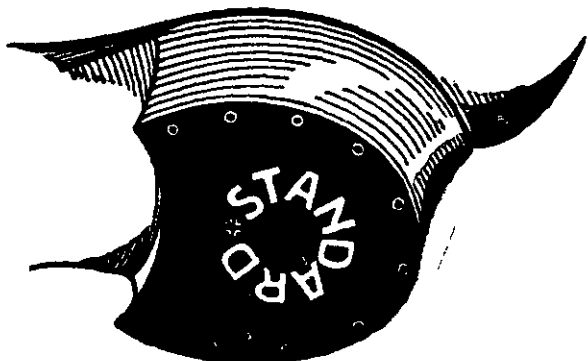
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# Irish News

## ANTRIM.—Sudden Death

Sir James Musgrave, Bart., for many years chairman of the Belfast Harbor Board, died suddenly on Sunday, February 21.

## ARMAGH.—St. Patrick's Cathedral

His Eminence Cardinal Logue has announced that the work of restoring the National Cathedral of St. Patrick is nearly completed. The consecration has been fixed for the 24th of July. The Archbishop of Dublin has promised to sing the Mass of Consecration, and the Archbishop of Tuam has placed at the Cardinal's disposal for the consecration sermon his brilliant gifts of learning and eloquence. The Archbishop of New York, a distinguished son of the archdiocese of Armagh, has promised to be present with other prelates, and possibly even a representative of the Holy See.

## CORK.—The Bandon Estate

The whole of the tenants on the Earl of Bandon's estate in the barony of Courceys have purchased their holdings at 21½ years' purchase, with the remission of a half-year's rent. All were first term judicial tenancies.

## DERRY.—Death of a Well-known Citizen

A very notable personality in the citizen life of Derry has passed away in death in the person of Mr. Henry Perry, who was believed to be the oldest undertaker for funerals in Ireland. For nearly ninety years Mr. Perry had been a conspicuous figure in the city, where he enjoyed the cordial esteem of all classes. He was a most exemplary Catholic, fulfilling all his religious obligations with a fidelity and zeal which gave great edification in the community. In the times of storm and stress of bygone days Mr. Perry played a manly part as a nationalist in Derry, and he could tell many reminiscences of stormy incidents in party struggles then witnessed there at periodic intervals. His great age caused him to be constantly referred to as a topographical authority in the borough for the identification of disputed property sites.

## DUBLIN.—The Late Mr. McCann

It is announced that the late Mr. James McCann's industrial schemes will be carried on by his family.

## Proposed Industrial Exhibition

Lord Iveagh writes that he will guarantee £10,000 towards the International Exhibition provided the balance of £200,000 is guaranteed.

## Sufferers for the Faith

The first sitting of the Diocesan Tribunal in the case of the canonisation of those who suffered death for the faith in Ireland, especially under the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, and in the time of Cromwell, was held recently at Archbishop's House, Dublin.

## Technical Education

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation a scheme for the purpose of purchasing a site costing £6256 in Rutland Square, suitable for the erection of a technical school, was considered and approved of.

## A Royal Visit

The King and the Queen proceed to Ireland on the 26th inst. They visit Lord Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Connaught, also the Marquis of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, and the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore Castle.

## Church Music

The Archbishop of Dublin, in a letter to his clergy, says he has applied to the Holy See for one or two concessions which, if granted, would enable choirs to be formed in some churches in which, under the new legislation, if some such concession cannot be obtained, it may be necessary in future to depend altogether upon congregational singing.

## Intrigues at Dublin Castle

The 'Irish Weekly' states that the rumor is revived that Sir Antony MacDonnell is about to retire from the Under-Secretaryship at Dublin Castle. His position is said to have been rendered almost impossible by the intrigues of the old gang, and it is whispered that he warmly resents the treachery on the University question and that he has put his foot down in the matter of jury-packing. The King and the Lord-Lieutenant are credited with being strong supporters of the Under-Secretary in his policy, but unless the rumor is much astray the Chief-Secretary, with that weakness which has characterised most of his administrative career, would prefer not to be troubled with any inconvenient controversies, and is, therefore, not giving that whole-hearted support which is essential to any policy of re-

form in the Irish Government. He is probably in full sympathy with Sir Antony MacDonnell's views, but being not much firmer than whalebone he is susceptible of pressure and influence from the only Irish circle in which he moves, namely, the ascendancy party.

## KERRY.—Removed from the Bench

The question of signing one's name in Irish came before the House of Commons the other day. It will be remembered that the same question cropped up in the Dublin Revision Court, when the writer of an Irish signature met with an adverse decision. In the present instance, Mr. M'Donagh Mahony, of Cahirciveen, has been removed from the Bench by the Lord Chancellor, because he signs his name in Irish. Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Mr. John Redmond, and others questioned the Attorney-General on the matter, and the reply was given that 'there is a statutory requirement that the language employed should be English.'

## KILDARE.—Not Responsible

Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, in his Lenten Pastoral, says that nothing could be more preposterous than the attempt to hold the bishops responsible for the Catholic Association.

## MAYO.—Antidote to Intemperance

Dealing in his Lenten Pastoral with the drink evil, the Most Rev. Dr. Conmy, Bishop of Killala, says: In the case of grown people we are convinced that a most effective means of checking the spread of intemperance would be faithful membership of the Anti-Treating League of St. Patrick. The League is an association formed for suppressing this prolific source of waste and demoralisation. No great sacrifice is demanded from its members; the sole obligation contracted is neither to take nor to give a treat in a public-house. Splendid results have followed its establishment everywhere.

## WATERFORD.—An Old Bridge

Public attention is again being focussed on the toll bridge of Waterford, especially since the extension of the New Ross line of railway to Waterford. Viceregal Commissions notwithstanding, the old wooden bridge, generally dubbed 'the bundle of sticks,' still remains as a relic of days long gone by—and all travellers from north of Wexford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary must pay for the privilege of crossing this structure. Opened on January 18, 1794, this wooden bridge is now in its 111th year, and it is estimated that the capital of the Bridge Commissioners has been paid by the public twenty times over. Now that the alternative route from Dublin to the South via Enniscorthy and New Ross has been opened up by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, it is surely high time that the wooden bridge, built by Lemuel Cox in 1793 (to cross which toll is extracted), was replaced by a substantial free bridge.

## WICKLOW.—An Objectionable Practice

At the Avoca Petty Sessions, during the hearing of a charge of drunkenness against an army pensioner named Cummins, it transpired that an attempt was being made to send his child, a little boy of eleven, to one of Mrs. Smylie's Protestant Homes in Dublin, although he and his father are Catholics. Mr. Meldon, R.M., who presided on the Bench, having perused some documents connected with the matter handed to him by the prisoner, said on principle it seemed most objectionable that children—destitute children—should be so freely taken into establishments of a different religion to their parents and themselves. His Worship decided to send the child to a workhouse until arrangements could be made to place him in an industrial school where he will be brought up in the Catholic faith.

## GENERAL

### Mr. Blake's Health

Mr. Edward Blake, M.P., is only enjoying indifferent health, and his medical advisers have forbidden him to remain late at night in the House of Commons.

### Envoy to the States

At the request of the chairman of the Irish Party Mr. O'Connor Kelly, M.P., has gone to the United States to carry out some important organising work in view of the National Convention next autumn. Mr. O'Connor Kelly, whose absence will extend over a couple of months, will visit California, some of the Southern States, and Canada.

### Competitive Examinations

At the last half-yearly meeting the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway finally agreed to appoint their clerks by open competitive examination, with the reservation that a proportion, not exceeding one-fourth, are to be the sons or near relatives of deserving officials of the Company, 'providing they are eligible and succeed in passing a suitable qualifying examination.'

**ARCHIBALD MILLER & Co., Grocers, George Street.**

Have you tried our TEA? The "DUBLIN" blend at 1s 6d per lb. is excellent Tea.

### Slow Procedure

Mr. T. W. Russell, in a scathing description of the scandals of the Irish Land Judge's Court, mentioned an instance of an estate in which he had himself some interest, which came into that court some years ago and is still in it. When the estate was brought into the court it was solvent; it had, however, since become hopelessly insolvent. Mr. T. W. Russell's description of the fortunes of this estate in Judge Ross's Court recalls the celebrated remark of Dean Swift in Captain Lemuel Gulliver's introduction to his 'Travels.' 'My father,' he wrote, 'was plaintiff in a Chancery suit, which was decided in his favor with costs. He was, of course, hopelessly ruined.'

### Emigration

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Anti-Emigration Society (writes a Dublin correspondent), a substantial increase took place last year, as compared with the preceding years in the number of people who left the country. At first sight it would seem from this as if the work of the Society had been all in vain. It would be a mistake to come to such a conclusion. The increase would certainly have been greater were it not for the valuable information scattered throughout Ireland by the Society as to the condition of the labor market in America. A more powerful antidote is, however, necessary to cope with an evil of such magnitude. It must be evident to every thinking person that employment for those who need it is the one and only thing that can stop the terrible drain that goes steadily on year after year. Beside this every other remedy proposed fades into insignificance. If those Irishmen who are blessed with wealth and have the good of their country at heart would only follow the excellent example set them by the late Mr. J. McCann, M.P., the land would in a short time be dotted with industries of a remunerative kind and there would be no necessity for the youth of Ireland to seek a livelihood abroad.

### Railway Rates

Mr. J. F. O'Brien called attention recently in the House of Commons to the question of transit and railway rates in Ireland. He complained that there was no harmony in the working of the various railways in Ireland, and suggested that negotiations should be opened to put all the lines of railway under one common Board. The railway system had always been a great hindrance to the trade of the country. Irish railway rates were 22 per cent higher than the English. The remedy clearly was to amalgamate the railways under one common Board. The Board of Trade could easily formulate a scheme that would guarantee the profits to each railway, and work the whole for the general trade and prosperity of the country. Mr. Wyndham, in reply, said that reduction in rates had already been made in many cases. Through the action of the Department for Agriculture in Ireland experiments had been made for nine months to collect agricultural produce on seventeen different routes by means of motors, which was believed by many people to be the best means of solving the problem of gathering agricultural produce, if it was to be put on the railway on anything like reasonable terms. The chief difficulties which had arisen originally had been the speed limit and the state of the Irish roads, but the Government were now prepared to increase the speed limit to ten miles, and the weight of the cars to three tons, with a trailer of a ton and a half. With regard to the roads, they must be certified by the county surveyors as sufficient to take the cars. They must endeavor to make the Irish railways buck up courage, and take their place side by side with private enterprise in developing Irish industries and agriculture.

**MYERS and CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street.** They guarantee the highest class of 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.—\*\*\*

**PHYSICIANS AGREE** that every disease with which suffering humanity is afflicted is certainly due to the neglect of some trivial trouble, which could have been easily cured if a remedy had been applied in time. Most complaints make their early appearance in the shape of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and what is required in the initial stage is a preparation that will arrest the development of serious trouble. **TUSSICURA** has proved its efficacy in this respect in thousands of cases throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and for this reason its reputation is widespread and daily increasing. Price, 2s 6d per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—\*\*\*

## People We Hear About

The following is the record of the Hon. Edward Blake, who told the House of Commons recently that he had a longer experience of the working of subordinate Parliaments than any other member. Mr. Blake entered the Parliament of Ontario and the Dominion Parliament thirty-six years ago. He sat in the two Parliaments simultaneously for five years, and was Prime Minister of Ontario while a member of the Canadian Parliament. He was Minister of Justice for Canada for a period, and left the Dominion Parliament in 1891 to enter the 'Mother of Parliaments.'

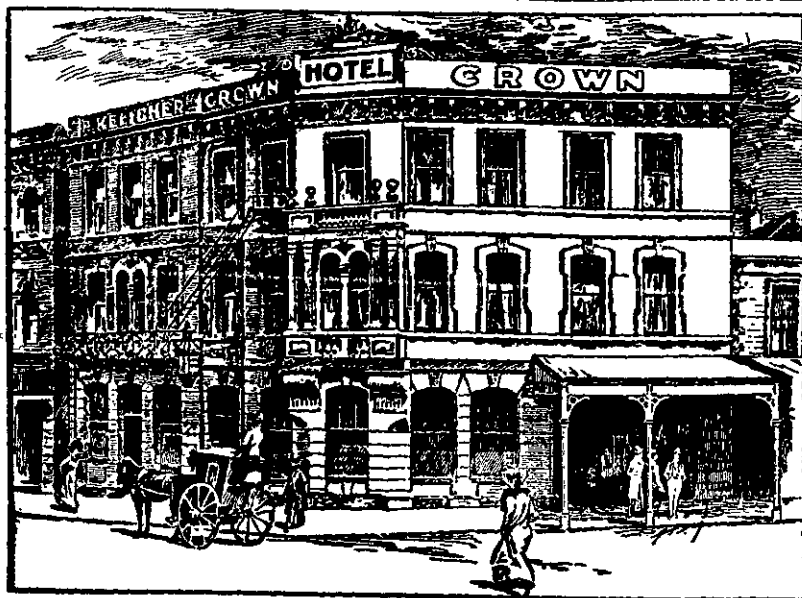
The Rev. Peter Amigo, whom the Congregation of Propaganda has recommended the Pope to appoint Bishop of Southwark, is a native of Gibraltar. Both his parents were naturalised British subjects, and his mother still resides in the fortress. Born in 1864, he went to England in 1878, his intention being to join the English Bar. He became a student of St. Edmund's College, Ware, and there abandoned his ambitions for the Bar on finding that he had a vocation for the priesthood.

South Africa (says the 'Daily News') is well blessed with Irishmen. Mr. W. St. John Carr, the first Mayor of Johannesburg, is an Irishman and a Catholic. The Mayor of Pretoria is Mr. Bourke, whose name betrays his nationality. Mr. O'Reilly, a Limerick man, who was recently on a visit to this country, was Mayor of Capetown a few years ago. Mr. Moses Cornwall, the Mayor of Kimberley before the outbreak of the war, is a Dublin man, and attended the Convention of the Irish Race in his native city a few years ago as a Home Rule delegate from the Diamond Fields.

Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, M.P., who was one of the new members introduced at the opening of Parliament, and who was selected to move the Irish amendment to the Address, has been in Parliament for many years. His return on the present occasion occurs owing to his bankruptcy in connection with certain legal proceedings taken by the Crown Solicitor of Sligo. When the seat was vacated and a new writ issued Mr. M'Hugh and his father were both nominated for the vacancy. The father's nomination took place to avoid any legal disqualification of Mr. M'Hugh himself in case of opposition. When at the last moment no sign of any opponent was observed the father withdrew, and the son was declared re-elected for South Leitrim. Mr. M'Hugh was three times Mayor of Sligo, and just the same number of times in prison under different Coercion Acts.

Colonel Saunderson's grandfather, to whose staunch anti-Union principles in the Irish House of Commons Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., referred on the night of the Irish debate, is included in Sir Jonah Barrington's famous 'Red List' of members who could not be corrupted by Lord Castlereagh's offers of pay, places, and peerages. It is one of the ironies of Irish history that the ancestors of some of the most extreme Unionists of Ulster to-day were the strongest opponents of the Act of Union, which was favored by many Catholic dignitaries. There are notable names in the Irish Peerage to-day representing ancestors or relatives who fought against the Union in the Irish House of Commons. Members of the Irish Commons in the fateful 1800 who voted against the Union subsequently became Marquis of Omond, Lord Farnham, Lord Belmore, Lord Leitrim, Lord Enniskillen, Lord Carbery, Lord Kingston, and Lord Plunket, who, by the way, has two descendants in the Peerage to-day—Lord Plunket and Lord Rathmore.

The new Duchess of Norfolk is descended from that Maxwell who made one of the most exciting escapes from the Tower of London ever recorded. He was Earl of Nithsdale, and, foolishly taking the part of the Pretender against George I, he was captured at the Battle of Preston, and was committed to the Tower. His wife, a daughter of the Marquis of Powis of the time, rode through the snow from the North of England to London, although she was a poor horsewoman, to entreat George I. for her husband's life. All to no avail, although it is recorded that one day she hung on to the King's coat-tails and was dragged on her knees the whole length of a room while the King tried to escape from her. The refusal of the King gave the family of Maxwell a story of ingenuity and breathless daring which they would no doubt be sorry to be without. Lord Nithsdale was smuggled out of the Tower in the clothes of his wife's maid the night before the day appointed for his execution, and Lord Derwentwater and all the other prisoners who had not the advantage of being served by devoted wives were duly executed.



# CROWN HOTEL

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

## P. KELIGHER,

Having considerably enlarged and thoroughly renovated this Old-established and Well-known Hotel, offers to the Travelling Public really

### FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED, being only a few minutes' walk from Railway Station and Wharves.

COMMERCIAL ROOM,  
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### FOR OUR LADY FRIENDS

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- CRUSH COSTUMES—from 21s to 29s 6d
- BLACK RUSSIAN COATS—in Canvas Cloth, 27s 6d to 49s 6d.
- WHITE UNDERSKIRTS—from 3s 11d to 27s 6d.
- LATEST MILLINERY MODELS—in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats from 5s 6d to 42s.

**KILROY & SUTHERLAND**  
176 and 178 PRINCES STREET

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(Late R. J. B. Yule),

SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the goodwill of Mr Yule's practice, would like patients to understand that any contracts entered into by Mr. Yule for Mechanical work or otherwise, will be carried out by him without any difference in fee. Any alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

## IN MEMORIAM.



**THOMSON & CO.**  
Monumental Masons,  
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.  
(OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH)

## Branson's Hotel,

Corner of KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

**MR CHARLES BRANSON,** who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire.

Tariff—5/- per day, 25/- per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement

## RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

**JAMES DEALY** - Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

## TERMINUS HOTEL,

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

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## C. W. WARD,

223 CASHEL ST. W, CHRISTCHURCH

(Late of A. J. White's and J. Ballantyne and Co.)

### Up-to-date Furniture

At Lowest Current Prices,  
Call and Inspect the Stock.

- Duchesse Chests... .. 45s 0d
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WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

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STAPLES BEST

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts  
And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

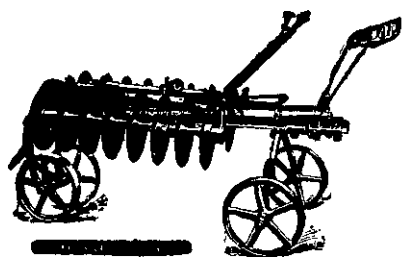
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SALES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE INCREASING EVERY MONTH

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**Past Works.**—Such as Dunedin Convent Oamaru Convent, Clyde Church, Holy Trinity Church Port Chalmers, Dunedin Car House, Gore Post Office, Creosote Works, Invercargill, numerous Private Residences, particularly in High Street, Dunedin, and in Roslyn, SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

**Future Works.**—Such as Christchurch Cathedral, Dunedin, Bluff and Rangiora Railway Stations, Railway Library, Invercargill, and TEN (10) Private Houses in Dunedin, Oamaru and Invercargill show the increasing popularity of the line.

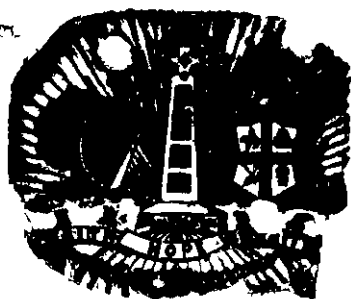
**Estimates** Given of any work. These are carried out by our RESIDENT EXPERTS, and WHICH WE GUARANTEE.

The most PICTURESQUE ROOF for either Private or Public Buildings.

WUNDERLICH'S PATENT ZINC CEILINGS, Cheapest, Safest, and most Artistic.

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## HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

The Entrance Fees are from 2s 6d to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' Standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 5s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the admission of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct from the District Secretary.

The District Officers are anxious to open New Branches, and will give all possible assistance and information to applicants Branches being established in the various centres throughout the Colonies an invaluable measure of reciprocity obtains.

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds, Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—\*\*\*

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GOLD MEDAL AERATED WATERS AUCKLAND  
EXHIBITION,

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, COMMISSION  
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Quotations and Orders Cabled for Free of Cost  
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

PORTRAITS ON CARDS, SUITABLE FOR FRAMING, OF PIUS X. AND LEO XIII., 7d EACH, POST FREE. SEND STAMPS.

# Commercial

(For week ending April 13.)

## PRODUCE.

London, April 8.—Wheat: Buyers are holding off Australian cargoes; 30s 3d is asked for on passage, and 30s 9d for April and May shipments.

Butter is dull and weak. Danish, 100s; New Zealand, 90s; Victorian, 88s to 90s; New South Wales and Queensland, 84s to 88s.

Cheese is unchanged.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter farm, 6d; separator, 8d; butter, factory, pats, 10½d. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese, (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £2 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £2 per ton. Flour, £10 to £11. Oatmeal, £9 to £9 10s. Bran, £3. Pollard, £5. Retail.—Farm butter, 8d; separator, 10d; butter (factory), pats, 1s. Eggs, 1s 6d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt. Flour, 200lb, 22s; 50lb, 6s 6d. Oatmeal, 50lb, 5s 6d; 25lb, 3s. Pollard, 8s 6d per bag. Bran, 4s. Chaff, 1s 6d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale, prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; feed, 11d to 1s 5d. Wheat: Milling, 3s to 3s 3d; fowls', 2s 4d to 2s 8d. Potatoes: Kidneys, £2; Derwents, £2 10s per ton. Chaff, £2 5s to £3. Straw: Pressed wheat, 32s 6d; oats, 35s; loose, 35s. Flour: Sacks, £9 13s; 100lb, £10; 50lb, £10 5s; 25lb, £10 10s. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Bran, £2 10s. Butter: dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: factory, 5½d; dairy, 5d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Onions: Melbourne, £5.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue was a fully representative one, but in all classes of produce medium quality bulked largely. In nearly all lines there was fair competition for good to prime quality, but lower grades had not the same attention. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—During the past week the tendency in all classes of oats has been towards lower values, and with considerable quantities coming forward there has been some accumulation of stock in store. Buyers of prime milling lines have been far from keen, and, with a limited outlet for export of feed oats, there has been nothing like steady demand. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; inferior, 10d to 1s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Millers' requirements of prime milling wheat are being supplied almost entirely from the north, most of the southern wheat being more or less damaged. Medium quality is almost neglected. Fowl wheat is offering plentifully, but continues to move off steadily at quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 3s to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 6d to 2s 11d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; broken and damaged, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is fairly well supplied with prime Derwents, and rather over-supplied with kidneys and other white sorts. Derwents met a fair market at £2 to £2 7s 6d; choice, to £2 10s. White potatoes are more difficult to quit at 30s to 40s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf is readily quitted on arrival, but medium and inferior qualities have no inquiry, and are extremely difficult to deal with. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £2 15s to £3; medium to good, £2 to £2 10s; inferior and light, £1 10s to £1 17s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report as follows:—

Wheat.—Millers are still going slow, and as most of the southern wheat is damaged they have to buy mostly from the north. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 11d; best whole fowl wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; damaged and inferior, 1s 10d to 2s 2d.

Oats.—Buyers are not prepared to do business at late rates, and in consequence prices are easier. A considerable number of owners, however, decline to accept these reduced figures and are putting their oats in store. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; damaged and inferior, 10d to 1s 2d.

Chaff.—The market is glutted with second-rate chaff, which is almost impossible to sell. Prime samples, al-

though not so plentiful as second-rate, are also easier. Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £2 12s 6d to £2 17s 6d medium to good, £2 to £2 10s; inferior, £1 10s to £1 17s 6d.

Potatoes.—Best Derwents, £2 to £2 10s; others, £1 10s to £2.

## WOOL.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report as follows:—

Rabbitskins.—Sales were held last Monday and there was an average attendance of buyers present. Prices were on the whole a shade easier, but nevertheless quite equal to London equivalent.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Tuesday to a representative number of shippers and fell-mongers. Bidding was keen and we had a very good sale.

Hides.—Our fortnightly sale was held last Thursday, when buyers were in good form and kept prices quite up to last sale. We sold ox to 6½d and cows to 5d per lb.

Tallow and Fat.—There is no change to report, prices if anything being in favor of buyers.

## LIVE STOCK

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a large number of horses forward for this week's sale. The entries included a shipment of 20 Victorian horses, most of them useful young farm horses. Besides the Melbourne consignment, we offered a considerable number of both draught and harness horses. The majority of them, however, were aged, and it was somewhat stiff work effecting sales. Inquiries for horses at the present time are almost entirely confined to a younger class of horses, both in the draught and light sections, than were on offer to-day. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £58; extra good, prize horses, £60 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £35 to £48; aged do, £22 to £33; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £100; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £40; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £30; tram horses, £14 to £25; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

### ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—The entry consisted of 167 head of ordinary quality. The sale opened slowly, and previous week's values were obtained after the first few lots. Seven bullocks from the Chatham islands fetched £7 to £10. The remainder were small lines, which sold at—for steers, £6 10s to £10 7s 6d; heifers, £5 10s to £8 2s 6d; cows, £5 to £6—equal to 20s to 24s 6d per 100lb for prime beef. Dairy cows brought £7 to £10 10s for good milkers and springers, whilst worn-out and old sorts brought from £2 to £5.

Fat Sheep were in small supply, and consisted mainly of ewes. The few lines of good wethers were keenly competed for both by butchers and exporters. Ewes were dull of sale, and for aged descriptions last week's lowest values were barely maintained. The best line of sheep seen in the yards for a long time was 240 wethers from Darfield, which brought 20s 6d to 21s 9d for lines of wethers brought from 18s to 22s 3d; best ewes, 16s 6d to 18s 6d; medium, 14s 6d to 16s; aged, 12s to 14s.

Fat Lambs.—The entry was little more than sufficient for butchers' requirements, and full rates were realised. Tegs brought from 15s to 16s 8d; prime lambs, 13s 9d to 15s; lighter, from 12s.

Store Sheep and Lambs.—There was an entry of about 10,000, mostly middling to inferior quality and long travelled. There was a good demand for all sorts at an advance on last week's prices. Forward wethers brought from 15s to 16s 8d, fair-conditioned, 12s to 14s 6d; ewes (young), 15s 9d to 18s 1d; full-mouth, 13s to 15s 6d; aged, 12s to 13s; broken-mouthed, 6s 1d; lamb, 10s 10d to 12s 3d.

A list of the winning numbers in the art union in aid of the Pukekohe Convent appears in this issue...

For many years 'K' Tomato Sauce and 'K' Marmalade have been reputed for their purity, and it is pleasing to know that these colonial manufactures still maintain and even excel the high standard of former years.

Messrs. G. and T. Young, Princes street, Dunedin, also at Wellington, Timaru, and Oamaru, call attention to their watches at moderate prices, which will give every satisfaction as regards accuracy and durability. It is preferable to buy one of these watches than to spend money on repairing old and unreliable ones...

## MASONIC HOTEL

CHRISTCHURCH

Visitors to the above Hotel will receive a  
Cead Mile Failte from the Proprietor,

### E. POWER

Late of Dunedin.

### S. McBRIDE,

TIMARU.

Direct Importer of MARBLE AND GRANITE  
MONUMENTS from the best Italian  
and Scotch Quarries.

A large stock of the Latest Designs to select  
from at lowest prices.

—CENTRAL—

## Temperance Hotel

BRIDGE STREET, NELSON.

(Opposite Oakley's Music Warehouse)  
Late Larkins.

### Mrs. Ben. Crisp,

PROPRIETRESS.

Country Visitors and the Travelling Public  
will find all the comforts of a home.

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders.

Dinner from 12 till 1.30 p.m. Daily.

Letters and Telegrams promptly attended to

### BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

## PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

### MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST

HOPE STREET,

DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Country Orders Punctually attended to.

Order through Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay  
'Lequer' Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sypons, and all Bottlers  
Requisites in Stock.

## Buchu Kidney Cure.

For Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder,  
Phosphatic and other deposits, Pains in the  
lower part of the Back, and all Kidney and  
Bladder Complaints. This preparation is  
warranted free from any injurious or nox-  
ious ingredient, and is composed of specially  
selected drugs which are of tried efficacy.  
Men who have been accustomed to working  
in water or in a damp place will appreciate  
the benefits of this remedy

2s and 3s 6d Bottles.

Sent, post free, to any part of New Zealand  
when order is accompanied by remittance.

