

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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PRION 6D

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

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

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., P.M.

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

A Timely Move

We are firm believers in the gospel of pegging away. Some weeks ago, for instance, we returned, for the eleventh time, to what is in more senses than one an evergreen topic: the spasms and antics of that unregenerate barbarian, the stage Irishman. We are glad to see that the central council of the Hibernian Society has got the jabbering idiot by the ear. A resolution on the subject was moved by Mr. Beehan, of Auckland, at the recent H.A.C.B.S. conference in Sydney. It was unanimously passed, and the report of the assembled delegates contains the following remarks in point:

'We might also consider whether we could not do something to banish at least from our Catholic concerts and other entertainments that monstrous travesty on our race known as the "Stage Irishman." We are glad that owing to the sturdy action of the American Hibernians such vulgar, insulting caricaturing of our countrymen is no longer tolerated on the American stage; and surely in Australia, where the Irish element of the population is proportionately more numerous, the same result could be accomplished.'

Hear, hear! It now only remains for the Society, having begun the crusade, to see it through, and not let their first fervor in the cause die out and be hung up

'Like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery.'

We think that they can safely count for cordial co-operation on the part of the promoters of Catholic concerts and entertainments. And that will afford a good leverage for further operations against the rough-and-tumble caricature of a faithful and much-tried Catholic people.

More Bible-burning

Bigotry has neither a head to think nor a heart to feel. It is as fickle as a turnstile and takes its rare naps with one eye open. It was alert and rampant—with fang ready to gnaw and claw to strike—when two or three soiled and delapidated Wesleyan New Testaments were respectfully cremated in Fiji recently by some European Sisters, along with a case of worn-out and tattered Catholic prayer-books. It must have been taking forty winks and have had its closed optic turned towards Fullarton, in South Australia, some two years ago, when Archbishop O'Reilly, in the presence of a number of Protestant working-men, gave orders for the burning of a Protestant Bible.

Archbishop O'Reilly himself told the story recently in the course of an address at the opening of a Catholic

school in his diocese. 'Some two years or so ago,' said he, 'the property at Fullarton, on which the Refuge is now located, was acquired by the good Sisters of St. Joseph. On the ground stood a large rambling building, once used as a jam factory. Old and disused buildings have a well-known knack of accumulating rubbish. The Fullarton jam factory furnished no exception to the rule. While the debris was being cleared away, I happened one day to be standing by. I am a lover of books, and those who love books will realise how natural it was for me, when I noticed a book among the rubbish, to stoop and pick it up. It was—I should say, rather, it once had been—a Bible. The cover was completely gone, half in tatters. Many leaves, whole staves in fact, were missing. The sheets remaining were dog-eared, frayed, and all over stained. The volume had hopelessly gone beyond the sphere of usability. Its soiled pages no one was ever likely to peruse. It was a Bible—a Protestant version of the Bible certainly, but still a Bible, or at least a mutilated copy thereof. It claimed respect. I called a Sister and gave the volume into her keeping. "The rubbish-tip," I said, "is no place, Sister, for these pages. Kindly see that the book is destroyed by fire."'

The tattered rags of what had once been a Bible of a kind were decently cremated in accordance with what is (as we have recently shown in our editorial columns) Protestant, as well as Jewish and Catholic, usage. 'My action,' said the Archbishop, 'drew no comment, excited no observation. My motives were too plain to arouse sectional feelings. The story is now for the first time told by myself. Until the Fiji affair, indeed, was reported, I had totally forgotten the incident. Those who were witnesses of my action had evidently forgotten it too. But I can realise with some feeling of trepidation—for I am but human, and do not love the harsh judgment of my fellows—what excitement might have been created, what prejudice might have been raised against the Catholic Archbishop and the Catholic community of Adelaide, if only the incident, in an incomplete form, had been noised abroad, and Australian cablegrammers were as alert and as enterprising as the cablegrammers of Fiji.'

One man may steal a sheep, while another may not look over the fence. A Protestant and a Jew cremate tattered Bibles as a matter of course. Let a Catholic do the same thing, and he will find himself caught up in the mad whirl of typhoons and tornadoes of the 'outraged sentiment' of denominations to whom the Bible is losing, or has lost, its significance as the Inspired Word of God. The Archbishop of Adelaide had a narrow escape. But the ludicrous ending of the hurricane of feeling that circled around the recent incident in Fiji is likely to protect us for some time from talk about Bible-burning.

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

Big Battalions

'This is a very respectable age,' says the Genial Showman, 'but it's pretty easily riled; and considerin' upon how slight a provocation we who live in it go to cuttin' each others' throats, it may, perhaps, be doubted whether our intellects is so much massiver than our ancestors' intellects was after all.' We do our throat-slitting, it is true, by machinery; we don't commonly beat the brains out of the wounded upon the battlefield; and we have never acquired a taste for the kidney-fat of our fallen foe. But in one respect we are verging back to the savage state of warfare, when every adult male was compelled to be a warrior, and the tribe's standing army counted the full strength of its manhood. Some 31,000 men altered the map of Europe at Crecy in 1346. The relative bagatelle of about 100,000 fighters decided the fate of Waterloo in 1815. In 1859 Sir Arthur Phelps did some heavy moralising—we might term it philosophical swearing—when he computed, after a vast deal of figuring, that the armies of Europe in that year numbered no fewer than 2,000,000 fighting men. As a matter of fact, the number was far greater. In 1889—just thirty years after the publication of Sir Arthur's scandalised reflections—Europe had become a vast armed camp: its eighteen countries had a total of 3,352,000 men constantly under arms as a State-insurance against war. In the event of hostilities they could have called out no fewer than 9,366,000 soldiers with sufficient knowledge of the throat-slitting business to look tolerably well on parade and to fire a bullet more or less in the direction of the enemy.

The current issue of the 'Daily Mail Year-Book' shows that Europe's bloated armaments still continue to 'bloat' and that the Continental Great Powers are moving steadily towards the savages' resort of an army that shall include all males capable of carrying and using a lethal weapon. Great Britain's insular position saves her the trouble of maintaining great land forces, but she is busy pouring into her war-ships greater treasures than her dear neighbors are lavishing upon horse and foot and artillery and engineers. Here is an interesting table from the 'Year-Book':—

Country.	Expenditure	Peace Strength.	War Strength.
France	£28,800,000	589,000	3,500,000
Germany	33,500,000	604,108	4,000,000
Russia	36,000,000	1,100,000	4,620,000
Great Britain	29,745,000	275,761	680,000

tails, Donnybrook fashion, by ever and ever more increase have a peace establishment of 2,193,108 men, and in a war footing could muster a grand aggregate of 12,120,000 wisps of cannon-fodder.

The Continentals are continually trailing their coat-tails Donnybrook fashion, by ever and ever more increasing their armaments by land. Great Britain is as constantly challenging all and sundry by persistent increase in her war-expenditure by sea. In 1888-9 her naval expenditure ran into £12,999,895. Ten years later—in 1898-9—it had risen to £24,068,000. And the net estimate for the current year (1903-4) is £31,457,000—greater than the combined cost of the navies of France, Russia, and Germany for last year; for Germany and Russia were each content with a naval expenditure of £10,500,000, and France with £12,200,000, all three thus showing a joint total of £33,200,000. It seems to be generally understood that the Continental Great Powers set the pace in the matter of bloated naval expenditure. In reality Great Britain is the pace-maker. During the past ten years the combined increase in naval expenditure of France, Germany, and Russia was £12,500,000. Great Britain's increase in the same period soared to £20,000,000.

This mania for vast and costly armies and navies must end either in a partial disarmament or in the bankruptcy of the weaker nations. It cannot go on indefinitely. Lord Wolseley was not in favor of cumbersome armies. He claimed that with 20,000 trained fanatics he could cut his way through Europe. And Captain Otto Prendt, the Austrian staff-officer, seems to share the opinion of the British General. In his work, 'Figures and War,' he is not by any means enthusiastic as to the value of the stupendously vast agglomerates of armed men that would cover the face of Europe in the event of a great war. 'Perhaps,' he says, 'some Alex-

ander or Buonaparte may arise, who, at the head of a small army of picked men, may fall upon that heavy and unwarlike mass and disperse them in all directions. Then nations may, perhaps, resort to the system of armies small in number, but composed of trained men, and perhaps they will let those men have the exclusive privilege of a trade which, after all, is not congenial to peaceful citizens.' 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE FIJI MISSIONS

REPLY TO REV. W. SLADE.

From a reliable and well-informed source in Fiji we have received the following communication, under date April 4:—

'I was greatly surprised at reading in the Christ-church "Press" of March 7, an address by the Rev. W. Slade, exalting the "wonderful success" of Methodism in Fiji and containing an attack upon the Catholic missions in these islands.

'The "wonderful success of the Fiji Methodist mission" is not by any means so manifest in these islands as it is made to appear abroad. Your readers, for instance, will remember the speech made a short time ago in Melbourne by Mr. Duncan—Mayor of Suva and a non-Catholic—to the effect that the Fijians are still savages under their Methodist skin. For the rest the

"Wonderful Success"

claimed for the Methodist missions in Fiji may be estimated from the following facts:—

'Sixty-eight years of work by an average of ten white missionaries has, indeed, resulted in the greater part of a whole people giving at least a nominal adherence to Methodism; but the last half century has witnessed, side by side with that fact, the melancholy spectacle of the same people vanishing almost off the face of the earth in a manner that is unexampled in history, except, perhaps, in the sad story of the Methodist missions in the Hawaiian group. The Fijian race is doomed, and the story of their decay makes sad reading.

'In 1844 the Rev. Mr. Hunt, a Wesleyan missionary, estimated the population of Fiji at 300,000. So did the Rev. W. Lawry in 1847, and Captain Erskine of the Royal Navy. In 1858 the Rev. T. Williams (in his 'Fiji and the Fijians,' page 102) also estimated their number to be 300,000. This was in 1858. A few years later Fiji was advertised to the world to be as "all Wesleyan and Christian." Three hundred thousand converts were claimed in dark Fiji. In 1874, when Fiji became British, the Methodist missionaries claimed 200,000 adherents. In 1875 their number had dwindled to 130,000, as against 7000 Catholics. In the present year of grace they have only 90,000, while

The Catholic Population

has risen to between 11,000 and 12,000—and, bear in mind, 11,000 to 12,000 who are not "tossed about by every wind of doctrine," but know what they are to believe, and, as a rule, live up to the faith that is in them. European Catholics in Fiji are proud of their Fijian co-religionists, and it is a happy sight to see them and their colored fellow-Catholics meeting together to assist at the same august mysteries and partake of the same Sacraments. The Catholic Church is advancing steadily in Fiji. The Methodist mission, according to their own returns, have dwindled from a following of 300,000 to 90,000. If the Rev. Mr. Slade considers this a "wonderful success," all I can say is this, that he is easy to please, and that it is about time that he should begin a reform in the dictionary meaning of plain English words.

In fact, on reading the story of the decay of the Fijian people, it would almost seem as if the more Wesleyan a province is the more rapidly its people appear to die out. The Wesleyan Report, for instance, gives the population of the very Methodist island of Kadavu in 1886 as 12,089 souls. In 1889, according to the same Report, it had fallen to 7406. The Rev. Mr. Young, in 1884, gave the population of Bau as 1500. To-day they are less than 500. The island of Viwa was for years the Wesleyan headquarters in Fiji. Their missionaries were there from 1839 to 1894. The Rev. Mr. Calvert had 180 natives in the town of Viwa, on that island. They, or all others, were under the immediate eye and fostering care of the missionaries. Yet, when the missionaries left there, there were only 80 natives in the wretched place. Is all this a part and parcel of the "wonderful success of the Fiji Methodist mission?"

There remains the question of

Spiritual Success

This is obviously a more difficult matter to deal with than that of counting heads. But it lends itself, nevertheless, to treatment and here, as before, I shall not follow the Rev. Mr. Slade's method of dealing in vague generalities, but will fall back upon public and notorious facts.

In 1892, about 400 Fijians from Draunivatu (Viti Levu) were deported to Kadavu by order of the Government for gross disobedience to the constituted authorities. They were all Wesleyans. They had preachers, teachers, and Bibles. And the Bibles they were able to

expound quite glibly—by “private judgment” of course—in accordance with the old pagan traditions—pointing out to me, for instance, the house of Jehovah, the grotto where the Saviour was born, the places in the forest that bear witness to Noah's work, etc. Such is their method of “interpreting” the Sacred Word! In 1894 part of the Macuata Province broke out in open rebellion against the Government. According to the Wesleyan Report, the Rev. W. Slade was in charge of that district (the Macuata circuit) when he wrote as follows in the Report for 1891: “The materials for report are of a more cheering character. . . . The Chiefs manifest a praiseworthy interest in Church affairs, the schools are well attended, and the position of ministers and teachers is satisfactory for all concerned. The youths of the villages are coming forward in greater numbers to be employed in Church duties, the quality of the educational work is improving, and the province generally gives evidence of progress” (Report, p. xxxv.). Such was the Rev. W. Slade's statement in 1891. Only three years later, in 1894,

A Rebellion

was in full swing in that Province. The rebels were Wesleyans to a man. Not a single Catholic was among them. The insurgents performed all their old pagan rites, and even fell back into savage practices which I do not care to describe. Bear in mind that all this took place only nine years ago, and after 50 years of the “wonderful success” of Methodist missionary effort. The rebellion of 1894 furnishes a curious confirmation of Mr. Duncan's speech in Melbourne as to skin-deep civilisation in Fiji. Does this furnish a reason why European Wesleyans will not worship with their Fijian co-religionists? And is it a sign of “wonderful success” that (as the Rev. Mr. Slade says) there is a danger that “the younger people” in Fiji may not “cling to their religion as their fathers have done”?

The Rev. Mr. Slade attacks “the unchristian rivalry of other religious organisations.” He uses the plural, but singles out “the Church of Rome” for a special flagellation. His attack upon the Catholic mission is unfair and unsupported by fact. Has he read the “Reminiscences” of Consul Pritchard? Or can it be possible that he is unacquainted with the story of missionary work in Fiji?—of the

Whippings, Fines, Etc.,

inflicted upon Catholic natives to compel them to abjure Catholicism and embrace the “true faith”? The Rev. Mr. Slade refers to the communal policy which was introduced in Fiji in 1875, and deprecates, among other things, the operation of “an ordinance for causing trouble.” And it is, in good faith, a disgraceful system. But he might have informed his hearers that it was passed with the concurrence of the Wesleyan leaders at a time when the Wesleyan mission and the Government were hand and glove. The missionaries had converted Fiji to Methodism through the chiefs, and the object of the new policy was to place all power in the hands of the chiefs. Fijian Catholics feel that the new laws and ordinances were specially directed against them. If, for instance, a Fijian in a Wesleyan town or district desired to become a Catholic he was deemed to “cause trouble,” and was fined in cash or hard labor. Rev. Mr. Slade also inveighs against the “very galling ordinance of disobedience.” It smote Catholics hardest and deepest. Native Catholics were, for instance, ordered by a non-Catholic chief to aid the Wesleyan cause with food or money. If they failed or refused to obey their chief they were fined two or four shillings, or fourteen days' hard work. A repetition of the “disobedience” cost them £1 or 30 days' labor. This power was given to the chiefs with the consent of the Wesleyan leaders. It is difficult, in the circumstances, to understand how the Rev. Mr. Slade could have the courage of talking, even to a New Zealand audience, of “unchristian rivalry” in the Fijian mission-field. It may interest your readers to know that the Rev. Mr. Langham, a Wesleyan missionary, was in the Legislative Council of the colony.

The Rev. Mr. Slade also complains of “the Fijian

Poll-tax

of 24s per head, from the age of 16 years.” This, by the way, is another of the disabilities inflicted upon the natives at a time when the government of the country was practically in the hands of the Wesleyan missionaries. But why does the Rev. Mr. Slade stop at the poll-tax? Let me give an example of how things work out for the hapless Fijian: The Lau Province counts a native population of 7000 souls. About 2000 of these are males above the age of 16 years, and, therefore, subject to the Government taxes. In 1894 they paid in taxation £2100. In the same year they paid £2400 in taxes to the Wesleyan Church (I use the word “taxes” because in the Fijian tongue the same expression—“na soli”—is used for levies made both for Government and religious purposes.) Bear this in mind: the officials gave orders for the payment of both “taxes” (or “soli”); and they do so to the present day. The Rev. Mr. Slade inveighs against the poll-tax, but he has not a word of condemnation for the more serious taxation which is extracted from the islanders for the purposes of the Methodist mission.

I ask your readers to bear in mind what I have said regarding the thin

Veneer of Civilisation

which lies upon the Fiji native, his ready return, a few years ago, to pagan and savage practices, his superstitious use of the Bible, and the woful rate at which he is perishing off the face of the earth. I might—in connection with the supposed “elevation of women” in

Fiji—cite facts as to the low state of morals which is one of the root-causes of the rapid disappearance of this fine race. But I refrain. When a physician finds himself unable to check the progress of a deadly, but curable disease in a patient, he certainly has no right to oppose the calling in of another doctor. But this sensible course is just what the Rev. Mr. Slade strongly objects to. He objects to Catholic or other missionaries interfering with the Wesleyans' monopoly in Fiji. These came to the islands in 1844. The Catholic missionaries came eight years later, and (as already pointed out) they carried on their work amidst trials and dangers that made it indeed a “wonderful success” that Catholicism survived at all in Fiji. The Rev. Mr. Slade has words of commendation for Father Breheret, whose great age—he was nearly 90 years old—forbade the possibility of much missionary activity. He has only words of vitriol for Bishop Vidal, whose

“New System”

was simply to introduce young and active priests, Brothers, Sisters, and to set about building churches, schools, etc., at a merry rate. That was the head and front of Bishop Vidal's offending. It led, however, to restrictions being placed upon the Catholic missionaries. The only official grounds of complaint against our missionaries were, however, what are known as “the flag affair” and “the photo affair.” The “flag affair” was simply this: Bishop Vidal used to fly a flag on his boat when going from place to place. Sir J. B. Thurston, the then Governor—who was a strong friend of the Wesleyan missions—remonstrated with the Bishop for carrying the flag, on the plea that, not being a full-blown Bishop, but only a Vicar-Apostolic, he was not entitled to do so! *Risum teneatis amici!* “The photo affair” was this: A photograph of an alleged cannibal feast was published in a European Catholic magazine. And the Rev. Mr. Slade informed his audience that the magazine stated that it was “taken by a Marist Father.” As a matter of fact, no such statement was made. It was merely said to have been “communicated” by a Marist Father, which is quite a different thing. The photograph in question was taken by a photographer, purchased from him as a curiosity, and only Wesleyan natives figure in it. Much more might be said in reference to the Rev. Mr. Slade's address, but it is about time that I should draw this lengthy communication to a close.

HOMeward BOUND

FAREWELL TO MONSIGNOR MACKAY.

On Thursday of last week the Catholics of the Oamaru parish wished the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay a pleasant journey to his native Scotland and a safe return to the scene of his successful labors. In the afternoon a very interesting farewell entertainment was given in his honor in St. Joseph's Hall by the pupils of the Dominican Nuns. Ball drill and sash drill were given in capital style, and there were two nicely played piano selections, and several well rendered and appropriate choruses, concluding with “Will ye no' come back again?” At its close Monsignor Mackay suitably thanked the teachers and the children in a happy little speech.

In the evening a farewell social was tendered to Monsignor Mackay by the parishioners. The hall was nicely decorated for the occasion with flowers, evergreens, and pictures. The chair was taken by Mr. T. O'Grady, and the hall was crowded to the doors by a representative gathering of the Catholics of Oamaru and district. The visiting clergy present on the occasion were Very Rev. Father O'Neill (Milton), Rev. Father Aubry (Waimate), and Rev. Father Cleary (Dunedin). Apologies for non-attendance were received from the Hon. T. Y. Duncan (Minister of Lands), the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, and Rev. Fathers Murphy, Regnault, Tubman, and Coffey.

