

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

## Current Topics

### Rain-making

Doctors have played many and various parts in the drama of life. But the role of rain-maker is, we think, new to the profession among peoples of Caucasian stock, although it is a well-established function of medicine-men among the dusky tribes of Central and South Africa and the 'Noble Red Man' of North America. In drought-parched countries efforts have been made to refresh the thirsty earth by sending up charges of dynamite on kites and exploding them at high altitudes. But the results have been by no means satisfactory. And now (as stated elsewhere in our columns) a Melbourne doctor steps forth as a cloud-compelling Jupiter and claims the power of opening the cataracts of heaven by sending into the atmosphere a few columns of a new gas, the composition of which he keeps a dark secret. And he and his backers claim that, whether the wind blow east or west, whether it blow north or south, whether the sky be blue or grey, he can make the rain fall upon the just and the unjust alike. It is stated that he has time and again given bush-land and open country a refreshing shower bath—none of your niggardly low-pressure sprinklings, too, but the sort of tropical down-pour that would go to the heart of the opium-eating De Quincey, who could tolerate dripping clouds only when they rained cats and dogs. The Melbourne medico's method of rain-making has at least the slender merit of novelty. That alone would secure it a goodly share of public attention at a moment when the country is just reviving from the effects of one of the deadliest droughts in all its history. When the first winnowing-machine was invented in Scotland, in 1737, a number of pious Puritans regarded it as a sinful evasion of the Divine will to create an artificial wind—an argument which, by the way, told with equal force against the village blacksmith's bellows. If Providence has placed it within man's power to bring down rain artificially, the success of such experiments is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But alack! If the Melbourne medico is reported aright, his 'explanations' of the rationale of his method not alone fail to explain, but they bring to our mind uneasy reminiscences of the defunct Kiely motor, and suggest that rain-making schemes still remain a weary disappointment, like the toil

'Of dropping buckets into empty wells,  
And growing old in drawing nothing up.'

### A Mighty Growth

The American Government is—to use Kinglake's phrase—'odiously statistical' in some things. But it has thus far developed no curiosity to sort out its subjects according to their religious beliefs. Hence there are, unfortunately, no official religious statistics for the

United States based on an actual count of heads. But year by year estimates or approximations of religious status are published. Some of these—as published, for instance in Hoffman's and Sadler's Directories—are more or less incomplete parochial and diocesan returns. Others are the work of skilled official and non-official statisticians and are based upon the census returns. To the last mentioned class belong the figures published a few weeks ago in—of all places—the columns of the London 'Daily News' as evidence of the advance of the Catholic Church in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

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Thirteen years ago there appeared in the 'Missionary Review' (a Protestant publication) a notable article of a similar kind in which a non-Catholic writer (Dr. Ellenwood) recorded the rapid growth of the Catholic Church in the American Republic. He described the 'Romanism' of the great Republic as 'a strong-stranded, hard-twisted agency which no one can ignore.' According to the figures of the 'Daily News,' Catholics are more numerous than the combined membership of all other creeds in no fewer than fourteen States of the Union, including several of the Eastern States that were long the strongholds and head-centres of American Puritanism. Thus, in New Mexico, Catholics are 96 per cent. of all professing Christians; in Montana 85 per cent.; in Arizona 74 per cent.; in Nevada 72 per cent.; in Massachusetts 71 per cent.; in Rhode Island 69 per cent.; in Louisiana 65 per cent.; in New York State (with 2,174,300 Catholics) 58 per cent.; in California 55 per cent.; in Colorado 54 per cent.; in Connecticut 53 per cent.; in Minnesota 53 per cent.; and in Michigan 51 per cent. The total Catholic population of these fourteen States is set down at 5,253,300. The 'Daily News' also gives the interesting information that in the 125 largest cities of the Union, having an aggregate population of 14,110,000 souls, there are no fewer than 3,644,000 Catholics—a number which exceeds the combined membership of all the Protestant denominations resident therein. No other religious body approaches the Catholics in numerical strength in the United States. And the Church there is fast advancing to the fulfilment of the prophecy published in the 'Edinburgh Review' for April, 1890, that it is 'one of the most powerful and most democratic religious communities which the world has ever seen, and one which is fated to leave a lasting mark on the history of Christendom.'

### The Nancy Case

Some of our readers are still 'onaisy in their minds' over the result of the appeal by the middle-aged 'orphan,' Marie Lecoanet, in her case against the Good Shepherd nuns who till lately conducted a Home for fallen women and incorrigible girls at Nancy, France. The Lecoanet woman became an inmate of the institution in 1871, left in 1877, returned again some months

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALANDS  
NEW INDUSTRY

later, and finally severed her connection with it in 1889. In the Court of Appeal she got a verdict of £400 as a solatium for 'moral and material injuries' alleged to have been sustained by her in the Home through overwork and under-feeding. Even while the case was still pending, the affair was exploited in an altogether misleading and sensational way by the French gutter-press. These, in turn, found a ready echo among the two notoriously anti-Catholic London dailies, the 'Chronicle' and the 'News.' From these the evil tale was taken—usually in the shape of more or less exaggerated summaries—by the secular press of Australasia. And the story circled the earth, gathering volume like a snowball as it sped along its course.

The real facts of the case are sufficiently set forth in our issue of April 16, to which inquiring readers are hereby referred. But letters of inquiry received during the past few days and further references to the affair in the columns of some of our secular contemporaries lead us to make the following remarks in point:—

(1) It will take more strenuous explanation than has been given to account for the return of the Lecoanet woman, of her own free will, from the home of her sister to a convent where she now alleges that she had been overworked and underfed.

(2) She left the Home in 1889, and it was not till 1901 (twelve years later) that she decided to take an action in the civil courts against the nuns.

(3) A still more significant fact is this: She took action at a time when the frantic political agitation of the anarchist-socialist and anti-clerical factions against the Good Shepherd and other Associations was in the height of its fury; when fallen women and other lewd creatures of the baser sort were being raked out of the slums of Paris to 'testify' against institutes of Catholic charity; and when the most discreditable efforts were being made to discover or create a pretext for the suppression of all religious communities in France.

(4) In 1898 the Good Shepherd nuns of Nancy received from the State authorities a silver medal (gift) and a written official expression of gratitude for the valuable services rendered by them to fallen women and undisciplined girls from the foundation of their Home in 1835. On October 24 of the following year—when the campaign against the institutes of charity had begun to wag its noisy and mendacious tongue—a Government inspector was sent on a surprise visit to the Good Shepherd Home in Nancy. He reported that the arrangements of the place could not have been 'more favorable to the health of the pupils,' and that 'it would be impossible to obtain elsewhere,' for the class of inmates that are gathered together in such Homes, 'a more favorable union of mental and moral conditions than they enjoy at this establishment.' Another inspector was sent shortly afterwards. He corroborated all that the first had said. A third inquiry followed. It was conducted by the commissary of police at Nancy, and fully bore out the declarations contained in the reports of the two inspectors. And in the Chamber of Deputies, on November 30, 1899, the management of the Nancy Home was defended against the attacks of the socialist deputy Fourniere by the Protestant French Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The Procurator-General also, in his official capacity, exonerated the Good Shepherd nuns of Nancy from the charges that had been levelled against them by the anarchist-socialist and anti-clerical gang.

(5) Wordly wisdom is by no means a universal hallmark of religious houses—especially of women. A letter addressed by them to the Paris 'Univers,' and dated March 16, shows that the Nancy community were not as wise in their generation as their opponents. They relied, with a faith that was simple and childlike, on their strong 'sense of right,' and the reports of the various official investigations into their management, and on the complete failure of the Lecoanet woman's case in the Court of First Instance. While powerful and well-organised enemies were eager and active against them, they appear to have serenely neglected many of the most ordinary efforts to have their case placed, before either the lower or the higher courts, in its full and proper light.

(6) In all the circumstances, it must be deemed a remarkable tribute to the Good Shepherd nuns of Nancy that, amidst of all the insane fury of the official persecution and proscription of themselves and the religious Orders, they received a favorable judgment from the Court of First Instance, in a country where the judiciary is at the beck and call of the political faction that hap-

pens for the moment to be on horseback. Politics, like pitch, defile the judicial ermine. And French officialism, high and low, has to take its politics and its religion—or rather its hostility to all religion—along with its place and pay, from the dominant party. A religious appearing before a State tribunal in France would, generally speaking, be in the position described in the familiar Irish saying, of being tried by the devil with the court held in hell. Ireland also furnishes a melancholy instance of the grave scandals that arise from the appointment of political partisans—chiefly because they are political partisans—to the judicial bench, and of the gross miscarriages of justice that are constantly occurring through the open, shameless, and deliberate use of the system of jury-packing as a weapon of party warfare. And if in the green wood of the relatively clean British public life they can do these things, what shall be done in the dry and rotten tree of the French politics of to-day?

(7) The witnesses in favor of the Good Shepherd nuns were few, but they are described as unexceptionable and 'most worthy of credit.' Those who were arraigned against them belonged chiefly or altogether to the category of fallen women or irreformable girls—a class whose statements are received, to say the least, with great caution and reserve in courts of justice in English-speaking countries. The trouble between the convent and Bishop Turinaz originated in 1893. A newly-appointed chaplain, in his fresh and untried zeal, received as Holy Writ the distressful stories of some insubordinate (or alleged insubordinate) inmates of the Home. The Bishop had an undoubted zeal for the well-being of those hapless women. He espoused their cause as set forth by the chaplain. Questions of jurisdiction soon arose between him and the religious in charge of the Home. These were decided against the Bishop by the Holy See in 1894. The accusations of overwork, etc., were not deemed to have been sustained by him in Rome. In this, as in most contentions, there were probably faults on both sides. The action of Bishop Turinaz remedied some minor grievances which really did exist. But it seems as if he and the chaplain, in their desire to do good, sometimes lent an over-credulous ear to tales of woe that

'had no foundation  
But only in th' imagination.'

(8) The facts and considerations which we have here set forth are plain upon the surface of the Nancy case. They are necessary to its proper understanding. And yet they are kept severely out of sight and out of mind by the very papers that a few years ago raved and frothed over the case against Captain Dreyfus. It matters a good deal, after all, whose ox is gored.

## SKETCHES OF TRAVEL

### X.—SOMETHING LIKE A SALMON RIVER.

By the Editor.

Some things at least come at last to him who has learned the art of hopeful waiting. Many years ago, in the dim past of my life, I loaded my boyish mind to the Plimsoll mark with the story and the legends and romance of Castile and Leon and the vanished glories of the days of Old Granada. Before many years had passed by I realised my early yearnings to press the soil of that fair land—'of chivalry the old domain'—and feast my eyes upon its many

'Scenes of beauty richly fraught

With all that makes the glow of lofty thought.'

A humbler ambition, that has also witnessed its partial realisation, found a lodging in some brain-cell of mine during the years of my missionary labors in the Australian bush. It was awakened in me by the ever recurrent name of 'New Westminster, B.C.' (British Columbia) upon the gaily labelled piles of

Tinned Salmon

that adorned the windows and shelves of country stores, the strange story of its capture and 'manufacture,' and the frequent appearance of its rich, orange-colored flesh upon the dinner-plate when days of fast or abstinence found me—as they often did—a diner at the wayside inn or the more pretentious caravanserai that furnished 'accommodation for man an' beast' in hamlet, village, or minor borough town. In the long, lone evenings I often read, among a thousand other things, seemingly extravagant tales—told as sober, matter-of-fact, too—of the

teeming salmon fisheries in the British Columbian waters of the Fraser; how its yellow tide is (to use an Irish expression) 'stiff' with close-crowded, jostling packs of the finny creatures; how they are ladled out in great netfuls from among struggling myriads whose ranks close up solid again; and so on. It was a fantastic epic that circled around the prosaic piles of pink and steel-blue salmon-tins 'way-back in the lone and spacious West that is the last stronghold of the many-acred squatter in Victoria. The wild romance of war finds, perhaps, its culminating point in the Chinese novel of 'The Flowery Scroll,' which Sir John Bowring has given to us in an English dress. Its pig-tailed, slant-eyed hero is a Tamerlane unknown to fame who, with a few hundred indomitable followers, wiped several million Tartar foemen off the face of the earth in one of the briefest campaigns on record. But sport has its romance as well as war. And it ever seemed to me—unacquainted as I was at the time with the

#### Swarming Life

of the northern seas—that the current descriptions of the British Columbian and Alaskan salmon fisheries were greatly overdrawn—that the writers of them were performing the feat of archery commonly known as drawing the long bow, and that they fairly fell under the apologetic raiillery of old Le Blanc, who said (with a wink) of the travellers of his day, that 'if they write nothing but what is possible or probable, they might appear to have lost their labor, and to have observed nothing but what they might have done as well at home.' Some day I hoped to see and judge for myself whether the glittering halo that writers had spun like a glossy gossamer web around the salmon-tins from New Westminster was glowing fact or merely the modern counterpart of 'travellers' tales' such as Mandeville and garrulous, credulous, simple-minded old Webbe gave to the printer in the days when the world was wide.

One cannot eat his bread and have it too. It was an overmastering desire which impelled me to pass among old friends in the Old Land the leafy months when summer decks forest and field in its annual new livery of green. Mid-April saw us in Vancouver. And the salmon, alack! do not 'run' till August. And thus it only remained for me to visit the famous fishing grounds and see the yellow waters of the world's most famous salmon-river and look into the half-deserted canneries that were already beginning their remote preparations for their coming harvest time.

One pleasant day found me and my old college friend and travelling companion seated in the electric railway car that runs south-east for twelve miles through the forest from Vancouver to New Westminster. The car was furnished with neat, cane-covered cushions, and was divided by a sliding door into smoking and non-smoking compartments. Close to the outskirts of Vancouver the track became a narrow lane through the forest of pines and spruce and Douglas fir. And so on and on for many a monotonous mile. The tallest and most valuable timber had already fallen to the woodman's axe and the great stumps littered the floor of the forest, which was deeply covered with a springy carpet of pine-needles, patterned over with trailing blackberry creepers and—in the spewy spots, and beside the still, yellow pools—with the fat emerald leaves and the showy yellow blossoms of an arum, whose reputation is damned with the unpoetic name of 'skunk-cabbage.' All through the forest is the blighted track of the fierce and

#### Devastating Fires

that sweep from time to time through the valuable timber-lands of British Columbia. Where the axe slays its thousands, fire slays its tens of thousands. In the dense, resinous, and highly-inflammable trees of the British Columbian forests fire wreaks far more deadly devastation than among the more resistant hardwoods that grow with plenty of elbow-room, in the open-gladed timber-lands of Australia. To right and left of our track, amid the deep green of the forest, thousands of straight, charred tree-trunks rose like tall pillars of coal—looking as gaunt and weird in their way as the ghostly-looking arrays of ring-barked eucalyptus that form such a forbidding feature of the landscape in many parts of the Australian bush. Everywhere, as we passed, a jungle of young forest was rising in a fast and rampant growth. Here and there were little rectangular clearings, with weatherboard cottages and neat gardens—bright with blossom of plum and almond. But the circling tree-growth hugged them round almost so closely that a forest fire coming that way would lick the little homesteads off the face of the earth. Other such clearings lay farther afield to right and left of the electric railroad—strung together like the knots on a tally-cord by

narrow, muddy, stump-strewn, unformed forest tracks. And so on for miles ran the chain of monotony: green trees, massive stumps, charred boles, and dense forest pierced by narrow tracks. Nearing New Westminster we saw in a large clearing near the iron road the fine Catholic orphanage conducted by the Sisters of Providence. Then the bush thinned out, and we were spinning along at a merry pace down the fertile slopes to the Fraser. Beyond its broad and turbid flood rose other rich river-banks covered with sparse timber and bearing fruit-trees and cereals. A steep and winding descent—taken at a rapid run which seemed to threaten a 'header' into the rolling Fraser—brought us at the last moment by a sharp sweep to the terminus in the chief thoroughfare of

#### New Westminster.

The city counts some 8000 inhabitants. It is six-teen miles from the spot where the Fraser empties itself into the Strait of Georgia. The city reclines comfortably on a very manageable and sunny slope that runs up from the Fraser, where it rests, very appropriately, upon the long range of salmon canneries—its chief industry—that lines the river-banks. Like Geelong, New Westminster is a city that has missed its chance. It grew up—or rather sprung up, so sudden was its rise—during the high fever of excitement that accompanied the 'breaking out' of the gold-diggings on the Fraser in 1858. In the same year the mountainous mainland on which it stands was made a Crown colony. New Westminster—then a small town of wooden shanties—became its capital. It still remained the capital when British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united under a single government in 1866. The transfer of the capital to Victoria (on Vancouver Island) was a blow from which New Westminster suffers still. Three years ago it passed through the fire—or rather the fire passed through it and reduced it to smoke and ashes. But no western town is of any importance until it has passed through the ordeal of fire. New Westminster has a brand new look. Like Vancouver, it is fast substituting brick and stone for weatherboard; it is growing rapidly; its broad business streets have an active commercial look about them; deep-water shipping lies along its wharves; its great sawmills rip into planks, boards, etc., the massive softwood tree-trunks that are rafted to them down the Fraser, and they are sent to Australia, New Zealand, and other ends of the earth; and it is the market centre for the great and fast-growing agricultural interests of the rich delta-lands that border Western Canada's greatest salmon-river.

To Tennyson fifty years of Europe 'are better than a cycle of unchanging Cathay. But in these new western lands things move at a merry pace. A generation ago is

#### Ancient History,

and a pioneer of New Westminster speaks of 'the early days' and 'the old times' with the air of one who displays his book-lore rather than of one who is himself a part of his story. At the Bishop's residence we met and conversed with a French Oblate missionary who was, we believe, the first white man to settle in those mountain wilds. He came there to bring the Tidings of the Great Joy of Salvation to the scattered Indian tribes. He lived to see the bronzed children of the forest Christianised and civilised and gathered together in the quaint and pretty villages that you see around about the waters of the Sound and away in the distant mountains and up the valleys of the arrowy Fraser. And now, after fifty years of heavy toil among the red men, he passes the twilight of a long life of self-sacrifice among his brethren. He is the patriarch of the Oblate missionaries, an octogenarian and more, thin, spare, ascetical, with hair and beard of snow. When, in his native tongue, he speaks of 'the early times,' it is with the air of one who steps out of another epoch and, like a disembodied spirit, tells of the taming of the wild red man and the fevered era of gold as of things that belong to the dim days of old. He was there in the 'remote' times of 1865, when New Westminster was created a Vicariate-Apostolic. Since 1890 it has been an episcopal see. At the time of our visit, its prelate (Dr. Donteville) was absent on his arduous episcopal forneys through his vast diocese, which stretches over the mountains and far away to the borders of Alaska. Those vast British Columbian missions are entrusted to the care of the Oblate Fathers. Their genial and affectionate hospitality is the pleasantest memory of our visit to New Westminster. Through the kindly offices of one of their number (a young Irish priest, Father O'Neill) we were enabled to see the sights of the place, including the boarding and day schools, the college, the seminary, the orphanage, the hospital, the pro-cathedral, and the other religious edifices in

which the Catholic body takes an easy lead among the fourteen or fifteen rival creeds that vie with each other for the guidance of souls in New Westminster.

