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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope

Current Topics

The Holy Father and the Apostolate of the Press.

The Holy Father has always taken a very high view of the value and importance of the Catholic press as a means of promoting fervor and loyalty among the children of the Church and of spreading the just claims of the Church even beyond her own pale. Again and again he has spoken words of appreciation and encouragement to Catholic journalists; again and again, by imparting his special blessing, or by bestowing decorations, he has given express recognition, to individual members of the Apostolate, of good work done. As our readers know, the N.Z. TABLET has itself on more than one occasion been the recipient of the Holy Father's thoughtful kindness and cordial approbation. A little more than two years ago we received from him the kind and gracious message which finds an honored place as the heading of this page, and our readers will be glad to hear that on the occasion of Father Cleary's visit to Rome a few months ago he received, in his capacity as Editor, a special blessing from his Holiness on himself and on the TABLET in the good work being done.

And now, as further evidence of the Holy Father's interest in the work of the press, we are glad to note that two of our colonial contemporaries have just received well-merited recognition from his Holiness. The 'Catholic Press'—our live and active Sydney contemporary, whose push and energy have given a fresh fillip to Catholic journalism in the Mother Colony—has been accorded the Holy Father's blessing, while the Rev. Father O'Mahoney, editor of the Tasmanian 'Monitor,' has been decorated by his Holiness with the Cross 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice.' This is a highly-prized distinction, and it has been fully earned by Father O'Mahoney by the long and faithful service, often under great difficulties, which he has rendered to Catholic journalism and to the Church. His paper is a credit to himself and to the Catholic body in Tasmania, and is among the most welcome of our exchanges. We heartily congratulate Father O'Mahoney and our friends of the 'Catholic Press' on the recognition their good work has received.

An Attempted 'Reform.'

The various godless education Acts in these colonies are in a chronic state of disrepair, and take as much wiring up and tying and splicing and all-round tinkering as a cheap and badly-constructed motor-car. The Victorian Parliament has of late had its educational engine at the forge for the hundredth time. An 'Education Act Amendment Bill' has been before the Legislative Council, and one of the clauses—discussed on December 15—was to the effect that, notwithstanding the provisions of the Education Act, those children who did not attend voluntary religious instruction, might be retained for secular instruction in a separate room while such religious instruction was given. Mr. Reid, who introduced the measure on behalf of the Government, voiced the general feeling of the Protestant Churches against the rank godlessness of the Education Act, and (according to the 'Argus' report) said that

'when he was distributing the prizes at the Melbourne Presbyterian Ladies' College the previous week he was amazed to hear the principal state that persons of good position sent their children to the college, and that some of them knew nothing of God, or that there was a Saviour of humanity.'

In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Melbourne—who, by the way, is a strong secularist—pointed out the substance of a difficulty which has often been advanced in our editorial columns, to the effect that 'there was no restriction upon the dogma that might be taught' in the schools, and that ministers and teachers might stuff the minds of children with any sort of doctrine, and use their position to openly or covertly attack the tenets of other denominations.' Mr. Fitzgerald, a Catholic member, said that all other ministers had hitherto 'steadfastly adhered to the education policy embodied in the Act. Mr. Balfour's amendment, in spite of all that was said, was a distinct infringement of the Act. When the Act was originally passed the difficulty in the way of religious instruction did not arise from the Roman Catholics, but from the differences among the Protestant denominations. All the Catholics asked was to be credited with the average cost of scholars which they educated up to the recognised secular standard. Within the metropolitan area the Catholic schools had educated 21,000 children, saving the expense to the State, and yet received nothing for it. Mr. Balfour had spoken of non-sectarian instruction, but religion could not be administered in homœopathic doses. When the Act was passed it was claimed that a Utopia would be created by placing the children together on the same forms and in the same playground, yet racial disputes were to-day as rife as ever. In those days some had foreseen what would take place, and now half a million children had been turned out of the State schools, not knowing of the existence of a Creator. Retribution had fallen upon the State for the injustice done to the Catholics, and that retribution was the dechristianising of the people of the country. And now he found this little mild amendment being sent up like a balloon to see how the public would receive an alteration of the Act. This amendment was an invasion of its principles, and was an underhand attack upon it.' The motion was, however, carried.

Archbishop Carr Speaks.

The true inwardness of the insidious proposal given above was ably set forth on the following day (December 17) by the Archbishop of Melbourne in the course of a speech delivered at the Athenæum Hall in connection with the closing exercises of St. Patrick's College. His Grace dissected the Council's vote in a manner that ought to appeal with irresistible force to fair-minded people of every creed, and, in view of the possible, and even probable, attempt to work off such a scheme of religious instruction upon us in New Zealand, our readers would do well to pigeon-hole his words in their memory. The 'Argus' reports his Grace to have said that 'if anything came of the vote in the Legislative Council on the previous night, Catholic boys should in future, to borrow a phrase from the cricket field, lag for their Protestant companions. It appeared that there was considerable difficulty in getting the latter to attend the religious instruction doled out to them in the State schools after school hours. It was therefore proposed to make use of

the Catholic boys to reconcile the non-Catholics to the hour's or half-hour's religious instruction they received. This was to be done by keeping the Catholic boys at secular studies, not for their benefit, but for the solace of their companions. And there was much more than this involved. The Catholic children would, without doubt, in many cases be morally compelled to attend the religious instruction given to the Protestant children. That was done at present. It would be done more frequently under the proposed arrangement. Now a Catholic parent must formally declare in writing that he does not wish to have his children become Protestants by attending Protestant religious instruction. From the uncontradicted statement of a Catholic parent, published a short time ago, it was not enough for the parent to sign a printed form sent to him by the head teacher declaring his unwillingness that his children should attend. In addition, it was required that the children should have with them a letter stating the same fact, otherwise they were required to attend religious instruction. Nothing could show the spirit in which the system was worked more clearly than the defence made by a lay reader lately for detaining children known to be Catholic. The defence was that he was only giving an orthodox exposition of the Lord's Prayer. But the next day his subject might be the number of the sacraments, or the Lord's Supper, or Justification by Faith. To reverse the picture, suppose a Catholic teacher gave an exposition of the Hail Mary or the seven Sacraments, and addressed his remarks to Protestant children, and then defended himself by saying that such orthodox doctrine could harm no child. He was not surprised, however, at such a defence being urged by a lay reader. A leading Protestant divine, in discussing this question with him (the Archbishop) a few days ago, had said, after all, there are not many points of difference between Catholics; in fact, he added, if you took away the adoration of the Blessed Virgin nothing else would exist. (Laughter.) It was shocking that a gentleman in his position should not know that the Catholic Church absolutely repudiated the "adoration of the Blessed Virgin" as being one of its dogmas, and that it should be thought that there were no other points of difference between Catholicism and Protestantism. If the proposal which was suggested by the Legislative Council were to become law, the State schools would become places for proselytising Catholic children. But he relied upon the general—indeed, he might say the generous—public to prevent anything of the kind happening.

Catholics Led the Way.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the secular press:—

'The Ministry of Agriculture, St. Petersburg, has just decided to found an agricultural high school for women, which will be the first institution of the kind in Europe. The women who pass through this institution will enjoy the same rights as the successful male students of the existing high schools.'

Our secular contemporaries are in error here. The Russian Minister of Agriculture had not to go far afield to find 'institutions of the kind' already in full and flourishing operation on the Continent of Europe. He probably caught the idea from the admirable *Écoles Ménagères* of Belgium, in which all the domestic arts, and even the highest and most advanced forms of scientific agriculture, have been for many years past taught by experts to the budding maidenhood of that rich and prosperous little Catholic kingdom. The work was first suggested by a Catholic priest. It is carried out with great success by various religious orders of women. In our issue of January 21, 1898, we devoted a lengthy editorial article to those admirable Belgian Catholic schools, and in the course of our remarks we said:

The *Écoles Ménagères* are intended to meet the needs of a large class: for the children of farmers and well-to-do people. Children are received into them at as early an age as five or six; but it has been found by experience that the maximum of useful work is done by the pupils from their thirteenth or fourteenth to their eighteenth or nineteenth year. There is no place in these schools for mere butterflies—for the ornamental creatures who would fritter away their lives in fashionable loafing, elegant idling, or playing at work. Father Temmerman acts on the principle that 'it is necessary not only to teach the girls how to work, but to train them in the habit of working.' 'A few rebel at first,' says Miss Crawford, 'but after some months' practice they all enter with zest into their active duties, and find them a pleasant relief from the tedium of class-work.' The largest of these institutions is conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and is pleasantly situated on rising ground close by the old university town of Louvain. The building is of vast size, and well it needs to be, for it contains 750 pupils and 60 nuns, besides a staff of sturdy Flemish servant girls and of working men who look after the extensive farm, gardens and orchards, which provide most of the viands used in the four daily meals of over eight hundred busy people. The course of instruction is comprehensive to a degree. The ornamental is not excluded, but the useful is set in the very forefront. A good general education is imparted; but 'miss in her teens' at Haverlé is also initiated into the mysteries of dressmaking, washing, ironing, cleaning, mending, cooking and needlework in all

its branches. If she has a bent for a commercial career, she will be amply provided with a due outfit of special knowledge for the desk or working room. But perhaps the most heroic protest made against the ornamentalism of our school systems is reached when we find the certificated teachers of Haverlé grounding the young womanhood of Belgium in a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of dairy-work, poultry-rearing, bee-keeping—even the feeding of the prosaic but profitable pig receives its meed of grave attention. The daughters of the Flemish farmer are, moreover, taught to keep farm accounts, and instructed by experts in every branch of scientific agriculture. Verily, this is the glorification of the useful. And all this, be it noted, with board and lodging thrown in, for the surprisingly small sum of £10 a year! It is difficult for us Antipodeans to realise how this can be done. 'It indicates,' says Miss Crawford, 'a veritable triumph in good management and domestic economy, which should have an admirable effect on the pupils. Nor, indeed, would the feat be possible save for the large number to cater for, and for the important fact that, as regards both farm and garden produce, the establishment is self-supporting. But even so, and bearing in mind the Government grant of £120 a year, judging merely from external appearances, I should unhesitatingly have placed the school fees at £40 or £50 a year.'

The Belgian Schools of Housewifery are an object lesson in educational methods. In the first place, they have dealt a serious blow to the one-sided system which looked merely to the intellectual and ornamental side of a girl's education. They fit their pupil, not merely for the drawing-room and the social circle, but for the sterner work of life—for the due performance of the plain domestic duties which add a charm to the poorest cottage home. But there is another aspect in this comparatively new departure. The practical curriculum of the Belgian *Écoles Ménagères* has opened up a new and vast field for woman's industry. They are sending back into the farm-house of that thriving little State an army of highly-trained and economical workers, who must be counted with in the already keen competition for the world's markets.

IRELAND AND ROME.

ABLE AND INTERESTING DISCOURSE.

BY CARDINAL MORAN.

(Continued.)

The German scholar, Dr. Zimmer, of Berlin, is even more explicit in his testimony:—

'We must not forget,' he says, 'that the Irish from the seventh to the tenth century were the schoolmasters of Europe.' And, entering into details regarding this important statement, he adds: 'In the second half of the sixth century, the Irishman Columbanus, with 12 companions, amongst whom was Gallus, left his fatherland, penetrated the kingdom of the Franks, and finally founded at Bobbio, beyond the Alps, a nursery of culture in the widest sense of the word. And what an energy and perseverance is implied in such an undertaking as this! Crowds of his countrymen followed him; we meet them in all parts of the Frankish kingdom—even in their old abode beyond the Rhine, as St. Kilian of Wurtzburg. They were everywhere the pillars of Christianity and of culture, and the foster-fathers of learning.'

Amongst these learned pilgrims he specially names 'John Scotus Erigena, the most original thinker of that century, whose philosophical works were epoch-making, and who stood at the head of the High School of Charles the Bald, whilst another Irishman, Cærolaus, taught in the Cathedral School of Liège from 840 to 860; and another, Dicuil, between 800 and 830, as a grammarian, astronomer, and geographer, was heard of in every part of the Frankish kingdom.'

Regarding Germany, the Rev. Charles O'Connor attests:—

'The Germans themselves avow that letters were unknown in their country until introduced, together with Christianity, by Irish monks.'

This influence of our Irish missionaries will be the better realised when we call to mind that

35 Irish Saints

sanctified Germany by their martyrdom. There were sixteen Irish monasteries in Bavaria and surrounding districts; six others in Franconia and Thuringia; and fifteen in Alsace and its neighboring territory. It is not easy for the mind to grasp how vast and far-reaching was the religious influence which such foundations imply.

So widespread was the influence thus exercised by those Irish missionaries, that the festival of St. Brigit was kept in every cathedral church from the Grisons to the German Sea for almost a thousand years.

Wallfridus Strabo was so struck by the rush of Irish scholars to Germany that he writes: 'The habit of emigrating has become in the Irish a sort of second nature.'

The words of Rev. Dr. Lynch, in his 'Cambrensis Eversus,' will suffice to put this matter in its proper light:—

'Germany,' he writes, 'was the most flourishing vineyard of the Irish Saints. St. Albin, or Witta, is honored as apostle in Thuringia; St. Disibod at Treves; St. Erhard in Alsace and Bavaria; St. Fridolin in the Grisons of Switzerland; St. Gall among the Suabians, Swiss, and Rhetian; St. John in Mecklenburg; St. Virgil

at Salzburg; St. Kilian in Franconia; St. Rupert in part of Bavaria. From these saints, these different places received the grace of faith and the sacred discipline of Christian virtue, and afterwards honored the memory of their benefactors as the apostles of their nation. But these are not the only saints to whom the Germans send up their filial prayers. Equal honors are paid by them to some others of our countrymen. St. Albert is honored at Ratisbon; SS. Deicola and Finton at Coastance; and St. Eusebius at Coire. The town and canton of St. Gall took their name from our countryman St. Gall. "This monastery," writes Münster, "was the school of the noble and the peasant, and the nursery of a great number of learned men; at one period it contained no less than 150 students and brothers." Dr Lynch continues: "Ireland was therefore both the Athenæum of learning and the temple of holiness, supplying the world with literati and heaven with saints. Was ever paucity more appropriate than the words of Eric of Auxerre: "Need I mention Ireland, who, despising the dangers of the deep, emigrates to our shores, with almost the whole host of her philosophers; the most eminent among them becoming voluntary exiles to carry out the projects of our wisest Solomon."

It must be considered little more than an idle question to ask were those pilgrims for Christ from Erin, of whom we have been speaking,

In Union with the Holy See.

Let St. Columbanus, the great leader of those champions of Christ, reply. Some trouble arose for his community in France. He appeals to the Sovereign Pontiff for protection and aid, and he, with due submission, yet confidently, writes:—

'To thee alone do we pour out our supplications, through our Saviour and the Holy Ghost, and through the unity of the Father that is common to us, that thou mayest bestow upon us, laboring pilgrims, the solace of the holy decision, with which thou wilt strengthen the tradition of our elders, if it be not contrary to faith.' On another occasion, addressing the Holy Father, he styles him 'the most beautiful Head of all the Churches of the whole of Europe, the beloved Pope, the pastor of pastors,' and he writes: 'We are the scholars of Saints Peter and Paul and of all disciples subscribing by the Holy Ghost to the divine canon; all are Irish, inhabitants of the remotest part of the whole world, receiving nothing save what is the evangelical and apostolic doctrine. None of us has been a heretic, none a Jew, none a schismatic; but the faith just as it was at first delivered by you, the successors of the Apostles, is held unshaken.'

St. Fursey, on the part of all the Irish saints in France, thus salutes the Eternal City: 'O Rome! exalted above all cities by the triumphs of the Apostles, decked with the roses of martyrdom, decorated with the lilies of confessors, adorned with the palms of virgins, strengthened by all their merits, enriched with the remains of so many and so renowned saints; we hail thee! May thy sacred authority never cease, which has been illustrated by the dignity and wisdom of the holy Fathers; that authority by which the body of Christ—that is to say, our blessed Mother the Church—maintains its undying consistency and vigor.'

When St. Willibrord set out from the Irish schools for Germany, his first step was to hasten to Rome, the apostolic chair of which was then filled by Pope Sergius, that by his sanction and blessing he might begin the wished-for work of announcing the Gospel to the heathen. St. Boniface, of Irish parentage, is justly styled the Apostle of Germany. It was from Pope Gregory II. that he received his mission to preach the Gospel among the pagans. When his labors were blessed by God, he was summoned to Rome and received the episcopal consecration at the hands of the Pope; and again from the Holy See special authority was delegated to him over all the German dioceses. In a word, all the Churches evangelised by Irish missionaries were for centuries the champions of the Holy See and the joy of Christendom.

II.

We come now to the Second Period.

The Danish invasions brought desolation to the fairest territories of Ireland and ruin to a vast number of her sanctuaries. Kildare and Clonmacnoise, Clonard and Armagh, were again and again plundered, and laid waste. On the part of those ruthless marauders it was a warfare in hatred of the Christian religion no less than in search of plunder and conquest. The victory of Brian Boru on the banks of the Tolka put an end forever to their impious designs and to Danish aggression. The battle of Clontarf is an event to be held forever memorable in the world's history. The representative chiefs of Danish paganism mustered all their strength from Denmark and the Isles and every tributary State to give final victory to their pagan worship and to consolidate its triumph as in its centre in Ireland. The Dalcassian battle-axe cut their schemes to pieces, and by one great victory put an end forever at the same time to Danish aggression and to Danish paganism. The theatre on which this memorable triumph of religion was achieved is now crowned by the grand Seminary of Clonliffe and the beautiful residence of the Archbishop of Dublin. In some of the Celtic Calendars, the monarch Brian is honored as a saint and martyr. At all events, I trust that some day a public monument may be erected to him as a valiant hero who freed the world from a dangerous enemy, and rendered immortal services to his country and to Holy Church.

No sooner was peace restored to Ireland than the Church began to clothe herself once more with pristine comeliness. The monasteries were re-opened, the sanctu-

aries of piety were renewed, and schools and other centres of enlightenment were everywhere multiplied throughout the land. One of the great restorers of piety and learning was Bishop Gilbert of Limerick, Legate of the Holy See for Ireland. He was indefatigable in gathering the scattered stones of the sanctuary and restoring ecclesiastical discipline. The Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, Primate Usher, has published a treatise of this illustrious bishop, 'De Usu Ecclesiastico, in which he writes: 'To Peter alone has been said: "Tu es Petrus." Therefore it is that the Pope alone can preside over the whole Church, and it is his privilege that all should be ruled and judged by him.'

A Remarkable Feature

of the Church history of those days, is the pressing demand of the Irish bishops that the Pallium, as a pledge of indissoluble union, should be granted by Rome to the chief bishops of Ireland. In the year 1151, at the Synod of Kells—in which we find presiding another Legate of the Holy See, St. Christian, Bishop of Lismore—the decrees of the Irish Church were at length realised, and Cardinal Paparo, specially despatched thither by the Pope, imposed, in the Pontiff's name, the Sacred Pallium on the bishops of the four Sees which have ever since been invested with special dignity and honor as the Archiepiscopal and Metropolitan Sees of Ireland. It was this Cardinal who, returning to Rome, brought with him the precious relic of our Apostle St. Patrick, of a considerable portion of which the venerable college in which we are assembled is proud to be the custodian at the present day.

Among the names of Irish bishops that come prominently before us at this period is that of

St. Laurence O'Toole.

He toiled most assiduously to fan the flame of piety in Glendalough and Dublin, and he did a yeoman's part also in combating for his country. He presents himself to us in his episcopate as a special link of Ireland and Rome. Together with five other Irish bishops he took part in the General Council held at the Lateran Palace in Rome in the year 1179, and he returned to his See bearing the additional title and dignity of Papal Legate for Ireland.

But it is in particular of

St. Malachy

I would wish to speak. He was the bosom friend of the great Doctor of the Church, St. Bernard; he was in his own life a model of virtue; he promoted discipline; he loved the poor. Just like you whom it is my privilege to address, he made a pilgrimage to Rome. He received many gifts, many favors, from the Holy See. It is said that the Pope, taking his own mitre, placed it on the Saint's head and made him a gift of it. St. Malachy was remarkable for his spirit of prophecy, as St. Bernard himself attests, and one of his prophecies has happily been preserved to us. He foresaw the desolation which was about to fall upon his beloved country through the Norman invasion and the dissensions of her sons. In his last moments, as he wept in grief for his country's sorrows, he cried out: 'How long, O Lord, how long?' In prophetic vision it was then revealed to him that peace would one day be restored to Erin, and that the glory of her Church would be renewed, and that brightly, as in the golden days of her sanctity, the rays of Faith would shine upon her green hills.

