

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXXI.—No. 21.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

PRION 6D

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

The Victorian Strike

The Victorian railway strike has happily ended. The loco-wheels spin round again, and the State's disorganised traffic is gradually resuming the even tenor of its way. The strike makes history as being, perhaps, the only 'call-out' in the story of the labor movement that was wholly unconnected with questions of wages or conditions of work. It paralysed, for the time being, the internal and external trade of Victoria, cost the State some £10,000 a day while it lasted, inflicted serious hardships on the poor by the partial cessation of factory and other employments and the greatly enhanced cost of living, and has resulted in making the last state of the strikers themselves worse than the first.

Kings alone formerly made war—this sacrosanct right was one of their little perquisites. For some decades after the rise of constitutional monarchies, Ministries succeeded to the function of national blood-letters. Then for a time—so far as Europe was concerned—the Rothschilds took a hand in the game. But during and since 1870 the great daily papers have been the arbiters of war and peace. For this reason Mr. Labouchere recommended the poisoning of newspaper editors, as a precautionary measure of public safety, when any grave trouble begins to arise between two nations. The big Australian dailies, which represent the capitalist interest, seem to have been the chief mischief-makers in connection with the recent railway troubles in Victoria. The difficulty that cropped up between the railway unions and the Government was capable of easy and pacific adjustment. But a large class of secular dailies cannot see the flicker of a small fire without jabbing a poker into it, pouring the crude petroleum of their murky thought upon it, and warming themselves at the blaze. They hastened from the outset to fan into a public crisis what began, and might have ended, as a passing departmental difficulty; they obscured the issues by party watch-words and much whooping and view-hallooing; they needlessly aroused angry passions on both sides; and their action set labor and capital for the time being at each other's throats over a question that did not properly belong to the domain of either. In public ferments sane people try to keep their feet warm and their heads cool. But the atmosphere with which the Australian capitalist press surrounded the railway dispute was not suited to cool thinking. It was as irritant as if charged with vapor of ammonia. To this circumstance were, no doubt, in great part due the needless bluster and the lamentable want of tact on the part of the Victorian Ministry which ended in that angry and peremptory ultimatum to the unions, when the whole question in dispute—the legal value and interpretation of Railway

Regulation No. 33—could and ought to have been settled by the simple resort of a friendly test-case in court, or set at rest beyond even the forlorn-hope appeal of a strike by the legislative voice of the very Parliament which was specially summoned to deal with the crisis. 'No,' said the Yankee quack to the anxious mother, 'I can't cure your boy's jaundice. But let him take this bottle. It'll give him fits. An' I'm death on fits.' The Victorian Ministry seems to us to have been a contri-uting cause of the 'fits' from which the State has just been suffering. And we are by no means disposed to add a contribution to the 'cords of glory' which mostly party newspapers have piled upon them over the termination of this strange, eventful strike.

There can be no dispute as to the necessity and benefit of union among the workers. It has raised them up morally, mentally, and socially, improved their wages, shortened their hours of toil, brought about conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes, and ended those inhuman conditions of labor that made factory life in England a form of slavery from the early days of the industrial revolution till close on the middle of the nineteenth century. There should be no restriction on the workers' right of association beyond those that the service of the State and the best interests of the public clearly demand. But a strike is a dangerous weapon. It claps a brake on the wheel of national progress, it commonly furnishes an occasion for bitter enmities and grave disorder, and it usually inflicts hardships upon innocent poor who lie outside the scope of its immediate interests and operations. Like the war of rifle-bullets and shrapnel-shells, it should be entered upon only as the last remedy for serious wrongs when all other reasonable means have failed. In his 'Political Economy,' (one of the Stonhurst Manuals of Catholic Philosophy), Mr. Charles S. Devas says:—'Strikes are only justifiable when they aim at some benefit for the workmen which it is unjust in the master to refuse, and which can only be obtained in this way; and it is only too unlikely that these two conditions will not be fulfilled, and that the strike will in consequence be an injustice. And in some industries and employments which minister to the daily wants of society, strikes produce such inconvenience, that if they became frequent, no civilised Government could endure them; for example, general strikes of coal-miners, or dock-workers, or even local strikes of workers on railways, or tramways, or in gas-works.' It would be difficult to justify, on any grounds, the railway strike that has just come to an end in Victoria. But now that the state of war is over, men of prudence will find only words of condemnation for the undignified exultation and the intense party bitterness with which a section of the Victorian daily press adds a fresh and needless aggravation to a situation that requires a judicial frame of mind, tempered with that mercy which seasons justice.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

Mixed Marriages

There is hardly a point of religious doctrine or practice, however vital to man's eternal well-being, that has not been made by those outside the Catholic Fold the subject of endless clapper-clawing and more or less violent debate. But, amidst all this turmoil of contending theories, there is one point on which the heads of all the various Protestant creeds, as well as of the Hebrew faith, are in practically full agreement with us: namely, in their objection to mixed marriages. In the Jewish Church the legislation against such unions is even more drastic than ours. Under a Williamite law in the defunct and unlamented Irish penal code, if any Protestant woman, possessed of land to the value of £500 or over, wedded any man without a certificate from a bishop, minister, or magistrate, that he was 'a known Protestant,' both she and her husband forfeited their estates. Any person who gave a Protestant in marriage to a Catholic was liable to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £20. An Act passed in the twelfth year of George I. imposed the penalty of death without benefit of clergy upon any 'Popish priest' convicted of marrying two persons, either of whom was a Protestant. By an Act of the nineteenth year of George II. all such marriages were declared null and void. And till 1870 it was a crime punishable by two years' imprisonment, or a fine of £500, for any priest to celebrate a marriage between two Catholics if either or both of the contracting parties had not been Catholic for at least twelve months beforehand. We may add that in the Orange lodges to this hour expulsion and all its attendant disabilities await the 'brother' who marries, or even keeps company with, a Catholic girl.

A few weeks ago, at Newton-le-Willows, the Protestant Bishop of Liverpool poured a salvo of hot-shot at marriages between Anglicans and Catholics. In his view, those mixed unions operate to the benefit of the Catholic faith and to the disadvantage of Anglicanism. The Catholic Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. Whiteside), however, put a different complexion upon the affair in a subsequent discourse in the same town, and backed up his contention with figures which are of interest to us in these countries and add a fresh justification—if that were needed—for the attitude of strong disapproval with which the Church regards unions between persons of different faith. 'From the returns of the Newton mission,' said Bishop Whiteside, 'there were 144 mixed marriages in a period going back it might be forty years, and in all those cases Catholics entertained the very strongest hopes that the non-Catholics would come over to the Catholic religion. But in how many cases had that hope been realised? In only 13 cases. In 131 cases they had not resulted in conversion to the Catholic Church. Had there been any cases in which Catholics had become Protestants? He was sorry to say 43 Catholics had become Protestants. No wonder the Church detested mixed marriages. What could a priest say when a girl talked to him about the hope of conversion with those figures before him? And the figures were almost the same throughout the diocese. The priest might say, and with truth, to anyone who spoke of conversion, that there was just as much likelihood of a Protestant becoming a Catholic as a Catholic becoming a Protestant. And so they could judge of the past. There were no less than 87 children the issue of those 43 mixed marriages, and they were being brought up as Protestants. No wonder the Church hated and detested such marriages when she saw her children being lost in that way. It was the duty, therefore, of the parents to put down their feet when their children kept company with those who were not of the faith.'

Statistics that appear in Dr. Williams' 'Christian Life in Germany' (published in 1897), give substantially similar results. Exceptionally—and owing in a great measure to the possession of a catalogue of rare good qualities by both parties to the contract—mixed marriages may turn out well. But the common experience in these countries, as in Germany, is this: that no form of religious belief benefits by them. That, taken altogether, Christianity is the loser and indifferentism and infidelity the ultimate gainer by those ill-assorted unions, the parties to which are out of tune with each other in those sacred beliefs and emotions which should penetrate and direct every thought and act of their lives.

Rough on the Stage Irishman

One of the peculiarities of the French theatres is the corps of paid claqueurs whose business it is to bestow upon the actors, at judicious intervals, a warm measure of that applause which is supposed to be a stimulus to noble minds. It is a bad principle that does not work both ways, like a double-ended ferry-boat. And the coarse degeneracy of the French stage of late years gave Senator Beranger the idea of organising a hissing brigade, on the lines of the claqueur corps, for the purpose of discouraging the growing indecency of dramatic representations in the gayest capital. 'True stage censorship,' said the Senator to a representative of the New York 'Herald,' 'has become such a mockery that I have favored organised hissing. No law permitting hissing is needed. Buying a ticket gives the right to hiss. The privilege is undisputed. But one man's hissing starts a riot, and he is ejected as disorderly. Right-minded men and women must act together. Then the police will not dare to interfere. There is a sort of freemasonry among authors and journalists here, and often the latter produce the worst plays, as no help comes from that direction.'

A somewhat similar organisation has been created by the Irish societies in New York and Philadelphia for strewing the path of the 'stage Irishman' with thorns and spikes and broken glass. Their first organised efforts were directed against a coarse caricature entitled 'McFadden's Row of Flats.' The 'demonstrators,' however, went far beyond the modest and reasonable campaigning methods of Senator Beranger. They pelted the performers with apples and vegetables; they shelled them with over 200 conspicuously ancient eggs; they painted the stage pig and donkey an odorous and dripping yellow, landed an omelette in his ear, smote the vermilion whiskers of the loud Yahoo who played the part of the Irish p'lecceman, damaged the green beard of the ape who took the part of McFadden, and chased the slatternly, drunken 'Irishwomen' off the stage amidst a scene of great excitement. A few nights later the 'play' was repeated in Philadelphia. So was the demonstration. Over-ripe eggs and other promiscuous missiles are, not, however, the most effective method of dealing with the sometimes indecent, always coarse and vulgar and apish valets who hold up Irishmen and Irishwomen to ridicule and derision upon the stage. 'If the Irish people,' says the Boston 'Pilot,' cannot cut off this dirty stream of immorality and insult they are themselves to blame. Aim at the pockets, not at the heads, of the enemy; the shillelah is played out; the modern Irish weapon, the boycott, is the thing; absent treatment is the medicine.'

The hissing brigade or a departure en masse from the hall is effective where—as sometimes happens—even at Catholic concerts in New Zealand—items are sprung upon the audience that are a rough and idiotic burlesque upon a faithful and sorely-tried Catholic people. We hope that something practical will come of the action taken in the matter by the H A C B S. at their recent conference in Sydney, on the motion of one of the New Zealand delegates. It is also about time that the stage Jew should be taken by the poll and bundled off the boards. We have no stage Englishman or Russian or Frenchman or Scotsman. But all those dramatic caricatures that publicly hold up any race or class in the community to contempt should be suppressed as dangers to the public weal as real as those of typhoid or the bubonic plague.

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.—***

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 their supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—***

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL

IX.—WHERE WEST MEETS EAST.

By the Editor.

Vancouver looks out to the Orient. It is Canada's western door of commerce with the lands that lie at the gate of the rising sun. And there is much in its population and trade that reflects its relations with the unchanging East. When we stepped ashore from the *Moana* and had shouldered our way through a crowd of hotel touts, porters, expressmen, wharfingers, and idlers, we pushed along a wharf littered with countless packages of tea and silk, past a group of pig-tailed Chinese in blue cotton trousers and smocks and felt-soled shoes, and a few sleek, well-groomed little men from Japan foppishly arrayed in the latest London modes.

You meet representatives of the *Hwa Kwo* or Kingdom of Flowers (the Sleepy Hollow of the Orient) and of Japan (its America) at every few paces in the streets of Victoria and Vancouver. Each city counts among its population some 3000 or more Chinese. British Columbia has some 15,000 Celestials and about 4000 Japanese. The province is, in fact, to a great extent 'run' on the

Labor of the Yellow Man.

Practically the whole Chinese and Japanese population of British Columbia consists of adult males. They conduct laundries, fruit, vegetable, tobacco shops, and little stalls for the sale of ladies' slippers, curios, and such Chinese delicacies as *samshui* (rice-spirit), dried shark-fins, squashed duck, and strings of black sausages. The Chinese are the hawkers of the place. They carry their wares in the traditional way in two baskets slung at the end of long sticks, and they have not—as they have in Australia—rival Hindu and Mahomedan peddlers from India to interfere with their monopoly. They are cooks, nurses, house-'maids,' 'generals,' and the rest, and they look spotlessly clean and neat in their white raiment, and as grave and dignified as a congress of ancient Druids. In the Canadian Pacific Company's large hotel youthful Japanese act as bell-boys, and they are voluminously alive and miraculously active and alert. In the Kamloops and elsewhere in the valleys of British Columbia, Chinese are very successfully employed on farms and fruit-ranches. Chinese and Japanese alike are engaged in the logging camps (where, however, the felling is done by white men), on the railway lines as navvies, in saw-mills, fisheries, canneries, stores, factories, mines. They work for what are locally deemed low wages—£5 to £7 per month. The eight-hours' day is to them an unknown institution. They plod away steadily whether the master's eye is upon them or not. 'Set a Chinkie (Chinaman) on a job,' said a local employer to me, 'and he'll freeze to it. He'll keep his eye-teeth in it till midnight, but

He'll see it through'

Except that he has secured wider avenues of employment in British Columbia, John Chinaman's position there is practically the same as that which he occupies in Australia and New Zealand. Like the helix snail, he carries his home—his China—with him wherever he goes: its traditions, habits, and modes of thought. He never adopts the spirit or the ideals of his new surroundings. Chinamen are a placid, stolid, inscrutable race. But they are law-abiding, ingenious, hard-working, frugal, and could live and wax fat where a Canadian would starve.

The Jap is cast in quite a different mould. He has the industry and toughness of the Chinaman, but is far more alert, enterprising, perceptive, and ambitious. He stands not much more than five feet high. But he is well knit, muscular, and dexterous, and every cubic inch in him is a storage battery crammed with energy. An Irishman, crushing and elbowing his way into a packed political gathering, answered an angry remonstrance with the remark: 'What on airth is the use of bein' in a crowd if you don't push?' The Jap is one of the most pushful of all the variegated races of mankind upon this planet. He enjoys pushing for the sheer fun of the thing. Once he took to 'western ideas,' he did so with a high fever of enthusiasm. He has elbowed his way to the practical commercial control of the Hawaiian Islands. And in British Columbia he has managed in a few years to squeeze and crush his way into every avenue of trade and commerce.

A Japanese

will give a Caucasian a start of a mile in business and pass him in the sixth lap. The number of Japanese in British Columbia is small, but they have become, none

the less, relatively serious competitors, especially in the small trades of the province, even with the keen and sturdy business people from Ontario who form the principal stock of its English-speaking population.

The Chinese and Japanese have their vices. But it is their virtues and not their vices that make them such formidable rivals to the European laborer in British Columbia. The introduction of 'inferior peoples' did not get time to develop, as it did in America, from a purely labor to a mainly radical problem in Canada's western-most province. But it has aroused strong political feeling, and has started an agitation almost as hot and voluble as that which went tongue-clacking nearer home to us over the question of a 'white Australia.' Feeling in British Columbia, as far as I could ascertain it, was strongly divided on the question of the retention or exclusion of the Orientals. 'We're ruined by Chinese cheap labor,' was, in substance, the plaint of many with whom I conversed. Others—and chiefly employers—chorused a different song: 'In the present circumstances of British Columbia, and for many years to come, cheap labor is indispensable, and its exclusion would be a stunning blow to the development of the province.' Between two such contradictory views of men 'on the premises' how should a stranger from afar decide? Just as we reached British Columbia, the anti-Orientals had succeeded in getting a grip upon the lobe of the provincial Government's ear. By

An Order in Council

Chinese and Japanese were forbidden to cut shingle-bolts or logs—a favorite occupation of theirs—on Crown lands. Fresh provincial legislation was also framed for the purpose of closing various other avenues of employment against the Orientals. With a population of close on 45,000,000 in an area not much larger than that of the British Isles, Japan could readily afford to lend or lose a few thousand of its young men to British Columbia. But the Japanese Government is proud and high-spirited. It is disinclined to allow its subjects to go to countries where they will not be received on equal terms, and therefore prohibited Japanese emigration to British Columbia, except in cases of residents of Canada, and bona fide merchants and students. But Chinese immigrants still continued to arrive by every steamer. The Canadian Government serenely pocketed a hundred dollars (£20) poll-tax for each of them. The children of the glowing East landed. But they found no situations vacant on western Canadian soil. So they wended their weary way towards the American border, in the wake of those whose occupation as shingle-bolt cutters, log-splitters, etc., was gone. America did not want the yellow visitors. But her frontier-line was long and her immigration staff too few to deal with the yellow exodus from British territory. And thus it came about that Canada

Got the Poll-tax

and Uncle Sam got the Chinamen. In the mind of many in Western Canada, America has paid too dearly for the cheap labor that wrought in the cotton-fields of the South in the days before the great Civil War. The yellow question in British Columbia never passed the phase of a labor problem, and the opponents of the Orientals maintain that the course of provincial legislation and the action of the Japanese Government will save Canada in the future from such a menacing race difficulty as that which faces Uncle Sam in the Black Belt of the United States.

Another glint of the Orient met our eyes on landing (as already indicated) in great piles of teas and silks—scrawled over with intricate hieroglyphics. They were being shot into C.P.R. freight cars by squads of men, to be sent tearing away over the iron rails to Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, and the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. A little beyond us rose the double funnels and the graceful white hulls of one of the 'Empress' steamers, which the Canadian Pacific Company placed in these waters to develop the trade of America and the Dominion with far Cathay. There is a triplet of those fine

Greyhounds of the Pacific.

Each of them is 485 feet long, of 6000 tons register and 10,000 horse power, and they are the fastest and most luxurious steamers that cut a furrow in the Pacific. They have brought Yokohama within ten days of Vancouver and fourteen of New York and Boston.

Nowadays the race of commerce is to the swift and its battle to the strong. Money-getting is about the most cosmopolitan occupation on earth, and trade, as such, is cold poison to national sentiment. To the tea-importer in the eastern States it matters little that the 'Murikan eagle doesn't scream and flap its wings over British Columbia. It does matter somewhat that Van-

couver is 109 miles nearer to New York, and 275 miles to Boston, than San Francisco is. It matters still more that Vancouver is by over a thousand miles the shortest and swiftest route from the tea-producing regions of the Far East to New York, Boston, and Liverpool. Balzac—a coffee drinker, by the way—described tea as an insipid and dismal beverage ('boisson fade et melancolique'). De Quincey, with a better experience of it, declared that it 'will always be the favorite beverage of the intellectual.' We intellectuals like our tea, and we like it early in the season, when the young rolled leaf is fresh from the sorting-machine. Hence the annual competitive rush of steamers over the seas with China's

'New Season's Teas.'