There is no mistaking the fact, in any season of the year, that New Westminster is the headquarters of the

#### Salmon-canning

industry of British Columbia. Look down at the banks of the Fraser: they are lined deep and far with vast timber and iron sheds that open to the river. These are the canneries. Five of them are within the city's limits, and there are (we were informed) twelve all told. Piled among them you see the crowded roofs of an automatic factory which turns out over nine million cans every year. It is worked on a principle which we saw in full activity and greater detail later on in Swift's slaughter-yards in Chicago—the sheets of block tin are fed in at one end, cut into shape, passed along on travelling links to other machines along the line of operations where the cans are rapidly shaped, fitted, the ends tilted over, dipped, and rolled in baths of solder, sorted out according to size, and sent, like Jack and Jill, tumbling down inclined planes in a constant stream to the spot just where they are wanted. John Bright loved to thrash the waters of a Scottish salmon-river. So did Millais. And to the average Britisher salmon-fishing is a royal sport, but still and ever a sport or passing relaxation. But salmon-fishing on the Fraser is a business, and a serious one at that. There is no rising to the fly, none of that exciting play of line and reel against the swift fins and lashing tail of a 'game' fifteen pounder that makes rod-fishing a thing of beauty and a joy for ever by the brown and curling waters of a Highland river. The salmon that rush up the British Columbian, Washington, and Alaskan rivers come there to spawn. That is their business, and it takes them all their time to attend to it. Some

#### Thousands of Millions

of others are bent upon the same affair at the same time. They all want to get up first, and so the competition is keen and the life of a salmon at spawning time a strenuous one. They do not seem to want feed as they crowd and jostle each other, fin to fin, upon the up-stream track. They will not rise to a fly, however cunningly made or cast. A story current in British Columbia tells how a British peer—member of a boundary commission—signed away the Washington territory to Uncle Sam out of contempt for the unsportsmanlike character of the salmon in the Columbia river which refused to rise to cast of fly or ghint of spinning spoon. But it is ever thus with nearly all the tube: with the massive and dainty-fleshed 'spring-salmon' (or tyhee) that sometimes turn the scale at over seventy pounds avoirdupois; with the ten to fifteen pound pink 'sock-eyes' that furnish the chief supplies of the canneries, and with the late-coming and less valuable 'humpbacks' that follow them. The 'coho' however, takes Lindy to the 'spinner' and leads the angler a sufficiently merry dance. But his flesh is pale, though edible, and even the local Indians, Chinese, and Japanese regard him with a sniff of supercilious contempt.

The information furnished to me on the spot, and confirmed then and subsequently by photographs and interviews, docket all suspicion of romance from the descriptions I had read of the salmon-fishing industry on the Fraser. In

#### The 'Running' Season

the salmon form a dense, almost solid mass. 'The closeness with which salmon pack themselves,' says Douglas Sladen, describing what he saw high up the Fraser, 'is marvellous; I have seen several hundreds of them in a pool that would not hold a billiard table.' In the same place, at a vast distance from the sea, he saw a column of them 'many miles long and, as far as one could judge, about ten feet wide and several feet deep'—thousands of them wounded or slain by being buffeted against the rocks of the narrow gorges by the swift and tossing rush of the masterful river. Along its banks we saw, later on, scores of the rickety stages on which the Indians stand and scoop up the packed salmon from the crowded pools with long pole-nets. Here and there in the higher reaches of the Fraser and the Thompson we were shown shallow back-waters where the white settlers simply pitch-fork the crowded fish ashore, to dry them Indian fashion, for their winter food. In the back country salmon is the order of the day winter and spring, summer and autumn: salmon boiled and salmon broiled, salmon grilled and salmon fried, salmon fresh and salmon dried, salmon steaks and salmon cutlets, week in and week out through all the rolling year. To the 'Canuck' or native it comes as natural as bread is to us. To the 'tenderfoot' from afar it grows at last into a hideous monotony. One of the victims of

British Columbian mountain hospitality (so the story runneth) was sitting disconsolate one morning in front of a generous supply of salmon—a whole fish—garnished with a pot of fiery mustard.

'Is there nothing else for breakfast?' he groaned.

The host was dumbfounded. 'Nothing else!' he cried. 'Why, there's enough salmon there for six, ain't there?'

'Yes,' responded the guest, mildly, 'but I don't care for salmon.'

'Well, then, fire into the mustard,' said the host.

There is no gentle and artistic 'playing' of individual salmon on the Fraser. They are simply

#### Shovelled out

of the river on as wholesale a scale as the fisher can command.

On the lower and more placid reaches of the river the numbers of the salmon are more prodigious and the facilities for catching them greater than elsewhere. During six weeks or thereabouts many thousands of persons of various nationalities—English-speaking races, Japanese, Chinese, Greeks, French, Portuguese, etc.—are feverishly busy with the salmon-harvest. Steveston, another canning town on the Fraser, has about five thousand persons of many races and creeds at work while the 'run' lasts. The wages are high, salmon are paid for at the profitable rate of ten to twelve cents (5d to 6d each), and artisans leave their benches, Japs and Chinese the sawmills and shingle-factories, and farmers their cultivated lands and turn furiously to fishing for a brief season in the turbid waters of the Fraser. The salmon get a brief respite of four-and-twenty hours a week—from 6 p.m. on Saturday to 6 p.m. on Sunday. Then the river is free for them to ascend to the spawning-grounds. But at 6 p.m. on Sunday the fleets of some two thousand fishing boats move out, each with 300 yards of gill-netting, 15 feet deep. They drop their meshy burdens into the water and thus form a series of

#### Long Floating Fences

against which the unlucky late-coming sockeyes strike their heads and get entangled by the gills. 'Traps' are another feature of the fisheries on the Fraser. They consist of long V-shaped wings down the hollow side of which the eager salmon hopefully 'nose' their way till they reach the apex of the V. This lies temptingly open and they rush in—they are lured into the 'trap' (or enclosure of great nets hung on tall piles). From these they are scooped out in dip-nets in a splashing silvery mass and tossed into the waiting boats. At the canneries the captured fish are piled and piled in great masses of tens of thousands until the limit is reached that can be packed for the day. Further purchasing is then declared 'off,' and the announcement often consigns endless boatloads—tons and tons—of captured fish to the manure-heap or to the waters from which they were just taken. Battalions of Indian squaws clean the salmon as by long-established right. Active Japs and phlegmatic Chinese chip off the heads, tails, and fins, and the cleaned and decapitated fish are sent in a constant stream into

#### Ingenious Machines

fitted with thin circular saws that cut them into lengths and heights that fit neatly into the standard salmon-tins. Numbers of the yellow men from the Far East dextrously roll the pink flesh into the tins. These are weighed, carried in a metallic procession to another machine which fits the lids neatly on. Then up and away they go tumbling down an incline to a bath of molten lead (kept hot by gas-burners), in which their tops are tilted, dipped, rolled at an angle of 45 degrees, and soldered on air-tight. Then off for a plunge in a scalding bath, where they are boiled for 70 minutes. They are next fished out, a small hole is pierced in the lid to let the imprisoned hot air and steam escape; a drop of solder then closes up the orifice; the packing is complete; and when the cans have radiated their heat away they are neatly repacked, dressed in showy labels, and packed away in wooden cases that are turned out by tens of thousands in the adjoining sawmills. And this is, in short, the true story of the tin of British Columbian salmon that many of my readers will sample on next Friday.

(To be continued)

There is at present an organised movement amongst the Corporations and other public bodies in Ireland, having for its object the return to parliamentary life of Mr. Thomas Sexton. Mr. Sexton entered parliament in 1880 as a member for Sligo, and he remained in the House till 1896, when he retired, owing to the differences that then prevailed in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

# Diocesan News

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 30.

Special music will be given at the Church of the Sacred Heart to-morrow, Whit Sunday.

Rev. Father Rouillac has returned from his visit to Blenheim. He left to-day for Otaki, where he will officiate at the services to-morrow. He has greatly benefited by his rest in New Zealand. Before returning to Australia Father Rouillac intends purchasing an oil launch of 20 or 30 tons. In all probability the purchase will be made in Auckland.

The Marist Brother 'Old Boys' Association have in rehearsal 'The Colleen Bawn.' The popular drama is to be given at the Opera House on the 15th and 16th of next month in aid of necessary improvements, which the Government Inspector has recommended to be made to the Marist Brothers' school. The Club has been most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. G. De Vito, a recent arrival from Australia, who is acting as coach to the Association. The performance is looked forward to with interest and the tickets are selling freely.

## DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 1.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was commenced on Sunday last in St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton. The Rev. Fathers Richards (Lincoln) and O'Connell (Pro-Cathedral) are assisting the Rev. Father Cooney.

The yearly diocesan collection in aid of the seminary fund, usually taken on Whit Sunday, has been transferred in the Pro-Cathedral to Sunday next. Addressing the congregation on the subject his Lordship the Bishop said that on that day (Whit Sunday) a young priest, Father Creed, was ordained in Ireland for the diocese.

At a council meeting of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association held last week, a letter was read from the Nelson Athletic and Cycling Club stating that it intended to give a benefit sports meeting, and the surplus would be devoted to the funds of the Stoke Orphanage. In connection therewith the council granted various concessions asked for. This spirited action of the Nelson sporting people is certainly deserving of warm commendation, and it is to be sincerely hoped their generous efforts on behalf of so worthy an object will prove entirely successful.

St. Mary's school hall, Manchester street, was crowded on last Monday evening, on the occasion of an 'At Home' given by the ladies of the parochial Altar Society in aid of some of their laudable undertakings. Among the large assemblage were a number of the clergy from the city and some of the outlying districts. Games of various kinds were indulged in, evidently much to the enjoyment of the company, whilst musical items and an abundance of excellent refreshments formed pleasant features of the gathering. The president, Mrs. J. C. Chase, aided by other ladies of the Society, left nothing undone in the way of making the event a great social success.

Addressing the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Akaroa, on a recent Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy directed attention to the neglected and generally uncared for state of what is locally known as the old French Cemetery, where many of the earliest settlers and pioneers of colonisation in Canterbury have found their last resting place. There is now every probability of this historic spot being put in decent order and kept so.

On Whit Sunday Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by his Lordship the Bishop, the Very Rev. Vicar-General was assistant-priest, the Rev. Fathers O'Connell and McDonnell deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The choir, conducted by Mr. H. H. Loughnan, rendered Beethoven's Mass in C. Miss Pender sang the treble solos, other leading parts being taken by Mrs. A. Mead, Messrs. R. Hayward, and R. Beveridge. Miss Katie Young was at the organ. His Lordship the Bishop preached at Vespers on the subject of the day's festival, and afterwards pontificated at Benediction, attended by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais and Rev. Father McDonnell.

A leading article in Saturday's 'Press,' with the heading, 'London's Religious Life,' constituting an editorial review of a work entitled 'Religious Influences,' by Mr. Charles Booth, contains the following extract relating to the Catholic Church: 'He (Mr. Booth) has much to say in praise of the Church of Rome, asserting that the reality of its power is "as remarkable with the cultivated classes as with the rougher, with the educated as well as with the ignorant, with those who have all worldly advantages no less than with those who have none." Amongst those of rank, wealth, and fashion, whether hereditary Catholics or newly-won converts, their faith enters into, and I think governs, their lives to a degree rare among Protestants.'

At an executive committee meeting of the projected carnival, in aid of the Cathedral building fund, on last Thursday evening, his Lordship the Bishop presiding, a large number of suggested titles for the series of enter-

tainments were submitted. It was unanimously decided to adopt one designated 'Polvorama or World's Fair.' Mr. E. O'Connor was elected permanent secretary, and an entertainment committee comprising some of the best-known musical people and organisers was nominated: The following is a synopsis of the programme:—1.—English stall: Costumes of England in various times, old English dances, minuets, glees, and tableaux vivants from English history. 2.—Irish stall: Irish costumes, dances, songs, and choruses, and tableaux vivants from Irish history. 3.—Scottish stall: Costumes, Highland and fashionable Scottish costume-Scottish dances, songs and choruses, and tableaux vivants from the history of Scotland. 4.—French stall: Parisian and Breton costumes, country dances, the Cloches of Corneville and tableaux from French history. 5.—Spanish stall: Castilian and Catalonian costumes, Spanish dances and songs with mandoline obligato, and tableaux from the history of Spain. 6.—Roman stall: Costumes of ancient Rome, the dance of the vestals with lighted torches and orchestral accompaniment, tableaux vivants from Roman history, scenes from Fabiola, Callista and the Sign of the Cross. 7.—Grecian stall: Costumes of ancient Greece, Grecian procession and dance with orchestral accompaniment, and tableaux from the history of Greece. 8.—Japanese stall: Japanese costumes and dances, and tableaux vivants from Japan. 9.—Maori stall: Maori costumes, songs and dances and tableaux vivants from New Zealand. 10.—The Fairies stall: Fairies and gipsies costumes, a fairy dance, gipsy camp and historical fairy tableaux.

## DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 28.

A bazaar is being promoted, the proceeds of which will be given to the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Ponsonby. It is to be hoped a handsome sum will be realised for this most worthy of objects.

A sum of over £300 was handed to the Sisters of St. Joseph, of St. Benedict's parish, being the net result of the bazaar held during Easter week at the Foresters' Hall. It is intended for the erection of a convent near St. Benedict's Church. It is a handsome result, and the committee of ladies and gentlemen deserve every commendation for their good work. Rev. Father Gillan recognised their efforts by entertaining them at a water excursion.

A public reception was tendered the new Anglican Bishop of Auckland, Dr. Neligan, at which the following letter from our Bishop was read by the Mayor, the Hon. E. Mitchelson. It was addressed to the Rev. Archdeacon Calder, of All Saints' Church, Ponsonby: 'I write to thank you for your kind invitation to assist at the ceremony of welcome in the Choral Hall to your new Bishop. I regret that absence from the city will prevent me from attending. Would you kindly convey to him my sincerest wishes for his health, prosperity and happiness. I trust that in the many good works we can mutually engage in for the benefit of mankind, we may work hand in hand, and may all say of him, by reason of his untiring labors, that "Bishop Neligan is a great, good man." With every kind wish for your health, I remain, yours sincerely, Geo. M. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland.' This letter was received with loud applause. Dr. Neligan later on referred to it, and said, 'Dr. Lenihan, I am told, like myself, hails from the Emerald Isle. You could not do without Irishmen. He trusted that they would always work side by side in harmony, and that they would never excite the staid and sober people of Auckland by anything like a Donnybrook fair.'

His Lordship the Bishop has been on a visitation to the Waikato parishes during the last fortnight. His first visit was to Cambridge, where, on Sunday week, he administered Confirmation and closed the mission conducted by the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P. On the following Monday evening there was a social gathering in the Odd-fellows' Hall in honor of his Lordship. The hall presented a pleasant and animated appearance. At Hamilton on the following Wednesday evening a social was held in the Volunteer Hall for the purpose of welcoming his Lordship. There was a large attendance in spite of the heavy rain which prevailed during the afternoon and evening. The proceedings opened with the presentation of an address by a little girl, Hilda Floyd, who expressed the feelings of joy and pride with which they welcomed the Bishop to the parish. In replying, the Bishop said it was a great consolation to him to feel that his work is appreciated. This was very largely due to the earnest assistance afforded him by his priests and people. His memory carried him back some 18 years, when he had enjoyed a happy time in Hamilton. He was glad to see how much the town had improved, and congratulated the present and past Mayors on the fact. The rest of the evening was devoted to music. The Hamilton band played at intervals. One of the features was the dancing of the cachuca by the pupils of St. Mary's school, a performance which was repeated at the special request of the Bishop. Before leaving the hall three hearty cheers were given for the Bishop. This brought a most enjoyable social evening to a conclusion. On last Sunday the Bishop was at Rotorua, where he also administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number. He visited the newly-opened school, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and was highly pleased with the bright prospects in store for it. With the new presbytery in course of construction he was also pleased. His Lordship returned to town last evening.



## CAMBRIDGE.

The visit of his Lordship Bishop Lenihan to Cambridge (says the 'Waikato Argus') was the occasion of a most successful function, when the parishioners of St. Peter's tendered him a hearty reception to which the public was invited. The Oddfellows' Hall presented a most picturesque and animated scene. Over the stage was the word 'Welcome' designed in laurel leaves. The stage was effectively arranged as a drawing room, and ping pong and card tables were grouped about the hall, giving a most sociable aspect. Fully 300 assembled, and what with games and the splendid musical entertainment provided, all tastes were catered for. Amongst the principal guests were Bishop Lenihan, the Mayor, Mr. Wells, the Town Clerk, the Misses Wells and Miss Brooks, the Rev. Fathers Benedict, O'Carroll, and Darby. The Cambridge orchestra was present under the conductorship of Mr. Edwards and greatly added to the enjoyment of all. Father Benedict manipulated a splendid gramophone, the records of which were eagerly demanded. A pleasant item on the programme was the address to the Bishop, very gracefully read and presented by Miss Minnie Vandylke. It was tastefully and neatly mounted with cardinal and pink silk, and read as follows:—

'May it please your Lordship,—We, the parishioners of the Cambridge portion of your diocese, on the occasion of your first episcopal visit, beg your acceptance of this address as a token of our hearty welcome to you, and as a token of our reverence and esteem. Though we form but a small portion of your Lordship's diocese we hope and pray, by God's blessing, that the continued prosperity of the district will so add to our flock as to merit a periodical return. Trusting that Divine Providence will spare your Lordship for many years and grant you health to carry on the duties to which He has called you,—We are, your Lordship's humble and devoted servants, (Signed) Robert McVeagh, N. J. Dougherty, Vincent Plescher, Henry Vandylke, Daniel Sheehan, on behalf of the parishioners.'

In thanking all for the hearty greeting of welcome attested by their presence, his Lordship said it tended to give him a more cordial feeling towards the people of Cambridge than he had had hitherto. He paid a graceful tribute to the Mayor, 'the father of Cambridge,' for his unremitting zeal towards the beautifying of the town. He expressed regret that he could not shake hands with every person individually, but, as that was impossible, he requested the Mayor, as the people's representative, to perform the ceremony on their behalf.

Mr. Wells, in complying, asked them all to join with him in a hearty acclamation of welcome towards his Lordship, which was vociferously acceded to. He also expressed regret that they did not oftener see Bishop Lenihan, and hoped that his Lordship would soon find way to fulfil his wish in that respect.

The following items were rendered during the evening: Songs, Mrs. Dixon, Rev. Father Darby, Messrs. Sheehan, McVeagh, Aislabie, Speakman, Dixon; violin solo, Rev. Father Darby; pianoforte duet, Misses Hanlon; recitation, Mr. Brown.

## Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent)

Substantial alterations to the Gore convent are now in a forward state, and will greatly improve the habitation of the Sisters of Mercy. Mr. Owen Kelly is the contractor, this being a sufficient guarantee that the workmanship, etc., will be of the best.

A social gathering was held in the Drill Hall, Bluff, last week, the proceeds to be devoted to the furnishing of a bazaar which is to be held in connection with the Bluff Convent, St. Mary's by the Sea. There was a very large attendance, and a varied programme was provided. In a progressive euchre tournament, conducted by Mrs. St. George and Mr. C. A. Tipping, the prizes were won by Misses Craig and Betand, and Messrs. W. Newman and J. Gifford. The prizes were the gifts of the president of the Ladies Guild, Mrs. Tipping, Mesdames McGrath and Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Tullock, and Mr. Lister. Great preparations are being made at the Port for the forthcoming bazaar, which is likely to surpass even the very successful one of last year.

A meeting to form a branch of the Hibernian Society is called for Saturday evening at Raeside's Rooms. A large number of names have been already sent in from all parts of Southland, and present indications point to the Hibernian Society being the strongest Friendly Society in Southland. It is to be hoped that parents will encourage their sons to become members of the only Catholic benefit Society in the Colony.

Owing to promotion in the Postal Department Mr. St. George, the popular postmaster at the Bluff, goes to the West Coast at an early date.