### JOHNSTONE & HASLETT

CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,  
Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society  
of Ireland)

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.



Stop that  
Cough!  
take

## BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS

The Great Remedy for  
**WINTER COUGHS, BRONCHIA, INFLUENZA.**  
Ask for Bonnington's

THE "TROCADERO" SUPPER AND  
DINING ROOMS

NOW OPEN. NOW OPEN.

Grills at all Hours. Fish Suppers a  
Specialty.

THE TROCADERO, RATTRAY STREET,  
Dunedin

Proprietor: LARRY CLANCY  
(Late Gridiron Hotel.)

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL  
WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION  
ETC.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels.  
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s  
Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

## NATIONAL HOTEL,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

MRS. BUTLER

(formerly of Greymouth, and recently  
licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel,  
Wellington)

Notifies her friends and the public that she  
has taken over the above-named Hotel.

Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.  
Telephone No. 1212.

## THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO

LIMITED.

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL GORE  
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,  
OAMARU, AUCKLAND, & HAWERA.

GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,  
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING  
AGENTS.

PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of  
the World.

FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our  
own men throughout New Zealand.

ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET,  
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.)

## THE MILBURN LIME & CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT—Highest Grade.

Guaranteed equal to the best Imported  
Bastard.

MILBURN PHOSPHATE—Guaranteed  
Analysis.

MILBURN LIME—'The Farmers' Friend,'  
BUILDERS' LIME—'MILBURN,'

AUCKLAND HYDRAULIC LIME—Crown  
Brand.

HAVOC—The Canadian and Noxious  
Weed Destroyer.

Special Pamphlets on any of the above  
may be had on application at the Company's  
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## THOS. G. PATRICK

FAMILY BUTCHER,

MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J.

M'Farlane's)

## SANITARY PIPE AND STONWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT,

(NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.)

## UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—  
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—  
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—  
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY via WELLINGTON and COOK  
STRAIT—  
Every Thursday.

SYDNEY via EAST COAST PORTS and  
AUCKLAND—  
Every Tuesday

MELBOURNE via BLUFF & HOBART—  
Every Sunday.

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via  
Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, & Wellington—  
Corinna fortnightly, calling at Akaroa  
Monthly.

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-  
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington  
(cargo only)—  
Every Thursday.

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Regular monthly trips from Auckland

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—  
Every Four Weeks.

RAROTONGA and TAHITI—  
Regular Trips

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE

(Under the British Flag)

via Pacific Islands and Vancouver. Cheap,  
fast Quick Route to Canada, United States  
and Europe.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Passengers Booked Through at Reduced  
Rates.

# Winter Blankets

OUR COLONIAL BLANKETS are now well known, and we only need to remind our Friends of the Sizes and Prices, which are as follow:—

### Splendid COLONIAL BLANKETS

2½ x 1¾ yds.	...	15/6 pair
2½ x 2 "	...	19/6 "
2¾ x 2¼ "	...	25/6 "

### SPECIAL MOSGIEL BLANKETS.

2½ x 1¾ yds.	...	18/6 pair
2½ x 2 "	...	25/6 "
2¾ x 2¼ "	...	32/6 "

You do best for yourself by buying from the Old-established and Reliable House,

**Brown, Ewing & Co., Ltd, Dunedin**



## OBITUARY

### MRS. LEONARD, RAKAHOUKA.

It is my sad duty (writes an occasional correspondent) to chronicle the death of Mrs. R. Leonard, of Rakahouka, who passed away on Good Friday. Deceased was of a cheerful and amiable disposition and highly esteemed for her many good qualities. The bereaved husband and family have the sincere sympathy of a very large circle of friends in their loss. A very representative concourse of mourners followed the remains to the Eastern Cemetery on Easter Sunday. The Rev. Father Lynch read the burial service at the graveside. Deceased was a fervent Catholic and had during her trying illness received all the graces and consolations that Holy Church affords—R.I.P.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure,  
for Coughs and Colds never fails 1s 6d.

The attention of our readers in search of farms is directed to the Government notice regarding the Edendale estate, which appears in this issue.

For Children's Hacking Cough at Night,  
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure! 1s 6d.

## THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

Opposite NEW CATHEDRAL, CHRISTCHURCH.

ESTABLISHED 1880

The following Works can be procured at the above establishment:—Biblia Sacra, Holy Bible (Douai version), The New Testament, The Faith of Our Fathers, Catholic Belief, Is one Religion as Good as Another, The Threshold of the Catholic Church, The Credentials of the Catholic Church, The Grounds of Faith, The Catechism Simply Explained (Caffarata), Answers to Atheists, The Church of the Fathers, Challoner's Meditations for Every Day in the Year, First Communion, The Child of God, or What Comes of Our Baptism, The Beauty of Christian Dogma, Fobiola, Fobiola's Sisters, The Dolorus Passion by Sister Emmerich, Afternoon with the Saints, Butler's Lives of the Saints (12 vols. half calf), other Lives of Saints in separate volumes, The Works of Faber, Newman, Manning, Wiseman, Lady Fullerton, Francis Noble, Rose Muholland, &c., &c., The Imitation of Christ in various sizes and bindings, Prayers of St. Gertrude, Manuals of the Children of Mary, St. Anthony, and Sacred Heart, &c.

Prayer Books of every kind, Pictures (religious and patriotic), Hymn Books, Altar Charts, Wax Candles, Incense, Tapers, &c.

N.B.—The Little Treasury of Leaflets now procurable.

Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

### WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW

IS THAT

## R WAGHORN,

DIRECT IMPORTER

LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN

## A1 HOTEL, HOKITIKA.

MRS ELLEN KIDD ... Proprietress.

This Hotel has just been Renovated and Refurnished throughout. It is commodious and up-to-date, and offers every inducement to tourists and the general travelling public.

Visitors can rely on obtaining the very best accommodation. Only the best brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers stocked.

## MAKING

## NEW

## FRIENDS

OUR Business depends on the fullest return of your confidence and on giving overvalue rather than undervalue for money spent with us. If our Emporium were no better than the average, we wouldn't say a word about it,

but would have to take the chances with the rest. But we know it is better because you say so, and because you keep on saying so. Our trade in

## BOOTS AND SHOES

is growing all the time. Goods well bought are half sold. We buy in large quantities and get every discount going. That is why our prices are the lowest in the trade. Our retail prices are the same as the average dealer pays, and the public get Footwear of excellence for a small outlay.

**LOFT & CO. ROYAL ARCADE**

## A. J. WHITE'S FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH.

COTTAGES FURNISHED WITH FURNITURE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, DRAPERY, Etc., Etc.

Two Rooms	...	...	£10 0 0
Three Rooms	...	...	17 10 0
Four Rooms	...	...	27 10 0
	Etc.,	Etc.,	Etc.

The Stock is so comprehensive that you can immediately select any article you can possibly require suitable for Cottage or Mansion.

OPEN ALL DAY THURSDAYS.

CLOSE AT 1 P.M. SATURDAYS.

DON'T FORGET UR NEW PREMISES

## ANGLO CYCLE CO

JAMIESON'S BUILDINGS, 126a MORAY PLACE, Opposite Coffee Palace

## S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS  
Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Arch-  
bishop of Wellington.

The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves. Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

Students not preparing for the learned Professions have the advantage of a Special Commercial Course, under efficient management, where they are taught all that will be of use in mercantile pursuits.

Special attention is also paid to the teaching of Physical Science, for which purpose the College possesses a large Laboratory and Demonstration Hall. Vocall Music, Elocution, Drawing, and all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

Physical culture is attended to by a competent Drill Instructor who trains the students three times a week in Drill, Rifle Practice, and Gymnastics. A large and well-equipped Gymnasium is attached to the College.

The religious and moral training of the pupils is an object of special care, and particular attention is bestowed on the teaching of Christian Doctrine.

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

For TERMS, etc., apply to **THE RECTOR**

J. M. J.

## S. T. BENEDECT'S SCHOOL GLADSTONE STREET, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the  
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Pupils Prepared for  
CIVIL SERVICE and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS,  
Also  
For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS  
(Practical and Theoretical).

Boarders received at St. Joseph's Convent, Surry Hills.  
Terms on application to the Superior at St.  
Benedict's or Surry Hills.

## SACRED HEART COLLEGE AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the Marist Brothers, under the Special Patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland.

The Site of the College is charmingly situated. It is within easy reach of Queen street, overlooks the Waitemata Harbor, and commands a magnificent view of the Waitakerei Ranges. Abutting the Richmond Road, the College lifts its stately form on a section of land 14 acres in extent. This will afford the students convenient grounds for games and recreations, and so contribute materially to their development, mental, moral, and physical. A plot of five acres is now in course of preparation for a football and cricket ground.

The College is large and commodious. It is built in brick, on concrete foundations. To secure dryness, all its outer walls are cemented; and to guard against fire, the inner walls are plastered and the ceilings built in steel. The dormitories are large and lofty, the class rooms well lighted and ventilated, and the baths supplied with water hot and cold.

For a Boarding School, Auckland possesses unique advantages. It enjoys an immunity from extremes of heat and cold, possesses a mild and salubrious climate, and has scenic surroundings that have made it the favorite city of New Zealand to reside in.

The great object of the Brothers is to give their pupils a Sound Religious Training, to teach them to be virtuous, and to accustom them to the regular practice of their religious duties, and at the same time to impart to them a knowledge of such subjects as will qualify them for Public Examinations, fit them for commercial and professional pursuits, and enable them to discharge the duties of their after-life with honor to religion, benefit to the State, and credit to themselves.

Students are prepared for MATRICULATION, CIVIL SERVICE, MEDICAL ENTRANCE, and SOLICITORS' GENERAL KNOWLEDGE Examinations. The Pension is 35 Guineas per annum. A reduction of three guineas is made in favor of Brothers. Prospectuses on application to the Director,

The College RE-OPENED on FEBRUARY 8th, 1904

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

## LIST of WINNING NUMBERS of the ART UNION in aid of the Pukekohe Convent Fund :-

9563	904	7062	1543	8275	6558
484	7245	5520	2073	6683	8126
1654	5604	4765	5561	12181	6013
4758	1255	4763	8922	4263	5597
4967	4246	1620	9738	10446	8298
10350	9841	4285	1647	118	9957
9314	10145	5527	4658	3951	767
4754	11254	9789	9983	11683	6017
4949	9606	10587	1237	3957	6214
11876	9898	12467	11270	7330	9557
9573	2671	9617	3957	3963	5705
7070	4957	184	8468	1639	6516
9460	4446	8589	3321	15	1483
8750	10368				

The Sisters return their most sincere thanks to all those who kindly aided to make the Art Union a success.

Persons having winning numbers are requested to send their tickets to the Convent as soon as possible.

E.



R.

District Lands and Survey Office,  
Invercargill, 25th March, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned LANDS will be OPEN FOR SELECTION at this Office, FRIDAY, the 15th day April, 1904, under the provisions of "The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900," and Amendments.

### EDENDALE SETTLEMENT.

19,495 acres open for Selection on Lease in Perpetuity, Classified and Grouped as Ordinary Farms.

Lease in Perpetuity :  
Rent 5 per cent.

Sec.	Block.	Area.	Rent per Acre per Annum.	Half-yearly Rent.
LINDHURST HUNDRED.				
Subdivision I.				
1E	IX	384 0 0	£ s. d. 0 1 6	£ s. d. 14 8 0
Subdivision II.				
2E	IX	259 0 0	0 2 0	12 19 0
3E	IX	351 0 0	0 2 9	24 2 8
11E	IX	429 0 0	0 2 9	29 9 11
16E	X	383 0 0	0 2 3	21 10 11
Subdivision III.				
4E	IX	150 0 0	0 4 3	15 18 9
5E	IX	150 0 0	0 4 3	15 18 9
Subdivision IV.				
6E	IX	218 0 0	0 4 3	23 3 3
12E	IX	258 0 0	0 4 3	27 8 3
13E	IX	258 0 0	0 8 0	51 12 0
17E	X	250 0 0	0 4 0	25 0 0
18E	X	219 0 0	0 5 6	30 2 3
Subdivision V.				
7E	IX	256 0 0	0 2 7-5	16 16 0
3E	IX	232 2 35	0 2 3	13 1 10
9E	IX	241 0 0	0 2 6	15 1 3
Subdivision VI.				
14E	IX	168 0 0	0 5 6	{ 23 2 0 2 6 2*
19E	X	125 0 0	0 8 0	25 0 0
20E	IX	100 0 0	0 11 6	23 15 0
21E	X	100 0 0	0 13 0	32 10 0
22E	X	100 0 0	0 13 6	33 15 0
* Interest and sinking fund on building valued at £20, repayable in five years by half-yearly instalments of £2 6s 2d. Total half-yearly, £25 8s 2d.				
Subdivision VII.				
10E	IX	298 0 0	0 3 0	22 7 0
15E	IX	350 0 0	0 2 6	21 17 6
23E	X	350 0 0	0 5 0	43 15 0
24E	X	287 5 6	0 5 6	39 9 3
Subdivision VIII.				
25E	X	339 3 0	0 4 0	33 19 6
26E	X	233 2 20	0 5 6	32 2 6
27E	X	266 0 0	0 4 6	29 18 6
28E	X	258 1 0	0 10 6	67 15 10
35E	X	256 1 33	0 8 0	51 6 0
Subdivision IX.				
34E	X	158 1 8	0 4 9	18 16 0
36E	X	152 2 0	0 10 0	{ 38 2 6 6 18 7*
* Interest and sinking fund on buildings valued at £60, repayable in five years by half-yearly instalments of £6 18s 7d. Total half-yearly, £45 1s 1d.				
Subdivision X.				
37E	X	231 2 32	0 14 0	{ 81 1 11 9 15 0*

## KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEN STREET, INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions new cut. Telephone



\* Interest and sinking fund on buildings valued at £250, repayable in 21 years by half-yearly instalments of £9 15s. Total half-yearly, £90 16s 11d.

MATAURA HUNDRED.

87E	I	205	1	0	0	14	0	{	71	16	9
								}	15	12	0*

\* Interest and sinking fund on buildings valued at £400, repayable in 21 years by half-yearly instalments of £15 12s. Total half-yearly, £87 8s 9d.

