

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 18.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

'IT WAS
ALL
WONDERFUL.'

PERHAPS the most curious incident in connection with the siege of Ladysmith is that which is recorded by Mr. D. McDonald, who is a non-Catholic and war correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In a recent letter to his paper he writes as follows:—'The Roman Catholic convent and sanatorium, which has a commanding but exposed site on the crown of the hill overlooking the town, and right in the rear of our naval guns, has been shot through and through. Every wall has a shell hole through it, and the devastation inside is terrific. Fortunately it was vacated early in the siege, the Sisters going out to the neutral camp to nurse the wounded when the convent was no longer required as an hospital. There is a chapel attached to the convent. One of the largest of the Dutch shells exploded just as it had pierced the outer wall, and raked the sanctuary from end to end. Scarcely a yard of wall or roof or floor that was not pierced with those diabolical splinters of metal that, fashioned like the teeth of a cogwheel, fly to pieces on impact. And amid the ruin was a carving of the Saviour on the Cross, a statue of the Virgin, a picture of the Crucifixion, with not a chip nor a stain on the marble, not a scratch on the gilding. It was all wonderful.'

PLAGUE
CONDITIONS.

FOR Sampson 'out of the eater (a raging lion) came forth sweet meat and out of the strong came forth sweetness.' Perhaps out of the devouring plague that is slaying its victims in Australia and seeking a habitat in human organisms upon our own shores, there may come to our chief cities more of sweetness and of healthfulness than they have yet been accustomed to. Municipal Councils and Health Boards are, like some other folk, supposed to have neither a soul to save nor a body to kick; but, none the less, the terror of the hovering presence of the bubonic plague has forced them to look more keenly than usual after their sanitary duties, with the result that in all or most of our chief cities they have come across a state of things which the *Christchurch Press*—speaking of local conditions—describes as 'a disgrace to any civilised community.' The published reports are decidedly unpleasant reading. They go to show that in matters sanitary it is not at all clear that our capitals are much better than, say, plague-stricken Constantinople when Kinglake sojourned within its fetid bounds, or Cologne in the days when Southey declared that he counted in its narrow streets two-and-seventy separate and distinct bad smells, and Tom Hood averred that the inhabitants cultivated them with malice prepense so as to encourage people to invest in the great local product, eau de Cologne—the only sweet-smelling thing in the city, according to the king of punsters. The people who live by the sullen and dark-flowing Liffey have no such resort; and from the Yarra at Footscray (Melbourne) there arises a wall of stench against which you could lean. And this in the closing year of the nineteenth century!

The shocking condition of filth described as prevailing in quarters of Sydney, in the heart of the most important portion of Christchurch, and among the malodorous dust-tips of Dunedin, is little better on a small way than that which existed on a wholesale scale in London till the eighteenth century was far advanced. 'Every square and open space,' says Syney in his *Social Life in England*, 'even in the heart of the city, constituted a repository for large heaps of filth and garbage, which were removed by the scavengers only when the stench became

too intolerable to be borne.' It is a tribute to the nostrils of the citizens to state that there *was* a limit to their toleration of evil smells; and to the energy of the civic authorities that even at this stage they caused the nuisance to be abated. Therein both the citizens and the civic fathers of old London differed from those of at least two of our provincial capitals. The sanitary—or rather insanitary—abominations of the London of those times reached their climax in the Stygian horrors of the Fleet Ditch, which found an all too faithful rythmical description in the plain and forceful lines in which Dean Swift tells us that after a city shower—among other unpleasant things—

Sweepings from butchers' stalls, dung, guts, and blood,
Drown'd puppies, stinking sprats, all drenched in mud,
Dead cats, and turnip-tops come tumbling down the flood.

In some respects it does not seem a far cry from the back-yards and dust-tips of some of our colonial cities—as described by our health inspectors—to the plague-inviting conditions of two centuries ago. The fact is just this: that sanitary scientists are moving much faster than leaden-headed Boards of Health and dozing City Councils, and all three have out-distanced the heedless average citizen, who, if left to his own initiative, would, in matters of domestic hygiene, remain about at the point that was reached by his grandfather in the days of the fourth George. Along some lines national manners may change speedily; along others the transformation moves at a snail's pace. In the home, the revolution in our social customs has been most felt in the sitting and drawing-rooms—evidence of our love of outward show. It is visible to a lesser degree in the kitchen. It has not yet made its way to any great extent to the back-yard. The result is elsewhere as in Christchurch—imposing shop fronts, etc., in the street, and in the rear, too often, an indescribable condition of loathsome filth that would disgrace a permanent camp of Patagonians. We children of a larger growth somewhat resemble the lazy and untidy schoolboy who polishes the vamps of his boots till they shine again, but leaves the heels be-clogged with the mud of yesterday and the day before. It passes muster, and—well, perhaps most of us were born tired.

In the middle-age town and city less attention was paid than now to drainage, etc., and perhaps more to personal cleanliness. There was not then the sharp distinction between town life and rural life that exists nowadays. Many of the inhabitants of towns and cities were farmers, and even in such considerable commercial centres as Frankfurt, Nürnberg, Augsburg, and München, cows, sheep, swine, and fowls were kept in great numbers within the city walls, and only when the nuisance rose to an intolerable pitch was it abated somewhat by formal decrees. But then, your middle-age city was a modest assemblage of about 9000 in such an important trade centre as Frankfurt-am-Main, 20,000 in Strassburg, while the great industrial centres of England had even smaller resident populations. The plentiful use of water for personal ablutions probably staved off some of the evil results of the insanitary condition of the streets of the mediæval cities of Europe. Wright, for instance, in his *Domestic Manners and Customs in England* speaks of the great frequency of warm baths 'in all classes of society' among the Catholic Saxons. Venerable Bede (A.D. 734), Henry of Huntingdon (A.D. 1146), and Alexander Neckham (A.D. 1200) all testify to the benefits derived by the people from bathing in the waters of Bath and other places. The rules of the Benedictine monks prescribed periodical warm baths. So likewise did those of St. Isidore, St. Augustine, St. Dominic, St. Norbert, and various other religious of both sexes. During these ages—which Sir Lyon Playfair termed 'bathless'—Bishop Wulfstan and his abbots bound themselves to bathe and feed 100 poor people annually and provide them with shoes. Public baths were established in France by Queen St. Radegund, after she had become a

The "ANGLO SPECIAL" Cycle Is absolutely the Best Colonial-built Cycle. B. S. A. and Co. Parts. Prices: Gent's, £21; Lady's, £22. Call and see them. THE ANGLO-NEW ZEALAND CYCLE CO., 6 PRINCES STREET.

nun. Others were opened in the abbey of St. Savine, in the Pyrenees. Others still—as Alcuin tells us—were established at Aix-la-Chapelle, on an altogether magnificent scale, by Charlemagne. St. Gregory of Tours, Venantius Fortunatus, and St. Sidonius spoke and wrote in praise of public or monastic baths in France, and a writer of the tenth or eleventh century records how the Catholic Bretons of his day bathed and changed their clothes every Sunday morning in honor of Christ's Resurrection from the dead.

In his *German Society at the Close of the Middle Ages*, Mr. Belfort Bax says (p. 213):—

In some cases the [German] workman had weekly gratuities under the name of 'bathing money'; and in this connection it may be noticed that a holiday for the purpose of bathing once a fortnight, once a week, or even oftener, as the case might be, was stipulated for by the guilds, and generally recognised as a legitimate demand. The common notion of the uniform uncleanness of the medieval man requires to be considerably modified when one closely investigates the condition of town life, and finds everywhere facilities for bathing in winter and summer alike. Untidiness and uncleanness, according to our notions, there may have been in the streets and in the dwellings in many cases, owing to inadequate provisions for the disposal of refuse and the like; but we must not therefore extend this idea to the person, and imagine that the medieval craftsman or even peasant was as unwholesome as, say, the Roumanian peasant of to-day.

M. Viollet le Duc, who is one of the greatest authorities on medieval subjects, says that private and public baths were very common and commodious during the middle ages, that the use of them was very extensive, but that 'during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries [during and after the Reformation] it was much less common than it had been before that period, and was confined almost exclusively to the higher classes.' This or that saint or hermit may, as a matter of mortification or otherwise, have neglected his ablutions—a state of things that (apart from any motive of religion) is not quite unknown among sinners as well as saints near our own doors. But the worship of the morning tub that is prevalent among a portion of every English-speaking community is, after all, little more than a revival of a good old middle-age custom, and not a hygienic notion that sprung into existence in the century of drainage schemes and toilet soaps. It would seem, after all, that, in some respects, we have not much to boast of nowadays over our medieval forefathers in the matter of applied public sanitation or personal hygiene.

It is well for those who fight and those who stay at home that every bullet does not find its billet. If it did, war might raise its diminished head and strive with plague and famine for the kingship of agencies of human destruction; for, if each warlike missile did its maximum of damage, 100 rounds of the guns of the Dual and Triple Alliances alone might rip the life out of 8,000,000 men. But the maximum of possible destructiveness of military weapons has never been, and is not at all likely ever to be, realised. We have already pointed out the curious disproportion between the wondrous man-slaying capacity of the implements of war in use in South Africa and the relatively insignificant results obtained after much noise and uproar in the matter of blood-letting and butchery. A few weeks ago we dealt with this matter from the British army surgeon's point of view. Our remarks find strange confirmation in the following extract from an article by Dr. von Gernet, a German, who is serving in the Boer forces as a military surgeon. He writes:—

It was to me extremely interesting to compare the wounds of the British and of the Boers. At the first glance one is struck by the fact that almost all the Boers are wounded by cannon, shell, or shrapnel, the majority of wounds being inflicted on the neck or arms, while rifleshot wounds are situated generally about the legs in the region of the thigh [inflicted when not under cover]. The British, on the other hand, are nearly all hit by rifle bullets, mostly in the region of the chest and arms. This at once characterises the nature of the respective fire. . . . The British inundate the Boers with a rain of projectiles, but so far as the infantry fire is concerned, it is almost quite without effect. Their rifle has not the range which the German rifle of the Boer has.

From which it would appear that the Boers excel as rifleshots and the British in the accuracy, if not in the power, of their artillery fire. The British war authorities are not even yet converts to the need of turning Thomas Atkins, Esq., into a marksman, with the result that he is about the worst military shot in Europe. The British War Office never seems to have thought it a matter of much importance whether Atkins hit or missed what he fired at. Previous to 1851 there were only two rifle regiments in the army. They carried the heavy percussion-lock Brunswick, which had been invented as far back as 1835 and fired a round bullet. The other regiments were pinned to the 'old traditions' and used the cumbersome smooth-bore flintlock that carried a ball big enough to smash the fore-leg of an elephant. Minié rifles were served out to some of the regiments in the Crimean campaign, and they barked and bit for the first time at Alma and Inkerman. The French soldier then, as now, fired straighter than the British—it took

him the relative trifle of 590 shots for every Russian he sent to a worse or better world. Mr. Atkins fired at the rate of 700 shots for every 'kill.' Many of the Russian soldiers were raw recruits that could scarcely hit a barn-door at 11 yards off, with the result that the Russos' average was 910 shots for every man whose soul they set adrift in the ranks of the allies.

The British War Office adopted slowly and reluctantly the Enfield rifle, the Martini-Henry, and the Lee-Metford. But to this day about as little trouble is taken to make the full private marksman as in the days of the Brunswick and the ponderous old Brown Bess, that was almost long enough to club the enemy as soon the whites of his eyes became visible. Even the Lee-Metford is now spoken of by the British experts as the worst Service rifle in the world. It is, for instance, thus described by Mr. Baillie-Grohman—a noted English expert in both military and civilian rifle-shooting—in an article in the *Fortnightly* for March. He points out that Mannlicher rifles of Austrian manufacture were almost exclusively used by British marksmen at the great matches of the National Rifle Association (Elcho Shield and 'Martin Smith' contests) of 1899, and gives abundant reasons (with comparative tables) for his verdict that it is inferior in every respect as a military weapon to the Mauser (as used by the Boers), the Spanish Mauser, the Mannlicher, and the Lee-Straight-Pull, while it is said to be 50 per cent. more costly than the Mauser (model of 1888). He sums up his verdict as follows:—

The Lee-Metford has the lowest muzzle velocity, worst trajectory, least penetration, by a long way the slowest fire once the magazine is emptied, weakest breech-bolt, least rigid woodwork, worst trigger-pull, and worst sights even when they are properly aligned. It is the heaviest rifle, and its ammunition shares the same defect. The latter is not always reliable, and certain issues are dangerous, as experience has shown; and last, but not least, our Service rifle is by far the most expensive service arm in the world.

Coming fast upon this we alight upon the following frank admission of the causes which have combined to leave the British forces stuck, so to speak, in the mud of the South African veldt—great bands of workers toiling and bleeding in a melancholy campaign which, as we have repeatedly shown, could and ought to have been avoided, and which was undertaken in the interests, not of Uitlanders whose grievances are long since forgotten, but of a knot of big capitalists chiefly with German names. It is the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* that speaks. It says:—

Inferior guns, a lack of cavalry, ignorance in the Intelligence Department, misleading maps, a failure to take compass bearings in night attacks, a refusal to make use of local knowledge of the country—these are among the causes given in part explanation of English mishaps in South Africa.

General Miles (U.S.A.)—who has won somewhat of a reputation as a fighter both of white men and of 'Injuns'—wraps the same idea in the fluffy folds of more delicate phrase in a recent article in an American magazine. According to him 'the English army is noted for its conservatism in military tactics, and the wonder is, even with their superb bravery and steadiness under fire, that they have been so successful while ignoring some of the cardinal principles of modern warfare.' It reminds one of the tactics and the fate of the British General Braddock who set out in 1755 to capture Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburg), which was then the great centre of French influence and activity on the Ohio. Braddock knew the rules of war as well as an Irish hedge schoolmaster knew the Rule of Three. But he was probably as little acquainted with the principles that underlay them as were some of the lesser bog-pedagogues with the principles of pure mathematics. When Braddock's 1200 men were suddenly assailed in the forest by yelling Indians and French sharpshooters, his colonials—who understood this kind of fighting—took shelter behind trees, stumps, etc., and as long as they had breath, powder, and ball, blazed away to the best of their ability at every hostile head they saw. Braddock—like some of his present-day successors in South Africa—clung to the old rules of the game of war. He disposed his regulars in the forest as if it were a parade ground or open country. Nearly 800 of his men were 'dropped'—the rest took to their heels. But poor Braddock, the military pedant, remained on the ground, mortally wounded. By all the rules of war he ought to have won. 'Who would have thought it?' he said. And he died without solving the riddle. The issue of that forest fight was the *Ælia Lælia Crispis* of his life.

We likewise give up the riddle of British military administration. Mr. Bull is pretty nearly always in the ring somewhere or other on the surface of the earth, defending or pushing his frontier back or punishing obstreperous tribes within his borders. And the wonder is, that some of his shrewdness in other business matters does not flow over into the slow brains of his trainers and convince them that the feints and parries and counters and dodges that are good enough for a lean Afridi on the Indian frontier or for a brave but unskilled 'fuzzy-wuzzy' in the Soudan, are not likely to do much damage or cause much consternation with such a past-master in the 'noble art' as the Transvaal Boer.

AGAINST THE FOREIGN DEVIL.

THERE is perhaps no place within the wide limits of the Hwa Kwo or Flowery Kingdom that bears a worse reputation with Catholic missionaries than the great city of Tien-tsin, on the Pei-ho, with its teeming population of a million heathen Chinese. Since the great missionary massacre of 1870 there has been for Western Christians residing in the realms of the Tien-tze or 'Son of Heaven' an odor of blood in the name of Tien-tsin. A Tien-tsin correspondent of the London *Standard* records the revival of the local anti-Christian movement on a scale that threatens a renewal of the atrocities that smote the Western world with grief and horror in the summer of 1870. The new movement is being engineered by the 'Big Sword Society,' one of the dark-lantern associations with which the Celestial Empire is honeycombed. The members of this organisation profess unbounded loyalty to the throne, declare their objects to be purely anti-foreign and anti-Christian, they have been encouraged by the Governor of Shantung, are evidently in favor with the Dowager Empress, and have been for some time growing rapidly in numbers and boldness. On New Year's Day they murdered Mr. Brooks, an English missionary. Since then they have been pushing on a vigorous crusade of plunder and violence against the Christian population of the place.

The uneasy stirrings of the new crusade recall the evil days of 30 years ago when Christian blood flowed in streams within the walls of Tien-tsin. By the Anglo-Franco-Chinese treaty of 1860 that port was thrown open for the first time to foreign trade. In the following year a British consulate was established on the spot. Hostility to the white-face from the west ran high and fierce, for the mob of Tien-tsin had little intercourse with Europeans, and, moreover, retained fresh and vivid recollections—bitter as calomel and gall—of the sack of Peking, the 'Purple Forbidden City,' by the Anglo-French forces in 1860. It was against this wall of racial hate that a band of noble French Sisters bravely flung themselves at Tien-tsin. With the aid of Father Chevrier, and the French consul, they speedily opened a hospital for sufferers of every nationality and creed. Others of the devoted little band engaged in clothing, feeding, and educating the little girls that had been purchased by the aid of the Holy Infancy Fund. 'The Celestials,' says M. Plauchut, in his *China and the Chinese*, 'are in the habit of buying girls, but for a very different purpose to that of the devoted priests and Sisters, but they could not be brought to believe that the missionaries received the children merely to feed, educate, and make Christians of them.' All sorts of wild tales were set afloat about the Sisters. The mob was worked up to a fine pitch of fury, and at a preconcerted signal the armed bravos rushed upon their victims. The French consul, his wife, and his interpreter were the first to fall beneath the blows of the assassins. 'Meantime,' says Plauchut, 'as a shepherd calls his flock together when the wolves are threatening, the Abbé Chevrier had collected around him the orphan children to the number of 100 then under the care of the missionaries; but they were all massacred, the good priest dying amongst them.' From nine in the morning till five in the afternoon the work of slaughtering French and other foreigners went on without intermission. The sun was low when the busy mob remembered that the French Sisters were still living. They proceeded to the convent, battered down the door, and, says the French author already quoted, 'found the Superior of the Sisterhood calmly waiting to receive them. Alas! (he continues) her fortitude availed her nothing; she was brutally seized, dragged to a post not far off, and bound to it. Then ensued a scene too horrible for description; the fiends in human shape danced round their helpless victim and inflicted on her all the tortures in which the Chinese are so terribly skilled, finally cutting her body into small pieces. The terrified nuns kneeling on the steps of their little chapel in agonised prayer were one and all first outraged and then murdered, their home and church were set fire to, and their mangled bodies flung into the flames.'

A few useless heads dropped in China over this foul massacre. But the real offenders were never brought to justice. France was too engrossed at the time with the fierce struggle against Germany to weep much or for long over the torture and massacre of a few French missionaries in far-off Tien-tsin. The criminal-in-chief, Chung-Ho, governor of Tien-tsin, was actually sent to Paris by the astute Orientals to 'explain matters.' He went, saw, conquered—was received with splendid honours by M. Thiers. His explanations were deemed satisfactory. He returned in peace to his own country, and had not long touched its shores when another outbreak against the 'foreign devils' occurred and the souls of several French missionaries were sent to heaven after a prolonged agony of fiendish torture. Six years after the great massacre of 1870 another band of Sisters went to Tien-tsin from the mother-house in the Rue du Bac, Paris. Many others have joined them since. And the splendid work which they are doing with hospitals and schools among the heathen may at any moment be again interrupted as it was on that red day 30 years ago.

THE JUBILEE.

PASTORAL LETTER BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

The following Pastoral Letter has been issued by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

Archbishop's House,
Wellington, April 19th, 1900.

Very Reverend and Reverend Dear Fathers in Christ,—
It is our duty to communicate to you the instructions issued by the Sacred Congregation regarding the Special Indulgences granted to the faithful in this jubilee year.

1. The following classes of persons have been graciously excused from the obligation of visiting the Eternal City: First, religious women, living in community whether cloistered or not, and all others dwelling constantly under the same roof with them—as, for instance, young girls receiving their education, women employed in domestic duties, etc.; second, girls and women residing in charitable institutions destined for their own sex, even though they have no vows, nor belong to any religious community; third, persons of either sex who are detained in custody or in exile; fourth, the infirm, of whatever condition, who, in the judgment of their physician, are unable to undertake the journey to Rome, either on account of actual illness or chronic weakness. Under the latter category are included all who are over 70 years of age.

2. The conditions for gaining the Jubilee are the following: (a) A good Confession and Communion; (b) devout prayer according to the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff and of the Church for the welfare and prosperity of Holy Church, for the extirpation of error, the concord of Christian princes and the peace of all Christian peoples; (c) Appropriate works of charity and piety, both voluntary and those imposed by one's confessor, in place of the twenty visits prescribed to be made to each of the four great basilicas of Rome, namely, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. John Lateran's, and St. Mary Major's. The good works substituted for the visits to the basilicas are to be adapted to the state, condition, and health of the individual making the Jubilee, and to the circumstances of time and place. In the Archdiocese, religious women and others living in convents or similar pious institutions, will make ten visits to their respective church or chapel, and recite the Litany of the Saints for the intention of the Holy Father. If for any reason these visits cannot be made, confessors will enjoin other suitable exercises of piety according to their discretion, as they will likewise do for the sick, the infirm, and other classes of persons, excepting members of religious communities mentioned above.

3. In addition to the most ample faculties granted by the Holy Father, we authorise all confessors in this diocese, when there is question of making the Jubilee, to absolve from all cases reserved to the ordinary. Members of cloistered communities have the privilege of selecting, but only once, as their confessor, any clergyman, secular or regular, authorised to hear Sisters' confessions. Members of all other religious communities, male or female, may, in like manner, choose any confessor who has the faculties of the Archdiocese. If the various conditions enjoined be duplicated, the indulgence of the Jubilee may be gained twice during the year.

We earnestly exhort you to induce the faithful, in union with our brethren throughout the Catholic world, to sanctify this year of grace by greater earnestness in piety and good works. We may be confident that they will be graciously heard at the throne of Divine Mercy, and bring down copious blessings upon all the children of God.

Your faithful servant in Jesus Christ,
† FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M.,
ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL, WELLINGTON.

A YEAR OF SOLID PROGRESS.

(From our own correspondent).

April 27.

CONSIDERING the very disagreeable weather experienced here on Thursday evening, there was a fair attendance of the Catholics of the city at the meeting held in St. Joseph's Church. The chair was occupied by his Grace Archbishop Redwood, who was supported by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., V.G., the Very Rev. Father Lewis, Adm., and Rev. Fathers Goggan, O'Shea, and Ainsworth, Messrs. Martin, Kennedy, R. P. Collins, Davis, O'Sullivan, Coogan, O. McArdle, J. Gallagher, and Twomey. Several prominent Catholics of the city were present in the body of the church, from which the Blessed Sacrament had been removed for the occasion. His Grace explained that the objects of the meeting were to give those present some idea of the progress made by him and Father Ainsworth in their work of collecting funds for the new Cathedral, and to elect a strong committee of gentlemen from both parishes, whose duty and honour it would be to see to the erection of the building. The whole archdiocese was, he said, deeply interested in the work, because the Archbishop is the parish priest of each parish. He and Father Ainsworth had impressed that fact on the people, and the ardor seen in Wellington at the time of the fire spreading throughout the archdiocese, they had everywhere met with a very generous and hearty response. Of course, the Catholics of Wellington were particularly interested, but all the parishes would share in the honor of the Cathedral of the Metropolitan See. The building in which the meeting was now being held was on an historic spot. In the ordinary course of events the first Council of New Zealand would have been held in the old St. Mary's Cathedral, but it was

removed by fire before that event came about, and the first Council was held at the Buckle street Church. He expected every day to hear of the approval of the decrees of that Council. The Cathedral would be built on that same site, and there would be erected a noble edifice worthy of the great and holy ceremonies that would take place in it. It would be an erection not for days but for centuries, and he felt sure that future generations would see that the committee to be appointed had done their share of the work with a due sense of the magnitude of the undertaking.