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

## Artificial Rain-making

A few days ago we were informed by cable that a Dr. McCarthy, of Melbourne, had succeeded in producing rain by means of columns of gas. The Melbourne 'Age' of May 20 gives the following particulars of the experiments conducted by the inventor:—

The experiments made by Dr. McCarthy in certain drought-stricken parts of Victoria with an invention, by which it is claimed that rain can be produced within 32 hours, have reached a stage meriting examination by all interested in the future of this continent. Judgment as to the reality of the success at present achieved must of necessity be suspended. The inventor and his friends, however, express confidence in its efficacy. Interviewed, Dr. McCarthy said:—'I claim to produce rain by sending up, continuously from three centres, a column of gas made by certain chemicals. The gas, if sent up for a maximum of 32 hours, will produce rain over a range of 90 miles at any altitude, with any sky, and with the wind from any quarter. I do not need to wait until the wind is from a usually rainy quarter. In one experiment I made, the barometric conditions were quite unfavorable, yet I produced the rain. The gas, you see, causes in the different strata of the atmosphere a vacuum. This vacuum is the centre of a heat storm, and is filled by the dense clouds that contain the rain. These clouds come down until within the gravity of the earth, when rain descends. The rain is different from the ordinary rain found in the districts in which the experiments have been made. It is a tropical rain, coming from very lofty regions, being slight at first, and then, later, descending in heavy showers and buckets full. My operations have been conducted in an enclosure, 12 feet by 8 feet. Though I cannot, of course, give away my secret, I may tell you that the chemicals used have to be charged in accordance with the altitudes.'

In the presence of the members of a syndicate which has been formed to exploit Dr. McCarthy's invention, the doctor gave an account of the experiments he conducted on April 24 on an estate managed by Mr. Ross, at Serpentine, near Inglewood. These experiments resulted, it was alleged, in a tropical downpour of over 1 inch of rain in a district whose rainfall during the past eight years has been only 65 points. Messrs. Teesdale and Ballentine, members of the syndicate, who accompanied the doctor during his work, confirmed his narrative; stated that every stage of the atmospheric changes witnessed had been predicted before the experiments began; and declared that Mr. Ross assessed the improvement to his land caused by the artificially produced rainfall at £500. The effects were, it was further explained, secured with only one gas centre, and the rain came down after the heavens had been bombarded by the secret gaseous batteries for fifteen hours. It was announced that the doctor will visit other parts of Victoria on a rain-producing mission if the owners of the properties likely to be benefited guarantee a given sum on the process proving efficacious.

## A Wonderful Clock

Perhaps the most interesting gift to the Pope on his Pontifical Jubilee was an ancient clock, in the form of a planisphere, dating from 1725. It was constructed at Plaisance by the mathematician Barnardo Facini, who presented it to the wife of Philip II. of Spain. The planisphere gives the hours and the minutes, according to the Italian and Spanish style; the length of the days and nights, according to the seasons; the daily position of the sun, according to the signs of the Zodiac; solar and lunar eclipses, the real seasons and the seasons according to astronomy. Notwithstanding the enormous progress made in mechanics since its construction, the movement of the wheels is absolutely unknown. When it broke down on one occasion no one, it is said, was found able to repair it.

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

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

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

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

For Absolute Strength, Extreme Simplicity, Freedom from Weak or Undesirable Points, and abundance of Excellent Working Features throughout, EXCELSIOR PLOUGHS are UNRIVALLED. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow, £11 10s; three furrow, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cochshutt Farm Implements.—\*\*\*

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LEADING LAND AGENTS, HOTEL BROKERS, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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I AM pleased to inform you that, after many years' experience with Messrs. A. & T. Inglis and Fyfe and Cuming, where I acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade, I have commenced Business on my own account at the above address.

It will be my pleasure to supply you with **MEN'S and BOY'S CLOTHING and MERCERY** at the lowest possible cash prices.

I am determined so to select my stock as to secure the complete confidence of my customers, and should you favor me with the trial I here earnestly solicit, you will find my Goods of such excellence of quality and variety as will give you entire satisfaction, and secure for me your permanent custom.

Yours faithfully,

**ARTHUR BARNETT.**

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House, Land, Estate & Financial Agents,  
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**F**OR SALE, STATIONERY BUSINESS (City), moderate Rent, large shop and dwelling. Stock fittings as a going concern. Sell for £75.

**RESTAURANT & SUPPER ROOMS** at Greymouth, good Business stand, Lollie and Confectionery Business carried on the premises. Stock, fittings, and everything as a going concern for £75.

**POULTRY FARM**, at Karori, two miles from City, 4 acre Land Lease, seven years rent £1 per week, 7 Roomed Dwelling, two Incubators, Poultry, etc., price £175.

**A GOOD GROCERY, WINE & SPIRIT BUSINESS** for Sale Further particulars on application.

**HOTEL**, Marlborough, 16 Rooms, 15 acres Land, Stables, rent £3 per week. Price £360.

## MRS. HUTTON'S

### SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

Correspondence invited from country girls. Several good openings for general servants.

## WHY PAY

From 1s 10d to 3s per lb for Tea? when we can supply you with the Finest the world can produce at

**1s 9d per lb.**

No Higher Price.

Other Prices ... 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d.

**R DLEY AND SON,**  
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**CHRISTCHURCH**

(Opposite Clock Tower).

Established 1889.

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Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

## EXCELSIOR HOTEL

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**RODERICK MACKENZIE,**

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

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

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

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky drawn from the tap.

All the Liquors kept are of the best Brands Charges moderate. Telephone 784

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MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,  
the Best place to stay at.

The Tariff is 4s 6d per day. The bedrooms are newly done up and sunny.

The house though central is away from the noise of the principal thoroughfare.

Address:—SHAMROCK HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION  
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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,  
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FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest  
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Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass  
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Factory.

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GEORGE NEILL - - Proprietor.

MR. GEO. NEILL (late of Dunedin), 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 brands 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.

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL TOTARA FLAT.

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)  
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An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. Billiards

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

Mr. Erickson, having a thorough knowledge of the whole district, will be pleased to give directions and other assistance to travellers and persons interested in Mining

## VISITORS TO WELLINGTON

Will find Excellent Accommodation at

### Curran's Terminus Hotel

COURTENAY PLACE.

Leading Brands of Ales, Wines, and Spirits

### J. CURRAN

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### BARRETT'S HOTEL, LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

(Opposite Bank of New Zealand).

Having purchased a long lease of the above Hotel, the Proprietors have decided to renovate and re-furnish the establishment throughout, making it a first-class Hotel.

The Hotel is close to the Wharf, Railways, and Public Institutions

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

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

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON,  
from 12 to 2 o'clock.

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

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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**IRISHMEN!****Celts of Scotland and Ireland!****IRISHWOMEN!****LISTEN TO THIS!****PROFIT BY IT!**There is but one **TEA** you should purchase

**"MACKENZIE'S" HONDAI LANKA**  
**"COCK O' THE NORTH"**

One Price, **2s.** One Quality. As supplied to the Dominican Nuns of Otago and Southland.

No Gifts  
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Only Tea 2s. worth  
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PACKETS, 5lb AND 10lb BOXES PACKED AND SEALED IN CEYLON.

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

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All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Speight's Beer always on tap.

Charges Moderate.

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A NOTED HOUSE.

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

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Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

### ALWAYS ON TOP.

## Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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

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

**HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)**

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

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E. F. KING ... .. Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

Crown Brewery's (Christchurch)  
Sparkling Ales always  
on tap





## Irish News

### CORK.—A Crimeless County

At the sitting of the Bandon Quarter Sessions Mr. James Long, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, on behalf of the Sheriff, presented his Honor Judge Bird, K.C., with a pair of white gloves, remarking that there was no criminal business to be disposed of. His Honor appropriately replied, and said that this happy condition of affairs reflected great credit on the people of the district. There was no criminal business at the Macroom sessions, and there had been no notification given to the Sessional Crown Solicitor, Mr. Sherlock, of Crown business at the Skibbereen Sessions, so that there was not a single criminal case to be disposed of at the Quarter Sessions for the West Riding of the County Cork, which comprises ten Rural and five Urban districts.

### DUBLIN.—Death of Dean Mahoney

On Easter Sunday (writes a Dublin correspondent) the death took place of the Very Rev. William J. Mahoney, S.M., Dean of the archdiocese of Wellington, New Zealand. Last May the deceased left Nelson, New Zealand, where his entire missionary career was spent, to seek in his native land renewed vigor and health, which 27 years of laborious work left him sadly in need of. The best medical attention, coupled with the salubrious air of the South of Ireland, failed to restore his health, and he breathed his last on Easter Sunday, fortified by the rites of Holy Church. On the following Wednesday his remains were interred atter Office and Requiem Mass in the parish church, Pallasgreen, County Limerick.

### Temperance Work

For 23 years the Father Mathew, O.S.F.C., Total Abstinence Association in connection with the Church of Our Lady of Angels, Dublin, has been actively promoting the cause championed by its patron with such wonderful success. The organisation, of which the Very Rev. Father Nicholas, O.S.F.C., is president, has seen a most encouraging revival, and may legitimately claim a large share of the credit due for the vitality of the movement. In many places, thanks to the energy of the Capuchin Fathers, thriving temperance societies have been established, and are carrying on a vigorous crusade. From the annual report of the Association, which has just been published, it is evident that there are no signs of decline in the parent body. The advantages placed within the reach of the members are numerous. Evening classes are held for their benefit. There are ample recreation rooms. By means of industrial classes the young are trained in many useful accomplishments. A labor bureau exerts itself to secure work for men who are out of employment. Athletics are cultivated, and, in a word, the association is a most effective engine of progress, physical, intellectual, and moral.

### KILDARE.—Employment of Young Girls

Writing to Miss O'Reilly, hon. sec. of a newly-formed co-operative society established in Naas, under the auspices of the Gaelic League, the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare, says he is greatly pleased to learn that it has been established for the purpose of providing the girls of the district with employment which, in addition to enabling them to earn a competence, may also have the effect of training them to habits of self-respect and self-reliance, in which it is to be feared so many of our town girls are wanting. His Lordship wishes the society every blessing and success.

### New Member

Mr Denis Kilbride, recently released from prison, after serving part of a sentence of eight months for alleged intimidation, has been elected unopposed for Kildare South. Mr M. J. Minch, the sitting member, having resigned.

### KING'S COUNTY.—No Work for the Judge

Judge Curran, at Birr, King's County, Spring Quarter Sessions, said he was happy to announce there was no criminal business to transact. This showed that that division of King's County was in a satisfactory state. The Sheriff then presented his Honor with a pair of white gloves. This is the third time within two years years that white gloves have been presented at Birr Quarter Sessions.

### LIMERICK.—Not a Laborer

Forty guineas damages and costs were awarded at Limerick Quarter Sessions to Frank Ryan, a blacksmith, against the amalgamated Society of Engineers for illegally procuring his dismissal. The plaintiff's case was that he was employed at a foundry in Cork, but lost his place through the local secretary of the Union complaining that he was only a laborer.

### MAYO.—A Pleasing Memento

At the opening of the Mayo Criminal Sessions Mr. Thomas F. Rutledge, Sub-Sheriff, presented County Court Judge Wakely with white gloves. His Honor said he was very glad and pleased on this his first visit to Mayo in the capacity of County Court Judge to receive white gloves. It spoke well for the state of the county, which, he trusted, would long continue. He would preserve those gloves as a very pleasing memento of his first visit to Mayo.

### WATERFORD. A Cause for Rejoicing

Speaking in the Convent of Mercv, Dungarvan, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan said they were now learning to

pride themselves on everything Irish—on Ireland's past, which they had such good reason to be proud of, but which had been so long hidden. When one looked out upon the country to-day, the revival of Irish Ireland in her literature, in her language, in her history, and in the thrilling sweetness of her music and song, one might easily call to mind that beautiful story in Jewish history when in time of distress the holy men took the sacred fire still burning and put it in the earth, and when better times came they dug into the earth, and with great joy found it burning as brightly as ever. And was it not something similar they were doing in Ireland to-day? They should be all proud of their land, her history, the traditions handed down to them, but in an especial manner should they all rejoice at the sweet strains of their country's music. Where was the music that could touch the heart in joy or in sorrow like that of their native land? It found its way into their very being, and touched the chords of their hearts. He would, therefore, ask them to do all they could to revive it again, and cherish it as one of their dearest possessions.

## GENERAL

### A Large Circulation

As showing the great interest that was taken in the Irish Land Bill, it is stated that 6000 copies were circulated. This is the largest figure reached by any Bill ever brought into Parliament.

### A Curious Coincidence

The severe storm of February 28 (says the 'Freeman's Journal') blew down the wooden steeple of the Protestant church of Termonfeckin. This steeple, the only one of its kind in Ireland—stood storm and shine for the last 90 years until the visitation of the late storm. However, the day before the storm, an old lady died, and by her will she left a large bequest for the purpose of erecting a cut stone spire to the church, and her generous aid will now be availed of in replacing the old wooden spire with a beautiful one of cut stone.

### Transit Scheme

In the House of Commons in the early part of April Mr. Wyndham explained that a sum of £185,000 per annum would be devoted to three purposes—first, as a guarantee against a contingency of loss in the flotation of stock issued; second, as a fund from which the educational demands of Ireland could be met; and third, as a fund for the promotion of the economic development and transit facilities in Ireland and also to develop the transport facilities of the country in the light of modern invention. Lord Iveagh and Mr. Pirrie, of Belfast, were prepared to come forward, and out of private enterprise to take the question of transport. Nothing more patriotic or businesslike had occurred in Ireland since the last century. The transit scheme which Lord Iveagh and Mr. Pirrie would develop was to apply to all Ireland.

### Episcopal Suggestions

Both the Archbishop of Dublin and the Archbishop of Tuam have been contributing to the discussions on the Land Bill. Dr. Walsh clears away a misconception which has been very prevalent in British newspaper offices by showing that the £12,000,000 to be provided for the working out of the new scheme of land purchase is not a 'free grant' from the British taxpayer, inasmuch as the Government has undertaken to cut off £250,000 a year from the present Treasury expenditure upon the civil establishment in Ireland. Very reasonably his Grace urges that since, according to Mr. Wyndham's statement, the economies are to be regarded as savings effected for the benefit of Ireland, they should be placed in a special account and earmarked as money to be expended on some purely Irish purpose. The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, who strongly approves of the Bill as a whole, made an appeal to the Government which will, no doubt, receive earnest consideration. The tenants who purchase their holdings are to pay a perpetual Crown rent. The chief object for which this is to be exacted is to prevent them from unduly subdividing their lands and falling into the clutches of money-lenders. But Dr. Healy is convinced they may be trusted to act with discretion, and he asks that this bar to perfect ownership, the sense of which is so stimulative of energy, be removed.

### The Evicted Tenants

Mr John Redmond, M.P., has received the following statement from Sir Anthony MacDonnell:—It is not the intention of the Government to exclude any evicted tenants from the benefits which the Land Bill confers on the class. On the general question of these money limits, I would say that they were adopted on the supposition that they fairly met the substantial necessities of the case. But any suggestions regarding these limits that may reach the Government will be carefully considered.

### Irish Industries

Yet another new association for the revival of Irish industries is about to be started in London, this time by Lord Charles Beresford. The scheme was broached at a dinner party given by Lord Charles, and according to his own account of the gathering, given to a 'Westminster' interviewer, the result was greater than anything he expected. 'There were,' he said, 'distinguished Irishmen present of every shade of political and religious convictions—influential men, substantial business men, and all with one object—the commercial development of Ireland and the good of the country generally.

The great point is to have an association in London, for instance, to show the English people, the American people, and especially the American-Irish, what great possibilities there are in Ireland.'

#### A French View of the Land Bill

A French view of the Land Bill may not be without interest. In the 'Echo de Paris' Deputy Gabriel Bonvalot (the Central Asia explorer), examining Mr. Wyndham's Bill, devotes two columns to the relations between the sister islands. He regards it as a sign that better days are in store for Ireland, and that the invincible resistance of the Catholic Celt has got the better of the Anglo-Saxon Protestant. M. Bonvalot says the Irish peasant, on becoming the owner of his soil, will no longer emigrate, the population may easily be increased fourfold, and there is no reason why Ireland should not become the granary of Great Britain and a recruiting ground for the army as well. Both countries will be benefited by the new policy of social reconciliation, which is likely to make England stronger than ever.

#### The Return of Grazing Lands

At a meeting of the bishops of the Province of Connaught, held on April 6, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam presiding, their lordships had the Land Bill under consideration. While recognising its great value and hoping that it would pass in an amended form, they resolved unanimously that the proposals dealing with the congestion and the cultivation of the vast tracts of prairie land in the West are quite inadequate, and further, that the Land Question will not be settled, nor the tide of emigration checked, nor peace and contentment restored until the grazing lands taken from the people in the past be given back to the men who are able and willing to work them, for the maintenance of themselves and their families.

#### No Bargain

Mr. Balfour has been asked by Mr. Kimber, M.P., if it is true that the Irish Land Bill is intended, or at all events will be treated, as 'the price at which the redistribution of seats so far as the representation of Ireland in Parliament is concerned will be given up.' The Premier replied that there has been no bargain, and that his opinions regarding redistribution are unchanged. He has not, however, seen any satisfactory scheme of reform suggested, and until he does it would be very rash to give any pledge on the subject.

#### The Irish Judiciary

A Dublin paper, writing on the absurd overhauling of the Irish Judiciary, says it is already possible to discover from the Estimates how absurdly excessive the cost of the Irish Judiciary is. While the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court of England will this year cost the Consolidated Fund a sum of £215,000, the Irish Lord Chancellor and Judges will cost £269,813, or not far short of one-half the English expenditure. Having regard to the volume of legal business in the two countries, the Irish expenditure on Judges is out of all proportion. Judgments can be cancelled only when vacancies arise, but the rule does not apply to the army of officials maintained about the Dublin Four Courts. The extravagant expenditure on the Irish Law Courts is Ireland's own loss. Any saving that might be effected would not benefit the Treasury to the amount of a shilling. Under an Act of Parliament governing the matter, money saved through the abolition of Irish Judicial offices goes exclusively to the Irish account. Some small savings have been made in recent years, but they are a bagatelle compared with what might easily be effected.

#### A Hopeful Outlook

Mr. Stead has a profound faith in Ireland's future. In the current issue of the 'Review of Reviews' he discusses its prospects as a practical student of the elements of commercial progress. Its advance will, he believes, proceed on the lines indicated by the Irish-American orator, Mr. Bourke-Cochrane, who sees in the splendid harbours of the west coast and the ever-increasing size of Atlantic ferry boats a combination pointing irresistibly to the conclusion that Ireland will secure the leadership of the world's markets. Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Stead is convinced, shares Mr. Bourke-Cochrane's belief and is already scheming to prepare for the advent of the day when Ireland will be the landing stage and central clearing house of commerce of the Old World.

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## People We Hear About

Cardinal Vaughan, on Wednesday, April 15, was the recipient of numerous birthday congratulations, his Eminence having been born at Gloucester on April 15, 1832.

The many friends of Mr. T. M. Wilford, M.H.R., will be pleased to hear he has been informed by a London specialist that he is not suffering from cancer of the tongue as feared, but only from some mild form of throat affection.

Sir John Madden, Chief Justice of Victoria, has just entered on his 60th year. Like his two immediate predecessors—Sir W. F. Stawell and Mr. George Higinbotham—he was born in Ireland. He is a graduate of Melbourne University.

The newly-appointed Governor of South Australia, Mr. George R. le Hunte, C.M.G., is an Irishman by birth, being the son of Mr. G. le Hunte, of Wexford, Ireland. His Excellency has been Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea for several years, in succession to the first Administrator, Sir Wm. MacGregor, K.C.M.G.