The proceedings were opened by the chairman, who, in the course of a complimentary speech, referred in terms of warm admiration to the great energy and activity of their pastor. To these qualities, and to his great architectural knowledge they owed the erection of the magnificent row of buildings which were a credit not only to Oamaru, but to the whole Colony (applause). The onus of erecting the convent, the presbytery, and the basilica had rested on the shoulders of Monsignor Mackay, though his efforts had been nobly seconded by the parishioners. The parish had never been a poor one, and there was something upon which Monsignor Mackay could draw to carry on his work. The people of Oamaru had not alone erected those noble buildings, but they had also contributed according to their means for the erection of ecclesiastical edifices in Dunedin and elsewhere. Their guest had arrived in Oamaru about March thirteen years ago, and, though they were not usually given to criticising their friends, there were many among them who at first regarded him as being somewhat slow. But all would agree with him that he certainly had been very sure (applause). There was hardly a stone that he had not seen deposited on the basilica, and that building was a standing monument to his energy and architectural knowledge which the people of Oamaru did not fail to recognise (applause). Monsignor Mackay well deserved the mark of distinction they were giving him, and the attendance of his church people in force showed that they wished him a pleasant voyage, and he could promise him that on his return he would receive a right hearty welcome (applause).

At the close of the chairman's address, Mr. Ardagh presented Monsignor Mackay with a handsome purse containing 105 sovereigns. Miss Nellie Rowlands (on behalf of the Altar Society) and Miss Annie Corcoran (on behalf of the Children of Mary) then presented him with an address and purse of sovereigns. Monsignor Mackay's health was then enthusiastically toasted with musical honors.

Mr. John Cagney made a characteristically humorous speech, in the course of which he dwelt upon the long and arduous labors of the guest of the evening for the people of the Oamaru mission during the past 13 years, in the course of which he had worn out a great deal of shoe leather (applause). Oamaru had long been noted for its buildings, but the climax was never reached until the Catholics put their hands in their pockets to find money to erect their fine buildings. No man stood higher in the estimation of the people of Oamaru than did their pastor (applause). When Monsignor Mackay went Home he would have many warm friends, but their friendship would never be so warm as to replace the affections of the people of Oamaru, and when he returned he would be received in the same whole-hearted manner as that in which he was being sped on his journey (applause).

Mr. P. Corcoran, in a bright and happy speech, wished Monsignor Mackay a pleasant voyage and a safe return from his native land. He hoped that the day was not far distant when the guest of the evening would see the wish of his heart realised in seeing the magnificent basilica completed in every detail and opened free from debt (applause).

Father Cleary said that the evening's demonstration reflected credit on Monsignor Mackay for the splendid work he had achieved, and on the people for their generous aid and their recognition of the labors of their pastor. The noble piles of church buildings in Oamaru were a monument to Monsignor Mackay's ability and energy and to their piety and generosity (applause). Referring to their early impression as to their pastor's cautious slowness, the speaker quoted the Italian proverb: 'He that goes slowly goes safely, and he that goes safely goes far.' The Monsignor had the admirable quality of Scottish caution, and this, coupled with his knowledge of architecture and his great business capacity, enabled them to raise those splendid ecclesiastical buildings at the minimum of expense (applause). The speaker compared Monsignor Mackay to the great Irish legendary Mulder, the Goban Seor, who (as the popular myths said) erected the almost indestructible round towers—'those conquerors of time.' The results of Monsignor Mackay's labors were monuments that would tell of his zeal and their piety in generations to come (applause).

Very Rev. Father O'Neill, in the course of a humorous address, said he had expected a very hearty social, and had not been disappointed (applause). He had known Monsignor Mackay perhaps longer than anyone else in the hall, as he had for some time been helping the mission as curate under their worthy pastor. He had lately been visiting the country from which Monsignor Mackay came, and he knew that a hearty welcome would be accorded their pastor when he arrived there. He would find that the Catholics had increased in his old town of Aberdeen, and that a fine new college had taken the place of the old one in which he (Monsignor Mackay) had received a part of his training, and which must be associated in his mind with many tender recollections. He concluded by wishing Monsignor Mackay a pleasant voyage and a safe return to his people.

Father Aubry said they in Waimate were indebted to Monsignor Mackay for many acts of kindness. Whenever there was anything going on in the diocese of Christchurch they were happy and honored to have him amongst them. Although he was pleased to find that Monsignor Mackay was taking a well-earned holiday, he feared that their pastor would be greatly missed (applause). He looked forward to the time when Monsignor Mackay would be in Waimate again, when he would receive a right hearty welcome.

Monsignor Mackay received a great ovation on rising to reply. He deprecated the praises showered upon him as undeserved. The man who followed the plough did but a small portion of the work—his team did nearly all. Those who had done the work were those who had contributed. He could not find words to express how deeply he felt the new proof of their generosity that they had just given him. He had thought that the number of appeals made lately had drained their resources, but they again responded generously. He would apply the money as far as he could in seeing in other lands monuments and works of art, which might assist him in further adorning their own church (applause). He doubted not that the praises bestowed were given in all sincerity, but they were certainly against his own conscience. When he first came to Oamaru from Queenstown he conceived the idea of a new church. He was laughed at when he stated the amount that it would cost, and even when the building had been opened, it looked so unpromisingly that he had determined to put a proper face on it. For all these works the money had been liberally forthcoming, and now, when it had begun to show forth in its facade its original design, all had come to realise its beauty (applause). Imitation was the best form of flattery. Their church was the first in New Zealand that was erected in the basilica style. Others had followed. His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington had left here intending to build a church on similar lines, but he had to confess later that he had been eclipsed (applause). In concluding his reply, Monsignor Mackay said he valued not the gold half so much as the golden sentiments expressed by his people, which had so impressed him to

render him dumb. He resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause.

The intervals between the various speeches were filled in by the various items of an interesting programme. A piano solo was played by Miss Hannon. Songs were contributed by Misses Falconer and K. Cagney, Fathers O'Neill and O'Reilly, and Mr. M. J. Hanning, and Miss Donovan gave a much-appreciated recitation. The accompaniments to the vocal items were played by Misses Hannon and Duggan. At an interval in the proceedings refreshments were handed round. A most enjoyable social evening was brought to a close by the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' and three hearty cheers for Monsignor Mackay.

Monsignor Mackay reached Dunedin on Monday evening. He left on Wednesday afternoon by the Mararoa, on his way to Auckland, whence he proceeds by the Mohra to Suva, at which point he joins the Moana for Vancouver. Monsignor Mackay is accompanied to Europe by his sister, Miss Mackay. The Dunedin clergy and many lay friends assembled at their departure to wish them a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 9.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. Large numbers visited the church during the day.

His Grace the Archbishop and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy returned from Nelson on Thursday morning. Rev. Father Clancy accompanied them and will be here for a few days.

The Month's Mind for the late Very Rev. Dean Mahoney will take place at Nelson on Wednesday. A number of priests from the archdiocese will be present on the occasion.

Mother Mary Joseph Aubert has been elected by the members of the St. John Ambulance Nursing Guild to the position of an honorary member.

WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 8.

At Mass on Sunday, May 3, the Very Rev. Dean Grogan, S.M., spoke feelingly on the death of the late Dr. Connolly. For nearly a quarter of a century (said the Dean) the citizens of Wanganui had in their midst a gentleman whom they learned to esteem and love, not only because of his acknowledged medical ability, but also for his large-hearted charity towards the poor, as well as his sympathy and kindness to the sick and suffering in his extensive medical practice. To do good and wish well to every person, the preacher said, was natural to Dr. Connolly; therefore no effort on his part was required in the practice of his numerous excellent qualities, and now that he was gone, the citizens of this town and district felt that the place Dr. Connolly held in their esteem and confidence was hard to fill.

Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated on Wednesday morning, when a large congregation assembled to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman. Several members of the medical profession and other prominent citizens were present during the Mass. The Very Rev. Dean Grogan was celebrant, and the music rendered by the choir was Dumont's Gregorian Requiem.

The Wanganui Hospital Board met on Wednesday, and several members paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Connolly. The chairman expressed his sincere regret at the death of one who had done so much for the Hospital Board, and moved the following resolution: 'That this Board desires to place on record its sincere regret at the death of Dr. P. J. Connolly, and its high appreciation of his long and invaluable services rendered to the Wanganui Hospital; also that a letter conveying the Board's sympathy be forwarded to Mrs. Connolly.' In seconding the motion, Mr. E. Newman said that deceased had performed a lot of excellent work for the Hospital at a very small remuneration. He did not think any gentleman possessed the confidence of the Board, the nursing staff, and the patients more than Dr. Connolly. He was a skilful surgeon, a tender friend, a valuable colleague, and most unselfish in the carrying out of his duties.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 11.

His Lordship the Bishop preached at Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday (Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph) on the subject of the day's festival.

Rev. Father McDonnell has been assisting at Waimate in the Forty Hours' Adoration, and conducting a retreat for the children preparing for First Communion.

Rev. Father O'Connell was at Lincoln over Sunday, assisting the Rev. Father Richards in the Forty Hours' Adoration then being observed.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

The Rev. Father Marnane went up to Wellington at the end of last week, and the Rev. Father Rouillac, S.M., replaced him at St. Mary's on Sunday.

A bonus of one guinea, presented by Mr. W. Hoban, chairman of the committee, to the person who disposed of the greatest number of tickets for the St. Patrick's Day concert was awarded to Mrs. Scrimgeour, whose sales exceeded £6.

The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., leaves to-day (Monday) for Nelson to be present at the Month's Mind of the late Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, S.M. The Vicar-General afterwards goes to Wellington to attend a Conference of the Marist Order.

A well attended meeting of St. Mary's Altar Society was held on Sunday afternoon in the schoolroom, Manchester street, the Rev. Father Gallais, director, presiding. Thirteen new members were elected, and it was decided to arrange a social gathering for next Thursday week, at which it is anticipated a large number of the parishioners will attend.

There was a well attended meeting of the St. Patrick's Day celebration committee in the parochial library on last Friday evening to wind up affairs in connection with the late national concert. His Lordship the Bishop presided. Before reading the balance sheet the secretary (Mr. E. O'Connor), in a few appropriate remarks, extended the committee's congratulations to his Lordship the Bishop on his partial, if not complete, restoration to health. The balance sheet, duly audited, showed the total receipts to be £130 12s 6d; expenses, £30 12s 4d, leaving a net credit result of £100 0s 2d, which, together with last year's balance, leaves the fund for the establishment of the Nazareth Home at £208 3s. His Lordship gratefully acknowledged Mr. O'Connor's congratulations and said he appreciated the kind remarks made in regard to the great assistance given by the clergy to the committee in bringing about such a splendid result as that just published. As for himself, he very much regretted two things in connection with the celebration—his inability owing to an accident which befel him to be present, a treat he had fondly promised himself; and the impossibility owing to the remote locality where he happened to be to intimate by telegraph the cause of his absence. It was with the deepest satisfaction and pleasure he learnt of the magnificent success that had attended the committee's efforts. The object was a noble one, and whilst thanking heartily his own people, he desired most cordially to thank the many friends outside the Catholic body for their patronage, presence at the concert, and valued assistance. With reference to the introduction of the Sisters of Nazareth, he had been in frequent communication with the mother house at Hammersmith, London. As a result of the initial efforts to secure a community, a short time ago the Rev. Mother of a branch house in Australia visited Christchurch with the object of inquiring into existing needs and reporting home. This report he had reason to know was most favorable, and the visitors were so impressed with the work to be performed here, that they even selected a site, one close to the city, a situation deemed necessary, so that medical attendance could be quickly summoned, when needed, by the class of inmates the Sisters shelter and tend. This particular site, however, was found on inquiry to be no longer in the market. Just a few days ago he received a letter from the Mother-General, who expressed the eagerness they felt to commence the work in Christchurch. Thinking at first that the great work of building the Cathedral would interfere with the establishment of their home, the Sisters were reluctant to enter into any undertaking that might tend to financially embarrass his (the Bishop's) plans, but he assured them that such would not be the case, and he urged them to come even after the Cathedral was started. He recognised the great need there existed for such a home, and was only too eager to see the work carried on without unnecessary delay. Mr. W. Hoban, who acted as chairman of the committee during the past two years, outlined various methods of adding to the fund, and for this purpose a standing sub-committee was formed consisting of Mr. W. Hoban, Mr. E. O'Connor, Mr. G. R. Hart, Mr. R. Duncan, and Mrs. Scrimgeour and Miss Murray.

WAIMATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 11.

The ceremonies in connection with the Forty Hours' Adoration were commenced in St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, on Sunday, May 10. At the nine o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Father Aubry, some 50 boys and girls approached Holy Communion for the first time. The girls in their white dresses and veils, the boys in their Sunday best, with white badges on their breasts, presented a very imposing spectacle. The children during the week had been prepared by the Rev. Father McDonnell, of Christchurch. Besides the children, a large body of adults approached the Holy Table. The Rev. Father McDonnell celebrated the Mass of Exposition at 11 o'clock, after which there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. During the day the church was visited by many adorers, who came to do homage to the Most High. In the evening the Rev. Father McDonnell preached an impressive sermon suitable for the occasion. The renewing of the baptismal vows made a fitting close for the day's devotions. The ceremonies commenced on Monday at 8.30 a.m. with High Mass. In the evening the Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Oamaru, preached a fine discourse. The ceremonies concluded with High Mass on Tuesday morning. Great praise is due to the Sisters of St. Joseph for the splen-

did way in which they decorated the altars. The choir, under the baton of Mr. C. J. Goldstone, rendered special music for the occasion.

Mr. John Flaherty, a very old resident of the district, had the misfortune to have his collarbone broken on Saturday through falling off a dray.

Mr. Donald McPherson, of Waihao Downs, intends taking a trip to the Old Country. He leaves about the 18th or 20th of this month.

The new church at Makikihi, which is now almost completed, will be solemnly blessed and opened on Sunday, May 24.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 7.

A splendid new statue of our Blessed Lady was blessed at St. Benedict's on Sunday, and was borne in procession through the church on Sunday evening.

Word has been received by letter from Honolulu to say that the Rev. Father Croke, en route to Ireland, who left here in ill-health, has reached the Hawaiian port in good health and spirits.

Rev. Father Tormey has, to the delight of his many friends, left the Mater Misericordiae Hospital after his long and painful illness, and has resumed his spiritual labors at St. Benedict's.

Three Catholic councillors were returned in Auckland city last Wednesday week viz., Mr. Peter Dignan (North Ward), Mr. John Patterson (Grafton Ward), and Mr. M. Casey (South Ward). The two first are old members, the latter sits for the first time. The polling in all wards was very heavy, great interest being evinced in the fight.

The Bishop during nearly all last week was at St. Patrick's, owing to the absence of the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., who took a short holiday at Te Aroha, while Father Buckley spent a few days at the Thames. Rev. Father Furlong, of St. Benedict's, has been on a fortnight's trip to Rotorua.

The month of May devotions began in the four city churches last Friday morning. At St. Patrick's his Lordship the Bishop celebrated seven o'clock Mass, and administered Holy Communion to the members of the Children of Mary Society, and also to large numbers of the parishioners. The Bishop briefly addressed the congregation, during which he enjoined on them to practise devotion to the Blessed Virgin. He urged his people to make it a point to attend, whenever possible, the morning and evening devotions during the month of May. Our Lady's altar was most tastefully decorated. At St. Benedict's the Children of Mary mustered well and approached the Holy Table. Our Lady's altar was handsomely decorated by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE

Under the above heading a writer contributes an interesting article to the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal.' Many years ago, he writes, Humboldt, the great scientist, declared that a huge library might be filled with the grammars, vocabularies, and dictionaries of savage people, collected by the Catholic missionaries, of whom the Jesuits were not the least. In commenting on this, Father Dahlmann, S.J., the well-known Indian scholar, claims that the beginning of inquiry into the philology of the Chinese, Indian, and American tongues may be traced to this unwearying Order. As Ulfilas, Otfrid, and Notker, from their German monasteries, at the dawn of the Middle Ages, impelled the spread of evangelical and classical literature among the ignorant and half-civilised people of northern Europe, so in late years Catholic missionaries, pioneers of civilisation and science, rob their secrets from the almost impenetrable depths of forests and fastnesses and collect the dialects of the wildest of savage people. In the modest pages of some learned society's proceedings, possibly in Latin, their labors are tabulated, and their names recorded with no hall-mark but the modest initials of their religious Order, and it is to the savant in Europe who collates and compares their work, and combines it in some brilliant deduction, that the meed of the world's praise is given.

At this moment Father Goetz, S.J., is in Paris procuring the necessary instruments, astronomical, magnetic, and meteorological, to found

An Observatory at Bulawayo,

the capital of Rhodesia. Some four years ago Father Goetz met Cecil Rhodes, who was so much impressed by him that he encouraged him to found this observatory, and no doubt had he lived the South African Dictator would have worthily equipped the institution. But the war, and the death of Mr. Rhodes, arrested its progress, and Father Goetz had to arrange matters otherwise. He went to Georgetown University in the United States, which is also a Jesuit institution, with an observatory of international repute—and from this body, with the aid of the great observatories of Harvard, Lick, and Yerkes, he secured sufficient assistance to proceed to Paris to select his instruments.

Georgetown University mentioned above, has secured considerable respect from the learned owing to the enormous influence of its late president, Father Richard, and the remarkable ability of its astronomer, Father Hagen. Here the world-famous astronomer, Father

Secchi, first took up the heavenly science before his final return to Rome, where for 20 years he wrought for nothing else but the defence of the Church—and he never found anything in science to shake his belief in Church or religion; but the deeper his inquiries went the firmer became his faith 'in the greatness of God and the truth of the Catholic Church.' When he died a few years after the Italian occupation of Rome, which broke down his health, he was a member of all the leading scientific societies in the world.

Father Hagen has already published ten charts and catalogues of the stars as far south as the 23rd degree, and the other great observatories in the United States are chiefly engaged in checking the correctness of his results. The new institution at Bulawayo, which is between 4000 and 5000 feet above the sea level in a perfect climate, will be exceptionally situated for continuing this charting work to the South Pole, besides opening up a new region for meteorological observations. Among the most

Important Scientific Institutions in Asia

is the Dominican University of St. Thomas, in Manila. It was founded in 1619 and became a State establishment in 1680. Lectures are given in philosophy, theology, canon and civil law, physics, chemistry, medicine, Belles Lettres, and kindred subjects. The student list averages from 1200 to 1500 names. Since the war the Americans have recognised the University as a State institution. Another great Asiatic University was established as recently as 1874 by the Jesuits at Beyrout, on the Levant. It already contains 700 students in the various faculties, and its Oriental library is already the most important in Asia. A valuable treasure in manuscripts and liturgical and Church history has been collected by the Order throughout Western and Southern Asia, and deposited here. From the printing office of this University is issued an Arabic edition of the Bible, which is described as a unique work of art, and many periodicals and newspapers are also published from this press.

The Jesuit missionaries

seem to give considerable attention to astronomical and kindred sciences. Their famous observatory at Manila, one of the first in the world for completeness of equipment in its special departments, was recently described in the 'Freeman's Journal.' The Jesuits also control observatories at Shanghai, Calcutta, Antananarivo (Madagascar), Zambesi (East Africa), and Belen (Cuba), the last-named being famous for its inquiries on the subject of cyclones. Father Chevalier, S.J., of Shanghai, recently won the crown of the French Academy for his magnificent charts of the Yang-tse-Kiang district; Father Roblet, of East Africa, won a similar honor for a work on the topography of Madagascar, and another Father of Madagascar plant life, and on its invertebrate animals. The best charts of the Philippines have been drawn by the Jesuits and printed by the United States Government.