90E	I	200	0	0	0	13	0	{	65	0	0
								}	9	15	0*

\* Interest and sinking fund on buildings valued at £250, repayable in 21 years by half-yearly instalments of £9 15s. Total half-yearly, £74 15s.

LINDHURST HUNDRED.

Subdivision XI.

29E	X	115	1	8	0	10	6	30	5	4
30E	X	60	0	0	0	14	0	21	0	0
31E	X	125	1	0	0	12	6	39	2	10
32E	X	110	1	0	0	13	0	35	16	8
33E	X	100	0	0	0	13	0	32	10	0

Subdivision XII.

38E	X	100	0	0	0	13	0	32	10	0
39E	X	118	2	0	0	13	0	38	10	3
40E	X	100	0	0	0	13	0	32	10	0
41E	X	100	0	0	0	13	0	32	10	0
42E	X	116	1	0	0	11	6	33	8	6

Subdivision XIII.

43E	X	300	0	0	0	5		{	37	10	0
								}	5	15	6*
44E	X	400	0	0	0	3	9	37	10	0	
45E	X	328	1	32	0	3	9	30	15	10	

\* Interest and sinking fund on buildings valued at £50, repayable in five years by half-yearly instalments of £5 15s 6d. Total half-yearly, £43 5s 6d.

MATAURA HUNDRED.

Subdivision XIV.

46E	III	90	0	0	0	15	0	33	15	0
47E	III	90	0	0	0	15	0	33	15	0
48E	III	90	0	0	0	14	6	32	12	6
49E	III	94	2	10	0	13	0	30	14	8

Subdivision XV.

50E	III	149	3	33	0	4	0	14	19	11
51E	III	217	0	12	0	3	6	18	19	11
52E	III	113	0	10	0	3	6	9	17	11
53E	III	122	1	37	0	4	0	12	5	0

Subdivision XVI.

61E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
62E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
63E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
64E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
65E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
66E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
67E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
68E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
69E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
70E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
71E	III	6	2	18	1	0	0	3	6	2

Subdivision XVII.

72E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
73E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
74E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
75E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
76E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
77E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
78E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
79E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
80E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
81E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
82E	III	10	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0

LOTHIAN HUNDRED.

Subdivision XVIII.

54E	III	223	1	30	0	3	6	19	11	0
55E	III	259	2	30	0	3	3	21	2	0
56E	III	234	0	29	0	3	3	19	0	7
57E	III	219	2	10	0	3	3	17	16	9
58E	III	233	1	20	0	3	9	21	17	7
59E	III	255	2	30	0	3	9	23	19	5

Subdivision XIX.

60E	V	298	1	0	0	4	0	31	13	10
83E	V	317	2	0	0	3	9	29	15	4
84E	V	317	2	0	0	3	6	27	15	8

MATAURA HUNDRED.

Subdivision XX.

85E	I	161	2	20	0	10	6	42	8	6
86E	I	161	2	20	0	10	6	42	8	6
89E	I	200	0	0	0	12	6	62	10	0

Subdivision XXI.

88E	I	222	0	0	0	5	0	27	15	0
91E	I	236	0	0	0	7	6	44	5	0
94E	I	146	0	0	0	11	0	40	3	0

Subdivision XXII.

92E	I	100	0	0	0	12	0	30	0	0
93E	I	100	0	0	0	11	6	28	15	0

Fec.	Block.	A.	B.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
95E	I	100	0	0	0	12	6	31	5	0
96E	I	100	0	0	0	12	6	31	5	0
97E	I	119	0	13	0	12	6	37	4	3
98E	I	114	0	18	0	12	0	31	4	10

Subdivision XXIII.

99E	I	82	1	15	0	14	0	21	16	5
100E	I	82	3	20	0	12	6	25	18	0
101E	I	83	1	10	0	12	6	26	0	9
102E	I	117	0	5	0	12	0	35	2	4
103E	I	90	1	23	0	11	6	26	0	0
104E	I	90	3	13	0	11	0	24	19	8
105E	I	93	3	21	0	11	0	25	16	4
106E	I	93	1	37	0	11	0	25	14	2
107E	I	100	1	3	0	11	0	27	11	6
108E	I	98	2	4	0	11	0	27	1	11

Subdivision XXIV.

LOTHIAN HUNDRED.

109E	V	201	0	0	0	4	0	{	20	2	0
								}	3	17	8*
110E	V	201	0	0	0	4	0	20	2	0	

\* Interest and sinking fund on buildings valued at £60, repayable in 10 years by half-yearly instalments of £3 17s 8d. Total half-yearly £23 19s 8d.

OTERAMIKA HUNDRED.

117E	XI	168	1	29	0	5	0	21	1	1
118E	XI	259	1	0	0	4	3	27	10	11
122E	XI	304	3	0	0	4	0	30	9	6

Subdivision XXV.

111E	XI	364	1	0	0	3	6	31	17	5
116E	XI	303	0	0	0	2	3	17	0	11

Subdivision XXVI.

112E	XI	184	0	10	0	7	0	32	4	3
113E	XI	173	3	35	0	7	0	30	9	0
114E	XI	162	0	11	0	5	0	20	5	2
115E	XI	163	2	30	0	7	0	28	12	11
120E	XI	162	3	19	0	7	6	30	10	9
121E	XI	238	1	0	0	5	6	32	15	3

Subdivision XXVII.

119E	XI	99	2	0	0	7	6	18	13	8
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Application forms and pamphlets may be obtained on application to this office.

Sale plans will shortly be issued.

Applicants must be prepared to produce for the satisfaction of the Board, documentary evidence of the means which they possess for stocking and working the land.

Guides will be in attendance to accompany intending selectors over the Settlement at 9 o'clock a.m. each day over the upper block, and at 9 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. each day over the lower block.

JOHN HAY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

'MONITOR.'—(1) Address, "Monitor," 37-38 Flood Building, San Francisco; price per copy, 10 cents. (2) Address, Manager, Manresa Press, Roehampton, London, S.W.; price per copy, one shilling.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

A NOTABLE CENTENARY



LAST week and this have been gala times in the Eternal City. The season of penance is past, and Catholic Rome dons the vesture of joy to celebrate the thirteenth centenary of the day when St. Gregory the Great—one of the most remarkable men in the long line of Roman Pontiffs—received the Crown of Life. The great Benedictine monk of the Celian Hill furnished a historic instance of the truth of Skobelev's saying, that 'thought and deed, more than pedigree, are the passports to enduring fame.' Pope St. Gregory I. stands out in the

long perspective of thirteen hundred years of history as one of the giants of our race. The Church has canonised him as saint for his heroic virtues. History, in its way, has canonised him with the title of 'Great' for the vast services of thought and deed which he rendered to Christianity and civilisation. He it was who in evil days restored monastic discipline, dignified Catholic ritual by the introduction of the Gregorian chant, brought Christianity and civilisation to Anglo-Saxon England, gave an impetus to religion and piety everywhere, and left to the Church a precious inheritance in his numerous homilies on the Gospels, his 'Moralia,' 'Regula Pastoralis,' 'Dialogues' 'Letters,' and other writings. Not one of all the successors of St. Peter has so portrayed himself to the life as did Gregory the Great in his numerous letters. They reveal him to us as a born ruler of men, gifted with marvellous enterprise, zeal, energy, and tenderness of heart, and with a keen and searching mind ever intent upon extending the kingdom of God into every corner of his far-reaching jurisdiction.

It was his largeness of heart, while still a monk, that led to the memorable scene described by the Venerable Bede in the Roman slave-market which resulted in the conversion of Anglo-Saxon England to the Catholic Faith. Here is the story as told by the sainted historian of the Anglo-Saxon Church:—

'It is said that on a certain day, when, in consequence of the recent arrival of some merchants, a great store of things were offered for sale in the forum, and large numbers had gathered there to buy, Gregory himself came amongst the rest, and perceived amongst the goods for sale some boys, noticeable by their white skins, fair countenances, and the beauty of their (flaxen) hair. Gazing on them, he asked (so it is said) from what land or region they had been brought, and he was told that they were from the island of Britain, where the inhabitants were all of this type. Again he asked if these islanders were Christians, or still infected with the errors of paganism. It was answered that they were pagans. Then drawing a long sigh, he exclaimed, "Alas! that the author of darkness should possess men with such bright faces, and that such grace of front should bear within minds destitute of 'internal grace!'" Again he asked for the name of this people, and was told that they were Anglians (Angli). "It is well," he rejoined, "for they have the face of angels (Angeli), and it behoves such as they to be the co-heirs of angels in Heaven. What is the name of the province from which they come?" "The people of their province," was the answer, "are called Deirians (Deiri)." "That, too, is well," he said—"Deirians, snatched from the ire of God (de ira Dei) and called to the mercy of Christ. And how is the King of that province named?" He was told that he was named Ella, and, playing upon the word, he exclaimed: "Alleluia (Ella-luia); for the praise of God our Creator must be sung in those parts."

So the story runneth. After seeing the fair-haired English boy slaves in the market place, he besought the Pope to send him to bring the faith to England. His request was granted. He set out secretly on his distant mission. But the indignant Romans stormed at the loss of their great monk and compelled the Pope to bring him back. Soon afterwards—it was in 590—Gregory himself ascended the Papal throne. He was ever mindful of his great purpose, but it was not till 595 that he was able to gather together a little band of Benedictine monks from his own monastery to carry the Cross into Britain. St. Augustine was at their head. After various discouragements and difficulties they landed at Thanet in the spring of 597. They were accorded an interview with King Ethelbert. It took place in the open air. The missionaries came (as Bede tells us) 'trusting not in the power of evil spirits, but in the power of God, carrying a silver cross as their standard, and a picture of our Lord and Savior painted on a wooden tablet, whilst they sang processional litanies, supplicating God for the salvation both of themselves and of those for whom and to whom they had come.' Conversions rapidly followed. Other laborers were sent by Pope St. Gregory to gather in

the harvest of souls. A hierarchy was established. East Anglia, Wessex, and other parts of the England of the day were evangelised. St. Augustine (as the Anglican Canon Bright has clearly shown in his 'Waymarks of Church History') is entitled to be regarded as the Apostle of England. For nine hundred and fifty years England clung to the See of St. Peter. Then came the great schism initiated by Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. The bond of unity that held England to the Apostolic See was broken. England to-day presents that sad spectacle of several hundred warring sects within her borders. But (as a Catholic writer has said), there is nothing so much as those hopeless divisions 'which attracts English minds towards that principle of Catholic unity which Augustine brought with him from Gregory thirteen hundred years ago.'

## Notes

### Polar Exploration

A new chapter in the daring history of polar exploration is furnished by the happy return of the 'Discovery' and by the few published details of the labors of her occupants during the weary months when she was held in the grip of the ice in the white wastes of the Farthest South. Bernacchi describes the South Polar regions as 'enveloped in an atmosphere of universal death,' clothed in 'lifeless silence,' and scourged by savage cold. The advantages of life in such circumstances could only be realised by 'Mr. Dooley' when mopping his heated brow in Archey Road, while the atmosphere 'looks an' feels like hot soup with people floatin' around in it like viggittables.' 'Th' nights,' says he, 'is six months long, an' sleep is wan iv th' sports that age hasn't deprived me iv. It must be a great country f'r burglars. But f'r a plain workin' man it's very thryin'. Think iv a six months' workin' day. Ye get yeer breakfast and sun-up in March, an' ye don't set down to dinner till th' first iv June. Thin comes a long afternoon, an' I tell ye whin th' whistle blows at six o'clock in October, it's a welcome sound it sinds to yeer ears. Ye go home, an' all th' childher has growed up an' th' news in th' morn'n paper is six months' old. Ye lie around readin' an' playin' cards f'r a month or two, an' thin ye yawn an' set th' alarm clock f'r March an' says: "Mah, it's the 15th iv November an' time th' childher was abed," an' go to sleep. . . . At March ye're aroused be th' alarm clocks, an' ye go out to feed the seals, an' I tell ye, ye need a shave.' And the upshot of it is, that 'Mr. Dooley,' after all, prefers a land 'where ye don't tell th' time iv day be th' almanac.'

### DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The annual meeting of the St. Joseph's Men's Club takes place this (Thursday) evening.

Very Rev. Father O'Neill, of Milton, left for Coromandel during the week on a visit to his sister, who has been in ill-health for some time.

The Rev. Father Coffey, South Dunedin, left for the North Island during the week for the purpose of seeing his relative, Very Rev. Father Smyth, of Hastings, who is about to leave on a trip to Europe.

A very large number of members of the Hibernian Society attended at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday last, on the occasion of their annual Communion. The Rev. Father Corcoran celebrated Mass and the Rev. Father Coffey, after a short discourse on the Gospel of the day, expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing such a large body of men complying with the rules of their Society by approaching the Holy Table, and urged on all eligible members of the congregation to join that excellent Catholic organisation.

On Sunday morning at St. Joseph's Cathedral his Lordship the Bishop impressed upon the men of the congregation the necessity of joining some of the societies in the parish, among these being the Hibernian Society, the St. Joseph's Men's Club, and the Sacred Heart So-

**REDBIRD BICYCLES**

are "BOSS" OF THE ROAD.  
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ciety. He also strongly warned them against societies condemned by the Church, referring in a particular manner to the dark-lantern fraternity of the Freemasons, who were trying to ensnare weak-kneed or incautious Catholics into their oath-bound association.

The active preparation among the stallholders at the forthcoming Colleen Bawn fete, which is to be held for a week at His Majesty's Theatre, commencing on the 25th inst., augurs well for its success. To provide funds for the furnishing of stalls, a number of social evenings have already been held, with very good results. The ladies of the St. Joseph's Club, who have charge of the refreshment stall, are to the fore with a very nice work of art, which will be disposed of by art union, and the St Clair stallholders are also disposing of another similar valuable work.