Many visitors to the Grande Chartreuse, from which the community have been banished, must have come into contact with the courtly Brother Patrice, a grandnephew of O'Connell. He had been on the point of entering the British Diplomatic Service, when, at the last moment, a sudden change of heart sent him to the Grande Chartreuse petitioning for admission. After three years in the novitiate he was passed for ordination, but he prayed so hard to be excused that he has been allowed to remain simple Brother Patrice. His duties have always been in the guest house.

It is a curious fact that no fewer than three times during his military career Sir George White, considering promotion hopeless, was on the point of resigning; on one occasion, indeed, he had actually posted a letter to the authorities to this effect; but he was in time to withdraw it before it could take effect. Just before the outbreak of the Boer war Sir George had met with an accident to his leg, and had not recovered when hostilities were in sight. Lord Wolseley told him that he feared his temporary lameness must be a reason for keeping him at home. 'I beg your pardon, sir,' was the General's reply, 'my leg is well enough for anything but running away.'

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., who is now in his forty-third year, has spent twenty years of his life in Parliament. He enjoys the rare distinction of having represented constituencies in three of the four Irish provinces. He sat for Wexford, in Leinster, in 1883; for Fermanagh, in Ulster, in 1886; and he has represented East Clare, in Munster, since 1892. Mr. Redmond was in prison for his opinions before he was in Parliament, and he has been there twice since. He was in Kilmainham with Mr. Parnell when Mr. Forster was at Dublin Castle. He was in Wexford Prison in the 'Plan of Campaign' days, and a second term in Kilmainham terminated only recently. In the midst of his political activities he found time to become a barrister-at-law and to go on a shooting trip in the Australian bush, about which he has published a book.

The Duke of Norfolk, the leading spirit in the Papal Jubilee celebrations, had a good story told of him in connection with one pilgrimage to Rome. His Grace was in great request amongst the pilgrims during the journey and made himself entirely one with the most lowly of them. On arrival at Rome the bustle at the station was immense, and the Duke was rushing here, there, and everywhere, doing his best to help everyone. One lady, evidently unacquainted with his Grace's personality, rushed up to him and said, "You're one of Cook's men, aren't you? Just help me with my luggage." The Duke, without a word, seized her various packages and saw her safely into a cab. History does not say whether he received a tip or not.

Many men have made a reputation by the authorship of a song, and it is well known that a single lyric has immortalised the memory of Dr. Brennan and John Howard Payne, respectively, in 'When Erin first rose' and 'Home, sweet home,' writes the editor of 'By the Way,' in the Dublin 'Freeman' of March 31. Just 60 years ago, on April 1, 1843, appeared a vigorous ballad in 'The Nation,' entitled 'The memory of the dead,' commencing 'Who fears to speak of '98?' but no author's name was appended. However, Duffy, and others were well aware that this stirring lyric was from the pen of a young B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, who had previously written some juvenile verse for the 'Dublin University Magazine.' John Kells Ingram, born in County Donegal (where his father was Vicar of Pettigo, or Templecarne, near Lough Derg), in 1822, became a scholar of Trinity in 1840, and rose to Fellowship in 1846, becoming M.A. in 1850, and LL.D. in 1852. Appointed Lecturer in Greek in 1849, he succeeded Dr. Luby as Regius Professor of Greek in 1866. Strange to say, it was only in 1900, in a small volume of his collected poems and sonnets, that Professor Ingram formally acknowledged the authorship of 'The memory of the dead,' but though he had long since abandoned his old creed, his fine ballad is destined to outlive much political economy and many learned lectures on the literature of Greece and Rome.

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## Books for the Month of May

Book Title	Author	Price	Post Free
Catechism of the Holy Rosary	by the Rev. H. Formby	No 8121bis	3d
Masque of Mary	by Edward Casewell	No. 7452	1s 3d
Mariae Corolla, A Wreath of Our Lady	cloth gilt, No. 11280		2s 10d
Mariolatry	by Rev. H. G. Ganss	cloth 2s 3d, wrapper	1s 3d
Month of Our Lady	by Rev. J. F. Mullaney	cloth, No. 11195	3s 3d
Mother of the Church	by Rev. J. Coleridge	No. 9281	4s 6d
Mother of the King	by " "	No. 9282	8s 0d
Our Lady's Dowry	by Rev. T. E. Bridgett	No. 9325	5s 6d
Rosary Meditated with Our Holy Father the Pope	wrapper 11257		3d
Rosary Meditations	by Rev. Canon Bagsbawe	wrapper, 1s, cloth	1s 3d
Salve Regina	by Rev. A. Denis, S.J.	No. 9404	2s 3d
Salve Regina, Explanation of the	by Alphonsus Ligouri	No. 9404 bis	2s 3d
Sodality of Our Lady in England	wrapper, No. 9036 bis		3d

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CHRISTCHURCH

# Commercial

(For week ending June 3.)

## PRODUCE.

Napier, May 28.—The Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company (Limited), London, cabled to-day as follows:—There is a further fall of 1/4d per lb in Canterbury and North Island mutton. To-day's quotations are: Mutton—Canterbury, 3 1/2d; Napier, Wellington, and North Island, 3 1/2d. Lamb: First quality, 4 1/2d, second quality, 4 1/4d.

London, May 28.—Wheat: Manitoba, 3s 7d per bushel; La Plate, 28s 6d per 480lb.

Cheese and butter are quiet, and prices unchanged.

Rabbits are flat, and prices unchanged.

London, May 31.—Frozen Meat: Sheep—Canterbury, light, 3 1/2d; medium, 3 11-16d; heavy, 3 9-16d; Dunedin and Southland, 3 1/2d; North Island, 3 1/2d. Lambs—Canterbury, light, 4 13-16d; heavy, 4 1/2d; Dunedin and Southland, 4 9-16d; North Island, unchanged. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb): Fair average quality ox fores, 3 1/2d; ox hinds, 4 1/2d. River Plate sheep, 3 5-16d; beef, fores, 3 3-16d; hinds, unchanged. New Zealand sheep: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, light, 48lb to 56lb; Canterbury, medium, 56lb to 64lb; Canterbury, heavy, 64lb to 72lb; Dunedin and Southland, 56lb to 64lb; North Island, 55lb to 65lb. New Zealand lambs: Canterbury, light, 28lb to 36lb; Canterbury, heavy, 36lb to 42lb; Dunedin and Southland, 28lb to 42lb; North Island 28lb to 42lb.

Wellington, June 1.—The Agent-General cables, under date London, May 30:—The mutton market is depressed. Average price to-day. Canterbury, 3 1/2d; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Company, 3 1/2d; River Plate 3 1/2d; River Plate reduced 1/4d. This week there is a better tone. The average price on the lamb market to-day is: New Zealand lamb—Canterbury brand, 4 1/2d; brands other than Canterbury, 4 1/4d. The beef market is quiet. Stocks of New Zealand are light, and quotations are nominal. Hindquarters, 4 1/2d; fores, 3 1/2d. The butter market is dull, at 95s per cwt; Danish, 97s. The cheese market is steady at 66s per cwt; new Canadian, 60s.

## SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 10d; 10 1/4d booked. Eggs, 1s 6d per dozen. Cheese, factory, 6 1/2d. 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. Eggs, 1s 9d 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; oats, 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, 6 1/2d; new, 5 1/2d. Eggs, 1s 10d. Onions: Melbourne, £5 10s; Christchurch, £4.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—We held our weekly produce sale at our stores on Monday, and submitted an average catalogue to a large attendance of buyers. There was good competition for most of the lines on offer, at prices on a par with late quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats—There is good inquiry for prime milling samples, with which the market is only moderately supplied. Good, bright feed is also readily quitted, but for anything below B grade the demand is somewhat spasmodic. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; seed lines, for which there is good inquiry, 1s 11d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 1s 8 1/2d to 1s 9 1/2d; medium and discolored, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Millers' operations are somewhat restricted, and are confined for the most part to the purchase of a few choice lines of northern grown wheat. Most of the southern wheat, being a shade too soft for milling purposes, finds an outlet as fowl wheat. This is rather more plentiful, and prices a shade easier. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 8d to 3s 11d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes—Consignments coming to hand have been sufficient to supply local requirements, and sales on the basis of late quotations are difficult to effect. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £3 10s to £3 15s; choice, to £4; medium and other sorts, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—We submitted about 40 tons at our sale on Monday. About half of this was very prime bright oat sheaf from the Lakes and Otago Central Districts. Prime quality met with good competition at prices slightly in advance of late quotations, but the demand for medium

quality was slack, and sales difficult to effect. Quotations: Prime oat sheaf, £3 10s to £3 15s; good do, £3 to £3 7s 6d; medium, £2 10s to £2 15s; light, inferior, and straw chaff, £1 15s to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—We quote best swedes, 15s loose; 20s bagged.

## WOOL.

Wellington, May 27.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, May 26:—The wool sales closed with a good tone all round, and a further advance for medium and coarse crossbred wool. Estimated values of New Zealand wools are as follow: Fine crossbred, 11d to 1s 1d per lb; medium, 9d to 9 1/2d; coarse, 6d to 8 1/2d; superior merino, 1s 1 1/2d to 1s 2d; average, 11d to 1s; inferior, 9d to 10d. All lambs' wool from 1/4d to 1d per lb higher than the closing rates of March sales.

## HIDE SALES.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

We held our fortnightly sale of hides at our stores on Thursday, May 28, when there was an average attendance of buyers. Bidding was kept up to a certain limit, but it was at once apparent that the extreme prices paid for heavy hides a month ago were not to be obtained. Light and heavy-weight hides held their own, extra heavy ox hides being a shade easier than last quotations. This was expected owing to a heavy fall in the Australian market for heavy stout ox hides. Our best prices for ox were 6 1/2d for two lines averaging 80lb and 71lb; 6 1/4d for three lines averaging 81lb, 80lb, and 67lb; and 6d for two lines averaging 73lb and 70lb. In cow hides we sold three averaging 63lb at 5 1/2d, four averaging 68lb at 5 1/2d; 16 averaging 63lb and 60lb at 5 1/2d; two averaging 60lb at 5 1/2d, and two same weight at 5 1/4d. The highest money price we obtained was £2 5s for one hide weighing 96lb, which sold at 5 1/2d. Our catalogue comprised in all 341, and actual prices paid at our sale were as follow:—Prime heavy ox hides, 5 1/2d to 6 1/2d; medium, 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d; light and inferior, 2 1/2d to 4 1/2d; prime heavy cowhides, 5d to 5 1/2d; medium, 4 1/2d to 4 1/2d; light and inferior, 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d; yearlings, 3s 6d to 5s 6d; calfskins, 4d to 2s 10d.

## LIVE STOCK.

### THE ADDINGTON MARKET.

There was a fair yarding and a good attendance of buyers at Addington market.

Fat Cattle.—230 head yarded, the bulk of which were of good quality. In consequence of the large supply the sale was rather dragging. A feature was a line of magnificent bullocks from Masterton, which sold at £14 15s to £18 5s; ordinary steers, £6 7s 6d to £10; heifers, £5 17s 6d to £9; cows, £5 to £9 2s 6d. Beef, 25s to 27s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—A large entry, which included a fair proportion of first-class ewes and wethers. Butchers again competed eagerly for the best ewes, giving beyond the limits of export buyers. Prices for wethers were unchanged, but ewes were decidedly firmer. The range of prices was: Wethers, extra heavy, 22s to 30s; best freezing, 18s to 21s 9d; lighter, 15s to 17s 6d; merinos, 10s 6d to 13s 9d; ewes, extra heavy, 22s to 28s; best butchers', 16s 6d to 19s; lighter, 12s to 16s; merinos, 6s 7d to 8s 3d.

Fat Lambs.—The entry of 2000 contained a fair proportion of first-class quality. Export buyers competed keenly, and last week's values were maintained. Togs, 15s 3d to 17s 8d; freezers, 12s 6d to 15s; butchers', 11s to 14s 8d.

Pigs.—A large entry, and the quality good, but curers having reduced limits the sale was dragging. Baconers, 45s to 69s, equal to 4 1/2d per lb; porkers, 30s to 40s, equal to 4 1/2d to 5d per lb; stores, 13s to 26s; weaners, 7s 6d to 12s.

## DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

For Saturday's sale the entry was a poor one. The few horses forward were a mixed lot, and the attendance of the public at the hour the sale commenced was meagre. It gradually increased, however, and a few sales were effected at excellent values considering the indifferent quality of the stock offered. The chief sales made were as follows:—Draughts: Chestnut gelding, eight years old, at £50; bay mare, nine years old, at £47; bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, £37; bay mare, very old and stiff, £22. Light harness horses: Piebald gelding, young, for butcher's cart, £29; bay gelding, 6yrs., spring-carter, £27; brown cob gelding, 6yrs., for milk-cart, £26; brown mare, aged, spring-carter, £23. 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; 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.

(Owing to Wednesday being a postal holiday we have to go to press on Tuesday evening, and are therefore unable to give a report of the Burnside Stock Market.)



**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.

**GERALDINE HOTEL**  
GERALDINE.

MRS. McLEAN ... Proprietress.

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

Commerciants can rely on obtaining the very best accommodation.

Only the best brands of Wines, Spirits, and beers stocked.

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

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

**CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.**

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

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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 those

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No. 21 ST. ANDREW STREET  
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Under the style of

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As COAL MERCHANTS and GENERAL CARTERS.

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SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

**PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.**

BOTTLED BY

**MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST**  
HOPE STREET,  
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Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants

Country Orders Punctually attended to.  
Order through Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay  
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Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corke, Tin foil, Wire, Sypons, and all Bottlers  
Requisites in Stock.



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

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTONE] [JAMES A. HASLETT  
**JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,**  
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,  
(Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society  
of Ireland),

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

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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

Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

Telephone No. 1212.

**THE BEST CEMENT**  
EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.  
Vide Juror's Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

**MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.**

**FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.**

**THOS. G. PATRICK,**  
FAMILY BUTCHER,

MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J. McFarlane's).

**SANITARY PIPE**  
AND STONEWARE FACTORY,  
KENSINGTON.

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 STEAMSHIP**  
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND  
LIMITED

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

**LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—**

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

* Moeraki	Thurs., June 4	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., June 5	2 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tue., June 9	2 p.m. D'din

\* Twin Screw.

**NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—**

Tarawera	Fri., June 5	0 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., June 9	2 p.m. D'din

**SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—**

* Moeraki	Thurs., June 4	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mokoia	Thurs., June 18	2.30 p.m. tr'n

\* Twin screw.

**SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—**

Mararoa	Tues. June 9	2 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues. June 23	2 p.m. D'din

**MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—**

Monowai	June 7	2 p.m. D'din
Warrimoo	June 14	2.30 p.m. tr'n

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

Upolu	Mon., June 15	2 p.m. D'din
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**WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington (cargo only) —**

Coriama	Tues., June 4	2 p.m. D'din
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**SUVA and LEVUKA.**

Moura leaves Auckland Wednesday, June 17 (Connects at Suva with Mowera for America and Europe).

**TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—**

Haurato leaves Auckland Wed., June 3

**RAROTONGA and TAHITI.**

Taviuni leaves Auckland Tuesday 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

### J. MCCORMACK,

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.

JAMES MCCORMACK.

### DEVINE'S EMPIRE HOTEL

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  
ZEALANDIA.

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

BARNINGHAM & CO.,  
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Opposite Knox Church).

### The Irish in Rome

There appears in a recent issue of the 'Irish Ecclesiastical Record' an interesting article from the pen of a scholarly Irishman and priest, the Rev. D. T. McCrea, M.R.I.A., who discusses learnedly, and with the unique advantage that comes of long residence and intimate acquaintanceship, the many hallowed associations and hoary institutions connecting Irish life and history with the Eternal City. The article is, indeed, a valuable contribution to a subject that has been frequently dealt with in a discursive way. If, says the writer, the Irish are to be found so universally in the world, whether by tendency or necessity, we are not to be surprised to find them in Rome, to which they are bound by a thousand ties. It has been calculated that Ireland is represented in no fewer than

#### Fifty Ecclesiastical Institutions

of the city, and not only in the Church, but the medical, literary, and social departments are fully and adequately represented; and so I might go on grade by grade, to find an Irish cabman in the streets of Rome. After dealing at some length with the Irish College and its foundation, there is an interesting reference to the Irish Franciscans and the Rev. Luke Wadding, the friend of the Confederated Catholics, together with a notice of Father Hugh MacCaghwell, Father Colgan, and others. Father Wadding was born at Waterford, 1588, and died in 1658. He was the author of many learned and interesting works. His bones have been transferred from the church and placed in a little oratory by themselves, in a carved wooden sarcophagus, and are regarded with reverence by the community. Father MacCaghwell was born at Saul, County Down, in 1572. He belonged to the Scottish School of Theology. He wrote several theological works, and was appointed to the See of Armagh by Urban VIII on the feast of St. Patrick, March, 1626. He was consecrated in Rome, 7th June of the same year, but died of fever shortly afterwards, and never reached Ireland. The name of Father John Colgan must not be omitted, who was also associated with St. Isidore's. Father Colgan was born at Carnonagh, in Inishowen, County Donegal, in 1592. He was the author of several works, including the 'Acta SS Hib.' published in Louvain, in 1654, and the 'Trias Thaumaturga,' in 1647. His death occurred at Louvain in 1658. The present guardian of St. Isidore's is Father Patrick Cahill, and the Vicar the Rev. Francis Walsh. The church contains relics of great national and historical importance, which the good Fathers are always pleased to exhibit to their visitors. Amongst these are

#### The Sword of Hugh O'Neill

and a beautiful original portrait of his son, the Baron of Dungannon, who died on the 24th September, 1609, while yet in his 24th year. Hugh himself sleeps in the company of the Tyrconnel Princes in the Church of San Pietro in Montorio. Father McCrea says: 'The church, which is now in the hands of the Spanish Franciscans, is on the Vatican side of the Tiber, near the gigantic monument of Garibaldi, and overlooking the entire city. The tombs are side by side, half way up the nave of the church, and except the arms of the O'Neills and O'Donnells, with the lengthened inscriptions in Latin, there is

nothing to arrest the attention of the Irish visitor. They are placed horizontally, and form portion of the pavement, so that they are easily overlooked.'

### South Sea Islands

## WINTER EXCURSION.

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

Passengers live on Vessel in ports.

Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Loyalty Groups  
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Norfolk, Wallis, Futuna, Rotumah, Tanna, Pines Islands  
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The splendid new steamship "VI TORIA" 3000 tons 15½ 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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Desires to intimate to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business under the style of

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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.

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.—\*\*\*

## RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

## THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

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

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

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

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

The Seminary is under the Patronage and Direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

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

## THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

85 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

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Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

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

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SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Pupils Prepared for  
CIVIL SERVICE and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS,

Also  
For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS  
(Practical and Theoretical).

Boarders received at St. Joseph's Convent, Surry Hills.

Terms on application to the Superior at St. Benedict's or Surry Hills.

### EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

PONSONBY, AUCKLAND.

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

The above College is now almost built. On the 21st of June, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, it will be solemnly blessed and formally opened by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland. Studies will be commenced therein on the 6th of July, and application for Boarders can be accepted forthwith.

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

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

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

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

Students will be prepared for Junior and Senior Civil Service and for the N.Z. University Examinations.

Terms.—Thirty-five guineas for Boarders, payable in advance at the commencement of each term, viz., the beginning of February, June and September.

Extras—An entrance fee of two guineas for the use of Bedding; seven guineas a year for Instrumental Music; and medical fees in case of sickness.

A reduction of three guineas is made in favor of brothers.

Prospectuses can be obtained from the Director,  
BRO. BASIL.