At the request of his Grace Rev. Father Ainsworth read the following report:—

I have been called upon by his Grace the Archbishop to read to you a report of the work done by us in connection with the collection for St. Mary's Cathedral. When the disastrous fire of old St. Mary's drew from all sides and all classes loud expressions of sympathy, the chief parishioners of the city held a monster meeting, and there, amidst great enthusiasm, declared unanimously that a new, magnificent, and spacious building must as soon as possible be erected to take the place of the old building destroyed by fire. In order to give a tangible proof of their earnestness the sum of £3000 was subscribed in the room. This amount was to be paid in yearly instalments, extending over a period of five years. The priests of the archdiocese expressed their deep sympathy with his Grace, and assured him that their individual parishes would earnestly co-operate with this city in the noble work of erecting a new Cathedral. It was suggested that a priest be chosen to undertake the work of raising subscriptions in every part of the archdiocese. As you are aware that onus and honor fell upon me. His Grace entered with great and commendable zeal into the work, and volunteered to go personally as a missionary and take me as his assistant. As it was the time when missions were due in each parish we became missionaries with the duty of preaching missions all over the archdiocese, and at the same time making an appeal to the people for the new Cathedral. We entered upon that undertaking in April, 1899, and now that we have arrived at the close of one year's work we wish to give you a report of our labors, and the success that has attended our efforts.

With regard to the various missions preached, we have every reason to be most grateful to Almighty God for the success, and even extraordinary success, which has always accompanied us. We relied upon the prayers of our people, and the various religious congregations of the archdiocese, and we did not rely in vain. Another reason of our success was the great zeal displayed on all sides by the priests who earnestly and consistently co-operated with us in preparing the way and in assisting us by every means in their power. So it will undoubtedly be a great pleasure to you all to learn that throughout the missions were a complete success.

With regard to the appeal for the new cathedral we are pleased to be able to put before you a splendid result. We must first of all take into consideration the fact that very few of our people are overburdened with riches, so there are comparatively few large contributions. Then, again, the whole Colony has been taxed with large sums of money voluntarily subscribed for the assistance of the war in the Transvaal. Notwithstanding these many calls our people have risen nobly to the occasion. Not only did they give but they seemed proud and delighted to be able to give. We cannot speak too highly of the generosity of our people. For many of them it was a great sacrifice, but, recognising the work to be God's work, their faith lifted them up, and, aided by that faith, their generosity was most gratifying. Even to distant, out-of-the-way-places the general enthusiasm extended. We wish here to place on record our pleasure at and appreciation of the generosity of the young colonials of the archdiocese. On all sides the young men came forward with their donations, such action giving promise that these same young men will in the future be real pillars of the Church in this young land. I shall now read for you a detailed list of the amounts collected in the various parishes so far visited. The priests of the archdiocese head the list with voluntary donations amounting to the splendid sum of £2000. The other amounts in cash and promises are as follows:—Te Aro parish, £550 cash and £2750 promises; Masterton, £150 and £650; Nelson, £320 and £1000; Napier, £270 and £1200; Wairoa, £60 and £250; Meanee, £65 and £300; Hastings, £340 and £1200; Waipawa, £650 and £800; Palmerston North, £130 and £700; Hawera, £130 and £750; Okato, £50 and £250; New Plymouth, £60 and £300; Westport, £330 and £1460; Reefton, £200 and £1000; private subscription, £100; Staples' brewery, £100 and £500. His Grace has also received from Rome donations amounting to £80, and the promises given at the first public meeting in Wellington amounted to £3000. The total amount of cash received is therefore £3485 and the total promises £17,300.

Mr. Martin Kennedy said he felt sure it gave the greatest satisfaction to all to hear so excellent a report of the first 12 months' work. For years, in fact, since the founding of the Colony, the Catholics of what was now the archdiocese had been subscribing, and subscribing generously, to the building of churches, but this was their first joint effort towards building a cathedral of which all would no doubt feel proud. He complimented his Grace and Father Ainsworth on the result of their labors. He was glad to see the West Coast of the South Island had again come to the front, and though the town in which he had lived was not on the list, he would like to say that the Catholics there were right nobly doing their duty in the way of subscribing to the Christchurch Cathedral Fund. The amount collected spoke volumes for the undying faith of the people and from the result of one effort all could look forward with confidence to the success of future appeals. He was satisfied that not only would the whole of the £17,000 be got in, but that a great deal more would be added to it, and with proper administration his Grace would be justified before very long in laying the foundation of a magnificent Cathedral. He had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to his Grace and Father Ainsworth for their efforts, the result of which had exceeded the most sanguine anticipations.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy seconded the motion. He said that St. Joseph's Church had done good service during the 15 years it had been built, and steps were now to be taken to preserve it until such time as that portion of the Cathedral to be first built was completed. The church building could then be removed to some other part of the city, or perhaps be converted into what was at present a much needed Catholic hall. The second instalment of the local subscriptions was now due, and as the Archbishop and Father Ainsworth would be engaged for the remainder of the year in parishes not yet visited it would be for the committee to decide how and when it should be collected. An amount of £24,000 would, he felt sure, be reached by the end of the missions, and though from unforeseen causes a small percentage of the promises might be lost, the additions at the various places would more than compensate for it.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. His Grace, in returning thanks, said it was his intention to lose no time in laying the foundation stone. They could at least proceed to build a portion of the Cathedral at no very distant date. The plans for the whole building would be approved, and as the subscriptions came to hand the work could be done by degrees according to their means. His Grace hoped to see completed in perhaps four or five years a portion large enough to contain a congregation greater than could be placed in any church they had yet in the city, and a portion that would give an adequate idea of the magnitude and beauty of the whole building.

On the motion of the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, the following committee was appointed:—Archbishop Redwood, Archdeacon Devoy, Rev. Fathers Lewis, Ainsworth, Goggan, and Holley. Te Aro: Messrs. Martin Kennedy, N. Reid, R. P. Collins, R. O'Connor, M. O'Connor, J. J. Devine, M. Mackey, M. Segrief, J. Gallagher, P. S. Garvey, F. M'Farland, T. Davis, H. Hawke, J. Devlin, P. Twomey, D. P. Lawlor, J. Bourke, C. T. Browne, P. Corby, E. Sullivan, W. J. Bridge, J. O'Sullivan, James Gallagher, H. A. Welch, T. Dwan, sen., T. Dwan, jun., L. Dwan, M. M'Grath, W. Brady, J. Gamble, W. Healey, and H. M. M'Carthy. Thorndon: Hon. C. Johnston, Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., Dr. Cahill, and Messrs. J. O'Meara, R. J. Collins, O. M'Archie, A. A. Corrigan, R. Duignan, P. Darby, J. Saunders, sen., H. F. Johnston, J. Henrys, F. K. Reeves, B. J. Loughnan, F. Loughnan, E. W. Gibbs, S. Cimino, W. C. Gasquoin, J. Daly, B. Whittaker, G. Poll, Blake, and D. Lynch.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 27.

Dr. H. St. Leger Gribben has gone to the front in South Africa as surgeon to one of the regiments.

His Grace the Archbishop and Rev. Father Ainsworth leave for Blenheim to-morrow to resume their missionary labors.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and the Rev. Father Lewis, Adm., leave for Nelson on Sunday to be present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney's arrival in Nelson.

The Rev. Mother Superioress, of the Convent, Hill street, returned to Wellington on Thursday from Blenheim, where she attended on Sister Mary Mechtild during her illness.

Very great regret will be felt by all who know the Rev. Father Walsh when they learn that he had to have his leg amputated on Wednesday. When in Kumara some six years ago, in a gallant attempt to stop a pair of runaway horses, he had his leg broken, and after 12 months' treatment, from which he derived little benefit, he came to the Wellington Hospital, where he was a patient for 18 months. After leaving the hospital, though otherwise in good health, Father Walsh suffered considerably from the injured member. Since the operation, he has been in a very low state, and his medical advisers fear that even should he recover from the shock to his system, he will be an invalid for life. In view of these facts the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy has, with his usual foresight, issued to the priests of the archdiocese an appeal for subscriptions to defray cost of the nursing and attention which have for him become necessary. The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais is making a similar appeal to the priests in the Christchurch diocese, where Father Walsh was stationed.

The season of the Easter Carnival which had been extended for a week was brought to a conclusion last night. During the last few evenings there was a slight falling off in the attendance, but nevertheless good business was done. It is estimated the gross takings have amounted to about £1100. Last night was devoted to a benefit performance on behalf of Signor Borzoni. His Grace the Archbishop, when announcing this fact on Thursday evening, said the Catholics of Thorndon owed a debt of gratitude to Signor Borzoni, who had worked wonders with his pupils in a very short time and had designed the most brilliant and successful display yet presented to the public of Wellington. At the closing last night there was a good attendance and considerable amusement was the outcome of the Dutch auction. The committee of management and all connected with the carnival are deserving of great praise for their conduct of the business, and a special word of recognition is due to the secretary, Mr. D. Ryan, who, during the season, did splendid work.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 26.

The latest news from his Lordship Dr. Lenihan is that he intended to leave on his homeward journey at the end of the month

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE.
for Catalogue (mention this paper).

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

of April, coming by way of America. His Lordship is expected to reach Auckland by the San Francisco mail steamer at the end of June.

It is intended to convene meetings at a very early date to consider the reception of his Lordship the Bishop on his return to the diocese.

St. Patrick's Day celebration at Gisborne netted the fine sum of \$223, a really excellent result when the size of the place is considered. It shows what persistent energy can do.

The members of the Young Men's Club at St. Benedict's have elected their officers for the ensuing term. The Rev. Father Darby devotes a good deal of his time and energy to the advancement of the members.

A beautiful mural tablet of marble to commemorate the memory of the late Very Rev. Monsignor McDonald has been erected in the Panmure Church, and is to be unveiled on Sunday, May 6. It is the more welcome because it has been generously donated by two Protestant gentlemen, Messrs. Bonskill and McNab.

Another memorial in the shape of a marble pedestal surmounted by a cross, with a picture representing the Crucifixion, surrounded by a wreath of immortelles, and standing 14 feet high on a blue-stone foundation, is to be erected over the grave of that sterling old 'soggarth aroon,' the Rev. Father Michael D. O'Hara, at Otahuhu.

Another species of war, together with that against the Boers, is rampant in our midst—war against the plague. Out of evil often cometh good, and so it happens that many of our slums, dirty back-yards, and reeking cesspools, which have been long under our eyes, are now to be obliterated.

St. Benedict's Young Men's Club gave a social last evening the proceeds of which go towards the erection of a fence around the church. It was a pronounced success. The Club have rendered yeoman service to the parish, and they deserve every encouragement from its parishioners.

Mrs. Jennings, mother of the Hon. W. Jennings, M.L.C. died last Friday morning after a long illness. Her remains were brought to St. Patrick's, thence to Symond street Cemetery, where they were interred. Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., was the officiating clergyman, and was assisted at the grave by Rev. Father Darby. The funeral was a large one. The Hon. J. Carroll, Mr. Frank Lawry, M.H.R., Hon. J. A. Tole and T. Thompson were amongst those present. The deceased lady was quiet and unassuming in her dispositions and was widely and deservedly respected.—R.I.P.

The Rev. Jellie, B.A., of the Unitarian Church, Auckland, is greatly exercised in mind at his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan's refusal of Christian burial to the late Dr. Mivart. 'I call it,' he said in his pulpit last Sunday evening, 'an inhuman action. It outrages the commonest good nature which prompts us to press the hand of the mourners and to say nothing but good of the dead.' If the exercise of this charity, so loudly and constantly proclaimed in the conventicles, were but extended to the ancient Church, it would be a welcome step in the direction of reform.

Rev. Father O'Connor, who was ordained last August by the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan in Ireland, came to Auckland last week from Gisborne to assist at the Cathedral for a few weeks, and preached two excellent sermons last Sunday; the one at High Mass and the other at Vespers. The first dwelt with the subject of Confession; that in the evening was directed to the great necessity of frequent visits to the Blessed Sacrament, particularly during the Easter season. Father O'Connor's eloquence in the pulpit created a deep impression on those present, and the opinion was freely expressed that he would adorn the sacred profession to which he has devoted his life.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 30.

I understand that the net cash profit resulting from the recent St. Patrick's Day celebration entertainment came to something over £50.

His Lordship the Bishop drove to Waterfield on Saturday last, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation on Sunday morning, returning home the same evening.

A meeting of the Cathedral Building Committee was held on Tuesday evening, and one of the Ladies' Bazaar Committee on Thursday afternoon last in the presbytery, both being presided over by his Lordship the Bishop. A combined meeting of both committees, and of all others who desire to attend, is convened for next Tuesday evening, when the business to be transacted is of an important nature, and intended to give a forward movement to several projects in hand. The Bishop will again preside.

At St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton, on Sunday afternoon, April 22, the parishioners made a presentation to Miss O'Brien, the organist, of a tastefully illuminated address (the work of the Sisters of Mercy), a gold watch suitably inscribed, and a gold chain with pendant attached, on the occasion of her approaching marriage. In making the presentation on behalf of the congregation, the Very Rev. Canon Franklin referred to the many excellent qualities of Miss O'Brien, the numerous gratuitous services she had rendered to the Church extending over a long period, and wished her every happiness and prosperity in her new sphere of life. Miss O'Brien was presented by the Sisters of Mercy with her wedding cake.

On Sunday last the Barbadoes street congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Boys' schoolroom for the various services usually held in the Pro-Cathedral, and which are to be continued there pending the re-instatement of that building on its new site. Although every effort has been made to effect a minimum of inconvenience still the accommodation of the school, spacious as it is, almost failed at some of the services to comfortably contain the numbers who attended. No doubt as time goes on the people will accustom themselves to the new order of things and, as circum-

stances permit, additional facilities will be afforded. The Very Rev. Vicar-General and his corps of willing assistants, who, during the short time at their disposal, arranged the temporary church are certainly deserving of the congregation's warmest thanks. After Vespers, in the evening the Rev. Father McDonnell preached an able panegyric on Blessed Chanel, proto-Martyr of Oceania.

GREYMOUTH.

(From a correspondent.)

April 28.

On Friday morning, 27th inst., St. Joseph's School, Greymouth, presented an animated scene, the occasion being a 'welcome home' tendered to Brother Canice, Director, who had just returned from a trip to Melbourne. The scholars presented him with a handsomely illuminated address (the work of the Sisters of Mercy), a watch, and a silver-mounted umbrella, suitably inscribed. The Rev. Father Malone presided, diffusing his geniality, and contributed musical selections with his usual taste and skill. The schoolroom was prettily decorated, and the following programme gone through:—Chorus, 'Welcome,' Pupils; violin solo, 'Maritana,' Master Charles Broad; recitation, 'Fontenoy,' Master Ivon Foots; chorus, 'Hail to the chief,' Pupils; violin solo, 'Carnool Quadrills,' Master T. Heffernan; reading and presentation of address, etc., by Master J. Hannan; chorus, 'Let Erin remember,' Pupils.

The following is the text of the address to the Rev. Brother Canice, Director St. Joseph's School, Greymouth:—

Dear Rev. Brother,—Assembling here to-day we beg to tender you a hearty welcome home, and practically record the love and esteem in which you are held by us. We trust that your sojourn in your native land has brought happiness to you and yours. It need scarcely be told you that during your absence many a time and oft have our prayers been wafted to the throne of the Most High for your safe return, and we rejoice to-day to have you once more guiding our footsteps. As a mark of appreciation of your untiring zeal and unflagging interest in our welfare, we beg of you to accept the accompanying souvenirs of affection. Our fond wish is that our dear Mother Mary, under whose special care you are, may obtain increased favors for you and yours, and at length conduct you to the throne of the Lamb without spot, there to shine for all eternity, as one who instructed us unto justice. We beg to subscribe ourselves, dear Rev. Brother Canice, your obedient pupils of St. Joseph's School.

Greymouth, April 27, 1900.

PAEROA.

BLESSING AND OPENING OF ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL.

(From a correspondent.)

Paeroa, April 22.

A WELCOME of an exceedingly cordial character was tendered to the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart in the Criterion Theatre, Paeroa, on April 18. The theatre was splendidly decorated for the occasion with ferns, evergreens, and mottoes of welcome. On the arrival of the nuns an address of welcome was read to them by Miss Kathleen M'Namara and presented to them, along with handsome bouquets by the reader, jointly with Misses Rose Power and Linda Beattie. A capital performance was then given by a large number of children, under the direction of Miss Milgrew. The Grecian dance—a decided and graceful novelty introduced locally by Mrs. Brennan—quite captivated the audience, and the whole performance achieved a success which must have been very gratifying to the ladies who got it up. Father Hackett returned thanks on behalf of the nuns in the course of a happy speech in which he gave much good advice to the children, and pointed out the excellent nature of the secular instruction which would be given by the nuns.

The solemn blessing and opening of above school took place to-day, and was attended with most satisfactory results. Mass was celebrated at 11. The choir rendered the music in splendid style. Miss Power presided at the organ and Mr. Hemms, the well-known violinist, assisted. After Mass the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly delivered a powerful discourse on religious education, and dwelt on the evil effects of a godless system, remarking that non-Catholics themselves were now complaining of the failure of this system. True education (he said) could never be divorced from religion. Having complimented the congregation on the beautiful school erected, Dean O'Reilly exhorted parents to send their boys and girls regularly to their school, where they would receive a thorough education both in secular and religious knowledge. He (the Dean) hoped everyone present would contribute generously and help the pastor and school committee to meet the liabilities incurred in the building and furnishing of the new school. Nothing, he said, had been left undone in making the school up-to-date in every respect—it was a credit to the people and the diocese at large. After the sermon the Rev. Father Hackett gave a brief address, remarking that very little could be added to the telling arguments advanced by their former reverend pastor, the Very Rev. Dean, who, during his priestly career, had made the great question of Catholic education his constant study, and by voice and pen and purse helped on the cause which he so eloquently advocated that day. He (Father Hackett) was there to answer three questions which no doubt suggested themselves to the minds of his people ever since they first started the building of the new school. The questions were (1) Why should the Catholics of Paeroa go to such great expense to erect a separate school in their town which already

possessed a fine public school? (2) Why did he—their pastor—go beyond the sea for a religious community of nuns under whose charge the new school is now placed? (3) What are our liabilities? Father Hackett replied very briefly to each question. The smallest child in the congregation who knew the very first page of its catechism could give a complete and adequate reply to the first question, for the answer to it was precisely the same as that given to the question: 'Why did God make man?'—namely, 'that man might know Him and love Him in this world and be happy with Him in the next.' It was only in the Catholic school that a child was daily reminded of its twofold destiny, it was reminded of its social end and at the same time of the individual end, which was eternal. In their Catholic schools, under religious teachers, every child would be enabled to achieve both ends. While its mind would be stored with all knowledge necessary to enable it to take its stand in society, its young heart would be moulded and fastened to the knowledge and love of God. In the virgin soil of the young and innocent heart the seeds of faith, piety, and reverence would be deeply implanted and their growth diligently cultivated by the good Sisters.

Father Hackett also stated why he had selected from amongst the many teaching Orders of the Church the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart from the mother house in Sydney. He knew the peculiar requirements of his district, extending as it did all over the goldfields from Paeroa to Waihi; he also knew that boys as well as girls had souls; and as it was impossible to start a school under the charge of Marist Brothers in the district, he decided on inviting the Sisters of St. Joseph to come and take charge of the mixed school in which boys as well as girls would be accepted in the highest standards. He knew the remarkable history of the foundation growth of this religious Order and of the special providence which guarded and guided its progress. To-day the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney, together with the bishops and priests of Australia, were recognising the special fitness of this Order for the spread of education in such districts of Australia as corresponded with our own Ohinemuri. The Cardinal, bishops, and priests spoke highly of the Sisters' work, and he (Father Hackett), having seen in the early years of his ministry and since then so much good done by them, that he and his school committee would for ever feel deeply grateful to Mother Mary for the signal favour conferred on the parish now blessed by her Sisters' presence.

In conclusion Father Hackett stated that the liabilities at present to be met amounted to £120, but he felt confident a generous response would be made that day to the Dean's appeal. All were expected to make a sacrifice, and no sacrifice of money would be considered too great when it was a question of the eternal salvation even of one little child, for whom Christ Jesus paid the ransom by shedding every drop of His precious blood. A collection was then taken by Messrs. George Crosby, Hugh Poland, and Father Hackett. In the evening, after the sermon, a collection was also made in the church. The amount received for the day, added to the sum previously in hand, amounted to £343 5s 6d. After Benediction an additional sum of £80 was handed in by the Ladies' Social Committee to meet the expense of furnishing a temporary residence for the Sisters. Amongst the subscriptions received up to date are the following:—Father Hackett, £20; Mr. George Crosby, £10; Dean O'Reilly, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Delaney, and Mr. Beattie, £5 each; Mr. Harry Tait, £1 1s; and Mr. Armour, £1; Dean O'Reilly, in a few well-chosen words congratulated priest and people on the great success of their united endeavors, and prayed that God might bless them, their school and the good Sisters. Father Hackett on behalf of the congregation publicly thanked the Dean not only for his presence on the occasion, but also for his generous contribution towards the payment of the debt. He (Father Hackett) felt so full of gratitude towards his people that he was unable to express it fully; all he would say must be conveyed in these words: 'God bless you.' To the children present he announced that the ship, not of State, but of Catholic education would be launched for the first time in Paeroa next morning, and at nine o'clock, the hour fixed for sailing, every child should be ready to embark. To the parents present he said 'send your little ones in time—trust them to the faithful stewardesses of St. Joseph on board; they will teach and guard your children; for their ship of Catholic Education has Christ as its guiding Star and St. Joseph at the helm.

Monday, April 23.

To-day the new Convent school opened under the happiest circumstances that augur well for the future. The Sisters arrived early on the scene, and the merry peals of the Church bell at nine o'clock announced that something unusual was about to take place. Away down the streets boys and girls of all sizes were seen hurrying along past the usual by-street leading to the State school, the parents in many instances bringing their children. Arrived on the school grounds the Sisters marshalled the children in fine style, and it was remarked by those present that whatever defects the State system may possess, lack of drill is certainly not one of them, for the smallest boy seemed to be proficient in the various movements. After drill the children were marched into the school where their names were taken. I could not help remarking the appropriateness of the simile of the ship used by Father Hackett in his address last night when I saw the crowds of children around the Sisters. One was busy putting names on the passenger list—another giving them their respective places on board—by noon the ship was under way with 85 smiling and happy faces on board under the care of the Sisters. The passenger list will be considerably augmented during the coming weeks, for the chief topic of conversation just now is confined to arrangements for future pupils, especially amongst non-Catholic parents who I am pleased to say have without exception expressed themselves as being highly pleased at the advent of the Sisters. To-day some of the prominent non-Catholics of the town sent their children to the Convent school, and others will follow.

OPENING OF NEW CHURCH AT RANFURLY.

(Special report)

ROYAL weather favored the ceremonies connected with the opening of the new Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist at Ranfurly on Sunday last. The new sacred edifice is a handsome and well-finished building, placed on an excellent site quite close to the fast-growing township which has sprung up within the past two years on each side of the railway line that cuts its way through the Maniototo plain.

The work of erection of the church was intrusted to Mr. James Mitchell. The transept is 40ft long by 24ft wide, and the chancel 14ft by 28ft, which includes a sacristy with outside entrance, whilst the porch or main entrance is commodious. The chancel is divided from the main building by arches. These with the lancet-shaped windows give the building a very nice appearance. The church is of timber, with concrete foundations, the walls being 12ft above the floor level. The roof rises to a height of 24ft. The walls and ceiling are close lined and panelled and finished with cornice. The whole of the interior is painted and relieved, and gives a pretty effect. The church will accommodate about 150 persons. The workmanship and materials are of the best, and reflect credit upon the contractor.