I will read for you the beautiful

Words of this Prophecy

regarding Ireland's future lot which formed the closing message of the dying Saint to his assembled brethren—prophetic words which only after 700 years were to be fulfilled:—

'The Church of God in Ireland shall never fail. With terrible discipline long shall she be purified. But afterwards, far and wide shall her magnificence shine forth in cloudless glory. And, oh! Ireland, do thou lift up thy head. Thy day also shall come; a day of ages, a week of centuries, equalling the seven deadly sins of the enemy, shall be numbered unto thee. Then shall thy exceeding great merits have obtained mercy for thy terrible foe, yet so as though scourges as great and enduring. Thy enemies who are in thee shall be driven out and humbled, and their name taken away. But inasmuch as thou art depressed, in so much shalt thou be exalted, and thy glory shall not pass away. There shall be peace and abundance within thy boundaries, and beauty and strength in thy defence.' And the Saint, resting for a few moments, again with a loud and joyous voice exclaimed: 'Now, O Lord, dost Thou dismiss Thy servant in peace. It is enough. The Church of God in Ireland shall never fail, and, though long shall it be desired, my country shall one day stand forth in its might, and be fresh in its beauty like the rose.'

It may be remarked that, during the period of which we now speak,

The Arts

attained their highest perfection in the Irish schools. The various shrines and other work in gold and silver and enamel that are still preserved—such as the Cross of Cong, the Ardagh Chalice, the Tara Brooch, etc.—attest a degree of perfection in these branches of art that has never been surpassed. The incomparable perfection in the matter of illumination so filled with astonishment Giraldus Cambrensis and his brother Anglo-Normans that they, of one accord, proclaimed those unique monuments of Celtic art to be the handiwork not of men, but of angels.

The same historian, Giraldus, though in all his writings he shows himself so hostile to Ireland, can find no

words sufficient to eulogise the charm of Irish music. St. Aldhelm had attained considerable eminence among the Anglo-Saxons for performance on the harp; but he had learned the art from the Irish monks. Giralduus, however, awards the palm to Ireland. 'The attention of this people,' he writes 'to musical instruments I find worthy of commendation; their skill in these matters being incomparably superior to that of any other nation I have seen.' He expresses his admiration for 'the rapidity of execution,' 'the intricate arrangement of the notes,' and 'the melody so harmonious and perfect,' which Irish music displayed; and he was struck with the performance of the Irish musicians, who, he says, know how to delight with so much delicacy, and soothe so softly, that the excellence of their art seemed to lie in concealing it.'

Poetry seems to have gone hand in hand with music. Warton, in his 'History of English Poetry, attests that even so late as the eleventh century the practice was continued among the Welsh bards of receiving instructions in the bardic profession from Ireland.'

III.

The period of Penal Laws may justly be considered the Martyr Age of Ireland, and throughout this whole period of three centuries, from Henry VIII, to 1800, three things stand prominently before us:—

1. There was no device of wicked ingenuity left untried to rob the people of their faith.

2. No nation has ever exhibited greater self-sacrifice and heroism for the preservation of their faith.

3. Throughout the whole period the Holy See was the one untiring friend of our suffering country, and Rome was the secure refuge and home of the Irish exiles.

This period of persecution recalls the sufferings of the early Christians, the martyrdom of Ignatius and Polycarp, of Agnes and Agatha, of Cecilia and Fabiola, of Lawrence and Sebastian; and it is no less unquestionable that it recalls the fervor, the constancy, the heroism, the victories of the first ages of the Church. The altars were cast down, the churches were burned or appropriated to alien worship, the people were reduced not only to poverty, but to the condition of serfs and slaves. As regards the clergy, they tasted unflinchingly of the bitter waters of persecution, they led lives of poverty, and died in most cases in loathsome prisons or on the scaffold. Suffering and exile and death were their heirlooms. It was only in secret that Mass was celebrated, only under shelter of the darkness of night could the consolations of religion be brought to the dying, and the Sacraments administered. Yet these duties were faithfully discharged.

Terrors of Every Kind.

surrounded those heroic men. They lived in disguise, and continually walked in the shadow of death; but nothing could chill their fervor or damp their courage. In the eyes of the persecutor, their conscience was their crime, in the sight of heaven their conscience was their crown. The martyrs of the early Church died in the arena with thousands of spectators witnesses of their glorious combat but too often angels alone saw the Irish priests with their devoted flocks cruelly butchered on the hill-side, or in the lonely woods, or in the dismal dungeons.

Wave after wave of persecution swept over our country. Confiscations and sufferings were the lot of the people—they surrendered all, but they would not renounce their glorious faith. The Penal Laws pursued their victims with

Malignant Ingenuity

into every detail of life. For instance: the Catholic heirs of a Protestant landholder were disinherited, and the estate transferred to the next Protestant relation. 'Papists' were incapable of purchasing lands, or taking leases for any term over 31 years, and if the profit on the farm exceeded one-third of the rent, the possessor might be ousted and the property vested in the Protestant 'discoverer'. As regards the forfeited estates, 'Papists' were allowed to dwell on them only as laborers or cottiers, provided their tenement did not exceed in value the rent of 30s a year. They were fined £20, or two months' imprisonment for not acknowledging when and where Mass was celebrated, who and what persons were present, when or where a priest, schoolmaster resided. The law on education, after the prohibition of Catholic education at home, enacted that, if any subject of Ireland should go, or send any child, or other person, to be educated in any Popish university, college, or school, or in any private family beyond the seas, or if such child should, by any Popish person, be instructed in the Popish religion, or if any subjects of Ireland should send money, etc. towards the maintenance of such child, or other person, already sent or to be sent, every such offender should be forever disabled to sue in law or equity, and, besides, they should forfeit all their estates, both real and personal, during their lives. These are but a few items of a malicious code, the best calculated to exterminate or degrade a people that the perverse ingenuity of man has ever devised.

The Clergy

were in a special manner pursued by the agents of persecution. Bishop after bishop, archbishop after archbishop, in all the Sees of Ireland laid down their lives to guard the heritage of the Faith and preserve the liberty of the Church of St. Patrick.

An Irish priest in the United States has penned a short poem on the priest of those penal times:—

'His altar was an uncarved rock,
The Priest of Penal Days;
His choir, the waves upon the lough;
His incense rose from flow'rets wild,
His temple, Nature undefiled,
His acolyte, a peasant child—
The Priest of Penal Days.

'His garden was the lonely moor,
The Priest of Penal Days;
His bread came from the poorest poor;
He scorned the earth and all it gave,
His mansion was a gloomy cave,
His goal, a glorious martyr's grave—
Grand priest of Penal Days.'

(To be concluded.)

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 3.

The first week of the mission in the Te Aro parish will be given to the children.

A mission will be given by the Redemptorist Fathers in Palmerston North, beginning on the 18th inst.

The Very Rev. Father O'Farrell, C.S.S.R., leaves on Monday morning for Masterton, where he will preach the Retreat to the Sisters.

Miss P. O'Leary, formerly of Blenheim, was married to Mr W Darroch, of Wellington, on New Year's Day at St. Joseph's Church. Rev. Father Galerne performed the ceremony.

The Very Rev. Dean Hoyne, of Hobart, is spending a short holiday in Wellington. The rev. gentleman, who is in charge of the Mount Magdala Asylum, Hobart, is a guest at the Te Aro presbytery.

The children's picnic, which was postponed from New Year's Day on account of the rain, is being held to-day at Belle Vue Gardens under most favorable circumstances. The children assembled at St. Mary of the Angels' and, headed by Jupp's brass band, marched in procession to the Te Aro station where, accompanied by the clergy and the members of the Christian Doctrine Society, they embarked on a special train. At the Thorndon station the children of that part of the city joined them. Arrived at the grounds an extensive programme of sports is being proceeded with under the supervision of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association.

LOWER HUTT.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

December 30.

The Catholics of the Hutt and Petone held their annual picnic on Boxing Day in the Very Rev. Father Lane's grounds. The picnic turned out a very great success, notwithstanding the downpour of rain in the morning. However, the rain ceased about 10.30 a.m., and sunshine took the place of fertilising showers. The people attended in goodly numbers to enjoy the various games. The chief attraction was the tug-of-war, Hutt versus all comers, for which the prize was a box of cigars given by Mr Casey. This was won by the Petone team. Horn-pipes, Highland fling, Scotch reels, sword dance, and other Gaelic dances formed the principal games of the day. The old and young indulged in several races got up for the occasion. The Right Hon. the Premier, Mrs Seddon and family arrived in the afternoon, and were loudly cheered and welcomed to the sports. The Premier was so delighted with the little by Hayes who danced the hornpipe that he congratulated him and gave him a prize. He was also pleased with the five convent girls who danced the Scotch reel in costume that he gave Father Lane a substantial sum to distribute among the young dancers. A special feature in the afternoon's programme was the opening of the ladies' cricket match by the Premier, who bowled the first ball to Miss Dennehy. The Hutt ladies gained the victory over the Wellingtonians.

The refreshment stalls were presided over by Mesdames Lynch, Wildsmith, and the Misses Dennehy (2). The tea stall by Mesdames Nazir, Connolly, Sullivan, and Hayes, all of whom did exceedingly good work, and deserve the warmest praise and sincere thanks. The Premier left about 5.30, and departed amidst great cheering.

WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 1.

On Sunday last—the Feast of the Holy Innocents—Rev. Father O'Sullivan took advantage of the presence of three priests to have Solemn High Mass celebrated. Rev. Father Huault sang the Mass, and Rev. Fathers O'Sullivan and Tymons (Wellington) acted as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Rev. Father Huault preached for the fourth time during his short stay here on Sunday evening, his text on this occasion being from St. Luke I-48, 'For behold from henceforth all genera-

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

tions shall call me blessed.' Rev. Father Huault left during the week for Opunake, where he remains for about a fortnight.

Rev. Father Lynch, Southwark, Surrey, who is at present on a short visit to New Zealand, was the guest of the Very Rev. Dean Kirk last Monday. He did the up-river trip on Tuesday, calling at Jerusalem, and returned on Wednesday.

Rev. Father Leo, C.S.S.R., is conducting the annual Retreat of the Sisters of St. Joseph, 62 of whom are at present in Wanganui.

The Marist Brothers leave on Wednesday, 7th inst., for Wellington, where their annual Retreat is to be held. Rev. Brother Augustine, whose health has not been of the best lately, is now much improved, and it is hoped that before school begins for the New Year he will have thoroughly recuperated.

Rev. Fathers P. W. and J. Tymons, both of the Society of Mary, were home on Christmas Day. The residence of Mr. T. W. Tymons, Marybank, Wanganui, was the scene of a happy re-union, as many years have elapsed since the members of the family were together at Christmastide.

As there are many anxious inquiries from all quarters regarding the health of our beloved pastor, who has been practically an invalid for some time, your correspondent paid a visit to the presbytery to-day, and is able to report that the Dean's present condition of health is far from what his numerous friends and his parishioners would wish it to be. His nerves are in such a weak state that he cannot walk without help. It is several months since he said Mass, but he is able to hear Mass every Sunday in the sacristy and to receive Holy Communion. No man in our town and district is held in higher esteem than the Dean, and numerous are the daily inquiries about his health and the expressions of wishes for his speedy recovery.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 31,

Christmas was celebrated in the city churches in a manner befitting this great festival. Masses were begun at an early hour, and on the authority of his Lordship the Bishop no less than 14 priests in the city each celebrated three Masses—42 Masses—which fact should bring down a blessing from God upon our people. At St. Patrick's the early Masses commencing at 6.30 were said by Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., who rose from a sick bed to perform his sacred duties, and was compelled to return to his room again. Rev. Father Fitzgerald said the 9 o'clock and following Masses, and the 11 o'clock Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Hills, S.M., Wellington, Rev. Father Holbrook being deacon and Rev. Father Buckley subdeacon. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan occupied the throne, the assistant priests being the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., and Rev. Father Fitzgerald, O.F.M. After the first Gospel his Lordship thanked the choir, the collectors, and those who during the year had worked so well for the honor and glory of God in the cathedral. The Bishop concluded a practical sermon by invoking God's blessing upon his people during the coming year. The choir, under its capable choirmaster, Mr P. F. Hiscocks, rendered very efficiently Mercadante's No. 3 Mass, Mr Harry Hiscocks presiding at the organ. In the evening the cathedral was packed. His Lordship attended in the sanctuary. In lieu of the Vesper service several selections from Haydn's 'Creation' were rendered by the choir the soloists being Mdlle. Lilian Tree (soprano), Monsieur Casier (tenor), and Mr Rupert Mantell (bass). The following was the programme:—Chorus 'The Heavens are telling,' trio 'Most beautiful appear,' chorus 'The Lord is Great,' solo and chorus 'The marvellous work,' trio 'On Thee each living soul awaits,' duet and chorus 'By Thee with bliss,' Christmas carol 'The snow lay on the ground' (composed specially for the choir by Harry Hiscocks), offertorium 'Adeste Fideles' (Novello's arrangement), soprano soloist Miss Mand Donovan; solo 'O Salutaris Hostia' (Zelman), Miss Lena Conway; solo 'Ave Maria' (Mascagni), Madame Casier (with violin obligato by Mr Michael Gleeson); solo and chorus 'Tantum Ergo' (Rossi), finale 'Coronation March' (Harry Hiscocks). The Rev. Father Fitzgerald, after the choir had sung the 'Adeste Fideles,' delivered a brief sermon appropriate to Christmas. Pontifical Benediction was given by his Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Father Holbrook being deacon, and Rev. Father Buckley subdeacon. The church was nicely decorated by Mr T. Holbrook. The congregations throughout the day and evening were exceptionally large.

At St. Benedict's early Masses were said by Rev. Fathers Gillan and Tormey, at which large numbers attended and approached the Holy Table. High Mass was sung at 11 o'clock by Rev. Father Furlong. The choir rendered in a very satisfactory manner Mozart's Twelfth Mass. In the evening Vespers and Benediction were given, at which Rev. Fathers Gillan, Furlong, and Tormey assisted.

At the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, a Missa Cantata was sung by the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., who also addressed the congregation upon the great festival of the Nativity. The choir, under Mr Thomas Adams, rendered in an excellent manner Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle.' The congregation in this pretty little suburban church was also very large.

Rev. Father Fitzgerald is now conducting the retreat of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Surry Hills Convent.

A single trial of MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy.—***

CONVENT SCHOOLS, NELSON.

There was a large attendance of visitors in St. Mary's Hall, Nelson, on the occasion of the presentation of prizes to the pupils of St. Mary's School. The Rev. Father George Mahony and the Mayor occupied seats on the stage. After an instrumental selection by the pupils Father Mahony said there was no set musical programme that day, and for reasons which on a little thought they would appreciate. Dean Mahoney was absent from them that day, though no doubt he was present in spirit. The Dean had so long been identified with their schools that the children had refrained from any set programme in consequence of their sympathy with him in his illness. He wished to thank his Worship the Mayor for his kindness in consenting to preside and distribute the prizes; also to thank him for his prize, and all others who had so generously contributed prizes.

His Worship the Mayor said they owed a very great deal to those who had taken up the noble work of teaching. There was no nobler work than to build up character and train the young. It was only in after years they would appreciate what was being done for them—when they had to fight the battles of the world—and they would be grateful to their good teachers who had prepared them for their struggles. He wished to express his great appreciation of the great and noble work of educating the young, and to state that he would be glad at all times to assist those so engaged in any way that he could.

His Worship then presented the prizes as follows:—

SACRED HEART HIGH SCHOOL.

Good conduct—B. Faulkner (gold medal), K. Condell 2, D. Frank 3.

Christian doctrine—M. Condell (gold medal), L. Barrett, L. Harvey, A. Franklyn, K. Condell (silver medals), D. Roughton, L. Nielson, N. Phelan, E. Joyce (3rd prizes).

Oil painting and devotedness—L. Hailles.

Civil Service class—B. Faulkner, English (silver medal), painting and diligence; R. Stallard, arithmetic (silver medal), mountmellick work, singing, order, and neatness.

Seventh class—M. Byrne, arithmetic (silver medal), and diligence; M. O'Brien, spelling, composition and singing.

Sixth class—M. Condell, English (silver medal), French, singing, and reading; E. Wimsatt, lacework and reading 1st; K. Brown, drawn threadwork.

Fifth class—K. Condell, English (silver medal); M. Harris, arithmetic (silver medal), and diligence; E. Frank, writing, and 3rd arithmetic.

Fourth class—G. Shain, arithmetic (silver medal), highest marks, and 3rd drawn threadwork; D. Roughton, English (silver medal), recitation, writing and 3rd Mountmellick; I. Crisp, regular attendance; R. Armstrong, reading and recitation; G. Boundy, politeness and general application.

Third class—D. Frank, arithmetic (medal); W. Betts, English (medal), highest marks and Mountmellick; N. Jeffries, politeness and general application.

First class—L. Nielsen, highest marks Mountmellick work and music; V. Hobbs, reading, spelling and recitation; R. Eades, arithmetic, reading and plain sewing; M. Joyce, reading and recitation; R. Roughton, arithmetic, recitation and music; N. Phelan, reading and politeness; C. Maughan, reading, spelling, recitation, tables and plain sewing; L. Hobbs, catechism.

ST. MARY'S SELECT SCHOOL.

Good conduct, N. Constable (medal), L. Hickey, L. Devanny; amiability and politeness, E. Graham; Christian doctrine, N. O'Brien, F. Hart, M. Burke; E. Arnold, E. Houiseaux.

Sixth class—I. Louisson, English (medal); T. Martin, arithmetic (medal), highest marks and devotedness; A. Corbett, diligence.

Fifth class—N. O'Brien, English (medal), highest marks and mental arithmetic; K. Stapp, arithmetic (medal); L. Barry, 2nd English; I. Oldershaw, geography and 2nd arithmetic; D. Kay, drawing; H. Stewart, history and application; N. Constable, order and neatness; E. Saunders, general progress; A. Mockler, regular attendance.

Fourth class—N. Vaughan, English (medal); G. Wilson, arithmetic (medal); C. Stapp, highest marks, diligence and spelling; I. Martin, politeness and 2nd arithmetic; M. Hart, geography and 2nd English; A. Matthews, drawing, order and neatness; I. Andrews, application and 2nd drawing; G. Harris, general progress.

Third class—E. McCartney, English (medal) and drawing; M. Marshall, arithmetic (medal); J. Frank, geography and 2nd English; M. Oldershaw, recitation and 2nd arithmetic; M. O'Donnell, singing and reading; F. Hart, diligence; U. Devanny, general progress; M. O'Brien, application.

Second class—K. Burke, English; K. Arnold, highest marks and arithmetic; E. Way, 2nd arithmetic; B. Harris, application; A. Hart, general progress.

First class—F. Saunders, politeness, writing, and drawing; I. Stapp, arithmetic and 2nd writing; I. Hayden, regular attendance, reading and spelling.

Preparatory class—L. Devanny, reading and singing; N. Coglin, reading; M. Harris, general progress; K. Frank, arithmetic; R. Saunders, reading; transcription and tables, O. Arnold, McCartney, R. Aydon, G. O'Donnell, F. Frank; A. O'Donnell, counting; I. Frank, politeness.

R. Young, Roman embroidery and drawing; I. Louisson, 2nd Roman embroidery and neatness; K. Stapp, fancy, drawn thread and Mountmellick work; G. Wilson, Mountmellick work; C. Parmenter, singing; E. Graham, physical drill and singing; J. Hanagan, drawn threadwork; M. Burke, plain sewing and Mountmellick work; I. Stapp, plain sewing; N. Vaughan, music; L. Hickey, 2nd fancy work; C. Stapp, plain sewing.

Presentation to Mr J. A. Scott.

On Tuesday evening of last week a large number of the Liberals of Bruce assembled in St. John's schoolroom for the purpose of tendering Mr J. A. Scott, who contested the seat for the electorate in the Liberal interest, some token of the esteem in which he is held. The chair was taken by Mr John Crawford Anderson in the absence of Mr John Tongh, and the proceedings opened with a short entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental items.

Mr Anderson said they had met together that night to honor Mr Scott, who had contested the Bruce seat with Mr James Allen. Mr Scott was not successful, but he fought manfully, on the best terms, and as a gentleman. Two conflicting elements which they had not calculated on had entered into the Bruce election. In the first place, Mr Scott was a prohibitionist. He was not going to enter into the facts concerning other elections, but he could not help saying that he was convinced Mr Scott could not feel other than disappointed at the action of some of his prohibition friends. Mr Scott, however, had no reason to feel dismayed. He was a man of deep thinking and close reasoning; he had good powers of oratory, and he believed Mr Scott would yet come to the top of the tree, and in prophesying that he was prophesying on a certainty. Referring to the action of what he termed another section of the electors, who allowed religious feelings to sway their judgment, he said that if the politics of New Zealand were to be decided on such lines, then heaven help our country and any politicians who came forward. Mr Anderson then handed Mr Scott a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address, and in doing so said he hoped that in the next political race he would come out on top.