### WANTED.

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## The Stoke Orphanage.

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

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged ...	43	19	0
Mr. D. A. Cameron (Nokomai) ...	1	1	0
Mr. M. J. MacReynolds (Pungarehu) ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Halpin (per Mr. M. J. MacReynolds)	0	5	0

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



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1903.

## A MEMORABLE CENTENARY



It is the business of history to get back to origins—to track the footsteps of our institutions backward through all the paths they have trodden since their infant days. This the Church in Australia has lately been doing in the quiet celebration of the first centenary of the first Mass that was celebrated on its shores since the days when it was first colonised by a batch of 1030 convicts who were landed at Sydney Cove in 1787. Among the some 6000 convicts there in the earliest years of the nineteenth century were some 200 Catholics, many of whom had been deported for complicity, or alleged complicity in the gallant but ill-fated struggle of 1798. Three of these were priests—Fathers HAROLD, DIXON, and O'NEILL. The most evil traditions of the penal laws were in force in the new convict colony against the exercise of the Catholic religion. But in 1803—after many representations—Father DIXON was emancipated and permitted once a month, under humiliating restrictions, to exercise his sacred ministry among the Catholic convicts in Sydney. His first Mass was celebrated on May 15, 1803. There was no altar-stone. The chalice was of tin—the work of a convict. The vestments were like JOSEPH'S coat of many colors—made of parti-hued old damask curtains sacrificed for the occasion; and the whole surroundings of this memorable event in the history of the Church in Australasia bespoke the poverty of Bethlehem and the desolation of Calvary.

That fifteenth day of May, a century ago, marked the first small and grudging signs of official toleration which the fierce officialism of those early Australian days showed to the Old Church in these virgin lands. The concession had been forced upon the Sydney authorities by the Home Government. It was viewed with marked disfavor by them from the first. After a little more than a year it was withdrawn after a mock-trial and a hideous inquisition of lash-torture. The three Irish priests were gradually permitted to return to their native land. The last state of the Catholic convicts became worse than the first. The lash and loaded irons were freely applied to compel them to at least external conformity with the perfunctory observances of the official creed. A deep spiritual desolation fell upon the infant Church in Australia. 'Vengeance and cruelty,' says ERSKINE MAY, 'were [the convict system's] only principles; charity and reformation formed no part of its scheme.' The traditions and torture-punishments that

made the Old Bailey a home of such evil odor were in full blast in the new south land.

'Pale Anguish kept the heavy gate,  
And the Warder was Despair.'

Callous inhumanity and a hard animalism ran through and through the system; but out of its jaws a directing Providence has, nevertheless, drawn a high civilisation and a glorious Church, as SAMPSON took honey from the mouth of the devouring lion.

The thirties were well advanced on their course before a decent meed of religious liberty was accorded to the practice of the Catholic religion in Australia. The evils of the convict system lay heavily upon the Church in three of the seven Colonies till the nineteenth century had passed the midway of its course. Her struggles were chiefly struggles against the system and its results; her worst trials were the creation of the system; the heaviest losses of her children came through the operation of the system; her triumphs were won over, or in despite of, the system; and, in Bishops WILLSON and ULLATHORNE, she was chiefly instrumental in smiting it to death, as the fair Christian maiden of the Rhineland legend slew, with her cross in sacred confidence high uplifted, the devouring monster of the Drachenfels. It was a long, slow agony, but she triumphed in the end over the political, social, domestic, and personal wrongs of the convict days. The persecuted 'little flock' of 1803 has now grown into a million, spread over the seven colonies of Australasia. The one priest that exercised the sacred ministry in Australasia is now represented by over a thousand under the guidance of seven Archbishops (one of them a Cardinal), eighteen Bishops, three Vicars-Apostolic, and one Abbot *nullius*—in all, a hierarchy consisting of twenty-nine prelates exercising episcopal functions. There are, besides, close on 600 religious Brothers, nearly 5000 nuns, 1512 churches (some of them not surpassed by the great ecclesiastical monuments of the Old World), four ecclesiastical seminaries, 359 colleges and high schools, 792 primary schools, 80 institutes of charity, and 113,602 children receiving a Catholic education under Catholic teachers in Catholic institutes of learning.

It is, indeed, a vast progress—spiritual, numerical, social, political. And the sturdy pioneers of the early decades of the nineteenth century—many of them deported without trial for political offences, or under the suspicion of political offences, or for things not punishable by any code of laws existing nowadays—sowed in stripes and tears what we now reap in joy. The centenary of the first Mass celebrated in an Australasian white settlement recalls the grave and thankful words that came from the hearts of the Fathers of the Sydney Plenary Council of 1895—words which we can use with even greater reason and appropriateness to-day: 'Such a contrast between the beginning and the close of a century is unexampled in history. Such a blessing of fruitfulness is unparalleled since the early ages of the Apostles.'

## Notes

### A Fishy Tale

A travelling agent of the Bible Society has been telling some droll 'history' at Gisborne lately, if we may credit a report of his remarks which appeared in a recent issue of the 'Gisborne Times.' 'He stated,' says the report, 'that five years previous he held a meeting at Naples, where a number of Italian ministers in connection with the Wesleyan Church conducted a meeting in the Italian language on Protestant lines, singing Protestant hymns close to the dungeon in which 40 years previous many had been incarcerated and suffered lingering deaths on account of their possessing Bibles.' The tale about people going through various stages of martyrdom for merely having Bibles in their possession is a local application of an old and fishy legend which has done such good service among the gobemouches in the past that it is not likely to be lightly relinquished. But we rather think that the level of general intelligence in New Zealand is somewhat too high to receive fables of this sort with anything more than the smiling incredulous

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

lity which one extends to such 'historic' classics as Baron Munchausen's adventures and the story of Valentine and Orson.

We cannot say who created this bit of 'history' about the Naples of some five and forty years ago. But he might, at least, have given it a more plausible look. It is customary, in this particular variety of 'history,' to place the scene in a far-off land—Southern Italy, Mexico, and Peru happen just now to be the vogue—and to omit names, precise dates, and all other circumstances that would facilitate investigation by persons gifted with an inconvenient degree of curiosity. It is, of course, quite possible that some street-preachers may have been legally condemned and imprisoned in Naples for having been guilty of coarse and inflammatory public attacks on the religion of the people, like those that aroused such indignant feeling among Catholics and decent Protestants during the past few years in Arklow, Limerick, and Sligo, and drew down such vigorous condemnation from the judicial Bench. But the story that people in Naples were 'incarcerated and suffered lingering deaths on account of their possessing Bibles' is merely 'a fairy tale of a far-off land.'

### A Famine

A cable message published in our secular contemporaries a few days ago runs as follows:—'Famine is causing terrible suffering in South China. Thirty thousand women and children have been sold into slavery since February.' China holds the melancholy pre-eminence of being the country that, of all others, has suffered most from the ravages of famine. The great famine of 1877-1878 swept off, according to the best estimates, no fewer than 9,500,000 persons in North China—or two and a half times more than the total population of Australasia—and left several millions more a mere 'death's undress of skin and bone.' India comes close up to China in the magnitude of its sufferings from famine. Even now portions of its teeming population are suffering the pangs of want. Over a million persons died of the long, slow agony of famine in India in 1877. The famine of 1896-1897 cost no fewer than 2,500,000 lives. The famine of 1900 afflicted about a quarter of all that vast country, resulted in a money loss of over £50,000,000, the death of many millions of cattle, and the loss of an untold number of lives. Famine problems, at least on their preventive side, have scarcely received serious study from the age that has 'achieved' Mauser and Lee-Metford rifles and quick-firing cannon. And, despite all our progress and the spread of our communications, we are almost as helpless nowadays to prevent serious suffering and loss of life as our forefathers were under the more difficult conditions that prevailed in the middle ages.

### Back to the Fold

The faithful care extended by the present Pope to the Eastern Christians outside the true Fold has from time to time resulted in the return of considerable numbers of schismatics to Catholic unity. We take the following further information in point from the London 'Tablet' of April 18: 'The Greek Catholic Church has, according to the "Missions Catholiques," just made what is described as a veritable conquest in the conversion en masse of more than fifteen thousand separated Greeks belonging to the districts of Aekar, Hosa, and Saita. The decision by which these people have abjured their errors and returned to the bosom of the Church was taken some time ago, when a deputation was sent to Mgr. Doumani, Greek Catholic Melchite, Bishop of Tripoli, to petition that they might be received.'

### The French Kulturkampf

The war against religion in France goes gaily on. Three and thirty years ago the Government of the country entered 'with a light heart' upon a campaign against Prussia. Everything was declared to be in full readiness, down to the last button upon the gaiter of the last soldier, and the cry was: 'To Berlin!' We know the result. A stronger power, with 'the Man of Blood and Iron' at its head, failed to carry out a war against Catholicism in Germany. The new Kulturkampf in France is likewise sure to end in failure. The effects of proscribing and banishing the religious Orders as if their members were noxious wild beasts, are already beginning to be felt. 'Heartrending,' says the 'Catholic Times,' 'are the accounts of the scenes caused by the expulsions from monasteries and convents in France. A correspondent who has been a witness of what is taking place declares that it would be difficult to exaggerate

the desolation caused by the persecution. Mr. Richard Davey, the well-known writer, informs us that he has just received a letter from a celebrated French author who has been visiting the Grand Chartreuse, and his experience is that the distress in the neighborhood is piteous. Hundreds have been ruined, and nobody will gain by a measure which is the result of mere fanaticism. The Grand Chartreuse has spent over £70,000 a year in acts of benevolence. From all parts of the country touching incidents are reported. One of the saddest has occurred at Curriere, in a school for deaf mutes founded and maintained by the liberality of the Chartreux. Brother Leufroy was in the midst of the children bidding them good-bye when gendarmes arrived to command, in the name of the Government, that the institution be closed. As the officers entered, the Brother, who was deeply moved, staggered and fell, never to rise again. His career on earth closed before the closing of the school that was so dear to him. We are glad to observe that the Bishop of Quimper has not been intimidated by the suppression of the stipends of 28 priests for having used the Breton language in teaching the catechism. The priests of the diocese of Quimper are, by the Bishop's directions, to continue to preach and teach in French when the hearers are French; in French and Breton when they are mixed; and in Breton alone when the auditory is exclusively Breton.'

## DIocese OF DUNEDIN

On Sunday there will be Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from last Mass until Vespers. In the evening the usual procession will take place.

The very handsome new Catholic church just erected at Garston will be opened on Sunday next, when the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, will preach the occasional sermon. The new church is a very pretty edifice and highly creditable to the generosity of the Catholics of the district and the zeal and energy of their pastor, the Rev. Father J. O'Donnell.

On Sunday, the feast of Pentecost, there was Pontifical High Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral, his Lordship Bishop Verdon being celebrant, Rev. Father Murphy deacon, Rev. Father Howard sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Cleary assistant priest. At the conclusion of the Mass his Lordship announced a plenary indulgence in the usual form. The music was Farmer's Mass, the soloists being Miss Comyn (alto), Mrs. J. Hally (soprano), Mr. W. Shepherd (tenor), and Mr. McKennah (bass).

There was a crowded meeting of the members of the Catholic Young Men's Club, South Dunedin, and their friends on Monday evening. An excellent short programme of vocal music was rendered by Misses Pearson and Fitzpatrick and Messrs. Mullin and Graham, and a lecture on New York and its commerce, life, and traffic was delivered by Rev. Father Cleary. At its close a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker was carried by acclamation on the motion of Messrs. Marlow and Carr. Rev. Father Coffey occupied the chair.

It is understood the House Committee of the Dunedin Hospital have decided to appoint Dr. Arthur Hall as senior house surgeon, pending the meeting of trustees this month. Dr. Hall, who was formerly house surgeon, has since gained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. The bazaar held recently in Lawrence for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the fine new presbytery, resulted in a net profit of £250. Active steps are to be taken immediately to clear off the balance still due.

On Sunday evening a meeting of the parishioners of St. Joseph's Cathedral was held in St. Joseph's Hall for the purpose of devising means for paying off the balance of the debt incurred in repairing the foundations of the towers of the Cathedral. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided. Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., said that a sum of £365 had been received as a result of the collection made at the Cathedral door last year. The total cost of the work was about £1000. After a conversational discussion regarding ways and means a committee, consisting of the local clergy and Messrs. J. B. Calkin, W. J. Hall, P. Hally, Woods, T. Deehan, and Foley, was appointed for the purpose of drafting a scheme for liquidating the debt, the proposal to be submitted to a general meeting of the parishioners to be held on Sunday evening, June 14.

St. Joseph's Men's Club entertained the Ladies' Club on Friday evening. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather, both clubs were very well represented. A very enjoyable hour was spent at cards, after which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed songs and recitations: Misses Poppelwell, Davis, and Quin, and Messrs. McKennah and Hill; while Misses Poppelwell and J. Griffen acted as accompanists. Mr. Haydon also contributed to the evening's amusement with a number of phonographic selections. The club's gymnastic class promises to be very successful this season. The attendance has greatly exceeded expectations, and judging by the manner the members go through their exercises Instructor Drumm should have a very efficient class in a short time.



## The Late Father Bogue

A Hokitika correspondent furnishes us with the following additional particulars regarding the late Father Bogue, of Ross, the report of whose death, together with details of his missionary labors, etc., appeared in our last issue:—

Father Bogue was a native of Belfast, Ireland, where he received his early education under the Christian Brothers. He was afterwards sent to St. Macartan's College, Monaghan, to study classics. Here he showed great signs of a religious vocation, and with the intention of studying for the priesthood he proceeded to St. Patrick's College, Carlow, where he completed his theological studies. He was ordained by his Lordship Bishop Grimes in the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, Dublin. After spending some time with his friends he started for the diocese of Christchurch, which he had chosen as his missionary field.

About twelve months ago, whilst making his usual Easter visit to his parishioners in South Westland, he underwent most extraordinary hardships. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the rivers were in a state of high flood. Upon reaching one in a singularly lonely place, miles away from any human habitation, he was unable to ford it; here he had to remain for nearly three days without any food, his only shelter from wind and rain being a miserable shed. As may easily be supposed he caught a severe cold, and on his return home appeared greatly shaken in health. So great was his desire to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass daily that he could not be persuaded to remain in bed for a few days. His health continued to fail and more serious symptoms began to appear, and finally they ended in an attack of rheumatic fever. After a week's skilful treatment, however, his physician, Dr. Morkane, was able to declare him out of danger. Soon afterwards Father Bogue proceeded to Rotorua to recruit his health. On his return, after two months' holiday, these hopes were dashed to the ground, for it was then found that he was suffering from that treacherous disease, consumption. A short time afterwards the doctors held a consultation, and thinking the end not far off, told him his case was hopeless. When speaking of this to a friend he said: 'It is hard for one to hear his death sentence. I have heard mine, but welcome be the holy will of God!' The greatest praise is due to the Sisters of Mercy of the local convent, who were unremitting in their attention to the rev. patient during his long illness. They, indeed, have proved themselves Sisters of Charity as well as Sisters of Mercy, for from December until he breathed his last, their earnest, unwearying care never ceased, day nor night. The parishioners of the deceased priest owe a debt of gratitude to those good Sisters, a debt which can never be repaid, for, besides their services in nursing him, they had often at their own expense, unknown to him and unknown to all others, procured whatever they thought would in any way afford him relief. During his last moments they, with Rev. Father O'Connor, were present at his bedside. A few days before his death he became unconscious, but soon after regained consciousness and remained so until a few moments before he died. Having been previously fortified by the rites of Mother Church, he met his death calmly and bravely, as became a valiant soldier of Jesus Christ. His unobtrusive piety, sound common-sense, and untiring zeal endeared him to all, and the prayers and tears of hundreds followed him to the grave. Immediately after Christmas his Lordship Dr. Grimes, anxious to know and see for himself the real state of Father Bogue's health, as well as to afford him all the comfort and consolation in his power, came to Ross to visit him, at great personal inconvenience.

All through his weary illness Very Rev. Dean Martin, S.M., Hokitika, was kindness itself to the rev. patient, who regarded him as a veritable father, and Ross people highly appreciate the thoughtfulness of the Bishop in appointing the Dean to preside at the obsequies. It was Father Bogue's wish that he might be buried in Hokitika, so that his remains might one day be near the Dean's.

From Saturday till Monday his body lay in state in his own little church in Ross. The sanctuary was in deepest mourning, and his people, who appreciated him during life, showed how they valued his priestly virtues after his death. Night and day they watched beside his remains and thought themselves highly privileged to be allowed to do so. On Monday a Missa Cantata was sung by the Very Rev. Dean Martin, after which nearly every member of the congregation came to bid a tearful adieu to their beloved pastor.

At about 12.30 the funeral procession started from the church. It was one of the largest ever seen in the district. The coffin was carried by the young men of the congregation as far as the cemetery hill. The pedestrians in the procession proceeded for a considerable distance beyond this, while the whole of the equestrians, as well as those in vehicles, went right on to Hokitika. Many mourners joined the procession en route, which, by the time Hokitika was reached, was of great length. At Ruan the coffin was removed from the hearse and carried through the township to the church, where a short service was conducted by Father O'Connor. At its conclusion the remains were carried to the summit of Rimu Hill and then replaced in the hearse. Opposite the Bellevue Hotel the coffin was removed from the hearse and carried by the pall-bearers to St. Mary's Church where they were met by Rev. Father Mahony and nearly all the clergy on the Coast.

The church had been prepared by the members of the Altar Society. The sanctuary was draped in black,

and the remains were laid in state before the high altar. During the evening large numbers visited the church, including many from the south, Ross, Rimu, and also a great number of Hokitika residents.

At 10 a.m. on Tuesday a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated, Very Rev. Dean Martin being celebrant, Rev. Fathers Leen and O'Connor deacon and sub-deacon respectively, and Rev. Father Herbert master of ceremonies, the remainder of the priests joining in the solemn chanting in the most impressive manner. At the conclusion of the Mass the Dead March in 'Saul' was played by Mr. Clarke. At 12 o'clock the funeral left for the cemetery, and, despite the extremely inclement weather, there was a large attendance, including many persons of all denominations, thus showing the great respect in which the Rev. Father Bogue was held throughout the district. The burial service at the grave was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Martin. The priests present at the obsequies were: Very Rev. Dean Carew (Grey mouth), Very Rev. Dean Lighthart (Maori mission, N.I.), Rev. Fathers O'Hallohan (Kumara), Leen and McDonnell (Ahaura), O'Connor (Ross), and Mahony (Hokitika).—R.I.P.

## WEDDING BELLS

ORGAN—WARREN.

A quiet but pretty wedding (writes a Westport correspondent) took place at St. Patrick's Church, Kumara, on May 18, the contracting parties being Miss E. A. Warren, of Dillmanston, and Mr. Gerald A. Organ, of Westport. The Rev. Father O'Hallohan performed the ceremony and also celebrated a Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a lovely dress of white transparent muslin, trimmed with Maltese lace and insertion and silk sash. She also wore a veil and wreath of orange blossoms. She was attended by Miss Stewart, of Rimu, as bridesmaid, who was attired in a cream floral muslin, with black picture hat. Mr. J. Gallagher, of Westport, was best man. After the ceremony the bridal party, drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of and various toasts honored. Among those present were the Rev. Father O'Hallohan and Very Rev. Dean Lighthart, of Auckland. The presents were very numerous and costly, and were evidence of the esteem in which the couple are held. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a lovely gold watch and chain, and to the bridesmaid a beautiful gold brooch. The happy couple left for Auckland, where they intend to spend their honeymoon. They intend making their home in Westport, where Mr. Organ is engaged in business. He is also a member of the Westport Borough Council.