The clergy present at the opening ceremonies were his Lordship Bishop Verdon, the Very Rev. Fathers Sheehan and O'Neill, and Father Murphy, Adm., St. Joseph's Cathedral. Father Howard was unavoidably absent on sick duty in a distant portion of the district. The church was crowded in every part at the Pontifical High Mass at 11 o'clock, at which the Bishop was celebrant, Very Rev. Father Sheehan assistant priest, Very Rev. Father O'Neill deacon, and Rev. Father Murphy subdeacon. The Mass—Webbe's in G—was rendered in excellent style by a choir from Naseby. Father Murphy preached the occasional sermon—a telling and appropriate discourse on the words of Jacob in Genesis xxviii., 17: 'How terrible is this place! This is no other but the house of God and the gate of Heaven.' The rev. preacher opened with detailed references showing the great reverence entertained by the Jewish people of old for the Temple of Jerusalem, and in the development of his theme dwelt in forceful and eloquent terms upon the vastly greater dignity of the Catholic, as compared with the Jewish faith, and showed the necessity for greater reverence in a Catholic church which becomes the dwelling-place of the Saviour of the world in the great Eucharistic Sacrament and Sacrifice. He concluded with local references suitable to the occasion.

In the evening there was again a crowded congregation from every part of the district. After the recitation of the Rosary solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Bishop, assisted by Very Rev. Father Sheehan and Father Murphy. The music proper to the occasion, as well as several appropriate hymns, were nicely rendered by the visiting choir. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill from a text in the Gospel of the day (John x.): 'And other sheep I have that are not of the fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear My voice, and there shall be one Fold and one Shepherd.' The sermon was a powerful exposition of the unity which has down through all the ages of the Christian era been one of the distinguishing marks of the Holy Catholic Church.

At the close of the Benediction an address was read to the Bishop by Mr. P. Bleach, on behalf of the Catholics of the district, congratulating his Lordship on his safe return from Europe, and his success in securing the services of so many young priests for his extensive diocese, and thanking him for his practical interest in the spiritual needs of the Catholics of the Maniototo. His Lordship, in reply, thanked them for their kind address, congratulated them on the evidences of material progress which he witnessed all round in a place where two years ago there was neither township nor church, and complimented them on the happy selection of a site for their new church, which was most convenient for the district.

The moneys collected in connection with the opening functions amounted to £130. The new church, which cost between £400 and £500, is not alone well-finished, but is well furnished besides, with handsome seats, a fine new American organ (£25), with very ornamental case, etc., and is now practically free from debt.

After the close of the ceremonies in the evening, when the members of the congregation were returning to their several homes, two sad accidents occurred which cast a gloom over the district. In the pitchy darkness of the night, a drag conveying visitors back to Naseby was overturned, with the result that one of its occupants, Mrs. B. Sullivan, had both legs broken. On the Wedderburn road the driver of a buggy endeavoured to pass another going in the same direction, when the horse attached to the latter took fright and bolted. Miss L. T. McBride, who was going on a visit to her sister at the Wedderburn Hotel, was thrown out of the buggy near the township. When she was picked up life was found to be extinct, and from the terrible nature of the injuries to the poor young lady's head her death is considered to have been instantaneous. The deepest sympathy is felt for the relatives of the deceased. May her soul rest in peace.

Tussicura.—The most wonderful remedy of the age for coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and all other affections of the throat and lungs. Those suffering should obtain it at once. Give it a trial.—*.*

The first lager beer brewery in the Colony has been started in Auckland by Messrs. Hancock and Co., who are now prepared to supply a beer which, it is claimed, is superior to the imported article. It is a matter for consideration, too, that nearly the whole of the money spent in the production of this beer is circulated in New Zealand, a strong argument in favour of supporting local trade.—*.*

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- May 6, Sunday.—Third after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph.
 „ 7, Monday.—St. Benedict II., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 8, Tuesday.—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel.
 „ 9, Wednesday.—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 „ 10, Thursday.—St. Comgall, Abbot.
 „ 11, Friday.—St. Alexander I., Pope, Martyr.
 „ 12, Saturday.—SS. Nereus and Achilleus, Martyrs.

APPARITION OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL.

AMONG the glorious spirits who surround the throne of God, three only are known to us by name, St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and St. Raphael. These are all spoken of in the Holy Scriptures, and they belong to the order of archangels who are employed by God in the execution of His most important works.

St. Gabriel is the Angel of the Incarnation, St. Raphael is celebrated for his healing powers and was the faithful guide of the young Tobias, while St. Michael is the captain of the heavenly hosts and the guardian angel of the Church of God.

When Lucifer and the rebel angels raised the standard of revolt against the Almighty, they were opposed by the Archangel St. Michael and his faithful followers, and hurled by them at the command of God into the bottomless pit of hell. The name of Michael is expressive of the war cry wherewith he led the angelic legions to victory, for it signifies in the Hebrew language 'Who is like God?' After the fall of man St. Michael continued to protect the chosen servants and faithful people of God against the malice of the evil one. When Moses died God ordered him to be secretly buried, lest the possession of his body might prove an occasion of idolatry to the fickle Israelites. Satan, in order to carry out his evil designs, sought to prevent the execution of the Divine decree, but St. Michael checked his insolence, communicating to him the command of God that he should desist from his wicked purpose.

When the prophet Daniel, during the Babylonian captivity was praying for the deliverance of God's people and their return to their native land, there appeared to him an angel, who informed him that his prayer was heard. He added that the Prince, or guardian angel of the Persians—who was no doubt solicitous that his own clients should not be deprived of the teaching and example of the people of God—had resisted for one and twenty days, but that Michael, one of the chief princes of the heavenly hosts, had come to his aid, and that their joint prayers had prevailed with God.

In the terrible persecution of Antichrist, which will precede the Day of Judgment, we have the infallible promise of the Holy Ghost that St. Michael will exert his power against the devil in defence of God's Church. 'At that time,' says the prophet, 'shall Michael rise up, the great prince who standeth for the children of Thy people.' Hence it is that Pope Leo XIII. exhorts the faithful to implore the protection of St. Michael against all the artifices and assaults of Satan.

ST. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, BISHOP AND DOCTOR.

St. Gregory, surnamed Nazianzen, from the city of his birth, was born in the reign of the Emperor Constantine, and was a native of Cappadocia in Asia Minor. His mother, brother, and sister are all numbered among the Saints. So also is the father of this holy family, likewise called Gregory, who after his conversion to the Christian faith was consecrated Bishop of Nazianzen, and governed that See for five and forty years, dying at an extreme old age.

After completing his studies in Cappadocia Gregory repaired to Athens, a celebrated school of learning, where he was joined by St. Basil, with whom he was united by the most intimate ties of friendship. After quitting Athens Gregory returned to Nazianzen and for some years employed himself in assisting his father in the management of his affairs. He then retired into the solitudes of Pontus, but was soon afterwards recalled to Nazianzen by his aged father, who desired his assistance. Knowing his son's reluctance to undertake the heavy charge of the priesthood, the good Bishop ordained him by force and when he least expected it.

After the death of his father Gregory, who had already received Episcopal consecration, was invited to undertake the charge of the Church in Constantinople. In a short time he succeeded in winning over the greater part of the inhabitants to the Catholic Faith, but the success which attended his efforts aroused the jealousy of the neighboring bishops. Whereupon Gregory, in order to quell the rising storm, resigned the See into the hands of a worthy successor and returned to his native province. The rest of the saint's life was spent in retirement in the neighborhood of Nazianzen, though he still continued to help that Church by his prudent counsels. At length, worn out by his austerities and constant infirmities, he passed to his eternal reward about A.D. 390. His learned writings and eminent services in defence of the Faith have merited for him the title of 'Doctor of the Universal Church.'

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

MR. P. LONDON, Phoenix Chambers, Wanganni, is still busy putting people on the soil. He has also hotels in town and country For Sale and To Lease. Write to him.—*.*

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES :

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

CHRISTCHURCH.

J A M E S R E I D

BREWER, BOTTLER, AND AERATED-WATER

MANUFACTURER,

QUEENSTOWN.

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

COGAN & CRAWFORD,

SHAREBROKERS,

10 CRAWFORD STREET,

DUNEDIN.

Members of the Dunedin Stock Exchange.

Telegraphic Address : COGAN CRAWFORD DUNEDIN.

Cable Address : COGAN DUNEDIN.

BOYS' CLOTHING.



Parents will find our stock the Largest and Best Assorted in the Colony.

Special attention is given to the manufacture of Boys Clothing.

Every garment will be found a Perfect Fit, while the material and lining are specially selected for boys rough-and-tumble wear.

SPECIAL SCHOOL SUITS

from 9s. 6d.

BRANCHES

IN ALL

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

OF THE

COLONY.

MARITIME SUITS from 11s.

N.Z. CLOTHING FACTORY

TWO WELLERS TOBACCO

Made from Extra Choice MATURED SUN-CURED LEAF. Gives a pleasant, cool smoke. Try it and it will give you satisfaction

NOONDAY OIL BRIGHT, CLEAR, STEADY LIGHT.

Insist upon having NOONDAY.

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are
WM. JAMESON'S "HARP BRAND,"

GEO. ROE & CO.,

"G.R."

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

Head Office for Australasia :

JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

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

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

MULTIFLEX

DUNLOP TYRES

Are pronounced by Experts to even Excel their Tyres of the past.

The DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. of AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

128, LICHFIELD STREET, CHRISTCHURCH

And at Melbourne Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane.

Irish News.

CLARE.—Not a very Serious Offence.—At the Clare Winter Assizes Mr. Martin McCarthy was charged with taking forcible possession of a house at Clonulla from which he had been evicted. McCarthy told Chief Baron Falles that he had a large family, and was besides the support of a father and mother of over 80 years of age. All he desired was a settlement from the landlord. He was discharged on a promise to give up possession.

DERRY.—St. Eugene's Cathedral.—The Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry, has issued a strong appeal for funds to complete the Cathedral church of the diocese, the erection of which was commenced fifty years ago. In the course of the address which he has issued to his people Dr. O'Doherty says: 'I would wish you to look on the work as the restoration of that noble Cathedral built by Flathbert O'Broilohain, the first Bishop of the See of Derry, when at the Synod of Brigh-mac-Thaig, in Meath, the abbacial Church of St. Columba was in 1150 elevated to the rank of a new See which was to comprise in one the ancient episcopal territories of Rathlury and Ardstraw. It was a noble, a royal work, not unworthy of the generous King of Ireland—Maurice MacLaughlin (O'Neill), who then held his Court at Aileach, and whose munificence assisted in 1164 to build the sacred fane. Its towers raised their summits on high, and its bells awoke with their silvery tones the echoes of the mountains, and mingled with the murmurs of the streams that hurried through the valleys of the Foyle. It was truly called the Temple Mor, or Great Church of Derry. But Doowra, the agent of Elizabeth, with his English followers, murdered in 1601 Redmond O'Gallagher, the aged Bishop of the diocese, and to build the walls of their new city tore down the Temple Mor, leaving scarcely sufficient ruins to mark the site where it had stood. For weary years the Catholics were debarred by persecution and by the plunder of their goods from having or attempting to build a church, much less a Cathedral, to take the place of the glorious one so shamelessly destroyed. But the long dark night of oppression passed slowly away, and the dawn of liberty gradually dispelled the gloom. A new era began, and a Cathedral now exists—magnificent and noble, but still an unfinished pile.'

DUBLIN.—The Golden Jubilee of Archdeacon Brady.—The citizens of Dublin are taking fitting steps to present the Ven. Archdeacon Brady with a testimonial of their affection and congratulations on the occasion of his attaining his Golden Jubilee in the sacred ministry. The High Sheriff presided at a preliminary meeting, at which practical action was taken towards rendering the laudable project as notable a success as possible.

Supporting the Celtic Drama.—Last year (says a Dublin correspondent) a tentative move was made by the Irish Literary Theatre to introduce to a Dublin audience thoroughly wholesome Celtic drama, and a moderate measure of success was achieved. Recently the campaign in favor of a National drama was carried a step further. Three Irish plays by Irish writers were produced in the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and met a very warm reception. These were 'The Last Feast of the Fionna,' by Miss Milligan; 'Maevy,' by Mr. E. Martyn (author of last year's success, 'The Heather Field'); and 'The Bending of the Bough,' by Mr. George Moore. Each in its own way was instinct with the Celtic spirit, although the epochs were centuries apart. Miss Milligan's little play dealt with Finn MacCumbhail and Ossian, Mr. Martyn's longer piece with modern times, while Mr. Moore's elaborate drama of to-day was a slashing exposure of the petty ways of social West Britonism in Ireland. Large and enthusiastic audiences attended every performance, and the result of this year's venture is most encouraging to those who hope to see the National spirit kept alive in Ireland.

A Novel Strike.—Dublin is threatened with a novel strike. The city horse-drivers are not satisfied with their wages, and there a talk of a general cessation of work.

GALWAY.—Death of a Galway Man in America.—The death is reported from Philadelphia of Mr. Edward Hesson, who served in the Papal army against Garibaldi in 1860. The deceased was born in Tuam, County Galway. Shortly after his return from Italy he settled down in England, and about twenty years ago went to the United States, starting in business soon after in Philadelphia. The deceased was about sixty years of age.

LIMERICK.—Death of a prominent Limerick Man in America.—News has been received in Ireland of the death in New York of Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, secretary of the Irish National Federation of America. Mr. Ryan was the promoter of the famous Hoffman House Irish Parliamentary fund, through which thousands of dollars were contributed to the Irish cause. He was a native of Limerick, Ireland. He was educated in the schools of the Christian Brothers, taking a post-graduate course in the private schools of Bohan and O'Neil.

The Secretaryship of the County Council.—There was brisk competition for the valuable post of secretary to the Limerick County Council. The issue remained between Mr. Robert Roche and Mr. Mitchell, nephew of the chairman of the Council. Mr. Roche received 16 votes and Mr. Mitchell 15. An objection was lodged against one of the votes cast for Mr. Roche.

Seeing that the Laborers get Justice.—The Limerick Corporation have unanimously adopted the following resolution:—That the resolution in reference to employing regular labor, etc., be amended, and read as follows:—That in all future advertisements inviting tenders for works, and in all contracts the following clause shall be inserted:—'The Council will require the contractor whose tender may be accepted to pay not less than the minimum standard

rate of wages at the rate paid in Limerick, and to observe the hours and conditions recognised as proper in the city; and that in every contract proper penalties shall be provided in case the contractor shall violate the above conditions, or shall ablet any portion of his contract without consent in writing previously obtained. That it be made a condition of all corporate contracts that regular tradesmen only be employed to perform the tradesmen's work. That local labor shall be availed of to the fullest extent, and Irish material used where practicable.'

MONAGHAN.—A Distinguished Papal.—Lord Roberts received his early education at the Grammar School, Carrickmacross, County Monaghan.

Death of a Centenarian.—There recently died at Smithborough, Monaghan, Jane Jones, at the age of 107 years. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the district, and was in failing health for some time past, being both blind, and deaf for the last two years. The deceased had a son who was killed in a colliery accident in Scotland a number of years ago. The colliery owners awarded the bereaved mother a pension of 7s per week, which enabled her to spend the remainder of her life in comparative comfort.

SLIGO.—Generous Treatment of Tenants.—A correspondent of a Sligo newspaper points out the extremely favorable terms which Colonel Howley, County Councillor, is offering his tenants with a view to the wiping out of the arrears of rent. All arrears on the Geevagh estate will be cleared off on the payment of one year's rent at an abatement of 45 per cent on non-judicial rents and 20 per cent on judicial rents. The value of the concession is apparent when it is stated that some of the tenants owe as far back as 1890.

GENERAL.

Statistics of Interest to Anti-Catholic Lecturers.—In comparing the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages, as compiled by the Registrar-General for Ireland, the *Freeman's Journal* says: 'The statistics of births are mainly interesting as showing a steady preponderance of male over female births, and indicating that in the matter of morality as judged by the number of illegitimate births, benighted Connaught stands at the top of the list and enlightened Ulster at the bottom. The figures are as follows:—Comparing the provinces, we find that the percentage of children born in Ulster, who are illegitimate, was 3·7; in Leinster, 2·6; in Munster 2·4; and in Connaught, 0·6.'

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and the Parliamentary Party.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has addressed an important letter to Mr. Barry O'Brien on the Irish political situation. After congratulating the Nationalists on the reunion of the party, he proceeds to urge that nothing permanent is accomplished unless political reconciliation be followed by social reconciliation. With reference to Mr. Redmond's suggested measure of returning to the old policy of combat in the House of Commons, Sir Gavan Duffy says that Parnell's policy of obstruction is now impossible, and a new one was urgently needed, for a solid and well-weighted policy is a necessary security of progress. An essential inquiry, which can be effectually made by the re-united leaders, is whether the existing corps are the fittest men for the purpose. Have any of them been habitually negligent of their duty? Have any of them by personal misconduct lowered the character of the Irish party? If so, in the name of Ireland they ought to be pitilessly excluded from the new Parliament.

Railway Amalgamation.—It is a remarkable fact that while the South of Ireland is almost wholly against the Great Southern and Western Railway Amalgamation Scheme, most of the Midlands and the West is as wholly in its favor. The Ballinrobe District Council warmly espoused the scheme, on whose behalf Mr. Peter Regan, the popular representative, has interested himself.

A Successful Student.—An Irish exchange states that Miss Clara Nora O'Sullivan, who has been for the past four years studying in Leipzig, has obtained a B.A. degree at the London University at the age of 20 years, and out of a roll of 500 applicants is now appointed teacher of languages and music at the Loretto Convent, Letterkenny. The young lady is sister of Dr. O'Sullivan, of Killarney, and the Rev. Charles O'Sullivan, of the mission at Manchester, England, at present. Her father is a well-known and highly-successful National school teacher in Munster.

Objecting to Pay Tolls.—At a recent meeting of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stockowners' Association, Mr. William Field, M.P., in the chair, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—'That, in the opinion of this Association, it is most objectionable for buyers to be obliged to pay toll for cattle, sheep, or pigs, or horses exhibited for sale on the streets or towns; that fair greens should in every case be provided; that arrangements such as carried out at Carlow, Kilkenny, and Limerick fair greens—viz., that tolls of small amounts be levied from the seller or exhibitor in all circumstances—should be the practice at all other fairs; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the County Councils, Urban District Councils, and Rural District Councils asking their co-operation in establishing this much-needed reform in the interests of the Irish live stock trade.'

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Threat.—Strong resentment is felt in Ireland (says the *Catholic Times*) at Mr. Austen Chamberlain's threat to withdraw the training ship stationed in Cork Harbour unless his Eminence Cardinal Logue withdraws the part of his Lenten Pastoral in which he deals with the scandalous want of Catholic chaplains in the Navy. Mr. Chamberlain must know little of the history of the Catholic Church in Ireland if he imagines that for any worldly consideration the Cardinal-Primate could be induced to withdraw a solemn admonition addressed to his

people on a matter which concerns their eternal welfare. Not by such methods has the faith been preserved in the Island of Saints. Fully a quarter of a century ago the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan called attention to the great grievance to which Catholic sailors were subjected by being deprived of the consolations of religion when in danger of death, and although promises were even then made to consider the matter, but little has since been done. It is safe to say that until this glaring injustice has been removed the number of Irish Catholics in the Navy will decrease year by year.

Kerry Centenarians.—Cardiff must be a very healthy place to live in. At least its climate seems to agree remarkably well with Irish people who settle there. Mrs. Mary Cummins, a native of Dublin, died in Cardiff the other day at the age of 102 years. There are two other Irish centenarians still living in that town, both hailing from Skibbereen—namely, Mr. Timothy Hayes, aged 107, and Mrs. Sullivan, aged 106. Mrs. Sullivan, who was married twice and whose father was also a centenarian, is the mother of 17 children, and one of her granddaughters has a son 20 years old.

Mr. John Redmond and the Queen's Visit.—Speaking in the House of Commons after the announcement of her Majesty's order that the Irish regiments shall in future be allowed to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's day, and of the Queen's intended visit to Ireland Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party said.—'I have to ask the indulgence of the House for a moment in order to enable me to say that the Irish people will receive with gratification the announcement that her Majesty has directed that for the future the shamrock shall be worn by the Irish regiments on the Irish National festival. Sir, the Irish people will welcome this grateful recognition of the valor of our race, whatever the field upon which that valor has been exhibited; and our people, moreover, will treat with respect the visit which the venerable Sovereign proposes to make, well knowing that on this occasion no attempt will be made to give that visit a party significance, and that their chivalrous hospitality will be taken in no quarter to mean any abatement of their demand for their national rights, which they will continue to press until they are conceded.'

CIVILIZING THE FILIPINOS.

A COUPLE of years ago we heard a great deal about the bad government and cruelty of the Spanish authorities in Cuba and the Philippines, in which there was some truth, exaggerated and ornamented by the vivid imaginations of the writers of the yellow Press. The Americans have set about educating and civilizing the Filipinos, and the manner in which they are proceeding with the work, as recorded by Mr. H. Irving Hancock in *Leslie's Magazine*, will be of interest to temperance people in New Zealand. Here is what Mr. Hancock says:—Of all the problems that confront us in the reconstruction of the Philippines, the gravest and wickedest is one of our own importation. The Manila saloons, taken collectively, are the worst possible kind of a blot on Uncle Sam's fair name. The city's air reeks with the odors of the worst of English liquors. And all this has come to pass since August 1898! With the vanguard of American troops entering Manila rode the newly-appointed Philippine agent of a concern that had shiploads of drink on the way. He secured offices, warehouses, options on desirable locations for saloons, and opened business. Some of the proudest and best youth of our land marched into Manila to proclaim the dawn of a new era of honesty, liberty, and light. It was a day of rare import to the down-trodden East. But the saloon-keeper sneaked in under the folds of Old Glory.

MANILA TURNED INTO A CITY OF SALOONS.

Almost by the time the American soldier had stacked arms in the city a score of American saloons were opened. Swiftly other scores were added to them. The number grew and grew. At the outbreak of the insurrection there were hundreds of American saloons in Manila. There not being at that time enough American civilians, so disposed, to take up all the licenses, natives were debauched into the traffic. Spaniards engaged in the business, perhaps with the ironic purpose of hastening the corruption of both American and Filipino. To-day there is no thoroughfare of length in Manila that has not its long line of saloons. The street cars carry flaunting advertisements of this brand of whisky and that kind of gin. The local papers deprive their main revenue from the displayed advertisements of firms and companies eager for their share of Manila's drink money. The city presents to the newcomer a saturnalia of alcoholism.

THE FILIPINOS WERE AN ABSTEMIOUS PEOPLE.

For Manila's climate is one in which drink is peculiarly seductive and insidious. It is always oppressively hot there, and a glass of beer, fresh from the ice, seems to the hot, perspiring and dusty like a draught of nectar. He who overworks in the slightest degree finds momentary stimulus in whisky. There is relief—though dangerous relief—in alcohol, and so American Manila drinks, despite all the warnings of science that in plague and fever-infested tropical countries alcohol presents the shortest route to the grave.

The Filipinos of Manila are rather slow to take to drink. They have always heretofore been an abstemious people. Soda and tonics have furnished the bulk of their beverage that was not drawn from the hydrant. Yet slowly but surely the natives are veering around to the temptations to be found in the saloon. Five years more of the present saloon reign in Manila will see a sad demoralisation of the natives. At present the non-drinking majority of the Filipinos feel only contempt for the Americans whom they see lurchingly walking the streets or crouching in silly, semi-stupor in the cabs, on their way to office, home, or barracks.

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

A WRITER in *La Vera Roma*, who signs himself 'A Diplomatist,' has an able *résumé* of the results achieved for the Catholic Church in Germany through the sagacious guidance of Pope Leo XIII., by which almost the whole of the nefarious code known as the 'May Laws' has been swept off the Imperial Statute Book.

When the illustrious Windthorst disappeared it was thought that the Catholic or Centre Party had gone with him. The fight so gloriously waged in defence of true, of right, and of religious liberty seemed likely to be compromised. But fortunately this was not so. The Catholic Centre, built up and organised by the genius of Windthorst, recovered itself rapidly. Its chief had founded a school; he had gathered around him followers capable of continuing his work. After some hesitation and disorganisation of short duration the vindication of the lawful rights of Catholics by means of the Press, the school, the Parliamentary tribune, associations, and congresses continued; a breach was soon made in the infamous May Laws, and the fortifications, under the redoubled assaults of the assailants, fell one after the other. The bishops recovered their authority, the direction of the seminaries, and freedom of pastoral ministrations in its fulness. They held their reunions every year at Fulda, at Mayence, and other towns of Germany to deliberate together and adopt the most effective measures for promoting the interests of the Church. The Government stood in need of the support of the Centre to stem the tide of Socialism and of other enemies of the Empire. The Centre held the balance of power in the Reichstag. On the one side the State yielded step by step, and as little as possible; whilst on the other the Centre maintained all its positions and labored to achieve one by one all the articles in its programme—political, social, and religious.