And hence the value of the Vancouver route to enterprising tea-merchants in America and Great Britain. Dubliners used to be considered not alone the 'card-drivingest,' but also the 'tay-drinkingest,' people on the face of the earth. The last-mentioned pre-eminence belongs to them no more, if it ever did. For quantity consumed per head of population Australasia takes a long and easy lead—from New Zealand, with its seven pounds per inhabitant in 1901 to Western Australia, which tops the world's record with 10 pounds per head. In total imports Australasia, despite its meagre population of little over four and a half millions, takes third place. Great Britain heads the list. Russia is a good second. The United States and Canada follow next in order after Australasia. Other countries are simply nowhere by comparison. The United States and Canada have a preference for Japanese tea, and they absorb almost all of it that is exported from the land of the Mikado.

Vancouver is also the nearest port and the great outfitting centre for the rich goldfields that 'broke out' some years ago away in the frozen north near the

Rim of the Arctic Circle.

At one of the long wharves a steamer was loading with miscellaneous stores for Skagway (in Alaska)—the doorway to Klondyke, and for St. Michael's, in the Behring Sea. A little way out in the deep waters of the Inlet, a passenger steamer was churning a wake of tossing foam on one of its regular trips across the Strait to Nanaimo. Others were going to and coming from Victoria and the bustling and fast-rising American cities of Seattle, Tacoma, etc., in the 'Western Mediterranean' of Puget Sound. Here and there around Burrard Inlet you see against the dark-green background of straight-stemmed pines fluffy patches of steam and hear the musical hum that indicates a saw-mill. And tied up to rambling wharves beside them are cargo steamers and tall-masted sailing vessels (irreverently termed 'tramps' and 'wind-jammers') loading Western Canada's soft woods for South America, China, Japan, Australia, and the British Isles. On the waters of the Inlet lay great rafts and

Parks of Logs :

some of them huge monsters 100 to 150 feet long and up to four feet in diameter. As we passed a big saw-mill one of those fallen forest giants—a Douglas fir—was being dissected by the flying teeth of two immense circular saws. These were placed vertically—one above and somewhat in advance of the other, and as they hummed their noisy tune—like a pair of tigers purring over their prey—the odorous planks that fell from their jaws were almost as straight in the grain and flawless as the cedar stem of your lead pencil. The engines of those sawmills go slogging away, clinkety-clank, at a great rate. Their boiler-furnaces need no stokers. They devour the saw dust, and this is fed automatically to them by machinery which is a great advance on that used in New South Wales and Queensland to carry the fibrous refuse of the cane to the furnaces in the sugar-mills. A sugar refinery, iron, cement, paint, and steel-pipe works, cigar factory, and sundry canneries are also among the industries of Canada's pushful western port.

Vancouver stretches out to east and west. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world, is four or five miles wide, and of enormous depth. Young as it is, the city is the great emporium of Western Canada; the natural outlet of the varied wealth of its fields, gardens, fisheries, forests, factories, and mines, the focus of the converging traffic of all the rising cities in the Puget Sound, the inlet of the wealth of the Alaskan goldfields and of a great and growing portion of the commerce of north-western America with the countries of the Far East. They are all feeders to its ever expanding commerce. Vancouver must grow; and in time she will fully justify her prophetic title, 'the Glasgow of the West.'

(To be continued.)

The Coadjutor-Bishop of Armidale

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Connor was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Armidale on Sunday, May 3, the ceremony being performed by his Eminence Cardinal Moran. It is needless to say that an immense congregation was present to witness the imposing ceremony, the first of its kind witnessed in Armidale, and numbers had to be refused admittance. In addition to the consecrating prelate there were also present the Right Rev. Dr. Torreggiani, Bishop of Armidale; the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore; the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland, the Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Bathurst, and a large number of priests, some of whom had come from long distances. The Very Rev. M. Slattery, V.G., gave testimony of his esteem for Monsignor O'Connor by travelling 700 miles to represent Goulburn on the auspicious occasion. His Eminence the Cardinal was the celebrant of the Mass, and the occasional sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Donovan, V.F., Mudgee.

After the Mass Bishop O'Connor was presented with an address, episcopal vestments, and a crozier from the priests of the diocese. The laity also presented an address, which was accompanied by a purse of 400 guineas. Among the other gifts received by the newly-consecrated prelate were a mitre from Bishop Doyle; episcopal ring and pectoral cross—beautiful specimens of the goldsmith's art—from Bishop Torreggiani; Ursuline Convent, Tamworth, a massive episcopal chain; Dominican Convent, Tamworth, gold pectoral cross; Convent of Mercy, Gunnedah, gold mitre; Sisters of St. Joseph, complete set of episcopal vestments; past and present pupils of the Ursuline Convent, Armidale, a magnificent episcopal ring. Dean O'Haran marked the occasion by the presentation of a magnificent throne and faldstool (the first to occupy both, by the way, being Cardinal Moran on Sunday). They are beautiful examples of the wood-carver's handicraft; and the throne, for which a magnificent carved canopy had been locally made from a design by the Ursuline Sisters, was an object of much admiration (says the 'Freeman's Journal').

Later on a banquet, provided by the Catholic ladies of Armidale was held in the Town Hall. Bishop O'Connor, who presided, had on his right his Eminence Cardinal Moran and on his left Bishop Torreggiani.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor was born in Clonea, County Waterford, Ireland, in 1848, and received his preparatory education from the Christian Brothers. Having shown signs of a religious vocation, although a commercial life had been proposed for him, he next entered the collegiate seminary, Dungarvan, where he studied the classics; and later on completed his ecclesiastical course at All Hallows' College, Dublin. He was ordained priest on September 19, 1875, by the Right Rev. Dr. McEvitt, Bishop of Raphoe, for the diocese of Armidale. It is a remarkable coincidence that the first two priests ordained for the diocese—Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore, and Dr. O'Connor, Coadjutor-Bishop of Armidale—were class companions in college, labored together in the parish of Armidale for upwards of three years; and are now Bishops of the area which then comprised the diocese of Armidale, and which was later on divided into the two sees of Armidale and Lismore.

Dr. O'Connor arrived in the city of Armidale in July, 1876, and there he has labored unremittingly and successfully ever since. As a reward for his and Father Doyle's fruitful labors, their good Bishop (Dr. Torreggiani) appointed them Deans of Armidale and Lismore respectively in 1880. Two years later Dr. O'Connor was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Armidale. In 1888 a well-merited holiday was granted him, when he visited the old land which he has always loved so well. On that occasion the good people of Armidale showed their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a purse containing £350. He returned to the scene of his labors in 1899; and in September, 1900, when he celebrated his sacerdotal silver jubilee, he received another well-aimed purse of sovereigns with the congratulations of his people, and his Holiness the Pope, on the recommendation of his saintly and revered Bishop, conferred on him the dignity of Domestic Prelate. In the following year Dr. O'Connor had the distinguished honor of being the first priest in Australasia to receive from the Sovereign Pontiff the gold cross of the first-class 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice', and now all these honors have culminated in his appointment as Coadjutor-Bishop to the venerable Dr. Torreggiani, to whom for so many years he has been an able lieutenant.

The newly-consecrated Bishop comes of a levitical family. Three maternal and two paternal grand-uncles, three uncles, and his only brother were raised to the priesthood. His aunt (Mother Francis Meany), to whom he is particularly devoted, is a member of the Presentation Convent, Lismore, Ireland. The same characteristic of the family still continues, a nephew and a niece having already consecrated themselves to the service of God, the former as a priest in his native diocese (Waterford), and the latter as a Sister of the Ursuline community, Armidale; while three young nephews are at present preparing for the priesthood in Waterford.

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—***

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 16.

His Grace the Archbishop left for Woodville on Friday to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation and to open the new portion of the church.

It has been decided to rebuild the Stoke Orphanage in brick at a cost of £8000. It is to be a one-storey building, and Mr. Swan, of Wellington, is the architect.

Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais and Rev. Father Marnane, of Christchurch, passed through Wellington on their way to Nelson to attend the Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dean Mahoney.

His Grace the Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Carterton on Sunday last to 30 children and several adults. His Grace preached on the Sacrament, and at Vespers on devotion to our Blessed Lady.

The Meance Catholic Mission will be represented by the Rev. Father Huault, Professor of Theology, in the trip to the South Sea Islands in connection with the blessing and opening of the new Cathedral at Suva.

The first of the winter socials, under the auspices of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association, was held at Spiller's Hall on Wednesday evening, and proved an unqualified success. There were 50 couples present. Mr. McKeowen acted as secretary and Messrs. A. Eller and J. Callaghan as M.C.'s. Mr. S. Cimino presided at the piano.

The weekly meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society was held on Tuesday evening at St. Patrick's Hall. Rev. Father Kimbell presided. The following subjects, on which errors of history are common, were dealt with: 'The Spanish Inquisition,' by Mr. Percival, 'Massacre of St. Bartholomew,' Mr. L. Reichel, and the 'Gunpowder Plot' by Mr. H. McKeowen. The papers proved most instructive, and each was ably discussed.

Sunday last, being the festival of the Patronage of St. Joseph, Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street. The Very Rev. Father Keogh was celebrant, Rev. Father Hills deacon, Rev. Father Tymons sub-deacon, and Mr. Timmings master of ceremonies. The choir rendered Haydn's Mass in B. flat, the soloists being Miss Segrief (soprano), Miss Lawless (contralto), Mr. Ennis (tenor), and Mr. Butcher (bass). At the evening devotions the Very Rev. Father Keogh preached on the day's feast.

Strong efforts are being made to re-establish the St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association. At a meeting of old boys held some weeks ago a committee was formed to make preliminary arrangements. The committee has drafted rules, etc., and is now by circular inviting all old boys to a general meeting, to be held at the college on Sunday afternoon, 7th prox. It is hoped to secure a large attendance from all parts of the Colony, and the result, no doubt, will be that the Association will be formed on a firm basis. An endeavor will be made to provide accommodation for old boys visiting Wellington to attend the meeting. Owing to the difficulty in ascertaining correct addresses it is possible that the circular may not reach some old boys. These are asked to communicate with the acting hon sec., Mr. M. J. Crombie, 21 Marion street, Wellington.

St. Mary's Choir.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The choir of St. Mary of the Angels', Wellington, held their annual meeting in the presbytery library on Wednesday, May 6. The Rev. Father O'Shea (president) occupied the chair, and there were also present Mrs. F. J. Oakes, Misses Ross (3), Kent, O'Sullivan, Simpson, Gosling, Hyde, and Kenny. Messrs. F. J. Oakes (conductor), Alf McDonald, J. Pope, R. Duff, E. Brook, and D. Kenny (organist). The rev. president congratulated the choir on their work of the past year and hoped that the coming year would be productive of even better efforts. The balance sheet showed a slight debit balance, but outstanding subscriptions would more than wipe that off. The library was reported to be in good order and the following new works were reported to have been added during the year: Mass by Father Turner, Mass by Hammerell, and some Benediction services by Cary, and motetts for various festivals, kindly presented by Mr. J. A. Hayes, of Brisbane.

Rev. Father O'Shea announced that a new organ was being obtained. The organ at present in use, he said, was not in keeping with the church and its requirements, and after consideration it had been decided to obtain a new one at a cost of £450. The proposed instrument would contain two manuals and 16 stops. The construction would be on the most modern principle and some entirely new improvements in organ building would be introduced. It was thought that members would appreciate such, and in view of meeting the cost of same it was suggested that subscription lists be distributed among them and all should use their best endeavors to collect from their friends.

The members viewed the project with much enthusiasm, and promises of assistance were forthcoming in the room.

Rev. Father O'Shea, in reply to a question, stated that the organ would be completed in the church in six weeks' time, and he hoped every member would exert himself or herself in the matter of obtaining contributions.

The following committee were elected for the year: Messrs. A. McDonald, J. Pope, E. Brook, D. Kenny, F. J. Oakes, and it was announced that Mr. A. A. Corrigan, who by the way shows a deep interest in the choir and its work, had kindly offered his services to the organ committee, the other members being Rev. Fathers Kumbell and Moloney. Votes of thanks were accorded to the rev. chairman, retiring committee, Mr. J. A. Hayes, Mr. A. A. Corrigan, the conductor, and organist. This concluded the business.

WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 16.

Among the successful candidates at the recent pharmacy examination I notice with pleasure the name of Mr. R. J. N. Beasley, of this town. As Mr. Beasley passed the section A (Educational) about twelve months ago, he is now a qualified pharmaceutical chemist, but he is only twenty years of age, and his certificate will not be issued to him until he has attained the age of twenty-one. Mr. Beasley is a son of Mr. R. T. N. Beasley, a prominent member of the congregation of St. Mary's. He received his primary education in the first instance from the Sisters, and later on at Old St. Mary's and the Marist Brothers' School. It is only three years since he began his studies in chemistry, entering the firm of Mr. R. M. Gatenby, to whose guidance and ability he is not a little indebted for his success. Mr. Beasley has accepted a position in the service of Mr. George Mee, of Wellington, who is president of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 14.

Five candidates were admitted to the Confraternity of the Children of Mary at St. Patrick's last week.

Bro. W. Beehan, district president, who attended the biennial conference of the H.A.C.B. Society at Sydney, returned last Monday. He was greatly impressed with the advancement in Church and Society matters in New South Wales.

The Auckland Catholic Cemetery Board met last Friday evening at St. Benedict's presbytery, Rev. Father Gillan in the chair. It was decided that no work of a permanent character should be undertaken in the cemetery until the advent of spring.

His Lordship the Bishop is due at Hamilton next Sunday, where the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., is at present giving a mission and preparing candidates for the holy Sacrament of Confirmation. Rev. Father Darby is in charge of the Hamilton parish. The Bishop subsequently visits other Waiakato parishes, finally going to Rotorua.

St. Benedict's Young Men's Club on Tuesday evening held a musical evening, at which the Rev. Father Furlong presided. Rev. Father Torney was also present and warmly welcomed after his long and enforced absence. Several of the members rendered vocal items and recitations. A most enjoyable evening was spent. An instructor has been obtained for the gymnasium, and next week a start in this direction is to be made.

Mr. Moss Davis, of this city, when he read of the burning down of the Stoke Orphanage, at once sent to our Bishop three guineas to be placed to the fund for the re-erection of the building. Dr. Lenihan thanked the generous donor, and, with another subscription from himself, the Bishop forwarded the money to the proper quarter. Mr. Moss Davis, who belongs to the Hebrew faith, has many a time given abundant proof of his generosity towards our institutions.

'Crime and Responsibility' is the heading to a leader in the 'Star' of last Tuesday in which the editor adversely criticised Judge Denniston, of Christchurch, and the latter's comments upon the ugly criminal calendar he had before him in the City of the Plains. The 'responsibility' for those repeatedly bad calendars rests in a great measure with the advocates and upholders of our present system of entirely secular education. In the present instance it reminds one of the old adage 'there is none so blind as those who will not see.'

The Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., received news by cable this week of the sad death of his brother-in-law, the Hon. John T. Toohey, K.C.S.G., and member of the Legislative Council of the State of New South Wales. The deceased gentleman was on his way back to Sydney from Europe via America when the sad event occurred. The late Hon. Mr. Toohey was of a genial, kindly, and charitable disposition, and was highly esteemed and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was a fervent Catholic and an ardent lover of his native land, and his place will be hard to fill. To his sorrowing family, in their great bereavement, widespread and genuine sympathy will be unfeignedly given.—R.I.P.

In a shop window in one of the principal streets of our city there was exhibited last week a card upon which appeared, 'More Idolatry: Bishop Lenihan worships an image of the Virgin.' The writer of the above is a crank of the first water. In proof of this it may be stated that some time ago he prophesied to the day—

aye, to the very hour—the second coming of Our Lord, and forthwith, accompanied by a number of cranks like himself, he hied to Ellerslie Racecourse, where a good view of the Second Coming was to be seen. This is the kind of fellow who commits outrages of the kind now reported.

Rev. Father Golden, of Kaikoura, has written me under date April 6 from Chicago, and says: 'Here I am, after a long journey by sea and land. I landed in San Francisco on March 24, the voyage having been very pleasant and favorable to my health, though an occasional relapse gave me some trouble. The same happened in San Francisco, but the attack was not very serious. I visited Vancouver (British Columbia) and saw my brother there. He had been very dangerously ill, but I found him better than I expected. After a very long and tiresome journey by train from Vancouver I arrived here yesterday, Palm Sunday, and will leave in a few days for Buffalo and Philadelphia, where I expect to be with my relatives on Easter Sunday. I hope to see my friends in New Zealand soon again.'

Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent.)

May 18.

Steps are being taken locally to comply with the wishes of the late Dean Mahoney, of the Stoke Orphanage, Nelson, about which I shall have more to say later on.

A popular marriage took place at St. Mary's last week, the parties being Mr. P. O'Byrne (brother of Mr. T. O'Byrne, the well-known athlete) and Miss Lizzie Maher (daughter of Mr. John Maher, J.P., of Kew). Owing to a late bereavement in the bride's family the nuptial festivities were dispensed with, but the large number of costly presents betokened the popularity of the couple. The honeymoon is being spent in Timaru.

Great interest is being taken in the formation of a branch of the Hibernian Benefit Society at Invercargill, and Mr. Guilfedder (who is undertaking the work by special request) informs me that Grove Bush, Rakahouka, and West Plains people are also eager to join. There is no reason why the membership should not be some hundreds, especially in these days of competition and unionism, while it is the choicest of all the friendly societies. The opening night is to be celebrated by a banquet.

A prominent Irish visitor, in the person of Mr. Thomas Pettit, champion wood-chopper of the world, was tendered a farewell banquet last week prior to his departure for his home in Tasmania. Mr. Thomas O'Byrne, the popular president of the Sawmillers Union, occupied the chair, and amongst the many present were Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., Mr. A. L. Fraser, M.H.R., and prominent citizens. The speech of the evening was that of Chairman O'Byrne, who has world-wide information and statistics at his finger-ends. On behalf of the people of Southland he wished Mr. Pettit a safe return and long life, health, happiness, and prosperity in his home beyond the Tasman seas.

The Invercargill Catholic Literary Society gave another 'literary evening' in St. Joseph's last week. The Very Rev. Dean Burke presided and the building was crowded to the doors, which shows the popularity that surrounds such functions here. Mr. J. Robertson (formerly of Waikeia) contributed a paper dealing exhaustively with the state of slavery in America. His contribution showed great care and study in its preparation, while the crisp and racy style of the paper made it very interesting and attractive. The rev. chairman paid a high tribute to Mr. Robertson's efforts, and the plaudits which followed his remarks echoed the sentiments of the appreciative audience. Mr. James Eagar also gave a paper, his subject being 'Sir Charles Gavan Duffy,' into which he entwined anecdotes and reminiscences connected with the brief but memorable existence of the 'Young Irish Party.' Mr. Eagar being so much at home in literary matters and so broad-minded on political questions, it goes without saying that the subject received full justice at his hands. He held his audience at times spell-bound and at other times moved them to hearty laughter, and his paper was instructive in a high degree. During the evening Mr. G. W. Woods (of the Massey-Harris Co.) gave some splendid selections through the medium of Edison's giant phonograph, and at the conclusion of the meeting he kindly treated the nuns and the convent boarders to several choice items. An orchestra of the best talent procurable, under the leadership of Mr. A. R. Wills, rendered selections admirably. Miss Hishon presided at the piano.