After winning the premiership in the Schools' Cricket Association for 1903-4, the Christian Brothers' boys have added yet another laurel to the many already won on the athletic field. In the Otago Schools Athletic Championships, held on last Saturday on the Caledonian Ground, their success has been in every respect highly creditable. In the school events open to all pupils under 16 years of age, 42 medals were awarded, and of these the Christian Brothers' School carried off no less than 21, leaving 21 medals to be distributed among the remaining 19 schools. The Brothers' boys carried off 8 firsts and 9 seconds. The two relay races, to which 8 medals were awarded, were won by teams from the Christian Brothers School. J. Bryant won kicking the football (place kick), and was second in the 220yds flat, 100yds flat, and the long jump for boys under 15; the half-mile flat for boys under 16 was annexed by J. Collins, and Jas. Collins was second in the 220yds flat handicap (open). The 100yds flat (boys under 13) fell to E. Wilkie; the 75yds flat (boys under 10) to J. Ford; throwing the cricket ball (boys under 15) to L. Casey, E. J. Joyce being second, the latter, however, winning the high jump. D. Collins was placed second in the one-mile bicycle race and kicking the football, whilst J. Smith got a similar position in the 100yds flat for boys under 14. In the school teams relay race, 440yds (boys under 13) the winning team consisted of E. Wilkie, W. O. O'Connor, L. Coughlan, and C. Hill, and in the relay race, 800yds (boys under 15), the winners were D. Collins, R. Burke, W. Higgins, and Bryant.

**DIocese of Auckland**

(From our own correspondent.)

April 7.

The church at Devonport, under Rev. Father Meagher, has been enlarged and is hereafter to be known as All Souls' Church. Next Sunday the Bishop is to re-open the church. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, of the Thames, will preach on the occasion.

The Northern Railway League, having in mind the private enterprise which carried out the Manawatu line, and now bids fair to do the same for the Waikato line, has issued a circular to elicit public opinion upon the necessity of urging the Government to consent to the extension of the railway to the north of Auckland by means of private capital.

The Sisters of St. Joseph at Newmarket have for some time been at work preparing for a bazaar to aid the convent funds, and last Easter Monday night it was opened in the presence of a large attendance. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the stalls were liberally supplied with works of art, fancy needle work, etc. The proceedings were enlivened by a few musical contributions. The stall-holders were as follow—Misses Mulvaney (3), Peacock (2), Outhwaite, Mesdames Evett, T. Mulvaney, Peacock, Clifton. Mr T. Mulvaney was hon. secretary.

A result of the publication of the inauguration of the Protestant Defence Association has been an animated correspondence in the daily press, in which the P.D.A. is held up to public odium. 'Truth' goes back to the early days of the Colony, and shows that no Governor out of the number has been a Catholic, of 180 Ministers of the Crown but six were Catholic, in the present Parliament there are three Catholics in the Lower and three in the Upper House, of judges, but one was Catholic, of the S.M.'s now he thinks but one is Catholic, in the local City Council, Harbor Board, and Charitable Aid Board there is one Catholic. In face of these facts, 'Truth' very justly asks, 'What have those defenders (?) to defend?'

The office of Tenebrae was held on Wednesday, Holy Thursday, and Good Friday evenings at the cathedral at which his Lordship the Bishop and the Rev. Fathers Patterson, Adm., Kehoe, Benedict, O.P., Duffy, McGuinness, Furlong, Holbrook, and McMillan assisted. On Holy Thursday morning Pontifical High Mass was cele-

brated by the Bishop, after which there was procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Throughout the day and through the whole night the faithful in large numbers made their visitations. On Holy Thursday evening Rev. Father McMillan preached a fine sermon on the Blessed Sacrament. On Good Friday morning the Mass of the Presanctified was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop. In the evening the Rev. Father Meagher, of Devonport, preached a touching sermon on the Passion of our Lord. At the early Mass said by Father Holbrook on Easter Sunday a very large number approached the Holy Table, and the Children of Mary's choir sang very nicely the appropriate music. High Mass was sung at 11 o'clock by Rev. Father Patterson; deacon, Rev. Father Duffy; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Holbrook. The Bishop, after the first Gospel, addressed the congregation, and wished them all the blessings of Easter, and heartily thanked them for their attendances throughout Holy Week, also the clergy, choir, and collectors. His Lordship preached on the great lessons to be derived from the sufferings and triumphant ascension of our Blessed Lord. At Vespers Rev. Father Benedict preached to a crowded congregation. The high altar was beautifully decorated on Easter Sunday, and great credit is due to Miss Gough and her willing assistants, and also to the choir, who, under Mr. P. F. Hiscocks, rendered invaluable services during the week. At St. Benedict's and the Sacred Heart Churches the services were carried out by the Rev. Father Gillan and the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B.

At the Church of the Assumption, Onehunga, on Easter Sunday morning the members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society approached the Holy Table. The Rev. Father Tormey strongly urged upon all the young men of the parish to join the branch, which should be three times its present number. Two new statues will shortly be placed in the church, the funds for which are already assured.

**HOKITIKA**

(From our own correspondent.)

April 8.

On Wednesday evening, April 6, the members of St. Mary's Church committee and the clergy met in the presbytery to wish good-bye to Mr. H. Gribben, one of their number who is leaving for Wellington. Mr. Gribben, who has been for more than thirty years superintendent of the Sea View Asylum, resigned his position at the end of March. During all this time he has been an active and respected member of the congregation and his withdrawal, together with that of his wife and family from amongst us, will be keenly felt. Mr Gribben was also farewelled on Monday night by most of the leading townspeople, who expressed their deep regret at losing such a capable and worthy officer, who has ever made the comfort and care of the patients under his charge his chief aim. He intends taking a trip to the Old Country before finally settling down in Wellington.

On Wednesday (the 6th inst.) Miss C. A. Boland (in religion Sister M. Baptiste) made profession of her vows as a Sister of Mercy at St. Columbkille's Convent. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Martin, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Carew (Greymouth), Rev. Fathers Leen (Ahaura), Mc Donnell (Kumara), and Aubry (Hokitika). Father Aubry preached a fine discourse suitable to the occasion.

Mr D. Clarke, for the past three years organist of St. Mary's choir, was entertained at the Boating Club Rooms on Thursday evening, 7th April by the combined Operatic and Glee Club Societies, of which he has been an active and valuable member. After Vespers on Easter Sunday the choir assembled in the presbytery and presented Mr Clarke with an address and purse of sovereigns, which had been subscribed by the parishioners in recognition of his services. Mr Clarke leaves early next week for Timaru, where he intends taking up his abode.

**NELSON**

The carnival and fancy fair in aid of the Stoke Orphanage building fund were opened in the Theatre Royal, Nelson, on Easter Monday evening, the building being crowded in every part. The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Colonel Pitt, M.L.C., who in the course of a brief speech (says the 'Colonist') alluded to the double purpose to be served by the building to be erected in place of that burned down—it was to enable a good work to be carried on in training and educating lads, many of whom, from the accident of birth, had never had a chance, and it was to serve also as a memorial of that great and good

man, the late Very Rev. Dean Mahoney. He said that he well knew that the late Dean required no memorial of the kind to keep his memory fresh in the minds of those who knew him and their children, but the building to be erected would be a permanent memorial, and not only would it be more serviceable than the old one for its purpose, but it would also, in point of architecture, be an ornament to the district. He regarded it as a happy circumstance that all creeds were uniting in the fair. They, and those who assisted by their attendance and support, would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were assisting a good cause. Having mentioned the fact that his Excellency Lord Ranfurly was very pleased with the temporary arrangements made by Father Mahony for the boys at the Orphanage, Colonel Pitt proceeded to refer to the nature of the entertainment to be produced under Signor Borzoni's guidance, and then formally declared the fair open, wishing that the promoters would meet with all the success they deserved.

The programme of the Birth of the Empire was then proceeded with, some 120 performers taking part in it. The following is a list of stallholders and assistants —

'New Zealand and Australia' plain and fancy work stall, in charge of Mrs. L. Frank, and Misses Damant and Mollumb; assistants, Misses McCabe, E. East, Nixon, Townsend, Butler, M. Frank, C. Armstrong, Sandel, Fowler, Watson, Scott, and Brown.

'England and America' produce stall: Stallholders, Mesdames Berkeley and Haydon and Miss Clara Frank, assistants, Misses Garrard (2), Watson, L. Hall, M. Seymour, Day (2), Constable, Sheldon, Watson, and M. Hanron.

'India and Canada' plain and fancy stall, in charge of Mrs. T. Louisson, Misses R. Frank, M. Frank, and E. Young; assistants, Misses Leggatt, Kelly, Fraser, Mercer, R. Frank, Robinson, E. Young, Henry, A. Ladley, Baigent, Oakey, and Collings.

'Spain' flower and sweet stall, under the presidency of Mrs. A. P. Burnes, assisted by Misses Gully, Coster, Stallard, Johnston, Sealy, R. Young, Moynihan, and B. Seymour.

Tea Kiosk: Mrs. Redmond and Mrs. S. Trask, assisted by Misses Bunny, Twohill, Flanagan (2), Driscoll (2), Robertson, Sealy, Gribben, Coster, Duff, and Hodson.

As side shows there were a 'Fairy Well,' where Miss Niall was assisted by Miss and Master Clark; an art gallery, in charge of Sergt.-Major Redmond and Mr. Wilfrid Redwood; and a telegraph, in charge of Messrs. E. W. Rudman and N. V. Jones.

## Return of the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay

There was a representative gathering of the Catholics of Dunedin in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening of last week for the purpose of welcoming the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, who had returned on the previous day from an extended trip to Europe. His Lordship the Bishop and Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., on behalf of the clergy and people of Dunedin, welcomed Monsignor Mackay, as one of the pioneer priests of Otago and as one who had by the example of his life and his zeal for the beauty of God's house, done much for the advancement of the Church in the diocese during the past thirty years. Monsignor Mackay, after returning thanks for his reception, gave an interesting account of his travels. He referred in brief words to the Pacific paradise of Honolulu, and then entertained the audience with an account of the scenic splendors through which he passed in his journey through 600 miles of the Canadian Rockies. He dwelt particularly upon the magnificent scenery in and around Field, with its twin soaring heights of Mounts Stephen and Donald. The beauties of the fascinating journey, said he, had been described in language of great eloquence in the 'N.Z. Tablet,' and been read by him with the greatest interest. He said the description that had appeared in the 'Tablet' made further reference to the scenic grandeur of those regions unnecessary. He would merely add that the description in the 'Tablet' was by no means overdrawn or exaggerated, but was, if anything, rather under than over the mark. He was specially interested in the magnificent expanses of pastoral and agricultural land in Alberta, Assiniboia, and Manitoba, and with the methods of cultivation in those provinces. On arriving at the Great Lakes he took steamer at Fort William and crossed those great ocean-like waters to Sault Ste. Marie and on to Toronto. From there he paid a visit to the far-famed Falls of Niagara, and then proceeded to Montreal, where one of the first people he met was an old college companion, who had been with him many years ago in St. Sulpice, Paris. The Monsignor dwelt at some length on the magnificence of the churches in Montreal, especially the Cathedral of Notre

Dame. He described Mount Royal, which surmounts the city, as one of the finest points of view that he had seen in his long journey around the world. He next gave a brief description of his journey to New York by the Adirondacks and of his slow and stormy voyage across the Atlantic in the Cunard liner 'Etruria.' On arriving at Queenstown he found the town veiled in a mist of a tropical downpour of rain. From there the Monsignor proceeded to Clonakilty and Killarney, where he was favored with beautiful weather to enjoy the magnificent views of that far-famed resort. Limerick and Roscrea were next visited, the Monsignor making a stay of some hours at the latter place with the Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., formerly of Dunedin, who was conducting a mission there. Monsignor Mackay was in Dublin during the Gordon-Bennett week, much of his time in the old city on the Liffey being spent in dodging the multitude of motor cars from all parts of Europe that went whizzing through the streets at high velocities. From Dublin he went across to Glasgow and was soon among old friends and old scenes in Bonnie Scotland. Lourdes was the next point of interest, and this he described as one of the most beautiful spots he had seen in his journeys through Europe. Then on to Rome by the Riviera, spending seven weeks in the Eternal City. During that time he was industrious in his visits to the thousands of points of interest and attraction in and around the great centre of Christian unity and civilisation. On two occasions he had the advantage of an audience with the Holy Father, the first being at a Consistory at which several new Cardinals were created. Monsignor Mackay caused much amusement by the interesting and witty manner in which he described how during each of these audiences, a succession of favoring circumstances combined to place him beside, or almost beside, the Holy Father. He returned to England and Scotland by Mt. Cenis and Chambery, and after a brief stay in the making of farewell visits, the Monsignor set out on his long journey to Melbourne by the Cape. His remarks were listened to with great interest, and were received at frequent intervals with applause. The reception was organised by the members of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club, who had also arranged an attractive musical programme, which was greatly enjoyed. Light refreshments were also served during the evening. Monsignor Mackay left for the north on Friday morning, and on the arrival of the express at Oamaru he was met at the station by a representative gathering of his parishioners, from whom he received an enthusiastic reception, one and all being highly delighted at having their popular pastor once more amongst them. From the station Monsignor Mackay was driven in a carriage, drawn by four greys, to his residence, where Mr. O'Grady, in a brief speech, extended to him a cordial welcome on behalf of the Catholics of Oamaru. Monsignor Mackay acknowledged in appropriate terms the cordiality of his welcome both in Oamaru and Dunedin.

Monsignor Mackay will be entertained at a social gathering in Oamaru this (Thursday) evening.

Owing to pressure on our space we have been again obliged to hold over several communications that reached us on Wednesday morning.

## GRAND ART UNION

in aid of

S.H. SCHOOL, N.E. VALLEY, DUNEDIN.

### The Drawing of Prizes

Will positively take place in HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE Dunedin, on SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

Holders of Art Union Books are urgently requested to send blocks and remittances at the earliest moment to

REV. P. MURPHY, Adm.,  
St. Joseph's Cathedral,  
Dunedin.

### Polyorama Art Union

In aid of the CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, CHRISTCHURCH.

THE DRAWING of the above has been definitely fixed for TUESDAY, MAY 24th.

All having Books or Tickets are kindly invited to dispose of them as early as possible, and to send remittances before date of drawing.

A Beautiful Picture of our Holy Father Pope Pius X. (13 x 20) will be sent to all disposing of a book of tickets.

Winning numbers will be published in the TABLET immediately after the drawing.

REV. JOHN A. O'CONNELL, S.M.

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beg respectfully to announce that they have just opened their first shipment of **AUTUMN & WINTER NOVELTIES** viz :

Ex "Tokomaru," "Gothic," "Rakaia,"  
"Kaipara," "Waiwera," "Turakin."

Consisting of:—

General Drapery, Millinery, Mantles, and Underclothing and Mercery, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Linoleums, and Floorcloths, Furniture, Crockery, Ironmongery and General Household Furnishings.