The Jesuit missionaries at Shanghai also busy themselves with studies of the numerous Chinese dialects, and periodically publish results. They are at creating a Chinese Christian literature, and publish from their own press a high-class newspaper in Chinese characters. They have a valuable Chinese library of over 20,000 volumes, and in the technical branch of their institution they teach Chinese students the principles of agriculture, building, painting, and other arts. As recently as February last the death of Father Zottoli, S.J., of this mission, was recorded, and concerning whom the London 'Times' said: 'Though Pere Zottoli was comparatively unknown to the outer world by reason of the modest and extremely retired life he passed, yet it is doubtful if any other European has ever attained to his immense and exact knowledge of Chinese literature. . . . He was closely engaged at the time of his death upon a universal dictionary of the Chinese language, in ten or twelve volumes, before the printing of which even the special resources of the Jesuit establishment may well shrink, but which it is hoped in the interests of science will ultimately be accomplished.' Such an encomium in a Catholic paper would be treated as hyperbole, but the 'Times' is not given to the extravagant eulogy of a Jesuit, even if dead. Not only the Jesuits but other

Catholic Missionaries

have lighted the lamp of science in dark foreign lands. The Parisian Seminary of Foreign Museums has, for example, established a printing press in Hongkong, which has obtained considerable fame in Eastern Asia. It has already published over 150 works such as theological, philosophical, and ordinary school books, in Chinese, Malay, Korean, Annamite, Japanese, and other languages of these regions. The Lazarists, another French Order, who distinguished themselves in East Asia, have lately lost by death one of their most venturesome companions, Father Armand David. M. Granddier, President of the Parisian Geographical Society, said of him: 'The results of his discoveries have quite exceeded the expectations which may be looked for from the labors of one man. He published in 1877 a beautiful work on the birds of China, with an atlas of 180 colored plates in which 800 species are fully described. His book on Chinese plants is the standard authority with the leading students of this subject. Two other workers in this region, Fathers Hende and Rathouis, have combined to publish a work on the Natural History of the Chinese Empire, in which the shells and animals of Indo-China are specially treated.'

It would take up more space than we have at our disposal to detail

The Triumphs of our Missionaries in Various Lands.

Fathers Buleon in West Africa, Cambone in Madagascar, Loga and Egg in Peru, and Renard in West Africa have published beautiful works on entomology and natural history. Fathers Faurie in Japan, Butaye in Congo, and Schafferer in West Africa have given their attention to the botany of these regions. Father Kolberg, who recently died in Ecuador, received flattering notices from the leading European learned periodicals—but it is somewhat unfortunate that ordinary English journals take but little interest in these laborers, who form, as Max Muller says, 'the pioneers of science.' It has frequently been remarked that English journalists form a class apart, while on the Continent there is a continuous interchange of thought and information which makes them all kin. Thus a foreigner must be specially distinguished, unless he is a soldier or a politician, in order to attract English attention, and, moreover, if he be a Catholic priest, a special reason is supplied for discounting his eminence in scientific work.

In this short article we have not noted the work of the Catholic University of Washington, since that can scarcely be called a missionary enterprise, nor have we taken into account the labors of the Marist Fathers in New Zealand and the Islands, for they are well known to most of us. In Australia the Orders are not yet numerically strong enough to undertake much work besides the preaching and teaching to which they are specially called, but we have had some distinguished members in our midst—the late Father Julian Tennison Woods and the present Father John Milne Curran in geology, and Father Slattery, C.M., the physicist of St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, amongst them—and we may confidently look forward to the publication of their studies on the problems of science in this country.

Facts about Appendicitis

Appendicitis is no new disease. An examination of an Egyptian mummy over 2000 years old (says a writer in an American exchange) showed that death must have been caused by that illness. But although the disease occurred thus early, it was probably never frequent until the latest decades. Three of the London hospital reports give the number of appendicitis cases treated in 1890 as 38, while in 1900 nearly 400 operations were performed. It is comforting to note that all but 10 of the patients recovered. Sir Frederick Treves, the most noted authority on the subject, has performed successfully more than 100 consecutive operations. It is said that appendicitis may be caused by imagination, but modern foods are probably responsible for most cases, according to Dr. H. C. Howard, of Campaign, Ill. Until the trade demanded an exceedingly white flour the disease was rare. Where coarse breads were used the disease was unknown, as in rural communities, where people secured their flour from small, old-fashioned mills. The malady did not increase until the smaller mills were crowded out by the larger ones and the farmers had to buy the fine flour. Southern negroes, as long as they ate corn bread, were exempt. Germans had appendicitis little or not at all until they began to eat the new process flour. Dr. Howard says that, prior to 1875, in 25 years' practice among the people of his section, he did not meet with more than 40 cases. Now they are common. Very small children are sufferers. A boy had 13 well defined attacks, but came through all without an operation. After changing his food to corn bread and coarse breads in general, fruit, vegetables, and very little meat he had no further trouble.

The general belief, says another authority, that it is a new disease, manufactured by modern surgeons, is incorrect. Only recently during some excavations in Egypt a mummy was brought to light upon which the doctors made further excavations; and at this strange post mortem it was discovered that the cause of death, at least 2000 years ago, must have been appendicitis. To come down to more modern times, though to a date sufficiently long ago for the matter to be regarded as an old one, it may be mentioned that Addison published a book on appendicitis in 1836. In those days the complaint, with all its variations, was comparatively a rare one, and usually was referred to as typhilitis or perityphilitis. And by those names it was commonly known till about three years ago, when its rapidly-increasing prevalence necessitated its closer study. Up to about 1898, indeed, the reports of the various hospitals contain no mention of the word appendicitis, speaking only of perityphilitis. Why during the last few years the complaint has increased by leaps and bounds not even the greatest authorities can explain. The majority of them, however, agree that the old theory that appendicitis could be set up by swallowing a cherrystone is untenable for the simple reason that the appendix—that unaccounted-for little cul-de-sac in one's interior organisation—is not large enough to admit of such an intrusion. It may be caused by some hard matter lodging in the intestines, by a blow, or even by imagination! At least one authority, speaking of the matter recently, declared that many of those who are operated on were not really suffering from the complaint at all, but that they worried themselves into the belief that they were, and would not be satisfied until they had their appendix removed.

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Irish News

CLARE.—Newspaper Seized

The 'Clareman' offices and premises at Ennis were recently seized by the Sub-Sheriff, in satisfaction for the damages and costs awarded to Mr. M'Inerney, Ennistymon, in connection with the recent libel action. The damages, exclusive of costs, amounted to £500. A receiving order at the suit of Mr. M'Inerney was obtained over £68 due to the 'Clareman' from Ennis County Council, and a short time previously a like order was obtained for a similar amount.

Death of a '48 man

There recently passed away at Miltown-Malbay Mr. Michael T. O'Brien at the age of 76 years. Mr. O'Brien was closely connected with the Smith O'Brien movement of 1848, when the Council directed that he should take the field at Tipperary. After that he was arrested and immediately sent to gaol. Blake Dillon, father of the present Mr. John Dillon, M.P., drove through Miltown-Malbay with a reward of £500 out for his arrest, and O'Brien had the privilege of carrying him away safely. Richard O'Gorman was also sheltered in the home of the deceased. They conveyed Mr. Dillon to Cloonena, parish of Kilmurphy, and placed him in the hands of the brothers Walsh and the late Garrett Doherty, of Kilrush, who kept him until he was conveyed beyond the seas to America.

CORK.—A Royal Exhibitor

Much satisfaction was expressed in Cork when it became known that the King would be an exhibitor at the spring show of the County Cork Agricultural Society. This announcement was rendered all the more gratifying by the fact that this is the first time that exhibits from the Royal farms have been shown in Cork, although many years ago his Majesty, when Prince of Wales, sent some cattle from the herd which he then kept at Sandringham.

Death of a well-known Piper

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Thompson, the well-known Irish piper, which occurred in Cork on March 21. Mr. Thompson gained notoriety as a piper by winning first prize against all comers at the Feis Ceoil held in Dublin in 1897, and the following year at Belfast he was also successful in heading the list. As an all-round player of the pipes, and also as a maker of 'reeds,' Mr. Thompson had few, if any, equals in Ireland.

DERRY.—Accidents on the Hunting-field

At the close of a day's hunting with the Route hounds at Kilraughts, Ballymoney, a series of unfortunate accidents occurred. A young gentleman named Lyle, who resides in the neighborhood, had a fall which occasioned concussion of the brain. Mr. Robert Moore, of Gorteen, Coleraine, had his collar bone fractured by a fall when jumping a fence, and Mr. John Kernohan, V.S., Ballymena, sustained a severe general shaking in similar manner. One of the horses engaged in the hunt fell dead when returning home.

A Centenarian

The latest notable Irish centenarian to die was Mr. George Carlton, Ballyvarton, Cumber Claudy (father of the Very Rev. Dean Carlton, Macclesfield), removing one of the links that connect the twentieth century with the eighteenth. The venerable old man, says the 'Derry Journal,' was born as the eighteenth century was coming to a close, and though his life covered an immense span his faculties remained vigorous to the end and he never lost his erectness of form and elasticity of step. The late Mr. Carlton's life was full of lessons. He was born at a time when Ireland's soil was reddened by the blood-storm of '98. The chains of the Catholic still clanked o'er his limbs. The voice of O'Connell had not yet been heard. Though the penal laws were largely in force, still Ireland was then a nation with a Parliament of its own. He had lived through all the years of O'Connell's efforts for Ireland, and he had lived more than half a century after O'Connell had been called to his reward. But for the man individually the grandest fact was that not a stain had attached to his name through the hundred years and more he had spent in the parish.

DUBLIN.—Viceregal Visitors

During one of Father B. Vaughan's sermons in Gardiner street Church, Dublin, a party from the Viceregal Lodge occupied one of the tribunes. Father Vaughan subsequently accompanied Lady Dudley on a visit to the Blind Asylum.

A Praiseworthy Undertaking

How to find work for Irishwomen in Ireland is a problem more easily stated than solved, judging from the emigration returns and the numbers of women in all ranks of life who are seeking remunerative employment in their native country. An interesting little offshoot of the Irish Industries Association, the Cruagh Lace School, which has been established in a village a few miles south of Dublin (says the 'Freeman's Journal'), affords an example which might, with advantage, be followed elsewhere. The school is under the direction of a committee, of which the chairman is the Rev. Father Gossan, P.P. Nearly a score of girls from the surrounding district are engaged every day at the school under a qualified teacher in the production of Carrickmacross, Applique, and Guipure, the proceeds of the sales being divided be-

tween the workers on the co-operative principle. It is satisfactory to learn that the lace made by these co-operative workers finds a ready sale; and now that the Irish Industries Association are about to establish trade relations with the Continental markets, the demand for Irish lace is likely to increase considerably in the near future.

Kingstown Slums

The Kingstown Urban Council have applied for a Provisional Order to enable them to acquire certain property in Kingstown, and also to get a loan of some £70,000 for the purpose of building artisans' dwellings. The application was opposed by a number of interested property holders, and an inquiry was instituted to receive evidence. The leading witness on behalf of the Corporation was Father Murphy, the parish priest of Kingstown, who supplied minute statistics showing that a large number of families were housed in dwellings which he described as 'desperately bad.' In one case he found fourteen families with only a single latrine accommodation. In a one-roomed house, 12ft by 10ft, he found a husband, wife, and four children. In some cases where the families were grown up, he found that the children had to live away from their parents in order to preserve the amenities of decency. These are some samples of the statements put forward by Father Murphy, who has inquired very closely into the condition in which his people live, and is resolved to strive for their betterment. By most people Kingstown is regarded as a villa suburb of Dublin, and the statement now published showing the existence of slums of the most degraded character comes as an eye-opener to the public at large.

FERMANAGH.—Parliamentary Contest

The result of the parliamentary contest in North Fermanagh was that Mr. Mitchell, the Russellite candidate, headed the poll with 2407 votes, his opponent, Mr. Craig, the Orange Ministerialist, having but 2255. The majority is not great, but it will serve. At the last election a Conservative was returned unopposed. In 1898, when Dr. Thompson stood as an Independent candidate, the official Conservatives had a majority of 477. In 1895 and 1892 the Conservatives held the seat by majorities of 376 and 317 respectively. In 1885 and 1888 the seat was held by the Nationalists, Mr. William Redmond being then the member. There is a heavy Catholic vote in the constituency, and most of it went this time to the Russellite candidate.

Landlord Tactics

In an article in the 'Freeman's Journal' Mr. T. W. Russell exposes some of the tactics of the landlords and Unionists at the Fermanagh Parliamentary election, which resulted in the return of a follower of Mr. Russell. 'The election (writes Mr. Russell) was fought in the good old style of the pre-Land Act days. Rank intimidation prevailed. An official in the Orange Order presided at our first meeting in the constituency. Judge my surprise when I heard of his being summoned to attend a "Grand Lodge" or some such gathering to answer for his conduct. A poor farmer came to one of the polling stations, was met at the door by his landlord, and after an interview went home without voting. Another farmer who worked hard for us had received a "favor" from his landlord, and was promptly told that the favor was cancelled. Men who signed Mr. Mitchell's nomination papers were visited, reasoned with, cajoled, and threatened. Some of these men gave way and others stood firm. This sort of thing went on night and day. As usual, the entire Unionist press was arrayed against us. Lists of those who were alleged to have recanted were displayed. Rioting was resorted to in one centre. In fact, it was all in the good old landlord style. And by good luck it failed.'

KILDARE.—Maynooth College

The Catholic Ecclesiastical College at Maynooth (says an exchange) has within its walls nearly 600 clerical students. About 80 young priests are ordained there annually. Before entering Maynooth the student has already spent three or four years in a diocesan seminary. He goes to Maynooth when he is about eighteen years of age, and his course there extends over seven years, of which the last four are devoted mainly to the study of theology, Scripture, and Canon Law. There are two vacations in the year: a summer vacation of two months, and at Christmas a vacation of three weeks. The teaching staff consists of 24 professors and lecturers; six of them being laymen, and one a Dominican.

Agricultural Society

At the first ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the South Kildare Agricultural Society, Mr. M. J. Minch, M.P., presided. The chairman explained that they had procured the grounds for their show at the Horse Fair Green at a cost of £200. Two hundred subscribers alone had subscribed £1000. Mr. Minch, M.P., was then elected president of the society; Mr. W. J. Fennelly, J.P., vice-president; and Mr. Greene, Mageeny, deputy vice-president. Dr. Kilbride and Mr. Corcoran were elected secretaries, and Messrs. M. Whelan and R. K. Penny-cooke treasurers. The president, vice-president, and Sir A. A. Weldon were elected trustees.

LIMERICK.—Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

The Town Clerk of Limerick has received a letter from Mr. Carnegie, expressing his gratification that a site had been secured for the new Free Library, stating that he had authorised his cashier to arrange for the payment of the £7000 as the building proceeds, and asking that reduced sketch plans of the new edifice be

sent him. The trustees appointed by the Corporation and the Free Library committee will immediately invite plans for the library.

Estate Commissioner

Mr. Michael Finucane, Companion of the Star of India, who will be one of the new Estate Commissioners, is a son of Mr. James Finucane, of Limerick. He married in 1889 Lola Gertrude, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew, of the Indian Medical Service. Mr. Finucane is a Secretary to the Government of Bengal Revenue and General Statistics Department. He was educated at a private school, and afterwards at the Queen's College, Cork, and is an M.A. of the late Queen's University. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1872, became Under-Secretary for Bengal in 1880; Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in Bengal in 1884; Officiating Secretary of the Government of India Revenue and Agriculture Department in 1894; and is a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. He was decorated for famine services in 1897, and he has published a work entitled 'The Bengal Truancy Act.'

Electric Power System

The prospectus of the Shannon Water and Electric Power Company, with a capital of £360,000, has been issued. The company has been incorporated under a special Act of Parliament, whereby it is authorised to establish and maintain stations in Limerick and the surrounding area for the purpose of generating electricity and supplying electric energy in bulk. The area of supply under the Act is approximately a radius of 80 miles in the counties of Clare and Limerick, and includes many important towns, and the company is authorised under its Act to afford financial assistance towards the development of new manufactories, mills, workshops, industries, etc. It will be seen from this that there is a very extensive field for the operations of the company.

MAYO.—Death of a Westport Man

Mr. P. J. Kelly, chairman of the Westport Board of Guardians and District Council, and one of the largest merchants in the town, died towards the end of March. Deceased was held in the highest esteem and respect by all classes, and his death came as a very painful surprise to his vast circle of friends and acquaintances.

A Splendid Reception

The Most Rev. Dr. Healy paid his visit as Archbishop of Tuam to Westport on March 19, and met with a most enthusiastic reception from his parishioners, for Westport is an archiepiscopal parish. The horses were taken from his carriage, which was drawn, amidst deafening cheering from an enthusiastic crowd of some thousands of people, to the presbytery, where the Archbishop was presented with an address by the Urban Council. In reply his Grace delivered a most important speech on the subject of Irish land, and especially on the grazing evil in the West. What he saw of the land gave him the impression that it was not in the hands of men who were able and willing to till it. No Government could justify itself before the Empire, and before the nations of Europe, which would permit the recurrence of famine in a population where industrious men were starving on wretched patches of mountain, while the better lands, which were untilled and would feed the people, were devoted only to the sustenance of cattle. Although he had no authority to speak, he could undertake to tell them that this matter would be taken in hand by the Government before the present year was out, and that they would probably see a public authority erected shortly, furnished or strengthened with ample powers to bring about a great reform on terms of justice and equity for all. He would be wanting in his duty as an Archbishop, as a priest, as a Christian man, if he did not do his utmost to cause the utter misery and wretchedness so frequently seen in that district to disappear for ever. He believed in a glorious future for Irishmen of every creed and class if they would unite, forget past difference, help their countrymen to live at home, and do away with the disgrace of having to appeal to large-hearted people, when they themselves were willing to work and had the means of subsistence before them.

GENERAL.

A Monumental Work.

Canon O'Hanlon, P.P., Sandymount (says the 'Freeman's Journal'), is to be congratulated on the recent issue, Part 102, of his monumental 'Lives of the Irish Saints,' bringing the work down to October 12th. The present instalment deals with the lives of those Irish servants of God whose feasts are commemorated on October 10th, 11th, and 12th, whose names will be new save to the few scholars who have made a study of Irish hagiology. Much the greater part of the work under notice is filled with a critical memoir of St. Canice (Canneach or Kenny), patron saint of Kilkenny, adequately illustrated, wherein the venerable Canon has utilised the latest researches for the purpose of elucidating all that is genuinely known of this great saint, who died on October 11th, 598, at Aghaboe, Queen's County. Three more parts will complete Volume X., completing the month of October, and it is to be hoped that the aged pastor of Sandymount will be spared to finish the two remaining volumes. Canon O'Hanlon has been 35 years laboring at the compilation of the Irish 'Acta Sanctorum,' surely a stupendous monument of unwearied labor, as may be evidenced in the 6528 pages in royal octavo now printed by Messrs. Sealy, Bryers, and Walker.

People We Hear About

Mr. Michael Davitt, who is called the Father of the Land League, celebrated his 56th birthday on March 27.

The committee formed to promote the memorial to the late Lord Russell of Killowen met recently, and, having at their disposal a greater sum than is necessary for the memorial in the Law Courts, decided to present a bust in marble to the Associated Bar of New York.