DOODY—MELVILLE.

(From an Oxford Correspondent.)

A wedding, in which considerable interest was shown, took place at Oxford on Tuesday, May 26, when Miss Mary Melville, eldest daughter of Mr. Martin Melville of Tenuka, was married to Mr. Michael Doody, second son of Mr. Michael Doody, Oxford. The ceremony took place at the Church of the Sacred Heart, where the Rev. Father Hyland officiated and also celebrated a Nuptial Mass. A very large number of the friends of the bride and bridegroom were in attendance, the church being filled. The bride was attired in a cream costume, and wore a beautiful veil and orange blossoms, and carried a pretty bouquet. She was attended by her sister, Miss Winifred Melville, and Miss Annie Doody. The bride was given away by her father and the bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Daniel Doody. The Wedding March was played by Miss Briscoll as the bridal party left the church. The wedding breakfast was held in a large marquee on the lawn at the bridegroom's parents' home, and was attended by about 60 guests. The health of the newly-married couple was proposed in very delicious terms by the Rev. Father Hyland, and that of the bridesmaids by Mr. McCormack. The wedding presents were very numerous and costly, and evidenced the esteem in which the young couple were held. Later in the day the happy pair left by train for Christchurch on their wedding trip, and were seen off by many friends. In the evening a grand social was held in the Oxford Town Hall, which was attended by a large number of guests.

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.—\*\*\*

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## The Trials of the Church

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, in the course of a speech made at the opening of a bazaar at Botany some days ago, said that the Church in Australia enjoyed a comparative peace which was not enjoyed by it in other lands. In France religion was persecuted in a thousand ways, to banish the very name of God from thousands of the people, and to banish from the fair plains of France those religious communities to whom the State was indebted for all the great things achieved in the past in the name of religion by that great nation. It was nothing new for the Church to be persecuted either in the home countries or in other lands. Writers had told them of the admiration with which they contemplated the Catholic Church, the only institution which led back to the time when gladiators fought in the Coliseum, and when the smoke of sacrifice arose from pagan altars in European countries. The Catholic Church in every century had been assailed by every strong power which the world could put forth. The power of Imperial Rome was so stern, so unrelenting, and so concentrated, that even in the monuments that remain they saw the abiding proofs of her all-embracing power. Every other power assailed by Rome disappeared. The Nestorian heretics and the Manichean sects were attacked and disappeared. The Emperor Diocletian was so convinced that he had crushed the Christian name that he erected monuments to record his success in stamping out the Christian name for ever. But

### The Church's Triumph

told them of the Divine life of the Church, and it told them also that all the power of the world was wielded in vain against her bulwarks. Our Saviour had said that His Church would be persecuted, but He had promised also that the gates of hell should not prevail against it. Its enemies might gain a triumph for a while, but it would only be a passing triumph. Passing on, his Eminence referred to the storm of persecution which raged at the beginning of the present century in France, during which thousands of priests were put to death by the Revolutionists. Belgium and Holland had been visited by persecution, as also had, as they were well aware, Ireland, and also England. All seemed to be lost to the onlooker. In time England became tolerant, and never had a power so increased in wealth and prosperity as had that nation since she inaugurated that period of peace to the Catholic Church. His Eminence referred to the persecution sustained by the Church in Germany. Bismarck had determined to crush the teaching of the Catholic Church, and probably 30,000 priests were exiled from the Empire. But the storm passed, and the Church arose from its ruins in greater grandeur than ever before. So would it be with France, but no one dreamt for a moment that those who assailed the Church would achieve their aim. The Australian Church, too, had had its own days of persecution. For the first 35 years at least the Church sustained a fierce persecution, but it waned, and for the next 35 years a sort of tolerance was extended to Catholics. Of latter years the Church had enjoyed comparative peace. Many people still assailed them, but though they could not harm Catholics, fortunately, they could use very bitter words. Catholics hoped, however, that those who were their enemies to-day would be their best friends to-morrow.

## OBITUARY

### MRS. E. KILLEEN, WELLINGTON.

Mrs. Elizabeth Killeen, who died in Wellington on Monday, May 18, was well known and highly esteemed in that city, and also on the West Coast, where she and her husband, the late Mr. Michael Killeen, had resided for many years. During her illness the deceased was attended by the Rev. Father Holley. The Sisters of Mercy, of St. Mary's Convent, were also most attentive. On Wednesday, May 20, a Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Basilica of the Sacred Heart by the Rev. Father Holley, who also officiated at the graveside at the Karori Cemetery, where the interment took place on the same afternoon, being assisted by the Rev. Father Walsh. The deceased was the second daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McMahon, of Kilrush and Ballinacally, County Clare. Her husband predeceased her by about 10 weeks, and to the sorrowing family—a son and two daughters—the sincerest sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

The winter excursion to the Islands of the Western Pacific, which is being organised in Sydney in connection with the opening of the Catholic Cathedral at Suva, will be the most comprehensive of the kind that has ever been arranged. The itinerary will include Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Loyalty Groups, and Norfolk, Wallis, Futuna, Rotumah, Tanna, Pines Islands and New Caledonia. The steamer will leave Sydney about July 25, and will make a cruise of 7000 miles among those little known islands. Every point of interest will be visited, and it is safe to say that never before has such an opportunity for seeing these wonderful lands, and studying the habits and customs of the natives, been offered to the public.

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

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

On account of Wednesday of this week being the Prince of Wales' birthday and a close holiday in the Post Office, we have been obliged to go to press on Tuesday evening. Correspondence reaching this office on Wednesday morning has, therefore, to be held over for next issue.

Book debts, like fruit (said Judge Kettle in the Hawera Bankruptcy Court the other day), want to be collected when they are fresh.

A witness in the Arbitration Court in Wellington the other day delivered himself thus: I don't consider the baking business a trade; I consider it a profession. No man has yet mastered the art of fermentation.

The trade of the port of Bluff during some months past (says the 'Southland Daily News') has suffered considerably owing to the lateness of the harvest affecting the export of oats. The ordinary revenue for the month was reported by the Secretary to have been £1530, or £490 less than the returns for the same period last year. In reply to a member, he also stated that for the past five months the deficiency, compared with the corresponding period of 1902, was some £1700.

A rather interesting point was raised at the Napier Magistrate's Court last week, in a case in which a prohibited person was charged with having entered an hotel on May 9, during the currency of an order that existed against him. Counsel for defendant contended that as the order had been made on the morning of the 10th May, 1902, it expired on the morning of the 9th May, 1903, and was, therefore, not in force when the defendant went into the hotel. The police inspector maintained that the order had not expired till midnight on the 9th. Mr. Turnbull, S.M., remarked that the only authority he knew on the point was that a man was supposed to have attained his majority on the day before he was 21. Counsel intimated that he would be able to produce authorities if the case were allowed to stand over. The case was accordingly adjourned.

The Premier, interviewed on the subject of the cable message to the London 'Daily Express' newspaper regarding the sale of New Zealand meat in the United Kingdom, said it is not intended to enter into competition with either the meat export companies here or the retailers at home, and there will be no cutting of rates because the Government believes that the superior quality of New Zealand meat will carry its own recommendation. The problem of the fluctuation in prices through large or short supplies on the Home market will be taken into consideration in fixing the retail price so that prices will not go up and down suddenly, but will remain the same for definite periods. The Government has felt that New Zealand meat has not had justice done to it in the markets of Great Britain, and that inferior meat, such as that from the Argentine, was sold in its stead. Under these circumstances, it was felt that something should be done to advance the interest of the New Zealand producers. The question of purchasing at this end and shipping from New Zealand is a detail that has yet to be arranged, and generally it does not appear that the scheme is very far advanced.

Replying to Press strictures on his attitude towards the Farmers' Union, Sir Joseph Ward, in a speech at the opening of the new Waimakariri bridge, said that on a former occasion he had publicly stated that union was a good thing and was as necessary for the protection of farmers as workers. Farmers' unions were for their protection, and were destined to do a large amount of good. He had never viewed these unions with a suspicious eye or shown hostility to them. He had never said that any union in the Colony should be formed for political purposes, but held that membership should be open to all shades of political opinion. Members of unions should be allowed to exercise the political franchise they possessed, without interference. The Government would not support unions of the character indicated. Referring to the retirement of Mr. McCurdy from the post and telegraph service, Sir Joseph said it was reported to him that an officer in the telegraph service was also secretary of a Farmers' Union. It was entirely against the rules of the department for any officer to hold the position of secretary, not only of the Farmers' Union, but of any union. As a result of attention being called to the matter, fair time was given the officer to conform to the rules of the Public Service. An attempt had been made to 'martyrize' the officer in question, but he had the right to do that which he thought best—either to conform to the rules of the Service or leave the Service, and he had elected to take the latter course.

We are always more profitably employed in praising God than even in despising ourselves.

Sincerity is the basis of all true friendship. Without sincerity it is like a ship without ballast.

Always there is wine or there is oil, the grape must be crushed and the olive must be pressed.

God regards not how much we do, but from how much it proceeds; he does much that loves much.

Mind is that which perceives, feels, remembers, acts, and is conscious of continual existence.

He who never in his life was foolish was never a wise man.

# WINTER 1903.

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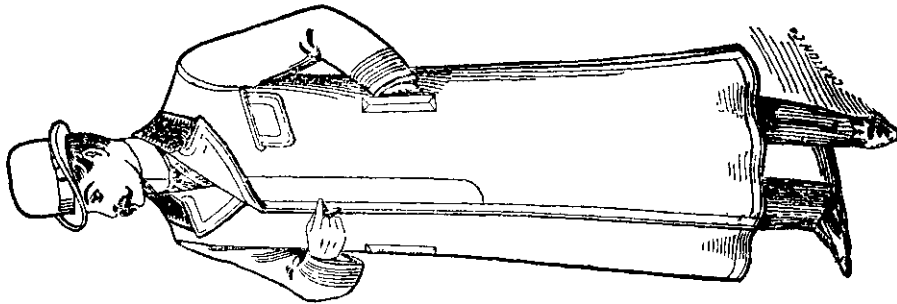
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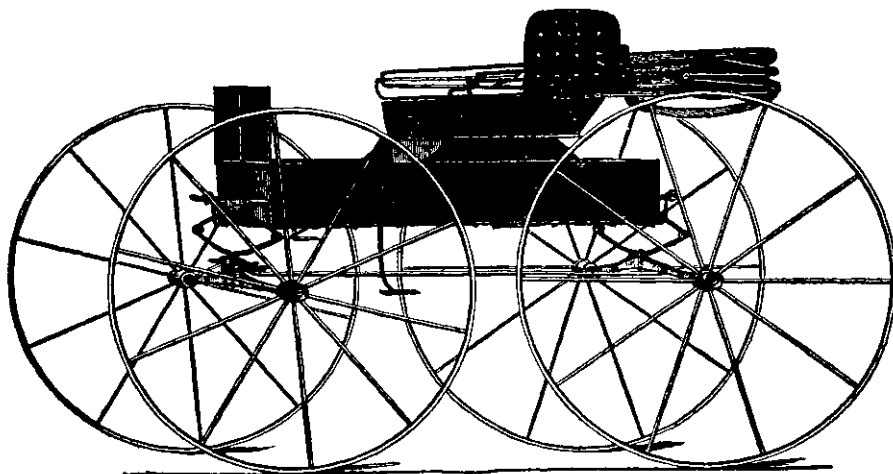
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# The Storyteller

## THE CALL OF THE SEA.

The only memory of his father that Franklin Thompson had was the photograph of a young naval officer in uniform which his mother, with tears in her eyes, often showed him. She died when Franklin was six, leaving him, her only cause for living longer, to the care of his father's brother. When he realised how unwelcome he was in his new home the only solace he had in the world was the photograph. He would look at it for an hour at a time, and read again and again the inscription on the back.

Before he was quite alone in the world he had heard the sea a-calling. On his holidays he would walk to the shore and watch the ships go and come. Each was a speaking individuality, which he would recognise should he see it again. The salt breath was ever in his nostrils, the tang of salt sprays in his veins.

When he was eleven his cousin Edward, five years his senior, received the appointment to Annapolis. If Franklin felt any envy he stifled it. The inscription on the photograph in his father's own hand forbade that.

'Be honest; envy nobody; strive hard,' it ran. Two years later Franklin knew that his school days were at an end.

'I'll look for a place for you to learn some business,' said his uncle, as if the boy's preferences for an occupation did not count.

Early the next morning Franklin went to the great bay near his home, as he always did when he was heavy of heart. Three men-of-war—one a new battleship—their white sides gleaming, rested their enormous weights on the water as gently as swans. On the battleship it was visiting day. From her side the monster reached down her big gangway, with holystoned steps and immaculate rope, as a gallant officer offers his hand to a lady.

At the threshold of the deck Franklin paused, as one who suddenly sees his dreams materialise in broad daylight. No one of the knots of sightseers, going here and there with the spectators' 'Ahs!' and occasional questions, noticed the boy, who stood immovable, noting every detail of the leviathan. Each gun seemed to him a living thing.

He saw some jackies going about their appointed duties, and others under the shade of the awnings aft mending their clothes. The officer of the deck must be the happiest man in the world, Franklin thought. He imagined how his father must have looked, pacing back and forth in the same way. Oh, if his father were only alive, then, perhaps, he, too, might go to Annapolis. He looked up at the bridge and imagined himself in a great storm, with the spray stinging his face and blinding his eyes, and the mountain of steel as obedient to his commands as a bicycle to the turn of the handle-bar.

'Wouldn't you like to look around a bit?' asked a voice at his elbow.

Its owner, Franklin saw, was a boy of about his own age, dressed like the jackies in summer white.

'Would I? Would I?' the way Franklin asked the question was answer enough from one boy to another.

'I guess you'll do,' said his new friend, laughing. 'My names' Harry Grumm. I'm a 'prentice'.

Harry showed how the ammunition was hoisted for a 13-inch gun by touching a button: he slipped a dummy shell into the breach of one of the 3-inch rapid firers; but he was quite unable to answer all of his guest's questions.

Franklin did not leave the man-of-war until the last boat was going ashore. That night he told his uncle of his desire to join the navy as an apprentice.

Uncle William was in unusually bad temper. He thought for a moment and then said:

'I don't believe you'll ever be any use in business. Probably you'd run away to sea if I got you a place. I'll take you to the navy yard to-morrow.'

At any rate, Uncle William thought, he would be free from any further responsibility or care for the boy. Nevertheless, he knew what Franklin's proud father or his proud mother, were either of them alive, would say. That thought stung him a little.

While his cousin was at the school where officers are made, Franklin was to be trained for a seaman. Edward would begin his career with rank and position just beyond the highest grade Franklin could ever attain. Franklin must be ever on the fore-castle side of the dividing line between officer and man. He might rise to be a chief gunner, while Edward might be an admiral.

But Franklin did not understand this. He was in the period of lighthearted youth when the responsibility for his future rested on his guardian's shoulders. He was entirely under the spell of the call of the sea.

A year later found him bound for South America on a small cruiser, which continued around the Horn and on to Hong Kong to join the Asiatic Squadron which was even then preparing for the conflict with Spain. In all that long voyage he had never once been seasick and he had grown to love the sea from familiarity as much as he had loved it in anticipation.

On that great morning when the American men-of-war ran into Manila Bay the executive officer set him to look for torpedo boats. The story of how he reported, with his hand to his cap in salute, 'Torpedo boat on our starboard bow, sir; she's sinking by the bow, sir; she's sunk,' went the round of the messes. After the battle came that long period of waiting until the army

took the city. When the sun was not as hot as an oven the clouds poured torrents that rose from the hot awnings in steam.

By this time Franklin had come to comprehend the separation of officer and man as only actual service can reveal it. Sometimes, with cap in hand, he had to pass through the wardroom and the officers' quarters. These, which had been his father's portion, would be his cousin's, but could never be his.

His fellow-apprentices were quite content with the fore-castle. They felt more at home aft than they would forward. There was Charley, for example. Charley studied as little as he might; he was always getting into mischief, but withal a bright, good-hearted fellow, with the makings of a first-class seaman in him.

The boatswain, known as 'Pete' in the fore-castle and 'Deering' forward—and there you have his two names—used to fend off intrusion when Franklin was busy with his books. All his studies had the requirements for admission to Annapolis in view. Not that he expected ever to have his learning put to the test. He knew no one; he had no hope of knowing anyone who could secure for him the coveted appointment. It pleased him to be ready.

One day, as he was bending over the little box which is at once a seaman's work basket and wardrobe, the captain, who had strolled aft, stopped by his side, and, looking over his shoulder, saw a photograph.

'Why, that's Thompson!' he exclaimed. 'Is he any relation of yours?'

'My father, sir,' Franklin replied, as he sprang to his feet and saluted.

'I did not know that,' the captain repeated, thoughtfully. He picked up the photograph and scanned the face of his old messmate. Afterwards he never passed Franklin without a smiling glance. But that glance, meant so kindly, had a sting. It seemed to say that he was in a position unworthy of his father's name.

When a visiting Congressman of the United States came aboard the cruiser as a guest Pete instantly sought out Franklin, and, taking him to one side where he could not be overheard, said:

'Now's your chance, my bully boy. A Congressman can do most anything, so they say. You go right up to this one and knock your cap smart as you can and tell him who your father was and that you want to go to Annapolis.'

Franklin had not the courage or the presumption, whichever you call it; Pete called it 'gall.'

'If you won't, sonny I will.' And when he saw the Congressman sitting on the deck after general quarters he approached him with a eulogy as earnest as it was picturesque. The Congressman smiled and asked to see Franklin.

'Now, sonny,' said Peter, 'I've cleared the channel, go forward and do your evolutions.'

As Franklin stood before the elderly, dignified man sitting beside the captain on the captain's deck he felt himself to be quite the most insignificant apprentice in the world. The Congressman looked him over keenly from head to foot, as if he were examining the texture of the cloth on the back of his jacket.

'Do you want to go to Annapolis?'

'Did he want to? Does the tender shoot of spring want the sunlight? Franklin's voice trembled with hope.'

'Yes, sir. More than anything else in the world.'

'I'm not making any promises,' the Congressman said finally. 'Congressmen have not a pocketful of blanks to fill out whenever they see a bright boy. I'll see what I can do.'

When, by the rules of the navy, Franklin was supposed to be sound asleep that night he was wide awake, building air castles. How long would he have to wait before he heard from the Congressman? Would he ever hear?

The statesman did not appear again aboard the cruiser for many days. In the meantime a new cadet, with his stripe fresh on his arm, came to the cruiser. It was none other than Franklin's own cousin, Edward. When they met at dull there was no look of recognition in Edward's face. Later, in one of the intervals of the day which the fore-castle may call its own, the officer came aft and in a patronising manner asked the apprentice how he was getting on. When Franklin told him very well, Edward said it was awkward for an officer to have a cousin in the fore-castle, and walked away. Franklin flushed at the remark, and repeated under his breath his father's advice, as the soldier of the old days repeated his talisman.

The next day Franklin had shore leave. On his way back to the quay he saw his fellow-apprentice Charley in bad company. He forgot all else except his friend's plight, and his horror over it. When finally he had separated Charley from the lounge who wanted to show the sailor boy the town, the cruiser's launch had gone. They had to hire a native to row them out in a banca, which crept at a snail's pace in the gathering darkness.

For the first time in his life Franklin was among the accused who stood at the mast the next morning to hear their sentences from the captain, who acts as judge, and with the captain was the Congressman. Franklin saw his look of surprise as their eyes met. The captain spoke of his own grief in delivering sentence of suspension from leave privilege for six months.

Franklin's head swam, and his cheeks were aflame. He could only reply with a hoarse 'Yes, sir.'