By means of energy, perseverance, and union, the end is almost attained to-day. The entire structure of the May Laws is overturned; the action of the Church extends everywhere, the sacerdotal Ministry has burst all its shackles, the expelled religious Orders have seen the gates of the Empire re-opened to them. The reigning Sovereign, William II., openly favors the Benedictines, to whom he has donated the Church of St. Mary at Laach, near Cologne. During his recent pilgrimage to Jerusalem he bought the ground whereon stood the house of the blessed Virgin, and made it over to the German Catholics. The only thing now remaining is the recall of the Jesuits, and this, when accomplished, will make the triumph of the Catholics complete.

Now this unparalleled success would have been impossible but for the unrivalled wisdom and sagacity of Leo XIII. On the one hand he established a network of nunciatures between Rome and Prussia and other German principalities, by whose agency he brought about the most amicable and cordial relations with the ruling powers of those countries. On the other hand he always followed with a sympathetic and encouraging interest the episcopal reunions and Catholic congresses—once named by Windthorst the autumn manoeuvres of the Catholic forces—inspiring them with a true zeal and spirit of charity in all their deliberations. From the Vatican came the encouragement, the guidance, the advice which trained the Catholic army and led it to victory. Besides, he conferred high Pontifical honors on the chiefs of the Centre Party. Thanks to the cordial relations between the Pope and the German State, the Episcopate, the Catholics, and the Centre Party which represents them in Parliament, under the able leadership of Lieber, will soon see their prolonged efforts crowned with success by the fall of the last stone of the edifice raised by the fanaticism of the Iron Chancellor.

VEGETABLES INSTEAD OF MEDICINE.

IN the course of a lecture delivered recently before the Illinois Horticultural Society special stress was laid on the health giving properties of many fruits and vegetables. The lecturer said:—'We can vouch for many of these vegetable remedies as being quite as efficacious and much more pleasant to take than the prescriptions often given by physicians, and some day we may add others to the list here given: Honey is wholesome, strengthening, purifying, healing, and nourishing. I have reference to the kind made by bees, not the glucose kind. Persons suffering from rheumatism, nervous diseases, and nervous dyspepsia should eat celery and turnips. Onions are almost the best nerve known, and will quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system, and are beneficial in cases of coughs, colds, influenza, scurvy, and liver complaints. Lettuce eaten by those who suffer from insomnia is beneficial. Let those who need iron for a tonic eat spinach, and leave the drug (iron) alone. Persons suffering from gravel should eat onions and spinach. Carrots should be eaten by those who have asthma. Let those who need increased perspiration to relieve overworked kidneys and lungs eat asparagus. Cranberries are proper diet for those suffering from erysipelas. They should also be applied externally. Lemons satisfy and cool the thirst in fever. Blackberries are a tonic. Blackberry cordial is the proper remedy for diarrhoea. Persons who are bilious, who have indigestion and dyspepsia—conditions for which calomel is usually prescribed—should let the calomel alone and eat freely of ripe tomatoes. Let those who have rheumatism and need an aperient eat pie-plant. The apple, excelling other fruits in phosphoric acid, is an excellent brain food. It is aperient and diuretic, and hence obviates indigestion and dyspepsia, and assists kidney secretion, and prevents gravel. It cleans the mouth. Let persons who use drugs classed as aperients and laxatives and cathartics stop their use and eat freely of apples, figs, bananas, pie-plant, tomatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries.'

ANXIETY

To serve you Well is evidenced by your Grocer giving you HONDAI LANKA, Ceylon packed Tea when you ask for it. A substitute simply means that he is making more out of it. Don't be imposed on.

Name on every Genuine Packet and Box.

THE FAMOUS . . .

“STERLING”

. . . BICYCLE

Is day by day adding more victories to its already large list.

The DUNEDIN CHAMPIONSHIPS resulted—
STERLINGS, first, second and third.

They are the most beautiful, the strongest, the best built and the easiest running machines in the market

SEE THE NEW **CHAINLESS.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

Christchurch, Ashburton, Dunedin.

DON'T be left behind on a "Good Enough."

A MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLE

is cheaper in the end.

Factories—Toronto, Canada. New Zealand Head-quarters—Dunedin.
Depôts at Auckland, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Wellington,
Greymouth, Christchurch, Timaru, Oamaru, Invercargill.
Art Catalogue posted free on application.

COSSENS AND BLACK
ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
CRAWFORD STREET DUNEDIN.

Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator Castings, Iron and Steel Plumbing, etc., etc., Dredge Tumblers Buckets, Links, Windmills, Waterwheels, Turbines, Brick and Drain Pipe Making and Wood-working Machinery, Horse Powers, Chaff Cutters, Turnip Pulpers, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Repairs and Every Description of Engineering and Blacksmith Work Promptly Executed.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L ,
QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D .

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

Established 1877.

New Zealand Catholic Depot.

WHITAKER BROS.,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON,
And GREYMOUTH.

SPLENDID SELECTION OF PRIZE BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS,
ROSARIES, SCAPULARS, CRUCIFIXES,
FONTS, LACE PICTURES,
ETC., ETC.

A large supply of Pamphlets giving full history of the Slattery's;
price 2d., postage extra.

T H O M S O N , B R I D G E R A N D C O . ,
DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

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

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

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

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

PRICES LOW.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

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

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

T H O M S O N , B R I D G E R A N D C O . ,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For **STYLISH,**
RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

A.T.R.

W. J. FRASER, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Art Tailor, OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE
WELLESLEY STREET, AUCKLAND.



FIRST.
Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.

SECOND.
On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.

THIRD.
Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.

FOURTH.
Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.

FIFTH.
The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.

Commercial.

(For week ending May 3.)

MR. J. A. CHAPMAN, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:
BANKS.—National, from 2/18/0 to 3/0/0; New South Wales, from 39/0/0 to 40/0/0; Union of Australia, Ltd., 35/0/0 to 36/0/0; Bank of Australasia, 65/0/0 to 65/10/0.

INSURANCE.—National, from 16/6 to 17/0; New Zealand, 3/1/0 to 3/2/0; South British, 2/14/0 to 2/16/0; Standard, 13/6 to 14/0.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, from 4/14/0 to 4/15/0; Union Steam, 10/9/0 to 10/10/0.

COAL.—Westport from 3/6/6 to 3/7/0.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property and Finance Company, from 5/0 to 5/6; National Mortgage, 26/0 to 27/0; Perpetual Trustees, 12/6 to 13/0; Trustees and Executors, 29/6 to 30/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Kaiapoi Woollen Co., from 6/5/0 to 6/6/0; Mornington Tramway, 16/0 to 16/6; Mosgiel Woollen, 4/0/0 to 4/2/0; New Zealand Drug, 2/12/0 to 2/13/0; New Zealand Drug, new issue, 1/18/6 to 1/19/0; Milburn Lime and Cement, 2/0/0 to 2/1/0; do., new issue, 18/6 to 19/6 (30/- paid); Otago Daily Times, 13/4/0 to 13/5/6; Emu Bay Railway, 7/6 to 8/6; Wellington Woollen, 4/17/6 to 5/0/0; Silverton Tram, 4/14/0 to 4/16/0; New Zealand Refrigerating, 1/5/0 to 1/7/0; Roslyn Tramway, 5/3 to 5/9.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, from 7/0 to 8/0; Keep-it-Dark, 23/0 to 24/6; Alpine Extended, 2/9 to 3/0; Cruesus (Paparua), 4/0 to 4/9.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Chatto Creek, 37/0 to 38/0; Clyde 82/6 to 85/0; Dunedin, 12/6 to 13/0; Empire, 4/15/0 to 4/17/0; Enterprise, 82/0 to 86/0; Evan's Flat, 30/0 to 31/0; Ettrick, 2/6 to 3/0; Golden Gate, 135/0 to 140/0; Golden Beach, 56/0 to 58/0; Golden Point, 22/6 to 24/6; Tuapeka, 35/0 to 36/0; Vincent, 60/0 to 62/0; Hartley and Riley, 13/0/0 to 14/0/0; Jutland Flat, 3/0 to 3/6 (contrib.); Macraes Flat, 4/0 to 5/0; Golden Run, 57/0 to 59/0; Golden Terrace, 12/0 to 14/0; Magnetic, 65/0 to 68/0; Matau, 5/15/0 to 6/0/0; Molyneux Hydraulic (B), 28/0 to 31/0; Nevis, 29/0 to 30/6; Otago, 39/0 to 41/0; Upper Waipori, 3/0 to 3/6; Waimumu, 27/0 to 28/6; Sunlight, 29/0 to 30/0; Cromwell, 75/0 to 76/0 (prem); Riverbank, 4/6 to 5/0; Nil Desperandum, 23/6 to 24/0; Klondyke, 20/0 to 21/6; Waikaka Forks, 2/0 to 2/6 (prem.); Dunstan Leads, 46/0 to 47/0; Ophir, 3/6 to 4/0; Golden Gravel, 1/6 to 2/3; Dunstan Pioneer, 2/3 to 2/6; Golden Reward, 1/0 to 1/6; Halfway House, 33/6 to 34/6; Central Electric, 115/0 to 117/6; Gold King, 6/6 to 7/0; Vincent Extended, 29/0 to 30/0.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.), 13/0 to 14/0; Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), 6/9 to 7/0; Deep Stream, 20/0 to 21/0

PRODUCE.

Napier, April 26.—Nelson and Co. received the following cable from the G. C. and D. Company to-day:—Frozen meat quotations: Best Canterbury, 3½d; Dunedin, Southland, 3½d; Napier, North Island, 3½d. Lamb: First quality, 5d; second quality, 4½d.

London, April 29.—Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 3½d; Dunedin and Southland, 3 13-16d; North Island, 3 11-16d.

Lamb.—Prime Canterbury, 5 1-16d; fair average, including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury, 4½d.

River Plate crossbred or merino wethers—heavy, 3½d. Beef.—Forequarters, 3d; hindquarters 3½d.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—

OATS.—Competition was weak, and all on offer was withdrawn. Shippers are not operating freely, and show little disposition to speculate in large lines, their purchases being merely to supply immediate orders. We quote best long Tartars and prime milling,

1s 9d to 1s 10; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium and inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—Our catalogue comprised several lots of fowl wheat, which met fair competition at 1s 11d to 2s per bushel for whole wheat. Broken and damaged sell at 1s 9d to 1s 10d; prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES.—The market continues to be well supplied with good to best Derwents. Prices show no sign of improvement, last week's rates being difficult to maintain. We quote: Specially good Derwents, L2 5s; good to best, L2 to L2 2s 6d; others, L1 15s to L2 per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF.—The supply coming to hand is chiefly of medium quality, for which the demand is weak. Prime oat sheaf is readily placed at quotations. We quote: Best oat sheaf, L3 5s to L2 10s; medium, L2 to L2 2s 6d per ton (sacks in).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—
Oats: Medium to good feed 1s 6d to 1s 8d; milling, 1s 10d. Wheat: milling, 2s 6d; fowls' wheat, plentiful, 1s 6d to 2s 0d. Potatoes: Market getting full. Kidneys, good, 30s to 37s 0d; Derwents, L2. Chaff: Medium supply. Inferior, unsaleable; medium to good, L2 10s 6d to L2 15s. Hay: Ryegrass and clover, best, L3. Straw: loose, 28s; pressed, 25s. Bran: L3. Pollard: L4. Flour: Sacks, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7. Oatmeal: Best roller 25lbs, L10 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 10d to 11d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
WHEAT.—Market unchanged. Prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; fowl wheat, 1s 9d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS.—Market very dull. Prime milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF.—Heavy supplies forward and prices at 10s lower than last week. Best oat sheaf, L2 5s to L2 10s; medium, L2 to L2 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—Prices unchanged. Best Derwents, 37s 6d to 42s 6d per ton (bags in).

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL.

Sydney, April 25.—Wheat: Chick, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; milling, 2s 8d to 2s 9d. Flour, L6 5s to L6 10s; Manitoba, L9 5s to L9 10s. Oats: Prime New Zealand, 2s 6d; local, 2s 2d to 2s 4d. Maise: Prime, 2s 6d. Barley: Cape, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; English, 2s 6d. Bran, 11d. Pollard, 10½d. Peas: Prussian blue, 3s 3d. Potatoes: Tasmanian, L3. Onions: Prime, L3 10s. Butter: Finest creamery, 10d; dairy, 8½d. Cheese: New Zealand, 5½d to 6d. Bacon, 5d to 6d.

[The above quotations are those ruling between merchant and retailer, and do not represent the slightly lower values obtained by the recognised broker.]

Melbourne, April 25.—Wheat, firm, 2s 6½d to 2s 10d. Flour, L6 10s. Oats: Algerian, 2s 6d. Maise, 2s 5d. Bran, firm, 1s 2d. Pollard, 1s 1d. Potatoes, L2 7s 6d. Onions, L2 7s 6d.

Adelaide, April 25.—Flour, L6 5s to L6 10s. Bran, 11d. Pollard, 1s.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington were 2300 fat sheep, 1500 fat lambs, 8500 store sheep, 371 cattle, and 481 pigs.

FAT CATTLE.—165 head, including a few lines of really good steers, yarded. Bidding showed more animation, and there was an improvement of 5s per head for better sorts. Best steers realised L7 to L8 12s 6d, others L5 5s to L6 10s, heifers L4 to L7, cows L3 17s 6d to L6 10s. Good to prime beef 16s to 18s 6d, other sorts from 13s to 15s.

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

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

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

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

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

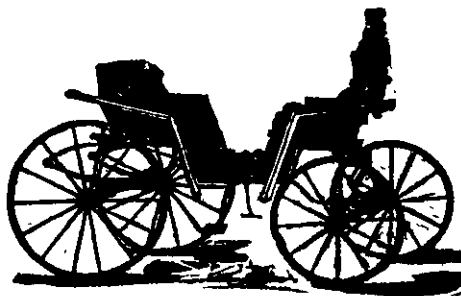
Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

BOUSKILL AND McNAB,
SYMONDS STREET,
AUCKLAND.

D UNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Princes street South, Dunedin.

H O R D E R N & W H I T E



Have now on hand Single and Double Buggies, Station Waggon, Waggonettes, Spring Carts, etc. First award for Carriages at New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1889-90.

.. FOR ..

**AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS
And Machinery**

OF GOOD HONEST VALUE,

Thoroughly adapted for the work,

... SEND TO ...



P. & D. DUNCAN, LD.,

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Manufacturers of a full line of Implements.

AGENTS for Marshall, Sons and Co.'s
ENGINES, Etc.

The CLEVELAND.

A BICYCLE of HONEST VALUE.

Perfection is attained simply by not resting on Past Achievements as Final.

The ROVER.

The PIONEER of the PRESENT DAY CYCLE.

Write for Catalogues to the Sole Agents—

**MASON, STRUTHERS AND CO.,
CHRISTCHURCH.**

JAMES SHAND AND CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

Offices: 209 Hereford Street.
Bond and Warehouse: Oxford Terrace.
CHRISTCHURCH. N.Z.

MOFFATT AND CO.,

WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
Aerated Water & Cordial Manufacturers,

83K STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

Established 1865.

Telegraphic Address: "SPROT," Hokitika.

MARK SPROT & CO.,

SHAREBROKERS, HOKITIKA.

Mr. J. D. LYNCH, principal of the firm, has had 16 years' goldfields experience in the service of the National Bank at Greymouth, Ahaura, Nelson Creek, and Hokitika. Correspondence invited.

GO TO

HITCHINGS AND MILSON,
ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

**U N I O N S T E A M S H I P
C O M P A N Y O F N E W Z E A L A N D
L I M I T E D**

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Te Anau Fri., May 5 3 p.m. D'din
Mapourika Tues., May 8 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau Fri., May 5 3 p.m. D'din
Mapourika Tues., May 8 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Talune Mon., May 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Waikare Thurs., May 17 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waihora Tues., May 15 3 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.

Cargo only.

Kini Fri., May 4 4 p.m. D'din

* Calls at Nelson if required.

And via New Plymouth and Greymouth.

Calls at Oamaru.

GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NAPIER.

Cargo only.

Taupo May 7 4 p.m. D'din

TAHITI and RARATONGA—

Ovalau Tues., May 8 From Auckland

FLJI (SUVA and LEVUKA), and TONGA
and SAMOA.

Taviuni Wed., May 23 From Auckland
SUVA, LEVUKA, TONGA and SAMOA—

(From Auckland).

Taviuni Wed., May 23

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

**B A K E R B R O T H E R S,
F U R N I S H I N G U N D E R T A K E R S,
A S H B U R T O N.**

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

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

J. A N D W. G R A N T
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

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

Shoing, as usual, a specialty.

"DEAR ME!

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

FAT SHEEP—The yarding included some prime wethers, and a better class of ewes than of late, and bidding was brisk. Freezers more than held their own, and for good ewes a rise of 1s to 1s 6d per head occurred. Extra heavy wethers brought 19s to 21s 6d, freezers 16s to 18s 6d, lighter down to 15s, extra prime heavy ewes 16s to 18s 1d, prime 13s to 14s 6d, medium 11s 6d to 12s 6d, inferior down to 9s, merino wethers 11s 3d to 15s.

FAT LAMBS—The entry, including a number of very good quality, was eagerly sought after for export, and there was a slight improvement in prices for this class. Best brought 12s 6d to 14s 10d, others 11s 6d to 12s, shorn 11s 3d to 12s.

PIGS—There was a better demand for all classes. Quotations: Baconers from 30s to 35s, equal to 2½d to 3d per lb, porkers 24s to 30s, equal to 3½d to 4d, stores 12s to 23s 6d, suckers and weaners 3s 6d to 10s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—
 Entries for Saturday's sale were on a very small scale. There were only three or four medium draughts in the yard, and some 15 or 20 hacks and harness horses, only one of which latter class could be designated better than 'commonplace.' There were a great many buyers in the market on Saturday wanting useful, light harness horses, also good draughts, and we confidently recommend consignments. We also note private inquiries for first-class well-matched pairs of carriage horses, one client wanting a stylish upstanding pair of chestnuts, and another a dark pair of browns or light bays with black points. Good single harness horses are also in request. Nearly all the horses forward on Saturday changed hands. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, L40 to L45; extra good, prize horses, L46 to L60; medium draught mares and geldings, L30 to L38; aged do, L20 to L27; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L50 to L60; strong spring van horses, L22 to L28; milk cart and butchers' order cart horses, L15 to L20; tram horses, L8 to L12; light hacks, L6 to L10; extra good do, L15 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, 30th inst. (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 32 dredges, the total yield being 1198oz 8dwt 19gr, or an average of 37oz 9dwt per dredge:—

Electric (Cromwell), 114 hours, 320oz; Hartley and Biley (Cromwell), 182oz 17dwt; Empire (Waipori), 70oz 8dwt; Perseverance (Alexandra), 67oz 2dwt 12gr; Vincent (Clyde), 128 hours, 63oz 3dwt; Earnsclough No 2 (Alexandra), 47oz 11dwt 6gr; Golden Gate (Island Block), 40oz 7dwt; Maori (Loburn), 5 days, 28oz; Success (Waipori), 24oz 2dwt; Otago (Miller's Flat), 23oz 14dwt; Clyde (Alexandra), 23oz; Nil Desperandum (Manuherikia), 22oz 8dwt; Waimumu (near Gore), 5 days, 22oz; Dunedin (Roxburgh), 127 hours, 21oz 8dwt 6gr; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 128 hours, 20oz 1dwt; Alpine (Riley's Beach, Cromwell), 5 days, 20oz; Enterprize (Alexandra), 120 hours, 18oz 7dwt 9gr; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 4 days, 18oz 4dwt 5gr; Klondyke (Matakau), 116 hours, 17oz 5dwt; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 94 hours, 16oz; Inch Valley (near Palmerston), 135 hours, 15oz 10dwt; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 120 hours, 15oz 1dwt; Golden Point (Alexandra), 5½ days, 13oz 17dwt; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 13oz 12dwt; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 4½ days, 13oz; Unity (Clyde), 12oz; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 11oz 13dwt; Shotover (Lower Shotover), 11oz 8dwt; Matau (Clyde), 6 days, 8oz; Sunlight (Beaumont), 127 hours, 7oz; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 6oz 3dwt; Golden Terrace (Lower Shotover), 4oz 15dwt 19gr. Total 1198oz 8dwt 19gr.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
RABBITSKINS—No sales this week.
SHEEPSKINS—Market unchanged.
HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 4½d to 4¾d; medium, 3½d to 4d; light and inferior, 2d to 3½d per lb.
TALLOW—Best rendered mutton, 18s 6d to 21s; medium, 16s to 18s; rough fat, 11s to 14s per cwt.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

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

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—266 yarded. Prices were about 10s per head lower than last sale. Best bullocks, L7 to L8 15s; medium, L6 to L6 15s; best cows and heifers, L5 to L6 5s; medium, L4 to L4 15s.

SHEEP—2867 penned, prices showing a decline of from 6d to 1s per head. Best crossbred wethers, 15s 6d to 17s; medium, 14s to 15s 3d; best ewes, 13s 9d to 15s; medium, 13s 6d to 13s 9d.

LAMBS—446 penned. Prices showed no alteration. Best lambs, 10s to 11s 6d; medium, 8s 6d to 9s 9d.

PIGS—276 forward. With the exception of porkers and baconers other kinds were dull of sale. Suckers, 4s 6d to 9s; slips, 11s to 14s; stores, 18s to 22s; porkers, 24s to 32s; baconers, 36s to 46s; heavy pigs up to 50s.

Dunedin ale and stout have a well-deserved reputation in all parts of the Colony. Mr. Arkell, of Newton road, Auckland, is a bottler of both, and will be happy to execute all orders sent to him.—*.*

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

A WEST COAST paper states that Mr. Gribben has received word that his son, Dr. St. Leger Gribben, left Edinburgh last month for South Africa. He goes to the front as one of the surgeons of a hospital corps.

The following letter appeared in the Auckland *Herald* of April 24 over the pen-name 'Justitia':—One is often met with the cry, 'Ireland is governed similarly to England and Scotland; why, then, should she be everlastingly protesting against her rulers?' Is Ireland governed similarly? On February 14 last, just a little over two months ago, Lord-Chancellor Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and the Master of the Rolls were sworn Lord Justices for the government of Ireland during the absence of Lord Cadogan, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Right Hon. J. M. Meade and Sir R. Martin attended the ceremony, but because they were Roman Catholics they had to stand aside, and could not fill the office. Questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, the Attorney-General for the Chief Secretary answered: 'The facts are as stated. Under the provisions of section 12, of the Act, 10th George IV., chap. seven, Roman Catholics are legally disqualified from holding the office mentioned.' Though Catholics form the majority, they are prevented by statute from holding the office of Lord-Lieutenant, or his deputies, in their own country. A Scotch paper has called attention to the fact that on the very day that the Connaught Rangers stormed, on their hands and knees, the kopjes in Natal, under General Buller, all Catholics were ordered to stand aside from a jury panel in Connaught. A sum of money was some months since bequeathed to a religious Order in Ireland, whereas a musty and antiquated old statute was unearthed, which the Court decided was fatal to the possession of the bequest by the Order. These anomalies, to a highly-sensitive people like the Irish, anomalies which brand them as inferiors and pariahs, are distasteful, and certainly tend to embitter them against a Government which perpetuates such wrongdoings. While Irish Catholics redden with their blood the South African veldts, their faith is ostracised in their native land. The Coronation oath calls it idolatrous. Her Majesty and her advisers have much to 'wipe off the slate' in Ireland.

We regret to have to record that Canon Franklin had been for three weeks suffering from a sharp attack of bronchitis. We are glad however to be able to announce that the Rev. Father is again able to resume his duties, and to continue the good work he is doing at Lyttelton. The rumour had spread that he was leaving the Colony and returning to Europe. We are glad to hear the rumour is baseless.