The following is the text of the address, which was signed by many of the leading Liberals in the electorate:—

'To J. A. Scott, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

'Sir,—We, the Liberals of Bruce, feel that we would be doing you but scant justice and ourselves but little honor, were we to allow you to retire into private life again after the late political contest without expressing in some tangible way our admiration of the plucky fight you made, the courtesy you extended to your opponent, your thorough grasp of the political situation, and the manliness with which you accepted defeat. We are constrained by the result of the late election to admit that we are at present unequal to the Conservative element of Bruce in numbers, but we are confident that with such men as you amongst us we may fairly claim to be at least equal in intelligence, and cannot long remain numerically inferior. The honest straightforward tactics you employ cannot fail of success in the end, and it is our earnest hope that you may long dwell amongst us to pursue them as heretofore. We beg your acceptance of this address and accompanying purse of sovereigns as a souvenir of our late friendly alliance, when we worked so harmoniously together in the great cause of Liberty and progress, not, we trust, fruitlessly and for the last time.'

Mr Scott, in replying, said he had a difficulty in adequately expressing his appreciation of their splendid and practical gift, and the kind things they had said about him. He wished to thank them from the bottom of his heart for these and for the address which had been so skilfully illuminated by their friend, Mr Rowley. He compared his fight with the sitting member to David's encounter with Goliath, the difference being that in this instance Goliath had come out on top. But there were people who were ready to show their appreciation of David. David was not dismayed, and he felt confident the day would yet come when he would be able to take a hand in assisting the grand old cause of Liberalism. He spoke of the injustice those people had done to themselves and to him, whose better judgment was swayed by religious leanings, and in reference to the action of the prohibitionists he could state his feelings by pointing to the sailor, who, when disposing of a parrot, said the bird was not much of a talker, but was a beggar to think.—(Laughter.) Though he (Mr Scott) might say very little, there was nothing to prevent him being a 'beggar to think.' At the same time he believed if the prohibitionists had given him a reasonable measure of support they, as a party, would have stood higher in the public estimation than they did to-day. After giving a few amusing anecdotes concerning his election experiences, he said he felt hopeful for the prospects of Liberalism in Bruce, and considered it had a fair chance if fairly treated.—(Applause.) The election was a searching time for the candidate and his supporters. A man was very fortunate if he emerged from a political fight with his character untarnished and he was deeply thankful to see from the address that he stood as high, if not higher, in their respect and in the respect of the community than he did before he entered on the political campaign. In concluding a lengthy and feeling address he said he would never forget the kindness they had shown him, nor would he ever cease to treasure the address with which they had presented him.

During the evening songs were rendered by Misses M. Coleman, A. Hanniffy, K. M'Laughlin, and Messrs A. M'Bey, and H. M'William. Miss N. Scanlan contributed a pianoforte solo, and Mr W. Kirby a violin selection.

After Very Rev. Father O'Neill had addressed a few words to the audience the gathering terminated with the singing of 'Auld lang syne.'

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Catholic Schools in Melbourne.

The inspector of Catholic schools in the archdiocese of Melbourne, in his annual report, states that there are 21,216 children in the 109 primary schools of the colony. The total number of teachers is 463, of whom 203 are members of religious Orders. Over one-fourth of the schools are in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, the attendance at these schools being close on 6000 children. During the year ending September, 1902, the new school buildings cost £1929, and the expenditure in alterations, repairs, and appliances was £1492, making a total of £3421. The returns from the colleges and high schools show an expenditure for the year on new schools, alterations, and repairs of £20,025, the two new colleges erected by the Christian Brothers at Victoria parade and North Melbourne being responsible for half this amount. A total of 2645 pupils receive in the high schools and colleges an efficient religious and secular training. Within the past year 45 passed the Matriculation examination of the Melbourne University, 28 matriculated in music, and 355 satisfied the examiners of the London Colleges of Music. In conclusion the inspector states that the excellent discipline of the primary schools, and the attention and courtesy of the teachers rendered the work of examination easy and pleasant.

Death of the Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J., Sydney.

A cable message from Sydney in the daily papers of December 27 briefly announced the death through an accident of the Rev. Father T. McEnroe, S.J. From our exchanges we are able to glean the following particulars of the cause of Father McEnroe's death, which took place at his residence, Loyola, North Sydney, on Christmas Eve. The evidence given at the inquest showed that the deceased, who was sixty-eight years of age, was in Greenwich road, North Sydney, on the date mentioned, when he saw a horse attached to a cart, in which was seated a young lad, madly rushing down the thoroughfare. He advanced into the roadway and endeavored to stay the animal's progress, but was knocked down and received the injuries which soon after proved fatal. Drs. Newmarch and Rorke attended to the sufferer, but without avail, as within two hours the reverend gentleman passed away. The skull was badly fractured and several ribs were broken.

The late Father McEnroe, who was a brother of the Rev. Father C. McEnroe, C.M., of St. Vincent's, Ashfield, Sydney, was well known in the Diocese of Dunedin, having been for some years connected with St. Aloysius College, Waikari, and was later on rector of Invercargill. Since then he filled the position of procurator at St. Ignatius College, Sydney, after which he went to Victoria, and at Hawthorne spent five or six years. For a period of between four and five years he was connected with St. Mary's Church, North Sydney, and for the past twelve months was in charge of the parish church in the Greenwich district, and resided at Loyola.

On December 26, at the Greenwich Church, a Requiem Mass was celebrated, at which Mgr. Carroll (Vicar-General) presided. The Mass was said by the Rev. Father Ryan, S.J. (chief of the Order in Australia), and was attended by a congregation that filled the small church, and which included Dean O'Haran, Fathers Cregan, Fleming, Sturtzo, S.J., Kirby, S.J., Brennan, S.J., Kelly, S.J., Gately, S.J., Rooney, and O'Reilly, besides representatives of all the religious Orders in the State, and many prominent lay members of the church. The funeral took place afterwards at the Gore Hill cemetery, the service being conducted by the Rev. Father Ryan, S.J.—R.I.P.

NELSON.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 31.

It was with great joy and satisfaction good news was received after a long suspense from the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney concerning his health. On Christmas Eve the Rev. G. Mahoney received a cable from the Dean announcing his recovery. The cable ran thus: 'Christmas greetings to all, health wonderful, marvellous recovery.' On two different occasions lately a public novena was offered up for the Very Rev. Dean's recovery, and now we are offering up a novena of thanksgiving. We have great hopes of soon seeing the genial and happy face of the good Dean once more amongst us.

Father O'Donnell, of Victoria, who had been preaching the Retreat to the Sisters here, left last Monday for New Plymouth, where he will conduct the Retreat for the Sisters. While he was here he preached some eloquent sermons to large congregations at St. Mary's.

At the Australian annual writing and drawing competition the gold medal for general excellence in writing was awarded to Miss R. Young. This is the third year in succession that the medal has been won by a pupil attending these schools. Prizes for drawing and pencil writing were obtained by the following pupils:—Misses L. Harvey, K. Ryan, K. Brown, K. Stallard, R. Young, T. Martin, L. Hickey, D. Roughtony, D. Kay, N. Constable, M. Franklyn, A. Franklyn, F. Stapp, C. Parmenter, N. O'Brien, and Master A. Houll. Pencil writing: Misses G. Maughan, R. Roughton, D. Betts, E. Boundy.

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

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ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 35 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at Gefle this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Alnarp, as above mentioned, when the

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

Was awarded to **ALPHA-LAVALS** only.

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

At the Hand Separator Trials held at Christiana (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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CHEESE POWDER

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, send to your chemist for **TUSSICURA**. You will receive instant relief.***

Irish News.

CORK.—Castle Red Tape.

The Local Government Board—which is a department of Dublin Castle—has issued writs against the members of the Middleton Board of Guardians, seeking to restrain them by injunction from using the Board-room for United Irish League meetings. The Castle may have a tougher job on hand than it imagines. In a case of disbursement of money it would be simple enough to proceed against the payer and compel him to refund. But there is no expenditure here, nor can it be alleged that the property suffers damage. Such buildings are used everywhere for many purposes besides Board meetings, and nobody objects. But Dublin Castle would not be what it is if it failed on any opportunity to rub the people the wrong way.

GALWAY.—A Good Suggestion.

Bishop M'Cormack, in a letter to the Press, advocates anew the establishment of Galway as a mail packet station for transatlantic traffic. The Bishop, in a highly cogent letter, sets forth Galway's superior claims. It is the nearest point in the Kingdom to Canada, it is free from the fogs and gales that afflict Queenstown and delay shipping, and it is by far the safest route, having no dread of the iceberg terror which haunts the Derry and Halifax journey. Finally, the Bishop argues—and it is his best point—that the use of Galway as a mail station is not sought simply to yield profit to Galway, but to accelerate and therefore benefit commerce at large throughout the Empire.

LIMERICK.—Proposed Industry.

At a meeting of the County Limerick Committee on Technical Education, Rev. Father Nolan, C.C., presiding, Mr. Tatlow, German correspondent for the Department in Dublin, was introduced by Lord Monteagle, and gave an interesting account of the basketmaking industry in Germany. If the Committee proposed to start a cottage industry it would not be such a serious matter, and they could go largely with circumstances, but if the intention was to teach young men the basketmaking trade for the purpose of earning a living they would enter on a much more serious question, because they would be making themselves practically responsible as regards the means by which they were going to enable these youths to live. Two courses were open to the German boy. He was taken from school at 16 years of age, and served three years with a certified master basketmaker. They were boarded, but received no pay during the period, and were at the end of the term obliged to pass an examination in practical basketmaking, and if they failed they had to serve six months more. The other method was in the Government schools, with certified masters. There were 500,000 engaged in the trade in Germany, and they earned from 18s to £2 per week, according to the class of tradesman. Basketmaking could be a kind of subsidiary employment for the farming classes in wet weather or after hours. It was a mistake to think that oziers would only grow in swampy land. He would prefer to plant them on a hill if the soil was deep enough. They could be set in beds, and the depth of the soil might be from 14 to 18 inches. Ozier growing had been a great success in Kilkenny and Letterfrack, and the ozier-growing and basketmaking industries could be followed in Ireland with the best results. In Germany half an acre made a profit of £4 10s the first year and £20 the second year.

TIPPERARY.—Opposed to Hunting.

The United League in Tipperary is taking strenuous steps to keep rack-renters and land-grabbers from hunting over the lands of their victims. In many cases the hunting leaders have volunteered assurances that no objectionable persons will be allowed to follow their hounds, and where this is not done the league is passing resolutions—as at Templemore—expressing the determination to use every legitimate means to prevent the hunt trespassing on tenants' lands.

WATERFORD.—A Victim of Coercion.

Mrs O'Mahony, proprietress of the 'Waterford Star,' has been sent to prison for two months under the Coercion Act.

GENERAL.

Peat Bogs of Ireland.

Professor T. Johnson read a paper on 'The peat bogs of Ireland, at the Cork Congress. He stated that the peat bogs of Ireland cover some 1860 square miles, or about one-sixth of the surface of the country, and contain fuel equal to 1,200,000,000 tons of pit coal, the average depth of the bogs being 25 feet. In giving an account of the nature and mode of action of the best peat litter he stated that an inquiry into the botanical and economic composition of the bogs of Ireland was very necessary. He urged, with a view to the utilisation of the bogs as sources of litter, of peat-fibre material for manufacturing purposes, of artificial fuel, and also with a view to the reclamation or improvement of bog land for agricultural purposes, the creation of three bog experimental stations in the west, centre, and south-west, the formation of a Peat Society or Association, with a periodical, devoted to the interests of the peat industry, and the development of the peat division of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, consisting of experts capable of guiding the work of the experimental stations, and of keeping those

interests in touch with developments abroad, illustrating his remarks by what he had seen of such Government work in Bavaria.

Improved Methods.

The address which Mr. Horace Plunkett delivered before the Industrial Conference held at the Cork Exhibition was perhaps the most interesting pronouncement he has made since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Mr. Plunkett acknowledges that the final settlement of the land question is of 'supreme importance to the future of Ireland.' He also frankly acknowledges that the time has come when the energies of all Irishmen should be directed to stopping emigration. But he goes on to say that he is fully convinced that no improvement in agricultural conditions—all important as they are—will succeed in retaining the most enterprising of our young men and our young women in the country of their birth. 'A settlement of the land question will, we believe, effect more in that direction than Mr. Plunkett imagines. The land is, and always will be, the main industry in Ireland; and the present conditions under which it is worked are a serious obstacle to progress. Meanwhile, every industry started or revived is so much gained; and every improvement in business methods, small or great, is some help towards keeping in the country the Irish population. Economists used to moan over the surplus population of Ireland; and benevolent persons used to advocate emigration as a desirable policy. We have not heard any such talk lately. Ireland has, as Mr. Plunkett points out, to make up a good deal of lee-way with regard to industrial matters, and we must forget some of our old-fashioned ways of doing things, and, in order to keep abreast of the times, study what other countries, such as Germany and America, have done, and imitate their superior methods of business wherever we find it practicable and possible. Some of the discussions which followed Mr. Plunkett's address were valuable.

Generous Assistance.

Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., on his arrival from America, informed a pressman that the Boston Convention could not have been more successful. At the convention it was undertaken to raise a sum of 100,000 dollars within six months, and before he left about £4000 had been collected. He was certain there would not be the slightest difficulty in raising the remainder. Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt will remain in America for some months.

Mr. Russell's Scheme.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. for South Tyrone, addressed a crowded meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Leith, under the auspices of the Young Scots Society. Mr. Arthur Dewar, advocate, presided. The chairman rejoiced to see that Lord Rosebery on Saturday afternoon talked with more sympathy, and with a desire to unite all parties on the great question of the solution of the Irish problem than he had yet allowed himself to utter. Sixteen years ago the Irish question split the Liberal party. He should not be surprised if now the Irish question was going to unite the Liberal party. Mr. Russell, who was cordially received, asked, at the outset, assuming an appeal to the people by general election, what was the position in regard to Ireland? He took it the Unionist policy would be the maintenance of the Union. They would pester with the land question; they would admit the grievance of higher education, but do nothing. They would spend money wisely and unwisely, and they would coerce wherever and whenever they thought it necessary. It settled nothing and ought to be rejected. As to Lord Rosebery's policy, he understood he dropped all proposals for an Irish legislature, subordinate or independent. So far as that was concerned, he would go with him, but he did not know what was meant by what his friends called a step by step policy in regard to Irish self-government. They had now a great and fairly successful system of local government, and he gathered Lord Rosebery's idea was to gradually enlarge the powers of these bodies. But administration was one thing, legislation was another, and he did not see how they could satisfy the demand and the passion for legislative authority by granting any quantity of mere administrative power. The day was not far distant when the venerable institution at Westminster would have to be taken to pieces and reconstructed. How could that be begun better than by devolving Irish business on Irish members. His proposal was not new. It was not Home Rule. It was something very different—the supremacy of Irish opinion on Irish affairs under the direct and immediate control of the Imperial Parliament. It would not meet the aspirations of the Irish people. That was not his contention. His business was to devise a scheme of Irish policy for the time being short of an Irish Legislature, which, he contended, ought to be tried before the supreme issue was fought out.

Mr. Healy and the Education Bill.

In the course of the discussion of the Education Bill, in the House of Commons, Mr. Healy said it might be that the Irish members were alienating the Liberal party by their attitude towards this Bill. But he was not prepared, even to gain Home Rule, to sacrifice the chance of salvation of the humblest exiled Irish child.

A Temperance Crusade.

Amidst all the causes for discouragement which present themselves on a review of the condition of Ireland—the constant drain of emigration, the Government oppression, and the sufferings of the poor—there is a prospect which cheers and comforts. It is the prospect of an Ireland free from the blight of intemperance. The total abstinence movement is steadily making headway,

and it is bound to progress still more rapidly, for the most representative men in the country are now lending to it their influence in increasing volume. At a temperance meeting in Wexford Town Hall, the Bishop, the Mayor, and the Protestant Archdeacon were present and 700 persons, being unable to get in for want of room, were turned from the doors. Another meeting was held at Waterford and was attended by the Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, the High Sheriff, 30 Catholic priests, the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Non-conformist ministers. A similar union of hearts was exhibited at a great meeting in Sligo favored by the presence of Bishop Clancy and the Mayor, and Dublin has honored itself recently by quite a number of large gatherings held for the purpose of promoting the temperance movement.

Cardinal Logue on the Land Question.

During his visit to Glasgow Cardinal Logue made a very interesting speech on the land question. The Cardinal is wisely adverse to harsh treatment of the landlords, and he believes they have suffered as well as the tenants. His Eminence is in favor of giving the landlords a good price for their interest in the land to get rid of them forever. In his opinion the worst enemies of the settlement of the land question are the graziers, some of whom have two, three, or five hundred or a thousand acres of the best land given over to the bullocks, the result being that the land is going back to its original prairie state. His Eminence described the system of Government in Ireland as bad. The Government of the whole country is in the hands of a clique who are able to do anything they like. Since the county government was given into the hands of the people it has been a signal success, and, his Eminence asked, is it unreasonable for the people to be allowed a larger scale of government by the people. It is certain that the results would be satisfactory. And, continued his Eminence, the people will not settle down until they get self-government.

Working-men Magistrates.

The statement has been made that Mr Robert Gageby, who has been appointed a J P for Belfast, is the first working man who has ever received a Commission of the Peace in Ireland. Mr Gageby is a flax dresser by trade, and has been in the Belfast City Council for some years past. He is a popular and well-known Trades Unionist. The statement that he is the first Irish workman to be put on the Bench is scarcely accurate. Some years ago, Mr Diamond, when in Ireland, was asked to nominate some Nationalists in his constituency for the magistracy. He nominated one Mr Patrick McKenna, a working blacksmith, stating that until Mr McKenna got his appointment no other nomination would be forthcoming. Mr McKenna was appointed and as he was a blacksmith working at the anvil every day, he was certainly, in every respect a working man, so that Mr Gageby is by no means the first manual worker to mount the Bench in Ireland.

In cases of attacks of Colic, Cramp, or Spasms, Evans's WITCH'S OIL will be found invaluable.—***

MAKE NO MISTAKE!—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everyone who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having that and nothing else.—***

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

Those of our readers in need of the articles specified would do well to peruse the following lines. The best value is promised. Particular attention is drawn to the first-class stock of numerous sets of stations of the cross (size 17 x 13)—per set 7s 6d, posted 8s; large assortment of nickel statues in different styles and sizes, from 6s to 15s; marble fonts with brass crucifix attached, beautifully finished, from 1s to 3s 6d; medals (Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin) at all prices; crosses in mother of pearl and gold from 2s to 15s; others 6d to 1s; crucifixes (wall and standing) 1s to 5s; framed religious (photo) pictures on imitation marble, all sizes, 2s to 4s; ordinary, 6d to 2s; unframed pictures, 1d to 1s; large-sized pictures of St. Patrick, 1s; others, 6d to 1s; plated nickel (bronze-colored) glass stands, different shapes and sizes, 6s to 15s; worked silk pictures of Our Lord, etc., encased in oval-shaped glass frames, 1s to 3s 6d; scapulars, etc. Where not specified all articles post free. Orders promptly executed and carefully packed. Note the address—H. Koorey, Fancy Goods Depot, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.—***

People We Hear About

The doctors have ordered Mr. John Dillon, M.P., several months' rest.

It is said that the new Governor General of the Holy Land, Mouzaffler Pasha, is a Catholic.

A remarkable old negro died in New Orleans a few weeks ago. He was Louis Nicholas, aged 90, the sacristan of St. Augustine's Church. He was appointed sacristan in 1842, and during his 55 years of service he never missed a day at the church. He became an altar boy in 1824, and, when he was compelled to retire three years ago, he had been an acolyte for 75 years.

Dr. Henri Lasnier, of Montreal, Canada, states that he has received a letter from the doctor who attended the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in Paris, stating that unless Sir W. Laurier resigns at once his life will be seriously imperilled, and even after retirement from political life great care will be necessary. This alarming news means a great political upheaval.

Apropos of nothing, or, perhaps, apropos of the present Coercion prosecutions—it does not say which—the "Daily Chronicle" reminds us that three generations of Irish political prisoners exiled in Australia "have all left literary memorials behind them." The memoirs of General Holt, one of the leaders of the rebellion in 1798, says the writer, "contain some of the most graphic descriptions of life in the early settlements. The leaders of the 1848 rebellion were mostly authors and journalists, and those of them that were convicted and transported continued to ply their pens in Tasmania. John Mitchel wrote his "Gael Journal," William Smith O'Brien jotted down his "Meditations in Exile," and Thomas Francis Meagher, afterwards a General in the American Civil War, and Governor of the State of Montana, wrote a series of sparkling letters to the Dublin "Nation," and published a book on "Australasia." Of the Fenian prisoners transported to Western Australia in the sixties, John Boyle O'Reilly, afterwards editor of the "Boston Pilot," and poetical contributor to the American magazines, was the most notable. Why the "Daily Chronicle" should recall the memory of these men just now it is difficult to fathom, but, from the Irish point of view, it is a most useful reminiscence, for it reminds ignorant people that the Irish question is not a matter of yesterday, but a great political problem which many English statesmen have, in vain, tried to solve, because they refused to solve it in the one way agreeable to the people concerned.

