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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics.

THE CORONATION OATH.

In the days when the late Queen was a sweet young maiden of eighteen summers, and before the date of her coronation, Dr. Lingard published his remarkable *Letter to the Lord Chancellor* on the 'Declaration against Popery' which her Majesty had been obliged to subscribe in Parliament on November 20, 1837. The Catholic voice in England in those times was still and small—much weaker in volume than it is in our day. And times have greatly changed since then. Dr. Lingard's protest against Catholic worship being described on oath by the Sovereign as superstitious and idolatrous was wasted on the empty air. It was renewed under happier auspices in 1901, but on a wider scale and with greater effect. The most decisive action taken in the matter was by the Dominion Parliament. It has resulted in the appointment of a commission to amend the Accession Oath, and we may now hope that the degrading formula that occurs in it will never again be heard at the coronation of a British Sovereign. 'A large measure of liberty is, no doubt,' says the *Dublin Freeman*, 'permitted in the declaration [again Popery]. It might be subscribed by the Sultan or a Dancing Dervish; it would not offend the scruples of the worshipper of Mumbo-Jumbo; and a Brahmin or a Hindu might subscribe it without doing violence to his conscience. None of these venerable beliefs of the subjects of King Edward VII. will be offended by this declaration. . . Catholics are, at least, entitled to the same consideration as Jews, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Negroes. It is not a large claim. We shall not insult the intelligence or good feeling of the King by supposing that the declaration is anything but offensive to his sense of what is due to the Catholics of the Empire. And the offensiveness is perfectly gratuitous. There is no Catholic Pretender now to be warned off the English coast, nor is there likely to be. . . The time has come when the Constitutional Ritual should be purged of such gratuitously offensive language. Let the Protestantism of the Monarch be ensured if the doctrine of toleration has not yet reached the heights where the King's conscience may be allowed to go free. But it is not necessary to ensure the Protestant succession that a declaration should be extracted from the reigning Sovereign which millions of educated Protestants would refuse to subscribe, because of its false description of a faith which, if they do not share, they have at least the intelligence to understand.'

ON Monday next April Fools' Day will be again upon us. Exuberant youth pretty well all over the world will set up a general fooling. La Rochefoucauld said that no fool is so troublesome as the clever fool. April day passes off uneventfully because there are no clever fools about. They are all dead. Why the first of April was selected for all-round practical joking it is impossible to say. But the day seems to have been consecrated to the long-eared cap and jingling bells away back to a hopelessly remote antiquity. In Chambers' *Book of Days* we read the following: 'The Hindoos have in their Huli, which terminates with the 31st March, a precisely similar festival, during which the great aim is to send persons away with messages to ideal individuals, or individuals sure to be away

from home, and enjoy a laugh at their disappointment. To find the practice so widely prevalent over the earth, and with so near a coincidence of day, seems to indicate that it has a very early origin amongst mankind.'

At long intervals the dull and silly monotony of 'sending the fool farther' is relieved by a bit of deception that, in this particular branch of amusement, makes history. In such cases the usual retail folly is simply worked up on a wholesale scale. In the book quoted above we find the following story in point: 'In March, 1860, a vast multitude of people received through the post a card having the following inscription, with a seal marked by an inverted sixpence at one of the angles, thus having to superficial observation an official appearance: "Tower of London. Admit bearer to view the Annual Ceremony of Washing the White Lions, on Sunday, April 1st, 1860. It is particularly requested that no gratuities be given to the Wardens or their Assistant." The trick is said to have been highly successful. Cabs were rattling about Tower Hill all that Sunday morning, vainly endeavoring to discover the "White Gate."

On the Continent of Europe the practice of April fooling is very prevalent. In the Latin countries the unwary victim is designated—heaven knows why—an April fish (*poisson d'avril*, *pesce d'aprile*, etc.). A curious historic instance of successful April fooling in France is thus recorded: 'It is related that Francis, Duke of Lorraine, and his wife, being in captivity in Nantes, effected their escape in consequence of the attempt being made on the first of April. Disguised as peasants, the one bearing a hod on his shoulder, the other carrying a basket of rubbish at her back, they both at an early hour of the day passed through the gates of the city. A woman, having knowledge of their persons, ran to the guard to give notice to the sentry. "April fool!" cried the soldier; and all the guard, to a man, shouted out: "April fool!" beginning with the sergeant of the post. The Governor, to whom the story was told as a jest, conceived some suspicion and ordered the fact to be proved. But it was too late, for in the meantime the Duke and his wife were well on their way. The first of April saved them.'