The Napier *Daily Telegraph* of April 26 has the following in its town edition:—The Catholics of Napier, as well as many members of other religious denominations, will be sorry to hear that the Rev. Father Hickson has received orders to proceed to Reefton to take charge of the parish there. During the time Father Hickson has been stationed in Napier he has made himself very popular with all classes, his sociable disposition and keen interest in sports of all kinds bringing him into close touch with the public, and Reefton's gain will mean a decided loss to Napier. Father Hickson expects to leave for his new home early next week.

Witches Oil cures chilblains, sciatica, lumbago, stiffness of the joints, cold in the chest or lungs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., agents.—*.*

A RICH RETURN.

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

The Dunlop Company have had a splendid year and are already preparing for next season. The Christchurch house did a splendid jump and be at the plague badly. They prepared for emergencies and landed tremendous stocks before the restrictions came properly into force, and are now prepared to meet all comers for their world-famed goods.—*.*

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Dunedin, notifies that 7084 acres in the Barnego settlement will be open for application on lease-in-perpetuity on May 15, at the District Land Office, Dunedin, and the office of Messrs. Wilson, McKay and Co., Balclutha. The area to be offered is divided into 22 farms varying from 55 to 654 acres each, at rentals from 1s to 11s per acre. This settlement, which is near Balclutha, is served by good roads, and is close to the railway. The land is medium to first class, and is eminently suited for all kinds of mixed farming.—*.*

PRICE & BULLIED,
 TAY ST., INVERCARGILL.

BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, AND SHOES WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE, STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

Packed only in
Air-tight
Nett weight Tins.



No. 1, Blue Label, 1/9
No. 2, Red Label, 2/-
No. 3, Gold Label, 2/4

ONCE USED ALWAYS PREFERRED.

NEILL & CO., LTD., Proprietors.

ONE SHILLING YEARLY. Post Free.
Issued Quarterly.

ST. JOSEPH'S SHEAF.

The Organ of the Aroconfraternity of Saint Joseph,
Protector of the Souls in Purgatory.
(Brief of Pope Pius IX., April 17th, 1877.)

An Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to the interests of St. Joseph, and of the Souls in Purgatory, and to Training for the Priesthood Irish Boys with Apostolic Vocations.

Sole Agent for New Zealand :

E. W. DUNNE, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—This Magazine has an enormous circulation in Europe and in Australia. No Catholic family in New Zealand should be without it.

Specially blessed and recommended (26th November, 1897) by the Right Rev. John J. Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch.

Send One Shilling to Agent as above, and it will be delivered for a year, post free, in any part of the Colony.

BARR, LEARY & CO.

STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,
and FEATHERSTON STREET, WELLINGTON.

Correspondents all over the Otago and Westland Goldfields.

Members Dunedin Stock Exchange.

SIEVWRIGHT BROS. AND CO.,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

HOTEL BROKERS AND AGENTS.

We have some of the Best Hotels in the South Island on our books for Sale.

Valuations made and advances arranged on Hotels.

R. S. BLACK,

RABBIT EXPORTER, DUNEDIN.

Is prepared to receive Rabbits, Cattle Yards, Mataura, and Ocean Beach, Bluff.

Special arrangements with Large Landowners to clear their ground of Rabbits.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Box 230. Office, opposite Telegraph Office, Dunedin.

J. A. CHAPMAN
(Member of the Dunedin Stock Exchange),

STOCK AND SHAREBROKER AND COMPANY PROMOTER,
A.M.P. BUILDINGS
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Shares bought and sold for clients at closest market prices, at Stock Exchange Rates of Commission.

Bankers : Bank of Australasia Telephone : 397

PATENTS.

T R A D E M A R K S
Secured in all Countries.

HUGHES, RAYWARD, AND BALDWIN,

Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers,
QUEEN'S CHAMBERS (opposite the Post Office), Wellington ;
And at Auckland, Christchurch, Napier, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

MACKENZIE AND SAUNDERS,
83 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
FURNISHERS CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS

KAPANGA ARMS HOTEL,
COROMANDEL.

JOHN DONNELLY has taken over the above Hotel, and wishes to inform the general public that he intends to Thoroughly Renovate the Premises, import the Best of Ales, Wines, and Spirits, and by studying the wants of his customers, to give general satisfaction. He has had experience in the management of hotels at Dannevirke, Ohingaitai, and Hawera, and will do his utmost to convert the Kapanga Arms Hotel into a model hostelry.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT
(Opposite Pro-Cathedral)
BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Direct Importer of Catholic Literature and Objects of Devotion.

Fresh Supplies of Books (by Catholic authors), suitable for Presents and School Prizes arriving monthly—too numerous to particularise.

Encourage the spread of Catholic Literature by patronising Catholic Booksellers, and read such AUTHORS as—Lady Fullerton, Miss Caddle, Frances Noble, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Cahel Hoey, Mrs. Saddler, Clara Mulholland, Miss E. M. Stewart, Father Finn, C. J. Kickham, Gerald Griffin, Father Potter, Father O'Reilly, Faber, Manning, Newman, Wiseman, and other Writers of Fiction and Morals now procurable.

The Clergy, Convents, and School Committees liberally dealt with. Statues, Wax Candles, Tin Wicks, Tapers, Incense, also Pictures and Crucifixes, etc., always in Stock.

N.B.—Stations of the Cross, 20 x 15 and 17 x 13, unframed ; also Altar Charts.

E. O'CONNOR,
Proprietor

G. M. THOMAS AND CO.,
SHAREBROKERS AND MINING AGENTS,
LIVERPOOL ST., DUNEDIN.

PROSPECTUS

A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.
(Sectare Fidem.)

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

RE-OPENS ON 1st FEBRUARY.
CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

Under the Patronage of His Grace the Most Reverend Francis
Redwood, S.M., D.D., Archbishop of Wellington.

President: THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.
Rector: THE VERY REV. T. BOWER, S.M., B.A.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage. The course of education, classical, scientific, and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies. A special course is provided in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits. Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law, University and Musical Examinations. A large and well-appointed Gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power. A Select Library is at the disposal of students during the hours set apart for reading. Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December. One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student. The religious education of students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance. Non-Catholic Students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

Each Intern Student requires the following Outfit:—Two ordinary suits of clothing for weekdays, one dark suit for Sundays, six day shirts, three night shirts, six pairs of socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, three table napkins, two pairs boots, one pair slippers, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, six towels, combs, brushes, and other dressing articles, one silver spoon, knife, fork, and napkin ring.

TERMS.

Boarders.—All Intern Pupils, 40 guineas per annum; Entrance Fee (payable once only), 3 guineas.
Day Scholars.—Preparatory School, 6 guineas per annum; College, 9 guineas per annum.
Extras.—Music, 8 guineas per annum; Drawing, 3 guineas per annum; Shorthand, 3 guineas per annum; Washing, 1 guinea per annum; Stationery, comprising use of copybooks, letter paper, etc., 1 guinea per annum.
A charge of 9 guineas per annum extra is made for day scholars who dine at the College.
A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in favour of brothers, whether boarders or day scholars.
No reduction may be expected in the case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a term.
For further particulars application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the Local Clergy.
N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term: 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.
T. BOWER, S.M., B.A., Rector.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY,
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL,

Will be Solemnly BLESSED and OPENED on THURSDAY,
MAY 3.

IN conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod held at Wellington in January, 1899, this Seminary has been established for the EDUCATION OF STUDENTS from all parts of New Zealand who wish to devote themselves to the Priesthood.

Candidates for admission must be at least 12 years old, and must present satisfactory testimonials from the Parochial Clergy and from the Superiors of Schools where they have last studied.

The Pension is £35 a year. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding, and House Linen.

The only Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin, who will act as Rector.

The Professors are: Rev. JOHN RYAN (Vice-Rector), Rev. M. RYAN, and Rev. M. HEADEN, B.A.

For further particulars apply to the Right Rev. Rector; or the Rev. J. Ryan, Vice-Rector, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

BISHOP VERDON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer desires to acknowledge the following contributions, the lists of which were delayed in transmission:—

OPHIR.

Rev. Father Sheehan, £2 2s; P. McDonald, £1; Mrs. Donnelly, £1; P. Scott, £1; J. White, 10s 6d; P. Flannery, 10s; T. Flannery, 10s; B. Flannery, 10s; C. Gallagher, 10s; T. K. Donnelly, 10s; J. Millar, 10s; P. Sexton, 10s; P. Toomey, 10s; P. O'Regan, 10s; J. H. Dwyer, 10s; Vernon King, 10s; J. Enwright, 10s; Mrs. Dillon, 10s; smaller sums, £2 2s 6d.

NASEBY.

M. Fennessey, 10s; J. Terry, 10s; T. F. Costelloe, 10s; M. and J. Bradley, 10s; P. and J. Fennessey, P. and J. Brown (Reservoir), 10s; H. and P. Healy, 10s; James O'Connell, 10s; small sums, 4s.

RANFURLY.

John Kearney, 10s 6d; John Cogan, 10s 6d; McCloy Bros., 10s; small sums, £4 2s 6d.

BARNEGO SETTLEMENT.

7084 acres in BARNEGO SETTLEMENT, near Balclutha, divided into 22 farms of areas varying from 55 to 654 acres each, at rentals from 1s to 11s per acre.

This Settlement is served by good roads and is close to the Railway. The land is medium to first-class and is eminently suited for all kinds of mixed farming. It will be OPEN FOR APPLICATION on lease-in-perpetuity on the 15th MAY, 1900, at the District Land Office, Dunedin, and the office of Messrs. Wilson, McKay and Co., Balclutha, where maps and pamphlets may be obtained. Full particulars, maps, and pamphlets may be had on application at any Land Office in the Colony.

J. P. MAITLAND,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THANKS.

MR. and MRS. DAVID BOURKE and Family, of Hail street, South Dunedin, return their heartfelt thanks to the Officials and Employés of the Railway Department, and to their many kind neighbors and friends, for the touching sympathy extended to them on the occasion of the lamented death of their beloved son Patrick.

NOTICE.

Copies of "THE ORANGE SOCIETY," by the REV. FATHER CLEARY, can be had from the TABLET Office. Price, 1s 8d; per post, 1s 8d.

MARRIAGE.

CURTIN—MCGOWAN.—On Wednesday, April 25, at the Mataura Catholic Church, by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, Peter Curtin to Ellen, fourth daughter of Mr. Daniel McGowan, of Mataura.

DEATH.

MAXWELL.—At Orepuki, Southland, on April 27th, Andrew son of Andrew Maxwell, Oamaru.—R.I.P.



FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL SEMINARY.



SOmebody's definition of progress as 'one motion compounded of many' aptly applies to the Catholic Church in New Zealand. Its forward movement goes on steadily, if quietly, along many and various lines—in the multiplication of churches, schools, and institutes of charity, in the increasing number of its priests, religious Brothers, and nuns, and in the general efficiency of its varied agencies for doing GOD's good work in this portion of His Church on earth. This day (Thursday, May 3) will be memorable in its annals for the

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE.

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

inauguration of a fresh and signal phase in its activities: the solemn blessing and opening of the new Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary of the Holy Cross at Mosgiel, which is intended to be the Alma Mater of the secular clergy of every diocese in New Zealand, as Meanee is that of the regular clergy who labor for the good of souls in large portions of the Colony. Like the great Australian Ecclesiastical Seminary at Manly—with the small beginnings and the swift success of which the present Bishop of Dunedin was so intimately associated as Rector—that of Holy Cross College must, by force of circumstances, open its good work on modest lines. But the new departure in the ecclesiastical life of the Colony is not on that account the less important in itself and significant in its circumstances. The work of the new institute is the high and holy and responsible one of training in learning and piety those that are to be the future 'ministers of CHRIST and the dispensers of the mysteries of GOD' in this new country. And the significance of the inauguration of this new institute of learning lies chiefly in two things: (1) It is tangible evidence of the conviction of the Fathers assembled in Synod in Wellington last year that the Church in this Colony has reached such a stage of settled conditions that it may henceforward look more and more to its own borders for the succession of laborers that are to work in this portion of the Good Master's Vineyard; and (2) it is a practical indication of buoyant hopefulness for the future of the Catholic Church in New Zealand.

Ecclesiastical seminaries are provided for as part of the ordinary machinery of the Church in the decrees of the Council of Trent. The opening of Holy Cross College, therefore, brings New Zealand more closely than hitherto into touch with the settled life of the Church as it is to-day, and places us in historical continuity with the methods of clerical training created by her, from the seminaries of post-Tridentine days, to the universities and the monastic schools of earlier times, and up to the happy hearers who drank in instruction in divine things from the lips of St. PAUL and of St. JOHN the Evangelist at Ephesus. From the first struggling days of the infant Church it was her desire that her clergy should be sufficiently trained for the sacred office of teaching and administering the Sacraments of Christ. The fervid faith and the frequent gift of supernatural grace made up in many of the first teachers for defects of systematic theological training. But a knowledge of Christ, His life and His doctrine, and an ability to explain to others these and the truths they implied, were, with the other requisite of solid piety, necessary for entering upon the discharge of ecclesiastical duties. The scanty records of the time give us to understand that the Apostles St. PAUL and St. JOHN had many such disciples. 'We have proofs,' says the Protestant historian, MOSHEIM, 'that St. JOHN the Evangelist established a school at Ephesus, in which he instructed the youth; that POLYCARP, who was educated by him, imitated his example in the Church of Smyrna; and there can be no doubt that the bishops did the same.' Among what we may term the ecclesiastical students who were trained by the Beloved Disciple were POLYCARP, IGNATIUS, and PAPIAS. These in turn trained others for the sacred ministry. During this early period of the Church's trials and struggle, Christian youth, says ALZOG, 'enjoyed the advantages afforded by the Catechetical School of Alexandria, and of the schools established at Caesarea, Antioch, and Rome, in which they might prepare themselves for the work of the sacred ministry.' These and such-like schools served the purpose of seminaries in those far-off days. But, in addition, 'every bishop's residence was from the first,' says a learned author, 'more or less definitely a school, in which clerics were trained for the ecclesiastical state.'

In the fourth century monastic life and rule were perfected by St. ANTHONY, St. HILARION, etc. Then began a new era in the training of ecclesiastics. The monasteries became, and continued for several centuries, the centres of culture for the priesthood. 'Under the influence of Catholicism,' says LECKY, 'the monastery became the one sphere of intellectual labor, and it continued during many centuries to occupy that position.' War and religion seldom take kindly to each other, and in rude days the soldier and the schoolmaster do not make good bedfellows. Hence in the

incursions of the barbarians over Western Europe in the fifth and following centuries—when fighting became the chief trade of the adult male—religion suffered grievously, the ordered methods of civilisation were reduced to a tangled chaos, intellectual life was dimmed except in those quiet and generally secluded retreats of learning and piety, the monastic and episcopal schools. Many of these survived, the wild wreck that swept away the schools of the Rhetoricians and the Grammarians, and in those evil times served as nuclei of noble missionary effort which finally resulted in the conversion of the fierce northern tribesmen and the restoration of the arts of civilisation to the western world. Among the famous schools of this period was that of Lerins—founded in about A.D. 400—one of St. PATRICK's homes of study. Another was: the celebrated abbey of Monte Cassino, founded by St. BENEDICT, which—with numberless other schools of his Order—exercised an enormous influence on Western Europe. In what is known as modern France the most famous of the monastic seminaries were those of Narbonne, Arles, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lyons, Marseilles, Poitiers, Trèves, Marmoutiers, Rheims, Corbie, etc. Fulda was Germany's most noted school; Spain's, Seville. Among the Catholic Britons the most famous centre of ecclesiastical training was that 'fount and origin' of Christianity on British soil, Glastonbury, the 'college of a thousand saints'—the first of the 12 monasteries founded by St. DAVID,—Caerleon, and, among others, the four great centres of Welsh monastic life, Llanancarvan, Llanityd Vawr, Bangor Iscoed, and that other holy spot near the Menai Straits that still retains the name of Bangor. England's most ancient monastic school was that of Canterbury, founded by GREGORY the Great and Archbishop THEODORE. Other famous ecclesiastical schools were those of Wearmouth, York, and Jarrow. And the England of those days was adorned by the learning of ALDHELM, BEDE, BENNET BISCOP, and of ALCUIN, who, for the love of knowledge, wandered 'from the Gallic Alps to the banks of the Loire, the Rhine, and the Elbe.'

Middle-age Scotland had its great monastic seminaries at Iona, Abernethy, Perth, Stirling, Dunfermline, Roxburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, etc. The Armagh school, founded by St. PATRICK in A.D. 445, was the first of an endless series of centres of learning—such as those of Kildare, Aran, Clonard, Clonfert, Moville, Clonmacnoise, Bangor, Glendalough, Lismore, Cork, Mungret, and the great Columbian schools—which attracted countless strangers to the hospitable shores of Ireland, and won for it the proud title of 'Island of saints and learned men.' The invasion of the Normans and Danes between 850 and 1000 played red ruin with much that had been done for religious education in France, England, and Ireland. But these invaders, like those of the fifth to the eighth centuries, were subdued at length to the yoke of CHRIST, and the hard-hitting Normans soon became the most energetic and active propagandists of education, religion, and the arts of Christian civilization. Their zeal for instruction led to the foundation of the renowned Norman abbey-school of Bec. Its halls were opened in the eleventh century. It had among its teachers such great scholars as LANFRANC and St. ANSELM, and within its walls arose those principles of thought and instruction which soon emerged in modern university ideals, and led to another new departure in public education and sacerdotal training.

HALLAM refers in glowing terms to the great ardor for intellectual pursuits which showed itself in Europe during the period which witnessed the foundation of the great school of Bec and 'broke out into a flame' in the following century. The first institution that deserved the title of university was undoubtedly the great school of Paris. It was ecclesiastical in its origin, became a university towards the close of the eleventh century, and for several hundred years maintained its reputation as the chief centre of European intellect and culture. Other schools followed in rapid succession the example of that of Paris and became great seats of learning, from which went forth refined scholars to carry the wealth of their knowledge and the light of their wisdom into every country in Europe. Oxford—the older of the two English universities—dates from the twelfth century; Cambridge from a later period of the same century; St. Andrews (Scotland) was founded in 1410; Glasgow in 1453; Aberdeen in

1494. Of the 101 universities now in Europe no fewer than 69—16 of which were in Germany—were in full operation before LUTHER nailed his theses on the door of the Wittenberg church and started the Reformation in 1517. Those great seats of learning were established, says SPEDALIERI, 'chiefly through the agency of the Popes.' They were the MÆCENASES of the new institutes of culture, and lavished upon them every privilege. In the sixteenth century many of them fell completely under Protestant influences and were lost to the Church. Others displayed a spirit of doubt or disaffection which unfitted them for the training of aspirants to the sacred ministry in sound doctrine and solid piety. In these circumstances the Fathers of the Council of Trent (1545-1563) decided that, so far as circumstances would permit, provincial and diocesan seminaries should be established for the education of aspirants to the priesthood. The wishes of the Council were carried out with great fulness in France, where diocesan seminaries dotted all the land until they were swept away by the French Revolution. The present century has witnessed the re-establishment of great numbers of those centres of piety and culture. Ireland and America are well furnished in this respect. Germany is making rapid advances in the introduction of the seminary system. England has three ecclesiastical seminaries (Westminster, Birmingham, and Liverpool); Scotland has one, at Glasgow; Australia has the great institute at Manly; and to-day—61 years from the landing of the first Catholic missionary—the New Zealand province of the Universal Church provides itself with a regular and permanent means for supplying from within its own boundaries carefully trained pastors to meet the spiritual wants of the faithful in our midst.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

Mr. Nicholas Smith, at one time a resident of Dunedin, but lately of Stratford, in the North Island, has returned to this city where, we understand, he intends to settle down again. Mr. Smith's many friends here will be pleased to hear of his determination in this respect.

A bazaar in aid of the Catholic Church, Bluff, will be held towards the close of June. The committee (the secretary of which we understand is Mrs. Tipping) is working energetically to ensure the success of the bazaar.

The new Provincial Seminary of the Holy Cross, at Mosgiel is being solemnly blessed and opened this (Thursday) morning. A large number of the clergy and laity are expected to be present at the historic function, a full report of which will appear in our next issue.

The first annual meeting of St. Joseph's Gymnastic Club was held on Thursday evening, 26th ult. A very satisfactory report and balance-sheet were presented and adopted. A fine plant has been placed in the gymnasium free of debt. The committee are at present inviting tenders for excavating and flooring the gymnasium. When this work is completed the gymnasium will be efficient in every respect. The election of officers for the incoming season resulted as follows:—president, Rev. Father Murphy; vice-presidents, Rev. Father O'Donnell, and Messrs. Coughlan, C. E. Haughton, J. B. Callan and F. W. Petre; committee:—Messrs. Heley, Deehan, R. and J. Miller, Rogers and Hussey (hon. sec.) It was decided to make a start immediately in the Christian Brothers' gymnasium, the use of which has been kindly granted by the Brothers. We hope that the efforts of the committee will be heartily supported in furthering the interests of the gymnasium.

THE BISHOP OF AUCKLAND AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

ON Shrove Tuesday (says the *Catholic Times*), at the Holborn Restaurant, a dinner was given under the auspices of the St. Mary's Association, in honor of the Most Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, a former student of St. Mary's, Blackheath. The Rev. F. J. Sheehan presided, and among the large gathering were the Right Rev. Mgr. Connelly, the Revs. E. Escarguet, J. Phillips, P. Mason, and W. Thompson, Messrs. J. Moger, F. Scannell, M. Wildsmith, F. Robertson, C. Flood, J. Blanchard, etc. After an excellent repast the toasts 'The Pope and the Queen,' and 'The Bishop of Auckland,' were proposed in eloquent terms by the rev. chairman, who dwelt on the signal honor and distinction which the school acquired by the elevation to the episcopacy of one of its earliest pupils. The Bishop in reply, warmly thanked those present, many of whom he recognized as old school friends, for the hearty and spontaneous welcome they had accorded to him, declaring that it was his proudest thought to be connected with St. Mary's, and to have had the blessing and advantage of his early training there. It was a great pride, too, to have experienced the care and friendship of its venerated founder, Dr. Todd, a name that would ever be held in love and reverence by all who owed their youthful training to St. Mary's. He recalled many incidents—some grave, some gay—of his life at the old school, convulsing his hearers with the more

humorous episodes. His Lordship then went on to recount the story of his recent travels in England and Ireland, the friends he had met and made, and the success that had rewarded his appeals for his distant diocese. He emphasized the real pleasure he obtained from his visit to the old country, particularly as it had provided him with opportunities of renewing acquaintance with his ancient associates, and he concluded an interesting address with a warm eulogium of his old school and college friend, Father Sheehan, who was presiding over them that evening, and under whose able administration the school founded by the late Canon Todd is maintained in a flourishing condition. The proceedings were diversified by an excellent musical programme.

OPENING OF NEW CHURCH AT SHANNON.

In August of last year we announced that preparations were being made for the erection of a new church at Shannon, in the Otaki parish. The work has been brought to a happy completion. The building (says the *Manawatu Farmer* of April 23) is pleasantly situated and neatly finished, and furnished with a bell. The windows are partly of stained glass, the gift of Mr. J. M. O'Connor. The interior is well furnished. A handsome altar is the gift of the Rev. Father Melu, and above it stands a fine statue of St. Joseph, the gift of Mrs. Kersey. The land was given by Mr. John Tully.

The church—now known as St. Joseph's—was consecrated yesterday at the hour of morning Mass by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. At 11 o'clock the building was packed to witness the formal opening. The Rev. Father Melu celebrated the Mass, and the Archbishop gave the sermon. A choir from Foxton, with Miss O'Brien at the organ (lent by Mr. Trask), and Mr. Kearsley with violin, undertook the music. Among the decorations were some beautiful artificial flowers, the work of the late Miss Teresa Smith, of Moutoa.

His Grace preached a pointed and instructive sermon on the Resurrection as the cardinal truth of Christianity, showing how, on various occasions during his life, Jesus staked all on the miracle of His Resurrection. His Grace concluded with an earnest exhortation to keep in view the truth that the Resurrection was an assurance to Christ's own of their being with Him in His glory, because where the Head of the Church was there the members of His body would be, and this blessed hope should give power to overcome all that pertained to this life. His Grace concluded by thanking all who assisted in the erection of the church by subscriptions and special gifts. The collection taken up on the opening day amounted to over £40.