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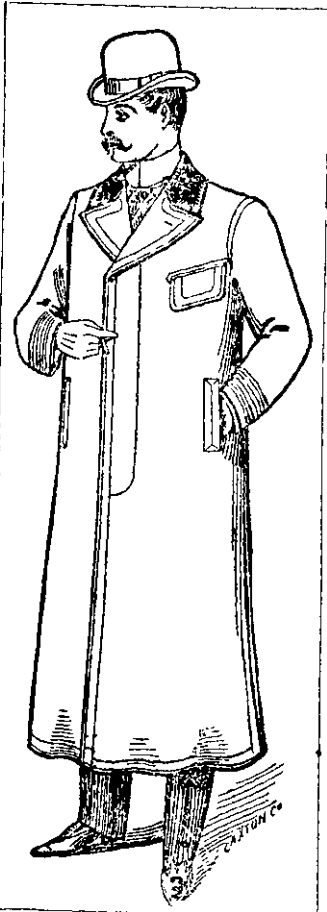
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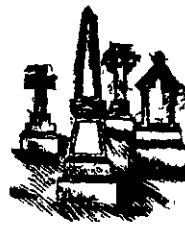
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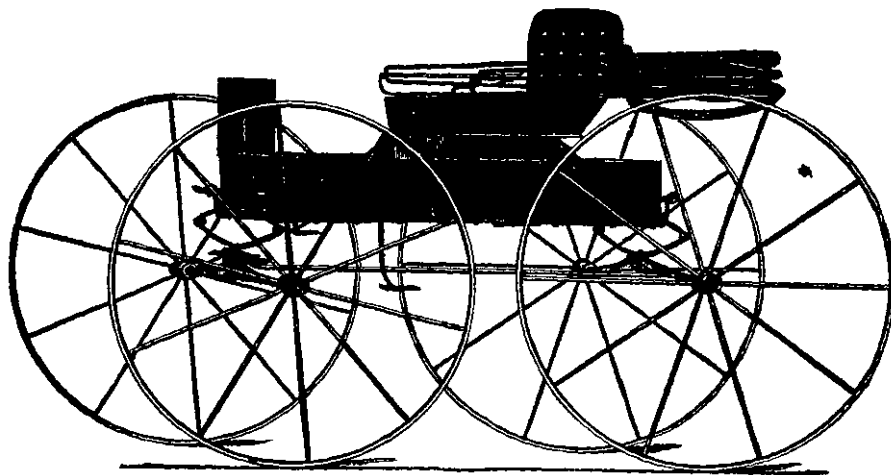
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# The Storyteller

## JOHN DOYLE'S OVERCOAT

'It's no use, mother. I can't get into it any more than a locust can get into its cast-off skin.'

'I'm afraid you can't, Johnnie,' assented his mother, sorrowfully.

She lifted the coat from the chair upon which John had thrown it, and looked wistfully, then cast an anxious glance at the boy's thin face, as she added, 'I don't know what to do. It isn't safe for you to go without an overcoat in such bitter weather as this.'

'Oh, I guess it's safe enough, mother,' answered John, cheerfully. 'I'll walk fast enough to keep warm.'

The mother sighed and left the room. She came back with a silk handkerchief in her hand.

'It's better than nothing,' she said, as she put it about his neck and tucked the ends down under his jacket.

They were making a brave struggle in that little home, the widow and her boy. Mrs. Doyle did dress-making either at home or at the houses of those who employed her. John was at the high school, working hard to fit himself for a position that would enable him to lighten his mother's labors.

'One year more and I'll be earning a salary, mother. No more night work for you then,' he would often say, when his mother worked far into the night. But he was not a strong boy, and he had lately recovered from a severe illness, an illness that, besides suffering for him and anxiety for his mother, meant many heavy bills to pay.

John went off to school that morning, and his mother, as she sewed, thought of him with an aching heart, as she tried to devise some way by which she might get the overcoat that he so much needed.

A day or two later, she was sewing at the home of Mrs. Corey, an old friend, who had known the Doyles in their more prosperous days. Mrs. Corey was a kindly, sympathetic woman, and before the day was over she had coaxed from her little dressmaker the cause of her troubled face.

'No overcoat!' she exclaimed. 'Do you mean that your Johnnie is going to school without a coat in such weather as this?'

'I can't help it,' replied Johnnie's mother. 'It's the doctor's bill, you see. I had the money saved up for Johnnie's winter clothes and mine, but that long sickness of his—' her voice trembled and she stopped abruptly.

Mrs. Corey sat for a moment thinking, then she said: 'Mrs. Doyle, I think I can get an overcoat for Johnnie if you will accept it. A friend of mine has four boys, and one of them is a little larger than your Johnnie. His mother asked me last week if I knew of any boy who needed an overcoat. It is sure to be a good one, for her boys always have good clothes.'

Mrs. Doyle's thin cheeks flushed while her friend spoke. She and her boy had had to do without many things of late but they had never yet received charity, but the thought of her boy overcame her pride, and she answered slowly, 'I should be very thankful for it Mrs. Corey.'

'Very well, I will see my friend this evening,' replied her friend.

Before nine o'clock that night a parcel was left at Mrs. Doyle's door, with a kind note from Mrs. Corey. The parcel contained a very good overcoat that fitted John as if it had been made for him. In his mother's eyes there were tears of mingled pain and gladness as she looked at it.

'It's a nice coat, Johnnie. You never had such a nice one before,' she said, glancing anxiously at his clouded face.

'I know it, mother,' he answered, slowly, 'but I'd rather have one not half so good that I earned myself.'

His mother said no more, but as she turned away John saw her wipe her eyes. He sat there in silence for a few minutes, fighting a battle with himself. Finally he jumped up and exclaimed, cheerfully: 'All right, mother, I'll wear it and try to be as thankful as I know I ought to be for it.'

'That's my good boy,' his mother said, laying her hand tenderly on his head.

John wore the coat to school the next day. It was a bitter day in January, and as he turned his collar up about his ears and slipped his hands into the opening in the front, he felt so warm and comfortable that he forgot that the coat was the gift of a stranger and rejoiced in it.

He was a little later than usual, and a crowd of boys stood about the gate as he approached. Among

them was Charlie Holt, a gay, thoughtless boy, always ready for fun, no matter at whose expense.

'Heigh ho! Look at Doyle! He's coming out in style this morning,' he exclaimed, as he caught sight of John. He looked keenly at John's overcoat, then at his own, which was exactly like it. 'Ha! ha! fellows, here's my brother's overcoat with John Doyle inside of it. Ol' clo'es to sell! Ol' clo'es to sell!'

John's face was burning as the thoughtless crowd pressed about him, a score of voices taking up the taunting cry, 'Ol' clo'es to sell! Ol' clo'es to sell!'

He cast one fiery glance at Charlie's mocking face, then he pulled off the overcoat, flung it scornfully on the ground, and without a word marched into the schoolroom and took his seat.

The boys looked at each other and at Charlie. The mocking laughter had died out of Charlie's eyes and his face was flushed and angry.

'Well, I guess he'll know when my mother gives him anything again,' he exclaimed furiously.

'Let's make him wear it home after school,' proposed one.

'Good scheme! So we will,' assented another. 'We'll take down his pride.'

So after school they seized John, and in spite of his struggles they put the coat on him, though it suffered not a little from their rough usage in the process.

John's face was white and his eyes burning when he reached home. The instant he was inside the door he snatched off the coat, flung it on the floor and tramped on it.

'Johnnie, Johnnie, what are you doing?' his mother exclaimed.

The boy poured out his story with bitter sobs and broken and angry words.

'I'll never wear it again—never—not if I freeze to death!' he ended.

His mother sat in silence, brushing the dirt from the coat, which she had picked up from the floor.

'Mother, you don't think I ought to, do you?' John pleaded, when his mother still said nothing.

'My son, I don't know what to say,' she answered, her voice trembling.

'But, mother, you don't know how awful it was. Charlie Holt mocking and jeering at me, and all the other fellows grinning and cheering him on.' He choked and buried his face in his hands.

'I know—I know, my boy.' The mother laid her hand lovingly on his bowed head as she spoke. 'It was cruel—cruel! But, John, it is not safe for you to go without a coat. You know the danger—if you take another heavy cold.'

'But, mother, I just can't wear that again. I'll put newspapers under my jacket, and I'm sure I shan't get cold. I'll be careful, mother,' he pleaded.

She urged him no further, and the next day he went without the coat. His mother carried it back to Mrs. Corey and told her about it.

Mrs. Corey was very indignant. 'I shall tell Mrs. Holt the whole story,' she exclaimed, after Mrs. Doyle had gone. She ought to know how cruel her boy has been.'

Several days passed, however, before she found time to go to see Mrs. Holt. Meantime, her small daughter, Maysie, had heard the story, and Maysie's tender little heart was much concerned over it. So when one day she met Charlie Holt her greeting to him was chilly in the extreme. Now, Maysie and Charlie were old friends, and the boy was much taken aback at this unexpected coolness. He turned and walked on with her, saying earnestly: 'See here, Maysie, what's up? What are you mad with me for?'

'Cause you're mean and cruel, and—and horrid!' burst out Maysie, with flaming cheeks.

'Come, now, I like that!' retorted Charlie, angrily.

'Well, I don't care,' cried Maysie, looking, however, as if she did care very much. 'I've always thought you were a nice boy, and now I know you're not.' and—oh, Charlie, how could you treat poor Johnnie Doyle so?' she ended with a little sob.

Charlie whistled. 'So that's what's the matter, is it?' he exclaimed, moodily, kicking at a stone. 'Don't see what you have to do with that.'

Maysie looked at him indignantly.

'It's because it was such a mean, mean thing to do' she exclaimed, 'to hurt the feelings of a poor boy; and he's been so sick, Charlie, and now he won't wear your brother's coat, and I don't blame him; and if he gets cold and dies, I should think you'd feel like—like a murderer—so there, now!' and with this parting shot Miss Maysie walked off with her head in the air.

Charlie looked after her gloomily, but he did not attempt to overtake her. At first he was bitterly angry with her, but after awhile he began to see himself in the light of her opinion of him. He was not at

all happy the rest of that day. He could not forget Maysie's flushed face and wet eyes, nor the scornful tones of her voice. He could not forget, either, what she had said about John Doyle. He watched him in school the next day, and noted his thin, pale face. Once John coughed, and Charlie shivered at the sound. The following day John was absent, and someone said that he was sick.

That night Charlie went to his father and told him the whole story. His father listened in silence. When the story was ended, he said, quietly, 'Well, my son, what are you going to do about it?'

'I want to buy John a new coat, father,' Charlie replied.

'Do you mean that you want me to buy it for him, Charlie?'

'No, sir, I want to pay for it myself. You said last week that you would pay me if I would work in your office Saturdays.'

'But, Charlie, it will take a great many Saturdays for you to earn enough to buy an overcoat, and meantime this boy is suffering for one.'

'That's so. What can I do, then, father?'

His father looked at him keenly, and then he answered slowly, 'You can wait six months longer for your bicycle.'

Charlie's face flushed, and he looked gloomily at the carpet. He did so want that bicycle, and his father had promised it to him on his birthday in March. He had a hard struggle with himself, but the remembrance of that hollow cough of John's and of Maysie Corey's indignant glances and words prevailed at last.

'I'll wait for the bicycle, father,' he said.

The very next day a handsome new overcoat was sent to John Doyle, and with it went a note from Charlie. The writing was very scrawly, and the blotches were more numerous than ornamental, but the message had come straight from Charlie's repentant heart, and John could not refuse to accept the peace offering.

Charlie had to wait till September for his bicycle, but long ere that time he and John Doyle had become firm friends.—'American Messenger.'

## SOMETHING TO HIS ADVANTAGE

'O dear! I wonder if my life will ever be anything but "Make up the blue linen into a skirt for Alice"; "Wash the drawing-room ornaments yourself"; "Maggie says you may finish the cushion she began for the hospital bazaar, and send it with her compliments"; "Mend the lace on that green blouse of mine"?'

And Cicely Bacon laid down the letter containing those and other commissions with a hand that trembled, and presently pressed itself, still trembling, first to her hot forehead, then to her eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Rimmer and family had betaken themselves from Liverpool to Margate for a holiday, which, in the lady's opinion, afforded an admirable opportunity for having the house thoroughly cleaned. Of course, some one had to stay at home to see that the work was properly done; and equally of course that some one was Mrs. Rimmer's orphan niece, who paid the penalty of having had a father who had been an indefatigable imitator of that portion of the Good Samaritan's charity which consisted in calling at an inn, consequently he had left his only child totally unprovided for—matters of history whereof Cicely was frequently reminded by her cousins.

Mrs. Rimmer esteemed it a virtue in herself that, in spite of her brother having been a spendthrift, she had given a home to his daughter; but she laid less emphasis on the fact that Cicely saved her the expense of a servant. The girl had 'so small a sense of duty, propriety, and gratitude' that she had engaged herself to a young banker's clerk—a misdemeanor exaggerated in the eyes of her relatives by the circumstances of his being good-looking, well-bred, and not much better off financially than Cicely herself. Mrs. Rimmer was fond of saying that the engagement would never come to anything; and in dark hours Cicely agreed with her, though finding consolation in the thought that, at any rate, it had brought her a good deal of happiness and all Jack's love; and she was content to wait for him, even if part of her probation were to be spent in the grave.

After the little 'grumble' provoked by her aunt's letter—arriving as it did on a day when Cicely had felt rather overpowered by the amount of work already allotted to her—she re-read it, wondering which of the new tasks should be undertaken first; and then she was suddenly, incomprehensibly, irresistibly seized with a longing for woods and glens and acres of purple heather, for the scent and sound of the sea, far away from the odors of paint and soap, and the wrangling

of plumbers and charwomen. It is a long lane that hasn't a turn, but Cicely felt that into that lane she had got, and, to her own astonishment, burst into tears.

'What on earth is the matter?'

She looked up as these words fell on her ear to behold that constant occupant of her thoughts, Jack Walmsley, standing before her. What a silly, ungrateful creature she was to cry, when, whatsoever she had not, she had him!