Perhaps the most ludicrous and memorable practical joke of this kind—though not played on the first of April—was the famous Berners street hoax, which set all London by the ears in 1809. It was the work of Theodore Hook, whose turn for quizzing and practical jokes has almost overlain his reputation as a dramatic writer. 'By despatching several thousands of letters to innumerable quarters,' says an author before us, 'he completely blocked up the entrances to the street by an assemblage of the most heterogeneous kind. The parties written to had been requested to call on a certain day at the house of a lady, residing at No. 54 Berners street, against whom Hook and one or two of his friends had conceived a grudge. So successful was the trick that nearly all obeyed the summons. Coal-waggons heavily laden, carts of upholstery, vans with pianos and other articles, wedding and funeral coaches, all rumbled through and filled up the adjoining streets and lanes; sweeps assembled with the instruments of their trade; tailors with clothes that had been ordered; pastry-

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cooks with wedding-cakes; undertakers with coffins; fish-mongers with cod-fishes; and butchers with legs of mutton. There were surgeons with their instruments; lawyers with their papers and parchments; and clergymen with their books of devotion. Such a babel was never heard before in London. And to complete the business, who should drive up but the lord mayor in his state carriage; the governor of the Bank of England; the chairman of the East India Company; and even a scion of royalty itself, in the person of the Duke of Gloucester. Hook and his confederates were meantime enjoying the fun from a window in the neighborhood, but the consternation occasioned to the poor lady who had been made the victim of the jest, was nearly becoming too serious a matter. Hook never avowed himself as the originator of this trick, though there is no doubt of his being the prime actor in it. It was made the subject of a solemn investigation by many of the parties who had been duped, but so carefully had the precautions been taken to avoid detection that the inquiry proved entirely fruitless.

'CIVIS' of the *Otago Daily Times* has been 'drawing lines'—a useful and sometimes profitable occupation, by the way, when the lines are drawn judiciously and in the right

time and place. For instance, he has drawn the line against discussing with the N.Z. TABLET the needless cruelty of placing Boer women interned in British camps upon short rations. It would have been well for 'Civis's' credit as a journalist if, when the chalk was in his hand, he had also drawn the line at the literary crime of garbling quotations from the TABLET, and attributing to it directly and by implication statements which it never made or dreamed of making. A fact or an argument from 'Civis' upon the short-ration policy might have been interesting. But he had none to give. As for the spasms and jumps of his 'Note' of last Saturday, they would have been entertaining but for their disagreeable suggestiveness of epilepsy. 'Civis's' surrender is but the natural result of that weakness in fact and logic which quite unfitted him for a discussion upon which he presumed to enter. In scourging some of the 'Civises' of the *Globe* in 1836 Disraeli remarked: 'An anonymous writer should at least display power. When Jupiter hurls a thunderbolt, it may be mercy in the god to veil his glory with a cloud; but we can only view with contemptuous levity the mischievous varlet who pelts us with mud as we are riding along, and then hides behind a dust-bin.' Anonymity, such as that of 'Civis,' may have its advantages, but it has its dangers and responsibilities as well.

The question which aroused 'Civis's' personal attack upon us was a very simple one. We held that the treatment meted out to the Boer women referred to above was needlessly cruel, (1) because it meant such a reduction of rations as would cause at least some measure of distress or starvation to them and their children; (2) because women and girls forcibly detained in such a condition amidst the surroundings of even the best-conducted military camp were 'practically' placed between the alternatives of bearing with hunger or selling themselves to shame. And (3) we proved that the treatment of women and children as enemies, the burning and plundering of their homes, and the placing of the hapless and unoffending creatures in military camps upon short rations, were so many offences against the recognised usages of civilised warfare. Here were three clear-cut issues for discussion. (1) Against the first point 'Civis' could advance nothing beyond this: that in prisons 'a régime [regimen?] of "reduced rations" doesn't necessarily mean hunger.' Doesn't it? Well, it means sixteen ounces of dry bread and a little water in the twenty-four hours. It is, moreover, considered so severe a punishment that it is inflicted only for the most serious breaches of prison regulations. Visiting justices are not permitted, 'in any circumstances, to condemn a prisoner to more than three days of these reduced rations; and any term beyond that may be inflicted only by a sentence passed in open court. This is, presumably, the scale of dietary on which 'Civis' asks his readers to believe that 'men are actually known to grow fat.'