As he turned to go he heard the Congressman say sarcastically that he did not think 'that boy was so very anxious to go to Annapolis.'



Franklin was the only one of the ship's company who did not brighten when they received the electric thrill of an order which broke their weary vigil in the famous bay by sending the cruiser to patrol duty among the southern islands. But when they were under way Franklin found that the Congressman was still aboard, and his hopes revived a little. For a week in coasting from port to port he looked in vain for some event which would set him right.

Then came an order transferring him. He was assigned to the Marietta, a tiny gunboat no bigger than a harbor tugboat and with but half the draft. He had only time to get his belongings together, which does not take a sailor long. He found that his cousin had also been transferred and was to be commander of the cockleshell.

The Marietta's first assignment was to take none other than the Congressman up a river to the capital of a province where he had a son, an officer of the army, in command of the garrison. There Franklin would definitely see the last of him. They had no thought of meeting with any delay on their run of the five miles of winding stream, but it is when they are least expected that guerrillas appear.

The Congressman was sitting in the bow admiring the scenery, the little engine was 'chugging' earnestly, the screw was whirling vigorously through the muddy water, when out of the soft green foliage of the right bank cracked a volley. The Congressman, a veteran himself, dropped on the deck and looked about him for a rifle, his old eyes flashing.

The cadet had never been under fire before. He dodged and fell on the deck with the others. Franklin was at the wheel and remained erect, frightened, but not forgetting his duty. There had not been a tremor of the rudder.

'Steer for that bank, sharp, sharp!' Edward called, and Franklin obeyed. 'I don't want to—endanger your life,' he panted to the Congressman, his sentence broken by the ring of a bullet against the hull and whistle of other bullets over their heads.

'Seems to me I'd put a few shots back at 'em in the meanwhile,' said the Congressman. 'What's that for?' He nodded toward a rapid-fire gun in the bow. 'And that?' toward a one-pounder in the stern.

Edward could not fail to take the hint. He sprang up with trembling limbs and ran to the rapid-fire gun, calling for the other to be manned. A bullet struck its support before he could put it in action. That made him forget all his training. He aimed wildly, and jammed the delicate machine almost instantly. Then, in his desperation, he ran toward the wheel.

'Steer in closer, closer!'

'It's too shallow, sir,' Franklin replied. 'No, it's not.' The ensign could hear the triumphant shouts of the insurgents, who increased their fire. He was wild with exasperation. 'It's not!' he repeated, and seized the wheel in his own hands and turned it hard alee. The bow veered sharply. For an instant the boat flew forward, then grounded.

As if they had been waiting on this for a signal, a fire broke out from some bushes which rose above the level of the grassy bank on the left side.

'Both sides!' gasped the ensign. He sprang overboard, as much to avoid the fire as anything. 'Push her off.'

Everybody leaped into the water. When the insurgents on the left bank saw the predicament of the Americans they broke out of their cover with a yell and came running toward them. Meanwhile the Marietta was still in range of the fire from the other side. It was a question only of minutes—yes, of seconds, before they would be prisoners.

The current swung the Marietta partially around and drove her fast into the soft mud, and the misdirected efforts of her crew to free her were as unavailing as if she were a battleship.

'Can't somebody fire that gun? Can't somebody fire?' the Congressman called, putting the strength of his sixty years against the hull and feeling his shoes sinking in the soft ooze beneath them.

At this juncture, in the face of the fire, Franklin sprang on deck and ran aft to the jammed instrument of their hope. He felt as cool as his father's son ought to feel under such circumstances. The parts of the mechanism were not a jumble to him, as they were to the excited cadet, and he saw the difficulty and how simple it was. His study, his questions, had not been in vain.

'Man the one-pounder! Get the rifles, everybody!' he called, with the instinct of command.

As they tumbled aboard the crew heard the rattling of the gun under Franklin's hand, sweeping the field of white-shirted figures pressing forward, and soon a little shell from the one-pounder threw up dirt at their feet. The insurgents were too near their prize to be stopped yet.

'Keep cool, everybody. Keep cool!' said the Congressman, himself firing with the nice calculation of a man at a range.

The Americans did not realise that shots were still coming from the rear. They knew that the insurgents on the other side of the stream could not cross it, and that was enough. If the gun should jam again all would be lost.

But it did not jam; and soon the insurgents, no longer able to stand the persistent accuracy of the machine, began to fall back and finally ran in pell-mell flight, leaving their wounded behind.

Promptly Franklin whirled his gun round and began firing upon the first attacking party, which withdrew when it saw that it was unsupported by the other side.

When excitement no longer made their efforts futile, and one was not pushing against another, and with the screw properly directed to their assistance, the crew was very soon able to force the stranded Marietta back into the stream.

After the Congressman had emptied the water out of his shoes and was once more seated, with nothing to do but to enjoy the scenery, he said to Franklin, in beaming gratitude:

'Well, young man, you're quite a general!'

Franklin blushed. The remark did not make him think of his ambition. It gave him speech for another cause.

'Oh, sir, I want you not to believe that those charges were true. They weren't. I wouldn't have overstayed leave if it hadn't been—but—but you ask Charley the rest.'

'I don't believe them. To prove it, all you've got to do is to pass the examination at Annapolis. I'll see that you get the appointment.'

Franklin's manner and his eyes spoke his gratitude better than his tongue. Edward, who had overheard, looked proudly at his cousin and then said to the Congressman:

'I thank you, too, sir! I shan't be happy till he wears the uniform his father wore. He saved us all to-day.'

His little speech saved Edward from a court of inquiry. He became Franklin's best friend, and if ever he goes into action again there is no doubt that he will behave like a veteran.—'Youth's Companion.'

## The Catholic World

### AUSTRIA.—A Holy Thursday Ceremony

The Emperor Francis Joseph, assisted by eleven Archdukes, performed the ancient Holy Thursday ceremony of washing the feet of twelve aged men in the Hofburg. Among those present were high court functionaries and members of the Diplomatic Body, including the British Ambassador, Lady Plunket, Miss Plunket, and the Duchess of Marlborough.

### ENGLAND.—A Successful Mission

The host of friends of the Very Rev. Father Kenelm Vaughan will rejoice to hear (says the 'Catholic Times') that he has completed a most successful collection throughout the Republic of South America for funds to complete the Spanish Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in the Westminster Cathedral, and now proceeds to open the final stage of his collecting tour amongst the Catholic people of Mexico. He is at present the guest of the Most Rev. Dr. Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco.

### Generous Donors

The cheque given at the offertory of £1000 on the occasion of the blessing of the new Abbot of Buckfast, Devon, was given by Dr. McNamara, Moyneek, St. Mary's Church, Torquay. Another equally kind and liberal friend sent a cheque for £1500 to Father Amigo, the worthy pastor of St. Joseph's, Waltham. The donor requested that his name was not to be mentioned.

### Priests in London

Mr. Charles Booth's new book, 'Life and Labor of the People of London,' has the following reference to the Catholic clergy:—'The priests live as poor men among the poor. Their food is simple, their clothes are threadbare; they take few holidays. They live from day to day—if they have a shilling in their pockets no one in want will ask in vain. Abstemious and self-restrained themselves, they are yet lenient judges of the frailties that are not sins, and of the disorder that is not crime. This kindly gentleness is after the event; at the time no one could be more uncompromising in denunciation or more prompt in interference.' Mr. Booth is a Protestant, and one of the active partners in the great shipping firm of Alfred Booth and Co., of Liverpool and London.

### A Lost Masterpiece

An effort is being made by the priests in charge of the new church of St. Mary's, Moorfields, London, to reproduce, on a smaller scale, the magnificent altar fresco which was destroyed when the old church was demolished. This fresco was a representation of the Crucifixion, by Aglio, and was considered by art critics to be a masterpiece.

### FRANCE.—More Circulars

In consequence of the recent votes in the Chamber on the Congregational Law, M. Combes has addressed two circulars to the French bishops. The first of these announces that the Congregationalist preachers will be removed altogether, as their very presence, M. Combes says, might not only raise the question of the continuance of the Concordat, but might also bring about the closing of the churches in which they preach. In the second circular M. Combes calls upon the bishops to order the immediate cessation of all religious services in places of worship which have not been granted decree of authorisation.

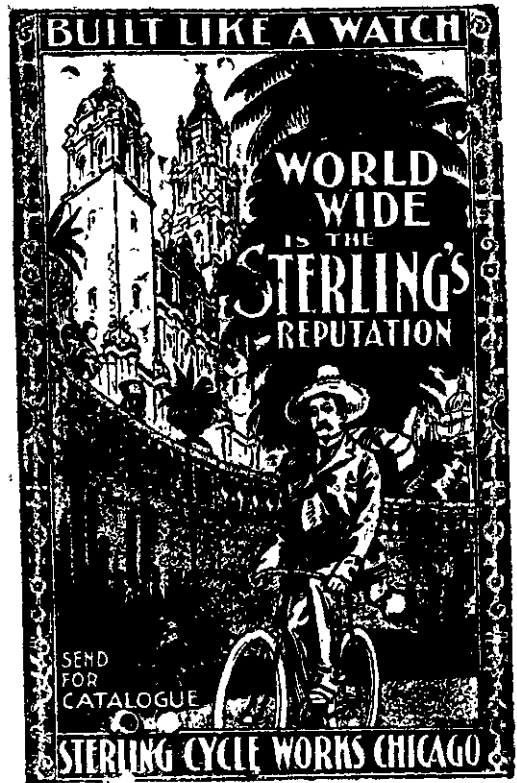
### A Mission Closed

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Daily Express,' telegraphing on April 10, says:—'The English Passionist Fathers of the Hoche Church have been given

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LONG experience has proved the famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly injurious to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.  
Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

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

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

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WILKINSON & SON, Chemists, Duned in

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.



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## Two Women!

**A WOMAN'S ADVICE to women is the best of advice. She knows well what she is talking about, bitter experience having been her teacher. Read, therefore, the following letters:—**

From Mrs. M. A. CHERRY, Lake St., Perth, W.A., 30th November, 1901.

"For some time I had been gradually declining in health, suffering from nervous exhaustion. My household work became a burden to me. I had to sit down and rest after the slightest exertion. This state continued until I became quite prostrated. I was advised to take Warner's Safe Cure by someone who had derived great benefit from it. When I had taken three bottles of the medicine I became quite strong again, my energy and vigour returned, and my work became a pleasure to me once more."

From Mrs. D. PARKER, Wilkinson St., Parkside, S.A., 16th December, 1901.

"I have taken Warner's Safe Cure on several occasions during the past twelve years. The spring and early summer have always been trying times to me. I have not been ill enough to take to my bed; but would always have that tired depressed feeling that women are so subject to, and would feel quite run down and not fit for business. On no occasion has Warner's Safe Cure failed to restore my health."

orders to leave Paris to-day. Their petition for authorisation has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. One of the Fathers yesterday delivered a parting address to the congregation, in which he expressed his gratitude for the generous support which had been accorded to the mission for the last forty years. The services will be held in the future, said the Father, by English secular chaplains appointed by the British Ambassador and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris.

**A Bishop's Opinions**

A telegram from Orleans contains an account of an incident, followed by a demonstration, which occurred on a Sunday recently in the Cathedral there. Notwithstanding the circular which had been sent to the bishops by M. Combes the day before, the sermon was preached in the presence of Monsignor Touchet by Father Bruno, a Franciscan. At its conclusion the Bishop himself spoke from the pulpit, thanking Father Bruno for his sermon, and declared that he did not see that any President of a Republic, or any Minister of Public Worship had the right to close the mouths of members of religious congregations. He claimed that this right belonged only to the bishops, and added that for his own part he would never stop the mouth of any preacher.

**A Tyrannical Edict**

A Nice telegram to the London 'Standard' says: Great dismay is spread among the Catholics and all Nationalists at Nice by the notice which has just been served at all the churches, schools, convents, religious nursing institutions, and other congregations here to close their doors at once and leave within fifteen days. It had been hoped that the new regulations so stringently enforced in other parts of France would not be put into force here, at any rate, for some time to come.

**Suggested Protest**

The Passionist Fathers of the Avenue Hoche, Paris, expelled from France by the French Government for no other reason than because they have unselfishly ministered to the religious wants of English-speaking Catholics in or passing through Paris are coming to Highgate (says the 'Catholic Times') The English Benedictines, ordered to leave Douai, are returning in the summer. Like so many of their French brethren, they are victims of persecution. We think that their expulsion imposes a duty on English-speaking Catholics. If a single Methodist minister were expelled from France for preaching the Gospel, the leading papers of Great Britain, the colonies, and the United States would publish columns of protest. Should not English-speaking Catholics make a formal protest against the unjust and inhospitable conduct of the French Government and have it inserted in all the more important papers of the English-speaking world and in as many of the Continental journals as possible? It would, at least, prove how closely Catholics are united and how earnestly the English-speaking laity sympathise with the clergy in the hour of suffering. Steps could easily be taken by which a committee of representative men would be empowered to draw up a suitable document and to speak on behalf of their brethren.

**A Query**

M. Clemenceau is an anti-clerical like the late M. Gambetta, but he is clear-sighted enough to see that in dissolving Congregations that devote themselves to the care of the sick and the poor the French Government is doing the State an injury. In an article which he has contributed to the German and Austrian Press, he asks what the State has to put in their place, and how it is to carry on this charitable work? The Constituent Assembly in the days of the Revolution declared, no doubt, for the public care of all the sick and poor; but never in the history of France were the sick and the aged worse provided for, so inhumanly neglected as during the Great Revolution, after its secularisation of the monasteries. M. Clemenceau protests against the suppression of the Congregation of the Good Shepherd because, even if discipline was too severe in one House, the other Houses of the Order against which there was no complaint, should not be punished on that account. The nuns of the Good Shepherd are lodging, boarding, and educating no fewer than 50,000 of the poor children of the French Republic and are thus rendering France a service which the State cannot get people to perform with equal zeal. Whatever M. Clemenceau's religious views may be, he is not blind to the practical fruits of Christian charity.

**PORTUGAL.—Irish Dominicans**

The visit of King Edward VII recently to the Irish Dominican Friary of Buon Successo, Lisbon, reminds a correspondent that this ancient foundation is encircled with memories of Irish Dominicans, notably Father Daniel O'Daly, or Dominic of the Holy Rosary, who went there from Louvain in 1632. The Irish College of Corpo Santo was founded in 1615 by brief of Pope Paul V. Father O'Daly, aided by Donna Lucia, Queen-Regent of Portugal, built a new college, which was dedicated to the Queen of the Holy Rosary, on May 4, 1639. The great earthquake of 1755 left Corpo Santo a heap of ruins, and four of the Irish friars were killed. However, Father Charles O'Kelly, O.P., rebuilt it in 1760, and when Bishop de Burgo, O.P., visited Lisbon in 1770 he was delighted to see a beautiful church, a college approaching completion, occupying exactly the same site as the former college—the whole costing £40,000.

**A Royal Visitor**

Quite early this morning (telegraphs Reuter's Lisbon correspondent, under date April 6), King Edward, fully

enjoying the warm sun and clear atmosphere, was out sightseeing. At half-past 10 his Majesty paid a visit to the Convent of the Dominicans at Buon Successo. He was received at the convent by the British Minister and his wife, the head priest, and the chiefs of the Irish College, the Corpo Santo Convent, and the Irish Church. Inside the grating through which the outer world is observed the lady superior and the nuns presented to the King their pupils. They were dressed all in white, except for favors of the English colors, and formed in lines from the cloisters to the reception-room, where the King sat on the throne of John of Portugal. Here a touching little ceremony took place. A young Irish girl, blushing prettily at the unaccustomed honor, presented his Majesty with a nosegay of roses and maiden-hair fern tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, and a design representing the arms of Great Britain. Bowing low, she said, 'Will your Majesty deign to accept this fragile token of the undying gratitude and ardent loyalty of your faithful subjects of Buon Successo?' The King thanked her smilingly. Afterwards his Majesty drank a glass of port wine 100 years old and ate a piece of cake, while four nuns sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen.' 'God Save the King' was played by another nun on the harp, and the chief of the Irish Catholic College delivered an address. The King remained 25 minutes at the convent.

**ROME.—An Audience**

On Friday, April 10, the Holy Father, Leo XIII., received in private audience Colonel Vaughan, his youngest daughter Alice, and her grandmother, Mrs. Pope. He spoke a few affectionate words to each in turn, expressed his sorrow at the illness of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, and dismissed them with his Apostolic Blessing and his best wishes for 'una buona Pasqua.'

**SOUTH AFRICA.—The Jesuit Fathers**

The Jesuit Fathers in Rhodesia are keeping up the reputation of the Order for learning. Several important books in Chiswina and Sindelbale have lately been written and printed at their missions at Chishawasha and Empandeni.

**UNITED STATES.—A Venerable Archbishop**

Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who, on Sunday, March 22, observed his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary, celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on March 29. The Archbishop comes of an old Catholic family, which for more than a century and a half has lived in the vicinity of Baltimore. The Bishop himself was born in Cincinnati in 1819. The Elder family has furnished many members to religious Orders.

**Golden Jubilee**

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, will be presented with 250,000 dollars on the occasion of his coming golden jubilee. When his Grace learned that a meeting was to be held to prepare for the celebration he wrote: 'Whilst profoundly grateful for the intended honor, I must presume on the friendly feelings of my spiritual children to permit me to insist that there shall be no other than the religious celebration of the event, and that the money which would be spent on any secular celebration, with as much more as the faithful of this archdiocese wish to offer on occasion of the jubilee, be given to some one of our charitable institutions to be designated by yourself.' In less than half an hour a sum of 50,000 dollars was subscribed towards the gift.

**FIRST DISTRIBUTION of CASH BONUSES to consumers of "KOSIE" TEA closes on 31st May, 1903.** 1st prize, £10, to the consumer who returns coupons representing the greatest quantity of "Kosie" Tea, 2nd prize, £5, to the next highest, 3rd prize, £3, 4th prize, £2, 5th prize, £1, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th prizes, 10s each, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th prizes, 5s each.

You may be TOO LATE to take part in the first distribution, but you can START EARLY for the next, which closes on 30th November next. In these distributions the smallest consumer has a chance, as coupons not sent in for present distribution can be saved and sent in for the next, or any future one. Bonuses distributed on 31st May and 30th November in each year. Remember "Kosie" Tea is sold at 1s 6d, 1s 9d and 2s. **GOLDEN TIPS**, a specially choice high-grown Tea, at 2s 6d.—\*\*\*

**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.—\*\*\*

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.—\*\*\*

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

## A HIGH AUTHORITY ON WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

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

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

## Leather Goods.

Purses, Pocket Books, Letter Cases, Dressing Cases, Albums, Cigarette and Cigar Cases, etc.

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

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THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE,  
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## STAR HOTEL, TEMUKA,

DAN ENRIGHT, - PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Shamrock Hotel, Invercargill, and St. Clair Hotel, Dunedin)

D. E. has taken possession of the Star Hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated from floor to ceiling and offers every convenience for families and the general travelling public.

Only the Best brands of Liquors kept.

## Mother and Daughter.

"And what are you?" asked a Lord Chief Justice of England of a witness who had just given some rambling and discreditable evidence. "I employ myself as a surgeon," said the witness. "But does anybody else employ you as a surgeon? Are you a surgeon?" asked the judge. And thereat the witness collapsed.