In the evening (a local correspondent writes us) his Grace the Archbishop preached a most interesting discourse to another crowded congregation, among whom were a large number of Protestants. The solemn celebrations concluded with Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER KAMP.

ON Tuesday evening, March 27 (writes a correspondent), a musical evening was tendered to the Rev. Father Kamp, of St. Benedict's, Auckland, by the members of St. Benedict's Club and the ladies of the parish, prior to his departure for Europe. There were present Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., and Rev. Fathers Buckley and Darby. Letters of apology were received from the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Very Rev. Dr. Egan, and Father Patterson. During the evening an address was read to the Rev. Father, and signed on behalf of the parishioners by Messrs. James A. Mahon, E. M. Wilson, E. Willis, D. Mahon, D. O'Sullivan, and N. M'Manus. This was followed by two presentations, the one a shield from St. Benedict's Club containing the photos of the officers, and the other a preaching stole from the ladies of the parish. Rev. Father Kamp in a very neat speech thanked the members of the club, those ladies who so kindly presented him with a preaching stole, and the parishioners generally for their good will, which was always shown towards him, and he promised that he would always remember them in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass wherever he would be. The Rev. Father was always very popular with his parishioners, and his departure from their midst is regretted very much. The stole, which was a very handsome one, was greatly admired, and was the work of the nuns of the Magdalen Asylum.

THE NEW GOLD-DREDGING WEEKLY.

It is a matter of surprise that so great an industry as gold-dredging has become should have been so long unrepresented by any special journal all its very own. The daily papers struggled heroically to meet the eager and universal demand for information, and for a time with commendable success. But the industry has developed at such a phenomenal rate that an adequate treatment of it by the daily Press has long since become an impossibility unless at the expense of further enlargement or the sacrifice of other matter for which the general reading public has a perennial hunger and thirst. The nominal capital of mining registered in Dunedin alone is over £2,000,000; nearly 250 companies are registered on the Stock Exchange lists; day after day new companies are being floated; the success achieved in practically every case where dredges are at work proves that the industry is a permanent one; and on every count the time has come when this cheap and highly successful method of wealth-production should have its own special organ in the Press. The *New Zealand Gold Dredging News*, the first issue of which saw the light on last Thursday, comes at an opportune time and really fills

'a long-felt want' in a thorough-going fashion which is the best guarantee of its permanency and success. It is published at Ross's Buildings, Octagon, Dunedin, and the first issue, which is before us, is a highly creditable production, and abounds in every sort of information which the most exacting client of the industry could desire: correspondence from the gold-fields, share-lists, warden's court business, river levels, progress reports of contractors, etc. The editorial articles and comments are of exceptional merit, bright, breezy, pointed, and the value of the *News* is enormously enhanced by a great broad-sheet supplement, giving the daily movement of shares in the Dunedin Exchange and the Otago Exchange from the previous Thursday till noon on the Thursday of issue. This is arranged in alphabetical order for some 250 companies in such a way that the daily rise or fall in any particular stock may be seen at a glance. In its first leading article the *News* declares that it will not be deterred from 'criticism, and, if need be, condemnation, of any [ventures] that bear tokens of unsoundness or cupidity. None of the proprietary of this journal,' it adds, 'holds any shares himself, and they have agreed, in order that there may not exist even the shadow of suspicion, to refrain from holding any. Our opinions will therefore be free from the alloy of self-interest.'

The printing and other mechanical work in connection with the paper have been done for the proprietors in really first-class style by the N.Z. TABLET Company, and the appearance of this latest addition to the rank of New Zealand journalism is extremely neat and attractive. We wish the new journalistic venture a full and flowing measure of success.

WEDDING BELLS.

BOURKE—O'CONNOR.

A VERY pleasing ceremony was witnessed in St. Mary of the Angels' Church, Boulcott street, Wellington, on April 24, when Miss Catherine O'Connor, eldest daughter of Mr. Maurice O'Connor, of Wellington, was united in marriage to Mr. Michael Francis Bourke, eldest son of Mr. James Bourke, J.P., of Kilbirnie. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Goggan and Ainsworth, celebrated the Nuptial Mass, and united the happy couple. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very handsome in a white-corded silk dress, with wreath and veil, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Theresa O'Connor and Miss Mabel Bourke, who wore dresses of white spotted muslin, trimmed with satin, and Leghorn hats. Mr. James Bourke, jun., acted as best man. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold brooch set with diamonds and pearls, and to each of the bridesmaids gold wish-bone brooches set with pearls. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor entertained a large number of friends, amongst whom were the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Rev. Fathers O'Shea, Goggan, and Ainsworth. The following toasts were given:—'The bride and bridegroom,' proposed by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, and responded to by the bridegroom; 'The bride's and bridegroom's parents,' proposed by Rev. Father Ainsworth, and responded to by Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Bourke, sen.; 'The bridesmaids,' proposed by Mr. Jas. Bourke, jun., and responded to on behalf of the ladies by Mr. McFarland. An exceptionally large number of presents were received by the bride and bridegroom. The happy couple left by the afternoon's train for Masterton, thence to Auckland, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

JOHNSTON—BELL.

From a society standpoint (writes our Wellington correspondent) what was one of the most fashionable weddings seen here for some years was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church by the Very Rev. Father Lewis, Adm., on last Wednesday. Rev. Father Holley was assistant priest, and Rev. Father Goggan master of ceremonies. The contracting parties were Miss Bell, eldest daughter of Mr. F. H. D. Bell, a leading Wellington citizen, and Mr. Harold Featherston Johnston, fourth son of the Hon. C. J. Johnston, also a prominent Wellingtonian. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, palms, and ferns, and packed with the *élite* of the city long before the hour appointed for the ceremony. As the bridal party entered, Mr. M. J. Ennis, organist to the church, played the Bridal March from 'Lohengrin,' and at the conclusion of the marriage Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March.' The bride wore a beautiful dress of white duchesse satin. The fronts of the skirt and bodice were neatly embroidered with pearls and silver, opening over a skirt of quilted chiffon. She also wore a spray and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent bouquet of white roses. Of the nine bridesmaids who attended the bride, Misses Iris Bell, Zoe and Alice Johnston, and Ethel Hutchison were dressed in white muslin, with lace and insertion over white glace silk. Their hats were of sunburnt straw, trimmed with large pale pink roses, and each carried a bouquet of the same tint. The remaining five—Misses Enid and Violet Bell, Nancy Johnston and two tiny dots, Agnes Duncan and Cecile Baldwin—wore white Japanese silk trimmed with lace and insertion and small Dutch caps of old lace, each carrying a bouquet of pink roses and carnations. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Featherston Johnston. His gift to the bride was a handsome gold and pearl brooch and necklet, to the four adult bridesmaids turquoise and pearl brooches, and to the five little girls gold 'bird' brooches. It is almost unnecessary to add that at the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held after the ceremony, there was an array of handsome and valuable presents, showing the popularity of the newly-wedded couple. The honeymoon is being spent in the north.

FAULKNER—HUTTON.

A quiet wedding took place at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Monday, when Mr. D. Falkner, son of Mr. T. Falkner, South Dunedin, was married to Miss Mary D. Hutton, daughter of

the late Mr. Hutton, of Dunedin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Coffey. Miss Kennett was bridesmaid, and Mr. F. Woods best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's sister, where the breakfast was laid. Mr. and Mrs. Falkner were the recipients of many valuable presents. The happy couple proceeded north the same evening on their honeymoon trip.

A pleasant little gathering took place in the TABLET Office on Saturday, when Mr. Murray on behalf of the staff, both literary and mechanical, presented Mr. D. Falkner, publisher of the paper, on the occasion of his approaching marriage, with a marble clock and bronze ornaments. The manager, in making the presentation, referred to Mr. Falkner's long connection with the office, and wished him every happiness and prosperity in the married state. Mr. Falkner, in acknowledging the token of good will from the staff, said that during the whole time he had been connected with the paper he had received the greatest kindness and consideration from the staff, and the presents received were but the practical expression of the good feeling which always existed between him and them.

KELLY—WALSH.

A very pretty wedding took place in the church of the Sacred Heart, Timaru, on April 25, the contracting parties being Miss Maggie Walsh, eldest daughter of Mr. Frank Walsh, St. Andrews, and Mr. W. H. Kelly, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Kelly, Opawa Road, Christchurch. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Tubman. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a robe of cream serge trimmed with embroidery and lace, with a veil and wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a handsome shower bouquet. The bridesmaids, were Miss Cassie Walsh and Miss Lizzie Kelly, sisters of the bride and bridegroom respectively. The bridegroom presented to each of the bridesmaids a very fine gold brooch. Mr. A. Wilson acted as best man. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents at St. Andrews where the wedding breakfast was partaken of. Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Tubman, (Timaru) and O'Connell (Waimate). The presents were costly and numerous. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Kelly left for the north where the honeymoon was to be spent.

M'GRATH—HARTLAND.

A very nice wedding, which created a deal of interest in the locality, was solemnised in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Oxford, on Tuesday, March 27, between Miss Evelyn H. Hartland (who has just been received into the Catholic Church) and Mr. John McGrath, of West Oxford. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Harry Hartland, looked exceedingly nice in a costume of white lustre, set off with satin and pearl trimming. She also wore a bridal veil and orange blossoms, and carried a lovely shower bouquet. She was attended by four bridesmaids—Misses Horanell, McGrath, Cory, and K. McGrath—who wore very pretty white muslin over green dresses, with green silk sashes and picture hats, and carried beautiful shower bouquets, the gift of Mr. Hartland. There were also two little flowergirls in attendance—Misses Cissy McGrath and Laurie Hammond—arrayed in white dresses. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. T. Frame as best man, and Messrs. C. Hartland and W. Budge. The church was crowded. The happy pair were united by the Rev. Father Hyland, who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. As the bridal procession left the church Miss Donovan played the Wedding March. About 40 guests assembled at the breakfast, which was given by the bride's mother (Mrs. Cory). The wedding presents, which were numerous, were all valuable and serviceable. The happy couple left by the evening train for the South, where the honeymoon was spent.

CURTIN—MCGOWAN.

A wedding which attracted considerable attention took place at the Maitaura Catholic Church on Wednesday of last week, when Mr. Peter Curtin, of the local freezing works, was married to Miss Ellen McGowan, fourth daughter of Mr. Daniel McGowan, of Maitaura. The ceremony was performed and a Nuptial Mass celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Donnell in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of both parties. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Misses Bella and Bessie McGowan, and Mr. Patrick Curtin, brother to the bridegroom, acted as best man. The church was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. After the ceremony the newly-wedded couple and a number of friends adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was laid. The wedding presents were valuable and numerous, among them being a set of dinner ware and a hanging lamp, presented to Mr. Curtin by his fellow-employees of the freezing works. Mr. and Mrs. Curtin left in the afternoon for Dunedin, where the honeymoon was spent.

OBITUARY.

MR. ANDREW MAXWELL, OAMARU.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Andrew Maxwell, son of Mr. Andrew Maxwell, Oamaru, the sad event taking place at the residence of the deceased's brother at Orepuki, Southland, on April 27. Mr. Maxwell had been in bad health for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was the bursting of a blood vessel. The remains were taken to Oamaru for interment, the funeral leaving St. Patrick's Basilica, where the body had been brought the previous evening, for the cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.—R.I.P.

Our Canterbury readers will be interested to know that Mr. W. Hoban, solicitor, Hereford street, Christchurch, has various sums of money to lend at current rates of interest.—R.I.P.

Good!
it's
Mason's



MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS
FOR MAKING **NON-INTOXICATING BEER**

The most palatable thirst-quenching refreshing
stimulating tonic drink procurable.
For every **OPEN AIR WRESTLER** and all employed in
heavy, daily, or arduous work, and all who
IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED.
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 3 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Single Bottle Free 3 Stamps. 3 for 12 Stamps.
NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

Good! It's
MASON'S

Extract of Herbs.

N.Z. Price: 8d. per Bottle.

MASON'S WINE ESSENCE.

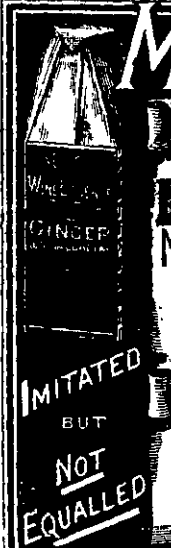
9d. per Bottle.

Send 1/ in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.

AGENTS WANTED.

SOLE AGENT—

C. J. BADHAM
CHRISTCHURCH.



MASON'S WINE ESSENCE
NON-INTOXICATING

A Bottle will make a Gallon of delicious Wine, Sample bottle post free for 3 stamps & Lady's service. The bot. of Ginger Wine Essence make several pots. of most delicious wine. **NEWBALL & MASON NOTTINGHAM.**
Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A bot. makes 3 gal's simple bot. stamps or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free for 15 stamps. Agents wanted

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED

HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

SANITARY PIPE
AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.
J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

PORTRAITS
For a Season Only.
CABINETS, 10s PER DOZ }
For Cash Down.
OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION.
BEAUTIFUL MATT OPALS,
PLATINOTYPE,
BASS RELIEF, ROCCO PORTRAITS,
And other NOVELTIES.
ENLARGEMENTS FROM £1 FRAMED.
Just Landed a Large Stock of New Goods
and Picture Frame Mouldings.

GERSTENKORN
ESK STREET, INVERCARGILL.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

EDWARD POWER Proprietor.

This well known and centrally-situated hotel has just undergone a thorough renovation from top to bottom, and now offer first class accommodation to the public. The bedrooms are well ventilated and the fittings are all that can be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the best procurable brands.

1900 GRAND AUTUMN SHOW 1900

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Are now making one of the Grandest Shows in the City in **NEW AUTUMN DRAPERY**, comprising all the **LATEST STYLES, COLORINGS and TEXTURES** for the present season.

Novelties in Dress Materials. Novelties in Millinery. Novelties in Mantles.

Novelties in Trimmings. Novelties in Laces, Gloves, &c.

All the Latest Productions and most approved Styles in Ladies and Children's Underclothing.

RABBITSKINS.

RABBITSKINS.

EDWARD THOMAS & CO.,

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF
—RABBITSKINS—

NO COMMISSION. In the Colony.

Cash Buyer of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HAIR, HIDES, etc.
Agents for the ALBERT CHURN (Patented)!

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

Notice of Removal.

MR. T. J. COLLINS, DENTIST,

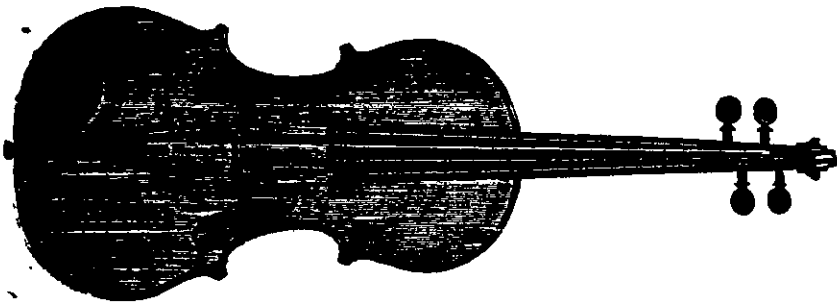
Has removed to new premises, immediately above the Union Bank of Australia, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, and directly opposite Brown, Ewing's.

ENTRANCE next to BRISCOE AND CO.

BEATH AND CO., DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH. respectfully request your support and kind recommendation.

CHAS. BEGG & CO., LTD

21 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN,
77 WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON,
167 STAFFORD ST., TIMARU



A splendid assortment of Action and Drill Songs suitable for children's concerts.

Full Stock kept of all Studies and Books for the Trinity College and Royal Associated Board Exams.

The Newest Songs and Sheet Music to hand fortnightly.

Write for Catalogue. Post Free.

VIOLINS WITH BOW AND CASE COMPLETE from 20s. An immense variety of Musical Fittings.

New Shipment to hand of WEICHOLD, PADUA & VICTORIEUSE STRINGS FOR VIOLINS.

A. & T. INGLIS

Beg to announce that they are now showing their first shipments of **NEW GOODS** for **AUTUMN WEAR** in all departments.

Visitors to Dunedin are respectfully invited to call and inspect.

.....

A. & T. INGLIS,

CASH EMPORIUM,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

"STANDARD" MANURES

Are the Best on the Market.

Obtainable from

NIMMO & BLAIR,

Seed Merchants,

DUNEDIN.

TRY THE NEW FIRM,

MUIR AND MOODIE

LATE

BURTON BROS.,

FOR

PHOTOS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

C O B B A N D O O

TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES

Leave **SPRINGFIELD** for **HOKITIKA, KUMARA** and **GREY-MOUTH** on the arrival of First Train from Christchurch, **EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.**

CASSIDY AND CO.

Proprietors.

AGENT.—W. F. WARNER,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CHRISTCHURCH.

The Storyteller.

A WARNING IN ARABIC.

FOR twenty years Miss Walton had kept summer boarders, and various articles about the house testified to their gratitude upon many trying occasions and through a miscellaneous list of ordeals. The old gentleman whom she nursed through rheumatic fever had sent her a gown that had belonged to his deceased wife. It would easily contain two maiden ladies of Miss Walton's size, and she laid it away in her cedar chest. The blind young man to whom she read for six weeks bestowed upon her a fine French clock that would not go. The boy who was laid up at her hospitable home with a broken leg gave her a parrot. It was decorous for a week, and then broke out into such awful profanity that she exiled it to the barn. As to books and booklets, fancy work more or less soiled or out of date, bric-a-brac of all ages and descriptions, I will not speak. Miss Walton was fully alive to the fact that a great deal of the merchandise which followed close upon the departure of her guests was discarded rubbish which had served its time in the city dwellings.

Now, however, a gift had come, about which no suspicions of that sort could lurk. It was a small Turkish prayer rug, with a sheen like that on the cheek of a peach, with colors such as dwell on the inside of a shell, and of a texture which even the unpractised eye of its new possessor knew to be fine almost beyond belief. There are born artists, and Miss Walton was one. Why she found the crocheted monstrosities so hideous she could not have told, any more than she could have explained why this rug, very much frayed at one end and darned in several places, was to her poetry, music, and incarnate joy. Miss Worthington had sent it—good Miss Worthington, who was dying now—and this little note had come with it:—

'I hope this rug may be a comfort to you—it has been that to me. And if sometimes you should kneel upon it when you say your gentle prayers, do not forget a friend who may, perchance, be far away but needing help.'

Miss Walton read the note several times, hardly understanding it. 'Far away!' How could Miss Worthington travel when so hopelessly ill? Could she mean—oh, yes! there could be no other interpretation: she meant that she was going to die. But 'needing help!' How could the dead need help? 'As a tree falleth, so it shall lie,'—that was the Scripture doctrine. 'The righteous enter at once into glory,' she said, quoting from something, she couldn't remember what. Perhaps Miss Worthington had her own way of thinking about such matters. She was a Roman Catholic—that Miss Walton knew; but what a Roman Catholic believed, Miss Walton knew not. 'Well, she is a good woman, anyway!' she concluded with decision.

She showed the rug to Mrs. Saunders, who called in the afternoon.

'It is very pretty,' said that lady, 'but some faded. Seems as though she might have sent a new one, considerin' the times you've taken her hot water for her neuralgia.'

'I've heard,' observed Miss Walton blushing with suppressed indignation, 'that old rugs are the most valuable.'

'So've I,' answered Mrs. Saunders, not wishing to be thought deficient in worldly information; 'but I never could see a mite of sense in it. And, Patience Walton, this rug has been darned! And to think how you waited on her and did for her!'

'She was welcome to everything I did!' said Miss Walton with dignity; 'and—and I'd rather you wouldn't criticise her. She's my friend.'

Mr. Saunders frowned out.

'She insulted me right in her own house,' she said to her own daughter, 'just because I didn't admire that old rug. Why couldn't Miss Worthington have sent a nice Brussels carpet with a flower pot on it, or a rug with a dog's head and a wreath of roses round it?'

The other neighbors fully shared this opinion. The rug became their laughing stock. However, Miss Walton, although suspecting this, did not care. She spread her friend's gift by the side of her bed, and knelt on it at night and in the morning when she said her prayers. Those prayers had been—although she would have been horrified at a prayer-book—cast in a certain form. At night she had asked pardon for the sins of the day, had begged that her mother and sister might be restored to health, and that the Presbyterian church might prosper; in the morning she had given thanks for all mercies, asked for strength for the day, for a blessing on the work of the minister, and for comfort to the sorrowing. Now she added these words: 'Help one who is far away!' She said the sentence at first with many misgivings, looking furtively about lest someone might be near; but in time it became easy.

Her life had been a sad one, if any good life can be sad. Hers had surely been good in its own stern way. If that way was to us a mistaken one as well, we must realise that circumstances to which she was born were to blame for it. Poverty, a paralysed mother, a feeble-minded sister—add these to Puritan blood and training, and you will not wonder at the lack of a sweet graciousness which is the heritage of the more fortunate. She had had a lover—a selfish youth who would take her but not her burdens; and so she kept the burdens and bade him go. She had heard of him once in awhile; he was making money in mining stocks; his wife was dead, his daughters married; he was spoken of for Congress. These things she would hear, then turn, with a patient little sigh, to the weary round of duty.

One day the news came that Miss Worthington was dead. Miss Walton had a struggle with herself that night. Her friend was, she believed, beyond all human help; it was hard to say the words which, while she thought that friend might still be living, had

come to seem so natural. Now there was no doubt; if she said them she was praying for the dead. A great wave of love and sorrow filled her heart. She had lost the one being whose kindness had had in it no taint of self.

'I will pray for her,' she thought, stoutly; then, in the words she had learned to use, 'Dear God, help one who is far away!' Her friend seemed nearer to her now. 'It can't do her any harm,' she said; 'and it does me good.' She herself sorely needed help that evening. Hannah, the sister, had one of her wild paroxysms; and the mother, hours of querulous sleeplessness.

'I am glad summer boarders do not come in winter,' Miss Walton said all to herself. 'I don't know what I should do if they did.'

At last Hannah was quiet and her mother asleep, and the patient watcher could rest. She sat down in the little old rocking chair by the window, too tired to think. She had brought the prayer rug out into the sitting room. She loved to have it near her. In one corner the hand that wrought it had woven some strange device in Arabic. The words meant nothing to her—she did not even know that they were words—but they fascinated her. She laid the rug upon her lap and stroked the silken threads. Outside there was snow and the wind was bending the bare branches of the trees; within the house, this ancient relic of an eastern loom seemed to give warmth and peace. She thought of the giver. 'Help one who is far away!' she whispered.

As she spoke sounds from the old brass knocker resounded through the house. They were impatient sounds, as if the one who made them would not be kept waiting—such as she used to hear before she told Robert Grant that she must keep her burdens and let him go. A stout man was at the door as she opened it. He lifted his hat and she saw he was bald.

'Is Miss Walton in?' he asked.

'I am Miss Walton,' she answered. 'Come in, Robert.'

'Patience!' he exclaimed. 'And you are Patience?'

'Who should I be?'

'And you knew me?'

'I have heard that women do not forget easily.'

They went into the sitting room.

'I thought you might be glad to see me, Patience.'

'I am glad, Don't think I am not. But I was surprised, Twenty years is a long time.'

'Yes, a long time. What have you been doing these 20 years, Patience?'

'It is too dull a story to tell. I hear that you are a great man, Robert.'

'Oh, not great,' he responded. 'Just moderately successful, no more. But I am a lonely man.'

Miss Walton knew instinctively what was coming. Once more he pleaded with her to share his life; once more he told of the quiet hospital where her mother should receive tender care; of the State institution where money could procure comforts for Hannah.

'I will come to-night for my answer,' he said.

She watched him go down the path to the gate, the personification of success. To marry him would mean ease, and even a large share in the pleasure of the world which was to her so vague and bewildering a thing. To refuse him would be—what it had been for 20 years. She went and looked at her mother and Hannah. Both were peacefully asleep. It might be best for them; she would think it over. The knocker sounded again.