It is not necessary to suppose that the Boer women and their families who are interned in British camps in South Africa are placed upon this particular scale of dietary. But it emphasises the fact that even under one of the mildest civilian administrations in the world the penalty of short rations is not to be trifled with. The avowed purpose of the penalty as applied in South Africa constitutes in itself the strongest *prima facie* evidence that it was intended to produce a decidedly unpleasant degree of distress. English newspapers clearly stated that the motive of this harsh policy was to induce such a degree of discomfort that, in order to alleviate it, the Boers out on commando would feel themselves compelled to surrender with a view to sparing their wives and little ones the further pangs of hunger unappeased. The truth of this charge was evidently fully admitted by Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, in his reply to a question in the House Commons. Here is the substance of this part of his reply as

given in the unmutated cable message which appeared in the Melbourne *Argus* of March 1:—'Mr. Brodrick admitted that those women whose husbands were still actually on commando were all on reduced rations, while those whose husbands had given in their submission had full rations allowed them, the object being, of course, to induce the surrender of the men still under arms.' Points (2) and (3) referred to above were not discussed, nor denied, nor even questioned by 'Civis.' So far as the merits of the controversy went, he let his whole case go by default. But he made it abundantly clear that he did not 'draw the line' at advocating a departure from the usages of civilised warfare in the treatment of the gentler sex.

Cardinal Manning says in one of his books: 'Anonymous writing is a dangerous trade. Few men can resist the temptation to write under a mask things which they would not say with open face.' It is painful to be compelled to say that 'Civis' has time and again fallen away from journalistic grace under the stress of this temptation. From behind the safe cover of his mask—or dust-bin—he has adopted modes of discussion which he would not dare to follow if his identity were commonly known and he could be made to bear in person the obloquy attendant upon violation of the usages of respectable and straightforward journalistic controversy. His favorite weapon against us now is the same as during the last election campaign: radical and persistent misrepresentation of the position taken up by us on the matter in dispute—attributing to us statements of the gravest nature which we never made, and insinuating against us contentions which we never put forward. The evident purpose of all this is to prejudice the case against us from the outset in the eyes of those for whom 'Civis's' leaden columns are apparently intended. For instance, (1) 'Civis' makes the N.Z. TABLET say that 'the motive' of the short-rationing of Boer women and girls was to starve them 'into submission to the lust of their captors and guardians!' This statement is a sheer invention of 'Civis's.' (a) We never stated or even hinted that this was 'the' motive of the short-ration policy. (b) We never stated or even hinted that it was even 'a' motive of the short-ration policy. The real motive of the infliction of this penalty has been stated and re-stated by us in language too plain for even 'Civis' to mistake—namely, to compel the surrender of the Boers who are still upon the veldt with Mausers in their hands. (c) We stated our conviction—a conviction which we still hold—that one result of this new mode of warfare against women would be to 'practically' place the Boer females affected by it between the alternatives of bearing hunger or sacrificing their virtue amidst the well-known temptations incident to camp or barrack life whether in peace or war. We nowhere stated that this result was foreseen, much less directly intended, by the authors of the reduced ration campaign. If it were not foreseen, so much the better. If it were, it may have been regarded merely as an incident—very possibly a regrettable incident—of the short-ration mode of fighting. For war, even at its best, is a cruel game—much more so when those responsible for its conduct set themselves to violate the recognised rules and customs with which international usage has endeavored to mitigate its severity towards unprotected women and children.

(2) With a similar disregard for sacred fact 'Civis' suggested to his readers (a) that our comment on the petticoat campaign was an attack on the personal courage of the officers and men of the army, and (b) that it was an exhibition of wild and unreasoning rage 'against all things British!' In the face of all this, it is a mere detail that (c) he puts into our mouth the foolish statement that we do not see the morning paper! Our real statement was to the effect that we do not read 'Civis.' Like many other readers of the *Otago Daily Times*, we long ago found the truth of Edmund Burke's words: 'A dull proser is more endurable than a dull joker.' We have neither time nor inclination to burrow in the back pages of the large Saturday's issue of our esteemed local contemporary to which 'Civis's' crude literary efforts are relegated. We have not read a line of them for over a year. It is only when the good man runs amok that we hear of him. And then we learn of his continued existence through some leisured person who is not particular about the quality of his reading matter.