Apropos of the new Irish Under-Secretary, the following by his college mate, Mr T. P. O'Connor, is interesting:—"I was at school and at college with Sir Anthony MacDonnell, the new Irish Under-Secretary. Even when a boy he gave promise of that remarkable intelligence which brought him to the very top of the official ladder in the great Civil Service in India. His speeches are still remembered more than 40 years afterwards in the debating society of the college. No man who ever was within the walls of the old Queen's at Galway left behind so high a reputation. It was no surprise to anybody when afterwards he obtained third place in that great international competition which takes place every year for places in the Indian Civil Service—the hardest, stiffest examination in the Public Service. Without great family influence, without much private fortune, a pronounced Liberal in his views, Sir Anthony MacDonnell rose to the very highest offices—in fact, to the highest except the Viceroyalty—in India, and, of course no man could have reached to such eminence without overpowering gifts of intellect and character. Sir Anthony, curiously enough, is an Irish landlord himself, having inherited a small estate from his father—whom I remember well—a sturdy, broad-shouldered strong-willed old man, who lived to upwards of 80 years of age. Sir Anthony is as sturdy as the stock from which he comes. Slightly below the middle height, well though not stoutly built, with a firm mouth, glittering blue eyes that look out from under a pent-house of thick tan-haired eyebrows a quick and somewhat peremptory manner he gives one the impression of a great, strong, and, when needs be, a stern official who knows his mind and is able to make his will respected. He has spent most of his time in solving the great land problems of India; and this is probably the reason of his selection at a moment when the land problem in Ireland has again reached an acute phase. Sir Anthony MacDonnell has the advantage over most officials that he is quite independent of his office. He is a man of means, has besides a settled position, with a salary I believe, of £1200 to £1500 a year, as a member of the Indian Council, and is, of course, long ago entitled to his pension."

For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Excelsior ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work at all, no matter how tough and difficult the work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering rear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow, £11 10s; three furrows, £16 10s—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cock-shutt farm implements.—***

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

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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.

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CROXFORD AND SONS,
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Bell hangers,
No. 12 Frederick street.

We take this opportunity of THANKING our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC generally for past favors, and notifying them that we have REMOVED to more commodious Premises at No. 12 FREDERICK STREET (opposite Mollison and Co.'s), lately occupied by Hitchcock Bros., cabinetmakers. We have in stock a great variety of Incandescent Pendants, Hall Lamps, Chandeliers and Gas Brackets, also Globes in endless variety. Baths, Lavatory Basins, and Sanitary Goods of every description.
Note the Address: Croxford and Sons Plumbers and Gasfitters, No. 12 Frederick street (opposite Mollison's).
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Corner of KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

MR CHARLES BRANSON, who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire.
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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.
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This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The Hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired.
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Families waited upon daily for orders.

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ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT AND CAST IRON RAILINGS, GATES, PILLARS, FENCINGS & WIREWORK OF ALL KINDS,
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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 I 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.
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MOLLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS,
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ST. GEORGE JAMS
POTTED AND PRESERVED MEATS

Are Delicious. Try Them.

LILY IS THE BEST STARCH.
USE NO OTHER.

Obtainable from all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colony.



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That's what everybody who places an order with us says.

WE SUPPLY FURNITURE from Factory to Public—DIRECT,

AND are constantly executing Commissions for Furniture received from all parts of the Colony; while the numerous Letters we hold from well-satisfied Patrons (and which Letters have been entirely unsolicited by us) testify to our popularity and success as Furnishers. We fit up and furnish all kinds of dwellings in any style desired.

Terms Most Reasonable.

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Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.
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MRS. FRANK HEWITT begs to announce that the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Bilson, George street, WILL BE OPENED by her THIS DAY (MONDAY), 2nd September, and trusts by Promptitude, Civility, Cleanliness, and Large Supply and Variety of Fish to merit the patronage of the public.

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A
HAPPY MEETING

CRITERION HOTEL

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN
TARIFF 5/- PER DAY.
J. J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

Commercial

(For week ending January 7.)

PRODUCE.

London, January 2.—Butter is quiet. Colonial (dull), 108s to 110s; Danish, 110s to 112s.

Wheat: The markets are quiet but firm. Cargoes are hardening. Californian October shipment, 31s 6d. January shipments, 31s 3d. The American visible wheat supply is 82,209,000 bushels.

Wellington, January 5.—The following cable has been received from the Agent-General, dated London, 3rd inst. — Trade in all classes of mutton has been very slow, prices being barely maintained. The tendency of the mutton market seems to be to decline. Average price to-day: Canterbury mutton, 5½d; North Island mutton, 4½d; States mutton (plentiful), 4d. There is scarcely any demand for lamb. The stocks of lamb on hand are light. The average price to-day for New Zealand lamb, Canterbury brand, is 5½d. The beef market is very dull. Supplies of American chilled beef are large. Quotations: New Zealand beef (nominal)—Hinds, 5d, fores, 4d. The butter market is dull, buyers holding back and expecting prices to go lower. The price for butter to-day is 108s to 111s per cwt. The cheese market is very firm. The price for cheese to-day is 60s per cwt; small supplies of cheese on hand. The hemp market is steady; price of "good fair Wellington" grade on the spot to-day is £32 10s. January-March shipments, £28 10s. The cocksfoot seed market is quiet; no pressure to sell. Cocksfoot seed from New Zealand, 17lb standard, 65s per cwt.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale: Butter, farm 5d to 6d. Butter (factory, bulk, 11d; pats, 1s cash. 1s 0½d booked. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £5. Flour, £13 to £14. Oatmeal, £13 10s to £14. Bran, £7. Pollard, £7. Retail: Fresh butter, 7d to 8d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 2d; bulk, 1s 1d. Eggs, 1s per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Flour: 200lb, 28s; 50lb, 8s. Oatmeal: 25lb, 8s; 25lb, 4s. Pollard, 11s 6d per bag. Bran, 8s. Chaff, 3s.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports — Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; feeding, 2s to 2s 8d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; fowls', 3s 6d to 4s 6d. Potatoes: Prime Derwents, £3; new kidneys, £12. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £4 15s, prime, £5 12s 6d. Straw: Pressed wheat, £2; oaten, £2; loose, £2. Flour: 200lb sacks, £12; 50lb, £12 15s; 25lb, £13. Oatmeal: 25lb, £13 15s. Bran, £6. Pollard, £6 10s. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Old, 6½d; new, 6½d. Eggs, 10d. Onions: Melbourne, £8 per ton.

CANTERBURY EXPORTS

The Hon. W. Hall-Jones gave the Timaru 'Post' some information as to the position occupied by Canterbury in the matter of exports as compared with the rest of the Colony. The hon gentleman said that for the year ending March 31, 1902, the export of wheat from Canterbury alone amounted to 1,812,697 bushels, and from the rest of the Colony only 152,226 bushels. Southland and Otago were looked upon as the chief oat-producing provinces, but Canterbury had held her own, and out of 8,587,487 bushels of oats exported from the Colony, no less than 4,202,996 bushels came from Canterbury. Of barley, 75,931 bushels had been exported from Canterbury, and 124,372 from the rest of the Colony. Canterbury had exported 52,593 bushels of malt, and the rest of the Colony 100,483. Other figures were: Grass seed, Canterbury 36,902cwt, rest of the Colony 52,394cwt; flour, Canterbury 332 tons, rest of the Colony 804 tons; potatoes, Canterbury 22,068 tons, rest of the Colony 22,923 tons; onions, Canterbury 24,977cwt, rest of the Colony 30,798cwt. In dairy produce exports, Canterbury occupied the fifth place. In frozen mutton and lamb 3,349,713 carcasses altogether had been exported from the Colony, and of this number 1,788,541 came from Canterbury. So it went on until they came down to one of the latest industries, that of the poultry export. That was going to be a big thing, and it would be well for many of them if they devoted more attention to that industry. Of the total of 38,785 head of poultry exported for the year, no less than 21,275 were exported from Canterbury. Of wool 142,246.848lb were sent from the Colony, of which Canterbury sent 32,899,036lb.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. The attendance of buyers was small, but most of those present being disposed to operate, the catalogue was cleared at satisfactory prices. Values ruled as under:—

Oats—For good to best feed there is steady demand for export, while milling sorts also receive buyers' attention at prices fully equal to late quotations. Medium and inferior sorts are not so much sought after, and are somewhat difficult to place. Quotations: Prime milling,

2s 8d to 2s 9d; good to best feed, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; medium, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior, 2s to 2s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is nominally little change in the market. In prime milling quality there is practically nothing offering locally. Medium sorts are fairly plentiful, and meet with fair inquiry. Fowl wheat continues to be in rather short supply, and is readily quitted at quotations. Quotations:—Prime milling, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; good do, 4s 10d to 5s; medium, 4s 7d to 4s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; broken and damaged, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Supplies of old Derwents and kidneys have slackened, but, in view of the arrival of new potatoes, these have little inquiry. Quotations: Best old potatoes (in short supply), £2 10s to £3 10s; others, £1 to £2 per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Nearly all consignments coming forward are of medium to good quality. Prime oaten sheaf is scarce, and commands ready sale at satisfactory prices. Inferior sorts are difficult to quit. Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £5 to £5 10s; extra heavy, £5 12s 6d; medium to good, £4 to £4 15s; inferior and straw chaff, £2 10s to £3 15s per ton (bags extra).

WOOL.

London, January 2.—The Bradford wool market.—Top business is improving. Common sixties, 13½d; super, 24½d.

Sydney, January 6.—For the opening wool sale of the year the bidding was animated, and the market showed decided strength. Prices advanced from par to 5 per cent. for medium. Good descriptions of greasy sold to 11½d, and scoured 20½d.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The recent holidays, as usual at this time of the year, have practically put a stop to business. The entries were exceedingly small in number, and owing to the fact that no horses were advertised, there were not many buyers present. There were no good draughts in the yard, but we could have sold some had they been entered. Our only sales consisted of a few harness horses suitable for work in rabbit carts. The demand for good, young draught mares and geldings and for strong spring-cart and spring-van horses is still very good, and we can recommend consignments to this market of animals of these classes. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £37 to £48; aged do, £24 to 36; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £28; tram horses, £14 to £21; light hacks, £10 to £16; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £10.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At the Addington market there were moderate entries, and an especially good sale for stores, but cattle and sheep were, if anything, easier. Pigs were extremely firm.

Fat Cattle—110 yarded. Best steers, £10 to £11 17s 6d; others, £8 17s 6d to £9 10s; best heifers, £9 to £11 5s; others, £5 17s 6d to £8; best cows, £8 to £10 15s; others, £5 to £7 10s.

Store Cattle—Yearlings realised £1 10s to £2; 15 to 18-months' cattle, £2 12s 6d to £3 17s 6d; 18 months to two-year-old steers, £4 18s 6d; two-year-old heifers, £4 5s; three and four-year-old steers, £7; three-year-old heifers, £5 15s; dry cows, £1 17s 6d to £5 4s; dairy cows, £4 to £9 10s.

Fat Sheep—About 3000 penned, the majority of which were unfinished. Competition was mostly in the hands of the local trade, and prices all round were easier, several lines being withdrawn. A few extra prime wethers fell to butchers at 20s to 25s, and up to 31s 6d; freezers, 15s to 18s 10d; best ewes, 16s 6d to 18s 6d; others, 13s to 15s.

Fat Lambs—1092 penned, mostly unfinished, and prices were easier by about 6d per head; 342 were passed; 1472 were taken for freezing at 13s 7d to 15s 10d; 276 to butchers at 10s 6d to 13s for ordinary, and 13s 6d to 16s for extra good.

Store Sheep—2886 penned, mostly mixed two-tooths. Owing to the plentiful feed there was a keen demand for all on offer. Mixed two-tooths realised 13s to 15s 9d; two-tooth ewes, 14s to 14s 3d; ewes and lambs (all counted), 8s 5d to 11s 9d; lambs, 12s 1d to 12s 6d.

Pigs—300 yarded, a keen demand for all sorts. Baconers, 45s to 58s, to 68s for extra, equal to 5d to 5½d per lb; porkers, 30s to 40s, equal to 5½d to 6d per lb; large stores, 23s to 30s; smaller, 16s 6d to 20s; suckers and weaners, 12s to 16s.

SYDNEY STOCK SALES.

Sydney, January 5.—At the Homebush sales prime sheep were scarce. Stores and young ewes were in strong demand, and prices showed a decided advance. Crossbred wethers, best, realised 18s; good, 15s 6d to 16s; medium, 12s; ewes, best, 16s 6d; good, 14s 6d to 15s; mediums, 11s 6d. Cattle: Primes were in good demand. Best bullocks sold at £16 10s; good, £12 15s; medium, £8 5s; best cows, £11; good, £8 4s; medium, £7. Best beef averaged 40s per 100lb.

MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES,

MACLAGGAN STREET (next Arcade),
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The above Stores are NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS with a full Assortment of Groceries, Crockery, General Ironmongery, and Sundries. Every Customer participates in the Profits.

For particulars see circulars and price lists, which can be had on application at the Stores, or will be forwarded to any address by post.

Just landed, a consignment of Galvanised Iron Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, Rabbit Netting, Sheep Netting, etc., etc.

JOHN BEATTY, Manager.

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

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Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

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COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.

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CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

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JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
(Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society
of Ireland),

MANSF STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHNSTONE'S HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA POWDERS are a safe, instant, and reliable remedy. Sold in boxes of 12 powders, 1s each box. A free sample will be mailed to any part of New Zealand on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

HASLETT'S IRISH MOSS Cough Cure is quick to cure any ordinary cough or cold, and can be safely given to children. It is made from the Genuine Irish Moss *Cetraria Hybernica*, which is noted for its soothing and nourishing properties. 1s and 1s 6d per bottle. Goods sent POST FREE when order is accompanied by remittance. Send for Pamphlet of Household Remedies.

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.. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ..

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NATIONAL HOTEL,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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

Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

Telephone No. 1212.

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.

THE BEST CEMENT

EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND
Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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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.

PETER DICK

Invites inspection of a very choice assortment of ELECTRO PLATE and WARE of the Best Quality, suitable for Wedding, Birthday, Christmas and New Year Presents. Also, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles to suit all sights, Smoked Protector for Cyclists at moderate prices. Watches thoroughly cleaned, 5s; Mainpring, 4s 6d.

First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.

Note Address: PETER DICK,

The most reliable Watchmaker & Jeweller
(Opposite Coffee Palace),
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

Mr. Crane 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 Pro- curable Brands.

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

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KENSINGTON.

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

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COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
LIMITED

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

LYTELTON and WELLINGTON—
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—
Warrimoo Wednes., Jan 7 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora Fri., Jan 9 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Moeraki Wed., Jan 14 4 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Waihora Fri., Jan 9 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau Fri., Jan 16 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and

COOK STRAIT—

Warrimoo Wed., Jan. 7 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Moeraki Wed., Jan. 14 4 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

*Mokoia Tues., Jan. 20 2.30 tr'n
Waikare Tues., Feb. 3 2.30 p.m. tr'n
*Transhipping to Mararoa at Auckland for Sydney.

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Ta'ane Jan. 11 2 p.m. D'bin
Monowai Jan. 18 2.30 p.m. tr'n

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Upolu Mon., Jan. 12 2 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Janet Nicoll Fri., Jan. 9 2 p.m. D'din

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Wednesday, Jan. 25 (connects at Suva with Aorangi for America and Europe).

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

Hauroto Wednesday, Jan 14

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tues., Jan. 27

American Sheeting.



WE have just received a Large Shipment of this excellent **SHEETING**, made of Best American Cotton, and absolutely free from dress. 80in. wide, 1/3 yard ; well worth 1/9.

BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

Entertainment at Arrowtown.

There was an exceptionally large attendance at the Athenaeum Hall, Arrowtown, on the occasion of the annual concert by the pupils of the convent school. We ('Lake County Press') understand the gross takings amounted to between £22 and £24. The programme was long and varied, and each and every item was warmly applauded. The efforts of the pupils particularly were commented upon in the highest terms. It must be gratifying to the Sisters of St. Joseph to know that their labors in bringing the little ones to such a high state of perfection met with due approbation and praise. Particularly in the club exercises and short dramas did the children excel themselves. In the former their time and precision were perfect, while in the latter they showed wonderful aptitude in the parts allotted to them, and were, moreover, letter-perfect. We congratulate the Sisters on the capital programme of juvenile items presented to the public, and the high state of efficiency attained by the pupils. The adult portion of the evening's entertainment was also highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. D. Hutton, the well-known Dunedin singer, contributed four items, and they were real gems. He was warmly applauded, and encores were demanded after each solo. The following was the first part of the programme:—

Overture, 'The dear little shamrock,' piano, Miss Henderson ; organ, Miss Baker ; 1st violin, Misses K. and E. Treacy, 2nd violin, Miss Myrtle Rattigan. Vocal solo, 'Only to see the dear old place agam,' Miss Jopp. Canadian club drill, Misses M. Quinn, M. Tobin, M. Cotter, Masters E. Quinn, H. Treacy, and D. Cotter. Vocal solo, 'The better land,' Mr. D. Hutton. Recitation, 'Fontenoy,' Master James Henderson. Solo and chorus, 'The lazy boy,' Master H. Treacy and children. Dance, sailor's hornpipe, Mr R. J. Cotter. Song, 'Barney O'Brien,' Miss L. Rattigan. Musical selection, 'Scotch airs,' piano, Misses H. Treacy J. Butel, and Master H. Treacy ; organ, Miss E. Treacy ; violin, Miss K. Treacy. Song, 'I've goin' back to Dixie,' Master D. Cotter. Violin solo, 'The keel row,' Miss K. Treacy (accompanied by Miss E. Treacy). Song, 'Mary of Argyll,' Mr. J. C. McBride. In the drama, 'Aunt Maxwell's return,' the following took part : Misses E. Treacy, N. Fitzgibbon, D. Graham, B. Gray, K. Cosgrove, E. Romans, K. Treacy, L. Nolan, N. Nolan.

In announcing the interval, Mr. R. J. Cotter, in the absence of Rev. Father O'Donnell, returned thanks to the Sisters and the performers for their untiring efforts in making the social the great success it was, and the public for their liberal patronage. He specially thanked the band for playing in front of the hall.

The second part was made up as follows : Overture, 'The home flower,' Misses E. Treacy, E. Romans, and N. Baker ; American club drill, Masters J. Kerin, J. Cosgrove, and J. Quinn ; vocal duet, 'The bonnie banks o' Loch Lomon,' Miss A. Cotter and Mr. Kitto ; vocal solo, 'The skipper,' Mr. D. Hutton ; dialogue, 'The little helpers,' Misses M. Tobin, M. Quinn, M. Treacy, Masters H. Treacy and D. Cotter ; Irish airs, piano, Misses E. Romans, E. McDonnell, and E. Smith ; violins, Misses K. Treacy, and N. Baker ; organ Miss E. Treacy. Song Mr. Tonkin. The entertainment was concluded with the drama, 'Cherry Bounce, in which the characters were sustained by Masters J. Quinn, E. Quinn, J. Kerin, H. Treacy, D. Cotter, and J. Cosgrove.

Mrs. P. de la Perrelle, and Misses Cotter, McIntyre, Baker, McDonnell and Henderson played the accompaniments during the evening.

For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Excelsior ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work at all, no matter how tough and difficult the work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow, £11 10s ; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt farm implements.—***

The People of the United States.

How erroneous is the claim of kinship, based on 'one language one race, one religion,' between England and the United States, is clear (says the 'Ave Maria') from even a perfunctory examination of the facts. As regards religion, just one-half of the church-goers of this country are Catholics. As to race, there are not enough Americans with English blood in their veins to populate the pathetically small State of Rhode Island. Nor is the language count much stronger. There are farming sections in the country, and vast congested districts in every large city, where English is a foreign tongue. 'There are no fewer than 25 newspaper languages in this country,' says the New York 'World.' 'The news of each day and comments thereon are presented to multitudes of readers in types that represent, besides English, the following tongues or some combination of them : Arabic, Armenian, Bohemian, Catalan, Chinese, Dutch, Finnish, French, Gaelic, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Indian, Irish, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Slavonic, Spanish, Scandinavian, Volapuk, and Welsh.' Some day there will be uniformity of language, of course, and the surviving tongue will be English. Some day, too, there will be racial solidarity, and the race will be American. And some day, please God, there will be unanimity of religious faith ; and when that day comes there will be a thousand instead of a hundred bishops in the North American hierarchy.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves.

Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

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

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

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

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

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

For TERMS, etc., apply to THE RECTOR

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

In the most obstinate cases of coughs and colds TUSSICURA can be relied upon to afford immediate and permanent relief.—***

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THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1892, this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

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

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the College Gown, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th December and ends the 15th February.