It is claimed for all medicines that they effect cures, though the fact that some do and some do not. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been very extensively used for thirty-five years, and is to-day the principal domestic medicine in sixteen different countries. The number of cures it has effected (especially among persons suffering from indigestion and bilious diseases) is quite incalculable. Of the many thousands of testimonials as to its efficacy voluntarily given, here is an interesting one from a mother and daughter. "For several years," writes Mrs. Hutchison, of Newcastle Road, Jesmond, N.S.W., on October 19th, 1902, "I suffered from indigestion and liver complaint. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work—in fact, did not know what it was to enjoy a single hour of freedom from pain. I was attended by two of the cleverest men in the Newcastle district, but their treatment failed to bring me any relief. Indeed, I went steadily downhill, and began to feel that my case was beyond the aid of medicine. I grew weakly and thin, and became dejected, when, two years ago, I was advised to try what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup could do for me. It was a happy decision, for before I had taken a quarter of the first bottle my health was much improved. I continued to take the medicine according to the directions for five weeks, by the end of which time I was cured. The cure is evidently a permanent one, for I have remained well and sound till the present day.

This is a good testimony—testimony to be proud of. But it don't stop here. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup not only cured Mrs. Hutchison of her indigestion and liver complaint, but, in the case of her daughter Agnes, arrested the progress of an insidious and dangerous malady which, if allowed to range unchecked, might have had fatal results. Here is Mrs. Hutchison's own description of her daughter's case: "My daughter," she says, "was in a very bad way. She was suffering from severe nervous debility. She wasted away to a skeleton, and appeared to have no blood in her body. She was so weakly that she could not walk without assistance, and was often compelled to keep to bed for days together. The doctors seemed to be much in the dark as to her ailment, and as impotent in treating her case as they had been in their treatment of mine, so I determined to experiment on her with the medicine which had proved such a boon to myself. The result was that within two months a few bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup changed her from a helpless invalid to a hearty, healthy, happy girl. She remains as well as one could wish her to be."

Mrs. Hutchison is well known in Jesmond and Lambton, and has lived in these places for twenty years. She is a native of Scotland and came to Australia in 1872. 3

## GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

### To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, Etc.—We would remind producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.

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

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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

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

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

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Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

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I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest  
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# A CATHOLIC CENTENARY

## THE FIRST MASS IN AUSTRALIA

In a recent issue of the Sydney 'Morning Herald' there appeared a very interesting article from the pen of Mr. James T. Donovan, dealing with the humble beginnings of the Catholic Church in Australia. The history of the Catholic Church in Australia (writes Mr. Donovan) is generally regarded as having commenced with the first public celebration of Mass in Sydney on May 15, 1803. That date this year was the hundredth anniversary of the first assemblage of Catholics at a religious rite or ceremony. There was no officially-appointed or officially-recognised Catholic chaplain at the time, but it so happened that there were

### Three Irish Priests

in the colony who had been sent from Ireland for alleged or actual participation in the "troubles" which followed the insurrection of 1798. These unfortunate priests, who had with them a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Fulton, to share their fate, were described as men who had been transported for holding and advocating "seditious and rebellious principles." One, the Rev. James Harold, arrived in Sydney in January, 1800. The second, Rev. James Dixon, arrived during the same month. The third, Rev. Peter O'Neil, reached Sydney a little later. All three within a few years were pardoned, and were allowed to leave Australia. The Rev. Father Harold proceeded to the United States in 1810 and died in Dublin in 1830. The Rev. Father O'Neil was only two years in Australia. He returned to Ireland, and died there in 1846. The Rev. James Dixon left Sydney in 1808, and ended his days in Ireland in 1840. It is remarkable that the three companions in exile and misfortune lived to great ages. One was 85, the second 88, and the third 82.

Of these three Catholic priests, one only was allowed to exercise his functions as a minister of religion in Australia. The Rev. James Dixon was granted "conditional emancipation" by Governor Philip King early in April, 1803. Then, on April 21, Governor King issued a public proclamation in which he stated that it had been considered expedient, "in consequence of a communication from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and War Department to grant unto the Reverend Mr. Dixon a conditional emancipation to enable him to exercise his clerical functions as a Roman Catholic priest, which he has qualified himself for by the regular and exemplary conduct he has manifested since his residence in the colony."

With this proclamation, which is dated April 19, 1803, there were published on April 21 a set of regulations to be observed by the Rev. Mr. Dixon and the Catholic congregation in this colony. Under these regulations, the Rev. James Dixon was allowed to perform his clerical duties once in three weeks at the settlements in Sydney, Parramatta, and the Hawkesbury, in rotation. In the "general orders" it was explained that, "to the end that strict decorum may be observed, a certain number of police will be stationed at and about the places appointed during the service." The last of the regulations ran: "Every person throughout the colony will observe that the law has sufficiently provided for the punishment of those who may disquiet or disturb any assembly of religious worship, or misuse any priest or teacher of any tolerated sect."

### The First Mass

under the regulations published in the 'Government Gazette' was celebrated in the vicinity of the Circular Quay at nine o'clock on the morning of Sunday, May 15, 1803. On the following morning there was a Mass at Parramatta, and on the next Sunday a Mass at the Hawkesbury. The "Government Gazette" noticed where "the meetings," as they were styled, were to be held. No person was permitted to go out of his own district to attend these Sunday morning services, and the priest was "held responsible to the magistrate for his congregation going regularly and orderly to their respective homes after the offices were ended." No religious gatherings were allowed in the evening. The hour of "Divine service" was fixed at nine o'clock in the morning.

The official permission for attendance at Mass was revoked within 12 months. There had been a "rising" among the prisoners in March, 1804, and the Sunday "meetings" were discontinued on the ground that they were "gatherings of traitors." Yet it is recorded of the Rev. Mr. Dixon that when the prisoners rose in revolt, "he accompanied the commanding officer and exerted himself nobly on the side of order and humanity." The unappreciated peacemaker left Sydney in 1808.

From 1808 until 1817 the Catholics in New South Wales were without minister or ministrations. In 1817 the Very Rev. Jeremiah Francis Flynn arrived in Sydney. He had not been appointed by the Home Government, and Governor Macquarie would not recognise him or give him the desired permission to officiate as a priest. After a few months had passed this volunteer chaplain was put on board ship and sent back to Ireland. In 1819 two authorised Catholic chaplains were furnished with the requisite "appointment papers" by the Home Government. These two Irish priests, the Rev. John Joseph Therry and the Rev. Philip Conolly arrived in Sydney by the ship Janus on May 3, 1820. The credentials were accepted by Governor Macquarie, and both priests were put on the "salary list" at

£100 a year as recognised chaplains. The Rev. Father Conolly proceeded to Hobart and his companion remained in Sydney. On Monday, October 29, 1821, at the invitation of the Rev. Father Therry, Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone of the

### "First Roman Catholic Chapel"

in Australia. The "St. Mary's Chapel," which was commenced in 1821, developed into the St. Mary's Cathedral which was destroyed by fire in 1865. The Rev. James Dixon did not build any church or religious house and the honor of establishing the first "religious institution" connected with the Catholic Church is rightly claimed by the chaplain of 1821. The Rev. Philip Conolly, whose work as a missionary chaplain was confined to Tasmania, died in Hobart on August 3, 1839. The Rev. John Joseph Therry, who was made Archpriest, and who figures in Australian history as a remarkable personage, died at Balmain on May 25, 1864, in his 74th year.

Archdeacon John McEncroe, who arrived in 1832, Dr. William Bernard Ullathorne (1833), Archbishop John Bede Polding (1835), Archdeacon Rigney (1838), Bishop Francis Murphy, of Adelaide (1838), Archbishop Goold, of Melbourne (1838), and Bishop Wilson, of Hobart (1842), are counted among the ecclesiastics who have "built up" the Catholic Church in Australia. Archbishop Polding, who had charge of the See of Sydney from 1835 till his death in 1877, was succeeded by the Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan, who died while on a visit to England in 1883. Dr. Ullathorne, who brought the first nuns—the Sisters of Charity—to Sydney in 1838, and who largely helped Archbishop Polding in the work of establishing churches and schools, ended his days as Bishop of Birmingham, England, with the rank of Archbishop, in 1889. Since 1884 Cardinal Moran has been

### Archbishop of Sydney.

Of the priests who were active in Church affairs in the Sydney diocese 50 years ago there is only one survivor—the Very Rev. Archpriest Sheehy, parish priest of Ryde. This venerable cleric was ordained in "old St. Mary's" 51 years ago. He was for many years Archbishop Polding's Vicar-General. The late Archdeacon Rigney was the senior member of the priesthood, his period of service in Australia covering 65 years.

Archbishop Murphy, of Hobart, and Bishop Murray, of Maitland, are the two veteran members of the present Australian hierarchy. Dr. Murphy, who has worn the mitre of a bishop 56 years, came from India to Tasmania in 1865. Bishop Murray was appointed to Maitland in the same year.

The spot on which the first Mass was celebrated 100 years ago is not known. All the traditions of the "nursery-stage" of the Catholic Church in Sydney cling about St. Mary's Cathedral. Of the first cathedral, which was commenced by Archpriest Therry, and completed by Archbishop Polding, nothing is left save the picturesque and time-worn front in College street. But the present cathedral building has associations which, to many Catholics, are full of "fond regrets and tender recollections." Part of the site was for a long time occupied by St. Joseph's Chapel, which was used while the first St. Mary's was in course of erection. The place is not less valued as having been the residence of "the first chaplain," and the first bishop. In this regard there seemed to be a singular fitness in the manifestation of Catholic sentiment which two years ago led to the removal of the remains of Archpriest Therry and Archbishop Polding from the Devonshire street and Petersham Cemeteries to St. Mary's Cathedral. The remains of these "old soldiers" of the Catholic Church now rest in the glamor rather than the gloom of the eastern aisle, with the groined stone roof like the outstretched wings of a carved angel over them. And with the Benedictine Bishop and the pioneer priest there are two other "faithful servants well remembered"—Archdeacon McEncroe and the Rev. Daniel Power, who came to Sydney in 1827, and who died at Parramatta in 1830. Now that it guards the dust of four of the ecclesiastics whose work stretched back to the early part of the nineteenth century, St. Mary's may be said to contain, as an "imperfect epic" in stone, all that is historically and pathetically interesting in connection with the growth and advancement of Catholicism in this part of the world.

At a representative meeting of the Catholic laity, held in the Central Club rooms, Melbourne, his Grace the Archbishop presided, and the questions of ways and means with regard to the proposed Cathedral Hall was discussed. A statement of receipts and expenditure was presented, which showed that the sum of £4117 8s 10d had been subscribed up to date, and the debit balance amounted to about £3000. The estimated cost of the hall would be over £5000. It was unanimously decided to proceed with the erection of the hall as soon as possible. In reply to Mr. Slattery, his Grace the Archbishop said that non-Catholics would be admitted to the club rooms. The announcement was received with applause. His Grace briefly outlined the aims and objects of the club rooms. The boys would be instructed and provided with suitable recreation, and nothing left undone to make the club rooms as attractive as possible to the young people of both sexes. In regard to the men's club, literary and social advantages would be placed within the reach of the members, who would have the privilege of introducing country friends as honorary members of the club.

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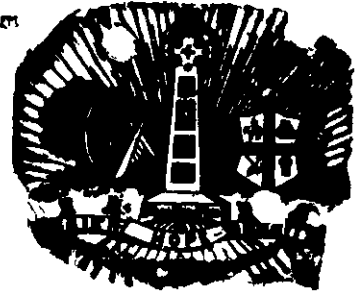
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NEW ZEALAND  
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

Sister Rose Hughes, one of the oldest members of the Sisters of Mercy, Goulburn, has just passed away at the age of 72 years.

The Rev. Father E. Bertreux, S.M., has been appointed Superior of the Marist Missions in the English Solomon Islands, and is to leave Sydney immediately for the field of his labors.

Speaking at a Catholic function, the Bishop of Goulburn said he thought the next generation would find that the great battles of this country would be between agnosticism pure and simple and the Catholic religion. The Protestants with whom he had discussed the matter had grave apprehensions as to the future. The New South Wales Education Act would be the death of the parsons, and not the death of the Catholic Church, as was once predicted by a politician.

At the garden party given in Adelaide by the Lieutenant-Governor in honor of the Japanese Squadron, the principal feature (says the 'Southern Cross') was the performance of the band, which drew forth much attention. After playing a number of popular Irish airs, including 'The last rose of summer' and 'Erin, the tear and the smile,' the band gave a selection of Japanese pieces, which completely captivated the music-lovers present. The music is wild and weird, and the effect to some extent, reminds one of the bagpipes. Dr. O'Reily, who was an interested listener, was fascinated.

One of the most interesting of the officers of the Japanese Squadron (says the Adelaide 'Southern Cross') was Lieutenant S. Yamamoto, who is a Catholic. The officer met his Grace the Archbishop at the Lieutenant-Governor's garden party, and was driven to the Archbishop's house, Glen Osmond, where he had a very interesting conversation with Dr. O'Reily. Lieutenant Yamamoto speaks English, French, and German fluently, and although but 25 years of age he has travelled Europe, where he had the opportunity of visiting the Vatican and the privilege of a private audience with his Holiness the Pope. Dr. O'Reily made the lieutenant's stay as pleasant as possible considering the limited time at the disposal of the officer, and communicated with other Australian prelates at the various ports at which the squadron will call.

Anyone present in the Jewish portion of the Rookwood Cemetery on the afternoon of May 14 (says the 'Freeman's Journal') would have been confronted by an interesting little function by which a number of Catholic ladies perpetuated their esteem for a departed Jewish maiden. Some six months ago Miss Zara Vandenberg, a former pupil of the Good Samaritan Convent School, Windsor, was laid to rest in the Necropolis. The scattered ex-pupils, with whom she was a great favorite, were much moved at her death. As a small token of their attachment to their old schoolmate a joint effort secured a durable wreath of white flowers, enclosed against the weather and properly inscribed. A bevy of these friends chaperoned by Miss T. Brown, of the Glebe, went to the cemetery on the day mentioned and reverently laid their offering on the grave of their dead friend.

Speaking at the opening of a bazaar at Botany his Eminence referred to the strike in Victoria, and said: 'It was a happy augury for their fair that over the telegraph wires the word had flashed announcing the close of the railway strike in the sister State of Victoria. He might say, without entering into the merits of the strike in any way, that they all rejoiced with the poor men that their struggle with the Government, which had put forward all its powerful strength to crush them, had ended. Everyone would rejoice that peace had been restored and that what had seemed to be inevitable in the way of injuring—for a time at any rate—the harmony of classes in the neighboring State, and the commercial enterprise of the people of Australia, had come to an end. For his part, he entirely dissociated himself from every one of those attacks made upon the poor people who went out on strike. The whole of the public press, and the influence and wealth of the country in not only Victoria, but in New South Wales and other States, seemed to be combined in one great effort to crush these poor people. While he did not see how the men transgressed beyond their rights and privileges in a legitimate way to associate themselves with their unions—as every citizen has the privilege of doing—still, at the same time, they rejoiced that peace had been restored, and they fondly hoped that such measures might now be adopted in the Parliament of Victoria as had already been taken by the Parliament in this country, to prevent such strikes occurring in the future.'

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has (says a Dublin paper) in addition to his salary of £20,000 a year, likewise an 'allowance' on moving into office of £3000 paid to him out of the public funds. This 'allowance' is not paid under any statutory obligation, but is the subject of a special estimate. In the eighteenth century three English noblemen were appointed in immediate succession Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland. Not one of the three ever put foot on Irish soil. They all, however, received and pocketed the £3000 'allowance' for the expenses of entering on their office.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- June 7, Sunday.—Trinity Sunday.
- " 8, Monday.—St. Angela de Mericia, Virgin.
- " 9, Tuesday.—St. Columbkille, Abbot.
- " 10, Wednesday.—St. Margaret of Scotland.
- " 11, Thursday.—Feast of Corpus Christi.
- " 12, Friday.—St. Leo III., Pope and Confessor.
- " 13, Saturday.—St. Anthony of Padua, Confessor.

St. Angela de Mericia.

St. Angela de Mericia was born in the diocese of Verona in 1511. In 1537 she laid the foundation of the institute of Ursulines, and very soon the Order spread all over Europe.

St. Columbkille, Abbot.

St. Columba or Columbkille, the Apostle of the Caledonians or Northern Picts, was a scion of one of the royal houses of Ireland, and was born at Gartan, in the County of Donegal, on December 7, 521. He was educated in the famous school of St. Finnian of Magh-bile, who had himself studied at Rome. Before Columba had reached his twenty-fifth year he had founded a great number of monasteries in Ireland, the most celebrated of which was that of Derry, in his own native province, which was long the seat of a great Catholic bishopric, and is now known under the modern name of Londonderry. He had received deacon's orders from St. Nunnian, and in the year 550 was raised to the priesthood, but his humility was such that he would never consent to take upon him the episcopal office and dignity. In the year 563, when in the forty-second year of his age, Columba set out from his native land, accompanied by 12 companions, sailed to the north, and landed on the shores of the island of Iona, or Hy, to which, in memory of the saint, the name of Hy-Columkil was afterwards given. He and his companions immediately set about building a monastery, which was one of the rudest description, consisting only of a frame covered with the interlaced branches of trees. It was not till some years later that a more substantial edifice was erected, with much danger and labor, as the large oaks to be used in its construction were brought across the waters from the neighboring shores. Such was the beginning of the great monastic centre whence issued those devoted heroes who carried the blessing of religion and civilisation to Scotland and Great Britain. In the year 590 Columba returned to Ireland. In virtue of his privilege as founder of the Church in both Northern and Southern Scotland, he exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction throughout both of these countries. After a long and laborious life, Columba died as he had lived. After journeying over the entire island and taking a tender farewell of the monks at work in the field, and praying in the cloister, he withdrew to his own cell, and, when the bell rang at midnight for matins, rose and preceded his brethren to the church. Here he was found by his faithful children, prostrate before the altar and in a dying condition. Raising his right hand, he blessed the community and expired, June 9, 597.

Corpus Christi.

The Latin words 'Corpus Christi' mean 'the Body of the Lord.' The festival carried out under this title is an outcome of the Church's devotion to the Hidden Lord in the Sacrament of the Altar. Pious Catholics are ever finding new and beautiful ways of expressing their devotion to our Lord in the Sacrament of His Love. The first mention we have in history of the solemnity of a feast of Corpus Christi is in 1246, when Robert, Bishop of Liege, made arrangements to introduce it into his diocese, but death prevented his intention being carried into effect. After the Bishop's death the Cardinal Legate Hugh undertook to carry out his directions, and celebrated the festival for the first time in the year 1247, in the Church of St. Martin at Liege. Several bishops followed this example, and the festival was observed in many dioceses, before Urban IV., in 1264, finally ordered the celebration by the whole Church. This order was confirmed by Clement V. at the Council of Vienna in 1311, and the Thursday after the octave of Pentecost appointed for its celebration. In 1317, Pope John XXII. instituted the solemn procession.

St. Leo III., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo III. was Pope from 795 to 816. Immediately after his election he wrote to Charlemagne, requesting him to continue his protection over the Roman See and State. At his request Charlemagne, in the year 800, went to Rome to quell a rebellion in which the Pope came near losing his life. He crowned Charlemagne and proclaimed him emperor, amid the joyful acclamation of the people, in 800.

St. Anthony of Padua.

St. Anthony was born at Lisbon in 1195, and died at Padua in 1231. He entered the Order of St. Francis, who was still alive, and who gave him a mission to preach. He preached with wonderful success in Italy, France, and Spain. His sermons, says his biographer, 'were flames impossible to withstand, which aroused sinners and criminals to repentance.'

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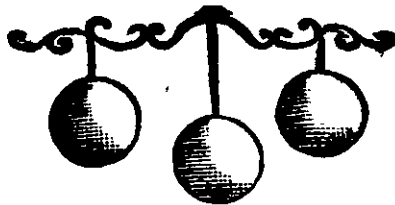
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