Mrs. Annie E. Donahoe, widow of Mr. Patrick Donahoe, founder of the Boston 'Pilot,' died on Monday, March 9, in the 79th year of her age. Mrs. Donahoe, whose maiden name was Davis, was in her youth a woman of great personal beauty. In 1855 she became the second wife of Patrick Donahoe.

Among the many prominent Irish-Americans mentioned in a New York journal as 'billed' to visit Ireland this summer mention is made of Mr. John J. Finerty, editor of the Chicago 'Citizen,' and president of the United Irish League in the States. As it is close on 40 years since Mr. Finerty, then a Galway stripling, left his native land, he will, doubtless, witness some vast changes in the general aspect of the country. Mr. Finerty, it is stated, will be accompanied in his tour by Mr. P. Shelley O'Ryan, a prominent member of the Irish National Societies in Chicago. Mr. O'Ryan, who is a Cashel man, was a leading Tipperary Nationalist in the Land League days of over 20 years ago.

The following passage which occurs in the course of an interesting article published by the London 'Law Times,' entitled 'Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and the Bar,' will be of interest to our readers:—'It is perhaps not generally known that the Young Ireland movement on its literary side was largely the work of members of the Bar. The scheme for the establishment of the "Nation," the organ of that movement of which Duffy was the editor and proprietor, was actually formed in the hall of the Four Courts, Dublin, as the result of a prolonged conversation between Duffy and John Blake Dillon and Thomas Davis, who were both members of the Bar and leading contributors subsequently to the "Nation." Then, again, John O'Hagan, afterwards Mr. Justice O'Hagan, the first Judicial Land Commissioner; Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, subsequently a divisional magistrate; and Mr. John Edward Pigot, a son of Lord Chief Baron Pigot, who subsequently had a successful career at the Indian Bar, were all members of the "Nation" staff. That paper, which created a new literary epoch in Ireland, may without exaggeration be considered as a movement of the higher mental culture of members of the Bar.'

Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., writing in the London Daily Chronicle about the Pontifical Jubilee of his Holiness the Pope, incidentally observes—'One of the best descriptions of an interview with Pope Leo XIII. is to be found in a book which, from its title, "Thirty Years of Colonial Government," would hardly be expected to contain anything of that sort. It is practically the autobiography of the late Sir George Bowen, who wrote a "Handbook of Greece" for the house of Murray, and published various other books of Eastern travel before he went out to Australia as the first Governor of Queensland. He was afterwards Governor of Victoria, New Zealand, and Mauritius. He was a versatile Irish Protestant, who distinguished himself at Oxford, and subsequently mastered Italian and other languages of Southern Europe. He was received with special favor at the Vatican. Pope Leo said: "We have had excellent reports of you from our Australian bishops," and thanked him for his fairness and kindness in all matters appertaining to the Catholic Church in the colonies. During the audience the Pope held the hand of Sir George's little daughter while he vivaciously conversed on colonial affairs. Sir George was deeply impressed by the Pope's charming courtesy, ripe scholarship, and statesmanlike mind.'

Lady Butler, whose pilgrim notes from the Holy Land are on the eve of publication, has been all her life a great traveller. Her parents were staying at Lausanne (where Charles Dickens was their guest) when Lady Butler was born, and many of her early years were spent in Italy, where as a girl she sketched not only soldiers but monks. She had always an eye for a habit or a uniform, and one of her earliest pictures shows us a row of little peasant boys being taught their catechism by a brown-habited, bare-headed Franciscan. She was in Rome at the time of the Vatican Council, and she went on the great English pilgrimage to Pontigny. After her marriage Lady Butler accompanied her husband to some of his distant commands, and it was during his tenure of the command of the British forces at Alexandria that she made the expedition to Palestine, which is now recorded. Lady Butler writes with rare feeling of the scenes she visited, and her book is more of a Pilgrim's Script than any that has yet been published in modern England. Not as a tourist, but as a worshipper, has she entered the Holy Places; and the sketches she there made were made, some of them literally, but all of them metaphorically, upon her knees. These occupy sixteen full pages of the volume about to appear, and they have been reproduced in colors under her own supervision in order to secure an exact fidelity to the originals.

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CHRISTCHURCH

Commercial

(For week ending May 13.)

PRODUCE.

London, May 8.—Butter, dull. New Zealand, 98s to 100s; Danish, 103s.

New Zealand cheese, 65s to 67s.

London, May 9.—Frozen Meat.—Mutton: Canterbury—Light, 4½d, medium 4d, heavy 3½d; Dunedin and Southland, 3 13-16d; North Island, 3 11-16d. Lambs: Canterbury, light and heavy, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, 4½d; North Island, 4½d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—ox fores 3½d, hinds, 4½d. River Plate: Sheep, unchanged; lambs, 4½d; beef—fores 3½d, hinds 4½d.

Wellington, May 10.—The department has received the following cablegram, dated London, 9th inst.:—The trade for all classes of mutton has been very slow, and prices are barely maintained. The average price to-day for Canterbury mutton is 4½d; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Co., 4d; other North Island mutton, 3½d; River Plate, 3½d. The lamb market is weak. The average price to-day for Canterbury lamb is 4½d. For brands other than Canterbury, 4½d. River Plate, 4½d. The beef market is quiet at former prices. The butter market is dull at 99s per cwt; Danish, 101s per cwt; Argentine, 94s per cwt. The cheese market is falling, and quotations are 66s per cwt.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; butter (factory, bulk, 11d; pats, 11½d cash, 11½d booked. Eggs, 1s 9d per dozen. Cheese, factory, 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £3 10s per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 per ton. Flour, £10 to £11. Oatmeal, £10 10s to £11. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £6 10s. Retail—Fresh Butter, 10d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 1½d; bulk, 1s. Eggs, 2s. per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 5s per cwt. Flour, 200lb, 22s; 50lb, 6s 3d. Oatmeal: 50lb, 6s 6d; 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 10s per bag. Bran, 5s 6d. Chaff, 2s.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d. Wheat: Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s. Potatoes: Derwents, £3 10s; Kidneys, £2 10s to £3 10s. Chaff: Old, £2 10s to £3 5s; new, £3 5s to £3 15s. Straw: Pressed wheat, 30s; oaten, 35s; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal: 25lb, £10. Pollard, £6. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Old, 6½d; new, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 10d. Onions: Melbourne, £5 10s; Christchurch, £4.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a large catalogue to a fair attendance of buyers. Prices ruled as under:

Oats.—The demand is chiefly for good, bright feed lines, and all oats of this class coming forward have ready sale at quotations. Prime milling also have some attention, and in this connection Sutherlands are inquired for, but only small lots are offering. Medium feed is also in fair demand, provided the condition is sound, but inferior sorts have little attention. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium and inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—In milling quality sales are almost confined to lots of choice northern wheat. Anything below prime quality is extremely difficult to quit, and lots that generally come into the list of medium quality lines are only saleable as fowl wheat. Of the last sort there is a considerable quantity offering, but with a fair export demand stocks have not accumulated to any extent. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 1d; medium, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—There are still fair stocks on hand locally, and sales are difficult to effect at last week's prices. Quotations, Best Derwents, £3 5s to £3 10s; medium and other sorts, £2 15s to £3 2s 6d per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The market is heavily supplied, and in order to make sales lower values have to be accepted. Prices for choice lots have not suffered to the same extent as medium quality, which is in over-supply, and unless thoroughly sound is very difficult to quit. Quotations: Best oaten sheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s; good do, £3 to £3 2s 6d; medium, £2 10s to £2 17s 6d; inferior and straw chaff, £2 to £2 10s per ton (sacks extra).

WOOL.

London, May 5.—The wool sales opened brisk, and show an advance of from par to 10 per cent.

London, May 6.—At the wool sales Messrs. Buxton and Co., Balme and Co., Jacobs, Son, and Co., and Hoare and Co.'s catalogues comprised 8675 bales of Australian and 3501 bales from Puntas Arenas. There was an unusually large attendance of buyers from all quarters. There was excited competition for all sorts. Compared with the March closing rates merinos showed an advance of from par to 5 per cent.; fine crossbred, 5 to 7½ per cent.; medium and low, fully 10 per cent. There were similar advances in lambs and clothing wools.

Continental buyers were operating strongly in cross-breeds.

London, May 6.—At the wool sales prices were firm, and yesterday's opening rates fully maintained. Merinos are quoted at 5 per cent. above the closing rates of the March series.

London, May 7.—The following prices were realised: Otairi clip, 5½d; Brancepeth, 6½d.

The wool sales were animated, with a further upward tendency.

London, May 8.—At the wool sales prices are fully maintained, and Continental buyers are operating freely.

The limit of the July series of wool sales will be 140,000 net new arrivals.

The Bradford Wool Market.—Common sixties, 24½d; supers, 26s; common forties, 10d; supers, 13d.

London May 10.—At the wool sales bidding was brisk and prices unchanged, Home and Continental buyers competing eagerly. The sales included the following clips:—Ellerslie, 1s 0½d; Kapatune, 1s 1½d; Manakuri, 7½d; Castlerock, 6½d; Kiwi, 6½d; Mako, 6d. Up to date for the present series 50,048 bales have been catalogued, and 48,172 sold.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The entry for this week's sale was a poor one, comprising only some half a dozen useful draughts and a score of medium class hacks and harness horses. The best of the light horses sold readily at from £17 to £25, the last-named figure being given for a five-year-old gelding, broken to saddle only, whilst for a good tramway mare £23 10s was paid. Concerning the state of the market itself, we have to report that for over 30 years we have not known good young draught stock to be so scarce, and in consequence of this better prices are ruling than we have known during the same period. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £36 to £48; aged draught mares and geldings, £25 to £35; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £25; tram horses, £16 to £27; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £8.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At Addington market there was an average attendance of buyers.

Fat Cattle.—178 head yarded, principally heifers and cows. Prices were a trifle easier than last week. Steers realised £6 10s to £9 17s 6d; heifers, £5 17s 6d to £9 10s; cows, £5 10s to £9 17s 6d. Beef, 25s to 29s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—The entry was smaller than usual. The yarding included a good proportion of prime freezing wethers, which were firm at last week's rates. Export buyers have reduced their limits for ewes, and prices suffered in consequence in respect to freezing lines, but for best butchers' sorts competition was keener than usual. Best freezing wethers realised 17s 6d to 20s 4d; lighter, 15s 8d to 17s; forward wethers, 15s to 15s 10d; butchers' ewes, 9s 6d to 17s; freezing ewes, 14s to 14s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—About 1500 were penned, the quality being rather better than usual, and prices firmer than in the previous week. Freezers brought 11s to 14s 6d; tags, 14s 10d to 15s; butchers', 9s to 13s 7d—a few extra big, 17s 6d.

Pigs.—There was rather a small entry of pigs, and a fair sale took place, though prices for porkers were easier. Baconers brought from 43s to 65s 6d—equal to 5d per lb; porkers, 30s to 39s—equal to 5d per lb; stores, 20s to 26s; small, 14s to 18s; weaners, 7s 6d to 12s.

Late Burnside Stock Report

(Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle.—239 yarded. Best bullocks, up to £10 10s; best cows and heifers, up to £8 10s.

Sheep.—2015 penned. Best crossbred wethers, up to 18s 3d; best ewes, up to 17s 3d.

Lambs.—589 penned. Best lambs, up to 12s 9d.

Pigs.—53 forward. Suckers, 9s 6d to 12s; slips, 16s to 21s; stores, none; porkers, 36s to 43s; baconers, 47s to 62s; heavy pigs, up to 72s.

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.—***

You can protect yourself from any serious after effects arising from a bad cold by taking TUSSICURA.—*

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MACLAGGAN STREET, (next Arcade)
DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Place for Country Settlers to
Purchase.

North Branch:

GEORGE AND HANOVER STREETS,
JOHN BEATTY,
Manager.

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is
most carefully managed by the proprietor,
O. TILBURN,
Everything of the Best and all Drawn from
the Wood.

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ORION

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

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers,
or the
Maker and Patentee,
H. E. SHACKLOCK,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Important Notice to Householders.

F. J. GUNN

(For many years Managing Director of the
D. & S. Coal Company, Limited, Castle St.)
Begs to Announce that he has commenced
business in those
CENTRALLY SITUATED PREMISES

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F. J. GUNN AND CO., LIMITED,
As COAL MERCHANTS and GENERAL
CARTERS.

Try us for Best Screened Coal of any kind.

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PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

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"Liqueur" Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

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



Stop that Cough! Take

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS

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

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
11 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN
(Roslyn Tram Terminus),
Formerly with Hooper & Co., chemists, Pall
Mall, London, and from Edinburgh
and Berwick-on-Tweed.

My Establishment has now been Renovated
and Re-stocked. The Dispensing Department
is Replete with Every Appliance to Facilitate
Dispensing. BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
to me, and you can be perfectly sure
that the materials in them will be exactly as
prescribed by your doctor—every one of the
Best Quality,—and that the Medicine will be
Compounded with the Utmost Care.

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JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
(Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society
of Ireland),
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHNSTONE'S HEADACHE AND
NEURALGIA POWDERS are a safe, in-
stant, 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
Ilybernica*, 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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LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

MRS. BUTLER

(formerly of Greyhound, and recently
licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel,
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Notifies her friends and the public that she
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Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

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

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

Having recently erected extensive works,
supplied with the most modern plant obtain-
able, which is supervised by a Special Cement
Maker from England, with confidence we re-
quest 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 COM-
PANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

THOS. G. PATRICK,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J.
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SANITARY PIPE
AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
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The undersigned, having purchased the
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UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Mararoa	Wed., May 13	3 p.m. D'din
Talane	Thurs., May 14	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Wed., May 13	3 p.m. D'din
Talane	Thurs., May 14	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and
COOK STRAIT—

†Talane	Thurs., May 14	2.30 p.m. tr'n
†Monowai	Thurs., May 21	2.30 p.m. tr'n

†Tranships to Mokoia at Lyttelton for Sydny

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Wed., May 13	3 p.m. D'din
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Waikare	Tues., May 26	3 p.m. D'din
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MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

*Moeraki	May 17	2.30 p.m. tr'n
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Mokoia	May 31	2.30 p.m. tr'n
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*Twin Screw.

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH via

Oamaru, Timaru, Akaroa, Lyttelton, and

Wellington—

Upolu	Mon., May 18	2 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-

aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington

(cargo only) —

Rosamond	Thurs., May 14	N on, D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednesday, May

20 (connects at Suva with Moana for

America and Europe).

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY

(From Auckland.)

Hauroto leaves Auckland Wed., June 3

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tues., May 19

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

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

The municipal elections caused but little excitement, there being only two wards contested out of six. The Mayor was re-elected and most of the old councillors were returned unopposed. Messrs. Harney and Wallis are the new councillors for the contested wards. The Mayor has a big programme for the ensuing term, and following the lead of Christchurch and Dunedin, has announced a comprehensive scheme for a 'Greater Timaru.'

The Forty Hours' Devotion commences at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday, 24th May. Father O'Reilly, of Oamaru, preaches on that Sunday, and Father Ahern, of Ashburton, on the Monday evening.

The extension of the breakwater has made a very appreciable difference on the harbor. It is now looked upon as an ordinary occurrence to have a couple of the large ocean liners in port at once. The largest visitor as yet will be the Essex, expected to arrive on the 18th inst. She is said to be 20ft longer than any of her predecessors.

WEDDING BELLS

Perniskie-McKenna.

A very pretty wedding (writes a correspondent) was solemnised at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Timaru, on April 29, the contracting parties being Mr. V. Perniskie, formerly police constable at Timaru, and now of Christchurch, and Miss Molly McKenna, second daughter of Mrs. McKenna, Ship Hotel, Timaru. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. M. McKenna, was prettily attired in white brocade silk, and wore a wreath and veil of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Misses N. and M. McKenna (sisters of the bride), and Miss M. Geaney (cousin of the bride), all of whom were attired in white silk, with black picture hats. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. H. Geaney, uncle of the bride. A nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Tuhman at 9.30 a.m., after which the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents. The happy pair left by the express in the evening for Christchurch.

By the last mail from South Africa Mr. John McKeague, Ashburton, received a letter from Lord Milner stating that he had submitted Mr. McKeague's 'Practical Irrigation' to the Government experts of the Transvaal for their opinion of the book. By the same mail Mr. McKeague received a further letter from the Director of Agriculture in the Transvaal expressing his opinion that the book was an 'interesting and important' work, and saying that it had been decided to place the book in the near future in the libraries in the Transvaal. Quite recently this book, in company with eleven others, underwent the test of comparative worth by a prominent irrigation engineer in Australia, in whose judgment McKeague's 'Practical Irrigation' was the best work.

Messrs. Louis Gille and Co., Sydney and Melbourne, call attention to their list of books of devotion suitable for the month of May, which are quoted at moderate prices....

The Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, are now prepared to take pupils for the Virgil Clavier method of pianoforte playing....

Competitive designs are invited for a building suitable for a convent at Palmerston North. The conditions of the competition can be inspected at this office, or a copy of same will be forwarded on application to Rev. Father Tymons, Palmerston North.

Mr. S. McBride, Timaru, is a direct importer of marble and granite monuments from the best Italian and Scotch quarries. He has a large stock of the latest designs to select from at lowest prices....

Mr. Alex. Harris,
(Late with Park, Reynolds & Co.)

Desires to intimate to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business under the style of

ALEX. HARRIS & CO.

.. AS ..

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land,
Fruit, and General Commission Agents,
in those commodious and convenient Premises at No. 131
PRINCES STREET, at one time occupied by H. S. Fish
and Son, and lately by Mr. R. W. Waghorn.

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Leaving Sydney in JULY, 1903, and occupying over five weeks.

Accompanied by His Eminence Cardinal Moran

and party on a tour of the Mission Stations of the Western Pacific, including the Tongan, Samoan, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Loyalties groups, Wallis, Futuna, Pines and New Caledonia.

The Most Superb Ocean Excursion yet Organised in Australia.

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Are the Cheapest and Best in Dunedin for

FISH, OYSTERS, AND POULTRY.

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Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.

The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

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TELEPHONE 603. P.O. Box 212.

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J. GARSIDE, Bath street, begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally that he has REMOVED to More Commodious Premises in CASTLE STREET (between Stuart and St Andrew streets).

J. GARSIDE thanks his Patrons, and hopes to receive a continuance of their past Favours.

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ENGINEER, BRASSFOUNDER, ELECTROPLATER, ETC.,
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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 1899, 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 Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The College re-opened on Saturday, February 14th.

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.

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

35 BARBADOES STREET, SOUTH CHRISTCHURCH,

(Opposite New Cathedral)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Tucker's Prize Medal Wax Candles, 3s. per lb.
Incense, Charcoal, Floats and Wax Tapers.
Sanctuary Lamps, Glasses and Altar Cruets.
Statues in all sizes, Crosses, Crucifixes, Medals, Holy Water Fonts, Scapulars (five in one).

Bibles in all sizes, Imitation of Christ, Prayer Books in great variety. Hymn Books.

"The Catholic Dictionary"—New and Revised Edition, 17s 6d
"Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law" three volumes, 35s.

"Tickets of the Living Rosary," Badges of "The Sacred Heart," Religious Pictures.

"The Explanatory Catechism."

"The Children's Bible History"

"The Children's Companion to Christian Doctrine and Bible History."

Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

J. M. J.

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Also
For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS
(Practical and Theoretical).

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

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.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

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

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' NOVITIATE, CLONTARF, IRELAND.

The Rev. Bro. T. R. Hughes, Christian Brothers' College, Victoria Parade, Melbourne, respectfully asks the former pupils of the Christian Brothers and friends of Christian education to help in building the Centenary Novitiate, wherein the young members of the Order will be trained for all parts of the English-speaking world.