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.

For further Particulars apply to the Vice-Rector, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

35 BARBADOES STREET SOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH.

(Opposite New Cathedral).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Mr E. O'CONNOR begs to inform the general public and kind patrons that he has received from Europe and America large consignments of CATHOLIC BOOKS, suitable for Libraries and School Prizes.

Also, Prayer Books, Bibles, Testaments, 'Imitation of Christ' (in various sizes and bindings), the Parochial Hymn Book (with and without Music), the 'Crown of Jesus Hymn Book' (with Music), a new edition, revised and enlarged, of 'The Catholic Dictionary.'

Statuettes and Statues up to three feet, Crosses and Crucifixes to hang or stand, Pictures, First Communion and Confirmation Cards (combined), Rosaries, Medals, Scapulars, 'Tickets of the Living Rosary,' Badges of the Sacred Heart, and Holy Water Fonts, etc.

Wax Candles, Incense, Charcoal, Wicks, Tapers, Sanctuary Lamps, Cruets, Altar Charts, and Stations of the Cross.

School Committees, Convents, Priests, and the Trade liberally dealt with. Inspection invited.

Orders punctually attended to.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

The Annual Spiritual Retreat for Ladies, preached by a Jesuit Father, will begin on the evening of Monday, January 5, and end on Saturday morning, January 10.

Ladies who wish to attend should apply as soon as possible to the Reverend Mother.

MRS. HUTTON'S SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Boarding House Keepers, Hotel Proprietors, and all requiring servants of every descriptions should apply to Mrs Hutton.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

Subscribers desiring to have obituary notices inserted in this paper should either communicate with the editor or send copy of local paper containing particulars. Unless they do this they must not be disappointed if notices of recent deaths do not appear in our columns.

DEATH

STAUNTON—Florence Amelia, wife of M. J. Staunton, of peritonitis, at Manaia, Friday, December 26; aged 32 years.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903.

AN ANTI-TREATING LEAGUE.



RECENT issue of an English contemporary re-states the once popular theory that intemperance is one of the fruits of poverty. It probably had not before its mind's eye the series of returns published a short time ago which tend to show that, at least in New Zealand, the olden theory goes topsy-turvey, and that the swilling of beer and whiskey and other 'fomented and sperichus lickers' in our tight little islands is greatest in the fat years, and becomes beautifully less when the times are lean.

Poverty and wealth, prosperous years and hard times, may, each in some degree, be a determining factor in the matter of recourse to or abstention from the wine when it is red. But they do not by themselves account for the weight of the mystery of intemperance in English-speaking lands. A well-known police magistrate in Taranaki some time ago laid the burden of our woe at the door of the treating habit. 'It is,' he said 'the curse of the country.' And therein, it seems to us, he hit the right nail full square upon the head. In English-speaking countries, more than in any others, the drinking habit is social; and long-established custom has rendered it so ingrained that it is as much a part of our otherwise diversified national characteristics as the common language that we speak and the underdone beef that we love to devour. A sort of stigma attaches among us to the drinker who sits solitary over his cup after the fashion of GEORGE ARNOLD'S beer-swiller:—

Here
With my beer
I sit,
While golden moments flit:
Alas!
They pass
Unheeded by;
And as they fly,
I,
Being dry,
Sit idly sipping here
My beer.

The social drinking custom, and its practically compulsory accompaniment, the treating habit, as practised among us, produce a triple evil: (1) It familiarises young people, at too early an age, with drinking—and with drinking, too, under particularly alluring and dangerous circumstances; (2) it, in effect, compels non-thirsty souls to 'name their pizen' and douche their stomachs with fermented or spirituous concoctions when they have neither need nor inclination to do so; (3) the returning of treats—the too familiar order for 'the same all round again'—is directly responsible for a great deal of the intemperance that has swelled our police calendar during the past two years, and has gone far, here and elsewhere, to create the class of thirsty souls who, like SANCHO PANZA, drink when they have occasion, and often drink also when they have no occasion whatsoever.

It takes time and patience and a world of 'pegging away' to overcome a tyrant custom which has got such a grip upon the public mind that it has come to be regarded

as a thing sacred and socially tapu against unfriendly touch. But the English-speaking public—or at least the part of it that has done most to form and guide public opinion—has shed its skin many a time and oft. It took, for instance, a long time to rid the British Isles of the custom of duelling, which was deemed to be more impregnably established there at the time than even in Germany or Italy or France. And yet it was killed off—ripped and battered by the pulpit, cudgelled by the press, and damned with withering ridicule by the stage. And so complete and effective has the work been, that we of the present day can scarcely realise that less than a century ago Englishmen and Scotsmen and Irishmen outside the padded cells of a lunatic asylum settled trifling differences of opinion and revenged real or imaginary slights with the points of rapiers or the deadly muzzles of hair-triggered duelling pistols. And our drinking habits, have we not changed them too? What, for instance, has become of the Earls of Portansherly and their kind? or of the rollicking, fox-hunting, duelling, hard-drinking Irish squire and his English counterpart? They are as extinct as the dodo or the moa. Even our toasting customs have materially altered. The interminable lists of a century ago are no longer in vogue; there is no compulsion—nor is it the custom—to honor them, as in the former way, by draining deep bumpers to the dregs; even sips of water, or harmless make-believe, pass muster, and tend to surround the modern set dinner or banquet with a decorum that was unknown in the swilling days of old. We shall probably never again hear of a ‘proper’ gentleman writing—as HALIDAY wrote to Lord CHARLEMONT in 1788—that he ‘actually drank 60 bumpers’ at a public banquet, after having ridden 40 miles on a hot summer day, and afterwards ‘walked steadily home’ to his ‘hovel.’ They had hard heads—and, possibly, honester drink—in those times. And those of us who are at life’s dawn may live to see the treating habit going the way of duelling and long-tailed toast-lists and prize-fighting and other barbarous customs that have from time to time grown like cancers on our civilisation.

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There is, in all reason, ample scope among us for the operations of a vigorous non-treating league. We have more than once advocated it in these columns. Some 12 months ago, in dealing editorially with the subject, we instanced the marked success which was achieved in a short time by an anti-treating league founded some years ago in Chicago. We at the same time announced the approaching establishment of a similar organisation, under episcopal sanction and patronage, in the diocese of Ferns (Wexford county), Ireland. Since that time we have had an opportunity of witnessing its effects upon the daily life of large numbers of people, and our observations have given us the conviction that the movement is a well-considered one; that it fills a crying need of the day; that it marks an important phase of the crusade against intemperance; that, in its general outlines, it is well suited to the conditions prevailing in these new countries; that, given judicious management, it has come to stay, and to effect a notable measure of good among the people who will be brought within the sphere of its influence. A brief outline of its principles and practice cannot fail to be of interest to all who are interested in promoting the cause of temperance.

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The League—known as ‘St. Patrick’s Anti-treating League’—is placed under the patronage of Ireland’s national apostle, because (as its rules explain) ‘it rests on the double foundation of religion and patriotism.’ ‘The anti-treating principle’—it is further explained—‘is not intended to interfere in the least with the total abstinence pledge; on the contrary, the League is in full sympathy with every effort to promote temperance in Ireland; it admits “teetotalers” and “non-teetotalers” alike. Its primary object is to combat one special and very grave drinking abuse. ‘Treating in public-houses,’ says the League circular, ‘is now justly held to be the chief cause of drunkenness in this country, and it follows our young countrymen like a curse in other lands.’ ‘Treating,’ in the purview of the League, is defined as follows: ‘To pay for intoxicants for another to drink in a place where drink is sold.’ Two important provisos are here added, the one relating to the publican, the other to private individuals. ‘Persons who sell drink,’ says the first proviso, ‘will also be considered to “treat” if they give free drinks to customers

or others in the shop or in the room used by the public for drinking purposes; but if they offer drink to visitors or personal friends in their (the publicans’) private rooms, this is regarded as on a par with giving drink in a private house, and is not contrary to the rules of the League.’ Again: ‘The anti-treating pledge puts no undue restraint on a member’s liberty as to the use of drink. It does not hinder him from offering drink to friends in his own house, nor from taking drink in moderation in the house of a friend. It does not prevent him entering a public-house and buying a drink for himself, and then leaving.’

*

The organisation is parochial, and is open to both sexes. There is a special branch for young persons who ‘have kept or renewed the Confirmation pledge; they have special meetings, and wear a special badge. They take the pledge against treating as well as the total abstinence pledge.’ Each member pledges himself (1) ‘not to take a treat from another, nor to give one himself in a place where drink is sold’; (2) not to be himself guilty of the sin of intemperance, and to strongly discourage, at all times, intemperance in others. This pledge may be taken for any period not less than one year, and is publicly renewed on the feasts of St. Patrick and All Saints. Members have their names entered in a register. They wear a small, but handsome badge—a small enameled shamrock bearing on its triple leaf the letters, in Irish characters, C.N.P.—which, being interpreted, mean *Connrad Noomh Padraig* (St. Patrick’s League). ‘Should any member violate the pledge of the League, he shall immediately take off the badge and not wear it again until he has first renewed his pledge with a priest.’ ‘Persons who are habitually intemperate, and who cannot take drink without going to excess, require the total abstinence pledge, and should take it as a condition of being admitted into the Anti-treating League.’ ‘Not only religious confraternities, but social and athletic clubs, young men’s societies, nationalist and other patriotic bodies,’ are all exhorted to join in the good work. And, finally, remembering that man may plant and water, but God alone can give the increase, certain appropriate prayers are recommended for recitation day by day by members of the League.

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During the brief period of its existence the Anti-treating League has spread in every parish in the diocese of Ferns; it has received the warm commendation of the learned and distinguished Prelate who wears the archiepiscopal mitre of the See of Dublin, and of other members of the Irish hierarchy; and its principles have been adopted and put into active operation in various parts of the Green Isle. With little or no alteration except in minor details it is as well suited to the needs of the new countries under the Southern Cross as it is to those of the older lands that lie under Charles’ Wain. Its general adoption would supply a direct and ready remedy to a great social abuse and a valuable aid to existing temperance effort.

Notes

Anthrax.

The reported outbreak of anthrax at Woodlands, a district about 12 miles north of Invercargill, is very properly regarded as a most serious thing by the agricultural community. Not only does it concern those who have directly to do with stock of various kinds, for this virulent disease attacks animals of all kinds, and even communicates itself to human beings with fatal results. If it should now be found that anthrax has established itself in the extreme south as well as the north end of the Colony, the best that may be hoped is that its effects may be minimised, for even the most sanguine may despair of eradicating a disease whose germs are so insidious and tenacious of life. It is this characteristic of latency that makes anthrax so dangerous. A farmer, let us suppose, has the misfortune to lose an animal by its means. Fully alive to the danger of infection, yet not sufficiently informed of the means of preventing it, he buries the carcass in a secluded spot. But in a few years that spot is ploughed, and the germs, liberated by the sunshine, enter upon their deadly work, when probably the source of their origin has

long been forgotten. It is possible to legislate against importations which may bring other diseases in their train. The importation of hides to New Zealand from Queensland and India was for many years forbidden, and at the present moment the importation of swine to Australia from New Zealand is illegal. But such precautions are temporary. The tick passed away in Queensland, and the rinderpest in India. New Zealand may at any moment be declared free from swine fever. When that occurs, the restrictions will be removed, and without visible evil effects. But nothing except total and perpetual prohibition can guard against a disease that may lurk in bones for twenty years and then resume its deadly progress.

Cause and Effect.

A whimsical reasoner once pointed out the relation that existed between old maids and the agricultural returns. The estimable ladies aforesaid encourage cats, which live on mice. These feed on the crops, and so the relation between spinsters and the wheat yield is established. The liability of New Zealand to stock diseases from foreign parts is increased by the spread of the dairy industry. The connection comes about in this way: The tendency in a dairying country is to breed cows alone, and that of small and fine quality. The hides from these are thin and unsuited for many purposes where thick leather is required. Therefore though there might be a large surplus of hides to export from the Colony, it would still be necessary to import a certain quantity of the coarse kinds to meet the demand mentioned. At all events that was the reason put forward by a very large firm of New Zealand tanners some years ago in support of a request to relax the stringency against importing hides from Queensland and India. But the relation comes about in another way. Dairy farming leads to the laying down of greater areas under artificial pasture. This necessitates more manure, which must be imported. Any farmer, therefore, who buys crushed bones may be unwittingly laying down a fever bed, which may spring into mischievous activity many years after, when the ground is ploughed again. Nor is anthrax the only disease which may thus lie latent in the soil for many years. In this very same district, Woodlands, a devastating scourge of diphtheria was clearly attributable to the over manuring of some fields with refuse from the local meat-preserving works. The fields were famous for their luxuriant pastures, but it was at a heavy price. It is well known that germs of typhoid and similar zymotic diseases may remain hidden under the soil for many years, ready at any moment to start into activity.

Unheeded Warnings.

The Government goes to great expense in employing veterinary experts to teach farmers how to prevent and combat stock diseases. The first one to be so employed was Mr. Gilruth, who has since added to his knowledge of bacteriology by a visit to the most famous Continental laboratories. In one of his earlier reports Mr. Gilruth devoted considerable space to this very subject of anthrax. He pointed out its symptoms, its methods of propagation, and the precautions which should be taken. But for all practical purposes Mr. Gilruth's report might as well never have been written, for it has remained buried in a blue book ever since. Even were a copy of it reprinted and posted to everyone concerned, so little interest is taken in a subject considered only indirect that it is problematical whether it would be studied. That this is no exaggeration is proved by experience with respect to other reports published by the same department. Leaflets are periodically issued with illustrations depicting some noxious weed or some interesting phase of vegetable life. Not only are these leaflets widely circulated, but they are reproduced in most agricultural papers, yet the leaven of information spreads with exasperating slowness. In like manner Dr. Mason's graphic pamphlet about vaccination has been received with stony indifference by the public, and the department now finds it necessary to commence a wholesale series of prosecutions, of which the public will probably hear something in a few days. Crushed bones should never be used for manure unless there is an absolute guarantee that they have been steamed. It is stated with respect to the Woodlands case that even a certificate of purification may be valueless. In that view of the case the importation of bones should be rigorously watched, and they should not be suffered to go into use without the fullest surety that they are not charged with danger. Otherwise New Zealand will very soon lose its boasted pre-eminence as a land free from noxious diseases.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese of Dunedin commences on the 26th inst., and will be conducted by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chenaix, V.G., Christchurch. At the close of the retreat the Diocesan Synod will be held.

On Sunday last there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from last Mass until Vespers. In the evening there was the usual procession, in which the children of the parish schools and the members of the Sacred Heart Society took part.

It has been pointed out to us that in our report of the breaking-up concert in connection with St. Dominic's College the name of Miss Josephine Griffen was omitted from the list of successful candidates at the musical examinations held under the auspices of the Royal College of Music. Miss Griffen passed in singing in the higher division, school examinations. The responsibility for the omission does not rest with us.

A pleasing ceremony took place on Friday afternoon at the residence of Rev. Father Hunt (writes a Cromwell correspondent) when Miss Mabel Jolly was presented with a very handsome dressing case by the members of the Catholic community here. The rev. gentleman, when handing the dressing case to the recipient, tendered her the hearty thanks of the congregation and his own for the very valuable services rendered on several occasions by Miss Jolly, and dwelt on the fact that this young lady was always willing to place her musical abilities at the service of any religious or charitable function, which materially assisted to their success. His remarks were heartily applauded by the company present, and Miss Jolly feelingly responded, and tendered her sincere thanks for the handsome and unexpected present.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

A survey has been completed of the land given by the Maoris at Korinth, 40 miles up the Wanganui river, for a Maori industrial village.

The Athenaeum and Public Library at Westport was totally destroyed by fire last week. Only a few books were saved. The loss is fully £500 over the insurance.

Unprecedented prices (says the Winton 'Record') are ruling for all kinds of stock, cattle and sheep being in special demand. Many buyers from Canterbury and other places have been searching the district for several weeks past.

Writing under date November 28 the London correspondent of the 'Evening Star' reports that Mr. Arthur B. O'Brien (Guy's) has passed the first professional examination for the diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Northern Steamship Company's Gairloch was wrecked on Monday morning at Oakura on the voyage from Onehunga to Kawhia, Raglan, and Wanganui. There were no lives lost.

The Irish Athletic Society of Southland is again to the fore with an excellent programme for St. Patrick's sports in March. The secretary (Mr. T. P. Gilfedder) informs us that already indications are apparent of next sports meeting being an unqualified success.

The 'Almanac' of the diocese of Maitland, a copy of which has just come to hand, is a book which is admirable in its outlines, being a comprehensive account of the past and present position of the see over which the venerable prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, rules.

An outbreak of anthrax has occurred at Woodlands. Two cows died, and two are recovering. Mr. Gilruth expressed the opinion that the disease is due to Calcutta bones used as a fertiliser. This is the first time the dreaded disease has appeared in the South Island. It is feared that when the sheep are placed on turnips the mortality will be heavy.

The Police Provident Fund, which has been in operation for three years, has a credit balance of £17,600, which is invested in the Public Trust Office at 3½ per cent. Pensions are now paid to 29 ex-members of the force, one widow, and three orphans. The largest pensions are those of ex-Inspectors McGovern and Pender, £240 each. The interest earned during the past year is nearly sufficient to pay both of these pensions.

The crops immediately south of Christchurch do not seem to have been injured by the recent heavy rains. Some of the wheat crops, according to local reports, look in splendid condition, the ears being full and heavy, and the straw vigorous and strong, so that there is every promise of a bountiful return at the coming harvest. In the oat paddocks, however, the rain has been responsible for extensive damage.

The railway traffic in Dunedin during the New Year holidays was very heavy. On the 1st inst. over 2100 passengers were taken to Puketeraki and Waikouaiti, in addition to which hundreds took tickets to Oamaru, Waitati, Seachiff, etc. The special trains to Christchurch and Invercargill on New Year's Eve took 420 passengers. On New Year's Day the traffic on the south line was also heavy, being considerably over a thousand, whilst as many more went as far as Port Chalmers, etc. As will be seen the authorities had their hands pretty full, and it is highly gratifying as well as complimentary to the Department that the traffic was carried out without a single hitch or mishap of any kind.

We have to thank Messrs Mills, Dick and Co. for their 'Otago, Southland, and South Canterbury Almanac and Directory' for the current year. This publication maintains the high position which it has held for many years, and will be found an excellent book of reference for every class in the community. Among the contents are a garden and farm calendar, an article on the management of farm stock, a chapter on poultry, and a commercial directory, in addition to the many other features which go to make up such publications. Altogether it is a handy and useful book, and will be found invaluable to the farmer and merchant, in fact to every householder in the districts for which it is issued.

That pest of the farmer, the Hessian fly (says the Oamaru 'Mail') has made its appearance in some wheat paddocks out Papakaio way, though, fortunately, no great damage has been done so far. A good proportion of the wheat grown in the plains is of the Tuscan variety, the stalk of which, being solid right up to the head, is immune from the ravages of the fly. It will be remembered that last year the farmers in the same part of the district had to contend with grubs which invaded the wheat fields in millions, and literally eat their way through the crops, crossing the railway line in dense columns.

The grain crops down Herbert way (says the Oamaru 'Mail') are looking surprisingly well in the circumstances, though very late. They do not show nearly as much straw as would naturally be expected, after the wet season we have had; indeed, one or two paddocks of oats, alongside the railway line, are in ear on stalks not more than 1ft or 14in. high. Also, some splendid potato crops are to be seen, showing no trace whatever of frost, but, on the contrary, every promise of a heavy yield, for the plants have not run to shreds like some at the northern side of the town. There is cocksfoot and clover in profusion everywhere, and very heavy crops of the former are being harvested along the railway. The country looks magnificent.

One of the most interesting of school annuals is the 'Xaverian,' issued by the pupils of Xavier College, Kew, Melbourne. In addition to the usual record of school happenings and reports on the various athletic competitions which took place during the year, there are several original contributions in prose and verse which show that there is a good deal of latent talent among the boys, which will, no doubt, be duly exercised later on when they commence the battle of life in real earnest. The illustrations are excellent, and the printing and general get-up are highly creditable to all concerned in its production.

Caledonian Society's Sports Gathering.