BALCLUTHA.

There was a good attendance at the Oddfellows' Hall on Friday evening (says the Clutha 'Leader'), on the occasion of a concert and lecture in aid of the funds of the local Catholic church. The first part of the programme was devoted to miscellaneous items. The Balclutha Orchestra played the opening selection and were accorded well-merited applause. Mr. J. P. Walls sang 'Eileen Aibhinn.' Master R. Angus received an encore for the excellent manner in which he danced a sailor's hornpipe. Miss Pearson (Dunedin) had to respond to an encore for her rendition of 'The slave song,' giving 'Erm, my country.' Mr. Deaker sang 'Ada's serenade' and in response to an encore sang 'The wearing of the

green.' Mr. J. C. Macdonald was very successful as a reciter. Miss Nora Angus had to reappear for a Highland fling. Miss K. Moloney (Lawrence) was heard to advantage in 'O dry those tears,' for which she was recalled. Mr. E. P. Lavery (Kaitangata) introduced a novelty by giving an Indian club exercise, and was also encored.

The second portion of the programme was devoted to an address by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, on his travels in the old country and on the continent of Europe. The preliminary interlude was a pianoforte solo, 'Killarney,' which was tastefully rendered by Miss Mary McCorley. Mr. Dunne (Mayor) occupied the chair and moved a very hearty vote of thanks to the performers for their assistance. He then introduced

Very Rev. Father O'Neill, who said that he had left New Zealand on his homeward trip with pleasurable anticipations, and was not disappointed. After describing his experiences at Fremantle, Colombo, Naples, Genoa, and London, he referred to his arrival in Ireland, which he found in a very peaceful state, the judges at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions being the recipients in various places of white gloves because there were no criminal cases to be tried. Agrarian crime had disappeared. The police had nothing to do, and were interesting themselves in philanthropic works. There was a good future in store for Ireland; the time for no redress was passing away, and there is appearing an entire change in the attitude of the ruling powers. The ruling powers were going to adopt similar land laws to those of New Zealand, and there was no doubt that the King was at the bottom of it all, and that he was determined that Ireland should no longer be a thorn in the side of Britain. There were thirty or forty thousand Irish soldiers in the British army—and they were the best soldiers—but there would have been more if it were not owing to the arbitrary nature of the land laws, which compelled her young men to cross the ocean to seek a home under a new government. He visited Glasgow, and saw the beautiful crypt of St. Mungo's. The structure strikes the visitor as of massive build, and to the credit of the Glasgow people, he said, they were determined that the beautiful old building should not be destroyed when a city improvement scheme was contemplated. He took the Highland railway past Dumbarton Rock on the Clyde, and on to Oban. He then proceeded to the Island of Iona. All true Scotchmen dwell with pride on this cragged rock from whence came that Christianity which had spread over the world. From thence to Glencoe, and saw the monument which was erected in memory of men, women, and children who were massacred by an unfortunate transaction during the reign of William of Orange. He visited Aberdeen, the city of granite, which bore evidence of great prosperity. From thence to Dundee, and on to Edinburgh, the latter city having special charms for a visitor, and, as the rev. gentleman remarked, one visits there with great pleasure, and leaves with feelings of regret. He then brought the audience back to Dunedin, the 'Edinburgh of the South,' and concluded a very interesting address of 40 minutes' duration by remarking that having seen other countries at their best he returned to New Zealand more an admirer of it, and with a firmer conviction that it was the finest country in the world.

The address, which was listened to with rapt attention throughout, was interspersed with humorous anecdotes. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Very Rev. Father O'Neill on the motion of Mr. J. Dunne, seconded by Mr. James Hogg, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

The Drink Bill of the United Kingdom

According to a well-known authority on the subject, the drink bill of the United Kingdom was, in the year 1902, £179,499,817, as against £181,738,245 in 1901. The average expense per head of the population was £1 5s 0½d, divided up into £1 7s 10½d on spirits, £2 10s 4½d on beer, 6s 7d on wine, and 8½d on other liquors. Scotland takes the bad pre-eminence of spirit-drinking with £2 8s 6d per head expense, Ireland is next with £1 8s 2½d, and England last with £1 4s 11½d. England makes up, however, with far pre-eminence in beer-drinking, her population spending £2 17s 3½d per head on beer. Ireland is second also in this, but by a long interval, the consumption of beer per head in the Green Isle being to the value of £1 12s 10½d. Scotland is a small third with 17s 4d on beer per head. England is also first in wine-drinking, though the expenditure all through is not heavy—7s 1½d against Scotland's 6s 1½d, and Ireland's 3s 1½d. There is one satisfaction in the figures. Ireland spends on drink less per head than the other nations, but her £3 4s 2d is still too much. The amount spent by the people of the three countries per head of population is as follows—England, £4 9s 4d; Scotland, £3 11s 1½d, Ireland, £3 4s 2d.

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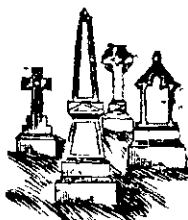
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Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 85 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

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

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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Irish News

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, March, 1903.

Land Legislation.

It rarely has there been a time of such intense general interest and anxious expectancy as we have passed through within the last month since it became known that the Chief Secretary, Mr. Wyndham, intended to bring in his Land Purchase Bill on the 25th of March, on Lady Day, which is, curiously enough, the spring-gale or rent-day of the Irish farmers.

Every man and woman in Ireland having any interest in the country looked forward to the morning of the 26th, when all would know the fate of the peasantry who have made as brave a struggle for life in their own land as ever a people made. Every Irish member of Parliament, every Irish landowner who could be present was in his place in Parliament to hear the Chief Secretary's speech in proposing the Bill, and the poorest man in the community at home found the price of a newspaper next morning.

Many weeks before this reaches you, the cablegrams will have given you all the details of this long-looked-for and most momentous Bill, a Bill so long due and which, it was hoped, would be of such ample scope as would make some amends for many disappointments, would realise the hopes so long deferred, would, in fact, be, not just, for in the present state of England's war budget it would be impossible to repay the hundreds of millions of over-taxation that have been drawn from Ireland for imperial purposes, but a Bill that would give peaceful ownership and comparative comfort to the peasantry and at the same time satisfy the natural desire of the out-going landlords not to be losers by the bargain.

I do not pretend to understand all the intricacies of the proposed scheme, all that I can clearly see is that the Bill (upon which so many national hopes were built) is a Landlords' Bill, that unless the Irish Parliamentary Party persuade the Government to reconsider and amend its principal clauses, it is such as could not be accepted by the nation, save at the cost of hanging a millstone round the farmers' necks for two generations to come and loading their pockets with stones for ever and amen. Anyone can see, with half an eye, that the landowners, at least the smaller owners, are more than pleased, are astounded at the terms offered them, even though they try hard to hide their smiles, for, as you doubtless already know, the owners of small estates come under the category of sellers who get a bonus of 15 per cent., while the large estates of high value will only bring their owners a 5 per cent. share of the inducing bonus, and as the Government absolutely refuses (so far) to make sale compulsory the very men whose estates, divided out, would prove the greatest boon to the many are the men who, in all probability, will not sell at all.

It is a pity the Government did not make a big, honest effort instead of peddling, or peddle it is, as things stand now, and great as is the self-command the people are exercising, though there is something like the hush of a grief or a disappointment too great to be expressed, still it is evident that disappointment is the general feeling. However, before very many days are over, the National Convention called to consider the Bill will be held in Dublin, and the interval will give the Irish people time to con over, to consider to mutually advise upon this momentous crisis. The Irish peasantry are an intelligent people and a wise people, as Mr. John Redmond said in his speech on the introduction of Mr. Wyndham's Bill, and they will not decide unwisely at that Convention as to the course to be pursued.

Of a certainty, if the clauses laying down the price to be paid by the farmers, the time—69 years—to be consumed in that payment, the additional sum to be paid in perpetuity (the eighth of the purchase money, when a pepper-corn would serve the purposes of the reserve) and the scale of bonuses given to owners as inducements to sell, if these clauses be not materially altered it will go hard with the Irish farmers in the future should they now, in their longing for peace and security, consent to buy at such a price. There is little happiness in owning the roof over your head if you have hungry children beneath that roof. The children will still go away to the free lands and send home more and more cattle and corn to beat down still lower the prices at home. Yes, it is a pity Mr. Wyndham was not more courageous. Both England and Ireland were prepared for his being so. He had a magnificent opportunity.

Land Values

A book that is not mal a propos of this land purchase question has just been published. It is by Mr. Rider Haggard, who has spent three years studying the subject of the depreciation of land values in England. The result of Mr. Rider Haggard's investigations is startling and it strikes the Irish mind that it would be instructive reading for both English and Irish (Tory landlords, law officials, etc., etc., who still permit themselves to call the Irish peasant 'a man of predatory habits,' and so on. The statistics contained in Mr. Rider Haggard's book are long and dismal, and if

statesmen who have gone to the next world still know of and take an interest in terrestrial matters, one would give a good deal to know John Bright's and Mr. Gladstone's opinion of the outcome of Free Trade, supposing these gentlemen to be permitted still to keep an eye upon their favorite children here below. Taking a few examples of the fall of land values in rural England, briefly, we learn that—

In Dorsetshire, famous for its dairy products, rents have fallen in the measure given in the following tables:

1860-1870.	1900.
£.	£.
(1) 870	400
(2) 750	250
(3) 450	240

Total £2070 £890

Reduction, 1870 to 1900, 52 per cent.

Wiltshire, chiefly tillage and sheep farming. Rents on arable farms—

1870-1875.	1900.
£	£
(1) 2600	825
(2) 1500	600
(3) 2000	400
(4) 800	250

Totals £6900 £2075

Reduction since 1870, 70 per cent.

And the same startling figures are given for the other counties, while the reduction in the selling price of farms is even greater throughout the entire of rural England.

Irish History 'as she is Wrote.'

We hear incessantly of 'higher education' nowadays, so much so that many people are evidently falling into a way of believing that young people are now endowed with far deeper, broader, finer intellects than were those of a generation, or any generation back, and have not to learn the A.B.C. of knowledge in the self same way that their forefathers did. They jump into knowledge, as it were, and are, or are supposed to be, profound at an age when the miserable little boys and girls of long ago played marbles, rolled hoops, and talked to dolls. At times, though, some of us get shocks. The other day I took up a volume of English History, a history in use in a boys' college. A page fell open at the following lucid and eminently instructive summing up of an agonising period in Irish modern history:—

'The year 1847 was also marked by great distress both in England and Ireland. The potato crop again failed there was a famine in Ireland; and, though the British Parliament voted several millions to buy food for the starving Irish, they nevertheless rose in rebellion. O'Connell had now vanished from the scene, and Mr. William Smith O'Brien, who attempted to sustain his part had not the requisite qualities for it. His attempt to excite a rebellion in 1848 proved a ridiculous failure: he was captured in a cabbage garden, convicted of high treason, and transported. The Irish, being deprived of their principal agitators, by degrees settled down into a more tranquil state. A large emigration, the introduction of a more extended corn-cultivation and the investment of a large amount of English capital have since much improved the condition of the country; and thus the potato rot, which at first appeared a curse on Ireland, eventually turned out a blessing.'

There are men and women yet living, at home and in the colonies, who know something of the real history of Black '48. But is it any wonder that the English, as a nation, cannot realise the whys and wherefores of Irish discontent and Irish agitation, when it is thus the history of one of the most terrible periods of our nation's story is told? Strange, that the Irish have never yet come to see the blessing of the potato rot and of all the horrors that came in its wake, that still oppress our people. It has been remarked that never since '48 have the Irish laughed so merrily as they used to do before the famine. I once asked a thoughtful farmer why were not the country people so gay and light-hearted as they were said to be long ago. 'I think,' he said, 'it's because their mothers were all young in the famine times and the sorrow that struck into their hearts then has descended, in a manner, on their children.'

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS

DUBLIN.—Catholic Truth Society

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland it was reported that since the last meeting held in June, 1902, over 530,000 books had been despatched, and within the same space of time 81 new branches were registered in connection with the Catholic churches throughout Ireland. The business connections formed in the United States and in the British colonies had been further developed, about 50,000 publications having been sent to Australia and 5000 to America during the past year. New publications printed during the twelve months brought up the total number issued to 157. General gratification was expressed at the success of the society, and the officers and council were warmly thanked for their efforts. Archbishop Healy was again elected president, and a widely representative committee was chosen to direct the affairs of the society for the next twelve months.

GALWAY.—Diocese of Clonfert

The parish priests of Clonfert met recently to select three names to be forwarded to Rome in connection with the vacant see. Archbishop Healy presided. Father Cunningham, the Vicar-Capitular, assisted at the vote. Father Bowes, P.P., Woodford, received seven votes, which gave him the 'Dignissimus' place. Dean Gilmartin, of Maynooth, was 'Dignior,' with six votes; and Father Cunningham, Vicar-Capitular, 'Dignus,' with four votes. Dr. O'Dea, of Maynooth, had three votes, and Father O'Donovan, Loughrea, had one vote. The five names were forwarded to Rome.

A Memorial

Archbishop Healy unveiled a handsome new pulpit in St. Michael's Church, Ballinasloe, recently. The pulpit has been erected in memory of the late Father Costello, who was for fifteen years administrator in Ballinasloe.

MAYO.—A New Judge

Mr. Morphy, B.L., has been appointed County Court Judge of Mayo. It was thought that this post, which was rendered vacant by the death of the late Judge Dane, would go to either Mr. Moore, M.P., or Mr. Gordon, M.P., both of whom were understood to have claims for place on the present Ministry. No doubt the result of the Fermanagh election kept the Government from provoking any other electoral contests in Ireland at present. The new appointment does nothing to redress the religious inequality displayed in the appointments to the Irish Judicial Bench. Judge Morphy is a Protestant, and an ascendancy man of the regular 'True Blue' type.

MEATH.—Death of a Judge

Judge Dane died at Trim, County Meath, on March 22. The Judge was at one time member for North Fermanagh, and was strongly Conservative in politics.

ROSCOMMON.—An Action in Abeyance

The statement has been published that in view of the better feeling engendered in Ireland by the Land Conference, the action taken by Lord De Freyne against Mr. Redmond, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, and a number of other popular leaders, arising out of the agitation on the De Freyne estate, has been, for the present, held over. The expectation is that the coming Land Bill will bring about such a harmonious condition of matters as will lead to mutual peace. Should this prospect be realised, it is expected that his tenants would make over to Lord De Freyne the £1600 or so which they hold in a 'War Chest,' and that Lord De Freyne on his part would restore to their holdings the evicted tenants on his estate.

TIPPERARY.—A Windfall

A laborer in the Annacorthy district is reported to have come in for a substantial windfall of £16,000 from an aunt of his who died recently in France. It is stated this lady was married to an English officer, who on his death left her a lot of money, and subsequently to a French officer. The lucky heir is a poor man with a grown-up family.

WATERFORD.—The Aishop's Return

On his arrival home from the Eternal City the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan received a 'cead mile faolta' from the citizens of Waterford. Replying to an address of welcome from the Municipal Council, he said it was a thing to live for to witness on March 3 under that wondrous dome of St. Peter's the splendor of the religious observance, the magnificence of the gathering, and the enthusiasm that marked the entire occasion. In the course of a sermon in his cathedral Dr. Sheehan said that during his visit to Rome he had the inestimable privilege of seeing the Holy Father three times, and there was little more trace of febleness about him than there was ten years ago. His Lordship referred to an interview he had had with the Pope, in which the latter spoke kindly of the Irish people.

WESTMEATH.—Five Score and Ten

The death is announced of Patrick Molloy, Tara, Bunbrugga, Westmeath, at the age of 110. Deceased was a stonemason. He retained his faculties to the last.

GENERAL**Visitors to the House of Commons**

The Bishop of Raphoe (Dr. O'Donnell), Sir Anthony MacDonnell, the Assistant Secretary of State for Ireland, and Mr. Horace Plunkett, all of them members of the Irish Congested Districts Board, were among the visitors to the Lobby of the House of Commons on the occasion of the introduction of the Irish Land Bill by Mr. Wyndham.

St. Patrick's Day in Rome

A number of distinguished persons were invited to dinner at the Irish College, Rome, on St. Patrick's Day, amongst those present being his Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Bishop of Palestrina; the Most Rev. Mgr. Edmond Stonor, Titular-Archbishop of Trebizond; Right Rev. Charles Stanley, Right Rev. Mgr. Pardini, Titular-Bishop of Zama; Mgr. Riggi, Mgr. Giles, Rector of the English College; the Very Rev. Prior Dowling, O.P., of St. Clement's; the Rev. Father Walsh, O.S.A., Assistant-General; Rev. Robert O'Keefe, O.S.A.; Rev. Father Dowling of the Carmelite Order; Commendatore William O. Christmas, Dr. J. J. Eyre, Signor Austide Leonori, Judge Curran, and Mgr. Vecchia.

People We Hear About

The Holy Father has conferred the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great on Mr. John Boyd Harvey, of Tondou House, Tondou, Glamorganshire.

Surgeon-Major-General William Roche Rice, M.D., C.S.I., late Director-General of his Majesty's Indian Medical Service, died on Friday, March 27. Father Joseph B. Ward, of Brighton, gave him the last Sacraments. The deceased was a member of a well-known Kerry family.

In a recent issue of the 'N.Z. Tablet' we mentioned that Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., had forwarded a box of shamrocks to President Roosevelt for St. Patrick's Day. The President, in acknowledging the present, wrote as follows to Mr. Redmond: 'The shamrocks have come, and I thank you for them. You are very good to have thought of me. By the way, I have just been reading Lady Gregory's translation or paraphrase of the old Erse epic, "Cuchulain of Muirmethne"—Heaven forgive me if my spelling is wrong—and I am delighted with it.'

In connection with the Land Bill it is interesting to read that the young Marquis of Conyngham, who will come of age this year, is the largest landowner in Ireland. Lord Conyngham's estate, according to the last return issued, embraces 129,846 acres in Donegal, 20,059 in Clare, 9634 in Meath, and 38 in Limerick, and with nearly 10,000 acres in Kent, he has a grand total of 173,314 acres. Lord Conyngham, who will sit in the House of Lords as Baron Minster, lives at Slane Castle, Meath, the house where his ancestor entertained George IV. 'All the old beds in the county were begged and borrowed,' we read (says the 'Daily Chronicle') in the account of the Royal visit, and the Chancellor, we are told, 'was so bitten by fleas on the first night that he departed next morning in a rage.'