We may, in conclusion, remind 'Civis'—in his own words—that he has neither 'recanted nor apologised' for his serious and persistent misrepresentation of our remarks both now and on a former occasion, nor for the unfounded charge of political corruption which, for the purposes of a political campaign, he levelled at the Catholic hierarchy of New Zealand. We, too, hold the chalk in our hand. And the score against 'Civis' is mounting up. For fair comment, however hostile, we have only fair and friendly reply. We are glad to acknowledge that 'Civis's' methods are wholly foreign to the almost uniformly respectable traditions of the *Otago Daily Times*. They are to honorable journalistic discussion what vitriol-throwing is to neighbors' quarrels and the poisoning of wells.

and the use of explosive bullets in war. To such controversial tactics we will show no quarter. Dr. Creighton said in one of his public addresses that some people learn 'only at the point of the bayonet.' Perhaps even 'Civis' may be at last drubbed into learning the lesson that misrepresentation of an opponent is but a poor substitute for fair discussion, and that a man is not released from the obligations of journalistic respectability merely because he happens to write with a mask upon his face.

It is a pleasure to turn from 'Civis' and his A COURTEOUS ways to the courteous English resident of OBJECTOR. Canterbury who, in a letter marked by much quiet dignity, objects to the strictures passed by us on the short-ration policy adopted against the Boer women whose husbands are on commando. But (1) our esteemed correspondent has missed the point of our distinction between the term 'reduced rations' used absolutely and the same term used in reference to a military punishment. (2) While not denying that 'short-rations are a punishment' to the Boer women, he sees no reason for inferring that the penalty is so severe as is represented in our note of March 7. Our remarks upon this subject will be found in the course of our two replies to 'Civis.' (3) Our Canterbury friend retorts upon us that our inference as to the degree of severity of the short-ration penalty would hold equally good if applied in the same way to the law of fasting as prescribed by the Catholic Church. But he bases this *argumentum ad hominem* on the confusion of terms referred to above (1). Again: There is an essential difference between the ecclesiastical discipline of fasting and any secular system of short rations, whether these are imposed by the pressure of scarcity, famine, circumstances of travel, etc., or by way of civilian or military penalty. (a) They differ in their object—fasting being a discipline undertaken in *voluntary* obedience to the Church's law, as a means of grace commended by God Himself. (b) They differ in their method and incidence; fasting being binding on very few, and the following being exempt from it: all persons under 21 years of age; all persons over 60; the sick and those in delicate health; women nursing, etc.; the poor who have difficulty in procuring food; soldiers and sailors, etc.; all engaged in much bodily and mental labor; and generally all whom fasting would unfit for the proper discharge of their ordinary duties in life.

(4) Our correspondent also twits us smartly on applying the term 'problematical' to the Boer lady who is reported to have referred in terms of high encomium to the humanity of the British soldier. (5) In referring to the probable intensification of racial hate in South Africa by the present method of campaigning, we instanced the feeling which endures to this hour in thousands of homes in Leinster and Ulster for the cruelties perpetrated on Irishwomen in 1797-9. 'I can only say,' adds our correspondent in reply to our remarks upon this subject, 'that all decent-minded English people are heartily ashamed of their ancestors' behaviour to Irish people in those times. But we who live now are not responsible for the atrocities which have been committed by our nation in the past, and I think it would be worthier of the noble traditions of Irish Catholicism and of Irishmen, to extend us their forgiveness instead of taunting us with our cruelties in the past.' But (a) our remarks upon this subject were not in the nature of a taunt. They were submitted merely as evidence that the method of 'reduction' followed in South Africa is, from the national standpoint, distinctly bad policy. (b) It is a matter of common history that of all the troops who were concerned in the suppression of the Irish insurrection of 1798, the English regulars were the only ones against whom no charge of wanton cruelty has been laid. Pitt's most savage instruments in goading the unhappy people into insurrection were the Irish Orange yeomanry, sundry regiments of Irish Orange militia, the 'mostly Orange' Ancient Britons (Welsh), and two regiments of brutalised German mercenaries from Hesse. Three men of British birth—General Sir Ralph Abercromby, General Sir John Moore (the hero of Coruna), and Lord Cornwallis—exerted themselves to the utmost—in the face of fierce opposition from the then ascendant Orange faction—to put a check to the atrocities of the Irish, Welsh, and German troops. And it was Sir John Moore who exclaimed: 'If I were an Irishman I would be a rebel!'