The forty-first annual gathering of the Caledonian Society of Otago took place on January 1 and 2, at the Society's Grounds, Kensington. The weather on the first day, at least at the time the sports began, was anything but favorable for a large attendance, in fact it was feared that they would have to be postponed. Fortunately there was an improvement during the afternoon, and although the first event was not got off until past one o'clock, the officials worked most energetically, with the result that the programme was got through in excellent time. The events, on the whole, were well contested, and the public, who were not frightened by the weather from attending, were well repaid for their temerity. The attendance, on the whole, was as good as could be expected under the circumstances, although the takings at the gate were nearly £100 short of what it was on the first day last year. On the second day the weather was much better, but, at the same time, left much to be desired. The attendance was a considerable improvement on the first day, and slightly better than the second day last year. The events were got off with commendable punctuality, and during the whole of the afternoon there was always some event going on to interest the spectators. The programme was admirably arranged, and the officials carried out their duties in a manner which earned for them the warm approval of the public. During both days the North-East Valley and Dunedin Pipe Bands were in attendance, and provided some excellent music. Had the weather been at all reasonable there is no doubt that the attendance would be very large, as the Society leaves nothing undone to make these gatherings attractive and enjoyable, whilst the various officials, especially the secretary (Mr Reid), discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of everyone.

Dominican College Scholarships.

The results of the examination for the above are to hand. The Bishop's scholarship is gained by Miss Millicent Mellick, Sacred Heart school, North-East Valley, who scored the highest number of marks. The nuns' scholarship falls to Miss Bridget Wright, St. Joseph's school, Oamaru, whose marks placed her second in the order of merit.

Messrs Wigglesworth and Binns, of Christchurch, Wellington and Dunedin enjoy the reputation of being high class photographers and have been honored by the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor...

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 5.

The Very Rev. Dean Hoyne, of Hobart, visited Christchurch during the week.

The Very Rev. Father Keogh left on Friday last for the West Coast, and is expected to return to Christchurch again next week.

His Lordship the Bishop returned from Westland on Saturday night, reporting that no improvement is apparent in the condition of Father Bogue.

St. Patrick's Day is again this year likely to be a general holiday. The Canterbury Agricultural Society and Floral Fete Committee have combined to celebrate the occasion with a gigantic display on the grounds of the former, and divide the proceeds for the separate objects. No move has at present been made in the direction of a national entertainment in the evening, although such an event is to be arranged.

Owing to the holidays the usual monthly meeting of the Sacred Heart Society was transferred from last Friday to Sunday evening, when the spiritual director, the Rev. Father O'Connell, preached at Vespers a fine discourse on that excellent devotion. There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from High Mass, and the customary procession in the presence of an unusually large congregation.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay came up by the early excursion train on Monday morning last, principally to view the progress made in the new Cathedral, which he had not seen since the foundation stone was laid, and expressed himself as delighted with what has been accomplished during the interval and the splendid structure so far as it is completed. He returned to Oamaru next day.

The annual picnic of the Pro-Cathedral sanctuary boys was held in perfect weather during the week on the beautiful grounds of Mr H. H. Loughnan at Opawa, kindly lent for the occasion, and proved a most enjoyable outing. The party, a fairly large one, were conveyed to the picturesque suburb on the banks of the Heathcote in drags, and on arrival entered into games of various kinds, including a cricket match. The ladies of the Altar Society and a few friends provided ample refreshments and entertained the picnicers. Among those who visited the grounds during the day were the Very Rev. Vicar-General and local clergy, the Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M. (rector of St. Patrick's College), Rev. Fathers McCarthy, C.M., Marnane and Gallais, and the Marist Brothers. The Very Rev. Vicar-General presented the prizes to the successful contestants in the various events, a return being made to the city in time for the evening devotions. Mr and Mrs Loughnan granted permission for the use of the tennis lawn and other portions of their well-appointed grounds, besides assisting to render the day's outing in every way enjoyable. At the conclusion of the day's festivities hearty cheers were given by the boys for their host and hostess and all who had aided in making the event such a pleasant one.

In the Government Inspector's report of the Convent of the Sacred Heart High School, Barbadoes street, recently examined, it is recorded that steady and satisfactory progress in all the standards, which correspond exactly with the State schools, has been made during the year, and the thorough efficiency hitherto emphasized fully maintained, and in the majority of the classes almost a maximum number of points obtained. With comparatively few exceptions, owing to absence and other causes of which the teachers (the Sisters of the Mission) cannot be held responsible, those examined in the respective standards have been advanced a step higher. In his general report the inspector, Mr J. Baldwin, after pointing out in detail the noticeable defects, sums up as follows:—Brush work, one of the subjects of manual instruction, has been introduced into the school and has made a very good start. The character of the work produced at the examination reflects the highest credit on the teaching staff of the school. The behaviour of the children during the examination was very good. Mrs Baldwin reports the needlework as excellent and the children's behaviour very good. Attached is a special report on standard seven, the subjects comprised being algebra, arithmetic, Euclid, English, geography, history, physiology and French. Nine students were presented for examination in these subjects, two of whom obtained 90 per cent. of marks; three, 80; one, 75; one, 70; one, 65; and one 60. The infant classes are receiving very satisfactory instruction, and the school as a whole has passed a very good examination in the Government syllabus and additional subjects. In the Pro-Cathedral (Girls') parish school, also conducted by the Sisters of the Mission, equally good results were recorded, a general advancement being the rule, with the exception of some absentees, and a few who through irregular attendance failed to pass. In the comprehensive report the inspector states that the school on the whole has passed a very satisfactory examination, especially in the lower standards, whilst the infants appear to be receiving suitable instruction. Mrs Baldwin reports the needlework as excellent, very useful work being shown. The behaviour of the children during the examination was very good.

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

PALMERSTON NORTH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 4.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 110 children and adults at the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday, December 21. His Grace also preached eloquent sermons both morning and evening.

On the Festival of the Nativity Masses were celebrated at midnight, and at eight and eleven o'clock. Christmas Eve in Palmerston was wet and stormy, but this did not affect the attendance at the midnight service, the church being very much crowded. The singing of St. Patrick's choir and the decorations being quite up to former years.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., a mission will be commenced by the Redemptorist Fathers in St. Patrick's Church, and will continue for the following fortnight. The Rev. Father O'Farrell, the head of Order, will conduct the opening services.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 5.

The decorations at the Church of the Sacred Heart on the Christmas festival were the subject of much comment this year. Miss E. McGuinness and her several assistants deserve the greatest credit for the success of their efforts. The Rev. Father Kelly, S. J., arrived on Thursday last, and is at present the guest of the Rev. Father Tubman at the Priory. Father Kelly occupied the pulpit on Sunday, preaching both morning and evening to large congregations. By way of parenthesis I may mention that at the nine o'clock Mass the want of a more capacious church was clearly demonstrated, several of the congregation having to stand in the porch and passages. At the 11 o'clock Mass the choir rendered (as on Christmas Day) Weber's Mass in G. The soloists were—Sopranos, Mrs. Lynch, and Miss McGuinness; altos, Misses Egan and McKennah, tenors, Messrs. Jefferson and Eiby; bass, Mr. McDonald. Mrs. Lynch sang the solo 'Et Incarnatus est' with much feeling, and Miss Nellie Egan in her first attempt as an alto soloist sang very sweetly. The 'Adeste Fideles' (quartette) was sung as an offertory, and Miss McGuinness as organist gave several voluntaries.

Rev. Father Lynch, S. J., commences the Retreat for ladies at the Convent of the Sacred Heart to-day and besides the local ladies several applicants from all parts of the Colony are present, so that the Retreat is numerously attended.

Last Sunday being the first Sunday of the month and year, the numbers who approached the Holy Table were remarkable, especially the number of men. Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament continued during the afternoon, and a continuous number of adorers were present during the time.

Rev. Father Moloney and Rev. Father Taylor, of Timaru, are visiting Mount Cook and are highly delighted with the scenery.

Several passengers by the excursion trains have noticed the church buildings in course of erection in Makikihi and St. Andrews when passing. The St. Andrews edifice is assuming proportions and when completed will be one of the best and most prominent buildings in the district.

The local clergy go on Retreat to Christchurch next week. The congregation are lucky in having the Rev. Father Kelly, S. J., present while they are away, he having kindly consented to remain until their return.

The quarterly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society took place on Tuesday last, the president, Bro. J. O'Leary, in the chair. The nomination of officers and receiving of contributions were the principal items of business, the latter item totalling about £47. It is the intention of the branch to change the night of meeting from Thursday, as that day is the statutory half-holiday, and the young members who indulge in athletic games such as football, cricket, tennis, etc., during the afternoon, perhaps at some distance from Timaru, find it hard to be in time for the meetings. The suggestion is a good one, as holidays are never conducive to good attendances at evening meetings.

The weather, which was most erratic and sometimes decidedly boisterous during the Christmas holidays, donned its best garment for New Year and broke out smiling and gracious. The chief attraction (in fact the event of the year in Timaru), the Caledonian Sports, was favored with a record attendance. This result no doubt was helped by it being known that the vice-regal party would be present on the first day and that the champion Australian cyclist Martin (Plugger Bill) would ride and also give an exhibition on his motor on the second day. The latter item was truly sensational and startled some who have never left the local boundaries to see a crack cyclist on a motor. The concert in the evening was as usual characteristically Scottish. Miss McGuinness had the onerous duty of accompanying the singers, and as encores were the order of the day the position was no insecure. However, both performers and audience spoke in high terms of the accompanist.

A single trial of MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy.—***

OBITUARY.

MRS. M. J. STAUNTON, MANAIA.

The many friends in Otago of Mr M. J. Staunton, postmaster, Maniaia, will regret to hear of the serious affliction that has befallen him in the death of his wife, who passed away on December 28. Mrs Staunton, who was only 32 years of age, had been ill but a short time, the immediate cause of death being peritonitis. Mr Staunton has been stationed at Maniaia only eighteen months, and was married just before he left his last charge, Clyde, Otago. During their residence in Maniaia Mr and Mrs Staunton had made themselves very popular in the district, the deceased lady especially, by her kindness and cheerfulness, endearing herself to all, consequently her unexpected death came as a great blow to a large circle of friends. The funeral took place on Sunday, December 28, and was one of the largest and most representative ever seen in the district. The remains were taken to the Sacred Heart Church, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Power, who feelingly referred to the many virtues of the deceased. The interment took place in the Maniaia cemetery, when the Very Rev. Father Power again officiated. Mr Staunton has the sympathy of a large circle number of friends both in Taranaki and Otago in his bereavement.—R.I.P.

MRS. O'HARA, WANGANUI.

It is with deep regret (writes our Wanganui correspondent) that I record the death of Mrs Mary Ellen O'Hara, wife of Mr Daniel O'Hara, the well-known contractor. The late Mrs O'Hara, who was 67 years of age, left some months ago on a visit to her relatives in Sydney, and while there was seized with a paralytic stroke. At the time little hope was entertained for her recovery, but she ultimately rallied sufficiently to return home, although she has since been an invalid. On Tuesday, December 30, she visited her daughter—in religion Sister Mary Ignatius—at the Wanganui Convent promising to return next day, but on New Year's Eve she experienced another paralytic stroke, to which she finally succumbed. Her son, James, came down last week from the King Country to see his mother and left only on Tuesday morning, there being then no indication of her approaching death. A husband and a family of seven, who have all reached maturity, are left to mourn their loss, and to these in their sad bereavement the sincerest sympathy is extended.—R.I.P.

Vienna Rolls.

Why are the famous Vienna rolls baked in the form of a crescent? In the answer a pretty story is involved.

Once, long ago, the Austrians were at war with the Turks, who surrounded the city of Vienna, guarding it so closely that the inhabitants were threatened with starvation, not being able to get outside the walls to procure supplies. There were two alternatives—surrender or death from hunger—and each was equally disastrous.

In Vienna there lived a poor baker whose heart was saddened daily as he saw his stock of flour diminish and knew of no way of replenishing it. One night he was moulding his bread in the cellar, as was his custom, when he heard a curious noise as if a rat were playing in the rubbish in the corner. A rat, however, was an insignificant enemy compared with the dreaded Saracens, and he went on kneading his loaves. That done, he turned to find out the cause of the noise, which continued at intervals, and observed that it was made by some marbles belonging to his little boy. They were upon the head of a drum, and were rattling about in a most astonishing manner. The baker knelt down on the earthen floor and put his ear to the drum. He could distinctly hear a distant hammering.

He set his wits to work to find out what the noise meant, then suddenly said to himself: 'The distant noise is made by a pickaxe and the drum acts as a conductor. The Turks are undermining the city!' He went at once to the proper authorities, who laughed at his strange discovery; but he persisted until they believed him. A mine was started from within the beleaguered city, which met that of the Turks, and, being fired at the right moment, put the infidels to flight and saved Vienna.

After the war was over, the emperor sent for the good baker and said to him:

'Next to God, we owe our victory to you. Name your reward and it is already granted.'

'Sire,' answered the baker, 'I ask but one thing: that you will allow me and my descendants to make bread in the form of a crescent, in order that everyone who eats it may remember that the God of the Christians helped Austria when her chief city was attacked by the Moslems.'

The emperor was only too glad to comply with this request; and to this day the roll of Vienna is formed in the shape of a crescent—the symbol of the Turk.

Better than Books.

The celebrated Bayeux tapestry which depicts the scenes of the Norman Conquest of England is a band of coarse, homespun linen, 226' long and one and a half feet broad. It was embroidered with twisted threads by Queen Matilda and her maidens, and has preserved for us the customs and manners of a far-off age as no written description could have done. There are 520 figures in this historic panorama, only three of which are of women.

VISIT . . .

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NOTICE!

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P. J. HELEAN

The Storyteller

BETTER ACT A GENTLEMAN.

Some men are born gentlemen, but the number is not large; others, in the process of moral elevation, become gentlemen through a denial and removal of those selfish influences that lead to an utter disregard of others, while a large number merely play the gentleman on such occasions as seem most fitting to advance their interests or minister to their love of the world's good opinion, but are, at all other times, as ungentlemanly in their intercourse as it is possible for them to be. The very fact of playing the gentleman under restraint gives their boorish propensities an increased activity the moment they are free again.

Mr Partridge belonged to and fairly represented the last-named class. He was no gentleman, and yet, to have hunted at the truth would have been to awaken his warmest indignation, for, strange as it may seem, he imagined himself to be every inch a gentleman. Mr Partridge was in business; though not as successful as he might naturally wish to be. Money came in but slowly, while the due-days of notes occurred with a most unpleasant frequency. A note-paying day rarely found Mr Partridge in his best humor, for it did not often occur that on such occasions his bank account showed the required balance. Then he had to bustle around, borrow, force collections, or sacrifice good paper—none of which acts helped in any way to produce an equable state of mind. The man who came into Mr. Partridge's store on one of these note-paying days had to be an excellent customer, or one whose good opinion he had the best of reasons for wishing to retain, to meet with any attentions whatever, or to escape downright insult.

Mr. Partridge, in commencing business, had, like most young men, a fair proportion of up-hill work to perform; for the largest part of his capital lay in his ability and industry. The greatest drawback was in his own character. To a customer who was expected to buy, Partridge was as affable and as polite as a man could be; and the same was the case if the individual who called in at his store was one from whom a present or remote advantage was expected. But, to all others, it came natural to bristle like a porcupine; and the touch of his quills was felt and remembered much oftener than he imagined, or than was at all for his interest to occur. Many a dollar failed to reach his till on this account, that would, otherwise, have reposed there, and many an hour was spent in money hunting on note-paying days that might have been spent at his desk or counter, had he been in heart what he affected to be on certain occasions—a gentleman. But he did not know this; for inordinate self-love, like the poison of a serpent, blinds at certain seasons. One day—it was a 'short day' with the young storekeeper—a man came in and after looking around and making casual examination of goods with the manner of a person who had some other end than that of buying in his mind, approached the desk at which he was standing, and made some remark, in a familiar way, about the weather. From the moment the man came in the eyes of Partridge were upon him, and he soon understood clearly that he had no intention of buying. The way in which he examined his goods annoyed him, and by the time the stranger reached the part of the store where he stood, he was prepared to meet him with a rebuff.

'What did you say, sir?' was the quick, rudely-uttered inquiry of Partridge.

The man looked at him a moment with evident surprise, and then quietly turned away, but still lingered in the store.

'Mr Partridge is not in, I presume,' said he to a clerk, who stood behind one of the counters, at some distance from where the proprietor still lingered moodily at his desk.

'Yes sir, he is,' was the affable reply. 'You were speaking with him a moment ago.'

'Oh!' The man turned and looked at Partridge. In a little while afterward he went away.

'What did that fellow want?' asked Partridge, ill-naturedly, as soon as the man had withdrawn.

'He wished to see you, I believe,' replied the clerk. 'I was here. Why didn't he tell me his business? I wonder what he wanted?'

The incident rather worried the mind of the young storekeeper for with a knowledge of the fact that the stranger asked for him came the impression that, in treating him rudely, he might have foregone some advantage.

A few hours afterward, a man in the same business with himself said, on meeting him—'Have you seen Bispham?'

'No.' The whole aspect of Partridge changed. 'Is he in town?'

'Yes.'

'Are you certain?'

'I am. He was to see me, this morning.'

'Strange! He wrote me that he would be here about this time.'

'And hasn't he called yet?'

'No.'

'I sold him a pretty good bill.'

'Ah?'

'He'll be along, I suppose,' said Partridge, with affected indifference, and then hurried away to complete

his 'financiering' for the day, and get back to his store as quickly as possible, to wait a call from Bispham; but, when evening came, the expected customer had not arrived.

On the next day he heard of him in various quarters; and the invariable story was that he had been buying, and cashing his bills. Partridge couldn't understand it. During the past year he had received many orders from Bispham, who lived in Pittsburg, all of which he had promptly filled, and, as far as he could judge from letters, to the customer's satisfaction. Why he had passed his store, now that he was in the city, and made bills at other establishments, was more than he could divine.

On the third day Partridge saw the stranger before referred to enter his store again, and linger around as before. After a while he came up to the desk where the young man stood, as on the previous occasion, and said to him—'I believe I have a small bill on your books, which might as well be settled. Bispham is my name.'

'Mr Bispham!' exclaimed Partridge, a sudden light breaking on his countenance. 'How do you do? I'm glad to see you. When did you arrive in our city?' And as this was said he reached out his hand and shook that of the customer warmly.

'I've been here for several days,' was the reply of Bispham; but there was no correspondent enthusiasm in his manner.

'Indeed! Why haven't you called before?'

'I was in on the first day of my arrival,' replied the merchant; 'but was so disgusted with the rudeness of one of your clerks or some other person about your establishment, that I didn't care to come again.'

The countenance of Partridge fell.

'I'm sorry,' he murmured, in a low voice, while a guilty confusion was on his face. 'But I'm sure, Mr Bispham, that no rudeness was intended.'

'Perhaps not,' said the customer; 'but I'm rather sensitive on such matters. I always make it a point to be civil to friends or strangers, and expect as much for myself. If I don't find civility in anyone, I don't feel bound to have any intercourse with him either as a business man or a friend.'

A silence highly embarrassing to Partridge succeeded.

'If you will draw off my account, I will settle it,' said the merchant. 'I must leave for New York this afternoon.'

Partridge turned to his ledger and made out the bill.

'It's a small matter, Mr Bispham. There's no need of settling it just now,' said Partridge.

'I like to pay off these small matters,' replied Bispham, as he drew out his pocket-book. 'Put a receipt on it, please.'

The bill was receipted, and the money paid.

'If you should want anything more in my line, I hope you will send on your orders,' said Partridge. 'I shall always be happy to furnish you with goods in my line, at the lowest market rates.'

'Thank you,' replied Bispham, 'but I've made arrangements with Murdock to do all my business here in future.'

Then bowing with distant politeness, the merchant retired, leaving Partridge to his own reflections, which were not of the most agreeable character.

A lesson like this, it might be supposed, would do much for the improvement of our hero's manners; but what is 'bred in the bone' is hard to come out of the flesh. Unless a man, from impulse or long-confirmed habit, acts the gentleman on all occasions, he will be very apt to forget himself at times, when it would be much to his interest and reputation to play his part in the most agreeable manner.

When Bispham went to Pittsburg he described to a man in the same business, who was dealing pretty extensively with Partridge, the manner of his reception.

'I guess I'll give the gentleman a trial also,' said the man. 'I'm to Philadelphia next week.'

He did so. On arriving in the city he called at the store of Partridge. Not being a man of very remarkable presence, he did not receive any particular attention. This was all natural enough; but it did not stop there. In approaching Partridge, which he did with some casual question, he was treated with such indifference, and even rudeness, that he turned on his heel and left the store. As in the previous case, Partridge remembered him when he called to settle his bill; and, when it was too late to retrieve his error, found that he had, in his boorishness, insulted one of his best customers.

After that for some weeks he assumed a better exterior, and was particularly pleasant to everyone who came into his store, but, not turning up angels in disguise, he became discouraged, and fell back into his old habit, that, like a long-worn garment, fitted him more easily.

A very natural thing, in the case of Partridge, was his falling in love. The object of his attachment was a young lady of good family, every member of which was as remarkable for true gentlemanly and ladylike conduct on all occasions, as Partridge was remarkable for the opposite when there was nothing to be gained by assuming a virtue to which he had no real title. The name of the young lady was Emily Weston. Besides her social standing, accomplishments, beauty, and sweetness of disposition, Emily possessed another attraction to which the young man was by no means indifferent—and that was money. We will not say that this was her strongest attraction, so far as Partridge was concerned; but it had its due influence in determining his favorable impression of the young lady.