In an article on Paris correspondents, Mr. John Bell writes in the current issue of 'Cassell's Magazine':—'One of the most versatile of Paris correspondents is undoubtedly the representative of the 'Daily Chronicle,' Mr. Clifford Millage, who has represented his paper for twenty-five years. He was originally intended for the Catholic priesthood, and had a most successful collegiate career at Ushaw, Louvain, and Rome, in which city he became a Doctor of Philosophy. He, however, abandoned the idea of the priesthood, but still retained his religious convictions. He is a friend of most members of the Vatican diplomacy (who were his college friends), and is generally looked upon by the Catholic hierarchy as the best-informed journalist on ecclesiastical matters.'

When Mr. Redmond first joined the Irish forces in the House, a Nationalist's opportunities for taking an active part in the business were much more numerous than his lieutenants find them to-day. His own maiden speech was a very brief one, and was delivered under extraordinary circumstances. He was returned for New Ross—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's old constituency—on January 31, 1881: he took the oath and his seat on February 2, and was one of the batch of Irish members expelled on the evening of February 3 for declining to leave the Chamber on a division for the expulsion of one of their fellows. It was on being asked to withdraw that Mr. Redmond made his maiden speech. It was very brief, but expressive: 'As I regard the whole of these proceedings as unmitigated despotism, I beg respectfully to decline to withdraw.' Then he was removed.

The death is reported of Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier, the well-known Catholic writer, who passed away at Montreal, Canada, on April 5. Although 83 years of age, Mrs. Sadlier, up to a short time ago, was able to continue her literary labors and at different times her personal reminiscences furnished material for interesting articles. Her long illness was borne with remarkable Christian fortitude. She retained possession of all her faculties right up to her last moments, and took part in the different religious services. At her deathbed were Rev. Father Turgeon, rector of St. Mary's College; Sir William Hingston, and the members of her family. Mrs. Sadlier was the daughter of Francis Madden, of Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland, where she was born December 31, 1820. She began her literary life at the age of 16, and when barely 18 began to contribute to 'La Belle Assemblee,' a London magazine, published under the patronage of the Duchess of Kent. She left Ireland in 1844, and two years later married James Sadlier, of the firm of D. and J. Sadlier, publishers, of New York, Boston, and Montreal. Her life was largely spent in New York, and it is there that she did some of her best work. One of her first works was a collection of traditional stories, published in Montreal, entitled 'Tales of the Olden Time.' In one of her numerous tales of Irish immigrant life and adventure, called 'Eleanor Preston,' there are some sketches of Lower Canada rural life and scenery. Mrs. Sadlier's literary works may be divided into three classes: Firstly, the historical Irish romance, of which 'Confederate Chieftains' was most widely known, and considered the best of all her works; secondly, her didactic and religious works, original and translated, such as 'De Ligny's Life of the Blessed Virgin,' and 'The Life of Christ,' both from the French; and thirdly, a line of fiction, the romance of Irish immigration, in which she was considered unrivalled. Among the latter are 'Willy Burke,' 'The Blakes and Flanagan's,' 'Con O'Regan,' 'Eleanor Preston,' and 'Aunt Honor's Keepsake.'

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Napier, May 14.—The C.C. and D. Company cabled to Messrs. Nelson Bros. as follows: 'There is a decline in values of an eighth of a penny in mutton and second quality of lamb. Quotations: Canterbury mutton, 4½d. Napier, Wellington, and North Island, 3½d. Lamb: First quality, 4½d; second quality, 4½d.'

Wellington, May 18.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, May 16:—'The mutton market is depressed. The stocks of mutton on hand are heavy and widely distributed amongst agents, who are pushing sales. Average price to-day: Canterbury mutton, 3½d; Dunedin, Southland, and Wellington Meat Export Company, 3½d; other North Island mutton, 3½d. Average price to day for River Plate mutton is 3½d per lb, at which rates the demand is steady. The lamb market is weak, though a good demand continues. Competition amongst holders of lamb to clear their stocks lowered values. Average price to-day for New Zealand lamb: Canterbury brand, 4½d per lb; brands other than Canterbury, 4½d per lb. The beef market is quiet and steady. Average price to-day for hindquarters of New Zealand beef, 4½d per lb; forequarters, 3½d. Transactions in butter are very limited, at 97s per cwt; Danish, 99s. The cheese market is steady at 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, 3s 9d to 4s 1d; fowls' wheat, 3s 5d to 3s 8d. Potatoes: Derwents, £3 15s, 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 as follows:—We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a moderate catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. The bulk of the catalogue was cleared at prices about on a level with last week's quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—The proportion of milling oats coming forward has been exceptionally small, and for these there is steady demand at late values. Good to best feed are also readily taken on arrival, but in many cases the color and condition of consignments are not up to buyers' requirements, and for low grades there is not the same inquiry. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior to medium, 1s 5d to 1s 7½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Local millers' requirements are for the most part confined to prime milling quality, and are being filled with northern consignments. The bulk of the southern wheat on offer is of only medium quality, for which there is little inquiry, and is in most cases being quitted as fowl wheat. This is offering more plentifully, but with fair export demand finds buyers at quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 1d; medium, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; damaged and broken, 3s to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—During the past few days prime Derwents have been in short supply, and best quality could be placed to-day at an advance of 5s to 7s 6d per ton on late quotations. We quote: Prime Derwents, £3 15s to £3 17s 6d; medium and other sorts, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—The market continues to be fairly well supplied with medium quality, for which there is only moderate inquiry. Prime oaten sheaf, of which supplies have slackened, is still in most favor, and readily saleable at late values. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s (a few lots of choice quality cut on the green side, realised up to £3 15s); medium to good, £2 15s to £3; light and inferior, £2 to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—Heavier supplies, both bagged and loose, have come forward. We quote: Best swedes, bagged, 20s per ton (bags in); loose, 14s to 15s per ton.

WOOL.

London, May 13.—The wool sales are firm, and competition is well maintained. Prices are unchanged. The Acland clip brought 10½d.

London, May 14.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. The market is extremely firm. Business is done in crossbreds. Forty-sixes, 13½d; other sorts, unchanged.

At the London wool sales competition was strong, and prices fully maintained. The sales included the following clips: Te Anau, 8½d; Kaputone, 14d.

London, May 17.—The wool sales continue brisk. Low crossbreds are a farthing dearer than opening rates, and fine crossbreds and merino a halfpenny. Continental buyers are taking a fair share of both. The following clips were sold: Ohwao-ko, 10½d; Okirae, 7½d; Raglan, 7½d; Titi, 8½d; Kawaru, 10½d. The quantity catalogued to date is 130,459 bales, and sold 126,003 bales.

HIDE SALES.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—We held our fortnightly sale of hides at our stores Crawford street, on Thursday 14th inst., when we submitted to the usual attendance of buyers a catalogue comprising 427 hides, yearlings, and calfskins. Late reports from Australia indicate a fall in values there, and in consequence some of the exporters were not so keen to do business as formerly, and the extreme prices paid at our last sale were not to be obtained. The fall was principally felt in prime, heavy ox hides, and these were decidedly easier. On the other hand medium and light-weight hides were in strong demand, and sold remarkably well. Our top price for ox hides was 7d, which we secured for two lines, and several others brought 5½d. In cow hides our top price was 5½d, which was paid for one weighing 64lb, and 5½d was obtained for several others. There was a very keen demand for yearlings and calfskins, and these sold well, the former making up to 6s 7d, and the latter to 2s 10d. The following are the actual prices ruling at our sales: Prime heavy ox hides, 5½d to 6d per lb; medium do, 4½d to 5½d; light and inferior do, 2½d to 4½d; prime heavy cow hides, 5d to 5½d; medium do, 4½d to 4¾d; light and inferior do, 2½d to 4½d; yearlings, 1s to 6s 7d each; calfskins, 6d to 2s 10d.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was a smaller entry than usual at Addington market to-day, and, owing to the bad weather, buyers were present in fewer numbers.

Fat Cattle.—226 head yarded, the bulk being cows and heifers of only moderate quality. For these there was a poor demand, but all prime quality maintained late rates. Steers realised £6 5s to £10 17s 6d; heifers, £5 15s to £9 12s 6d; cows, £4 17s 6d to £9 12s 6d. Beef, 24s to 29s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—There was a fair yarding, and the entry comprised a good proportion of prime wethers and ewes suitable for freezing. For these butchers and export buyers competed briskly, and, despite the small attendance, prices for best quality ewes were rather better than those ruling last week, and wethers sold at about recent rates. Freezing wethers realised 17s 6d to 19s 11d; extra heavy, 20s to 20s 5d; lighter, 15s 9d to 17s; merinos, 13s 9d to 15s 3d; freezing ewes, 13s to 16s 6d; butchers' ewes, 11s to 17s 3d.

Fat Lambs.—About 1500 were penned, the bulk being of prime quality. For these there was keen demand at prices a shade firmer than those ruling last week. Freezes brought 12s to 15s; tegs, 15s to 15s 8d; butchers, 10s 6d to 12s 6d (a few extra heavy 13s 3d).

Pigs.—There was a small entry and irregular sale. Baconers brought 41s 6d to 62s, equal to 4½d per lb; porkers, 27s to 38s 6d, equal to 5d per lb; suckers and weaners, 7s to 10s; slips, 10s to 15s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

For this week's sale there was a fair entry of both draught and light harness horses, and, as there was a number of useful sorts among them, a good sale resulted. There was a very full attendance of the public, and keen competition for all animals that could be designated serviceable, whether for draught or light harness work. In draughts the chief sales were—A four-year-old 'nuggety' filly at £50; a seven-year-old gelding at £49; a four-year-old light draught mare at £47; a three-year-old filly at £44; and seven aged but fresh medium draught horses at from £29 to £36. In the lighter classes we sold a bay gelding, broken to saddle only, at £22; a small bay mare at £18; and 14 other horses, including nine from the tramways department, at up to £15 10s. 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 do, £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.

The 'Excelsior' plough is 'Champion of the World.' On hillside, lea, swamp, tussock, or stubble, it is equally at home.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand.—***

MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES,

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,
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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 these

CENTRALLY SITUATED PREMISES

At
No. 21 ST. ANDREW STREET
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Under the style of

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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MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST
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Country Orders Punctually attended to.
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Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay
"Liquor" Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tin-foil, Wire, Syphons, and all Bottling Requisites in Stock.

Stop that Cough! Take
BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS
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WINTER COUGHS, BRONCHIA, INFLUENZA.
Ask for Bonnington's

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
11 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN
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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.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE] [JAMES A HASLETT
JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

MRS. BUTLER

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

Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

Telephone No 1212

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

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FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J. M'Farlane's).

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

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NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
LIMITED

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

LYTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Monowai	Thurs., May 21	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Sat., May 23	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., May 26	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Tarawera	Sat., May 23	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., May 26	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Monowai	Thurs., May 21	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Warrimoo	Thurs., May 28	—

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare	Tues., May 26	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., June 9	2 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia	May 31	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai	June 7	2 p.m. D'din

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH via Oamaru, Timaru, Akaroa, Lyttelton, and Wellington—

Upolu	Mon., June 1	2 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington (cargo only) —

Coriaria	Thurs., May 21	—
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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.)

Haurato leaves Auckland Wed., June 3
RARATONGA and TAHITI.
Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tues., June 16

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

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Late foreman for J. H. SMITH for the past seven years)

Begs to announce that he has started business next Melville Hotel, Timaru, and by strict attention to business will give every satisfaction.

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MAIN ST., PALMERSTON NORTH.

W. DEVINE has taken over the above Hotel. A new stock of whiskies, Wines and brandies has been opened, and patrons can rely on being supplied with all leading brands.

Special feature—First-class luncheon from 12 o'clock to 2 p.m.

Up-to-date billiard under capable management.

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The Patent Prize Range
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Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal
VERANDA CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
Opposite Knox Church).

Late Burnside Stock Report

(Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle—145 yarded Best bullocks, up to £11 4s; best cows and heifers, up to £9
Sheep—1331 penned Best crossbred wethers, up to 18s, extra heavy, 25s 3d best ewes, up to 18s
Lambs—510 penned Best lambs, up to 11s 3d
Pigs—62 forward Suckers, 13s to 18s, slips, none in market, stores, 22s to 26s 6d, porkers, 32s to 16s, baconers, 50s to 60s, heavy pigs, 67s to 75s.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

Before Mr. Justice Edwards in Chambers on Saturday (says the 'New Zealand Times,' May 13) Mr. B. J. Dolan was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court on the application of Mr. C. D. Skerrett. Mr. Dolan taught the Catholic school at Masterton for about six years. At the Masterton Magistrate's Court a few days later, at the conclusion of the ordinary business, Mr. Dolan, who made his first appearance in Court as solicitor for the plaintiff company in the case Wuling Woollen Co. v. Craighead and Co., was felicitously welcomed to the Court by the presiding Magistrate, Mr. W. P. James.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was begun at the Catholic church, Shand's Track, on Sunday, May 10. The opening service was conducted by Rev. Father Richards. In the evening a fine scholarly sermon on the institution of the Blessed Sacrament was preached by the Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M. The same preacher gave another discourse at the Mass on Monday morning. The Rev. Father Cooney preached on Monday evening an earnest and instructive sermon on devotion to the Holy Eucharist, and wound up the services on Tuesday morning with a short exhortation on perseverance. All the services were well attended and large numbers received Holy Communion. The choir, assisted by Father O'Connell and Father Richards, rendered valuable aid at all the services. The decorations of the high altar, undertaken by Miss McLachlan and Miss Leatham, of the Altar Society, were universally admired, and gave the church a very devotional appearance.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood (says the 'Wairarapa Observer' of May 11) preached an eloquent sermon on Confirmation at the 11 o'clock Mass at St. Mary's Church, South Carterton, on the 10th inst. to a very large congregation, and after confirmed 30 children and four adults. He also took occasion to point out that the local church building in its present position no longer serves its purpose, and that it is his wish and command that all shall work together to put it on its new site, and so to hasten the day when they will have a convent school in Carterton in which their children will be well grounded in the saving truths of Christianity, as well as in secular knowledge. At the evening service the Archbishop again preached a most instructive and impressive sermon on devotion to the Virgin Mother of our Saviour from the words of the Virgin in St. Luke's Gospel, i., 48: 'For behold from henceforth all generations shall call Me blessed.'

A notice with regard to the train arrangements in connection with the Prince of Wales' Birthday, the Dunedin Races, etc., will be found elsewhere in this issue...

Residents of Palmerston North will find a first-class luncheon laid at the Empire Hotel, Main street, from 12 o'clock each day. This is one of the many special features which have obtained there since Mr. W. Devine has entered into possession. The accommodation for travellers is excellent, and the proprietor leaves nothing undone in catering for the comfort of his guests...

The Celts of Scotland and Ireland are warmly advised by the proprietor of the celebrated HONDAI-LANKA tea, who by the way is himself a Celt of the first water, to purchase 'Cock o' the North' brand of tea, which relies solely on its good qualities to recommend it. Every pound of HONDAI-LANKA tea is packed and sealed spray Ceylon and comes direct from the grower to the consumer, as pure, fresh, and fragrant as a beautiful summer rose with the dew drops on its petals...

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WINTER EXCURSION.

A 38-day Cruise in ideal tropical weather, 7,000 miles cruising and 18 days ashore.

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Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Loyalty Groups and Norfolk, Wallis, Futuna, Rotumah, Tanna & Pines Islands

The splendid new steamship "VI TORIA," 3,000 tons 1 1/2 knots, will leave Sydney on 25th JULY.

The party will be accompanied by His Eminence Cardinal Moran

For illustrated prospectus, plan of vessel, and passage rates, Apply to

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Mr. Alex. Harris,

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De-iris to intimate to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business under the style of

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AS

Auctioneers, Valuators, 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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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 1897, 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,

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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."

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Orders punctually attended to.

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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.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY, JUNE 3rd.

DUNEDIN WINTER RACES, JUNE 3rd & 6th

DUNEDIN WINTER SHOW, JUNE 3rd, 4th, 5th, & 6th

Holiday Excursion Tickets will be issued from any station to any station from May 30th to June 3rd inclusive, from any station to Dunedin on June 4th and 5th, and also from Oamaru, Clinton, and intermediate Stations, including branches, to Dunedin by morning trains on June 6th, all available for return up to and including Wednesday, June 24th.

The Return Fares will be: 2d per mile first-class; and 1d per mile second-class. The minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

By Order.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints re irregular Delivery of Paper should be made without delay to the Manager

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. Jos. M. Medly, Inglewood, 2s; Mr. P. Blanchfield, Greymouth, 2s 6d; Mrs. S. McNeill, West Coast, 10s; Mr. J. Higgins, Auckland, £1; Mrs. C. McEntee, Newmarket, 10s; Mrs. O'Meara, Ahaura, £1; Mr. John Ryan, Westport, 10s; Mrs. O'Brien, Otago, 10s; Mr. James P. Moroney, Pakipaki, 8s; Mrs. C. Stevens, Ashburton, 3s; Mrs. S. Fennessy, Ranfurly, 10s; Miss Mary Prinderville, Southland, 10s; Miss L. Cotton, Greymouth, 2s; Mr. C. Horrack, Blackball, 10s; Mr. T. Hunt, Pakikawa, 10s; Mrs. Anderson, Lawrence, 10s; Mrs. D. Woods, Brown street, Dunedin, 10s; Miss S. McCallion, Dunedin, 10s; Miss M. Murphy, Dunedin S, 10s 6d.

(To be continued.)

Contributors of 10s or more will be presented with a beautiful picture of the Mother of Sorrows.

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-storied brick and stone dwelling and shop and two-storied 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 DEW STREET
INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

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

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.

GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
In aid of
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY
In the
GARRISON HALL
On
FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1903.

Accompanists—Miss E. Hughes and Mr. Albert Vallis.
Piano kindly lent by the Dresden Company.
W. Carr and J. J. Marlow, Hon. Secs.

The Stoke Orphanage.

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

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	35	12	0
Rev. J. Delany (V.R., College, Mosgiel)	2	2	0
Rev. M. Ryan (College, Mosgiel)	1	1	0
Rev. P. O'Neil (College, Mosgiel)	1	1	0
Mr. D. Hughes (Mossburn)	1	1	0

We shall be glad to receive, acknowledge, and forward further subscriptions entrusted to us for this great and sorely-trying charity. Rev. P. Murphy, Adm., has kindly consented to act as Treasurer for moneys received by us for this purpose.

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

MARRIAGE.

Warne—Hartnett—On March 17, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by Rev. Father Murphy, John Warne, third son of the late William Warne, Bristol, England, to Johanna, only surviving daughter of Michael Hartnett, County Kerry, Ireland.

DEATH.