Sincere thanks are returned for the following amounts:—

Mr. William Brown, Taranaki, 10s; Mr. H. Woods, Mosgiel, 10s; Mr. B. O'Rourke, Jun., Napier, 10s; Mr. M. Hayes, Canterbury, 7s; Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Wellington, 10s; Miss Dwan, Hokitika, 9s; Mr. M. Small, Winton, £1; Mr. M. Madden (second subscription), Market street, Blenheim, £1; Mr. John Harris, Glenkeinch, 10s; Mr. E. Carroll, Christchurch, 10s; Mr. H. Forwood, Christchurch, 10s; Mr. C. R. O'Carroll, Taranaki, 3s; Mr. W. Polson, Waikanae, Southland, 10s 6d; Miss Mooney, Kaitawa, 10s; Sisters Immaculate Conception Convent, Nelson, 12s 6d; Mr. P. S. Graham, Fairfax, Southland, 10s; Mr. John Murray, Woodville, 10s; Rev. P. J. O'Neill, Mosgiel, £1; Mr. R. Grealish, Milton, 10s; Mr. James, O'Dowd, Tapanui, 10s; Mr. C. Holcroft, Wellington, 10s; Mr. P. Crawford, Dunedin, 10s; Mr. J. J. L. Burke, Hokitika, £1; Mr. James Butler, Greymouth, 10s; Mrs. J. Braw, Dunedin, 10s; Mrs. Patrick Barry, Pahiatua, 10s 6d; Miss M. Hayes, Canterbury, 10s; Mr. T. M. Murphy, Westland, 10s; Mr. J. P. Maloney, Portrose, 10s; Mr. T. Mannix, New Plymouth, 10s; Miss Eileen Horan, 10s.

(To be continued.)

FRIDAY, 22nd MAY, 1903,
At 2.30 p.m.

At the Otago Corn and Wool Exchange,
Vogel street.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.

DONALD REID AND CO., LIMITED, have received instructions from the Trustees in the estate of the late Francis Meenan to sell, on the above date, the following Valuable Freehold Property, with buildings thereon:—

Section 17, Block 23, containing one rood, situated in Great King street, Dunedin, with two-storeyed brick and stone dwelling and shop and two-storeyed brick and stone stable, together with store and outhouses thereon.

An old-established and successful Produce Business has been conducted on this property for very many years, and the purchaser will have the option of taking over the good-will and the stock-in-trade of the business at a valuation.

The Auctioneers would draw special attention to this sale, offering, as it does, the opportunity to acquire valuable freehold property in the centre of the City, together with an old-established business.

For conditions of sale and full particulars apply to
Messrs. CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,
Solicitors, Dunedin;

Or to

The Auctioneers.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEN STREET
INVERARGLILL.

Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neat out. Telephone

GRAND POPULAR CONCERT

. . IN AID OF . .

St. Vincent De Paul's Society

. . IN THE . .

GARRISON HALL

. . ON . .

FRIDAY, MAY 22nd, 1903

PROGRAMME:—Part I.

- 1.—CHORUS - "The Organ's Peal" - *Glover*
PUPILS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.
- 2.—SONG - "Dear Heart" - *Tito Mattei*
MISS DUNSMUIR.
- 3.—SONG - "The Message from the King" - *Pinsuti*
MR. E. EAGAR.
- 4.—RECITATION - - - - - MRS. WHITMAN
- 5.—SONG - "The Children's Home" - *Cowen*
MISS ROSE BLANEY.
- 6.—SONG - "A Hundred Fathoms Deep" - - -
MR. W. W. BRUNSDEN.
- 7.—GLEE - "Come Dorothy Come" - *Swabian Volkslied*
ST. JOSEPH'S CHOIR.
- 8.—SONG - - - - - Humorous - - - MR. T. ANTONY

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

Part II.

- 1.—BAYONET EXERCISE - DUNEDIN HIGHLAND RIFLES
- 2.—SONG - - - - - Selected - - - MISS E. LEONARD
- 3.—SONG - "The Charmed Cup" - - - *Rocquel*
MR. T. HUSSEY.
- 4.—SONG - "Slumber Song" - *Harrison White*
MISS ROSE BLANEY.
- 5.—RECITATION - - - - - MR. A. C. HANLON
- 6.—CHORUS { a. "My Love is Like a Red Red Rose" (Scotch) {
 b. "Bridal March" (Lohengrin) *Wagner* }

ACCOMPANISTS—MISS E. HUGHES & MR. ALBERT VALLIS.

Piano kindly lent by the Dresden Piano Company.

W. CARR, } Hon. Secs.
J. J. MARLOW, }

Competitive Designs.

DESIGNS are invited for a brick building for a Convent for the Sisters of Mercy, Palmerston North, at a cost not to exceed £2000; the sum of £25 to be the award for the first prize design.

Conditions of the competition may be seen at 'TABLET' office, Dunedin, or on application to Rev. Father Tymons, Palmerston North.

Competition closes with Rev. Father Tymons, Palmerston North, on August 5th, 1903, at 5 p.m.

W. RYAN,
Secretary.

THE STOKE ORPHANAGE.

We beg to acknowledge the following sums entrusted to us for the Stoke Orphanage:—

	£	s.	d.
His Lordship Bishop Verdon	10	0	0
Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. (Dunedin)	5	5	0
Rev. Father Fauvel, S.M. (Temuka)	5	0	0
Very Rev J. O'Neill (Milton)	5	0	0
Rev. Father Coffey (Dunedin)	3	3	0
Rev. H. W. Cleary (Dunedin)	3	3	0
Rev. Father Howard (Dunedin)	3	0	0
Rev. Father O'Malley (Dunedin)	1	1	0

We shall be glad to receive, acknowledge, and forward further subscriptions entrusted to us for this great and sorely-trying charity.

EDITOR, 'N.Z. TABLET,'
DUNEDIN.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY

Beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to take Pupils for the

VIRGIL CLAVIER METHOD
of Pianoforte Playing.

Terms on Application.

CONVENT OF MERCY, SOUTH DUNEDIN.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

THE VICTORIAN STRIKE



OUR neighbors beyond the Tasman Sea in Victoria are passing through a strange and eventful experience. A railway strike is at present in full swing in the State. In one vital respect it is, perhaps, the most remarkable strike on record, for it has no association with questions of wages or the direct conditions of labor. Its history is soon told. Last year the Victorian Government found it necessary to draw upon 'the poor man's mint,' economy. Retrenchment became the order of the day. The wages of the public servants were reduced. Four of the railway employees' unions—numbering some 12,000 men, with funds amounting to £72,000—subsequently affiliated with the Trades Hall. All went well till January 19, when the Commissioner of Railways issued a notification that their action was a violation of the purpose and spirit of Regulation No. 33, which enacts that 'no employee shall be a member of a political association of any kind.' The unions were not, however, disposed to break with the Trades Hall, and there, for the moment, the matter lay. Some weeks ago they were again called upon by the Government to sever their connection with the Trades Hall. The unions formally refused to do so, disputed the Commissioner's interpretation of the Regulation, denied that the Trades Hall was 'a political association,' and questioned, in the circumstances, the legal power of dismissal which the Government threatened to exercise. Then followed an ultimatum, threatening the members of the unions with summary dismissal unless the order of withdrawal was obeyed by last Tuesday. The reply was a counter-ultimatum, notifying the Government that, unless they withdrew the order against affiliation to the Trades Hall, the unions would go out on strike. The notification went unheeded, and at the appointed hour—the stroke of midnight on Friday—the men on duty went out. The threatened strike was at once in full blast.

The strike of cabmen in Naples and of tram-drivers in Antwerp two years ago produced keen local discomfort and embarrassment. And last year's great coal strike in the United States brought about sharp distress when the unsparing cold of winter extended its domain over the central and northern towns and cities of the United States. These and such-like labor wars gave trade and industry an uneasy limp. They did not cripple it outright. But the closing of the throttle-valve on the last railway engine at the witching hour on Friday night at once dislocated almost the whole machinery of Victoria's commerce. Like New South Wales, Victoria is (as anatomists would say) megaloccephalous—it has an overgrown head. It presents what is to the political economist the disquieting enormity of having close on half of its population of 1,200,000 souls gathered together in the one city of Melbourne. The State

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

lives, moves, and has its being chiefly for Melbourne. To Melbourne ninety-eight hundredths of its sea-borne traffic come. To Melbourne all its railway lines converge. They spread out like the rays of a geometrical spider's web for 3228 miles over the State. They are the feeding-tubes through which Mallee wheat, Western District sheep and cattle, Koroit potatoes, Goulburn Valley wine, Portland and Lakes Entrance fish, and butter, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables from a hundred various places, are poured into the mouth of the metropolis. And they carry back many of the necessities and comforts and luxuries of life to the inland population. The reader can thus see how much Victoria and its metropolis depend alike for the means of subsistence on a fairly efficient railway service.

Thus far the Victorian Government has been unable to carry out even the greatly reduced and straggling railway service which it proposed, and is still hoping and striving, to establish. In the inland towns and the country districts the position is one of much alarm, and in many places famine prices already rule. As for Melbourne: it is partially cut off from its customary supplies. Meat has soared to double prices. Fish is not procurable. The price of other food stuffs and the cost of living have gone up with a bound. People 'cannot live, like woodcocks, upon suction.' And unless a way out of the difficulty soon comes—either by a cessation of the strike or by the organisation of an effective railway service—Melbourne may find itself in a position which would recall the early weeks of the siege of Paris. The stoppage of railway traffic in Victoria has already resulted in serious reduction of the work done in warehouses, shops, and factories, and the consequent dismissal of great numbers of hands goes to swell the troubles and increase the dangers of a situation that is as distressful as it is unique. A suspension of labor that affects so wide an area, such pressing needs, and such an all-embracing circle of interests cannot, however, endure for long. Even at this early stage of the strike the situation is intolerable. The outlook is a little more hopeful as we write, and we trust that an amicable solution of the difficulty will be arrived at without needless bitterness or delay.

Victoria's difficulty throws into strong relief the security which our Conciliation and Arbitration laws have given to the trade and industry in New Zealand. The price we pay for immunity from strikes is no more than a State insurance against the calamities that have befallen our Australian neighbors from time to time, and which are in varying degrees chronic in the United States. There is a growing disposition to avoid strikes by the sane and common-sense resort of conciliation. In this respect New Zealand easily leads the way. France, Belgium, and Germany have legal Conciliation Boards (known in the two first-mentioned countries as 'Conseils de Prud' hommes.') They are courts composed of employers and workers, and they effect cheap, prompt, and amicable settlements of disputes respecting past contracts. But they have not the power that our Conciliation Boards and Arbitration Courts legally possess of determining contentions regarding future wages and terms of employment. England and America have not advanced even this little way on the road to industrial peace. Both have, here and there, Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. In England these have been able to arrange wages disputes in various manufactures, and even to draw up 'sliding scales' for the complicated details of the Nottingham hosiery trade and for the fluctuating iron industries of the North. They are valuable, as showing to an incredulous age how conciliation and arbitration can allay social antagonism between capital and labor. But without the power of legal compulsion at their back they are precarious in their operation and likely to be abandoned at any moment.

Belgium was once aptly described as the cock-pit of Europe. And England and America are, and long have been, the cock-pits of the forms of industrial war known as strikes and lock-outs. In England, from 1890 to 1895, these averaged 878 a year and the hands involved counted 392,000. In the one year 1897 there were 864 strikes. They affected 230,300 operatives, and involved a loss of labor amounting to 10,000,000 days—being an average of 43

days for each person on strike. The great dispute in the British engineering trades in 1897-1898 directly affected 47,500 men for an average of 144 days each, thus causing a loss of some 6,850,000 days' labor. Some idea of the dislocation of industry and distress indirectly caused by this memorable strike may be gained from the fact that (according to the Board of Trade Report) 'the percentage of unemployed members in trade unions of the ship-building group rose from 4.4 per cent. in July to 14.1 per cent. in December,' 1897. In the matter of strikes, as in many other big things, America can easily claim the world's record. 'In 14 years, ending 1894,' says MULHALL, 'there were 14,390 strikes [in the United States], involving 3,714,000 operatives, and causing a loss of £59,300,000 sterling. In 44 per cent. of strikes the operatives succeeded, at a loss of £39,500,000; the masters' loss was £19,800,000. The loss to each workman on strike averaged £10 5s; each strike cost £1400 to masters.' For seven and a half years—from January 1, 1887 to the end of June, 1894—the four cities of New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia had an annual average of 104,000 workers on strike, and the yearly loss amounted to £1,840,000. The great coal-miners' strike of 1897 involved about 157,000 men. The New England cotton strike of the following year affected 125,000 operatives. One hundred and twelve thousand men laid down their tools three years ago when the anthracite coal miners went out on strike in Pennsylvania. And last year's great coal war in the United States threw over 300,000 men out of employment and created keen distress and embarrassment in every part of the Union. The poet has described the war of lethal weapons as 'toil and trouble.' But non-toil is a weapon capable of producing trouble as widespread as that of war, and not many degrees less intense. The remarkable struggle in Victoria will, we trust, have the result of giving a fresh and practical impetus to conciliatory methods in labor disputes and lead to the speedy adoption of those legal enactments which have made New Zealand a land without strikes.

Notes

The Stoke Orphanage

We beg to direct attention to the appeal for the Stoke Orphanage which appears elsewhere in this issue. The institute has during the past few years passed through two trying experiences: the persecution which shortened the days of its founder, and the recent fire which destroyed the buildings wherein, for almost a generation, such arduous and meritorious work was done to advance the temporal and eternal interests of the many Catholic orphans and waifs and strays from every part of New Zealand that were entrusted to its care. The needs of the homeless boys are urgent, and this is especially a case in which he that gives promptly gives twice.

Wanted, an 'Organiser.'

When Alice cried because of the sheer loneliness of Looking-glass Land, the Queen wrung her own hands in despair. 'Oh, don't go on like that!' she cried. 'Consider what a great girl you are. Consider what a long way you've come to-day. Consider what o'clock it is. Consider anything, only don't cry!' The Fraternity of the Saffron Sash are very busy just now patching their grief with proverbs and 'considerations.' They have lost their prop, their staff, their chief organiser—the poor, hapless Margaret L. Shepherd. Her campaign of 'organising work' on behalf of the lodges was to have opened in New South Wales during the present month. It has now to be abandoned, greatly to the regret of the brethren. But they need not despair. There are, perhaps, in his Majesty's prisons in these countries a few non-Catholic criminals of as deep a dye as the unhappy adventuress who, we hope, repented in time and went to the Better Land. They—or some of them—would, no doubt, when released, be willing to turn a dishonest penny by 'exposing Rome' at so much per 'expose.' And it seems undemocratic, unpatriotic, and unfair to import English and American criminals to do this work, while there are, among our prison population and 'soiled doves' of the goal-bird order, imposters sufficiently versatile and foul-mouthed to pose as 'ex-nuns' for a share in the profits at 'front seats one shilling, back seats sixpence.'

GEO. T WHITE

LATEST NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES

Importer, Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweller, Medalist, etc., etc
LAMBTON QUAY, COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,
WELLINGTON
ESTABLISHED ... 1875.

Federation of Societies

One of the proposals of the recent H.A.C.B.S. conference in Sydney was 'the federation of our various important Catholic societies for purely Catholic and social objects.' Such a union might safely follow on the lines successfully adopted by 'The American Federation of Catholic Societies' at a national convention held in Cincinnati on December 10, 1901. Politics are rigidly excluded from the federated societies in America, but, outside this, the organisation does not interfere with the autonomy or special aims of any of the associations of which it is composed.

The special benefits claimed from the federation of the societies in America are summarily set forth as follows:—

- '1. The pleasure and profit of knowing, understanding, and sympathising with one another.
- '2. The facility of meeting in convention, where by friction of brain and interchange of expression, we may improve our plans of organisation and enlarge our power of good.
- '3. Greater strength and dignity for every individual organisation as a result of its membership in the Federation.
- '4. Wide advertisement of our various societies and their objects, with the consequent large increase of membership for all of them.
- '5. Opportunities to discuss those needs of our Catholic people who are not yet joined by associations of piety, charity, or benevolence.
- '6. Promotion of the growth and spread of Catholic literature.
- '7. Refutation that will reach the whole body of the people of misunderstandings and calumnies, dogmatic, historical, and inferential, which are so often uttered against the Church.
- '8. Intensification of the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of all our co-religionists.
- '9. The social and intellectual improvement of the whole Catholic body through the benefits derived by union among ourselves.
- '10. The practical demonstration on a large scale to our separated brethren of what the Catholic Church really is.
- '11. The gradual eradication of all and old-time unreasonable prejudices against the Church as a body and against Catholics as individuals.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

We desire to remind our readers of the concert to be given in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on the 22nd inst. on behalf of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. An excellent programme has been prepared, to which the following among others will contribute: Misses Rose Blaney, Dunsmuir, E. Leonard, Mrs. Whitman, Messrs. E. Eagar, W. W. Brunson, T. Hussey, A. C. Haulon, and Anthony, pupils of the Christian Brothers and St. Joseph's Choir.

The usual weekly meeting of the St. Joseph's Men's Club was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening, when there was a good attendance of members. The Rev. Father Murphy, who presided, delivered a very interesting address on 'Literature,' and the Rev. Father Howard impressed on members the importance of taking part in the debates of the club, so that they might learn to express their opinions clearly and to speak with fluency.

On Sunday afternoon in St. Joseph's Cathedral his Lordship Bishop Verdon administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 141 candidates. Before the administration of the Sacrament his Lordship addressed the children, explaining the nature of Confirmation and the graces which its reception would confer on them. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., St. Joseph's Cathedral, and the Rev. Father Howard. Miss A. Heley acted as sponsor for the girls and Mr. J. Ford for the boys. At the conclusion of the ceremony his Lordship warned the children against the evils of bad company and bad literature, and concluded by giving the pledge of the League of the Cross to all who had been confirmed.

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

Morrow, Bassett and Co. have been appointed sole agents in New Zealand for the Cochshutt Plough Company's famous 'Excelsior' arm implements. Champions all over the globe. Send for catalogue.—***

The Hibernian Society

The second biennial meeting of delegates from the various districts of the H.A.C.B. Society throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand was opened in St. Benedict's Hall, Sydney, on Monday, April 27. Bro. John Toohey (chief president) was in the chair, and others present were Bros. J. L. Sutton (corresponding secretary), W. M. Fox (chief treasurer), and the following deputies:—Bros. P. O'Loughlin, R. McCormack, and E. Moore (New South Wales district), Bro. J. J. Trait (Victoria No. 1), Bro. W. Beehan (New Zealand, No. 3), Bro. J. Casey (Brisbane, Queensland, No. 5), Bro. W. H. Sheehy (Rockhampton, Queensland, No. 6), Bro. J. F. Murphy (Adelaide, No. 7), Bro. T. Earle White (West Australia, No. 8), Bro. J. Whelan (Tasmania, No. 9). An apology for non-attendance was read from the district of North Queensland. Amongst the visitors were Bro. J. W. Howard (Victoria), one of the founders of the society, Rev. Father B. McKiernan (Taree), Bro. M. F. Connolly (district vice-president New South Wales district), Bro. W. Hogan (district treasurer), Bro. P. A. Broe (district trustee), Bros. J. McElhone and J. B. Molloy (ex-district trustees), Bro. J. Dwyer (ex-district auditor). The opening paragraphs of the report referred to the unanimity of the society throughout Australia, and the success which attended the working of the new Constitution.

Acting on a suggestion contained in the officers' report, it was resolved, on the motion of Bro. Beehan, to cable a message to his Holiness the Pope from that meeting on behalf of the Hibernians of Australasia, congratulating him on having that day reached 'the days of Peter.'