It was no prosperous face that greeted her this time, but a dark visage on which was written failure, want, and homesickness. Yet it had a certain courage and the peace which comes of endurance. Its owner was an Armenian, a dealer in Oriental goods. He had, he said, been directed to her. She shook her head in smiling negation, but she asked him to come in and get warm. He held out his benumbed fingers towards the gray soapstone stove, and his eyes wandered about the room.

'Madam,' he said, 'that little rug by the window—I will give you a finer, a larger for it.'

'I do not wish to part with it.'

In vain he offered Oriental treasures in exchange.

'I would not take its weight in gold, sir,' she said, 'but I do wish you would tell me what those letters mean in the corner.'

The man walked to the window and deciphered the Arabic characters.

'I will give you what you call a translation that is free. The words say "Do not try to buy happiness by doing wrong."'

'Thank you,' replied Miss Walton. 'You have done me a great service. I can't buy any of your goods, sir; for I haven't any money. But won't you have a cup of tea?'

He gladly drank her tea and ate her thin ginger cookies, then departed.

'I don't know whether he has any religion or not,' mused Miss Walton, going in to look after her mother; 'but I believe the Lord sent him.'

Robert Grant came for his answer as he had promised, and again Patience informed him that she must keep her burdens and let him go.

'It is a temptation,' she said, 'but I cannot go. I must not try to buy happiness by doing wrong.'

Robert Grant found himself really fond of her, and at length offered to take her, burdens and all; but she replied:

'No! You would be sorry.'

'I thought you said something about women remembering,' he said, sadly. 'You don't seem to remember.'

Even at that she did not swerve.

'Good-bye,' she answered, holding out her hand. 'It has been harder than you know. I don't want you to think I don't care.'

'If you care, you have a very queer way of showing it,' he said, drawing on his overcoat with impatient jerks; and then in a moment more he was gone, and this time he was not coming back. Again—and for the last time that she knew—she watched him go

down the path. He swung his cane high in the air as he walked away. She could see him very plainly, for the moon was up, and she could hear him lift the latch of the gate, which he closed with a defiant bang.

'God bless him,' said Miss Walton, turning away from the window. 'I hope he may be happy, though I can not.'

And was this the end of her romance? Yes, so far as Robert Grant was concerned. He married a young woman with no burdens, and went to Congress; and Miss Walton learned to think of his last visit as a most unreal and far-off episode. But the very next week held another surprise. She had been left an annuity by Miss Worthington, so the lawyer's letter said. It was not a large one, but she would not have to be slave of the summer boarders any more.

Before the year ended the poor mother and Hannah had passed to where 'beyond these voices there is peace,' and a new existence began for the patient one who would not buy happiness by deserting her duty.

She takes little journeys now that give her glimpses of the beauty for which her starved nature longed, and she has learned many things. The prayer rug never leaves her, and when she kneels upon it and turns her gentle thoughts to heaven, she repeats not the narrow petitions of her youth, but the words, hallowed by the devotion of ages, that have ever been upon the lips of those who love the old faith. One sentence, however, remains unchanged—'Dear God, help one who is far away.'

And this is how a prayer rug, woven centuries ago by Moslem fingers and worn by the knees of those who held an alien faith, carried to a daughter of the Puritans a lesson in the characters which ran thus: 'Do not try to buy happiness by wrong-doing.'—*Ave Maria.*

The Catholic World.

BRAZIL.—The First Catholic Congress.—The first Catholic Congress of the Republic of Brazil will be held on the 24th to 30th of the present month, and immediately afterwards a great national pilgrimage will start for Rome, landing at Civita Vecchia about the end of June, and proceeding to Rome to render homage to the aged Pontiff. The congress is under the direction of the Brazilian Episcopate, headed by the Primate of Brazil, Archbishop Giralomo, of San Salvador. Other pilgrims of the South American Republics are expected to follow.

CANADA.—Midnight Mass in Dawson City.—In the course of a letter to a friend a young Philadelphian gives an interesting account of his experiences while attending midnight Mass in the church at Dawson City on Christmas morning. Despite the fact that the mercury in the thermometer had dropped to 35 points below zero, the frame church, with a seating capacity of 1000, was crowded to the doors, even standing room being at a premium. The services lasted nearly four hours. Let me tell you how pretty the altar looked. Over it were 22 little night-lamps, arranged in the shape of a diamond, with a picture of the Sacred Heart in the centre. On either side of the altar was a large Christmas tree, and under one of the trees the stable of Bethlehem, showing our Lord in the manger. This was very fine. The choir had been augmented for the occasion, and the accompaniment was by organ and violin.

ENGLAND.—The Feast of the Venerable Bede.—The Roman Decree declaring the Venerable Bede to be a Doctor of the Universal Church (says a Catholic exchange), appoints as his feast May 27th, the anniversary of his death. St. Bede's Day is at present October 29th, but in 1901 and afterwards it will be May 27th. Like that other Northumbrian scholar Aeluin, Bede made Europe his debtor. He had studied every science which survived the ruin of the Roman Empire, and after his death at the Jarrow convent, where he had spent 62 years of his life, his works, especially his *Ecclesiastical History of the Nations of the Angles* were so widely read that the Anglo-Saxons regarded him as the pride of their nation. William of Malmesbury and Simeon of Durham have preserved from the narrative of a fellow-worker of Bede a full account of his last days, which shows in what a saintly way he ended his life. Though suffering severely from asthma he continued to pray, to instruct the younger monks, and to carry on his literary work until death took him away.

FRANCE.—A Great Missionary Society.—Here are some interesting facts gathered from the report of the great French missionary society—*Des Mission Etrangeres*—the headquarters of which are in Paris:—Since its foundation (1663) up to 1899 the society has sent out into the far East 2320 missionary priests—of whom 1925 since 1840. Of these 17 have been 'beatified' by the Holy See, as having been 'put to death in hatred of the Faith by judicial sentence,' whilst the cause of nine others is being actively pursued in Rome. Besides these, some 50 more missionaries of the society have shed their blood for the Faith in various ways. By the middle of last year the total number of missionaries of the society actually at work in the East was 1186 European and 584 native priests under the care of the 31 Bishops of the same society. The average number of baptisms of adults by the fathers has been between 40,000 and 50,000, but in 1898 it rose to no less than 72,700—the record figure. Moreover, the souls of little infants sent to heaven yearly by baptism *in articulo mortis* is from 160,000 to 200,000. Altogether the society has 1,200,000 native Christians in its spiritual care, though, alas! amid a population of 250,000,000 souls.

GERMANY.—German Catholics to Build a Church at Jerusalem.—In next October the foundation-stone of the new Church of Our Lady at Jerusalem will be laid. The ground was

obtained by the German Emperor last year from the Sultan, and handed over to the German Lazarists to build a church on the spot, where it is believed the Blessed Virgin was buried. A sum of £200,000 has been collected already, and a German pilgrimage will visit Jerusalem on the occasion after passing through Rome.

MEXICO.—Catholic Home Life.—Mr. F. R. Guernsey, the Mexican correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, who, though a Protestant, has paid many a notable tribute to the Catholic priests and people of the southern republic, has this to say of the Mexican woman in his latest letter: 'She is religious, most devout, and the ancient church is her refuge in all the trials of life. In her piety there is no calculation of advantages to be gained by faithfulness to church duties. Her heart is in her religion and you will never change her creed. A great home with helpful saints, a house of light and warmth and splendor, and the sisterly love, abounding and unending, of the Virgin, that is the Catholic Church to the Mexican woman. Her nature is warm, her ideals nobly ardent, her nature rich and infinitely delicate. The negation of Protestantism, its bareness, cannot attract her. She belongs to the ancient church of her race, where it is all like a great family, a host of helpers, a cloud of witnesses, and the priest the representative of the Most High. The polygamist religions are to her things accursed. She jealously wants to be supreme in her husband's heart.'

ROME.—Arrival of Pilgrims.—A Rome correspondent writing about the beginning of March says:—From the numbers already arrived it is estimated in Rome that more than half a million of jubilee pilgrims will visit the city before Easter Day. The total during the year of those desiring to avail themselves of the indulgencies of the holy year will, it is expected, reach several millions.

SCOTLAND.—The Franciscan Nuns in Glasgow.—The Catholic ladies of Glasgow have issued an appeal on behalf of the Franciscan nuns, who have now for 50 years labored in the cause of religion in Scotland. The work of the Sisters has principally been the training of the Catholic womanhood of Scotland—a work of the greatest importance in any missionary country—and the good they have thus effected for Catholicity is immeasurable. Their work has been carried on by means of the convent schools, the mission schools, the orphanage and industrial schools, added to which the nuns have generously made it part of their life work to visit the poor and the sick, to visit the imprisoned and to comfort also the inmates of the workhouses by their kindly presence. These manifold labors have been carried on under the trials and sorrows always inseparable from missionary work, and have exacted from the Sisters unlimited sacrifices. Now, at the end of 50 years, the Sisters find their work retarded and themselves burdened with a very heavy debt, contracted by the compulsory purchase of new schools in which to carry on the great work of Christian education. Their grateful pupils of former years have formed themselves into a society known as the Franciscan Association for the purpose of helping the Sisterhood in their pressing need.

UNITED STATES.—An Ex-Consul to be Ordained Priest.—Word has been received in New Haven, Connecticut, that Mr. Edward Downes, former United States Consul at Amsterdam, Holland, will be ordained to the priesthood at Rome on June 10. Mr. Downes will then return to Connecticut and report to Bishop Tierney, at Hartford. Mr. Downes, who is a brother of the secretary of Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, was a prominent politician of New Haven prior to his appointment to Amsterdam by President Cleveland. He is 38 years of age.

A Statue of St. Patrick for New York Cathedral.—The largest white marble statue of St. Patrick in the world has been ordered by Archbishop Corrigan for the high altar of the New York Cathedral. It will be twelve feet high and carved from an immense block from the quarry from which the marble for the high altar of St. Peter's, Rome, was taken. The statue will be a year in process. The vestments will be copied from an ancient Irish illuminated missal of the period of the Book of Kells.

Death of a Prominent Priest.—Father William D. Kelly, a well-known Catholic writer, whose articles found a place in many of the leading Catholic newspapers of the United States, passed away recently at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Father Kelly might be said to be the ecclesiastical biographer of the press in America. He had probably in his possession material for the biographies of all the leading churchmen in America. On the occasion of the jubilee or the anniversaries of prelates a sketch of these ecclesiastics of the Church from the pen of Father Kelly was always sure to appear in one of the American Catholic weeklies.

The Study of Gaelic at the Catholic University.—The Catholic University lately received from the estate of Miss Moran, of Baltimore, the sum of £2000, left by her will for the encouragement of the study of Gaelic.

The Late Archbishop Hennessy's Will.—A Dubuque message states that Archbishop's Hennessy's will, just filed, bequeaths all the church property to his successor, gives 50,000 dollars to a fund for the erection of a theological seminary there, insuring its completion. The will directs that all buildings of the Sisters of Visitation on which he held encumbrances be given them free of debt; gives his sister and brother the home in which they live and an annuity; makes bequests of £200 to £500 to each of various societies and persons, and the remainder of the estate is divided equally between the Sisters of the Holy Ghost, the University at Washington and Dubuque Seminary. His fortune is said to aggregate about £200,000, more than one-half of which goes to the three institutions named. The trustees of the Church property are Archbishops Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Feenan, of Chicago, and Mgr. Ryan and Father Johannes, of Dubuque. The deceased Archbishop inherited the greater part of this property recently from a deceased brother.

The Southland Implement & Engineering Co.



INVERCARGILL & CHRISTCHURCH

(Agencies throughout New Zealand)

The Colonial Drill Winner of the only

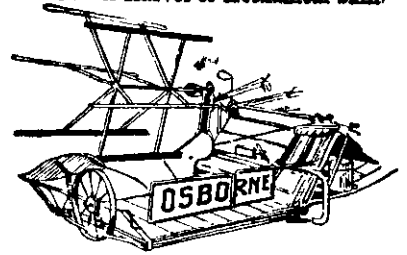
GOLD MEDAL

ever awarded in New Zealand for Drill in actual field trial.

Dunedin Agents :

Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association of N.Z., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND FOR THE FAMOUS "OSBORNE" BINDER. A Marvel of Mechanical Skill.



J. F. WILSON,

DENTIST

(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.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON 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'Hote daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers.

Free Stabling.

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

COUGHLAN BROTHERS

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

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

JOHNSTONE'S INFLUENZA REMEDY

SYMPTOMS OF INFLUENZA: Chills, followed by feverishness; dry, tormenting cough; vomiting and retching; fullness of the head, with severe headache; swelling of the tonsils, with difficulty of swallowing, intense prostration; dragging pains in the limbs and soreness all over the body. The symptoms may be varied or complicated with bronchitis or other lung complaints.

1s 6d Bottles.

To allay the coughing my ICELAND MOSS SYRUP should be taken along with this remedy, and during convalescence the QUININE and IRON ELIXIR restores my appetite and strength.

Prepared only by
THOMAS JOHNSTONE,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

HOTELS FOR SALE

First-class Commercial Hotel, country; rent £5; trade said to be £60; long lease; splendidly furnished; new building; over 30 rooms; free house; £1000 cash required. Owner will give guarantee to return deposit if reduction is carried.

Rainbow Hotel, Kaiwarra, for sale on account of the Executors in the estate of the late K. H. Goldfinch.

Hotel, Wellington; trade about £160 weekly; long lease; free house.

Also numerous other hotels in different parts of the Colony.

Persons short of the necessary cash assisted with a large proportion of the purchase money.

DWAN BROS., WELLINGTON.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

This New and Commodious Hotel has been well furnished throughout, and is now one of the most comfortable Houses in Otago. Suites of Rooms have been set apart for Families, and every attention has been paid to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Bath.

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

EXCELSIOR HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin.

Begs to notify that he has taken Donaldson's (Excelsior) Hotel, at the corner of Dowling and Princes streets, Dunedin, where he will be glad to meet his friends.

The Hotel is newly built, has excellent accommodation for families, and all the appointments and sanitary arrangements, including hot, cold, and shower baths, are first class.

The position is central to post office, railway station, and wharf.

All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Charges moderate. Telephone 508

W. M. HOBAN,

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR,

191 HEREFORD ST., CHRISTCHURCH

£10,000 to lend at current rates in any sums. Mining a Speciality.

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,

General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin,
12th November, 1896.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

A. SMITH PROPRIETOR

(Late of Alexandra South).

Having purchased the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, and having considerably added to and improved the accommodation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the requirements of his customers, to obtain a fair share of support. Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—

1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

A Night Porter in attendants.

A. SMITH PROPRIETOR.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

GLADSTONE HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

JOHN COLLINS (late of the Al Hotel, Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

Having leased the above centrally situated Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer First-Class Accommodation to the general public. The building has undergone a thorough renovation from floor to ceiling. The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well ventilated.

Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms for families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

If Our Furniture Showrooms are visited and Our Furniture Carefully Examined, these facts will be demonstrated, viz: That Our Prices for Furniture are in Accord with the Highest Standard of Quality, and that No Attempt is made at Cheapness at the Expense of Excellence of Material and Work.

J. BALLANTYNE & COY.,

CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 52, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States

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

ALEXANDER SLIGO,
42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St
NEWS AGENT.
Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

PATERSON, BURK & CO.,
VENETIAN AND HOLLAND
BLIND WORKS.
WIRE SCREEN AND PICTURE
FRAME MAKERS.

Old Blinds repainted and repaired with promptness and despatch equal to new. Shop and Office Windows fitted with Latest and Improved Patterns of Holland Blinds and Patent Spring Rollers. A large assortment of specially prepared tapes and cords and every other requisite always on hand.

MORAY PLACE
Opposite 'NORMAL SCHOOL,'
DUNEDIN.

Telephone: 458.

E. F. LAWRENCE
BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.
Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.
Families waited upon daily for orders.

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.

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

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
Linoleum Warehouse,
8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

J. RHODES AND CO.,

DUNEDIN DYE WORKS,
N. E. VALLEY,

May now be consulted about Soiled or Faded Upholstery, Carpets, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Clothing, Ribbons, Feathers, Gloves etc., etc.

Clerical Garments Cleaned and Dyed and made to look as Good as New.

CENTRAL . . .

TELEPHONE 690.

P.O. BOX 365.

HOTEL

CORNER OF

Victoria and High Streets, AUCKLAND.

JAMES ROLLESTON

Proprietor.

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS

THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS SUFFER.

No fewer than 12 war correspondents have now been killed or wounded, or have died from disease, since the campaign opened.

A PONTOON BRIDGE.

A pontoon bridge consists of a line of broad, flat-bottomed boats, somewhat resembling punts, fastened together by chains and then planked over. They are exceedingly strong and capable of supporting heavy artillery.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT THE FRONT.

There are no fewer than 24 Members of the House of Commons who have forsworn the Senate for the field. Here are the names:—Lord Stanley, Lord Valentia, Viscount Milton, Lord E. Talbot, Lord H. Bentinck, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Sir Manuel Scott, Sir J. Dickson Poynder, Sir Howard Vincent, Mr. Carlile, Mr. Cochrane, Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. Bromley-Davenport, Mr. Douglas Pennant, Mr. W. R. Greene, Captain A. Hill, Mr. Kemp, Mr. H. McCalmont, Mr. Mildmay, Mr. A. Stanley, Major Wyndham-Quin, Captain Bagot, Captain Pirie, Mr. Murray Guthrie, and Mr. W. Allen. We have not heard that any of our New Zealand legislators have gone to the front to assist in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. One member of the Lower House has gone to South Africa, but his arms consist of pen, ink, and paper, not a rifle and a bayonet.

COMMANDANT OLIVIER.

It is an interesting fact (writes the Auckland correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*) that Commandant Olivier, who has come into prominence in the South African war since the defeat of Oranje, was for some time a resident in the Auckland district. He is a native of Birmingham (England), who went to the Cape of Good Hope and saw service with the Mounted Rifles during one of the native wars. Subsequently to that he came on to Auckland, and lived for a time at Mangere. Afterwards he returned to Birmingham, but wrote out to a friend in Auckland that there were too many top hats there to suit him, so he thought he would go again to the Cape, and might come once more to New Zealand. Olivier, however, remained at the Cape, and married a Boer woman, which, perhaps, explains to some extent the fact that he is now commanding forces that are fighting his fellow countrymen.

MOWED DOWN.

Opinions differ as to the accuracy of the Boers' shooting, many contending that it has been greatly overrated, whilst others contend that there has been no falling off. If we take the struggle at Pieter's Hill as a criterion the latter opinion seems to be the more correct one. The following is taken from the account of the fight sent by the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

'The pluck and persistence of the Boers were remarkable. I watched them one by one fire their five rounds and then disappear behind their entrenchments, all with calmness, as on parade, all the while our shrapnel and shell were exploding around them. Our infantry, with the Inniskillings leading, forced their way, however, up the hill, the Boers falling back to their last trenches. Our artillery fire was concentrated on them, and then the Inniskillings rushed on, but were met by such a murderous fire that the whole front line fell to a man. Nothing daunted, on swept the gallant Inniskillings, the men falling at every yard. When they had reached a point 200 yards from the enemy, their recall was ordered, so few of them were left. The supporting regiments through some mistake, were much too far behind to support them admirably, and so the attack failed. At the roll call one officer and 40 men responded out of nearly 600. By daybreak, however, several turned up, having escaped under cover. The casualties totalled 400 men. The Inniskillings lost 14 killed and wounded out of 17 officers. 'Mowed down' is the only expression that can be applied to such a terrible sacrifice of life.

HELPING THE BOERS.

At first it was assiduously asserted that the only British-born subjects fighting on the Boer side were Irishmen. For a long time we heard a great deal about the Irish Brigade, which now turns out to be composed chiefly of American citizens. In a recent issue we quoted a paragraph from the *South African News* to the effect that among a certain lot of prisoners brought to Capetown about 12 per cent. were British born subjects, principally of Scottish origin. Many of our daily contemporaries who are in the habit of 'foesicking' out every little tit-bit of news regarding Irishmen seemed to have missed this, but we commend it, as well as the following, to their careful attention:—

An account of the operations by Buller's army has been sent by Sergeant C. Welsh, of the 1st Batt. South Lancashire Regiment, to his relatives at St. Helena. Writing from Upper Springfield on January 14 he says: 'We have not had a man that has funk'd during the whole of our hardships, but all stick like traction-engine, waiting for a swing on those priceless whiskers of poor old Oom Paul. Their army is full of all nationalities. Of two Boers that were brought in the other day one was named Macdonald—a thorough Scotchman—and the other was named Edward—an Englishman. So you can tell what we have to face—our own kith and kin. But the devils deserved nothing less than they got—shot. It would be God help them if the troops were allowed to get at them.'

Sergeant Welsh is, we hope, exaggerating. If not, his letter does not read like an account of civilised warfare.

COLONEL PILCHER AND HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.

Colonel Pilcher (says Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper) has married into an Anglo-Irish family, and perhaps it will be some indication of how people are divided, even in their family relationship, on this war, that his wife is the sister of Miss Maud Gonne—one of the most vehement opponents of the war. I do not know what Mrs. Pilcher is like; but if she bear any resemblance to her rebel sister, she must be a woman of great attractions, for Miss Maud Gonne is one of the handsomest women in the world. Extremely tall for a woman—she must be at least six feet high—with a fine, beautifully-proportioned figure, with regular features, lustrous black eyes, and a delicate complexion, Miss Maud Gonne attracts attention wherever she goes. She oscillates between Paris and Dublin, is called in the French capital the Joan of Arc of the Irish Revolution, makes hot and strong speeches in Ireland, is of the same stuff as produced the Madame Rolands of the French Revolution. There must have been some strange debates in the family circle if she and Colonel Pilcher are on speaking terms.

LORD LOVAT AND HIS SCOTTISH SCOUTS.

Lord Lovat, who has gone to South Africa with 150 Scottish gillies, is the head of the celebrated Fraser clan, and the representative of one of the very few Scotch Catholic families of that illustrious line. His early education was at the Monastery at Fort Augustus, Beaulieu, near Beaufort Castle. The scouts, who should be most useful, are under the command of Major the Hon. A. D. Murray, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who is brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Mansfield. Lord Lovat was in the 1st Life Guards, and is now Captain in the 1st Volunteer Battalion Cameron Highlanders. He is about 29, unmarried, and is an excellent shot, a fine horseman, and, like all the men of his company of scouts, inured to the fatigues and exposure entailed by deer-stalking. His brother and heir-presumptive is a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards.

THE LATE GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

The war is affecting Ireland socially a great deal (says *M.A.P.*). The officer always plays a large part in the social life of Ireland, and many of the foremost figures of the war had become familiar to many Irish towns before they went out to the South African veldt. I narrated how General Wauchope was half Irish through his mother; how an ancestor of his had taken a prominent and honorable part in the old siege of Limerick under Sarsfield, and how poor Wauchope himself was deeply interested during a period of service in Limerick in following up the traces of his ancestor. A further proof of the closeness of his association with Ireland is given, I believe, by the terms of his will. He has left his estates in Midlothian and Roxburghshire to Mrs. Wauchope for life, or during widowhood. On her death or re-marriage the property goes to Mr. Frederic Rosmore Wauchope Eveliegh-de-Moleyns, son of Lord and Lady Ventry—in other words, General Wauchope's Irish nephew. Lady Ventry, as everybody knows, was his sister.

A MEMBER OF THE IRISH HOSPITAL CORPS.

Mr. George Stoker (says the *Daily Chronicle*), the well-known surgeon who accompanied Lord Iveagh's Irish Hospital to South Africa, has had a previous experience of that part of the world, for he was officially attached to the Zulu Boundary Commission. While there he conceived the germ of the new surgical treatment which has had so great a success for the last two years at the Oxygen Home, Fitzroy-square, Dublin. He found that natives who were suffering from gunshot wounds, burns, etc., were simply conveyed up the highest mountain in the neighbourhood, where they were kept for a week or two, and their wounds were in every case found to have healed thoroughly during their voluntary exile from the plains. Surgeon Stoker satisfied himself that these remarkable cures were due to the unusually pure air to be found at these high altitudes, and began experimenting, first with pure oxygen, which was found to be too rapid in its effects, and afterwards with a mixture of oxygen and air. An extraordinary success has attended this new method, as may be seen by a visit to the Home.