Coll—On April 21, 1903, at San Francisco, Katie Josephine, daughter of the late John Coll, late of Pleasant Point, South Canterbury, after a long illness, aged 25 years.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

A HISTORICAL ARBITRATION



KIPLING'S blackboard, in 'A Day's Work,' told the audience all it knew—which did not amount to much. It also told them a great deal that it did not know. In one respect the London correspondents of some of our New Zealand dailies have just been playing a similar part. An exhibition of more or less historical curios is in progress in the great metropolis in commemoration of the third centenary of the death of Queen ELIZABETH. Among the exhibits is a copy of the

historic Propaganda map of 1529, containing the line from the north to the south pole by which, in 1493, Pope ALEXANDER VI. defined the spheres of influence of Spain and Portugal, the two foremost powers of the time in commerce, geographical discovery, and colonisation. One correspondent moralises on the incident as a melancholy example of colossal vanity on the part of a Roman Pontiff. Another knocks Pope ALEXANDER on the head with a literary slung-shot for his ineffable presumption in bestowing upon others that of which he had not the right to dispose. Faithful reporting of current incident is by no means what an American humorist-philosopher would term a universal 'berth-rite' of foreign newspaper correspondents. Much less can we look to them for strict accuracy in recording events of distant bygone days. There they ought to be, if they are not uniformly, at home. Here they are treading the twilight ways of what is to most, if not all, of them an unexplored and mysterious land. And they have come back from their brief excursion into those distant regions with a budget of 'travellers' tales'; like KIPLING'S blackboard, they have told some things which they did not know. For Pope ALEXANDER'S historic line is not a monument of 'human vanity'; neither is it a record of the free gift of the western world, by one who had not the disposal of it, to those who were its first discoverers and colonisers.

Pope ALEXANDER'S famous line is the most remarkable application of the principle of international arbitration of which history bears a record. The good offices of the peacemaker are as sorely needed to-day as at any previous period in the annals of our race; for—in Lord PALMERSTON'S words—man still remains by nature a fighting and quarrelling animal in just as great a degree as ever. Pope ALEXANDER'S pacific action at the close of the fifteenth century contains a useful lesson to the age that seeks release from the imminent and deadly peril of vast rival armaments in the attempted—and by no means conspicuously successful—establishment of a tribunal of international arbitration at the Hague. At the time when the historic line of demarcation was drawn upon the map of the Atlantic, Europe had but 'one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism.' The seamless robe of the unity of Western Christendom had not yet been broken by the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century. 'The Holy See,' says Dr. LUDWIG PASTOR in the sixth volume of his 'History of the Popes,' 'was still regarded by all Christian princes and nations as the international arbiter, the highest tribunal for the decision of all national rights and important political questions.' When Portuguese navigators, in their quaint, broad-bowed, high-pooped ships, made their series of discoveries along the West Coast of Africa, it was to the Pope—the recognised arbitrator in international boundary disputes—that they naturally turned to obtain security over their trading and colonising rights in the new lands that the skill and daring of their adventurous sailors had opened to European commerce. This dispute between the two great rival powers was peacefully settled by Pope CALIXTUS III. and agreed to by Spain at the peace of Alcacevas in 1479.

The discovery of America by COLUMBUS in 1492 opened up enormous possibilities of conflict between Spain and Portugal, then the dominant powers of Europe. King EMMANUEL of Portugal claimed the newly-discovered lands by virtue of the treaty of Alcacevas. King FERDINAND of Spain claimed them by right of prior discovery; for COLUMBUS'S great project had been drenched with cold water and rejected as impracticable by the Portuguese court, and it was FERDINAND and ISABELLA of Spain who, through the influence of a pious monk, equipped the historic expedition which opened up the western world to Christian civilisation. The relations between the two countries became strained almost to the point of rupture. Both were on the verge of an appeal to the 'jus gladii'—the arbitrament of the naked steel: it was merely a question as to which would 'kindle the dead coals of war.' At this critical juncture King FERDINAND appealed to Rome to bring the dispute to a peaceful ending. The result was the publication of an award in three memorable documents in May 1493. 'The First,' says PASTOR, 'dated 3rd May, confers on Spain an exclusive right of possession over all the islands and countries now discovered by COLUMBUS, and all future discoveries of his, on condition of propagating the

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Christian faith in them, and provided such lands are not already occupied by a Christian power. Thus Spain received exactly the same rights and privileges as those which had been bestowed upon Portugal for her colonies on the West Coast of Africa. The second, dated on the same day, described these rights in detail; while the third, dated 4th May, defined the limits of what we should now call the spheres of influence of Spain and Portugal. The boundary between the two powers was drawn from the north to the south pole, 100 Spanish leagues to the west of the most westerly isles of the Azores. All that was east of the line belonged to Portugal, and all that was west of it to Spain. The treaty of Tordesillas, on June 7, 1494, pushed the line of demarcation 270 leagues further west into the Atlantic. Peace was secured. A boundary question of a peculiarly difficult nature was settled by an act of peaceful arbitration which constitutes one of the glories of the Papacy. Uncritical historians, like the Abingdon courts of long ago, first

‘Hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lidford law.’

But the newspapers correspondents who want to spring the trap on ‘Rome’ must go elsewhere than to ALEXANDER’S line for monuments of pitiful human vanity.

It is equally misleading to state that the Pope gave away to Spain that which in no way belonged to him. It is true that the word ‘grant’ occurs in the Bull. But, as the foremost historian of the period remarks, the word ‘here signifies nothing more than the confirmation of a title legitimately acquired, and was understood in that sense by contemporary and later theologians, and by the Spaniards themselves. How little,’ he adds, ‘such grants were looked upon as controlling the liberties of even heathen nations is shown by the fact that, in a similar concession to Portugal in 1497, the same word “grant” is used, with the condition appended of the free consent of the inhabitants. If this formula is wanting in the document of 1493, it is merely because it was understood as included in the title itself. In all these deeds the grant refers to the other European princes, and not to the population of the New World.’ Another writer packs the whole matter into the following nutshell: ‘These privileges conferred on the monarchs who received them a right of priority in regard to the territories discovered by them. As nowadays patents are given for inventions, and copyrights for literary productions and works of art, so in former times a Papal Bull, enforced by the censures of the Church, protected the laborious discoverer from having the hard-won fruits of his toil wrested from him by a stronger hand.’

This is the bank-note age. And the first-fruits sought in its conquests and explorations are trade and money, and ever more money and trade. No so in the days of the Spanish *conquistadores*. Their expeditions were chiefly crusades for the spread of Christianity and civilisation in the newly discovered lands. This was their first care, this the earliest obligation imposed upon them in the Papal awards. And thus in the Papal arbitration of those far-off days peace and charity, Christian faith and civilisation, went hand in hand in the New World. And in the lands that owned the sway of Spain the native races have been raised to a high culture, two-thirds of Mexico’s population to-day are of Indian stock, the race endures and has a bright future before it, and the red man of Central and South America has been happily preserved from the withering decay and blighting ruin which followed aboriginal tribes wherever they came in contact with powers that were bound by mere ledger principles of colonisation. The last quarter-century has witnessed a marked return, in statesmanship as in labor, to the old Catholic principle of arbitration, as opposed to the brute-force resort to fang and claw. But in politics the movement drags along with slow and leaden heels. For contending parties will not trust to any great extent kings, kaisers, czars, presidents, supreme-court judges, and such-like arbitrators to divest themselves of a leaning to sectional interests or to slough the skin of their national prejudices and susceptibilities. Hence an international tribunal constituted like that of The Hague must ever remain, at best, a very qualified success. Effective international arbitration requires a universal system. And, thus far, the Papacy alone embodies the conditions of

success. LEO XIII. has arbitrated, with the happiest results, between Germany and Spain and other disputants. For the purposes of international arbitration the position of the Roman Pontiff is unique. His uprightness and independence are unquestioned by the nations. To him rank or power is nothing. Seated on a throne from which no power can move him, he overlooks the kings and emperors and presidents who put their trust in quick-firers and loaded magazine-rifles. He, of all others, can afford to take a comprehensive survey of any dispute between State and State and decide, without disturbance from any secondary cause, what is the course that makes for justice. He is still—though in a somewhat different way from the olden time—the natural Grand Referee of the nations.

NOTICE

Correspondents should note that only short items of news can be accepted by us on Wednesday morning. This week we have been overwhelmed on Wednesday by a mass of matter, the greater part of which could have been forwarded in time to have reached us on Tuesday morning. We have therefore been obliged—in addition to omitting some editorial articles—to greatly condense several communications that could have reached us earlier in the week, and to hold over other matter for next issue.

THE LATE DEAN MAHONEY

(Special Correspondence.)

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, S.M., was celebrated in St. Mary’s Church, Nelson, on Wednesday, May 13. His Grace Archbishop Redwood and several priests from Wellington and Christchurch were present. The sacred edifice was crowded, many of those present having come from a considerable distance, whilst prominent non-Catholics also attended out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The church was appropriately draped for the solemn occasion. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Provincial, was celebrant of the Mass, Rev. Father McNamara deacon, Rev. Father Marnane subdeacon, Rev. Father Clancy master of ceremonies. In addition to his Grace the Archbishop there were present in the sanctuary Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., and Rev. Fathers Holley, Ainsworth, Moloney, and G. Mahoney.

The Sermon

was preached by his Grace the Archbishop from the text of Apocalypse: ‘Blessed are they who die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors, for their works remain after them.’ We are assembled here to-day (said his Grace) to take part in the offering of the holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of the soul of our very dear and lamented Dean Mahoney. It is the teaching of the Catholic Church that in order to go straight to heaven the soul must be entirely free from sin and from all the consequences of sin, that is, it must be free from any temporal punishment that has to be discharged in this world or in the next. If a soul appears before God with any stain of sin or with a part of that temporal penalty not yet paid, then it has to go for some time at least into a place called purgatory, where it may be freed from all stains of sin and prepared for its entrance to the everlasting glory of God. It is to be hoped that the soul of our dear friend and pastor has been found pure enough to already ascend to the throne of God to be crowned with his eternal reward. But we are in doubt. We know that nothing defiled can enter heaven, God alone can judge the degree of purity that is required before we can be associated with Him in heaven. It may be that this dear one requires our assistance, and it is an article of Catholic faith that there is a purgatory and that we can assist the souls there by our prayers and good works and particularly by the Sacrifice of the Mass. It is for that purpose we are here to-day, and we are here also to recall to our mind the life of this one so dear to us, so highly esteemed by every class and creed of society. We may look at his beautiful life in various aspects, but the highest, noblest, and holiest aspect is that of his priesthood. He was a priest, a holy priest, a priest worthy of the name, worthy of the name of Jesus Christ. We as Christians admit that the ideal man in every regard, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, is Jesus Christ; now a great characteristic of Christ is that he was a priest. ‘Thou art a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech,’ said the prophet to Him, a priest that has to offer some

Great Sacrifice

connected with bread and wine, and we know what that sacrifice was. He offered it at His last supper when He instituted the adorable Eucharist as a sacrament and a sacrifice. A Catholic priest is so to speak another Christ, he ought, therefore, to shine with the virtues of Christ, as he offers the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, and also receives the power to remit sin in the name and authority of Jesus Christ. We may say that the one who has gone before us lived up to his high calling, he

lived up to that high ideal when he set a noble example of the priesthood of Christ. That is the highest aspect in the beautiful life he has set before us. But he was not only a priest—he was a servant of Mary, he belonged to the Society of Mary, a society of priests whose aim it is to preach the rule and empire of Jesus Christ through Mary: those virtues of gentleness, of compassion, and that soothing nature which appear to us so beautiful in Mary the Mother of God. The one we lament to day did give an example of these virtues of Mary. How far removed he was from any harshness, how gentle and kind in his ways; he showed to us the virtues of Mary, her gentleness, her humility. This dear one whom we lament gave an admirable example of humility. When looking for a priest who would be kindness, gentleness, and humility itself, one that could take the place of the late Rev. Father Garin, I chose Dean Mahoney, and, indeed he made that dear old man happy. He was the soul of all the work that went on, yet gave all the credit to his old pastor. Had it not been for his kindness that old man would not have passed such cheerful and happy days. I say that Dean Mahoney gave to the world an admirable example of meekness and humility, gave to others the credit of the work that he himself suggested and carried out to its accomplishment. If we look upon him in other aspects, we find that he was most zealous as a pastor of this flock. We could point out numbers of people who now belong to the Catholic Church that he gained over, first by his kindness, by his human qualities and virtues, and then leading them by the instructions he gave them to join the body of the holy Catholic Church. So in a noiseless manner he was carrying out the work of our Divine Lord, bringing many into His fold. To those who did not belong to his Church, you all know

His Kindness, His Liberality;

you know the broadness of view he had with regard to all. He had none that he did not care for whether they belonged to his flock or not, but doing them all the good he could. He had a really Catholic charity, one extending to all just alike, the charity of Jesus Christ extending to all, even to those who put him to death. A real Catholic charity; and so he had many friends outside his own fold. Some of his dearest friends, some of those in whom he confided most in matters of friendship, belonged not to his fold. There is a noble example of the conduct a priest ought to have in a country of divided creed like ours. He should be all zeal for his own flock, and at the same time all kindness, justice, and charity to all who do not belong to his own flock; and he set a noble example in this similar to the example set by the one to whom he succeeded, the Rev. Father Garin, who had that same broad and Catholic spirit.

"Blessed are they who die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors for their works remain after them." He worked hard in this world, he was always diligent in everything he undertook. I knew him long before you, years ago in Dublin, where I was his professor of theology, and there I knew him as a young man not yet in Orders, who was always the joy and happiness of his fellow-companions and students by his kindness, his gentleness, his genial humor, and at the same time his strictness to the rules he had to observe in his works and study under my tuition. I can say that he was a model student; he had fair abilities and he used them well, he used them according to his power, and he had so many other gifts that the result was great indeed and never will be forgotten in this district.

"Blessed are they who die in the Lord that they may rest from their labors." We hope that now he has gone to his eternal rest, where we all hope one day to go. We are here only for a passing moment, but our home, the house of our eternity is there expecting us. May we be happy with him one day, may we share with him his eternal rest! In order to do that, we must share with him the practice of every Christian virtue. The tribulations of this life are momentary, they are nothing compared to the joy in store for those who serve God. We hope he has already gone to share in that peace and happiness. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord for their works remain after them." How

His Spiritual Works Remain

after him and all those souls he gained to God, all those children he brought up prepared to take their place in society! How everything about us speaks of his works! This very church in which we stand is a monument to his faith. Then we have other institutions around us that have sprung up under his administration—that large and noble convent, the presbytery and hall which is so useful. Then we have the orphanages, the one for girls in the town, and the one for boys at Stoke. If he were living, what happened a few days ago would have been a heavy blow to his charitable heart, he would have had to make a great appeal to his resignation to the will of God to bear that blow. It is a blow that has been stricken by an all-wise Providence. We may look upon it as a certainty that that orphanage will rise from its ruins in increased efficiency and splendor. You wish to raise a monument to the memory of that noble Dean Mahoney whom you lament. There is no monument he would appreciate so much as the orphanage erected upon the ruins of the one which has disappeared, in order to continue that noble work of charity. As you love your lamented pastor, as you wish to do something to his memory so that he may never be forgotten, I say there is the opportunity. You are going to raise a small monument to his memory, but this is a larger monument, one that will speak powerfully. This building that we are going shortly to undertake will rise as a

monument to the memory of this dear and lamented Father. There is no need to say more, but I may add a few words to console you upon some matters. I am happy to tell you that Dean Mahoney received every possible attention, every kindness, everything that could be done by the most celebrated doctors and the most perfect nurses in one of the finest hospitals in the world; and he had a friend there who was a friend indeed because he was a friend in need, and that was the Very Rev. Dr. Watters. He was all kindness to him, did everything in his power to comfort him and make his end happy and peaceful. Everything was done indeed that could be done to make the passing away of this dear one as easy and as happy as possible. We are all called to see God for eternity if we lead a virtuous life. Let us resolve to lead good lives and discharge our duties to God and to man, that when the time comes for us to go, we shall be able to hear what I hope he has already heard, those beautiful, touching, familiar, and entrancing words of Jesus Christ: "Well done thou good and faithful servant, because thou has been faithful in small things I will set thee over great ones, enter thou into the joy of the Lord." With such a hope and such a prayer I now give you my blessing.

OBITUARY

Sister M. Monica, Dunedin.

The announcement that Sister Mary Monica Tobin had passed away came as a great shock to the Catholic community of Dunedin, for very few of them were aware that she had been unwell. She had been ill only for ten or twelve days, but her condition up to a short time before death was not such as to cause anxiety, but pneumonia set in and despite all that medical skill could do she passed away at St. Dominic's Priory on Thursday morning of last week, her death being a very holy and most edifying one. During her illness she was constantly attended by the Rev. Father Murphy, who was also present at the last moment to administer the rites of the Church to the departing soul. The deceased Sister received her education at the schools of the Dominican Nuns, and made her religious profession about twelve years ago, having been received into the Order of St. Dominic by the late Bishop Moran. Prior to her profession she had held, for a considerable time, the position of president of the Sodality of Children of Mary, a Confraternity in which she took a very deep interest. The deceased was what is known as the Sister Touriere of the community—having charge of the external business of the convent, a position which brought her into contact with the general public, by one and all of whom she was highly esteemed for her unvarying gentleness, tact, and courtesy. For a number of years she devoted a great deal of time and work to the Cathedral, bestowing special attention on the beautifying of the sanctuary, and the chaste decorations on the high altar on special occasions bore testimony to her good taste and her great zeal for the proper adornment of God's house. The parish has, indeed, sustained a great loss in her demise. By the Dominican Nuns her loss will be keenly felt, as her services were much valued by the Mother Prioress and the whole community.

On Saturday morning the remains were removed from the St. Dominic's Priory to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Rev. Father Cleary being assistant priest, Rev. Father Howard deacon, Rev. Father O'Malley sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Murphy master of ceremonies, there being also present Rev. Father Coffey and Rev. Father Delany. The solemn music of the Mass was rendered by the choir of the Dominican Nuns. The funeral took place in the afternoon, and was largely attended by all classes, and the number of beautiful wreaths placed on the coffin was evidence of the high respect in which Sister Mary Monica was held by the Catholic community. His Lordship the Bishop officiated both at the Cathedral and at the graveside in the Scathern Cemetery, the clergy present being the Rev. Fathers Murphy, Coffey, Cleary, Delany, Howard, M. Ryan, and P. O'Neill.—R.I.P.

The winter excursion organised in Sydney in connection with the blessing and opening of the Catholic Cathedral at Suva (Fiji), gives every promise of being a very successful trip. It will occupy five weeks, and will embrace the mid-Pacific as well as the western groups of islands. As previously mentioned by us, the Victoria, 3000 tons, has been chartered for the trip, and as is well known the fittings and appointments of this steamer are of the most modern description. A first-class table will be provided, and every necessary provision made for the comfort and entertainment of passengers. A medical man will accompany the party. In addition to the usual boat equipment the Victoria will carry a steam launch to facilitate embarkation at island ports. Among the places of call and points of interest in sight during the trip will be Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Tonga, Samoa, Wallis, Futuna, Fiji, New Hebrides, Loyalties, etc. The excursion leaves Sydney late in July so as to arrive at the islands in August, when the weather conditions in the tropics are ideal. Nearly 7000 miles of ocean will be covered, and the principal mission stations and trade centres of the Western Pacific will be visited. Intending tourists should write for full particulars to the hon. secretary, c.o. Mr. Spruson, King street, Sydney....