'Look here, Cicely,' said Jack, without waiting for an answer, 'put on your hat and come with me for a stroll in the Park. It's a shame to waste an afternoon like this indoors, so I came straight from town to take you out. The house must get along without you for an hour or so, anyhow.'

Presently they were strolling together through the almost deserted fashionable quarter of Sefton Park, its terraces and drives a realm of brown-papered, shuttered windows, here and there a forsaken cat gazing wistfully at a closed door. The Park itself was quiet; a few boys idled on the shores of the lake sailing tiny boats; in the haze of heat the geraniums flamed, white butterflies flickering over them.

'My mother wants you to go to Llandudno with her for a few days,' observed Jack. 'Now, don't say it's impossible, if you have any affection for me at all!'

'Why should you think I have?' said Cicely wickedly. She had forgotten worry and overwork, forgotten the anxiety to please joining hands with the certainty of displeasing her relatives, in the joy of walking beside Jack through balmy air, whilst blackbirds called from the green boughs swinging above. 'It is certainly impossible for me to leave home until aunt returns.'

'Well, when she does return. Mother will be giving a little dance in honor of my birthday, and you must be there.'

'But I am like the girl in the story. I should like to dance, and I am sure I could, only the music puts me out, and the man gets in my way.'

'You will have to dance by yourself, then,' laughed Jack, 'and in solemn silence. It will be very interesting to lookers-on.'

Thus talking they perceived a solitary, shabby man seated on the grass with a piece of paper spread upon his knee, from which he was picking bits from wedges of bread that apparently had been cut with a view to quelling appetite by brute force. Misery had written her autograph all too plainly upon him. Thin, gaunt, wretchedly clad, he was a blot upon the landscape.

'O Jack, look at that poor man!' whispered Cicely. 'Go back and give him this, please!'

'Keep your money, pet!' said Jack, returning 'this,' and pressing her hand at the same time. 'I'll have a talk with the poor fellow. He looks very ill.'

A few strides brought him up to the man, who raised his eyes with an aggressive inquiry in their depths.

'I couldn't help noticing that you were ill,' Jack explained.

'But you could help speaking to me, I should think, and you ought to do,' replied the other, in accents that contradicted his appearance, suggesting as they did 'better days,' when refinement and culture had played a part in his life. 'I am not respectable. (Can't you see for yourself? If you are deceived by the sumptuousness of this repast and the dazzling splendor of my attire, permit me to inform you that I begged the one and have no understudy for the other. I am a vagabond, an outcast—'

'I was not questioning you,' mildly interposed Jack. 'I only want you to accept this money. It will procure you food and shelter, and medical advice, which you should get without delay. You must take it, if only to save me from a sleepless night. I couldn't rest if I left a fellow-creature in such distress without trying to help him. I should deserve kicking if I did.'

The man's mouth quivered; his defiant, mocking manner gave way.

'Thank you!' he said, hoarsely. 'It's all my own fault, so don't waste pity on me. I had a good home and good chances of advancement in my father's office; but I got into bad company and debt, and did everything I shouldn't have done. My father turned me out, and from bad I went to worse, from worse to this—starvation, death in the workhouse if not in the streets. So ends the career of the only son of Edgecombe Briarly, merchant in the city of Liverpool!'

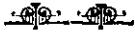
Jack's face flushed with excitement.

'Is your name Edmund?' he asked. 'Do you know that for some time there has been an advertisement in the "Mercury," saying that if Edmund, son of Edgecombe Briarly, would communicate with a certain firm of solicitors, he would hear of something to his advantage?'



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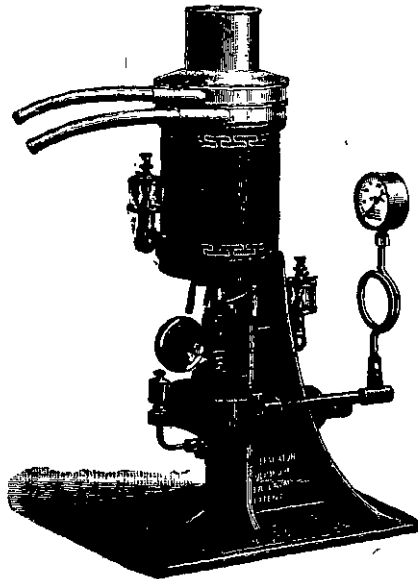
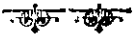
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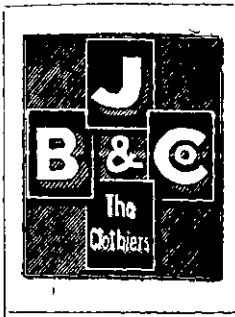
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Have been instructed by the Lessees, Estal and Patterson, who are dissolving partnership, to offer their interest in that well-known and old-established BARRETT'S HOTEL, which is situated on the Lambton Quay, the best position in Wellington.

The old Hotel has been pulled down and is now being replaced by a beautiful four-storied building, containing some 70 rooms. On the frontage there will be FIVE splendid SHOPS, which are included in the lease of 10 years. The rental for Hotel after sub-lets will be a most reasonable one for the amount of accommodation provided.

One-half of the building is now completed and ready for occupation. The building has been designed on the most modern lines, is built of brick and plaster, and has been so laid out that half of it will be available until the rest is completed, and it is now being rapidly finished. Free house for everything. To a suitable person we are prepared to advance a large proportion of the purchase money. Apply to **DWAN BROS.,** 17 Willis Street Wellington.

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'I never read newspapers or anything else now,' replied the man, a faint reflection of Jack's eagerness showing itself above his apathy.

'But you should inquire into this,' said Jack. 'The name struck me as peculiar when I read the notice, which is why I remember it. The solicitors are in Castle Street—Messrs. Croft and Owens. Can you prove your identity?'

'Yes. I had a dim hope of one day going home like the prodigal, so did not quite blot myself out. If you would care to know what the "something to my advantage" is—'

'Of course I would,' answered Jack, warmly. 'There is my address. Call, or send a note. With all my heart I hope you are on the way to something good.'

He hastened to rejoin Cicely, who listened with deep interest to his narration of his remarkable conversation with the man.

'It is like a page from a story,' she commented. 'Jack, don't you hope that there will be a "happy ever after" for the poor fellow?'

Several days later Jack received a letter dated from a nursing home in the city. It stated that Mr. Edmund Briarly was lying there seriously ill with pneumonia, and had expressed an earnest desire to see Mr. Walmsley. With the smallest possible loss of time Jack betook himself to the institution, and was soon in the presence of the unfortunate man whom he had befriended, who could only gasp forth a few broken sentences of gratitude, and a brief summary of the concluding portion of his sad life history.

'My father died a few years ago. Thank heaven, he forgave me, and would have taken me back, but he could not find me. He never altered his will, and his fortune comes to me too late—too late, I mean, for me to misuse and squander. The solicitors had me brought here. Thanks to you, I am dying in comfort. I am thinking that if he could forgive, and if you, a stranger, could be kind and pitiful to a wretched outcast, surely the One Who died for me—surely She who told him, "They have no wine," will compassionate my greater necessity.'

'You are a Catholic?' almost gasped Jack. 'Oh, then—then let me fetch a priest!'

When Jack left the institution an hour later, the repentant prodigal had gone to that Father Who is best pleased when His children are safe home with Him. The valley of the shadow had been brightened by the sacramental presence of the Redeemer and by the heartfelt prayers of 'kindred in Christ.'

'I distinctly told you ivy leaves, Cicely! The idea of sticking roses into a toque like that! You are a selfish, careless little monkey!'

Miss Rimmer, returned from holiday-making, bounced into the sitting-room, the offending headgear in her hand, but she paused at sight of Jack Walmsley and wished that she had spoken a trifle less loudly and harshly.

'Don't mind me,' he said, genially. 'May I mention that you will soon have a chance of getting your millinery properly done, as Cicely is pledged for the future to trim my toques only. We intend to be married in September.'

'Mamma will have something to say about that,' declared Miss Rimmer, with rather spiteful significance.

'Mamma' had indeed much to say, but it was all of an approving and complimentary nature when she learned that, through a succession of strange circumstances, Jack Walmsley had become a wealthy man. To him had Edmund Briarly bequeathed the whole of his money.—'Ave Maria.'

## The Catholic World

### ENGLAND.—His Last Work

What may be regarded as the late Cardinal Vaughan's last literary work is shortly to be published. It is entitled 'The Young Priest,' and deals with that period of the young ecclesiastic's life which the Cardinal regarded as the most anxious and critical of his career. The manuscript was finished a short time before the Cardinal's death, and he devised it to his brother, Monsignor John S. Vaughan.

### A Distinction

The University of Louvain has conferred an honorary doctorate on Abbot Gasquet, O.S.B., in recognition of the value of his historical writings.

### Church Improvement

The Most Rev. Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, unveiled on a Sunday recently a handsome new

high altar, which has been placed in St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate, at a cost of £2000, by Mrs. Lootens, in memory of her husband and of the Rev. Father Lootens. Pontifical High Mass was sung by Bishop Stanley, and the preacher was Bishop Bagshawe, who mentioned that the day was the tenth anniversary of the death of the Rev. Father Gerard, the builder of the church. In addition to the erection of the altar, the sanctuary has been decorated with frescoes, representing the Nativity, the death of St. Joseph, and the Crucifixion, at a cost which will exceed £700.

### The Bishopric of Southwark

The news (says the 'Catholic Times') that the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda has definitely decided to recommend the Holy Father to appoint Father Amigo to the Bishopric of Southwark puts an end to a state of suspense which must have been trying to all concerned. The delay was caused by the difficulty experienced at Rome in making a choice between ecclesiastics whose merits are so deserving of recognition and whose claims were, naturally enough, urged with very earnest advocacy. One of the most admirable features in the government of the Catholic Church is the unanimity with which the decisions of the Holy See are received. When Rome has spoken all Catholics must readily accept the decision. Now that the choice of the authorities has fallen upon Father Amigo, Catholics of every shade of opinion will heartily give him their sympathy and support in the important work that lies before him. In the prime of life, full of energy, and animated by the highest possible motives, he enters upon his new duties with the promise of a most successful episcopate, and in schemes for the advancement of the Church in the metropolis there will, no doubt, be the closest co-operation between him and his distinguished friend, the Archbishop of Westminster.

### FRANCE.—Not the Cause

'It is a well known fact,' remarks a writer in the London 'Athenaeum,' 'that in France the discomfiture of the Catholic Church is not the triumph of Protestantism. This is shown by the attitude of certain eminent Protestants like M. Ribot, who has been a most active opponent of the extreme anti-clerical policy of the Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes Ministries. We might also call attention to the resolutions of the Lutheran synod of Paris last autumn deploring the same policy.'

### ROME.—Admitted to Minor Orders

The Rev. W. H. Drage, formerly curate of All Saints' Church, Plymouth, who became a convert some months back, is a student of the College of St. Bede, Rome. He has now been admitted to Minor Orders. Mr Drage is one of several converts who worked at All Saints' during the Rectorship of Father Chase, and who have become students (as did Father Chase) of the College of St. Bede.

### A New Departure

According to the 'Daily News,' Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, has made arrangements that in future all Encyclical Letters emanating from the Vatican shall be published not only in Latin, German, French, and Italian, as hitherto, but likewise in English, and that this version shall be officially issued and simultaneously with those in the other languages.

### The Pope and the People

A correspondent of the 'Westminster Gazette' at Rome writes: 'It is really astonishing, when one recalls the stately days of Leo XIII., to mark the changes in the Vatican under the new Pope. On the grand staircases women with babies in their arms, poor folk from the Borgo, and rough-clad peasants shock the propriety of papal chamberlains. Pius X. likes to see them all, and the poorer they are the better he is pleased. Almost every afternoon he receives some hundreds of people in the great gallery of the Maps.'

### SCOTLAND.—Presentation to a Priest

The Very Rev. Canon Stuart, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, was recently the recipient of a substantial presentation from his former parishioners of St. Columba's. The Rev. Father Mullan occupied the chair, and was supported by an array of clergy from all parts of the archdiocese. The proceedings were inaugurated by a high-class concert. During an interval an address was read, and the presentation made. The latter consisted of the Canon's portrait in oils, a purse of sovereigns, and a carriage cloak. The address, which was read by Mr. Edward Macdonald, an esteemed member of the congregation and a convert to the faith, expressed sincere regret at Canon Stuart's severance from the mission after thirteen years' connection with it, and enumerated the work he accomplished during his pastorate, which included the establishment of the schools, the purchase of the presbytery, and the freeing of the church from debt. The address also referred in

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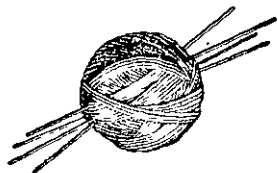
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## Woolgrowers of Otago & Southland.

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The Dunedin Wool Sales are now fully recognised as the best selling centre. They are attended regularly by a large number of local and Provincial buyers, also by buyers from England, the Continent, and America.

In addition to the competition thus assured, the yearly increasing requirements of the Woollen Factories (which have to be supplied here) have an important influence in relating and upholding values at our Dunedin Sales. We can therefore strongly recommend growers to submit their Wools at our local sales, being fully assured that if a comparison were made, better results have always been obtained by selling here than by shipping to London.

VALUATIONS.—We make careful examinations of every lot (large or small) prior to sale, and as every department of the business is conducted under our personal supervision, consignors may rest assured that no lot will be sold below its full market value, and that their interests generally will be thoroughly protected.

We act as selling brokers only, and make it our business to secure the highest prices for our clients

We send the inweights to consignors directly their wool is received.

The First Sale will be held on Thursday, 3rd December, 1903.

The Second " " Tuesday, 12th January, 1904.

The Third " " Friday, 5th February, 1904.

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.

INSURANCE, &c.—All Wool and other produce consigned to us is fully covered by insurance from the time it enters our stores, and Wool can be covered from sheep's back if desired. Consignment Notes, Wool Packs, and all Station Requisites sent on application.

Returning our best thanks for the liberal support we have hitherto received, we assure you that no effort will be wanting to merit a continuance of your confidence,

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eulogistic terms to the Canon's work on the Parish Council and School Board. Canon Stuart, who, on rising to return thanks, was hailed with loud and prolonged applause, renewed again and again, made a suitable and eloquent reply.