A SOUTHLAND TROOPER IN KIMBERLEY.

Writing on February 28 from Koedersandrift (Orange Free State) to his relatives at Roslyn Bush, Southland, Trooper James Fahey says: 'We left Rensburg on the 5th, and took train to Orange River. From there we rode with French's flying column to Kimberley, which we relieved on the 15th, after three hard-fought battles. The people in Kimberley went wild with joy. They were living for two months on soup made of horseflesh and vegetables. Eggs were 30s per dozen and fowls £2 10s per pair. We reached there at dusk, and camped about two and a half miles outside the town. Next morning we went out about 15 miles and drove the enemy from a strong position. This was also a hot fight. I had good luck when I went into town as I met a grand old fellow of the name of O'Sullivan. He is a leading man in Kimberley. He took me to the Town Hall to see the soup served out. The people had to get a permit first, then they drew and paid for their ration. All were served alike—the poor man got as much as the rich. Money was no good to them, they could not get anything to buy. Afterwards he took me to his house, where I had some soup made of—not horseflesh—but good beef. They had some cattle left, which so far, had been reserved, as they were easier to keep than horses. Horseflesh had nearly run out. Then we went to all the principal places in town, and saw where shells had burst wrecking many buildings. Among them were two theatres, one church, and the Grand Hotel, at which place the man who made "Long Cecil" was killed by a Boer shell from a hundred and ten-pound gun. It was this gun (Long Cecil) that kept the Boers out. It was made in Kimberley, after the siege began, in the De Beers' mine workshop. After that I was introduced to the Mayor and went through the High and Low Court. The women and children had been living in mines 1800 feet deep.

NEW BOOKS.

W. H. YOUNG AND CO.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith, although still a young man, is a very prolific writer, and his facile pen has covered all sorts of ground from ascetical treatises and history to works of fiction. Two of his works are now before us: *The Chaplain's Sermons* and *The Training of a Priest*. The usefulness and popularity of both among those for whom they are intended is evidenced by the fact that they have swiftly run into the third edition. The volume of sermons furnishes inexperienced preachers with suggestive trains of thought 'which will stir the imagination, stimulate the reasoning powers, and please the correct taste on a given subject.' The author wisely avoids 'the two extremes in sermon-writing: the skeleton sermon, as not providing enough, and the full sermon, as providing too much.' His method of triple division of the main subject, with several sub-divisions, is decided by an aid to memory; and though it may seem a strained and artificial one to apply indiscriminately to all manner of subjects, yet we find that it adapts itself, or is adapted, easily and naturally to all the themes that we have examined in the book. The author's sermons are 'meaty' and well reasoned, and he has generally followed with success that principle of literary construction which demands that the interest shall gradually increase till it reaches its climax at the close. Cloth, gilt, 354 pp., 6s.

The Training of a Priest, by the same author, is intended chiefly as a suggestion for the training of young men for the Ecclesiastical State. Some of Father Smith's recommendations will be deemed sufficiently radical; others are already provided for in the new Provincial Seminary at Mosgiel. Father Smith lays down the broad principle that 'the seminaries should provide the mission with a priest who is an educated gentleman, of sound constitution, fitted for public life, acquainted and in sympathy with his environment, and imbued with the missionary spirit.' He rightly and strongly insists upon physical development, good manners and deportment, correct and sound training in singing, reading, composition, book-keeping, etc., the cultivation of studious habits through a library, popular lectures to the students on experiences of the mission, and pleads forcibly for a better use of the vernacular

and a more extended knowledge of modern languages. The following *résumé* of his chapter on 'the rank of the studies' is a very radical alteration on the time-worn methods now in use. 'Moral theology is a usurper in its present position. The Scriptures should have the first place. Philosophy rightly holds the second place. The third place belongs to dogmatic theology. The study of general literature should have the fourth place. Moral theology is entitled to fifth place. Moral philosophy has recently earned the sixth place.' He gives science a high place in the new curriculum, and makes 'history the handmaid of each study the atmosphere of all.' The book is full of good suggestions. Cloth gilt, 340 pp., illustrated, 4s.

Religion and Morality. By Rev. James J. Fox, S.T.D. (cloth, gilt, 340 pp., 8s). This is a dissertation on the nature and mutual relations of religion and morality, historically and doctrinally considered, and was written by the author for the doctorate in theology at the Catholic University of America. The references in the foot-notes are at times somewhat puzzling, and here and there we encounter an ambiguity or lack of clearness in expression, as, for instance, in distinguishing moral from non-moral acts, the author says (p. 3) that 'the killing of a man by a machine is a non-moral act.' The book, however, will be found helpful both to the busy priest and to the ecclesiastical student.

The agents for the publications of Messrs. Young and Co. are Messrs. Gille and Co., Sydney.

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

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

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

Dunstan Times says:—Messrs. W. Gawne and Co. have forwarded us a bottle of their Worcestershire Sauce. The sauce is quite equal in quality to Lea and Perrin's, and is only half the cost of the imported article. It has also a delicate piquancy all its own, which must make it an epicurean's delight and a joy for ever. We asked a number of people to sample the Sauce sent us, and they were charmed with it. Our readers should ask for the Sauce and try it for themselves.—*.*

ARTHUR NATHAN'S RELIABLE TEAS

CEYLON, INDIAN and BLENDED,

Have for years past maintained their superior character for UNIFORM QUALITY and GOOD VALUE.

Householders will find them the most economical to buy, yet for Strength and Fragrance they LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

ASK FOR . . .

ARTHUR NATHAN'S LEADING
PACKETS RELIABLE TEA.

and see that you get them and none other.

ARTHUR NATHAN,
AUCKLAND.

HOLIDAY BOOTS!



The old shop still Leads.

SIMON

Our Qualities and
Prices give
Satisfaction.
Don't Forget Us.

Largest Stock in the
City.

Test our Prices.

BROS.

COUNTRY FRIENDS.—Send for our
new Price List: it will surprise you.

BOOT MANUFACTURERS,

GEORGE ST., near Octagon,
also

PRINCES ST., opp. Post Office, Dunedin.
(Continental Boot Depot.)

SILVERINE

A perfect substitute for Silver at a
Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
and Wears White all through. More
durable than Electroplate, at one-
third the cost.

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction to
thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New
Zealand at following prices:

Tea, After noon and Egg Spoons	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

SOLE AGENTS

EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



Having LEASED my
HOTEL to Messrs. J. J.
CONNOR and J. T.
HARRIS, I have to
THANK the PATRONS
of the 'City' for their
LIBERAL PATRONAGE;
and in bespeaking a Con-
tinuance of the same for
my successors I feel quite
satisfied that the reputa-
tion the Hotel has enjoyed
will be fully maintained
under their Management.

J. F. NIXON

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

J. J. CONNOR,
J. T. HARRIS,

Proprietors

CRITERION HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the above well-known house from MR. JAMES LISTON, so long and favourably known in connection with its management. We need hardly assure our Friends and the General Public that we will make the CRITERION a really comfortable home for COMMERCIAL MEN and TRAVELLERS.

IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am compelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak a continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in the Colony.

JAMES LISTON.

To the FARMERS & STOCKOWNERS of Otago.

WE desire to thank our numerous clients for past support, and at the same time to remind Stockowners and others that, owing to our large connection in this trade, we have special facilities for disposing of stock of all descriptions to the very best advantage. Anyone desirous of purchasing or disposing of stock will find it to their advantage to communicate with us. We act as agents for the sale or lease of Freehold or Leasehold Farming or grazing properties, and have several of such properties to sell or lease on favourable terms. We also act as agents in negotiating Loans on Freehold or other properties, in making Valuations of Lands and Stock, and in arranging and conducting Arbitrations.

FARMERS' REQUISITES:

SHEEP DIP—We are Sole Agents in Otago for the sale of the world-famed "Fisons' Sheep Dip" (powder and liquid), which we can strongly recommend to flock-owners, being safe, effective, and easily mixed with cold water. These dips, properly applied, thoroughly destroy all parasites, and leave the wool soft, bright and lustrous.

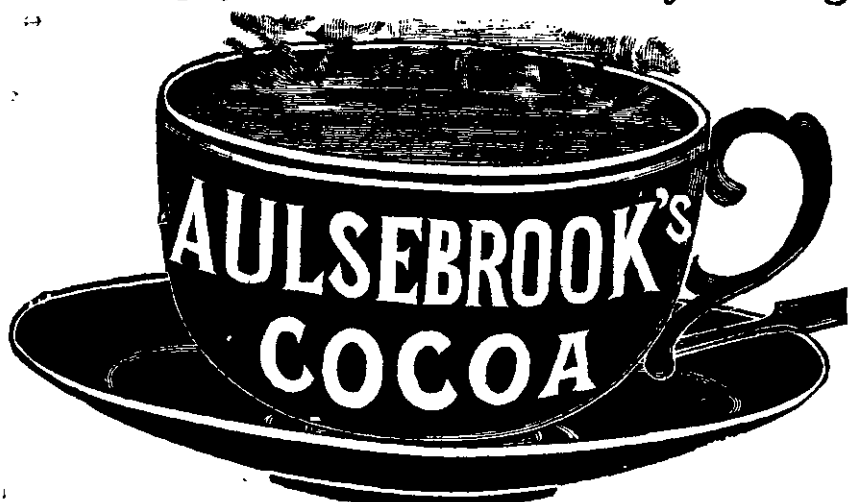
Send for Testimonials and Price Lists.

Branding Paint, Fencing Wire, Corn Sacks, Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all Farmers' Requisites at the Shortest Notice, at the Lowest Prices, and on the Best Terms. Sample Bags, Way-bills, and Labels sent on application.

DONALD REID & CO., Ltd.,

Stock, Station, Land, and Financial Agents.

Build up your Constitution by taking



Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says "In regard to the Water itself, as a table beverage it can be confidently recommended. Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office THOMSON AND CO., Office: Dunedin.

THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO. LIMITED.

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL, GORE CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON CAMARU, 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.).

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO (LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE AND "FRENCH" COFFEE. (Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee Eagle Brand Coffee Crown Brand Coffee Elephant Brand Coffee (Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the Best Made in New Zealand.

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ESSENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND PURE PEPPER AND SPICES, GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and you will not be disappointed in quality W GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.

A. E. SMITH. SURGEON DENTIST,
DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free. Telephone, 114.

Hours of Consultation—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Hospital and Gratis patients, 9 to 9.30 a.m.

Private Residence Forth street.

V.  R.

JOHN HISLOP

Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician,
74 PRINCES STREET.

Note Address—74 Princes street, Dunedin

TERMINUS HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

BURKE'S HOTEL,
Corner of HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

JAMES MURPHY - Proprietor. The above hotel is most centrally situated, being three minutes' walk from Railway Station and from General Post Office. Every accommodation. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to. Telephone 428.

"All who would achieve success should endeavour to merit it."

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

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

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.

J. STAPLES AND CO. (Limited),

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS WELLINGTON.

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal. VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds. Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO., VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN Opposite Knox Church.

FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING WILKINSON'S

OATMEAL AND CUCUMBER SOAP.

For the Toilet, the Bath, and the Nursery.

This Superfatted Soap is specially prepared to counteract the harmful effect of damp and wind on the skin.

By its daily use eruptions and irritation are prevented, and a smooth skin and clear brilliant complexion produced. 1/6 per Box.

WILKINSON AND SON, CHEMISTS, DUNEDIN.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

Auctioneers, Commission, House and Land Agents, Valuators,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

People We Hear About.

A late member of the celebrated Krupp iron firm of Germany left by will 22,000 marks for the building of a new Catholic Church at Altendorf.

A magnificent old master, an immense picture of St. Ambrose, by Rubens, has been discovered in an out-of-the-way Catholic Church in Chicoutuni, Canada.

Sir John Madden is to be Governor of Victoria until the Governor-General of the Commonwealth arrives. He will draw the full salary of £7000 per annum in addition to his salary as Chief Justice.

Many people have the idea that his Holiness Leo XIII. is the oldest Pope that has ever sat in the Chair of St. Peter. But the London *Daily Chronicle* reminds us that the privilege belongs to Pope Agathon, who reigned from 686 to 688, and died at the age of 107 years. Pope Gregory IX. (1241) was 99 when he died, Celestin III. (1198) 92, Gregory XIII (1417) 91, and John XXII. (1339) 90.

Miss Eliza Allen Starr, of Chicago, has received from the Pope, with his blessing, as a mark of his personal esteem and appreciation of her services to Christian art and literature, a beautiful and costly medallion. No American Catholic writer has done more for the cause of Catholic culture than Miss Starr, and none is more justly entitled to the distinction for which she has been singled out by his Holiness.

Archbishop Corrigan was a witness in a will contest in the Supreme Court of New York recently. To the surprise of all, the prelate declined the proffered Bible in the outstretched hand of the court officer, and, lifting his hand, he affirmed instead of taking the oath by kissing the book. It is presumed that, like many others, for reasons of cleanliness and health, he preferred to affirm rather than to kiss the Bible which so many other lips have touched, some affected by disease.

The colony of Victoria has made a start with an old age pension scheme by undertaking to make pleasant and comfortable the winter of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Russell, who are both over 91 years of age and in destitute circumstances. Subject to the approval of Parliament, of which there is no doubt, the McLean Cabinet has agreed to pay the aged couple 30s a week for the remainder of their lives. The pension dates from the 1st of March, and should one of the recipients die the other will receive £1 a week. The grant is made in recognition of Mr. Russell's services in laying out Melbourne in 1837.

With the possible exception of 'Carmen Sylva,' Queen of Roumania, the most accomplished of European queens (says a contemporary) is the charming young Queen Amelie of Portugal. Queen Amelie, who inherits her literary talents from her father, the late Comte de Paris, author of a history of the American Civil War and of a history of the English Labor Party (besides many other works dealing with political and social questions of the day), has taken her degree of M.D., and is now the chief physician of her husband and children. The Queen was married at Lisbon 13 years ago to the then Crown Prince, Duke of Braganza, now King Carlos the First.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the famous novelist, and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, contributed appreciative articles on the Pope to a recent number of the *New York Journal*. Mr. Crawford, in concluding his paper, says:—'Joseph Pecci had spent an ordinary lifetime in faithfully working for such immediate good ends as he saw before him, and when nearly 70 years of age he contemplated withdrawing himself from the sphere of his long labours in order to spend the short time that presumably remained to him in solemn preparation for a peaceful death, it was ordered otherwise. His lifelong work had prepared not for rest but for a greater activity; not for leaving the world but for entering it as a leader; not for death but for life.'

In the course of an article the *Sydney Catholic Press* gives the following list of self-made Australian colonists: 'Sir George Dibbs and Mr. Tom Dibbs, general manager of the Commercial Bank, left school at 13. How have they succeeded? They will tell you, if you inquire, and their life-stories would surely interest our young men. Sir Julian Salomons worked as a boy in a little shop in Sydney. Sir Charles Lilley, late Chief-Justice of Queensland, was once a common soldier. The late Sir Henry Parkes was a laborer. The Right Hon. George Reid left school at the age of 14. Henry Copeland, the new Agent-General, worked before the mast when he was a boy. John Fairfax, who founded the *Sydney Morning Herald*, was a poor compositor in Sydney. Ex-Attorney-General Want worked in a coal mine. Mr. Justice Reel, of Queensland, was a journeyman carpenter in the railway workshops in Ipswich. Sir John O'Shanessy was a drayman in Victoria.' We might add to this a list of equally distinguished men in New Zealand, who have risen to eminence from comparatively-speaking humble positions. The late Sir Julius Vogel was a reporter on a country paper, the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon was a mechanical engineer, the present Postmaster-General was a telegraphist, the Hon. John McKenzie a station manager, the Hon. Hall-Jones a builder, the present Chief Justice of New Zealand a country schoolmaster, and the Public Trustee a miner.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, who is a Catholic, is one of the most approachable of men, and in his days of prosperity does not forget his humble friends and associates of earlier days. A gentleman who presented letters of introduction to Sir Wilfred, while he was in Quebec last summer, relates an incident that displays this side of the Premier's character. The business of the call having been transacted, Laurier asked: 'How would you like to take a trip about the old town?' His visitor responded that he would enjoy it very much, and the start was made. Objects of interest were pointed out from the carriage, but not until the quarters of the old inhabitants were reached did Laurier display much enthusiasm. Once among the old French people his eyes lighted up, and soon a torrent of the *patois* was pouring forth. 'Ah, Uncle,' to an old man standing in the doorway, 'it is some time since we met. How is that rheumatism? Still troubling you? And *petite Annie*, where is she? What, married! But no, that is not possible. Her child, that little one on the doorstep? *Eh Bien!* how time does fly.' And Laurier left the carriage, took the little one in his arms, kissed it, and then, leaving some silver with Uncle Basil, he resumed his seat in the carriage and was slowly driven down the street. 'These are my children,' he said. 'I love them dearly.'

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

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

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

An Old Dunedinite's Certificate.

Mr. WM. TIMMS, Painter and House Decorator, says:—

I had a very severe attack of Indigestion. My stomach was swollen and very much distended. The bowels were obstinately constipated; I had bad headaches, no appetite, and I suffered great pain.

I tried **Loasby's Wahoo** and the effect was magical.

The very first dose gave me relief, and after the second dose I was quite free from pain. I was completely cured with a very few doses.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

LOASBY'S WAHOO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., DUNEDIN.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO'S N.Z. DRUG CO., LD.

Health
for
2s. 6d.



ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

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

J. MURRAY, TABLET OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

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

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

MONEY TO LEND,
IN LARGE AND SMALL SUMS,
At Lowest Current Rates.

HISLOP AND CREAGH,
SOLICITORS, Oamaru.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO.,
73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

A RARE OFFER
A TWO GUINEA WORK OFFERED FOR 10s 6d.

The Life of
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
THE LIBERATOR.
HIS TIMES—POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Large 4to Volume, containing 803 pages, well printed in good clear type, with neat border round each page, beautifully illustrated with 32 Full Page Steel Engravings, including portraits of Daniel O'Connell, Edward Burke, Earl of Charlemont, Arthur J. O'Connor, Duke of Leinster, John P. Curran, Henry Grattan, Hussey Burgh, Robert Emmet, W. J. Macnevin, Thos. A. Emmet, John Sheares, Henry Sheares, Samuel Nelson, James Whiteside, Father Matthew, and many interesting scenes, Handsomely and Strongly Bound in full Green Morocco, Gilt Edges, with very Ornamental Gilt Design on each cover, with portrait of the Liberator in the centre, surrounded by Grattan, Curran, Doyle and Burke.

This Magnificent Art Volume will be supplied at our Warehouse for 10s 6d, and will be sent to any part of the Colonies for 14s 6d.

CRITERION STABLES
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

JAMES JEFFS (Successor to W. H. Taggart) PROPRIETOR.

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

TELEPHONE No. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH.

— ASK FOR —

PURDIE & CO'S AERATED WATERS AND CORDIALS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED FIZOLA.

PURDIE & CO., GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.



THAT MOST TEAS LACK THAT RICHNESS, STRENGTH, AND FLAVOUR THAT CHARACTERISES THE HIGH CLASS ARTICLE?

Try "KUKOS" Tea, which POSSESSES all these qualities

Your Grocer keeps it, or will procure it for you.

WRIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNEDIN.}

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 9, CENTRE ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

SWEET MARIE.

I've a secret in my heart
You must hear—
A tale I would impart—
Please draw near.
Every foot that's warmly clad
Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,
And that footwear may be had
AT LOFT & CO'S.

When the winter draweth nigh
unto thee,
And the rain clouds cross the
sky, gloo-mi-ly,
Then the Boot that's Watertight
Makes its owner feel all right!
We keep them strong and light—
LOFT & CO.

CHORUS

To Loft and Co.'s you must go—
Royal Arcade, don't you know—
Where the busy throng is passing
to and fro.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium is
situated in
The Centre of Trade,
The Centre of the Royal Arcade—
The Centre of the City of Dun-
edin.

At all seasons of the year,
Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
AT LOFT & CO'S.

SPLENDID GUM BOOTS, 21s.

If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."
If you don't turn up till night, TRY A "BLUCHER."

The Largest Equerry in New Zealand.

RINK STABLES
GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

W HAYWARD & Co. PROPRIETORS.

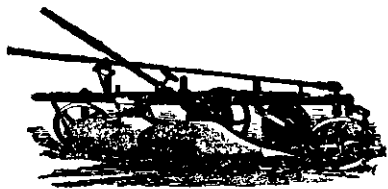
We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

CYCLERY.—The latest convenience of the age Bicycles Stored
Patent stall, 3 per day.

REID AND GRAY'S

"CHAMPION" DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are so well known that comment is needless.



STEEL AND WOOD FRAME DISC HARROWS made any Size, from 6ft. wide to 12ft. wide. Our STEEL FRAME HARROW is the Best Steel Harrow in New Zealand. OUR NEW COMBINED GRAIN, TURNIP, AND MANURE DRILLS Are another feature in which we excel—Without Doubt the BEST DRILL OBTAINABLE.

Also Makers of

2, 3, & 4 FURROW STUBBLE PLOUGHS, CHAFFCUTTERS & BAGGERS. WOODEN HILLSIDE PLOUGHS REDUCED IN PRICE.

Agents for DEERING 'IDEAL' HARVESTERS & BINDERS, and HORSE RAKES, MOWERS, etc.

Oil Engines, Traction Engines, Threshing Mills. Second-Hand Engines For Sale. Sole Agents for RUDGE-WHITWORTH & YELLOW FELLOW BICYCLES. Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application. REID & GRAY.

D. B. ROBINSON, Surgeon Dentist, Artificial Teeth, full sets, £10.

REMOVED to Corner of George and St Andrew streets (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

GEORGE STREET. The regulation of Children's Teeth a speciality All fees moderate.

NOTE the Address: Dr Robinson, George street (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest. Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers.

or the
Maker and Patentee,
H. E. SHACKLOCK,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

Monuments and Tombstones erected of new Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

POWLEY AND KEAST
BOTTLETS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644

Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

THE PIER HOTEL

J. BLACKMORE - Proprietor.

Situate Corner Bond, Crawford, & Jetty Sts. Having purchased the lease of this Hotel I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers.

Liquors of the Best Brands kept.
Speight's Sparkling Ales on tap.
Boarders can rely on every attention.

THE
MUSICAL EXCHANGE
FOR
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.
R. FRANCIS,
159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MANCHESTER STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH
(One minute from the Railway Station).

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

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL,
CASHEL STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH,
Having been taken over by
MR. P. BURKE
(late of Café de Paris),
and thoroughly renovated throughout, he is prepared to pay every attention to the wants of patrons.

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.
This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,
J. TOOMEY,
Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

GENUINE SEEDS
From a
RELIABLE FIRM.

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

Illustrated catalogue and guide,
free to any address.

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

THE BEST CEMENT

EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.
MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL
Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

KIERAN D'ARCY, Proprietor.

Mr. D'Arcy wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers unrivalled accommodation to visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains. The wines and spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
TELEPHONE 771.

HUNTER AND CO.,
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Corner Colombo street and South Belt,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at a Great Reduction on former prices.

Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any design.
Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT.

FOUND.—Worth its weight in gold for healing everything it touches. "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT." Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures cracked or sore nipples and broken breasts; 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Irritating eruptions, sunburns, chapped hands and chilblains by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s. Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures sore legs, sore eyes, old wounds; only 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Burns, bruises, boils, cuts and smarting rashes, by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s everywhere.

FOUND.—The great Twin Remedies; used by all in search of health; "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT AND PILLS."
Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers.

ONLY 6^d AND 1^s

Storekeepers and Chemists Order from
KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO.,
Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and
Auckland

J. COUSTON,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
HAS ON SALE LARGE STOCK OF
GAS APPLIANCES, ETC.

M'Kay Patent Safe, Acetylene Gas Generators, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, etc. Portable ditto with wind-proof Lamps of 150 candle-power for outside use, for Dredges, etc. These are strong, reliable-tested Machines. Engineer made. Fletcher and Wright's Gas Fires, Boiling Burner, etc. Howlett's Patent Economisers—a No. 2 burner (giving the light of a No. 5) used with them. Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, etc. Two gallons a minute Water Heaters. Horizontal Basin ditto; suitable for doctors, dentists, etc.