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Moran will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Friday, it being the eighth anniversary of the lamented prelate's death.

Rev. James Liston, Dunedin, was ordained deacon in Rome on last Tuesday. Rev. D. Buckley, also of Dunedin, will be ordained priest in the same city on Trinity Saturday, June 6. After a tour in Ireland, they leave for Dunedin at the end of August.

We desire again to remind our readers of the concert which takes place to-morrow (Friday) evening in the Garrison Hall on behalf of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The season has arrived when the slender resources of this admirable society will be most heavily taxed, and it behoves all who are in a position to do so to give a helping hand to the ladies who work so earnestly for the benefit of the poor, the fatherless, and the neglected. Apart altogether from the charitable object of the concert, the programme itself is such an excellent one that it ought to attract a crowded house.

The St. Joseph's Ladies Club opened the current session with a successful euchre tournament in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. There were fully 150 persons present, and the ladies' prize fell to Mrs. Powell, and the gentlemen's to Mr. Mouatt. The coming session of the club gives every promise of being even more successful than the last one. The members do not devote their time solely to pleasure and recreation, for various classes for the improvement and instruction of members are carried on during the winter months. Two of these—the dramatic and needlework classes—begin work this week, and others will start business as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. The Ladies' Club is doing a great social and educational work in the parish, and should receive the most generous support and encouragement. Now is the time, at the commencement of the financial year, for intending members to give in their names, so that they may take full advantage during the winter months of the various classes which will be started.

St. Joseph's Men's Club held its usual weekly meeting on Friday night, the programme for the evening being short speeches on the favorite sports of members. Rev. Father Howard occupied the chair, and there was an attendance which was very satisfactory, considering the state of the weather. It came as a surprise the number of sports that are looked upon as the best, the following being recommended:—Harriers, Mr. D. S. Columb; gymnastics, Mr. T. Deehan; cricket, Mr. J. Hussey; football, Messrs. J. S. Columb and D. Flanagan; hare-hunting, Mr. E. Spain; ping-pong, Mr. J. Swanson; rabbiting, Mr. T. Hughes; cycling, Messrs. J. Swanson and T. J. Hussey. The debate was highly interesting, instructive, and sometimes amusing, many of the speakers advancing highly ingenious arguments in support of their favorite sport. The rev. chairman expressed himself pleased with the speeches, particularly with the efforts of the younger members, and said he would be very much surprised if at the end of the season they were not able to acquit themselves exceedingly well.

On Thursday, 14th inst., the people of Cromwell (writes an occasional correspondent) were again charmed by a concert given by the pupils of the Dominican Convent, and the finished manner in which every item was rendered reflected the highest credit on the pupils and teachers. The first item, a chorus, 'Those evening bells,' by the pupils, was splendidly rendered, as were also two pianoforte duets, played respectively by the Misses Martha and Toy Mitchell and Frances O'Connell and Martha Mitchell. A recitation by three little tots, Olive May, Nellie McLaren, and Rosie Scott, was particularly well given, while one by Master Cedric Dawson gave that precocious boy another opportunity of displaying his talent. A cantata, 'The Flower Queen,' was then performed, and the performers, beautifully dressed to represent the various flowers, made a pretty spectacle and sang very nicely. In the second part the cantata was finished, and two pianoforte duets by the Misses Maud Mitchell and Kathleen Thomas, and Maggie Cahill and Annie Gibson were splendidly played. The Sandow dumb-bell exercises by eight boys were performed in a creditable manner. This was followed by a skirt dance by three young girls and an action song with fans by twelve girl pupils. This last item took the fancy of the audience greatly and was warmly applauded. Mrs. Costelloe sang 'Life's lullaby' in the first part and 'Beauty sleep' in the second in splendid style. She was vociferously applauded and had to respond to two emphatic encores. During the interval Rev. Father Hunt thanked the audience for their attendance and the performers and their teachers and Miss Maegie Cahill, the accompanist, for the great treat provided that evening. He also tendered his thanks to the Cromwell Brass Band, who played several selections in front of the Athenaeum Hall before the performance started.

Bazaar at Lawrence

The bazaar, the proceeds of which are intended to liquidate the debt on the Catholic presbytery (says the 'Tuapeka Times'), was opened in the Town Hall on Thursday evening under auspices of a very pleasing and promising kind. The hall was very nicely decorated, and the stalls were furnished with a very fine assortment of those various articles of ornament and utility that seldom fail to appeal successfully to the pockets of the

visitors. The exhibits included some very fine specimens of needlework, which were highly creditable to the industry and talent of the ladies who had spent so many months in their production. There were also some pretty designs in fancy work, whilst the panels and paintings were very much admired. The bazaar, as a whole, was the best seen in Lawrence for some time.

The Mayor (Mr. G. Jeffery), who performed the opening ceremony, said he had known intimately the people of the Catholic community in that district for 40 years, and during that time he had known them to be sympathetic and good citizens, who were always ready to put their hands in their pockets and assist any good, deserving object of a public or private character. His memory took him back to the time when, one of the first, if not the first, Catholic church in Lawrence was erected. It was a very humble structure indeed. It consisted of an iron building, with walls six feet in height. At that time there was no presbytery in connection with the church. But things had changed since then, and to-day, through the good work of Monsignor O'Leary, they had a church and presbytery of which they ought to be proud. It was a long time since the Catholic body in Lawrence had a bazaar, and he could see on looking around that the ladies had come forward with a bazaar which was the very best of its kind, the display of the work on the stalls being highly artistic.

The Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary thanked the Mayor for his kindness in opening the bazaar, and also for the very nice things he had said about the Catholic community. He thought it was very fitting that the Mayor of the municipality should be asked to open the bazaar. It was the duty as well as the interest both of the community and the Mayor to encourage improvements in the town, and he was sure his Worship would admit that the Catholic community had done something to improve its appearance. They did not take out of the town any of the money made at any previous bazaar, but put it into bricks and mortar, in the upraising of buildings which, he might say, would remain an abiding improvement to the town when both his Worship and himself were in their graves.

The following were the stallholders:—No. 1, Mrs. Kelleher, assisted by Misses Kelleher (2), Brosnan, and Coigan; No. 2, Misses T. Ryan and Wall, assisted by Misses Moody and Roughan; No. 3, Mesdames H. Hart and Bowman, assisted by Misses Airey, Traynor, and Woods; No. 4, Miss Mills, assisted by Misses Riordan, W. Roughan, Fahev. K. Roughan, and Smith; Mesdames Casey and Cummings, assisted by Miss O'Donnell, being in charge of the refreshment stall. A sum of £60 was taken on the first night, the total receipts for the three nights being over £220.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 18. ...

In the Forty Hours' Adoration now in progress at Rangiora the Rev. Father Hyland is being assisted by the Very Rev. Father O'Donnell (Ashburton), and Rev. Father O'Connell (Pro-Cathedral).

The Rev. Fathers Murray and King, C.S.S.R., after completing missions at Greymouth and Ahaura, came overland to Christchurch last week. They spent a few days in the city as guests at the episcopal residence, and left by the Mokoia for Sydney. As passengers by the same vessel, en route for England, were Miss Hayward, Mr. Harry Hayward, and Mr. C. Wotherspoon and family.

There was a very largely attended meeting on Sunday afternoon in the parochial library to consider the advisability of initiating other methods of aiding the Cathedral building fund besides the public subscriptions, weekly sixpenny contributions, and other means adopted throughout the diocese. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and among the clergy present were the Rev. Fathers Cooney (Lyttelton), Gallais (S^r. Mary's), McDonnell, and O'Connell. The meeting was thoroughly representative of the entire city. His Lordship the Bishop, after reviewing various matters in connection with the Cathedral, suggested that a bazaar on a large scale, together with an art union, be held. This, he continued, was a recognised means, in the colonies especially, of bringing in the greatest approximate return in the least time. Acting on the Bishop's suggestion, it was unanimously resolved to arrange a carnival and art union to be held during the present year, if possible, on a date to be fixed without delay by an executive committee. The executive committee formed consist of Messrs R. O. Duncan, G. Hayward, J. Mudden, W. Corrigan, W. Fox, R. Hayward, M. O'Brien, P. Burke, W. Cassin, P. J. Young, and J. J. Wilson, with lady representatives to be appointed. Mr. E. O'Connor was elected secretary.

The Star Hotel, Temuka, has been taken possession of by Mr. D. Enright, formerly of the Shamrock Hotel, Invercargill, and the St. Clair Hotel, Dunedin, who has spared no expense in effecting modern improvements, which make it equal to any of its kind in the Colony. Families and the travelling public will find this a very comfortable hotel, and up-to-date in every respect...

Mr. J. McCormack, for seven years foreman to Mr. J. H. Smith, intimates to our readers in Timaru and district that he has started business in premises next the Melville Hotel, where he hopes by strict attention to merit a fair share of public patronage...

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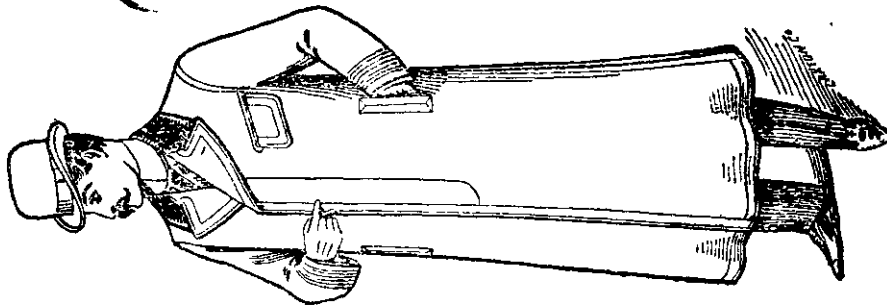
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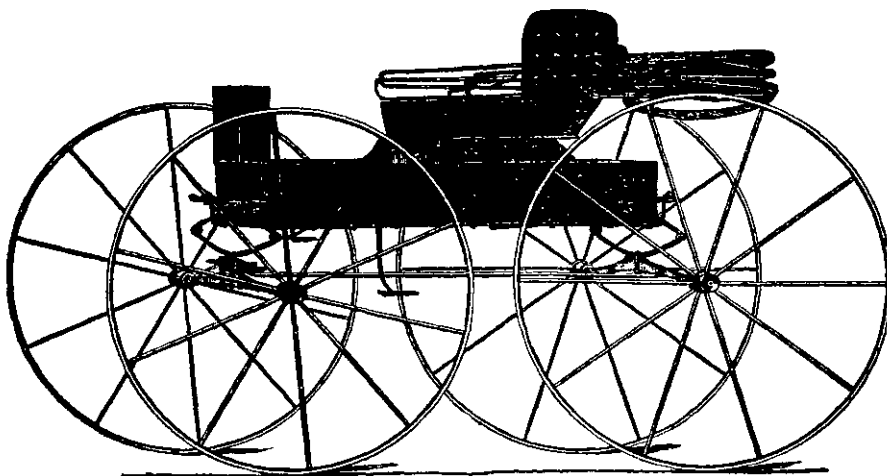
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THE OLD OIL PAINTING.

A wild October wind swept down the hillside and sent the withered leaves whirling around his horses head and feet as Mr. Crawford alighted from his high-wheeled dog-cart and opened the gate of the little borchon that led to Thady Donnellan's farmstead. The agent's kindly face was serious and troubled; it was no welcome task that lay before him as he led the horse up the rough borchon and looked about him, noting the evidence of thrift and industry of long years' standing—the neat well-kept cottage, with its windows even yet a blaze of bright blossoms, scarlet geraniums, blue lobelias, red and white fuchsias; the haggard, with its little group of ricks huddled comfortably together and snugly thatched against the winter storms; the substantial slated barns and outhouses, with the sturdy young calves peeping curiously over the half-doors at the newcomer—his heart grew sore within him.

As he reached the little gravelled pathway in front of the hall door, he lifted his hat in kindly greeting to Mrs. Donnellan, the farmer's young wife, whose rosy face held a look of anxiety which no amount of politeness or desire to be hospitable could quite keep hidden.

'Good day to ye, kindly, Mr. Crawford,' she said, in answer to his greeting; 'won't you come in, sir? It's too bad entirely now, to say you had to get down and open the gate yourself. But the boys are at school, and himself is laid up still, and, moreover, we never caught sight of ye till ye were half-way up the lane. Won't you come inside, Mr. Crawford,' leading the way into the little parlor, and placing a chair near the fire for him. 'I have a little bit of a fire lit for Thady, to keep the damp out of his bones. It must be cool enough driving over the mountains this evening, sir, and the winter setting in so early. Here's Thady himself, sitting in the corner. He's able to be out of bed this couple of days, thanks be to God!'

Mr. Crawford shook hands warmly with the farmer, inquiring kindly after his health, and hoping that the rheumatism would soon leave him.

'I hope so, please God,' Thady answered, fervently. 'It's too soon to be makin' an ould sick man of meself, sitting in the corner by the fire side from morning till night, and plenty of work to be done outside.'

Thady was quite a young man, still on what ought to be the sunny side of 40, but an attack of rheumatic fever which he had had the previous winter had left him partially crippled and helpless. During the summer he had grown almost well, but now the damp atmosphere and the wet winds had set his poor bones aching again.

'The house must be damp, Thady,' Mr. Crawford said to him. 'Those elm-trees over the garden at the back make the place cold and dark and keep away the sunshine, and sunshine, plenty of it, is what you want.'

'Ay, sir, we were thinkin' ourselves lately that the place might be better without them ould trees. We do be terrible afraid on the wild nights that some of them will come crashin' down atop of us, the Lord between us and all harm! An' yet it makes wan lonesome-like to think of cutting them down an' they there so long. But what use is it to be thinkin' of such ould foolishness now!'

Thady looked sorrowfully into the firelight. Suddenly he pulled himself together as with an effort. 'I suppose you come to talk about the rent, sir,' he asked.

'Yes, Donnellan, that is my business,' Mr. Crawford answered; 'Is there a chance at all of your being able to overtake the arrears?'

'Not the laste, sir,' the other answered, dejectedly. 'Not unless a miracle comes to pass. I can give you the half-year's rent I have every penny of that, but we can't give you any of the arrears, Mr. Crawford, not just yet, sir.'

The landagent's fingers drummed restlessly on the little table beside him.

'You got the notice, of course,' he asked quietly.

'We did, sir; oh yes, it came all right.' He looked pleadingly at his questioner. 'But sure we couldn't think his lordship ever meant it, not, my God! to turn us out for a matter of eighty pounds or so,' he went on passionately. 'Us that has lived here, father and grandfather, and great-grandfather before us, for nearly 200 years. He could never mean to do it!' defiantly.

'I'm afraid he does,' Mr. Crawford said. 'I have very emphatic orders to evict every man on the estate who hasn't paid up, rent, arrears, and all, by next gale day.'

'God forgive him,' exclaimed the farmer, bitterly. 'Eighty pounds! What is that to him!'

'You know sir,' he went on, 'that if it wasn't for me being laid up the best part of last year that things wouldn't be like this with us now. You know that when I came into the farm there were hundreds of pounds due on it. That was in the old lord's days. God rest his soul! him that was good and kind and patient with us all! I paid off the greater part of that, all but this eighty-four pounds, and sure you see for yourself, sir, that there's more than will cover twice that in the place this minute, if he'll only give us time. There's between forty and fifty tons of hay and straw, and that of the best, out in the haggard there, let alone the bits of calves and three acre field of potatoes across the road. I should be taking them out of the ground now only for

the way I'm crippled; but next week, please God, I'll be able to make a start with them. And you understand, sir, you that is used to the like, that it's only a matter of time with the hay and straw too. It's a bit tay-dious, of course, carting it off two mornings a week to Dunlavin market, but the money is sure enough in the end.'

'I know that, Thady, quite well,' Mr. Crawford answered, sorrowfully, shaking his head. 'God knows it is not my wish to come troubling or rushing you when I know you are doing your best. But I have his lordship's orders, Thady. It is not my wish, as I said. But I can't risk losing my position. I have already explained things fairly to him, and said all I could for the tenants, apparently to no use. Unless we can make up the arrears in some way, I'm afraid you must go.'

'God help us all, then, if it comes to that,' cried Thady, miserably. He looked anxiously towards Mollie, his wife, who stood near the window, idly picking a half withered leaf here and there from the geranium plants. She said nothing, but her face had grown pale, and she bit nervously with her teeth a corner of the apron which she held before her quivering lips.

She brushed away one rebellious tear which would not be kept back; then she turned a sunny April face to the two men.

'Well, 'tis no use fretting now,' she said, cheerfully. 'God knows what good luck will turn up to us between this and next March. And first and foremost you have to think of getting well—that's the chief thing; isn't it, Mr. Crawford?' she added, bravely, stirring up the embers of the fire and sending pleasant shafts of light and warmth through the little room as she spoke.

A merry, noisy group suddenly appeared, breathless at the kitchen door.

'Why, are ye home from school already?' she cried to the four sturdy boys who trooped in, cap in hand, shinking back as quickly in shyness at the sight of the gentleman within.

'Come in, boys! Don't be afraid of me!' the agent said to them, kindly. 'Why, Patsy, to the eldest, what a big man you've grown! and is this little Larry, the baby I used to know a year or two ago!' Larry blushed rosy-red at being referred to as 'a baby,' and looked with shy apprehension at his bigger brothers.

'Oh, but Larry's the baby no longer, Mr. Crawford,' the mother cried, coming to the rescue, and fondly caressing the golden head that sought sanctuary at her knee. 'Larry's a big man now, you know, since he got a little sister to take care of. Did you know we had a little girlener too, sir? the quietest little creature, and no trouble at all. She's asleep the best part of the day.'

Mr. Crawford's eyes were hungrily fixed on Patsy's ruddy, healthy beauty.

'You are proud of your sturdy sons, Mrs. Donnellan,' he said at last, with a heavy sigh. 'After all, you don't know how much you have to be thankful for.'

'And how is Master Herbert himself,' Mrs. Donnellan said, with a sudden intuition of her visitor's thoughts. 'It's time for me to ask you, sir, but, indeed, the trouble put everything else out of my head. I hope the little lad is getting fine and strong.'

'He is just the same, thank you; no better, no worse. I am taking him to London next week, to see a great doctor who is a specialist in such cases, and, if possible, will have an operation performed. The doctors think he is old enough to stand it now.'

Mr. Crawford's only child had been a cripple from infancy. No one quite knew what had happened the boy, who had been born a sturdy, strong-limbed little fellow, but it was suspected that a careless nursemaid had been to blame for some injury to his spine. His illness and the pathetic little pale face had turned his father sad and old before his time. It may have been this, too, that made him so soft-hearted and kindly towards his poorer neighbors, ready to sympathise in all their joys and sorrows.