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HOLY WEEK.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONIES.

THE ceremonies of the Church during the last week of the Holy Season remind us of Christ's solemn entry into Jerusalem, the institution of the Blessed Sacrament, His agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, His betrayal, trial, scourging, crucifixion, death, and burial, and all are significant and profound. Although the exact date of the institution of the observance of Holy Week, as a time of special religious ceremony, is not known, it is generally believed to have dated from apostolic times. Strictly speaking, Holy Week is not confined to the celebration of Christ's most sorrowful events, as on Palm Sunday, the first day of the week, the triumphant entry of Christ into Jerusalem is chiefly contemplated. As a matter of fact Holy Week begins with the Monday, not with the Sunday.

PALM SUNDAY.

On Palm Sunday the Church commemorates Our Lord's entry into Jerusalem, a few days before His Passion, when many of the Jews 'cut down boughs from the trees and strewed them in the way.' The peculiarity of the ceremonies of Palm Sunday consists in the blessing of the palms, the procession (wherever a procession can be conveniently conducted), and the reading of the Passion, at Mass. The blessing of the palms takes place before Mass. The blessing consists of several prayers, a lesson from the Book of Exodus, a Gospel, a Preface, and various Antiphons. The blessed branches remind us not only of the triumphant entry of our King into Jerusalem, but also of His crown, His sceptre, and His throne—the crown of thorns, the reed, and the cross. After the blessing of the palms the procession takes place. The procession is an act of homage paid to the divinity of Jesus Christ. Imitating the first adorers of Christ, the faithful carry palms in their hands, and, marching in procession, sing the praises of Christ, their Saviour and their King. By taking in our hands a branch of the blessed palm we proclaim our faith in Christ, our allegiance to Him as our King, our readiness to follow His example, to carry His cross, to share His sufferings, and to fight with Him against the powers of death and hell. In churches where High Mass is celebrated, during the High Mass the history of Christ's Passion is sung by three deacons—one singing the words of Christ, another the words of the other persons who took part in the events of the Passion, and the third the text of the Evangelist. This custom of reading or singing the Passion during Holy Week goes back to the early ages of the Church.

SPY WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday in Holy Week is properly called 'Spy Wednesday.' It is so called from the spying and seeking of the Jews to find Our Divine Lord, and arrest him. Already the Chief Priests and Pharisees had resolved in council to put him to death, and had issued orders that if anyone knew where He was he should tell them, that they might have Him apprehended.

TENEBRÆ.

In the Tenebræ Office we are reminded by the gradual darkening of the church, of the more than natural darkness that overshadowed the world at the death of Jesus Christ. On Wednesday evening the Tenebræ of Thursday is sung in preparation for the Mass and Office of Thursday; on Thursday evening is sung by anticipation the Office of Good Friday; on Friday evening is sung the preparation for the Office and Mass of Easter Eve. A triangular candlestick is in front of the altar having one white and fourteen yellow candles. At the end of each psalm of Matins and Lauds, one of the yellow candles is extinguished to symbolise the treachery of Judas and the flight and disappearance of the other apostles. During the singing of the 'Benedictus' the six candles on the altar are also extinguished, to signify the complete abandonment of Christ as the hour of His death approaches. After the 'Benedictus' the white candle is removed from the triangle, concealed behind the altar during the chanting of the 'Miserere' and then brought out, to signify the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ.

HOLY THURSDAY.

On this day one Mass only can be said in the same church, and that Mass must be a public one. The Mass is celebrated in white vestments, because the institution of the Eucharist is joyfully commemorated, but at the same time there are certain signs of the mourning proper to Holy Week. The bells, which ring at the 'Gloria,' do not sound again till the 'Gloria' in the Mass of Holy Saturday, and the Church returns to her ancient use of summoning the faithful or arousing their attention by a wooden clapper. Nor is the embrace of peace given. The celebrant consecrates an additional Host, which is placed in a chalice and borne in procession after the Mass to a place prepared for it, at another Altar, called the 'Altar of Repose.'

