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Why wait, when you can buy to-day for 30/- deposit and £1 or 10/- monthly? From £17 and £30 cash wholesale (no middleman). Special terms to Country buyers. Send to-day for Catalogue and information.

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The SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Mount Magdala, Christchurch, beg to intimate to their friends and benefactors throughout the Dominion that the new Chapel will be solemnly dedicated on Sunday, March 24. His Lordship the Bishop of Christchurch will celebrate Pontifical High Mass at 10.30 a.m.. His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington will preach the occasional sermon.

[A Card.]

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[A CARD.]

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**WANTED**

WANTED Kind Catholic to adopt Baby Boy from birth. No premium.—Apply 'Child,' *Tablet* Office.

**GRAND OPENING CEREMONY**

ST. PATRICK'S DOMINICAN CONVENT  
 BOARDING SCHOOL,  
 TESCHEMAKERS, MAHENO,

will be Solemnly Blessed and Opened by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, on Sunday, March 24, 1912.

The times of the excursion train and the fares from Dunedin to Teschemakers and back on Sunday, 24th instant, will be as follow:—Dunedin depart 10.15 a.m. (fares—first class 11/10, second class 5/11); Port Chalmers Upper 10.35 (10/6, 5/3), Seacliff 11.27 (7/10, 3/11), Waikouaiti 11.46 (6/8, 3/4), Palmerston 12.11 p.m. (5/-, 2/6), Hampden 12.45 (4/-, 2/-), Teschemakers arrive 1.15. Depart Teschemakers 5.43 p.m., Hampden 6.18, Palmerston 6.51, Waikouaiti 7.16, Seacliff 7.35, Port Chalmers 8.25, arrive Dunedin 8.45. The train will stop at Port Chalmers Upper, Seacliff, Waikouaiti, Palmerston, and Hampden each way.

Refreshment will be supplied on the grounds.

**ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT**

PATRICK HARTNETT, St. Andrews.—We cannot very well answer your question without more particulars regarding the emblem in question. If you care to send us the star presented to your father, we will make every effort to obtain full information regarding it.

**NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS**

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1912.

EXCURSION FARES.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from ANY STATION to ANY STATION on the South Island Main Line and Branches, from TUESDAY, 2nd APRIL, to MONDAY, 8th APRIL inclusive, available for return up to and including TUESDAY, 7th MAY, 1912.

The Return Fare will be—First class 2d per mile; Second class, 1d per mile; minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

BY ORDER.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII, Pope.



THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912.

**CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION: A STUDY IN METHODS**

**I**T is eighty-three years ago this month since the Catholic Relief Bill—commonly known under the name of Catholic Emancipation—was introduced into the House of Commons; and a retrospective glance at the history of the agitation which was thus brought to such a satisfactory and successful issue will serve to bring out an interesting and instructive parallel. The Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland—like the Catholics of Australasia to-day—were the victims of a galling injustice, the only difference being that the Catholic disabilities of that day were infinitely more grievous than those which we have to contend against, and the seeming difficulties in the way of obtaining redress immeasurably greater. Up till 1828 neither of the English political parties had made—or had apparently even thought of making—Catholic Emancipation a part of its programme. No Government had ever made it a Government measure; and the leaders of the Ministry of the day—the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel—had expressed themselves as unalterably and irrevocably opposed to the proposal. The King—George IV.—was bitterly hostile, the most violent of his many obstinacies being his rooted aversion to the removal of the Catholic disabilities. Nevertheless, in the face of these apparently insuperable obstacles, the Catholic Association, founded by the immortal O'Connell, deliberately pitted itself against the Government—and won.

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At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Catholics of Great Britain were ground to the very dust. They were excluded, not only from the franchise, but from the Bar, from colleges and universities, from office in the Civil Service, and from Commissions in the Army and Navy. In Ireland Catholics could vote, and in theory could elect a Catholic to the House of Commons, but the oaths which he was compelled to take repudiating and denouncing the Pope's supremacy, transubstantiation, the invocation of saints, etc., effec-