**The Marquis of Bute's Will**

A dispute has arisen as to the fulfilment of certain bequests which the late Marquis of Bute left for the Catholic Church in the dioceses of Argyll and the Isles and Galloway. In regard thereto an action has been brought in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, by the trustees of the late Marquis for the interpretation of certain clauses in the will. The Marquis bequeathed to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles the sum of £10,000, the income of which was to be applied for the upkeep of daily cathedral services at Oban in the church to be built there by his trustees. For the erection of the church he left £20,000, and he bequeathed another £20,000 for a Catholic church or monastery at Whit-horn. The churches were to be free and open, and the whole of the 'Divine Office' was to be said or sung there every day. Difficulties had arisen with regard to the bequests, the trustees stating that they had been unable to obtain any assurance that the directions of the testator with regard to the consecration of the building and the conducting of the services would be given effect to. It also appeared that there were no funds for the maintenance of the buildings, and in these circumstances the trustees were advised that in the meantime they should not proceed with the buildings. They were prepared to hold the sums until the income would form an endowment fund for the maintenance of the fabrics or to submit a modified scheme. The present Marquis held that the two bequests of £20,000 had lapsed, and that the sums should go into residue of the estate. The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles concurred with the trustees, but the Bishop of Galloway claimed to be ranked and preferred to the £20,000, of which £10,000 should be used in erecting a monastery and £10,000 should be conveyed to the new trustees, or otherwise that the bequest should be dealt with under a scheme approved by the court.

**UNITED STATES.—Archdiocese of Chicago**

Some idea of the manifold duties and responsibilities of Archbishop Quigley are gleaned from Chancellor Barry's annual report of the standing of the archdiocese of Chicago. The statistics show it to be the second largest diocese, in point of population, in the Western Hemisphere, New York ranking first. The Catholic population of the Chicago diocese has increased 200,000 in three years, and now numbers 1,000,000 souls. To accommodate this great cosmopolitan population there are 383 places of worship; these average throughout the diocese three services every Sunday morning.

**The Catholic University**

The \$50,000 to establish the Knights of Columbus' Chair of Secular History at the Catholic University, Washington, was to be formally presented to the rector, Right Rev. Mgr. O'Connell, on Wednesday last, in the presence of President Roosevelt, a number of prelates of the Church, and members of the order from all parts of the United States.

**RETURNING TO THE FOLD**

Mrs. E. T. Marchant, of Tan y bryn, Beaumaris, was received into the Church at the Father Davies Chapel, Beaumaris, Wales, on Sunday, January 30.

Captain Colin MacRae, 'Black Watch,' was received into the Church at Glasgow recently. Captain MacRae is a nephew of the Marquis of Bute.

The Rev. George Henry Wharton, M.A., late Vicar of St. John's, Middlesborough, has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Sydney Smith, S.J.

Captain P. W. Anderson, Nigeria, was received into the Church recently at Las Palmas by the Bishop of Canary, and made his First Communion in his Lordship's private chapel on the same day.

Mrs. Burney, wife of Major and Brevet Lieut Colonel Herbert Burney, at present second in command of the Gordon Highlanders, has been received into the Catholic Church by Father Basil Maturin.

The Holy Father on February 17 gave audience to three gentlemen who were recently converted from Protestantism: John Muller, of Unter Kulm in Switzerland, William Fischer, of Memel in Prussia, and Richard Schellander, of Stuttgart.

Mrs. Bourland, a prominent society leader of Peoria, Illinois, has been received into the Catholic Church. Mrs. Bourland is a member of one of the most aristocratic families of Peoria, and her conversion created something of a sensation, not alone in the city but throughout the State, where she is widely known.

A despatch from Milwaukee, under date January 21, states that in the presence of a congregation that filled Gesu Church, the Rev. Charles H. Schultz, formerly of St. Stephen's Episcopal parish, was baptised and received into the Catholic Church. A large number of those in the church were Mr. Schultz's former parishioners.

January 20 was a day long to be remembered by the old veteran heroes who live at the Michigan Soldiers' Home. On that date Bishop Richter gave first Holy Communion and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to fifteen old veterans who had embraced the faith of the Mother Church.

Impressive ceremonies marked the obsequies of the great Confederate leader, General Longstreet, at Gamesville, Georgia (U.S.A.), on January 6. General Longstreet at the close of the Civil War, in which he was one of the most distinguished of General Lee's lieutenants, became a convert to the Catholic faith. He served as United States Minister to Turkey.

Miss Louise Drew, daughter of John Drew, the actor, was received into the Catholic Church on January 11 by the Rev. Henry E. O'Keefe, C.S.P., at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York. Mrs. Williams, an aged actress, acted as Miss Drew's godmother. Miss Drew's mother was present, and her father telegraphed his approval from Providence, R.I., where he was playing.

Mr. Henry L. Richards, who died recently in Winchester, Mass., in his 90th year, was pastor of St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Ohio, for ten years, but in 1852 he became a Catholic. He was followed into the Church by his devoted wife. Their five children are likewise Catholics; and one, the Rev. J. Havens Richards became a Jesuit. Mr. Richards had the great joy of bringing into the Church many sincere and faithful converts.

A message in an American exchange, under date February 17, from St. Elizabeth, New Jersey, states that the Rev. Dr. H. E. Gilchrist, who resigned from the rectorate of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Roselle, some weeks previously, was that morning received into the Catholic Church in St. Michael's Church, Cranford, by Rev. John A. Westman. Baron and Baroness von Odmelle stood as godfather and godmother for Dr. Gilchrist.

Nearly all races were represented at the Sacrament of Confirmation administered to 200 converts at St. Vincent's Church, St. Paul, Minn., recently, by Bishop McGolrick. Chinese, Indians, Africans, and many of the nationalities of Europe were received as members of the Church. Besides the adults of European nationalities there were six Indians, seven Chinese, and four negroes. Two of the Indians were nearly eighty years of age, and one of them was a squaw seventy-three years old.

Last week (says the 'London Universe' of December 26) there were two remarkable conversions in Rome—one a professor of languages, Leonidas Basilides, of Constantinople, a schismatic of the Oriental Greek rite, and the other Signor Alessandro Sterio, a Croatian of the Evangelical Reformed Church. The new converts, who were received into the Church on the 16th and 18th insts respectively, were afterwards received in audience by the Holy Father, who gave them his benediction.

The 'Liberte' of Fribourg, Switzerland, pays a very touching tribute to Miss Florence Boulton, who died there on January 26. 'She was,' it says, 'well known and deeply loved by the greater number of families in our city.' Miss Boulton, who was born in London on May 14, 1866, was received into the Church by Father Charles Cox on June 10, 1895. At Fribourg she gave lessons in cookery for the Office of Public Instruction. The Bishop, Monsignor Deruaz, visited her in her last illness, and her charitable work gained her troops of friends, who spoke of her as 'our generous Miss Boulton.'

At the ending of the mission for non-Catholics which the Paulist Fathers had been conducting for three weeks at the Paulist Church, New York, Father Conway announced that sixty-four conversions had been made. He said that one of those converted was an actress of considerable prominence. A Presbyterian minister connected with one of the West Side churches was under instruction, Father Conway said, but has not yet decided to enter the Church. One of the converts is a Jew, the first to be baptised by the Paulists in seven years. Of the others, nine came from the Episcopal Church, six from the Lutheran, and two from the Presbyterian.

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## INTERCOLONIAL

His Eminence Cardinal Moran administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 427 candidates at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on Palm Sunday.

A bazaar in aid of the convent building fund, Nowra, made about £350, of which sum £100 was realised from the sale of cattle donated by farmers in the district.

Our Sydney exchanges report that the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Rockhampton, has recovered from his recent indisposition, and is now able to attend to the affairs of the diocese.

Mr. Joseph Scully, a young man employed as groom at Eaglehawk, near Bendigo, has received word that under his deceased father's will he has inherited a fortune of £16,000 and a large wine and spirit business in Kilbeggan, Ireland.

The result of the bazaar held recently in aid of the building fund of the Elmore Catholic Church proved very satisfactory. Over £600 was taken and at a meeting held a few Sundays ago donations to the amount of £514 were promised.

Rev. Father Rouillac, the sailor priest, whose wonderful achievement in navigating his 19-ton craft from the Solomon Islands to Sydney and back a couple of years ago gained him universal admiration, is at present doing duty at Mount Morgan, North Queensland.

The Sydney University has awarded the P. N. Russell scholarship to R. Power, a student of St. John's Catholic College (within the University). The scholarship is worth £75 a year for four years. Mr. Power has been reading at Nudgee, Brisbane, with Mr. Hugh Macrossan, B.A., a former student of St. John's, and a favorite pupil of Mr. Carlos and Mr. J. de Burg O'Reilly.

The receipts from the St. Patrick's night concert in the Town Hall, Melbourne, totalled over £200, the proceeds being in aid of the Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows. Among those present were his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, who presided, his Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Northcote, and the Lord Mayor and Lady McEacharn.

A book has been returned to the Melbourne Public Library after an absence of seventeen years (says the Melbourne 'Herald'). It is a 'Life of St. Patrick,' and had been given up for lost long ago. The Library authorities do not know by whom it was carried off, or who returned it. All they know is that it mysteriously disappeared from its allotted place, and as mysteriously reappeared in the precise place it had originally occupied.

Archbishop Dunne, of Brisbane, speaking recently, said that King Edward was doing good work in the direction of removing a number of prejudices which had existed in the past, and his Grace was pleased to be able to say that all classes and creeds worked together harmoniously for their mutual welfare. The freedom which Catholics enjoyed throughout the Empire was particularly noticeable in Australia, where, with the exception of a few fanatics, all classes and creeds sank their little differences of opinion and religion, and did all they could to assist one another.

During the past 15 months (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') his Grace the Archbishop has expended no less a sum than £18,400 on the property bounded by Brunswick and Young streets, Fitzroy, which includes the Cathedral Hall, club rooms, school, etc. There is a debit balance of £10,000 on the hall, and an appeal is now being made throughout the Archdiocese to meet the liability. The hall will be opened by his Grace on Sunday, April 10th, when it is anticipated that fully half of the liability will be wiped out.

The proprietors of the 'W. A. Record' of which Mr. Gratian Grey, well known in this Colony, has just been appointed editor, contemplates effecting considerable improvements in the literary department of that paper as soon as arrangements can be completed for securing the requisite additions of machinery. Mr. Grey (says the Melbourne 'Advocate') has filled many important literary positions on the New Zealand press. For many years he was chief of the 'New Zealand Hansard' staff. He has also occupied important literary positions on the 'Argus' and 'Age,' and for the past two years he has been a weekly contributor to the columns of this journal. His 'Travels in Two Hemispheres,' depicting the scenes that he witnessed in his recent travels in America and Europe, has been followed with great interest. We congratulate the 'Western Australian Record' on securing the services, as editor, of such a capable journalist as Mr. Grey.

## Friends at Court

### CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- April 17, Sunday.—Second Sunday after Easter. St. Anicetus, Pope and Martyr.  
 „ 18, Monday.—St. John Damascene, Confessor and Doctor.  
 „ 19, Tuesday.—St. Leo IX., Pope and Confessor.  
 „ 20, Wednesday.—St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.  
 „ 21, Thursday.—St. Anselm, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.  
 „ 22, Friday.—SS. Soter and Caius, Popes and Martyrs.  
 „ 23, Saturday.—St. George, Martyr.

#### St. Anicetus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Anicetus was Pope from 157 to 168. He was a Syrian by birth, and suffered martyrdom under Marcus Aurelius. He was visited at Rome by St. Polycarp of Smyrna. These two saints had some dispute in regard to the date of the feast of Easter, a discussion which did not alter their friendship.

#### St. John Damascene, Confessor and Doctor.

St. John Damascene, the last of the Fathers of the Church, was born towards the end of the seventh century at Damascus, from which city he received the surname 'Damascene.' By the Saracens he was called 'Mansur,' and on account of his eloquence was surnamed 'Chryssorrhœas' (Gold-streaming). He received his education from a pious and learned monk named Cosmas, who was taken prisoner and brought to Damascus. Like his father, he held a high office under the Caliphs. His zeal in defending the sacred images against the Iconoclasts, exposed him to the resentment and persecution of the Emperor. He resigned his office, distributed his wealth among the poor, and retired into the laura of St. Sabas, where, after some time, he was ordained priest. He died about the year 754. John Damascene has left many works which, on account of their solid learning and great literary merit, have been held in high esteem in both the Latin and the Greek Churches.

#### St. Leo IX., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo IX. was Pope from 1048 to 1054. With his accession to the Papal throne began the dawn of better and brighter days for the Papacy. He resumed and carried on, with untiring zeal, the great work of reformation begun by Clement II. His pontificate was one continued journey, undertaken for the purpose of everywhere enforcing ecclesiastical reform. He held numerous Councils and presided over them in person. Several laws were enacted for the extirpation of the then prevailing vices of simony and clerical incontinence. He was defeated and captured by the Normans at Astagnum, near Civitella, June 18, 1053. The conquerors, beholding in their captive the Vicar of Christ, knelt before him, asked his blessing, and then set him at liberty.

#### St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Isidore, who was born at Carthagena, in the South of Spain, about the middle of the sixth century, belonged to a most holy family, his two brothers, Leander and Fulgentius, and his sister, Florentina, being all numbered among the saints. From his youth he was distinguished for virtue and learning, and having embraced the ecclesiastical state, devoted himself with his brother Leander to the conversion of the Visigoths. This great work he had the happiness of seeing accomplished before the close of his apostolic career. Upon the death of his brother St. Leander, Isidore succeeded him in the See of Seville, which he governed for 36 years.

#### St. Anselm, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aosta (Italy), in 1033. Whilst Abbot of Bec in Normandy he was appointed to the See of Canterbury. In consequence of the English King not fulfilling certain promises and also to his refusal to recognise Urban II. as Pontiff there was a rupture between him and St. Anselm, which lasted for a considerable time. A reconciliation took place eventually, but fresh aggressions compelled Anselm to have recourse to the Holy See. Whilst on a visit to Rome he took part in the Councils of Lateran and Bari. He remained a voluntary exile from England until 1100, when, upon the accession of Henry I., he returned to his See, but finding the new monarch obdurate with regard to the right of investiture, Anselm went into exile a second time. At last, through the good offices of the King's sister, a compromise was effected, and Anselm returned once more to England, where he resided until his death in 1109.

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