It was decided that the executive directory write to Mr. John Redmond, M.P., assuring him of the support of the society in his efforts to obtain Home Rule for Ireland, and congratulating him on the success which had attended the labors of his party.

It was resolved that the executive be directed to communicate with the various districts of the society asking them to fittingly commemorate, by some special celebration, the centenary of Robert Emmet.

The figures of the society throughout Australasia up to the end of 1902 stand as follows:—Number of new branches opened during the two years, 58 male and 3 female; total membership, 21,185, with accumulated funds of £125,330 18s 10d (returns incomplete), showing an increase since the issue of last E.D. report—a year and a half ago—of 2551 members and £11,100 4s 9d funds. The following is the position of each district:—Members: 1. Victoria, 7888; 3. New Zealand, 1432; 4. New South Wales, 4655; 5. Brisbane, 2047; 6. Rockhampton, 704; 7. Adelaide (returns incomplete), 2365; 8. West Australia, 689; 9. Tasmania, 700; 10. North Queensland, 705 (opened June, 1902, embraces branches formerly included in Brisbane and Rockhampton districts). Total, 21,185. Funds: Victoria, £38,446 11s 11d; 3. New Zealand, £14,801 14s 9d; 4. New South Wales, £20,983 3s 3d; 5. Brisbane, £21,434 16s 11d; 6. Rockhampton, £5607 18s 3d; 7. Adelaide, £13,056 7s 2d; 8. West Australia, £2760 17s 2d; 9. Tasmania, £2678 8s 1d; 10. North Queensland, £5577 18s 5d. Total, £125,347 13s 11d.

On the motion of Bro. Beehan (New Zealand), the following clause of the report was unanimously adopted: 'We might also consider whether we could not do something to banish at least from our Catholic concerts and entertainments that monstrous travesty on our race known as the "Stage Irishman." We are glad that owing to the sturdy action of the American Hibernians such vulgar, insulting caricaturing of our countrymen is no longer tolerated on the American stage; and surely in Australia, where the Irish element of the population is proportionately more numerous, the same result could be accomplished.'

The propriety of inaugurating a Hibernian insurance fund for insuring lives of members and other Catholics in a fixed amount, similar to the A.O.U. of America and other Catholic societies, was also discussed, and it was decided to lay the matter before the various district meetings for an expression of opinion.

The action of the Executive Directory regarding the exchange of clearances with the A.O.U. of America was endorsed.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Adelaide. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Chief president, Bro. J. Toohey; chief-treasurer, Bro. W. Fox; corresponding secretary, Bro. J. L. Sutton; executive trustees, Bros. J. B. Molloy, J. McElhone, and W. Hogan; executive auditors, Bros. J. Dwyer and J. O'Loughlin. The officers of the Executive Directory and the delegates were entertained by the New South Wales district Board on the evening of the opening day at a banquet. Among the guests were Bros. Beehan and Whelan of New Zealand. At the conclusion of the business of the conference the delegates were treated to a harbor excursion, the Government steam launch 'Eva' being kindly lent for the occasion by the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan.

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

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

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

ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE, STOKE

We are in receipt of the following appeal on behalf of the Stoke Orphanage and Industrial School—

'Thou wilt be a helper to the Orphan.'—(Ps. ix., 11.)

The complete destruction of Stoke Orphanage by fire at three o'clock on Monday morning, 27th April last, is a blow which keenly affects the whole Catholic body in New Zealand—a blow felt all the more coming so soon after the melancholy news of the death of its founder, the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, S.M., whose life's work was largely there. It was a noble, most necessary, and most deserving institute of Catholic charity, sheltering our fatherless boys and neglected waifs, while it carefully trained them in religion and virtue, and prepared them to take an honorable place as useful citizens in the community. The edge of the blow has been greatly blunted in regard to the Archbishop and the managers of the institute, by the spontaneous and generous offers of practical assistance accompanying the expressions of cordial sympathy which have poured in by wire and letter from all classes throughout the Colony. Temporary and comfortable accommodation is being provided for the homeless boys. But we are confident, nay, sure, that the Catholic body in New Zealand will speedily cause St. Mary's Orphanage to rise from its ruins in nobler dimensions and increased efficiency. Steps are being taken to immediately erect a brick building which in point of durability and adaptability to its beneficent purposes will far surpass the late lamented structure. As prompt assistance is the best, the Archbishop and the Managers of the institute now appeal most earnestly to the Catholics and all well-wishers in the Colony for subscriptions, donations, and legacies towards so deserving an enterprise, in order that the noble work done by the Stoke Orphanage and Industrial School may suffer, at most, only a temporary check.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to the manager, Rev. Father George Mahony, S.M., Nelson, or to the 'New Zealand Tablet'. The smallest subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the same paper.

Nelson, May 1st, 1903.

(Needless to say, we shall be greatly pleased to receive and acknowledge in our columns donations sent to us for the Stoke Orphanage. We need not again point out to our readers the inestimable value of the work done for fatherless and neglected Catholic children from every part of New Zealand by this noble charity, and we join with the Archbishop and the Managers of the institute in the fervent hope that it will speedily rise from its ashes to resume its beneficent work. We are authorised to state that his Lordship Bishop Verdon gives his cordial approval and encouragement to any movement for raising subscriptions in aid of the Stoke Orphanage throughout the diocese of Dunedin.—Editor 'N.Z. Tablet').

WESTPORT

(From an occasional correspondent)

The handsome new convent of the Sisters of Mercy is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will add greatly to the architectural beauties of the town.

A Catholic improvement and debating society is about to be established in connection with the Hibernians. The value of such a society cannot be over-estimated. It is earnestly to be hoped that large numbers of our Catholic young men will now avail themselves of the many advantages to be derived, by at once joining the society. Those who become members may confidently anticipate spending many a pleasant and profitable evening.

A tribute of praise is due to the Altar Society, who are doing such good work. During the last twelve months these good ladies, by the aid of socials and contributions collected, have procured several beautiful statues for the church. No allusion to St. Canice's Altar Society would be complete without mention of the energetic secretary, Miss Ready. This young lady has never spared herself in the good cause, and is at all times to be found attending to the requirements of the altar.

At the 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday the Children of Mary and the members of the Altar Society made their monthly Communion. A most edifying sight was witnessed when the members of the Hibernian Society, in their regalia, approached the Holy Table in a body. During the course of a powerful and eloquent sermon delivered at Vespers the Rev. Father Malloy paid a high tribute to the fine body of men comprising the society, and alluded to their action in the morning as 'a magnificent display of holy faith.'

It is with regret that I have to record the death of Mrs. H. Moran, which occurred at the local hospital on Sunday evening, May 3. The deceased had been ailing for a considerable time and suffered much from a painful complaint. Mrs. Moran was born in County Galway and had resided about 19 years in this Colony, the greater portion of that time having been spent at Charleston, where she was widely known and respected. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon and was very largely attended by all classes of the community. As a tribute of respect to Mr. Moran, who is one of the oldest Hibernians in the district, the members of the local Hibernian Society attended in regalia and marched in front of the cortege. The late Mrs. Moran was of a

quiet and amiable disposition, and much esteemed by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and great sorrow was expressed when it became known that she had passed away at the comparatively early age of 44 years. The deceased leaves a husband and three children and a sister (Mrs. McDonnell, wife of Mr. John McDonnell) to mourn their sad loss. The Rev. Father Malloy, who had attended deceased in her last hours, conducted the service at St. Canice's Church and also officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

A most enjoyable entertainment in honor of the Rev. Mother was given by the pupils of the convent schools at St. Canice's Schoolroom on Monday afternoon. The programme commenced with the 'Feast-day song' by the pupils, the item eliciting the approval of the audience. Master Alfred Cullen (son of Sergeant Cullen, who has recently arrived in Westport) read an appropriate address of congratulation to the Rev. Mother. Master Cullen's enunciation was remarkably good, and the eulogistic references contained in the address at once found a response in the hearts of all present. A pianoforte duet by the Misses Flo. and Lily Stitt was played in excellent style, the young ladies well meriting the enthusiastic plaudits they received. The Misses A. Lock, A. Radford, and W. Struthers, in a prettily rendered selection on violins, gave much pleasure to the audience, and the pupils in their song and chorus entitled 'I have heard sweet music,' were heard to advantage. The violin solos given respectively by the Misses Amy Lock and Winnie Struthers were nicely played, and the efforts of the young instrumentalists were most cordially received. In their pianoforte selections the Misses Lily Stitt and Gertie Scott created a most favorable impression, both young ladies displaying taste and expression in the execution of the pieces entrusted to them. A most entertaining and amusing item was presented by the infant class in their song and chorus, whilst the senior boys in their drill were really excellent. The Rev. Father Malloy sang 'The Holy City' and was enthusiastically applauded. After the entertainment had concluded the boys were taken to Victoria Square, where games were indulged in under the supervision of the Rev. Father Malloy, assisted by Mr. Sullivan. The Ven. Archpriest Walshe, much to the regret of all, was unavoidably absent.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

The May number of the 'Triad' contains a large amount of interesting reading matter, and its worth is enhanced by a musical supplement.

The Mayor of Wellington is to have an allowance for the current year of £400. He draws £300 as member of the House of Representatives, so that he can afford to devote some of his time to public affairs.

Speaking at the Hawke's Bay Christian Convention, Mr. Lang, an ex-Indian missionary, is reported to have said that he found heathenism among the young of the outskirts of the Hawke's Bay district as great as he had seen in India.

At a meeting held by parishioners of St. Mary's (says the Nelson 'Colonist') it was decided that a suitable marble tablet should be placed in St. Mary's Church as a memorial of the late Very Rev. Dean Mahoney.

The Very Rev. Dean Rolland's numerous friends, by whom anxious inquiries are being constantly made as to his state of health, will (says the 'Inangahua Times') be pleased to learn that the rev. gentleman has so far improved that he was permitted to get up for a short time on Sunday last. Although extremely weak after his long confinement, he is making good progress towards recovery, and it is hoped that in two or three weeks' time he will be able to leave the hospital.

Discussing the small-birds nuisance in Timaru the other day, a member of the Levels County Council said that the birds were becoming more destructive than ever. In the Point district, he said, the winter wheat which had been sown this season had been already very materially damaged through the birds pulling up the grain just as it commenced to sprout. A suggestion was made that the Levels Council should combine with other councils and offer a substantial bonus to the person who can devise the best method of coping with the pest.

Regarding the prospects of the poultry industry in the Colony Mr. D. D. Hyde, Government Poultry Expert, says:—It takes an average of three acres to keep a cow. On that area 300 head of poultry can be grown. By careful selection and breeding only from the best layers, in three years the stock should average 12 dozen eggs a year each. Averaging the price of eggs at a shilling per dozen, and deducting 4s per head a year for food and 3s for interest and labor, it leaves a balance of 5s per head; equal to £25 an acre, or £75 per annum on the three acres required for the cow. No other stock, £ for £ invested, will give such results. It is notable that the growers all over the Colony are now going in for a better class of stock, recognising that it costs no more to feed first-class birds than the scraggy mongrels heretofore seen on almost every farm. The demand for the utility breeds such as the Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshams, and Plymouth Rocks from the Government farms is the best evidence of this fact. It might also be stated that there was a big increase in the demand for eggs for hatching purposes from the Government poultry stations last season, no less a quantity than 21,000 eggs being supplied, while for breeding stock, the call just now is quite unprecedented, the number available for sale being rapidly distributed.

WINTER 1903.

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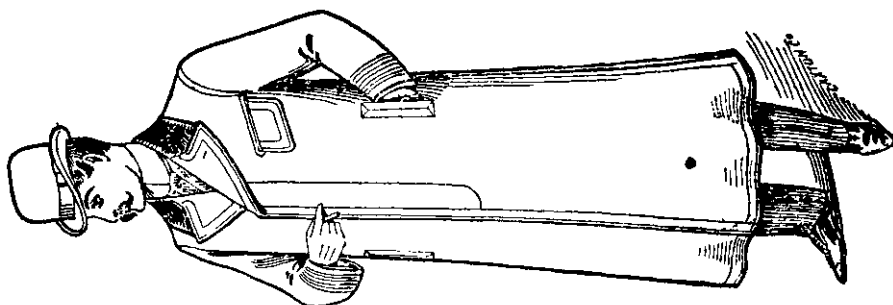
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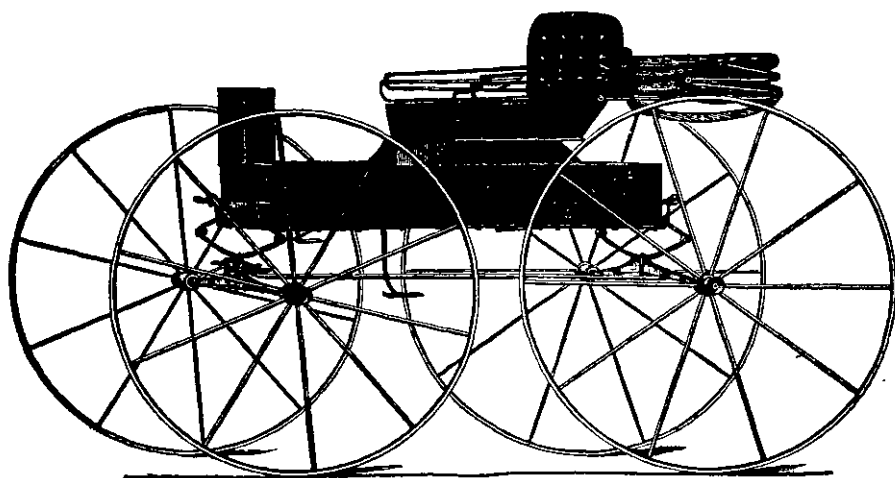
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P. J. HELEMAN

The Storyteller

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR.

Antoine Verdeau, the cobbler of Angeldorf, sat smoking his long pipe at his cottage door. It was a pleasant evening in July and the streets of the little town were full of people eager to get a breath of cool air after the intolerable heat of the day. Some as they passed saluted Verdeau; but, as he either ignored their greetings or simply nodded his head with gloomy indifference, no one felt encouraged to stop and talk with him. Between himself and all the rest of Angeldorf there had long been a barrier of reserve; for what had he to do with the foolish, chattering township, its petty interests, its miserably short memory? His only concern in the few years of life that remained to him was to think, to brood, to remember.

Thirty years ago, and it seemed but yesterday! Thirty years; so long? He felt he was getting old, and the fear froze at his heart lest the shadows should gather round him ere his great dream was realised.

Yes, it was thirty years since the bombardment of Angeldorf. Verdeau, then in the prime of life, had been spared the barbarous spectacle. He was away at the time, far from wife and child, fighting for his beloved France with the army of the Loire. He received the awful tidings, which had turned the whole current of his life, from the lips of a comrade during the dark hours of bivouac; how his little Alphonse, then his only child, had been killed outright by a German shell; and how another missile had struck and shattered the wall of the new house which he had built with the hard-earned savings of his daily toil.

As he thought of it all again—when was he not thinking of it?—he became greatly agitated, and his eyes grew dim. It would drive him mad in time, this silent brooding. He must fly from his thoughts, if that were possible. Rising suddenly from his chair, he put his pipe aside and hobbled down the garden path into the street. He tottered as he walked, he was getting more feeble every year.

Adjoining the cottage garden was a strip of land which he had bought for building purposes many, many years ago. It lay neglected and full of rubbish, for the misfortunes which had overtaken old Verdeau had paralysed most of his energies, diverting those that remained into one channel, concentrating them upon one great ideal—that of La Revanche.

At the extreme end of this fallow land stood the house which he had built, intending it for Alphonse when he grew to be a man—the house which the Germans had made a target for their cruel shells. The old man paused, contemplating the structure in silence. It was much larger than the cottage where he lived, having all the pretensions of a villa. But signs of delapidation were everywhere: the windows were broken, the inside walls were damp and mildewed and the mortar in places was crumbling away. The house was, as it had always been, untenanted, and the ragged aperture at the top of the outer wall, where the shell had pierced, went unrepaired. So it would remain as long as Antoine Verdeau had his way. As he gazed at the unsightly breach a look of bitterness came into his eyes: not the bitterness which a man feels for a particular enemy, but the large hatred which one whose spirit is unbroken by defeat might feel for a whole conquering race.

The gap should never be filled up. He had sworn it. Never, until La Revanche had come. Till then it should remain, to remind Alsace of her shame, France of her duty: a sign and a token, concrete, tangible, insistent.

Some fools in Angeldorf had many times advised him to repair the wall and put the house in order. Ah, they did not understand—those cravens! It would bring in rent—something for Victorine's dowry, they said. But he had always spurned their miserly advice—the German slaves!

Silently brooding, he retraced his steps through the growing dusk. The light from a lamp inside glimmered through the diamond-shaped panes of the cottage window; and on entering old Verdeau found the table laid for the evening meal. A young woman, of twenty-five years or thereabouts, sat the old man's chair near the table. Plump and well-formed, with fair hair and grayish blue eyes, and an even, pleasant expression of face, she might have passed for a German maiden. So appearances can deceive: there was not a drop of Teutonic blood in her veins. She was Antoine Verdeau's daughter.

The old man sank into the chair listlessly and sipped his glass of cheap wine, while the girl repeated rapidly the more important items from her budget of town gossip. A thin smile played round her father's lips as she rattled on.

'So that is what they say?' he remarked. 'You gather gossip as the bees gather honey. Victorine! Indeed, you hear so much, perhaps you can tell me if the new station master is appointed yet?'

'The station master?' she echoed, in a tone of surprise. 'Why, he came nearly two months ago.'

'I hadn't heard,' said Verdeau, wearily. 'There is little to interest me in Angeldorf now. But who is the man? An Alsatian, I hope.'

From the eagerness of his look Victorine knew that she was on dangerous ground.

'I think not, father,' she said. 'In fact—his searching glance compelled the truth—I—I know 'tis not so. The new station master is Herr Bauer.'

A fierce expression leaped from the cobbler's lips. 'A German!' he cried, with supreme contempt. 'I thought as much.'

'But not a Prussian, father,' Victorine exclaimed. 'Herr Bauer is out of Bavaria.'

'The old patriot looked at her with contemptuous pity. 'If a lion had attacked you, girl,' he retorted, 'would you ask what breed it was? Prussian or Bavarian, 'tis all the same. And how does the township take this latest insult to France? With its wonted servility, I warrant, smiling back its thanks for every lash of the German taskmaster!'

'Herr Bauer seems to be popular in Angeldorf,' the girl ventured timidly.

Her father shrugged his shoulders. 'You have seen him?' he asked.

'He has been at the Berniers once or twice,' she replied. 'Yes, I have met him there.'

She rose quickly from her chair.

'And of course you like him, with the rest?' he returned, sarcastically. 'It would not be Victorine if she were not in the fashion!'

The girl reddened. 'He seems to be an agreeable man,' she said; 'but even if he were otherwise, I don't see how it can concern me, father,' she added naively.

'Pierre Michel should have had the job,' testily cried the old man. 'He is an Alsatian born and bred; but there was no one in the place to speak a word for him. Angeldorf fears the oppressor too much for that. It has come to believe that La Revanche is an idle cry—that she will never come. But she will come,' he cried, with wild intensity, lifting his eyes and talking to the ceiling rather than to Victorine; 'she shall come.'

'So you have always said, father,' was the girl's response; 'but how long the time seems!'

'Only to those who have lost hope and courage,' he replied, solemnly. 'Thanks to the good God, I have both still, Victorine. Though I am sometimes impatient, I feel in my heart that the hour is not yet ripe. But that hour will come, child, and with it the man—the new Napoléon, the saviour of France, the liberator of Alsace. Oh, if my boy had only lived, this glorious mission might have been his!'