He was not at all the typical, cold-blooded, heartless land agent of modern Irish life. Many a poor widow's blessing had followed him for kindly help given in the time of her greatest need, and it was shrewdly suspected by the tenants that he himself had staved off eviction for some of them by paying up arrears himself, and waiting their time till they should be able to pay him back. But the agent himself was a poor man, and his son's illness had been a constant drain on his slender income, so that it was only in a small way after all that he was able to help them.

The Donnellans knew all this, and never thought of blaming him for the harshness of his employer. Now when he stood up to go, Mrs. Donnellan, who was busily employed cutting up great slices of home-made bread and jam for her boys, and helping them to little goggins of milk, suddenly became shamefacedly mindful of her want of hospitality.

'What's on me, for a woman!' she cried in impatient self-condemnation. 'To think of letting you go, sir, without as much as a cup of tea, and the kettle on the boil there this half-hour. Won't you wait a while, sir? It won't take me two minutes to get it ready.'

Mr. Crawford thanked her, but assured her he was going straight home to Coolnagrena to dinner.

'Well, then, sir, you mustn't go without a few new-laid eggs for Master Herbert and a piece of home-made bread. Not but what I know he has plenty of grand things at home to tempt his appetite, but the eggs are scarce everywhere this month, and I know the grand people's childer thinks more of a bit of griddle-cake than our own rough lads would do.'

Of course Mr. Crawford could not refuse a gift so kindly offered. As she bustled about, rolling the eggs in paper cases and packing them and the griddle-cake into a little basket, he stood looking on the pictures on the walls about him. These pictures had often arrested his attention before, because many of them were old, and some of considerable value, as far as he could judge. 'The Village Festival,' 'The Fighting Horses,' 'The Jew's Harp'; these were the names of some of the engravings. On the wall opposite the fireplace hung an old time-obscured oil-painting, a portrait of a man.

Mr. Crawford stood looking fixedly at this, as he had often done before.

'I wish, Thady,' he said at length, 'you would lend me this picture. I feel greatly interested in it, and can't help thinking it is very valuable. Would you have any objection to parting with it? I am going to London next week, and I will visit a picture dealer there, who will be able to tell me what it's worth. At the worst, if I do not sell it, I can at least have it cleaned and restored for you. Will you let me take a loan of it?'

'Certainly, sir,' Thady answered readily. 'Sure the picture's of no value to me, except for old time's sake, since it was here, like the trees outside, with my grandfather and great-grandfather before me. Take it, to be sure, and may you have good luck with it, sir.'

Mr. Crawford took down the picture from its place. After Mrs. Donnellan had brushed off the dust with a clean cloth, he proceeded to carefully remove the canvas from its frame. He thought it would be the safer way to carry it rolled up cylinder-wise, but Thady and his wife said to themselves that whatever little value it may have possessed before, it was only a poor-looking rag enough now it was removed from its frame. But they didn't express this opinion to their visitor.

As Mr. Crawford was about to roll the canvas up he took it to the window to have a better look at it in the now fading light; he thought he discerned a name half-illegibly inscribed in the left-hand corner where the frame had hitherto hidden it. As he peered through his glasses he gave a start of surprise, then looked more carefully once again. At last he rolled it up, and turned to Mrs. Donnellan with a smile.

'Well, I'll take it with me and see what I can do. These are the eggs; a thousand thanks. Herbert and his mother will be grateful to you. Good-bye now, and don't be disheartened. Pull yourself together, Donnellan, and get well; but don't go out in wet weather. I'll be back before Christmas and will tell you all about this,' tapping the roll of canvas he held carefully in his hand.

A moment later he had mounted the dog-cart and was gone. As he drove home over the mountain he whistled a tune and felt happy, hoping that at least the Donnellans were safe from eviction this year. The name he thought he discerned on the canvas was 'Holbein.'

'God bless him, anyway! 'Tis he is the kindly-spoken gentleman,' Mrs. Donnellan ejaculated, as she watched the dog-cart vanish out of sight. 'Though he brought the trouble with him, I feel as if he had taken it away with him again too.' She turned and busied herself about the house, mending the fire and tidying up the nogginns and plates after the boys' simple repast.

Hopeless as things seemed, Mollie would not grumble even now. She had come there ten or twelve years before, a happy, laughing girl, and at heart she was a happy, laughing girl still. The tidy dowry of £200 which had come to her on her wedding day had been given shortly after, as was the custom, to 'fortune off' Thady's elder sister Kate, who got married soon after they did. Molly did not grudge it to her. Thady was good and kind, and made her very happy, and the little boys, and now the precious baby girl, coming one by one, made her even happier still. Thady's cottage with its homely interests and pleasures, its pretty, well-tended garden stretching down to the shady road, and the orchard of fruit trees securely sheltered behind the house, made a simple earthly paradise to her, rendered more heavenly by her own happy, cheerful nature. She would not be downhearted now, she told herself determinedly. Thady must get well first; she would have to take great care of him. The potatoes and the hay and straw could be looked to afterwards. Surely the landlord would wait.

But Thady did not get well. The weather continued to be damp and unwholesome, and kept him greatly indoors. Whenever he ventured out, even for a little while, he paid for it afterwards with days and nights of racking pain. Finally he had to remain indoors altogether. The doctor said it might be fatal to him to attempt to do any farming in the state of health he was in. So Mollie hired a few men to dig out and trench the potatoes for them. This was easily enough done, but the men's wages made a big hole in the slender profits of the crop. And the hay and straw lay still untouched and unmarketed in the haggard under the winter's rain and snow. Mollie was in great trouble.

Christmas was now almost upon them, and it promised to be a sorrowful Christmas enough. All the little pleasures and surprises she had planned long ago for Thady and the children must be given up. Even the trifling little delicacies which were necessary for Thady in his illness seemed each to put them one step further from any chance they had of remaining on at the farm. So the smiles and dimples one by one died out in Mollie's face and her cheeks grew pale and wan.

Meanwhile the Crawfords had gone away, taking their crippled boy to see the great London doctor who, it was hoped, might be able to restore the child to health and strength again.

Week after week went by, and no message came from them. For a time, it is to be feared, Mr. Crawford had

completely forgotten the picture, as was only natural, perhaps, considering his great anxiety about his boy during this critical time.

Happily the operation was at last over. It had been supremely successfully, and the great doctor was very jubilant and quite sanguine as to its good and lasting results.

Herbert was now nearly convalescent; the peaked, pale little face was growing plump and almost rosy; the expression of constant pain had almost disappeared; it was almost two months since the operation had been performed. He was now permitted to move about a little, and the doctor even said he might allow him to travel home for Christmas. His mother's eyes shone with tears of joy and gratitude to God as they saw her dear little son at last able to use his limbs. Mr. Crawford, too, began to lose his look of care and sadness, and became almost boyishly light-hearted and cheery.

One bright morning in the first days of December, when the winter's sunshine had pierced through even the fogs and smoke of London, and shone warmly in through the window where Herbert and his mother sat watching the passing crowds, Mr. Crawford suddenly came across the forgotten picture whilst going through his papers. He reproached himself severely for his forgetfulness. Wrapping it carefully up, he took it off at once to Christie's, to have it submitted for inspection by an expert in the value of such things.

'It may be genuine, or it may not,' was the great man's first verdict. 'It is a little hard to judge in its present dirty state, but one can speak more definitely when it is cleaned and restored. One thing we must remember; Holbein seldom put his name to his works, though he did occasionally. This may be a forgery; but, even if it is, it is of considerable value, for both technique and coloring are wonderful. Do you wish to put it up for sale, sir?'

'Well, yes; if you think it would bring anything worth while. I shouldn't mind giving a matter of £20 or so myself for it, as I am acquainted with the owner. So anything above that—'

The auctioneer interrupted him. 'I think we'd be very safe in putting a reserve price of a hundred guineas on it,' he said quietly.

Mr. Crawford's face showed his surprise. 'Yes, I have no doubt at all that it's worth that,' the auctioneer repeated. 'It may be worth a great deal more.'

Mr. Crawford felt quite elated as he went home. He was thoroughly glad for the Donnellans' sake; now at least there was no fear of eviction for them this year, and if Thady would only get well and strong!

Three weeks later, the Crawfords were at home again in Coolnagrena (Coolnagrena, the 'Sunny Corner'), which now, please God, would be to them a sunny, happy spot indeed.

Almost his first duty was to drive over to see the Donnellans and acquaint them with their good fortune, the extent of which they as yet knew nothing about, and which even he could hardly bring himself to believe in.

He received, as usual, a kindly Irish welcome when he entered the little farmhouse, now looking ghastly and bewitched-like under its thick covering of snow. It was Christmas Eve, and the whole country side lay white and cold. The faces of the farmer and his wife were pale and troubled, in contrast with the bright eyes and merry-uddy faces of the children, glowing in the firelight. Mollie sat nursing the sleeping baby on her knee.

'Well, thank God! Mr. Crawford said to them, 'I have good news for you at last. I did not like to tell you till I was quite sure.'

'Yes,' they answered, 'we were glad to hear the good news about Master Herbert, God bless the child! To think, Mrs. Donnellan went on, 'of that poor lamb getting the use of himself after all these years. To be sure the ways of God are wonderful, blessed be His Holy Name! I'm told now he's able to walk about a little, and is getting stronger every day. We are so pleased, sir, for his own sake and the poor lady his mother, not forgetting yourself either, Mr. Crawford.' The speaker's eyes and those of her husband shone now in glad sympathy. Their own sorrows were forgotten in this great joy that had come to others.

'Yes! yes!' Mr. Crawford assured them with a happy smile. 'My boy is better now than we ever dared hope he would be. With rest and care he will soon be almost as strong as other boys of his age, the doctor tells us. Why, you may soon expect to see him walk over to see you all!' with a happy laugh. 'But that is not what I came about. You remember the picture I took off with me?'

'Aye, sir,' Thady answered; 'the odd wall seemed lonesome life after it went away, but we had nearly forgotten it lately.'

'Well,' Mr. Crawford went on, 'having your permission to dispose of it if necessary, I put it into the hands of a man in London who understands such things. It was sold last week, and I have a cheque here for the amount it fetched. Could you guess the figure, Thady?'

Thady answered that he could not.

'Well, what would you say to eight hundred guineas?' Mollie, forgetting the baby, almost jumped off the seat in her astonishment, but Thady remained impassive.

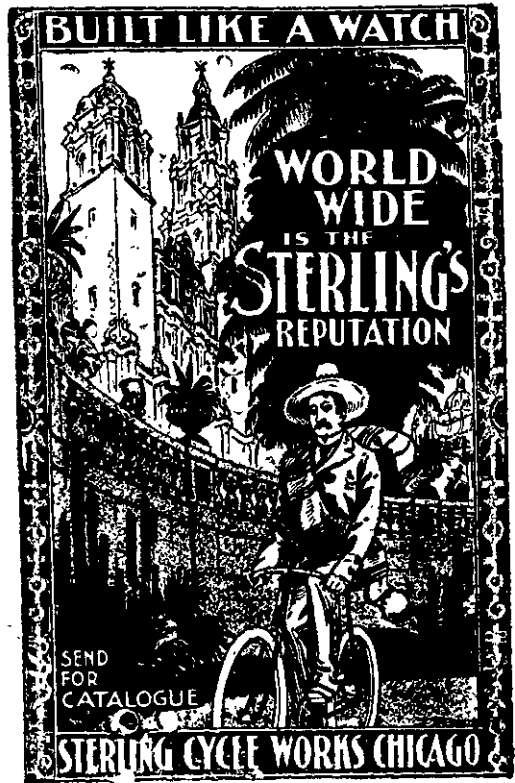
'You're joking us, Mr. Crawford, sir,' he said, with a reproving shake of his head.

'I'm not, Thady. I assure you. Here's your cheque for you, drawn on the Bank of England. Pay to Thaddeus Donnellan, Esquire, the sum of eight hundred and forty pounds sterling.' Look at it now, and don't doubt me. It comes exactly ten times the amount

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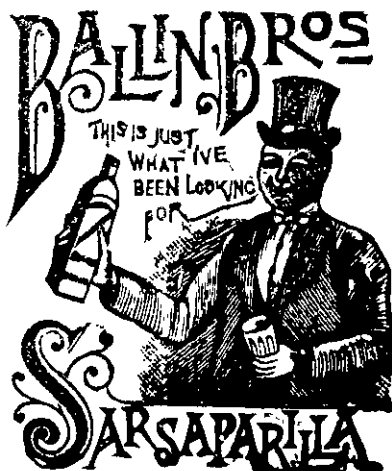
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of the arrears. Why you don't know what fortune may be lying hidden in those discolored old pictures you have hanging around the house. Well, I congratulate you both with all my heart. Now that you're a rich man, you can afford to take care of yourself. Make him nurse himself up for this winter, Mrs. Donnellan. He can get someone else to cart the hay and straw and look after the farm till he's able to do it himself. Dr. Fletcher says he'll be all right with a little care. By the bye, Mrs. Crawford said I was to thank you for the splendid Christmas turkey you sent up. It does credit to your feeding, but it is much too good of you. I'm sure. Good-bye now, and I wish you all a happy Christmas. Oh, I had almost forgotten the basket.

He went out to the dog-cart and returned in a moment carrying two baskets—one a tiny one in which Mrs. Donnellan had packed the eggs and griddle-cake on the occasion of his last visit. The other was a great brown hamper.

'This is a little present from Herbert to you all,' he said. 'We thought you might not have time to get in your Christmas provisions, with this good man laid up on your hands. Good-bye now. Don't thank me. I'm off.'

A few moments later the hamper was unpacked and the snowy kitchen table spread over with its contents. What riches, and what a merry Christmas they would have!—a huge ham, a piece of roasting beef, a bottle of wine, a plum pudding, mince pies, boxes of sweets, dried fruits, Christmas crackers, and sugar plums for the children.

Mrs. Donnellan sat down again and cried for joy. 'Musha, ye foolish woman!' cried Thady: 'is it crying you are, when you ought to be so happy?'

'And so I am, Thady dear,' she answered, wiping away her tears. 'Only I can't help crying. To think how good God has been to us through everything! Praised be His Holy Name! And may He pour down His blessings on Mr. Crawford and the little boy and his poor mother. Sure it will be the happiest Christmas ever we spent!'

And we may be pretty certain that it was.—'Freeman's Journal.'

The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Death of a Priest

The death is announced, at the age of 59, of the Rev. James Kenny O'Doherty, rector, of St. Charles's, Rishton. He was for several years before his removal from the borough a representative of the Catholics on the Salford School Board.

New Churches in London

Two new churches were opened on Lady Day in London—St. Mary's, Moorfields, and the Guardian Angels, at Mile End. The Duke of Norfolk has presented a beautifully painted window to the Mile End Catholic church. It has been placed over the High Altar as a memorial to the late Lady Margaret Howard, who lived during the latter years of her life among the poor of the East-end.

A Costly Pulpit

Canon White, of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Brook Green, Hammersmith, has devoted the contents of the purse of gold—some £500—recently presented to him on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, to defraying the cost of the new pulpit recently erected in his church. The pulpit is of carved stone, filled and inlaid with brass and enamel work.

A Venerable Priest

The 'Monitor,' San Francisco, of March 7, gives a portrait of Monsignor Nugent, of Liverpool, and a sketch of his life. In intimating that he would preach the sermon at the Lenten devotions of the Calvarian Society in St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, on March 8, it said: "'Father Nugent," the title in love and respect that his friends of high and low standing give Monsignor Nugent, is known in all lands. In England his name is a household word. Although he has labored, as have few men, for more than half a century—for Father Nugent is in his eightieth year—his keen eyes are still undimmed, his voice is forceful and musical, and he seems to possess the wonderful vitality of the venerable Pontiff.'

The League of the Cross

Hardly a week is allowed to pass (writes a London correspondent) without the public being afforded some evidence of the earnest, increasing practical interest which is undoubtedly taken in the great Temperance cause by the Catholic Church in London. That admirable society known as the League of the Cross is, of course, largely responsible for the satisfactory state of affairs existing in this important respect to-day, and, indeed, there is no organisation more deserving the thanks and praise of Catholics than this one. Its efforts are unceasing and untiring, and in almost every parish it makes its presence felt, and meets with striking success wherever it goes. It has the goodwill of the Cardinal as well as all the other bishops and priests, and is backed up by a strong and ever increasing body of representative laity. Remarkable enthusiasm is shown at Catholic temperance gatherings, and, altogether, the outlook is rather bright, so far as the

Church's war against the excessive use of alcoholic liquor is concerned.

FRANCE.—Broken Faith

Monsignor Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, speaking at a meeting of prominent Catholics held to protest against the closing of the Congregational schools, is reported to have declared that the closing of the schools constituted a prevarication and a snare, since the Government had advised the members of the Congregations to ask for authorisation while intending all the time not to grant it to them. The Bishop is said to have added: 'As Bishop of Orleans, assuming the responsibility of my words, and being very glad if they involve me in a police court action, I proclaim aloud that the Government has broken faith.'

A Significant Demonstration

A significant demonstration in favor of the Little Sisters of the Assumption took place in Paris recently. Four of these—Mme. Jacobs, Mme. Lebaud, Mme. Thomas, and Mme. Pezard—were fined 300 francs at the Palais de Justice for continuing to act in their capacity as a Congregation without being registered. The defence of the Superior, whose name is Mother Jacobs, was as follows:—'I am a Little Assumptionist Sister, sick nurse of the poor. I have never believed, and I do not yet believe, that there can be a law forbidding one to do good. I nurse the poor without taking notice of anything else.' There were large crowds along the line of route as the Sisters drove back to their convent at Grenelle. Baroness Reille and the Marchioness de Solanges conveyed them in their motor cars, with Francois Coppee, who exclaimed 'Liberte!' at frequent intervals. Hundreds of women seized hold of bouquets from the flower stalls in the streets and threw them into or after the cars. Arrived at the convent, the Sisters flung open the doors, and the corridors and chapel were filled. Inside there were the strains of the 'Magnificat,' beautifully sung; outside M. Coppee spoke to an excited crowd singing the praises of the struggle of the Sisters for justice and mercy.

The Congregations

We have seen this week (writes a Paris correspondent under date April 2) the conclusion of the work commenced last week. After the teaching Congregations came the preaching Congregations, and for the latter, as for the former, it is death, pure and simple. The Chamber, in their case also, has refused to proceed with the discussion of the Bill embodying the proposals of authorisation. It is really an easy and expeditious way of outlawing a class of citizens who have become objectionable. The Carthusians, who had been scheduled apart as a manufacturing Congregation, formed the subject of a special debate, but despite the unanimous local opinion in the Grenoble district, the Carthusians were doomed. The famous Grande Chartreuse will have to close its doors, and the Carthusians will have to follow the other Congregations into exile. Parliament is now congratulating itself on the good work it has done—its task is over. But the task of the executive is only commencing. The law has now to be applied, and it looks as though we were going to have some trouble. A meeting of representatives of twenty of the doomed Congregations was held to consider the steps which should be taken in view of the vote of the Chamber, and to agree upon a common line of action. The Congregations represented at the meeting are said to have decided upon passive resistance. They will take no notice of orders to disperse, and will only be removed by force. No authoritative statement to this effect has, however, been made. The only official result of the meeting has been the publication of a document, in which the Congregations refute point by point the accusations against them.