In all his intercourse with Miss Weston and her family, Partridge was, of course, the gentleman so far as exterior conduct was concerned, though it must at the same time be admitted that he occasionally over-acted his part. This arose from the fact that his manners were assumed, instead of being spontaneous; and also in consequence of a too recent consultation of Count D'Orsay's rules of etiquette. Still, the impression he made was favorable, and the young lady received his addresses in no unwilling spirit. Everything was going on most happily, and the lover beginning to con over in his mind the form of application for the hand and heart of the fair young lady.

About this time business called Partridge away as far as Boston. On his return he remained a couple of days in New York, for the transaction of some business, and then left for home on the afternoon train. It was in the winter time. As the boat touched the Jersey side, Partridge was one of the first to spring ashore, and press forward with eager haste, satchel in hand, to secure a good seat. Passing the conductor at the door of the car-house, he made his way to the ladies' car, and though refused admittance by the man stationed there, he roughly pressed him aside, and forced his way in, despite of opposition. Depositing his carpet-bag at one end of a seat, he ensconced himself in the other, with a resolution to occupy his quarters in the manner and form just assumed, in despite of all ordinary efforts to remove him.

Quickly following came a hurrying crowd of men, women, and children, all eager to secure good places, and in a very brief time nearly every seat had one or more occupants. As in most cases a number of men who were not accompanied by ladies had succeeded in forcing their way into this car, and each of these, like Partridge, occupied his single seat, and with the too evident intention of occupying it 'alone in his glory,' if possible. These personages were all so very intent on what was going on outside the car as to be oblivious of all proceedings within. Such was the case with Partridge, when, a few moments before the starting of the train, a gentleman touched him on the shoulder. Instantly he turned his head, with a look of affected surprise, while a frown knit his brow. The gentleman smiled, and said, politely—'I'm sorry to trouble you, but I have a lady with me. Would you be kind enough to sit with the gentleman in front, and let us have the places you occupy?'

'I never change my seat,' was the rude reply, and Partridge turned his head coldly, and resumed his observation of what was passing without.

The gentleman in front, hearing the request, and noticing the manner of its reception, arose quickly and tendered his place, falling back as he did so, and forcing, with no dainty manner, his body down into the seat occupied by Partridge and his carpet-bag. The frown on the young man's brow had deepened to a scowl as he turned to resent, with a look, this invasion of his assumed rights, when, to his utter dismay, the gentleman who had desired him to give a place for a lady, handed Emily Weston into a seat just made vacant. She did not turn to look at him, and he knew not whether he had been recognised, or thought to be a stranger. Her companion made some remarks in which the words 'ungentlemanly' and 'boorish' reached his ear. If she replied, he did not hear what she said.

By this time the seats were all filled, and a number of ladies were standing in the passage-way. Just then the conductor entered, and said in a loud voice, 'Those gentlemen who are unaccompanied by ladies will walk forward to the next car, where there is plenty of room.'

Several men arose and went forward, but Partridge sat still, fearing to rise, lest in doing so, he should attract the attention of Emily. Three or four ladies remained standing near. The conductor came along, and bending towards him, said, 'Pass into the next car, if you please. This one is for ladies, and there are a number not yet seated.'

At this address Emily glanced around, and for the first time became aware that the individual who had been guilty of the ungentlemanly rudeness just mentioned was her lover. Their eyes met for an instant, but in neither of them was there any appearance of recognition. Partridge arose, and, with an abashed look, retired into the next car.

Several days were suffered to elapse after his return to Philadelphia before he ventured to call upon Miss Weston. During this time a brother of the young lady, who was usually in the store of Partridge almost every day, did not once make his appearance. This was ominous of no good. When the visit was at length made the reception was, as the young man had feared, cold and formal, and this not only by Emily herself, but by every member of the family. His real character had been seen, he was recognised as not a true gentleman. It was in vain that repeated efforts were made to conciliate the lady and her family; the quality of the young man's mind had been detected, and they had turned from him with repugnance that nothing could remove. Such a man Emily could never love; such a man could not make her happy; and she cast away the regard she had felt for him, without a painful emotion.

Under so smarting an experience Partridge resolved that he would be more careful to act the gentleman on all occasions, as the wisest and safest course; but the utter disregard of others' feelings, comfort or welfare, that is at the basis of his character, is forever leading him into little acts that betray the quality of his mind, and make him known in all circles as a man who is, at least, no gentleman.—Exchange.

The Catholic World

AUSTRIA.—A Catholic Victory.

At the elections in Vienna for the Provincial Diet of Lower Austria, the Catholic party inflicted a severe defeat upon the Liberals. Led by Dr. Lueger and Prince Alois Liechtenstein, they proved at the polls that they do not intend to allow themselves to be made tools of by the anti-clerical politicians, who masquerade as Liberal statesmen. The victory of the Catholics has been won, as even their enemies concede, by careful organisation and display of individual energy very rare among our co-religionists on the Continent. The 'Los Von Rom' movement may now be seen in its real strength. The few apostasies have enkindled Catholic activity, with the result that the enemy has been beaten all along the line. Austria supplies a needful example to France.

BELGIUM.—The University of Louvain.

The 'Courier de Geneve' recently published an article on the University of Louvain, in which is rendered a remarkable homage to the power and efficiency of that seat of learning.—'Whence (it asked) comes the victorious firmness of the Belgian Government at the moment when we see elsewhere only feebleness and capitulation? Whence the resisting force of an enlightened public opinion? What is the bond which unites all sane forces, all men of good will in the country, in the dogma of law, order, and liberty? . . . Is there any other country in which there exists a Catholic spirit so upright, so enlightened, so certain, and so widely diffused? We do not wish to make comparisons; it is sufficient to state what exists there, what we have seen with our own eyes during frequent visits to Belgium. The explanation, the source of all this is the Catholic University of Louvain. It is the teaching of the Alma Mater that has regenerated the ideas of the ruling classes. There are at present 2000 students at Louvain, nearly all Belgians. Since the foundation of the University by the Belgian episcopate thousands and thousands of students have gone forth, who to-day are everywhere and are exercising the legitimate and irresistible influence of knowledge, talent, certain doctrine, manly character, and practical faith. And as, on the other hand, these fortunate possessors of a high intellectual culture are in contact with a population which has itself received the best training in Catholic primary schools, and free middle and secondary schools, these forces immediately understand one another and unite in a common action.'

ENGLAND.—A Bishop's Advice.

Every thoughtful reader of the remarks of the Bishop of Southwark at the half-yearly meeting of the Catholic Truth Society (says the 'Catholic Times') will cordially agree with them. Complaint had been made of the unfairness of certain papers in their comments upon Catholic doings and doctrines. His Lordship expressed regret at these departures from the standard of fair journalism; but said there was one thing even worse than misrepresentation, which was often allied with inconceivable ignorance, and that was 'not to be in the running in public affairs.' The Bishop confessed that he feels acutely pained when events of national importance pass, and Catholics have no share whatever in them. In other words, he would have Catholics take the lead in municipal, social, and political activity. His Lordship is right in thinking that the results would be beneficial not only to the country, but to the Catholic religion. An instance in point may be quoted. In years gone by a wretched agitation against Catholics in Liverpool, purely on the ground of religion, was carried on by a bigoted clergyman from the north of Ireland. So far did it go that Catholic servants were dismissed by Protestant employers solely because they were Catholics. Monsignor Nugent came upon the scene. He identified himself with every public movement, his name became a household word amongst Protestants; religious prejudices died out, and the anti-Catholic agitation utterly subsided. Since Monsignor Nugent recently left for America an attempt has been made to revive it, but it is an attempt in which the moving figures are outsiders, and with which the people of Liverpool, as a whole, have no sympathy whatever.

A Generous Action.

The beautiful Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, Oxford, has lately been entirely re-decorated, mainly at the expense of Miss Catherine Tyrwhitt, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, who joined the Church a few years ago. The chapel of the Sacred Heart is being re-decorated in memory of the late Mr. John Vincent Horngold, of Blackmore Park, Worcestershire.

Golden Jubilee.

Father Thomas Van Biesen, for 27 years priest at Spalding, has been presented with an illuminated address from the members of his congregation in recognition of the completion of 50 years' ministry. Father Van Biesen, in acknowledging the presentation, said if it were possible for him to be offered the position of Pope he would not accept it in exchange for the life of the villages. He had been offered positions in the north and south of England, but he would not exchange any town in England for Spalding, in the heart of the Fens. Two years ago Father Van Biesen received a handsome presentation on the completion of 25 years' vicariate at Spalding.



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Q.—What does it cure?

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Q.—Are there many diseases of the kid-
neys and liver?

A.—Not very many; but there are a
great number of diseases caused by a dis-
eased or inactive condition of those organs.

Q.—Name some.

A.—**Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,
Backache, Gravel & Bladder troubles**
are all caused by a deranged condition of
the **kidneys**. Uric acid and other urinary
poisons are retained in the system, and the
diseases named are the result. On the
other hand, when the **liver** is working im-
perfectly, **Indigestion, Billiousness,
Jaundice, Sick Headache, General
Debility and Blood Disorders** are
developed.

Q.—Will Warner's Safe Cure cure all
the diseases named?

A.—Yes; simply because it restores the
kidneys and liver to health and activity
when all urinary and biliary poisons are
duly expelled from the system in a natural
manner.

Q.—Will Warner's Safe Cure cure
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys?

A.—Yes, in nearly every instance when
the cure is taken in time.

A Good Example.

Guilford, in Surrey (says the 'Catholic Times') has given an example of fair play which deserves to be signalised. At the meeting of the Guildford, Godalming, and Woking Joint Isolation Hospital Board on October 28, an application from Miss Healy for appointment to the vacant position of matron to the Isolation Hospital was considered. Miss Healy's exceptional fitness for the post was admitted by all. She had, it was acknowledged, rendered splendid service as nurse and acting matron. But she is a Catholic, and upon that ground the General Purposes Committee, instead of requesting that her application be accepted, recommended that the Board advertise for a matron. The members of the Board are, however, tolerant and broad-minded men. Though the chairman, Mr. H. M. Weston, exercised his influence to induce them to put the application aside because of Miss Healy's creed, they adopted by nine votes against three a motion for her appointment. Mr. Weston, who is, it appears to us, a very honest man, with certain prejudices, thereupon resigned his position. The ground of his opposition to the appointment was that Miss Healy as matron might become a proselytiser. But the majority of the members very properly pointed out that he had no right to assume that the lady will unduly interfere with those under her authority, and that if she should do so, the Board can dismiss her. These gentlemen and the editor of the 'Surrey Times,' who supports them in their action, are entitled to public thanks for their fair-mindedness.

The Archdiocese of Westminster.

An interesting report on the condition of Catholic education in the archdiocese of Westminster has just been presented to Cardinal Vaughan by the diocesan inspector, Rev. W. J. B. Richards, of St. Charles's College, Notting Hill. It appears that the total number of Catholic elementary schools in the archdiocese is 255, with a total of 36,289 pupils on the books, and an average attendance of 2876, making an aggregate of 39,413 altogether. This shows an increase of 968 pupils on the books, and of 1284 in average attendance. It is somewhat surprising to find that in the elementary schools there are 4771 Protestants, or a little over 13 per cent., though it is pointed out that this percentage is deceptive, as it is caused by the large number of non-Catholics in 17 or 18 schools. As regards the general progress of religious education, the report is not so favorable. The pressure of the Government system, it says, has certainly told on our schools, and the practice of placing the religious instruction at the beginning of the day, before the registers are marked, is slowly but steadily making the time allotted to religious instruction a mere fiction. Managers and teachers are becoming more and more accustomed to, and are, hence, more easily satisfied with, attendance during the secular instruction only, and do not notice, as a visitor does, the deterioration that is going on.

FRANCE.—The Ministry Snubbed

The French Communal school for boys of the Boulevard Chasles, of Chartres, had two crosses—one over the entrance, outside, and one inside, in the schoolroom. The school was formerly a church school, but when it was 'laicised,' some 12 years ago, the crosses were left in their place. One of M. Combes' new school inspectors was scandalised at this exhibition of idolatrous symbols on State school buildings, and applied to the Prefect of the Department to order the Municipal Council of Chartres to remove the objectionable crosses. The order, of course, went forth, but the Municipal Council refused to comply with it. By 15 votes against one, and six abstentions, they adopted a resolution to the effect that the crosses would remain in place, and that the Council, respectful of the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, failed to see what good the authorities expected from their unnecessary interference.

The Basilica of Montmartre.

The best built edifice, so far as strength goes, of modern Paris is the Basilica of the Sacre Coeur at Montmartre. This is due to the determination of the Catholic world in the seventies and eighties to build there a church in honor of the Sacred Heart, which, in looking down on Paris, would defy time. The foundations cost more than the whole of the original estimates. Had not the architect pierced through the deep strata of clay and green clay to the bed rock the weight of the edifice would have caused a landslip.

GERMANY.—New University.

A new Catholic University has been opened at Munster, in Germany. The old University of Munster, founded by Pope Clement XIV., was suppressed by the Prussian Government in 1818.

ROME.—Biblical Studies

The Holy Father has expressed a desire for the publication in Rome of a review of Biblical studies, and proposes to insert therein the discussions and reports of the Biblical Commission recently appointed. His Holiness is willing to pay the expenses of publication. In his Apostolic Letter he says the Members of the Commission on Biblical Studies will publish the results of their labors regularly or when occasion demands.

Ordination of Scottish Students

At the Scots College, Rome, on All Saints Day, Cardinal Respighi ordained deacons the Rev. John Allan Gray, of St. Andrews and Edinburgh; the Rev. John Roger, of Aberdeen; the Rev. John Nicholas Murphy, of Galloway; the Rev. Thomas Gillon, of St. Andrews and Edinburgh; the Rev. Patrick Loy and the Rev. Patrick

Keenan, of Aberdeen. The following received the subdiaconate:—The Rev. Alexander Taylor, of Glasgow; the Rev. Peter Burns, of St. Andrews and Edinburgh; the Rev. James Kelly, of Glasgow; the Rev. Francis Cronin, of Aberdeen; and the Rev. John Dominic Wood and James MacDonald, of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.

UNITED STATES.—Church Attendance.

A census of church attendance was taken on two recent Sundays by a Chicago paper. On the first Sunday it was found that 207,765 attended Mass at Catholic churches, and 49,666 persons attended services at Protestant churches. The attendance at only 56 Catholic churches was counted and at 177 Protestant churches. A total of 46,162 children attended the former, and 6044 the latter. There are 132 Catholic churches in Chicago, so the total attendance was more than double 207,765. About one-third of those attending Catholic churches were men. The percentage as far as Catholics are concerned between the men, women, and children was a natural or normal proportion.

Sunday Observance.

In a sermon on the American Sunday at the Baltimore Cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons, among other things, said:—'A close observer cannot fail to note the dangerous inroads that have been made on the Lord's day in this country during the last 30 years. Look at the railroad lines in this country; not only are the passengers carried on Sundays, which, I believe, is unavoidable, but freight trains are in full operation. This traffic involves the employment of thousands of conductors, firemen, and engineers, as well as freight handlers, on the Lord's day. Then observe our system of electric cars. These lines are in full blast on Sundays, and the conductors and motormen have to serve the same number of hours on that day as on week days. On Sunday mornings the business man is debarred from going to his place of business, but seizes the morning paper and devours its contents of 20 or 30 pages, its news of stocks and bonds, of pleasures and amusements, of crime and scandal, until his whole being is saturated with this unhealthy diet. Like animals gorged with food, he spends the morning in a comatose condition.'

OUR SCHOOLS.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, GREYMOUTH.

The holding capacity of St. Patrick's large schoolroom was heavily taxed on the occasion of the annual concert by the pupils of the Convent schools (says the 'Grey River Argus'). The Sisters of Mercy are to be deservedly complimented on the high standard of merit that characterised the various numbers on the very excellent programme. The well-equipped stage presented a pleasing picture, and from the first rising to the final falling of the curtain the entertainment proceeded with sparkle and vivacity that frequently does not characterise the performances of 'grown-ups.' The audience was a thoroughly pleased and most enthusiastic one, and testified their approval by demands for recalls that were pleasantly and cheerfully conceded. Certainly the merits of the various items were such as amply justified the honors showered on the performers.

The marches and action songs of the younger pupils were excellently rendered, the costumes were varied, bright and pleasing, the drill excellent, add the singing really good. In the pretty action song, 'The fancy ball,' the characters were represented by Misses Rita Hanning, Pearl Hood, Kate McManus, Lena Higgins, Vera Hannan, Muriel Swan, May Kilgour, Theresa Mahoney, Madge Mulgan, Mary Higgins, Inga Hannan, Gussie Rogan, Mary Mahoney.

The march, 'The Gay Goblins,' was another taking number, the performers being the Misses M. Mulgan, I. Hannan, K. Giesking, E. Whitaker, Masters T. Higgins, W. Rogan, and L. McBrearty. The little mites thoroughly enjoyed their parts, and so too did the audience. The 'The umbrella drill' by the little Misses L. Higgins, M. Higgins, M. Kilgour, T. Mahony, M. Mulgan, R. Hannan, V. Hannan, G. Rogan, E. West, M. Warnes, and M. Mahoney was another pleasing item, as was also 'The dolls,' by the liliptian Misses L. Higgins, P. Hood, E. West, W. Warnes, R. Hannan, V. Hannan, M. Kilgour, T. Mahoney, M. E. McCarthy, A. Rogan, K. McManus, and M. Mahoney.

The action song in character of 'The witches,' enacted by the Misses P. Hood, K. McManus, M. Warnes, R. Hannan, E. West, V. Hannan, M. Swan, G. Rogan, and T. Mahoney, was also a pronounced success.

The 'Buttercups and Daisies March' of the older pupils was as pretty a piece of stage action as was ever seen in Greymouth. The young ladies who took part were the Misses L. Cottle, E. Hannan, F. Shannahan, A. Hannan, M. Peterson, A. Bowman, G. Hannan, M. Clarke, R. Hannan, and L. Higgins. Six little mites also took part and with a very pretty effect. The whole march had to be repeated, as had also all the marches and action songs. The instrumental selections were five in number and their execution was in every way in keeping with the convent's record for musical honors. The items were:—Solo on three pianos—'Polish Dance,' (Scharwenka No. 15), Misses J. O'Reilly, G. Hannan, E. Hannan; duet and solo—'Invitation to the Waltz,' Misses E. Kemple, N. McDonnell, M. E. Noonan, N. O'Brien; solo and duet (three pianos)—'Mattei's Waltz,' Misses L. Cottle, A. Skoglund, N. McDonnell, M. Peterson, G. Hannan; solo on three pianos—'Valse di Concert' (Wianawski), Misses Skoglund, M. E. Noonan, E. Kemple; solo on two pianos—'Fantasia Chromatica, (Bach), Misses N. McDonnell, E. Kemple.

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'As Happy as a King.'

'I wish I were a king,' said Jones to his friend Brown; 'not what is now-days called a king, but a real king as of old—one with authority to have a few people killed now and again when he felt like it.' 'You are neither a king nor a man,' replied Brown, 'but an ass without ability to eat thistles.' Brown was right. Of all ambitions which sway mortal man, that which cost imperial Cæsar his life—ambition to become a king—has least of wisdom in it, and is only to be accounted for by the monstrous fallacy of supposing that kings are, *per se*, happier than other men. These thoughts occur to us in considering the case of Mr. William Highett, of 7 Elder street, Adelaide, S.A., who, we were about to say, was as happy as a king until about three years ago. But that wouldn't be right. With his youthfulness, his health, strength, and splendid physique, Mr. Highett should have been, and doubtless was, happier than any king who could be named. Mr. Highett writes thus on the 10th of March, 1902:—'I am a native of South Australia, twenty-five years of age, and until three years ago never knew what it was to be seriously ill. At that period I was engaged in bush work, right in the heart of the rough North-East District. The work was extremely laborious, the food coarse, and the climate red hot. These conditions completely broke down my health. I grew weak and thin, continually felt out of sorts and would get up in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed. There was a tight feeling, a distressing sense of oppression about the chest, and I was much troubled by flatulence, which frequently compelled me to rise from my bed and walk the floor for hours. I tried all sorts of pills and medicines for my complaint, but none of them did me any good. Finally I grew so weak that I had to give up my employment, having lost twenty-eight pounds in weight. I then went to Adelaide, and placed myself in the care of a first-class doctor, who said that my trouble was a bad form of indigestion; but though he treated me for a considerable time I gained no relief. It was at this crisis that a little book was left at the house which, fortunately examining, I found to be an almanac issued by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this little work I read of the case of a person whose symptoms were very similar to mine, and who claimed to have been thoroughly cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This fact determined me to try it, and I obtained a bottle without delay. A very few doses were sufficient to cause a great improvement in my condition, which encouraged me to persevere with it, the result being that in a few weeks I felt like a new man. I could eat heartily and enjoy my food, the flatulence disappeared, my sleep was sound and refreshing, and strength and cheerfulness returned to me. That was twelve months ago, and I have enjoyed the best of health ever since. I always keep a bottle of it by me, and take a dose from time to time, believing that prevention is better than cure.'