After Vespers the altar is stripped, in memory of Christ being stripped of His garments before being crucified. On this day, also, the Church blesses by her Bishops the various oils used in the consecration of churches, altars, and chalices, in the unctions of baptism and confirmation, in the consecration of her bishops, and ordination of her priests, and in the administration of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Good Friday is the anniversary of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and is always observed by a strict fast, profound ceremonies and a great spirit of recollection and prayer. The entire ceremonial of Good Friday is peculiar. The celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon, in black vestments, approach the altar, and prostrating themselves before it, meditate for awhile in silence on the death of Christ. No candles are lighted on the altar; no incense is used. After a short time a white cloth is spread on the altar by the attendant, and the

Morning Office of the day begins. A prophecy, a prayer, a lesson, and tract are sung, and then follows the history of the Passion according to St. John, which is sung in the same way as St. Matthew's Passion on Palm Sunday. After the Passion, the celebrant offers up solemn prayers for the Church and Pope, for all Christians and catechumens, for all who are in trouble or danger, and for the conversion of heretics, schismatics, Jews, and pagans. Before each prayer, the deacon sings 'Electamus genua,' and the subdeacon replies, 'Levate.' Before the prayer for the Jews, however, the genuflection is omitted, as the Jews genuflected when mocking our Lord. After this series of intercessory prayers come the unveiling and afterwards the Adoration of the Cross by the celebrant, clergy, and laity. The phrase 'Adoration of the Cross' has been in use from the earliest times and it is found in the most ancient monuments of Christian liturgy. The Ambrosian Missal contains four prayers for the ceremony, of which the third is 'A Prayer at the Adoration of the Cross,' and the fourth 'A Prayer after the Adoration of the Cross.' In the Antiphonarium of St. Gregory, we have an 'Antiphon at the Adoration of the Cross.' By the act of adoration we do not pay to the cross the homage due to God alone; we merely manifest the sentiment of profound respect and veneration which every Christian must feel in the presence of the symbol of our redemption.

After the adoration of the cross the clergy go in procession to the chapel of repose, singing the hymn 'Vexilla Regis.' The celebrant takes the consecrated Host, carries it back in procession to the altar, and commences the Mass of the 'Preenacted,' so called because the Blessed Sacrament is not consecrated during the Mass, and the celebrant consumes the Host consecrated on the previous day. The Church has deemed it right not to celebrate the unbloody sacrifice on the day which she has set apart to commemorate the bloody sacrifice offered on Calvary. Hence during the Mass everything relating to the sacrifice and consecration is omitted. The celebrant having returned to the altar, merely incenses the Blessed Sacrament, recites the 'Pater Noster,' elevates the sacred Host for the adoration of the faithful, says the last of the prayers before the Communion, and the 'Domine non sum dignus,' and receives the Blessed Sacrament. He then retires from the altar, and Vespers are recited. In the evening the office of 'Tenebrae' is recited as on the previous day.

HOLY SATURDAY.

The first ceremony of this day begins early in the morning with the blessing of the new fire, which takes place at the principal door of the church. During the blessing the priest begs of God to infuse into the hearts of the faithful the light and grace of the Holy Ghost, to enlighten them as the new fire is destined to enlighten the church unceasingly night and day. He also blesses the five grains of incense which represent the five wounds of our Divine Lord, from which flowed His precious Blood to wash away the sins of the world. A procession is then formed and moves into the church, a triple candle being gradually lighted from the new fire during the procession, to signify the faith of the Apostles, which was revived by the successive apparitions of Christ, and which gave them courage to spread throughout the world the light of the Christian revelation. Whilst the deacon sings the incomparable chant, 'Exultet,' he places the five grains of incense in the Paschal Candle, which, with the lamps of the church, is immediately afterwards lighted. The lighting of the Paschal Candle represents the resurrection of Christ, while the lighting of the lamps is a symbol of the resurrection of the human race from the sepulchre of sin, which was brought about by the death of Christ. After the reading of several prophecies and prayers the baptismal font is blessed.