Little Alphonse, whose death had first kindled and afterward kept alive the idea of La Revanche in the old patriot's bosom, had become the very genius of the great event, so long delayed, which would stanch the wounds of France and recover her lost provinces. It was the cobbler's fond hope that this bright boy, inheriting his father's zeal, would have acquired the culture to shape its promptings. To Paris he would have gone in the flower of his manhood, no pensive railer at destiny, but the victor over incredible obstacles. With convincing force he would have rendered articulate the vague aspirations of the people for revenge, and perhaps—such was the fond parent's conceit—would even have headed the attack against the hereditary foe.

The death of her brother, whom Victorine had never known, was the sole means by which she could obtain any conception of the central idea which dominated her father's mind. In all other respects La Revanche was unintelligible to her. Born a full five years after the war, she unconsciously accepted German ascendancy as part of the established order of things; a French Alsace was historically too remote to be passionately apprehended. 'Why not let the matter rest?' she thought. Like her mother, who had died in giving her birth, she shrank from the idea of war between the nations. Of an eminently practical bent, she considered her father's preference for cobbling shoes in penury instead of repairing the house which the shell had shattered a sad piece of infatuation. To sum up the matter, there was little suggestive of La Revanche about Victorine except her name, which contained, as it were, the promise of the fulfilment of her father's hopes.

Immersed, as he so often was, in dreamy speculations, Antoine Verdeau was nevertheless keen enough to perceive that his daughter was no enthusiast. She had imbibed instead the lethargy of the township, and as a consequence he seldom spoke of his ideas to her. But that last blow to French pride—the appointment of a German station master in a town so near the frontier as Angeldorf—affected him so acutely that he was obliged to talk.

'I saw Pierre Michel pass to-day,' he said a few days later. 'He should have had the post.'

'But is he a more capable man than Herr Bauer?' Victorine asked, somewhat needlessly, for she knew Pierre to be a hopeless ne'er-do-well.

'He is an Alsatian,' was the curt response.

The reason was much too sentimental to appeal to Victorine, and she found herself, before she was well aware of it, blundering into an advocacy of the Bavarian's claims.

'People say, father, that Herr Bauer is well up to his work,' she observed, with some warmth. 'He has been sergeant in the Eisenbahn regiment, and has a good record.'

'Where did you hear all this, girl?' Verdeau asked impatiently. 'Ah, I see—you have met him again?'

Victorine avoided her father's gaze. 'Yes—last night—at the Berniers,' she replied, in a low voice.

'Why does he go there so much?' he inquired, fiercely. 'And what does old Bernier mean by encouraging him? As a lover for the fair Julie, perhaps. Ha! ha! 'Tis glorious,' he shouted. 'The Deutschers have made their conquest complete. We give them our sons for their army, our daughters for their wives. They have conquered us body and soul!'

At the conclusion of this outburst Victorine's cheeks were flaming red.

'What are you saying, father?' she cried. 'The new station master marry Julie Bernier? Eugene marry her! Never!'

The intensity of her voice caused him to look up suddenly, and the telltale flush on her cheek was revealed to him. Victorine had betrayed her secret—that secret which she had so jealously guarded for a whole month.

Antoine Verdeau sank back in his chair like one smitten with the palsy. 'Victorine!' he said, in a hoarse whisper, 'you yourself love this man—this Prussian?'

She threw herself at his feet. 'Not Prussian,' she protested vehemently, 'but Bavarian. He is different from all other Germans, for he hates the Prussians and admires France and her brave people.'

Apparently he did not hear this passionate protest, or even notice the distress which the sudden disclosure of her love had caused her. He simply looked down upon her sadly, reproachfully, as at some weak and unworthy object—such a look in his eyes as a schoolmaster might give a child who was unable to grasp a theme to him so simple. Then he left her to her tears, and slowly ascended the creaking staircase. When he reached his bedroom at the back of the cottage he threw open the window and looked out.

The white radiance of the moon rendered all the more prominent objects of the landscape plainly visible. He could see the clearing in the forest which ran up to the borders of Angeldorf, and near by glistened one of the white stones marking the frontier line. Suddenly, as if by magic, his illusion fell away from him, and the bubble of his dream was burst. He realised for the first time since the war the mad futility of it all. The landmarks yonder set by the Germans—the forest clearing, the white stones—were fixed and immovable. La Revanche would never come. He had been a fool for cherishing his hopes so long. France cared nothing for her lost provinces. Her glory had departed; she was supine and asleep. The occasional frontier troubles, the restiveness of a few Alsations under the conqueror's iron decrees, Boulanger the charlatan, that overpraised alliance with Russia, the verses of Paul Deroudeau, the stazy heroics of a few hot-headed Parisians—where did all these things lead? Nowhere. The ideal was burned out, and these were the miserable flickerings from its smouldering embers.

He heard Victorine sobbing in the next room, and a great pity surged at his heart. He had never tried to understand the girl. Leaving her to her own devices, he had lived with La Revanche, and cared for no one else. Small wonder, then, that to escape his dreary society Victorine had thrown herself into the arms of the foe.

Before he fell asleep he had again become the Antoine Verdeau of the days before the war, the practical tradesman, intent upon affairs, eager to save and acquire, to benefit his family. What had worked the miracle? It may have been his daughter's grief or the strange, immutable look of the frontier stones in the cold moonlight. He could not tell.

When he awoke he felt numbed and listless. The dream which had fed his vitality had departed. There was a marked change in the girl as well. Her vivacity was gone. She no longer gathered gossip as the bees gather honey; no longer lavishly retailed it. Subdued and careworn, she went about her duties mechanically, and when her father would have spoken with her the mute appeal for silence in her eyes restrained him.

For a whole week she remained indoors, and then one balmy summer evening she went out of the cottage, leaving the old man still at his work. She returned late, her eyes bearing traces of recent tears. Then it was that Verdeau found it within him to break the silence.

'You have been to the Beniers', Victorine?' he said.

'Yes.'

He hesitated a moment, and then inquired, 'You have seen him again—the station master?'

'Yes,' she replied, in a level voice. 'He asked me to be his wife.'

Her father showed no surprise.

'You consented?'

She caught her breath. 'No, I refused.'

'Ah!' he breathed heavily. 'But why?'

'I gave no reason,' she replied, in the same monotone. 'But—her voice now faltered—'I think he guessed. He says—he is coming to see you to-morrow.'

'He shall have his answer,' said Verdeau quietly. 'You love him, Victorine?'

The unwonted tenderness in his voice caused her to look up suddenly. There was a new light in her father's eyes, which showed him to be no longer the patriot busy with his dreams, no longer the recluse hugging his burden of bitter memories, but the man and the father eager to perceive and sympathise with the desires and weaknesses of a woman's heart.

She threw herself at his feet and kissed his hands with passionate energy. 'Father!' was all she could say through her tears.

When Eugene Bauer entered the cottage the next day he found Antoine Verdeau very different indeed from the descriptions given of him by the Angeldorf town-folk. He was courteously received, and encouraged to talk on matters dear to his heart: the hills of his native country, the glories of Munich, its art, its music, even its beer. He spoke with the fire and animation of the South German, and revealed no trace of Prussian stolidity. But when these impersonal matters were left

behind, and the main business of his mission called for attention, his fluency forsook him, and it was only when Victorine entered the room that he summoned up courage to speak.

'But it was not to talk about Bavaria I came here to-day,' he said, hesitatingly, 'for their is another matter which affects me much more deeply. The fact is, Monsieur Verdeau, Victorine and I are in love with each other, and—and—'

'And so would marry?' said the old man. 'Ah, monsieur, when there are two willing parties to a contract, what right has a third to stand in the way?'

Victorine uttered a glad cry as her lover replied in a burst of fervor, 'You make me the happiest man in the world, Monsieur Verdeau. But I am not wholly selfish in my joy. I know what Victorine is to you and I shall not take her far away. Why,' he cried, reassuringly, 'from here to the cottage at the station 'tis little more than a stone throw.'

'She need not live so far away as that,' said the old man, quietly. 'There is the house yonder. You see, monsieur, Victorine does not go to her husband quite dowerless.'

Victorine stared at the old man in amazement. 'But' father, that house was never to be repaired until La Revanche had come!'

Antoine Verdeau shook his head. 'La Revanche is dead, child. She will never come now. You see, monsieur—he turned to the station master—it was my dream once.'

He smiled sadly, but there were tears in his eyes. The younger man bowed his head in respectful silence. He was a soldier and patriot, too, and so understood.

And thus it was that Angeldorf lost that insistent reminder of its shame, and once more the havoc wrought through the hatred of the nations was repaired by the love of a man for a maid—'Chambers' Journal.'

The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Catholics at Cambridge

There are 40 Catholic undergraduates at Cambridge this term, the spiritual director of the hostels being Father Barnes, who is a convert from Anglicanism.

A Club for Catholic Boys

Lord Ripon and Count Torre Diaz, president and treasurer of the St. Vincent de Paul Society respectively, have acquired the old Catholic church of St. Mary's, London, for the purpose of having it converted into an institute or club for Catholic boys under the auspices of the Society. The institute will be known as the Blount Memorial, in memory of the late Mr. George Blount, a former president and benefactor of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Nuns from Martinique

With the permission of Dr. Whiteside, Bishop of Liverpool, two French nuns from Martinique, West Indies, are appealing in the churches of that diocese for funds wherewith to rebuild their convent, church, schools, and charitable institutions, wholly destroyed in the volcanic disaster of last year. Twelve of the Sisters were killed, two died of shock, and the remainder are homeless and penniless.

The Late Bishop of Salford

Monsignor Gadd, the Vicar-Capitular of Salford, has recorded in a letter he has addressed to the clergy of that diocese the tribute paid by the Jews to Dr. Bilsborrow, the late Bishop of Salford. It deserves (says the 'Catholic Times') to be printed in letters of gold inasmuch as it not only honors the dead and the living but is an example of genuine charity not too frequent in this world of strife. The following is the resolution which was passed by the synagogues of Manchester: 'The Manchester Shechita Board, consisting of representatives of twelve synagogues of this city, offers its sympathy and condolence to the Catholic community of Manchester on the severe loss it has sustained by the demise of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Salford, who for a period of eleven years so ably fulfilled the duties of his high office. The Manchester Jewish community feels that the death of so eminent a prelate is a loss to the city generally; and it hopes that the Common Father of all will grant consolation to their Catholic fellow-citizens in their sorrow.'

The Diocese of Salford

In a Pastoral Letter to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Salford Monsignor Gadd makes reference to the work of the late Bishop, and says: 'He has passed to his reward after a long life of missionary labor, and after an episcopate of more than ten years—years full of indefatigable efforts for the glory of God and the spiritual needs of clergy and laity. We all mourn his loss. It is a great loss. Its reality and significance will come home to us as we rapidly review his life and works during the years of his episcopate. Ten years ago our Catholic population numbered 208,000; it is now 283,000. Hence we find that missions, schools, and churches have been multiplied, and the number of clergy increased to meet the ever-growing wants of the diocese. Twelve new missions have been established; 30 new schools and 47 churches and chapels have been erected; and the number of clergy, secular and regular, is to-day about 300.'

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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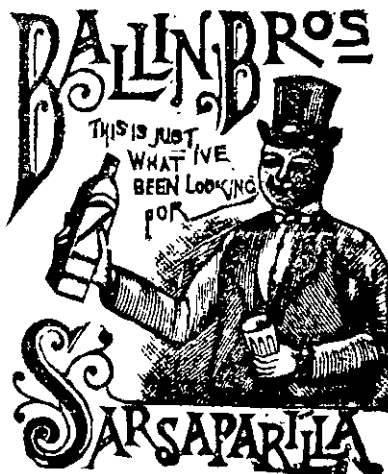
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In bottles at 3s 6d each, or 3 for 9s; larger
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WARNER'S SAFE CURE

will speedily and permanently cure you.

All the diseases in the first column are caused by inefficient action of the **Kidneys.**

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Warner's Safe Cure cures all diseases attributable to failure of the Kidneys and Liver to perform their allotted task of removing urinary and biliary poisons from the system

YOU CAN DATE YOUR RECOVERY
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Death of a Priest

General regret was felt by all Lancashire Catholics when the death was announced of the Very Rev. Canon Morrissey, of Burnley. Canon Morrissey was born in Manchester, and was ordained in 1875. His first curacy was St. Mary's, Burnley, under the late Canon Rimmer, to which he was appointed early in 1876. He remained at St. Mary's ever since. Canon Rimmer died in 1891, and Father Morrissey succeeded him as rector. His ministry in Burnley was marked by much activity. Costly new schools had been built, St. Mary's Church freed from debt, and at the jubilee two years ago the fabric was restored. Two mission churches had also been built—St. Mary Magdalen's, Gannow, and St. John's, Burnley Lane. When Father Morrissey went to Burnley there was only one Catholic parish; now there are five. Two years ago, at the silver jubilee of his priesthood, Canon Morrissey was presented with a purse containing 300 guineas in recognition of his valuable and devoted ministry in Burnley. Father Morrissey expended the money on a stained-glass window at St. Mary's in memory of his predecessor, Canon Rimmer. For 23 years Canon Morrissey represented the Catholic interests on the Burnley School Board.

Westminster Cathedral

The first public Mass to be offered in Westminster Cathedral was celebrated on March 19 in the Lady Chapel, and was attended by the former congregation of St. Mary's, Horseferry road, which church has now been closed by order of Cardinal Vaughan. The Cathedral stands within the district formerly served by the priests at Horseferry road, and the erection of the larger edifice made the smaller building no longer necessary. The congregation have accordingly been transferred to the Cathedral, where the Lady Chapel has been allotted to them as a parish chapel.

FRANCE.—Orders Suppressed

By 304 votes against 246 the French Chamber of Deputies refused to admit the demands for the authorisation of preaching congregations. Including teaching congregations, 54 French religious Orders have now been suppressed. Among the condemned Orders are the English Passionist Fathers in the Avenue Hoche.

An Unlooked-for Difficulty

Writing under date March 16 the Paris correspondent of the London 'Times' says it is believed that the French Government will have some difficulty in dealing summarily with certain religious Orders which it proposes to dissolve. Some of the Orders have missions not only near at home, but also in the Far East, and it is urged that it would be unwise to close the mother houses in France. Others attend the sick and impart instruction, and the impression seems to be gaining ground that it is undesirable to suppress them, at all events with undue haste. The correspondent quotes a French friend who visited his provincial constituency and was taken to see a well-appointed hospital by the advanced Republican Mayor of the municipality visited. Finding the patients in care of Sisters of Mercy, the visitor asked the Mayor how the radical Town Council permitted this. The Mayor replied: 'These good ladies cost about one-third what lay nurses would cost and do better work. When B., the prominent Socialist Deputy, was here a few weeks ago, we retired the Sisters to their own quarters for the time, leaving the lay nurses in their places. The religious images were temporarily taken down, and a bust of the Republic substituted for the statue of the Blessed Virgin.'

ROME.—Discovery in the Catacombs

The discovery of a new catacomb (writes a Rome correspondent) has been followed by the finding of the tomb of Pope Damasus on the Via Appia. Mgr. Wilpert, guided by the indications of the 'Liber Pontificalis,' undertook the excavations to this intent, to the left of the cemetery of Calixtus. A vast crypt decorated with marble and painting came to light, and a room filled with broken sculptures and the rubbish of other excavations. Among the fragments of marble were two bits of an inscription, the entirety of which was preserved in its reproduction on lime. It consists of four Latin hexameters in the Damasian metre, beginning: 'Hic Damasus mater posuit Lavren (tia membra),' which stated that this mother, who must be that of the Pontiff, lived to be 89, passed 60 years of her life consecrated to God, that she had four children, and that she survived her husband. While the inscription gives for the first time the name of the mother of this interesting Pontiff, it fixes the place of his tomb, for we know that he and his sister were buried with the former. The ancient itineraries say that Mark and Marcellinus reposed 'non longe'; may not the great crypt have been their memorial shrine? In any case, they reposed in the vicinity. Professor Marucchi has very ingeniously confronted with these discoveries the inscription about his father which Damasus placed in the archives of the church near the Theatre of Pompey (which is now San Lorenzo in Damaso), and one, from the same pen, in honor of some otherwise unknown Leo in the Agro Verano. I incline to believe he has succeeded in completing Mgr. Wilpert's work of identifying this Leo as the father of the poet-Pontiff.

SCOTLAND.—An Outside Opinion

Speaking at the Scottish Reformation Society recently in Edinburgh the Rev. Dr. McEwan said: 'With what strange thoughts some of them must have read in "The Scotsman" the striking account of the recent celebration in the Catholic Cathedral in Edinburgh of the semi-jubi-

lee of the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. The account of that ceremony he read with intense interest, and he was greatly struck by the extraordinary jubilant feeling of the meeting, and the beautiful view they had of the future and of the progress they had made during the last 25 years. Their membership had increased during these years by 150,000, and there had been a corresponding increase of ministers and priests. Though credit must be given for an amount of zeal and perseverance in propagating the view they professed to believe, it would be well if the Protestants could show similar zeal in propagating and believing what they believed to be the truth of God.'

A New Church

The new Church of St. Patrick's, Dumbarton, was opened on Sunday, March 22, when the dedication ceremony was performed by his Grace Archbishop Maguire, who was accompanied by his Lordship Bishop Macfarlane, of Dunkeld, several clergymen, and a large number of West of Scotland Catholics, who travelled by a special train from Glasgow. The new building, which is capable of holding 1500 people, was crowded. The ecclesiastical history of Dumbarton goes back to a very remote period, there being many legends associating the district with St. Patrick. The pre-Reformation Collegiate Church was dedicated to St. Patrick. Old St. Patrick's Church was built about 70 years ago. In the year 1830 the Catholic population of the town of Dumbarton might be counted on the fingers of one hand, but now the congregation numbers about 6000. The new church is situated in Strathleven Place and is of a very stately appearance. It is a massive and handsome structure in red sandstone, and when finished it will cost close upon £18,000.

Death of a Priest

The death took place recently at Rothesay of the Very Rev. Canon M'Coy, St. Patrick's, Coatbridge. Deceased was born on November 4, 1832, at Glenmornan, near Strabane, County Tyrone. Two years ago his health gave way, and he retired to Rothesay. His last visit to Coatbridge was in December last, when he attended at the erection of a new altar to the memory of his predecessor. The late Canon was esteemed by all classes of the community, and there is widespread regret at his death.

GENERAL

Death of a Russian Prelate

The death of the Catholic Metropolitan at St. Petersburg, the Most Rev. Boleslaus Jerome Klopotoski, Archbishop of Mohiler and Minsk, is a serious loss to the Catholic Church throughout the Russian Empire, of which the deceased prelate was the spiritual chief. It is understood that his successor in the archiepiscopal see will be Count George Szembek, at present Bishop of Plock. There are actually three important Catholic bishoprics vacant in Russia—those of Samogitia, Vilna, and Mohilev.

£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 £20 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.—***

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

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Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa

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

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

The Finest Selection shown in Dunedin
CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS,
A Good Variety in Price and Design.

Leather Goods.

Purses, Pocket Books, Letter Cases, Dres-
sing Cases, Albums, Cigarette and Cigar
Cases, etc.

A Special Offer for December and January.
On all prayer books or leather goods of
over 10s value I will stamp (in gold letters)
the initials or name to order FREE OF
COST.

ALEX. SLIGO,

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42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Value of Estimates in the Office:
ABOUT THREE MILLIONS STERLING.

Further LARGE REDUCTIONS now made
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The PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE seeks to be
Self-supporting.

ESTATES under WILLS or INTES-
TACIES when converted into CASH and
held for beneficiaries are Credited with Inter-
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and are Free of all Office Charges.

CAPITAL FUNDS GUARANTEED BY THE COLONY.