ROME.—A Jubilee Gift

It is stated that the Pope, on the occasion of his Jubilee, promised a sum of money to every child born in Rome on March 3, and that 93 children have been the recipients of his liberality.

Proposed Hospital

It is intended to erect a British Catholic Hospital in Rome under the care of the nuns of the Little Company of Mary. The project has received the approval of the Pope, the Cardinal-Vicar, Cardinals Vaughan and Logue, and the Duke of Norfolk.

St. Gregory the Great

In April, 1904 (says the 'Catholic Times') thirteen hundred years will have passed away since the death of St. Gregory the Great, and already a committee has been formed in Rome to promote the celebration in accordance with a resolution passed by the last Congress of Christian Archaeology. The Catholics of this country will, no doubt, take a special interest in the event. 'It chanced,' says Ranke in his 'History of the Popes,' 'that certain Anglo-Saxons, being exposed for sale in the market place of Rome, attracted the attention of Pope Gregory the Great: he at once resolved that Christianity should be preached to the nation whence these beautiful captives had been taken. Never, perhaps, was resolution adopted by any Pope whence results more important ensued: together with the doctrines of Christianity, a veneration for Rome and the Holy See, such as had never before existed in any nation, found place amongst the Germanic Britons.' For the Anglo-Saxons Rome became what Byron in later times happily called it, the city of the soul. Those of them who could visit Rome as life was drawing to a close in order to pass their remaining days there looked forward to death almost with pleasure. So great was their devotion to the

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Yes, two years makes a distinct notch in the life even of a centenarian; and then, you see, very few of us can reasonably hope to become centenarians, which makes the matter worse. Notwithstanding the benefits conferred upon humanity by our marvellously improved sanitary arrangements, modern habits and customs don't on the whole tend towards increased length of life. It is, therefore imperative that everyone should as vigilantly watch that he loses no time by transgressing the laws of health as it is that he should avoid transgressing the laws of the land; for the first of these transgressions is responsible for a vastly larger amount of lost time than can be ascribed to the second.

"After suffering from indigestion for over two years I was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup in five weeks." Thus writes Miss Helena Easton, of 50, Pacific Street, Newcastle, N.S.W., on October 21, 1902. Miss Easton is a young lady of about twenty-six summers, just at that golden period of life which cannot be abbreviated by two years, or even two months, without inspiring infinite regret. Miss Easton continues: "In the summer of 1898, when residing in Auburn Street, Goulburn (of which city I am a native), I first became conscious that my health was giving way. My appetite left me, and I felt languid, weak, and nervous. The little food I ate caused dreadful pains in the chest and stomach, to say nothing of many other distressing symptoms. A doctor whom I consulted informed me that my complaint was acute indigestion; but his treatment did me no good whatever. The efforts of a second doctor being equally futile, I took a great variety of patent medicines, which in turn were recommended to me by various friends. But I did not find that any of them did me the least good. And so for two years I grew paler, thinner, and feebler. I never went out, but moped about the house all day, dull and listless, the slightest effort being painful to me. Noise, or excitement of any kind, would cause my heart to palpitate violently, after which it would almost cease to beat.

"While I was in this miserable condition a lady friend, Mrs. W. Cook, came from Sydney to spend with us the Christmas holidays of 1900. This lady persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, at the same time asserting that she knew several persons who had derived great benefit from it, and that she was sure that it was the only thing that would do me good. I accepted her advice and acting upon it found that in a surprisingly short space of time—before indeed I had finished the second bottle—Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had wrought a change in my condition and appearance which nothing else had been able to effect. I could eat and sleep; the heart trouble disappeared; and I recovered all my old-time capacity for work and the pleasure of life. At this distance of time, I entertain no doubt whatever that my cure is absolutely permanent." 1

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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.

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successor of St. Peter, that the Anglo-Saxon St. Boniface, the Apostle of the Germans, insisted that a whole-hearted obedience to the Pope should be a cardinal principle of religious life in connection with all the churches he founded.

UNITED STATES.—A Benefactor

Mr. James S. Coleman has presented to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, a costly and artistic chapel, to be dedicated to St. Bridget and St. Bernard. It occupies the first sanctuary at the north side of the Cathedral, and is built entirely of marble and onyx, seven kinds of the stone from as many districts being used. The design is Celtic.

An Archbishop's Crest

In place of the crest of Archbishop Corrigan which formed the background of the throne in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, has been put that of Archbishop Farley. The new crest tells symbolically of the Archbishop's career. The new shield is violet on a crimson background. The Roman biretta indicates that the Archbishop studied for the priesthood in Rome. Below this and crowning the shield are double episcopal crosses, with the mitre and crozier, symbols of his exalted office. The shield is divided by a golden cross. In the upper right and lower left quarters is the eagle holding a ring in his bill—the insignia of St. John, whose name the Archbishop of New York bears. In the upper left and lower right quarters are the winged arm, bearing the lily, which is the emblem of St. Gabriel, from whose church Archbishop Farley was taken. In the centre of the cross is a branch of shamrock, symbolic of the Trinity. The Archbishop was consecrated on Trinity Sunday.

Churches and Schools

An analysis of the statistics contained in the American Catholic Directory of 1903, with special reference to parochial schools, yields some interesting and surprising results (says the 'Southern Messenger'). There are in the entire country, according to the Directory, 7005 churches with resident priests and 3978 parishes with schools, the percentage of schools to churches being 56.78. In twelve dioceses the percentage of schools is over 75; in 37 dioceses and vicariates the percentage is over 50 and less than 75. In 41 dioceses and vicariates the percentage is less than 50. One of the most striking facts revealed by the figures is that so many of the smaller and poorer dioceses make such an excellent showing in comparison with the populous and wealthy ones. The southern dioceses generally stand high on the list. The Indian Territory outranks New York, Galveston is in advance of Chicago. Dallas excels San Francisco, while the poor and struggling vicariate of Brownsville has more parish schools in proportion than cultured Boston. Little Rock holds the place of honor at the head of the list with more parish schools than churches. San Antonio, Texas, is second.

Divers Tongues

In the worldwide celebration which did honor to the great Father of Christendom on the completion of the 25th year of his glorious pontificate, the observance held in Cleveland (says the 'Catholic Universe') was probably unique. The audience which filled Gray's Armory, numbering more than 3000 persons, was made up of many races, speaking various tongues, nurtured in various environments, swayed by various traditions, and having in common only their faith and an impulse to show their loyalty to the remarkable old man who is the common shepherd of them all. The composition of the gathering was interesting in its variety. While it was impossible for any one auditor, however great his linguistic ability, to appreciate all the addresses in the twelve languages in which they were delivered it was evident that every speaker found some intelligent listeners among the multitude. And the whole gathering was quick to take up the applause started by those who were able to discern when it was due. If the bursts of enthusiasm were not always properly placed, their frequency and heartiness at least testified that the audience was unanimously in the spirit of the celebration, though the letter of its expression was sometimes incomprehensible.

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.—***

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 Cockshutt Plough Company's famous 'Excelsior' arm implements. Champions all over the globe. Send for catalogue.—***

Canada and Home Rule

The following cable message appeared in the New Zealand newspapers of April 3:

'The Canadian House of Commons, by a majority of 61, adopted a resolution, moved by Mr. Costigan, expressing the hope that the Irish land question would be permanently settled.'

It is somewhat strange that the cable agent forgot to mention that the principal resolution referred to Home Rule, that relating to the land question being only of secondary importance. The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal 'True Witness' gives the following account of the proceedings:—

At last the long-expected debate on the Home Rule Resolution has stirred the House of Commons into unwonted excitement. It is a debate that will remain memorable in the annals of the Irish question. It has afforded opportunity for expressions of sentiments that, as a rule, are not generally voiced abroad. On the one hand it has given an opportunity to members of the House, of different races and creeds, to state their cherished views in favor of justice to Ireland; on the other hand, it has afforded an opportunity to a few, whose ideas are antagonistic to all that is Irish and—for some of them—to all that is Catholic, to find a ventilation. It was a curious scene and a remarkable discussion; it gives a fair idea of the sentiments throughout Canada and of the proportions in which they are entertained. The following were

The Resolutions—

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty as follows: We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly in our name and on behalf of the people whom we represent to renew the expression of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's person and Government.

We would respectfully represent to your Majesty that in 1882 the Parliament of Canada adopted an humble address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen expressing the hope that a just measure of Home Rule would be granted to the people of Ireland, and that in the years 1886 and 1887 by resolution of the House of Commons the sentiments of the said address to her Most Gracious Majesty were earnestly reiterated and the hope again expressed that such a measure of Home Rule would be passed by the Imperial Parliament.

That the years that have elapsed since the adoption of the aforesaid address and resolutions to your Most Gracious Majesty's illustrious and ever to be lamented predecessor have but served to emphasise the blessings which accrue to this Dominion from the federal system under which the people live, the benefits of which the Commons of Canada rejoice to see are about to be shared in by their fellow-subjects of the Australian Commonwealth, and, therefore, this extended experience which your Most Gracious Majesty's subjects have had of the inestimable benefits resulting from the said Government bestowed on the whole of British North America but intensifies their desire to affirm through their representatives in Parliament the sentiments expressed in the said address and resolutions with regard to the bestowal of self-government upon your Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

We have observed, may it please Your Majesty, with feelings of profound satisfaction, the evidence afforded in debate in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom on the speech from the throne, of a sincere desire on all sides to usher in a new era of lasting peace and goodwill in Ireland, and this House congratulates the people of the mother country on the legislation, just and equitable, which it is believed will follow the recent conference on the land question and hopes for an early and lasting settlement fair to all of that long-vexed and troublesome problem, the solution of which has for so long taxed the powers of British statesmen.

The resolutions were moved in a speech of great power by the Hon. Mr. Costigan, and supported by the Premier (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, and others, whose contributions to the discussions were distinguished for their loyal, lofty, and patriotic character, and were in great contrast to the narrow and prejudiced tone adopted by the opponents of the motion.

The result of the debate was that 102 voted in favor and 41 against the motion the majority being 61. Included in the majority were twelve members of the Opposition.

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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's WITCH'S OIL will be found invaluable.—***

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

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Opposite Government Railway Station,
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Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and general public.

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

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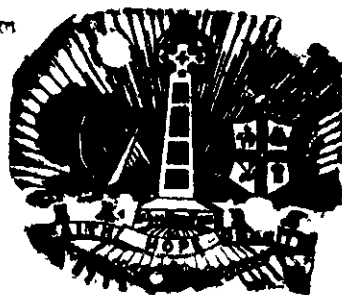
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The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

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 isposition of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and that establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers ordirect from the District Secretary.

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

TE ARO HOTEL,
UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

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

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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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

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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.

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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 Tanaaki, 9 years' lease, £2,500.
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Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

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NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

The Right Rev. Dr. Broyer, S.M., has left Sydney for the German Solomons.

The St. Patrick's Day celebration in Adelaide resulted in a net profit of £140 8s 2d, the amount being placed to the credit of the Archdiocesan Debt Fund.

The Rev. Father Moynagh, of Balmain West, has been appointed a Fellow of St. John's College in place of the Very Rev. Dean Healy.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne presided at a grand concert in the Town Hall, which was given in aid of the funds of the Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Dublin.

The Rev. Father B. Sheridan was tendered a banquet at the Camden School of Arts by his parishioners prior to his departure for Ireland. He was presented with a cheque for £100.

The 'Catholic Press' states the value of the presents to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, on the occasion of his consecration, totalled over £600—this is apart from the £120 received in sovereigns from the laity of the diocese.

At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Altar Society, Ballarat, it was stated that £265 had been collected during the year. Of this, about £204 had been spent on requirements of the sanctuary, and there was a balance of £61.

The increase of population of Western Australia still continues. It is estimated that the total in April was 220,762 (males 133,745, females 87,017). The net increase on the month is 1268, the excess of births over deaths being 308, and of arrivals over departures 960.

The Rev. Father Cassidy, P.P., Moruya, on the occasion of his feast day, was entertained by the pupils of the convent schools, who presented him with a fruit service and jam dish. The primary school pupils gave him a dinner set, and the Children of Mary a tea service.

A distinguished Hungarian, the Right Rev. Mgr. the Count Vay de Vava and Lusked, is at present in Queensland. His visit is entirely unofficial, and he is simply making a tour of the world gathering information about various countries. He has been already through India, Siberia, Korea, China, and the Philippines.

The Mother-General of the Loretto Nuns will shortly arrive in Sydney by the R.M.S. Oratava. The Mother-General has been visiting the various convents in India, and before returning to Europe will spend some time in each convent of the Order in the Australian States. She is accompanied by the head of the famous School of Music at Rathfrilandham, Dublin.

The Sydney correspondent of the Adelaide 'Southern Cross' understands that the next Catholic Congress, which was due in Melbourne in November, has been postponed until next Easter. The new Catholic hall in Melbourne, where the congress will assemble, will not be ready till Easter time. It is probable that Archbishop Carr will accompany the Cardinal to the South Sea Islands.

The Very Rev. Dean Hegarty has returned to Melbourne from Europe. There was a large number of his brother priests and representative members of the laity to welcome the Dean, who is in excellent health and spirits. The very rev. gentleman was to be entertained at dinner by the priests of the Kyneton deanery at Kyneton on May 7. In the evening of the same day his parishioners were to present him with an address of welcome, on which occasion also the Rev. T. S. Collins (the locum tenens) was to receive a presentation.

At the High Mass which was celebrated at Woolwich on the feast of the Blessed Peter Chanel, the first martyr of Oceania, there was noticeable in the sanctuary (says the 'Freeman's Journal') a venerable and interesting old gentleman, in the person of the Rev. Brother Florentine. To this venerable figure the Very Rev. Father Ginsty made a special reference. Brother Florentine had had the singular privilege of being associated in the early part of his life as altar boy to the Rev. Father Chanel. He also spent some time in the Island of Futuna, but left some time before Father Chanel's martyrdom. The memories which Brother Florentine cherishes most dearly are those of his early association with the proto-martyr of the Antipodes, and he relates some interesting stories of Blessed Chanel's life among the implacable dark men of Futuna. Brother Florentine presents a striking appearance, his long beard and flowing hair, whitened with the snows of 90 years, or perhaps we should say bleached with the droughts, spent mostly in religious life, recall the pictures one is accustomed to see of medieval Cistercians and Demonstrationians. Withal he is but slightly stooped, and when the Villa Maria bell chimes out the hour of five, and wakes the clerical community to Matins and Lauds, Brother Florentine is among the first, rosary in hand, to be found in the Brothers' stalls. The venerable Brother's health and strength are remarkable, and in spite of his advanced age he actively assists with the work of sacristan and other duties of the choir, and may be seen any Sunday lighting the tapers on the High Altar at ten o'clock Mass.

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

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- May 21, Sunday.—Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians.
- .. 25, Monday.—St. Gregory VII., Pope and Confessor.
- .. 26, Tuesday.—St. Philip Neri, Confessor.
- .. 27, Wednesday.—St. John I., Pope and Martyr.
- .. 28, Thursday.—Octave of the Ascension.
- .. 29, Friday.—St. Boniface IV., Pope and Confessor.
- .. 30, Saturday.—Vigil of Pentecost.

Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians.

This feast was instituted by Pope Pius VII. at the beginning of last century. Napoleon, in his ambitious attempt to become autocrat of the world, found a formidable obstacle in the opposition of the Supreme Pontiff, who refused to surrender the patrimony of the Church, or to allow the French Emperor to control the management of ecclesiastical affairs. As a consequence of his firmness, Pius VII. was detained in captivity for several years. In gratitude for his liberation, which seemed an answer to the prayers of the Church, invoking the intercession of the Blessed Virgin on his behalf, he ordered the present feast to be celebrated. Under the title of 'Help of Christians,' the Blessed Virgin Mary has been selected as principal patron of the Catholic Church of Australasia.

St. Gregory VII., Pope and Confessor.

St. Gregory, or Hildebrand as he was called before his elevation to the Papacy, was a native of Italy. Of the great men who have sat in the chair of Peter he was one of the greatest. He was a strenuous reformer of abuses and a fearless upholder of the rights of the Church against the encroachments of the civil power. Imprisoned by a rebellious noble whose crimes he had censured, besieged in the castle of St. Angelo by Henry IV. of Germany, rescued by the Norman Duke of Calabria, he died in exile at Salerno, A.D. 1085, after a Pontificate of nearly twelve years.

St. Philip Neri, Confessor.

St. Philip Neri, the founder of the Congregation of the Oratory, was borne at Florence in 1513, and died at Rome in 1595. He established (1548) the Confraternity of the Most Holy Trinity, destined to take care of foreign pilgrims. Having been ordained priest (1551), he devoted himself to the education of children, and for this work associated himself with other ecclesiastics, who were called Oratorians. He soon formed a Congregation of these associates, whose statutes were approved by Gregory XIII. in 1575.

St. John I., Pope and Martyr.

St. John was chosen to succeed Pope Hormisdas in 523. Cast into prison by the Arian king of the Goths, he succumbed to the hardships inflicted upon him (A.D. 526).

St. Boniface IV., Pope and Confessor.

St. Boniface governed the Church for nearly seven years. His death occurred in 614.

Vigil.

The day that immediately precedes a feast is called a Vigil or watch, because in ancient times the faithful assembled in the churches on the eve of the solemnities, and passed therein a part of the night in praising God by singing psalms and reading Holy Scripture. Several abuses having crept into these nocturnal assemblies, the Church suppressed them, with the exception of the vigil of Christmas. The office commenced generally about nine o'clock in the evening, and ended about one o'clock in the morning. The Church has instituted the fast of the vigils of certain great feasts, in order that detaching ourselves through penance and mortification from the inordinate love which we have for our body, we may elevate ourselves more easily to spiritual and divine things, and celebrate more worthily the great mysteries of religion. If the vigil of a feast falls on a Sunday, as, according to the apostolic constitutions, it is not permitted to fast on this day, because it is a day of rejoicing, the fast is advanced and kept on Saturday. Some vigils are celebrated without fasting, like that of Epiphany and of the Ascension, the reason why the Church has not prescribed fasting on these days is because it appears incompatible with the joy with which the Birth and Resurrection of Christ inspire us. The vigils of feasts are fast days of obligation.

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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.—***

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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
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When the winter draweth nigh
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And the rain clouds cross the
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SPLENDID GUM ROOTS, 21s

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To Loft and Co.'s you must go—
Royal Arcade, don't you know—
Where the busy throng is passing
to and fro,
At all seasons of the year,
Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
AT LOFT & CO'S.

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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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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are now available for Commercial Traveller
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Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch
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The up-train to Reefton stays at Ngahere
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Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

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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 fittings are all that could be desired.

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