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pion of the World.' On hillside, sea,
swamp, tussock, or stubble it is
equally at home. Morrow, Bassett
and Co., sole agents in New Zealand.

The selection was a musical gem and was brilliantly played. It formed the test piece in the recent musical examination in which these young ladies won the teachers' certificates of Trinity College. The seven vocal numbers thoroughly pleased the audience. Three choruses, 'The harvest moon' 'Come rise with the lark' and 'Home by the river,' were splendidly sung by the singing class of 20 sweet and well trained young voices. In 'Slightly mixed' little Vera Hannan brought down the house, and in the vocal duet with Muriel Swan 'Kept in' a further big success was scored. Both items were deservedly encored. 'The swallows,' a song tastefully and feelingly sung by Miss Eileen Hannan was the vocal gem of the concert. In response to the imperative encore she sang 'Killarney' with taste and expression. Another artistic success was made in the vocal duet 'Tell me where do fairies dwell' by Miss E. Hannan and L. Cottle. Their voices blended admirably.

At the close of the concert Very Rev. Dean Carew thanked the audience for their attendance, and complimented the children on the ability which they had displayed. He also congratulated the Sisters and the children on the successful results of the year. In practical music exams, there had been no failure, and in the school exams, conducted by the Government inspector, Mr H. Smith, all the pupils passed except two.

The convent school, Brunner, was examined by the inspector last month, with the satisfactory result that all the children passed. The following is Mr Smith's report:—'This is a good school, and the teachers are to be complimented on the year's work. All the subjects of the syllabus have been attempted, and in several of them, notably spelling, writing, and arithmetic, very good work has been done. The result should be gratifying to the managers of the school.'

CONVENT SCHOOL, NEW PLYMOUTH.

The Sacred Heart High School, New Plymouth, was crowded with visitors on the occasion of the annual exhibition of work and distribution of prizes to the pupils. The Mayor (Mr E. Dockrell), who presided, referred in terms of great praise to the excellent work done by the pupils during the year, as shown by the report of the examiner, the Very Rev. Father Power, of Hawera. With regard to the work of examining the school, the Mayor expressed a hope that now the Education Board had appointed an assistant inspector it would see its way to including the Convent schools among those to be inspected and examined by one of the inspectors, and thus test the work of the school with others in the district—a test which his Worship was confident would redound to the credit of the Convent school. After congratulating the Sisters and pupils on the result of the year's work, the Mayor wished them a pleasant holiday, which he hoped would infuse in them a renewed zest for the work of the coming year. He then distributed the awards, which included some very handsome gifts, to the successful scholars.

The following is the prize list:—

Good conduct (boarders), first prize Kate Hearn, Ellen Fitzgerald 2. Day pupils—Ruby George 1, Frances Harris 2, Christian doctrine (gold cross presented by Mr Hooper), Margaret Bradley 1, Frances Harris 2. Amiability and politeness (boarders), Lena M Gregor. Amiability (day pupils), Ruby George. Politeness, Florence Badley. Devotedness, Amelia Walter.

Class subjects.—Highest number of marks attained during the year: VI. Class, Gladys Fleming; V., Violette Foote; IV., Mary Calgar. Diligence—VII. Class, Margaret Bourke; VI., Ellen Fitzgerald 1, Alice Fischer 2; V., Winnie Bennett; IV., Queenie Hawkins. Writing—VI., Gertrude Pipe 1, Hilda Stoddart 2; V., Violette Foote; IV., Kathleen Nyhane; III., Mary Maroney. Reading and recitation—VI., Mary Jones 1, Mary O'Connor 2; V., Mabel Clark; IV., Kathleen Nyhane; III., Frances Harris. Composition—VII., Aileen Gilligan; VI., Alice Fischer. Arithmetic—VI., Gladys Fleming; V., Winnie Bennett; IV., Mary Calgar; III., Belle Oliver.

Euclid and algebra—Aileen Gilligan.

Physiology—Mary O'Connor.

Regular attendance—Ivy Kivell.

General improvement—Olive Williams.

Extras—Oil painting: Ida Pote and Ellen Fitzgerald; crayon drawing: Katie Hearn; French: Margaret Bourke 1, Lena McGregor 2; singing: Queenie Hawkins; fancy needlework: Katie Hearn 1, Ellen Fitzgerald 2, Olivia Kivell 3; drawn thread work: Dolly Hay 1, Flossie Arundel 2; domestic economy: Lena McGregor; 10 orders special prize for order: Amelia Walter.

Music examination—Trinity College, London (theory certificates)—Senior division: Hannah Grey 82, Amelia Walter 78, Annie Madder 76. Intermediate honors: Amelia Walter 83, Annie Mad-

der 76. Intermediate pass: Margaret Bradley 93, Hilda Stoddart 80, Alice Fischer 74. Junior honors: Maud Buchanan 75, Amy Cattley 73, Katie Hearn 60. Junior pass: Violette Foote 97, Iris Dixon 90, Gladys Fleming 89, Ellen Fitzgerald 79, Mabel Clark 80, Phoebe Stott 79, Edna Cook 76.

Practical examinations—Intermediate: Annie Madder 77, Hilda Stoddart 69, Amelia Smith 75, Alice Fischer 72, Junior division: Phoebe Stott 70. Preparatory: Kathleen Bennett 79, Mary Calgar 69, Elsie Bennett 74, Kathleen Nyhane 75. Violin: Iris Dixon 81.

The Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music—Elements of music and theory: Hannah Grey and Amelia Walter. Local centre senior: Amelia Walter. Higher school division: Annie Madder 84, Mabel Clarke 78, Katie Hearn 66. Lower school division: Ida Pote 75, Violette Foote 71. Elementary division: Gladys Joll 88, Flossie Arundell 75, Queenie Hawkins 74, Olive Williams 71.

The local paper was very eulogistic in its notice of the work exhibited by the pupils. Altogether, it said, the show was a distinct advance on that of last year, and, considering the high standard of merit then attained, the present excellence is all the more remarkable and praiseworthy. Among the exhibitors of lace work who came in for special praise were Misses Alice Hearn, Maud Buchanan, A. Gilligan, Kate Hearn, M. Bradley, and Hart. The specimens of drawn thread work exhibited by Misses Rose Hart, Maud Buchanan, Hay, Newell, and M. Bradley, were of a very high order of merit. Misses F. Bradley, Amy Cattley, and E. Fitzgerald were the most successful exhibitors of Mountmellick work. The examples shown of raised silk work were noticeable for harmony of colors and beauty of the designs, the principal exhibitors being Misses Kate Hearn, K. Stoddart, Weale, M. Fleming, A. Fischer, D. Hay, A. Hearn, F. Arundel, E. Fitzgerald, G. Fleming, M. Roche, M. Bourke, and L. McGregor. Among the paintings the best shown were those of Misses Walter, Pote, Kennedy, A. Gilligan, O'Connor, Fitzgerald, Bradley, and McGregor. Miss Hearn had a very meritorious crayon sketch. The whole of the work was remarkable for artistic merit both in design and execution, and there was no exhibit which was not a credit to the pupil responsible for it.

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—***
In the most obstinate cases of coughs and colds TUSSICURA can be relied upon to afford immediate and permanent relief.—***

£25 in hard cash given away every six months. To further popularise the famous Kozie Tea, the proprietors (Messrs. W. Scoullar and Co.) purpose curtailing their advertising expenses by £25 each half-year, and distributing that amount in Cash Bonuses amongst the consumers of Kozie Tea in the following manner: £10 to the consumer who returns coupons representing the largest quantity of Kozie Tea, £5 to the one returning coupons representing the 2nd greatest quantity, £3 to the one returning coupons representing the 3rd greatest quantity, £2 to the one returning coupons representing the 4th greatest quantity, £1 to the one returning coupons representing the 5th greatest quantity, 10s each to the one returning coupons representing the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 5s each to the one returning coupons representing the eight next highest; in all 17 prizes. Any coupons not sent in for the first distribution, which will close on May 31, 1903, may be saved and sent in for the next, closing on November 30, 1903, or any following half-yearly distribution. Kozie Tea is packed in lead, with vegetable parchment lining, and is therefore quite impervious to the air: will keep longer than in any other form of package; and especially is preferable to tea packed in small tins, which becomes "tinny"—that is, tastes of the tin if kept any length of time before using. Kozie Tea is put up in four (4) grades, and sold at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d, so that these fine teas and the chance of a handsome bonus is within the reach of all. Golden-Tipped Kozie at 2s 6d is the most superbly rich and fragrant tea ever put on the market, and will be appreciated by Connoisseurs. A coupon will be placed in each packet and tin of Kozie Tea, and will count in the distributions as follows.—Two red will represent 1lb of tea. One black will represent 1lb of tea. One blue will represent 5lb of tea. One green will represent 10lb of tea. Coupons must be sent to W. Scoullar and Co., Dunedin, with sender's name and number of coupons marked plainly on package containing same by 31st May or 30th November in each year. A list of successful competitors will be published in the daily papers as soon as the count up is concluded, and P.O. Order for bonus posted at once. Kozie Tea may be obtained from all Grocers.—***

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COURTENAY PLACE.

Leading Brands of Ales, Wines, and Spirits

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

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Up-to-Date Tailoring, Clothing, and Mercy.

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Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

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Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and general public.

Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines, and Spirits in stock. Trams pass the door every five minutes.

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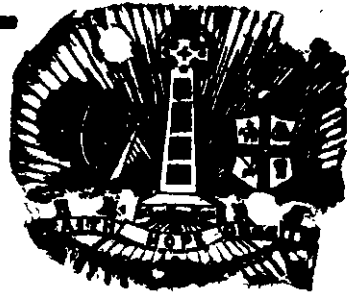
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NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

TE ARO HOTEL,
UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

R. C. CHUTE (late of Temuka Hotel) has much pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling public that he has taken over the above well-known hotel and trusts, by keeping only the best brand of liquor and giving the best accommodation, to merit a share of their support First-class table. Hot and cold shower baths. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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

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NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL.

Master Patrick John Wallace, who passed the Senior University examinations in Sydney with such credit to himself and his school—the Christian Brothers' College, Nudgee, Queensland—has secured first place amongst Queensland boys for the year, and has been awarded the scholarship of £100 a year, tenable for three years, given by the Queensland Government.

Through the efforts of Mr J. W. R. Clarke, of Newtown, a very fine monument, surmounted by a cross, has been erected over the grave of Madame Sara Elizabeth Flower in the Catholic portion of the La Perouse cemetery. Madame Flower who died in 1865, at the age of 43 years, was the greatest singer of her time in Australia, and was in every sense a distinguished woman. To all those in need of assistance she gave a helping hand. She was a convert to the Catholic Church.

By the retirement of First-class Sub-Inspector Byrne from the police on pension, after 40 years' active service, the New South Wales force loses one of its ablest and most intrepid officers. The exceptional deeds of real bravery which this officer performed in the series of years during which the notorious bushrangers known as Clarke's gang reigned in the Jingera Mountains and adjacent districts would fill a volume of interesting and sensational reading.

At the Catholic Ladies' College (says the 'Argus') Archbishop Carr took the opportunity to say a few words on the education question in the prevailing spirit of peace and goodwill. After a humorous reference to his reverend opponent at another ladies' college, he said, where there was no question of faith of Catholic children involved, he desired children of every other denomination to receive just as good, true, practical help in religious matters as he desired for Catholic children. Nothing would please him better than if every child in the Commonwealth were brought to a knowledge of fear and love of God. To this his help would be willingly given, only, in imparting such instruction, he did not wish any risk of danger to Catholic children.

It may not be generally known that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was the father of Australian Federation. In an able article, entitled, 'The Empire and the Colonies,' appearing in the current issue of the 'Edinburgh Review,' page 481, the writer pays this tribute to the foresight and wisdom of the veteran statesman:—'Up to 1862 Federation was only the dream of an Irish idealist. Charles Gavan Duffy, who had been accounted a noted separatist in his own country—one of the most romantic figures in the history of the British Empire in the nineteenth century, and happily still surviving into the twentieth.'

Chevalier Wiegand, who was too much an artist for the City Council (says the Sydney 'Catholic Press') is doing well in America, where the great organist is evidently appreciated. Writing recently to a friend, he announces his appointment as organist and choirmaster at St. Paul's Catholic Church, Oswego, New York. The Belgian organist is to receive a salary of £600 a year, with three months' holiday in the year, and liberty to give recitals outside Oswego on certain days of the week and to take pupils. In order to accept this post Mr. Wiegand declined an offer of £700 as organ-professor at the Bush Temple Conservatorium, Chicago.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, in the course of a speech at the distribution of prizes at the Christian Brothers' College, Victoria parade, said:—'It was sometimes imputed to the Irish people that they were wanting in culture, and that they had not that fervent loyalty to the throne that other parts of the Empire had. It was also stated in regard to them that they were wanting in thrift. If that was said to anyone who was acquainted with all that led to the condition of Ireland in 1802, plain reasons would be found for whatever foundation there was for those allegations, which were now brought forward by those whose ancestors were themselves the cause of the sad condition of Ireland for many centuries, the result of which had extended even to their own day. Why, it was a crime in Ireland for some hundred years to teach or to try to secure for the children of Irish Catholic parents that education which alone could be safely imparted to them! It was said that the Irish were thriftless. If they were they were made so, for several centuries, when all sources of profit and emolument which might have been open to them were closed against them by their rulers and by their oppressors. It was said that the Irish were wanting in fervent loyalty. Well, as far as fervor was concerned, that might be conceded, though he believed that so far as the real solidity of it was concerned, it should not; but if there was any want of loyalty to the throne, or respect for the law on the part of Irishmen, who was it that should make the accusation? Was it those whose ancestors by dire persecution compelled Irishmen to look on the law not as a source of protection, but with feelings of reverence, but with feelings of fear and anger on account of the injury that was inflicted on them in the name of the law. When, therefore, they heard those charges levelled against Irishmen they ought to have an answer ready.'

The very worst cough or cold succumbs to Tussicura. Obtainable from all chemists and storekeepers.—***

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- January 11, Sunday.—Sunday within the Octave.
- " 12, Monday.—Seventh day in Octave of Epiphany.
- " 13, Tuesday.—Octave of the Epiphany.
- " 14, Wednesday.—St. Hilary, Bishop, Confessor; and Doctor.
- " 15, Thursday.—St. Ita, Virgin.
- " 16, Friday.—St. Fursey, Abbot.
- " 17, Saturday.—St. Anthony, Abbot.

St. Hilary, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Hilary, the scion of a noble family of Poitiers, was born between 320 and 325. He received his scientific education in his native town and in Bordeaux, where he more especially applied himself to the study of rhetoric. The more he saw of the profligate life of his fellow-citizens, the more his noble soul was filled with disgust and longed after the knowledge of truth. The perusal of Holy Scripture freed him from all the doubts which heathen philosophy had raised in his mind, and together with his wife and daughter he embraced Christianity in 350. On account of his holy life, both the clergy and people demanded his elevation to the bishopric of Poitiers, and he was consecrated shortly before 355. Thenceforth he led a life of continency, devoting himself entirely to his episcopal duties. His uncompromising opposition to Arianism, favored by the Emperor Constantius, caused him to be banished by that prince to Phrygia. But as his influence here seemed to be still more dreaded by the Arians, he was allowed, in 359, to return to his bishopric, where he continued, by word and writing, and especially by means of synods, to combat Arianism with such success that he caused the Gallican bishops completely to renounce it. True, he was not able to gain over Auxentius, Bishop of Milan, which city was the stronghold of Arianism, but he forced him to be more cautious. The latter years of his life were spent in quietude, occupied with exegetical labors. He died at Poitiers on the 13th January, 366.

St. Ita, Virgin.

St. Ita was born in the South of Ireland. She has always been held in great veneration in the district in which she lived, but, unfortunately, few details of her life have come down to us. She died in 570, and is styled, by Colgan, the second St. Brigid of Ireland.

St. Fursey, Abbot.

St. Fursey was born in the West of Ireland, and, like St. Ita, was of noble parentage. He spent a portion of his life in England, and founded a monastery in the county of Suffolk. Passing into France, he continued to labor for the advancement of religion until his death in 650. The remains of St. Fursey are still preserved at Peronne, in the neighborhood of Amiens.

St. Anthony, Abbot.

St. Anthony, who was the founder of monasticism, was born in Egypt of rich and virtuous parents. After dividing all his possessions among the poor, he retired into the desert, where he lived for twenty years the life of a hermit. The fame of his miracles, and still more the power of his words and example, drew about him many followers, who, under his guidance, desired to devote themselves to this new life. He became the director of a number of anchorites who dwelt in detached cells, forming a community called a 'Laura.' This venerable patriarch of the Cenobites died in 356 at the age of 105 years. There are extant several authentic letters and an 'Exhortation to the Monks' by St. Anthony.

The returns of the population of the Australian Commonwealth on March 31 show that by far the largest proportion of the Commonwealth population is now homegrown. Of the total number of inhabitants amounting to 3,771,715, rather more than 77 per cent. were born within the Commonwealth, less than one per cent. claim New Zealand as their birth-place, rather more than 18 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom or other British possessions than Australia or New Zealand, and those of foreign extraction, including, of course, all who were born in countries not under the British flag, are rather less than four per cent. The return shows that New South Wales has drawn to her territory many more of the native-born of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, than those States have attracted of Australians born in New Zealand. It is perhaps contrary to what might have been expected that, while there are only 6492 of those resident in New Zealand who claim New South Wales as their birthplace, there are 10,589 persons living in New South Wales who were born in New Zealand.

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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**Chorus**To Loft and Co.'s you must go—
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Where the busy throng is passing
to and fro.At all seasons of the year,
Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
AT LOFT & CO'S.When the winter draweth nigh
unto thee,
And the rain clouds cross the
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Then the Boot that's *Watertight*
Makes its owner feel all right!
We keep them strong and light—
LOFT & CO.Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium
situated in
The Centre of Trade,
The Centre of the Royal Arcade—
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edin.

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"**SHIP HOTEL**

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B. J. MCKENNA has taken over the above centrally situated hotel, three minutes from Railway Station and Post Office, and will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible. The Hotel has been Re-furnished and Renovated.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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Corner of
CRAWFORD & JETTY STREETS, DUNEDINMICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the
Police Force, Dunedin and
Ashburton), Proprietor.

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

NEW BUTCHERYJOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,Has opened as above,
Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited for Orders.

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and every care and attention guaranteed.Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch
1 p.m. Dinner 6 p.m. Dinner 1 p.m. onSATURDAYS, as a convenience for
Country Visitors.

Speight's Beer always on Draught

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Has a Choice Lot of NEW MONUMENTS. Light and Dark Marble, and Red, Gray, and Dark Green Granite. Prices moderate. My work has again been awarded the highest honors presented at the Christchurch Exhibition. Three Exhibits. First Prize for Carving; First and Second for Lead Letters. Auckland Exhibition Four First Prizes and Gold Medal.

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A choice Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, Silver and Plated Goods, Field and Opera Glasses, Musical, Striking, Alarm Cuckoo, and Fancy Clocks.—Bargains.

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Buyer of Old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, and Precious Stones. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery carefully Repaired by W. G. R. Special Attention Given to Country Orders.

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Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents
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ping Agents, Wool Brokers,
Indenters, etc.**SALES:**STOCK—At Burnside every Wednesday.
RABBITSKINS—At Dunedin every Monday.
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SPECIAL CLEARING SALES.—Whenever and
wherever required.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE.—Sold ex truck or
store daily.**AGENTS:**London: N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative As-
sociation; Gore: Southland Farmers' Co-
operative Association; Tuapeka West: Mr
Geo. Smith; Waipahi: Mr Jno. McCallum;
Otakaia and Balclutha: Mr Thos. Walsh;
Wedderburn: Mr Samuel Law; Middle-
march and Palmerston S.: Mr Geo. H
Webb; Otago Peninsula: Mr T. McQueen
Oamaru: N. Otago Farmers' Co-operative
Association.**FARM PROPERTIES:**We have a good selection of farm lease-
holds and freeholds on our Register, and
invite the inspection of those in quest of a
good farm. Both purchasers and intending
sellers would do well to consult us as to
their wishes.Our sales of wool, skins, stock, etc., are
conducted by Mr Jno. Grindley, and clients
may depend on the greatest attention to
their interests, and prompt account sales.**WOOL! WOOL!**Our large and spacious wool stores are
specially adapted to the storage and display
of farmers' wool.**DEAR ME**

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