The Public Trustee can be appointed Exe-
cutor of the Will or Codicil of any person.
Advice as to the making of Wills is given
free of charge.

The Public Trustee can be appointed Trust-
ee in place of previously-appointed Trust-
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relieved of their Trusteeship.

The Public Trustee can be appointed Trust-
ee for Marriage Settlements, Money
Trusts, Sinking Funds, and other Trusts.
The Public Trustee undertakes the Manage-
ment of Property as Attorney or Agent.
The Public Trustee administers Intestates'
Estates, Lunatics' Estates, and Unclaimed
Lands.

The Public Trustee has Trust Funds for in-
vestment on Mortgage of First-class Free-
hold Securities at lowest current rates of
interest. Liberal terms for repayment.

For Full Particulars Apply to
THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE,
WELLINGTON.

Or to any of the Agents of the Public
Trustee in New Zealand.

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

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

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

AFTER DINNER

thirty drops of Seigel's Syrup ensure complete di-
gestion, and prevent the pain and torpor consequent on
indigestion. Seigel's Syrup builds health on good digestion,
for 'tis not what you eat, but only that which you digest
nourishes your body and sustains your life.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"For several years,"

says Miss Ethel Williams,
of 9, Wemyss St., Sydney,

N.S.W., "my life was rendered miserable by indigestion and
general debility. I could not sleep at night and was often
afflicted with severe sick headaches and bilious attacks.

An old friend recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Within a week I discovered it was doing me substan-
tial good. Eight bottles completed my cure."

AIDS DIGESTION.

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

ANOTHER GRAIN SEASON being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our
many clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the
disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal
cash advances thereon if required.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, Etc.—We would remind producers that
we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm
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Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so benefi-
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our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain
merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments
to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.

PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning,
at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, Etc.—We have made advantageous arrangements
to meet the requirements of our numerous clients.

ADVANTAGES.—We offer producers the advantage of large storage and unequalled
show room accommodation.

Sample Bags, Way Bills, and Labels sent on application.

DONALD REID & CO., LTD.

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO (LIMITED)

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

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

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(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

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

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND
PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,
GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and
you will not be disappointed in quality

W GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.

THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO.

LIMITED.

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL GORE,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
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GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING
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PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
the World.

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

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

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

DEAR ME

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

THE NEW IRISH LAND BILL

Not perhaps since the Conservative Government came into power had the introduction of any parliamentary measure excited such widespread interest as did the new Irish Land Bill introduced by Mr Wyndham in the House of Commons on March 25. From an early hour in the morning members began to arrive at Westminster in large numbers to secure their places in the Chamber, most of the early comers, as might be expected, being members of the Irish Party. By noon fully three-fourth of the seats had been thus reserved, and in the lobbies, corridors, and other portions of the House members were to be seen in large numbers discussing the chances of the Bill. The public lobby, too, presented an appearance of unwonted animation. The demand for admission to the various galleries had been enormous. All the tickets having been snapped up within a few minutes of the result of the members' ballot being made known, those who were fortunate enough to secure places assembled early so as to obtain the best seats obtainable. The moment the gallery doors were open there was a big rush for places, and within a minute every seat was filled. Amongst those to be noted among the throng were many people prominent in the political and official life of Ireland, including Mr. Michael Davitt, Lord Dunraven, Lord Mayo, Lord Londonderry, Captain Shawe-Taylor, Sir Anthony MacDonnell, etc.

Towards two o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting of the House, the members began to flock into the Chamber, and when the Speaker took the chair there was not a vacant seat in any part of the building.

Mr. John Redmond and Mr. William O'Brien were heartily cheered by their colleagues on taking their places, while Mr. Wyndham was the recipient of a very cordial reception from all parts of the House. Questions had been purposely limited to a very few, and were got through with unusual despatch, there being a general desire to make way for the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Wyndham said at the outset that the Government thought that cash aid was necessary, but subsidiary. They attached more importance to the credit operation in carrying out the scheme. The case which had been made for legislation had become of more importance owing to the load of litigation pressing more heavily than ever upon tenants and landlords alike. He urged that in the interests of the Empire Ireland's chief industry should be placed in a stable and prosperous condition. The system of purchase as applied to Irish land had been invariably successful, while the acts which provided for dual ownership had been as invariably unsuccessful. The taxpayers of this country were paying £170,000 a year for the Land Commission, and £1,400,000 a year for the police, who were principally engaged in connection with land troubles. Nearly 80,000 tenants had bought already, and

The State had never Lost One Penny.

The purchaser did his best for the land. If he failed through idleness he was not an object for sympathy. Public opinion supported land purchase and the payment of this purchase instalment. From the taxpayer's point of view, land purchase in Ireland was a safe credit operation. It was also a safe investment. There were 490,361 holdings of which 56 per cent were valued at £10 and under, more than 69 per cent at £15 and under, and a safe estimate of the money size of the problem is £1,000,000 worth of rent in any given year. It was not possible to go anything like the whole length of the recommendations of the Conference Report. The proposals the Government made would provide that purchase shall in future proceed by way of the sale of the estate. It was hoped the scheme would be complete in 15 years.

The Chief Points

in the provisions of the Bill are as follows—

The rate of repayment will be 3½ per cent, 2½ being interest and ½ per cent. for Sinking Fund.

The terminable annuity will last 68½ years. A perpetual rent-charge is to be provided against sub-division and mortgaging.

There will be no decadal reductions. One-eighth of the annual payment will be perpetual rent-charge, this being in addition to the 3½ per cent previously mentioned.

There will be working capital for improvements of £256,000, and there will be an addition to the working capital of the Congested Districts Board of £20,000 a year.

Advances will be in cash, not stock, but stock will be issued at 2½ per cent to provide the cash.

Rents that have never been revised at all by the Commission are to be treated as second term rents.

The amounts of reduction to be allowed for tenants purchasing shall be between 10 per cent and 30 per cent. for second term rents, while for first term rents the reduction shall be between 20 and 40 per cent.

When the majority purchase, the minority lose their rights of rent revision.

Untenanted land may be added to holdings which are uneconomic owing to their size or quality and this provision would include tenants who within 25 years of the passing of this Act had been owners of untenanted holdings. Not more than £500 shall be advanced for any such holding.

An estate can be purchased in the Land Judge's Court, which may authorise the sale of untenanted land for the benefit of small communities, to be held in trust for them.

The Estate Commissioners would be the Right Hon. Fred Wrench, Mr. Michael Finucane, Companion of the Star of India, Commissioner of Agriculture under the Presidency of Bengal; and Mr. William F. Bailey.

The Estates Commissioners will have power to change rents from first into second term where a purchase proposal is made. The Government propose that the period in which the loan shall be repayable shall be 68½ years, instead of 72½ years as at present.

They will introduce stringent provisions against subdivision and mortgaging. A portion of the annuity will be made permanent so as to prevent the holder from falling into the hands of money-lenders. This may be abolished if the dangers feared are found illusory.

Seven-eighths of the repayment will stand for 3½ per cent, of which £2 15s will be for interest and 10s for principal. The remaining one-eighth will stand at £2 15s per cent.

The Estates Commissioners may purchase an estate from a landlord, but within limits imposed by the Bill: they may not purchase except under the agreement of three-fourths of the tenants in number and value.

It is arranged that the maximum charge in any one year on the Estimates cannot exceed £390,000.

The Government undertake to establish forthwith an economy of £250,000 a year on the Irish Estimates. Complicated legal embarrassments having hitherto stopped land purchase in Ireland, cash was necessary. The Government proposed to give it as needed up to twelve millions.

Advances will in future be made in cash, not stock.

Money to raise the cash will be issued in New 2½ per Cent Stock, redeemable in thirty years.

The date of the commencement of the Bill is the first of November, so no loan is needed until the winter.

It is calculated that only five millions will be needed in any one of the first three years.

Ireland is entitled to £185,000 a year equivalent grant to that made in England last year for education. This money is available for purposes under this Act.

The Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on Thursday last, just six weeks from its introduction, so that members had sufficient time, notwithstanding its technical and intricate nature, to have thoroughly mastered its provisions. The voting was 413 for, and 26 against the second reading.

Mr. Healy mercilessly attacked the Home Rule Liberals, who opposed the measure, and predicted that the Bill would change more than Ireland; it would change England too.

Mr. Morley, warmly supporting the Bill, elicited from Mr. Wyndham, amid cheers, a promise to discuss the first clause in the committee stage with an open mind.

All the members of the minority consisted of Liberals, excepting two Unionists—Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Hayne.

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

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 14lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price is only 15s. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents.—***

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

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.—***

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. 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 furrow, £16 10s—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt Farm Implements.—***

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines they manufacture were to issue from the gate of their works (the largest in the world), the spectators would see throughout the working day a McCormick machine emerging at full gallop every 30 seconds.—***

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

J A M E S K E E N E Y

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

WELLINGTON,

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.

JAMES KEENEY

Proprietor.

Telephone 1193.

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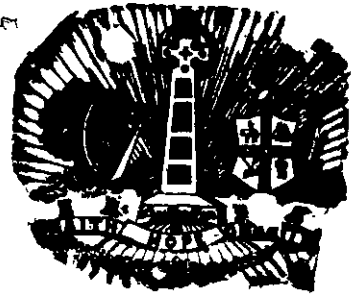
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NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

The Entrance Fees are from 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 that 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.

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

PYKE'S

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

CUBA STREET,

WELLINGTON.



To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

"KUKOS" TEA

This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

F O R S A L E

Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease, rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £ weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required; Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly, moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc, freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease; Hotel Tauaki, 9 years' lease, £2500.

DWAN BROS., Willis street, Wellington

SILVERINE

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

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

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Has given Immense Satisfaction thousands of Purchasers.

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Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices:
Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

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Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
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Don't forget to visit

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Immense Stock. Choice Variety. At Rock Bottom Prices.

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MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

The Right Rev. Mgr. Rigney, the oldest priest in Australia, died during the week; aged 89 years.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran blessed and opened the new additions to the Convent of St. Joseph, North Sydney, on Sunday last.

The Rev. Brother Barron has been appointed Provincial of the Christian Brothers in Australia in succession to the late Rev. Brother Mullan, to whom Brother Barron was Consultor.

At a Government sale of land recently the Very Rev. Dr. Barry, administrator of the Sandhurst diocese, purchased a large area at Grassy Flat, on which it is proposed to erect an orphanage similar to the institution at Abbotsford. The cost will be defrayed out of the estate of the late Dr. Bacchaus.

Preparations for the trip to the South Sea Islands are going on apace in Sydney. It is reported that many prominent members of the Catholic laity throughout the Commonwealth have applied for berths, and will be accompanied by their wives and daughters. A cable message received last week stated that Messrs. Huddart, Parker and Co's fine steamer Victoria has been chartered for the trip.

Sunday, May 3 (says the 'Freeman's Journal'), will be memorable in the Catholic annals of Armidale as the occasion of the first local consecration of a bishop. The Cardinal will be the consecrating prelate, and we understand that his Eminence will be assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore. Other bishops will also be present. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Donovan (Mudgee) will preach the occasional sermon, and a special discourse will be delivered in the evening by Father Fitzgerald, O.F.M.

Cardinal Moran a few Sundays ago entertained the deputies to the biennial meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society at the Palace, Manly. Much interest was taken by the visitors in his Eminence's fine collection of art treasures and articles of archaeological interest and relics of the saints. His Eminence showed in a state of splendid preservation the prayer book used by Mary Queen of Scots, the gold watch of the venerable Oliver Plunkett; a metal altar chalice of the days of persecution, and ancient Irish rosary beads. With characteristic courtesy he related the historical circumstances surrounding each object. The visitors, through Mr. John Toohey, afterwards accorded his Eminence a vote of thanks.

At Little Lonsdale street, Melbourne, the Sisters of St. Joseph conduct a school entirely for Syrian children. The institution at present trains 120 children. The building was erected at a cost of £1350. This money was received by bequest, so that no public appeal was made for the liquidation of the debt. Who the donor was appears to be kept a close secret. A few days ago the children were entertained by a generous benefactor of the Sisters—Mr. P. F. Kavanagh—at a picnic at Brighton Beach. Among those present were the Very Rev. Dean Phelan, the Rev. D. McKillop, S.J., and the Rev. L. Martin.

Active preparations are going on at Paddington in connection with the opening of the new convent for the Sisters of Charity. For 17 years the nuns in charge of St. Francis' schools had to go forwards and backwards every day from St. Vincent's College and the Monte Oliveto Convent at Woollahra, under trying circumstances and in all kinds of weather. Lately a very desirable piece of property fell into their hands which they intend to make their headquarters, both for Paddington and the Sacred Heart. It is situated in Gordon street, in close proximity to St. Francis' Church and school, and has been hitherto known as 'The Towers.'

An event of considerable interest to the Catholics of Melbourne took place a few Sundays ago, when the foundation stone of the new Cathedral Hall was laid, and the new club rooms in Brunswick street were opened. There was a large and representative gathering present, amongst whom were his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, his Lordship the Bishop of Ballarat, and a large number of clergy. The general public and Catholic laity were represented by the Mayor, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Secretary, Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, Hon. J. G. Duffy, M.L.A., Hon. D. V. Hemmsey, M.L.A., Doctors Kenny, O'Donnell and Ryan, etc. At the invitation of the Archbishop the Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Gillott, opened the club, class, and society rooms, and made an appropriate speech, an address being also given by the Hon. John Murray, M.L.A. Later on the Archbishop laid the foundation stone of the new hall, which will be connected with the club rooms just opened. At the completion of the ceremony addresses were delivered by the Archbishop, Senator Drake, Hon. N. Fitzgerald, Hon. J. G. Duffy, Dr. Kenny, and others. A large number of subscriptions, of which the following were the principal, were received:—His Grace the Archbishop, £1000; Monsignor O'Hea, £500; Bishop Reville (Bendigo), £105; Bishop Moore (Ballarat), £100; Dean Phelan, £100; Sir Samuel Gillott, £100; Mr. T. Loughlin (Ballarat), £100; Mr. D. G. Cullen, £100; Mr. T. E. Verga, £100; Mrs. Mary Brude, £100; Catholic Young Men's Society, £100; St. Francis' Parish, £100; A Friend, £100; League of the Cross, £50; Miss Mary Coughlan, £50; Very Rev. T. Lynch, P.P., £50; Very Rev. W. Quilter, £50; Mr. M. Hood, £40; Mrs. J. F. Hughes, £30; Children of Mary Society, £30. The total cost of the club rooms is about £7000 and of this amount £4500 was received up to and at the formal opening.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- May 17, Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. John of Nepomuk, Martyr.
 „ 18, Monday.—Rogation. St. Venantius, Martyr.
 „ 19, Tuesday.—Rogation. St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor.
 „ 20, Wednesday.—Rogation. St. Bernardin of Siena, Confessor.
 „ 21, Thursday.—Feast of the Ascension.
 „ 22, Friday.—St. Pascal Baylon, Confessor.
 „ 23, Saturday.—St. John Baptist de Rossi, Confessor.

St. John of Nepomuk.

St. John of Nepomuk, patron of Bohemia, was born at Nepomuk between 1340-50. Having become priest, he refused three bishoprics and accepted only a Canonicate of Prague. Refusing to reveal to King Wenceslaus the secret of confession of Queen Joane, his wife, whose fidelity the King suspected, he was thrown into prison, then drowned in the Moldau, March 20, 1393. He was canonised by Pope Benedict XIII. in 1729.

Rogation Days.

The observance of Rogation Days—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—owes its origin to a variety of calamities that befel the city of Vienne in Dauphine. For more than half a century, not a year, not even a season, passed without Dauphine and Savoy being afflicted with some new evils. So many misfortunes had reduced these provinces to a state of extreme desolation. Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne (and who is honored as a saint), in the liveliness of his faith and charity, offered up prayers and tears to appease the wrath of God. He was heard. Stopping a conflagration which devoured his cathedral, on Easter night (469), he made a vow to institute the 'Rogations.' The Rogations are litanies, or supplications, which consist in solemn procession, accompanied with public fast and prayer. With the general consent of the clergy and people, the three days preceding Ascension Day (Thursday) were chosen for the fulfilment of this vow. This example was soon followed everywhere. A decree of the First Council of Orleans, in 514, established the Rogations in Gaul, and from there the practice was introduced into Spain and other countries.

St. Peter Celestine, Pope.

St. Peter Celestine was a native of southern Italy, and was born of virtuous parents, who made every sacrifice to advance his education. Considering the salvation of his soul to be the primary object of his attention, he retired at the age of 20 to a solitary mountain, where he hallowed a small cave. Here he led the life of a hermit, practising great austerities and spending his time in prayer and contemplation. Forced by obedience to present himself for Holy Orders, Peter was ordained at Rome, but soon returned to his former way of life. The fame of the sanctity of the holy hermit attracted to him numerous disciples who lived in scattered cells on the mountain side. At length he gathered them together in a monastery, in which the rule of St. Benedict was observed in its primitive severity. This new reform received the approbation of the Pope, and spread throughout the country. After 50 years spent in the eremitical and monastic life, Peter, toward the end of his days, saw himself called by the unanimous vote of the Cardinals to take upon his shoulders the Government of the Universal Church. The news of his election fell upon him like a thunderbolt, and finding remonstrances unavailing he took to flight in company with one of his monks. He was intercepted, and, being brought back, found himself obliged to submit to the burden. At his consecration he took the name of Celestine V., but he did not long retain the unwelcome dignity, for, after four months' reign, he summoned a council of the Cardinals and read before them a formal act of abdication. On Whit Sunday, 1296, after hearing Mass with extraordinary fervor, he announced that he should die before the end of the week. Immediately afterwards he sickened of a fever, and received the Holy Sacraments. On Saturday, May 19, as he uttered the last words of the Psalms for Lauds, 'Let every spirit praise the Lord,' he calmly expired at the age of 75.

St. Bernardin of Siena.

St. Bernardin of Siena was a Franciscan religious. He was a famous preacher of penance. He conducted missions in nearly all the cities of Italy, and the effects which his sermons everywhere produced is said to have been overwhelming. He was surnamed 'The Trumpet of Heaven,' 'The Evangelical Preacher.'

The following is the text of a message sent to the Holy Father by the Conference of the H.A.C.B. Society which sat lately in Sydney:—'We, the delegates of the Hibernian Society assembled in Sydney from all the federated States of Australia and New Zealand, offer, through his Eminence Cardinal Moran, our most hearty congratulations to our Most Holy Father the Pope on this the auspicious day of his attaining the days of Peter.'

ESTABLISHED 1824.

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SWEET MARIE.

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

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

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

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

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

SPLENDID GUM BOOTS, 21s

If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."

If you don't turn up till night, TRY A "BLUCHER"

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B. J. MCKENNA - - - Proprietor

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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CRAWFORD & JETTY STREETS, DUNEDIN

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

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QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU

P. MCCARTHY - - Proprietor.

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.

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New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and
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TIGER 2s. TEA

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and Visitors.

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COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

are now available for Commercial Traveller
and every care and attention guaranteed.

Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch
1 p.m. Dinner 6 p.m. Dinner 1 p.m. on

SATURDAYS, as a convenience for
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Speight's Beer always on Draught

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Marble and Red, Gray, and Dark Green Granite. Prices moderate.
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Four First Prizes and Gold Medal.

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A choice Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, Silver
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Also Musical Boxes, Instruments, Billiard Pockets, Guns, Rifles
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Great Bargains.

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above well-known hostelry, the travelling
public will find that only the very best
brands of liquors are kept. One trial will
prove this.

The up-train to Reefton stays at Ngahere
for five minutes to obtain refreshments.

Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

DOUGLAS HOTELCorner Octagon and George streets,
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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 fit-
tings 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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