The water in the font is scattered towards the four quarters of the world, to indicate the Catholicity of the Church and the world-wide efficacy of her sacraments; the priest breathes on the water in the form of a cross and plunges the Paschal Candle three times into the water, for the Spirit of God is to hallow it, and the power of Christ is to descend upon it; and lastly, a few drops of the oil of catechumens and of the chrism are poured, to signify the union of Christ our anointed King with His people. On the way back from the font the Litanies of the Saints are begun, they are continued while the sacred ministers lie prostrate before the altar, and, as they end, the altar is decked with flowers and the Mass is begun in white vestments. At the 'Gloria' the organ sounds and bells are rung, and the joyful strains of the 'Alleluia' peal forth after the Epistle. The Vespers of the day are inserted in the Mass after the Communion. The kiss of peace is omitted in the Mass on Holy Saturday, because in the ancient rite the faithful kissed each other in the church as day was breaking with the words, 'The Lord is risen'; and there was a natural objection to anticipate the ceremony in the Mass at midnight. The 'Agnus Dei,' which was introduced by Pope Sergius towards the end of the seventh century, was never added to this Mass. The Communion and Post-Communion are replaced by Vespers, and there is no Offertory.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Easter is the feast of our Lord's resurrection. The word Easter is derived from that of the Saxon goddess Eastre, the same deity whom the Germans proper called Ostara, and honored as the divinity of the dawn. The German nations called the great Church-feast which fell at the beginning of spring Easter, and the name continued among us, like such names as Thursday, long after the heathen goddess had been forgotten. All Christians, except those of the German family, call the feast of Christ's resurrection by some modification of *pasha*, the term which the Church herself uses in her liturgy. This term is of Jewish origin, and therefore we must begin with a few words on the feast of Passover, from which the Christian feast is in a certain sense derived. Passover is a literal translation of the Hebrew name for the feast or pasch of the New Testament and of Christian writers. It is certain that Christ observed the Passover the night before He died, that He made it the occasion of instituting the Eucharist, and that He, in

His Passion, was the true paschal lamb prefigured by the lamb of the old Hebrew feast. Thus St. John calls special attention to the fact that not a bone of our Lord was broken on the cross; and St. Paul, in his first epistle to the Corinthians, argues that Christ is the true paschal lamb, and the life of Christians is to be a perpetual feast of thanksgiving for the deliverance they have obtained by Christ's blood. As the Jews removed leaven from their houses at the time of Passover, so Christians are to purge away once for all the leaven of malice and wickedness.

Easter is, as St. Leo calls it, the 'feast of feasts,' the greatest of Christian solemnities. Down to the twelfth century each day in Easter week was a holiday of obligation. At present this is the case only with the first three days, and now in most countries even Easter Monday and Tuesday are only days of devotion. All movable feasts are calculated from Easter. The joyful character of the time is marked in the services of the Church—e.g., by the chanting of the 'Vidi Aquam' instead of the 'Asperges' before Mass; by the constant repetition of the 'Alleluia' in Mass and office all through the paschal season—i.e., until Trinity Sunday. On Easter Sunday the office is very short, because in old times the services were prolonged far into the night of Holy Saturday, so that little time was left for the matins and lauds of Easter Sunday. The short office is continued during the week, probably because the first day determined the office for the days that followed, and because there would have been a special inconvenience in changing it in a week when so many neophytes had just been baptised and were taking part for the first time in the full service of the Church.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 23.

His Grace the Archbishop returned from Rotorua to-day.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Palmerston North in a most fitting manner. Numbers of communicants thronged the altar rails at the eight o'clock Mass. Solemn High Mass was sung at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Father Tymons, who preached a touching and impressive sermon on the glories of the Irish Church. His listeners will not forget for many a day the beautiful words of the preacher. They seemed to stir up the religious and patriotic feelings of the congregation and the heart of many a poor exile thrilled with honest pride as the preacher dilated on the loyalty and fidelity of the Irish people to the Holy See. Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was kept up during the day. Procession and Benediction brought the day to a close.

At a special general meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association final arrangements were made for the publication of a magazine. The Rev. Father Goggan occupied the chair. After discussion it was decided to call the paper 'The Catholic Magazine,' Mr E. Fitzgibbon was appointed editor, and Messrs J. M. O'Reilly and P. S. Foley sub-editors. The magazine will be issued every quarter, the first appearing next month. The usual weekly meeting was held on the following Thursday, when original papers were contributed on the following subjects:—'Importance of study,' 'A short sketch of the writers of the century,' 'The influence of early associations on the formation of character,' 'The Coronation Oath,' and 'Single Tax.' The papers were able and interesting, and evoked considerable discussion. The meeting night has been altered from Thursday to Monday for the convenience of members.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church by the Very Rev. Father Keogh on the Feast of St. Patrick. Father Clancy was deacon, Father Bowden subdeacon, Father Herbert acting as master of ceremonies. The choir was very ably assisted by Miss Rowe, who sang the soprano, and Mr Meredith, who took the bass solos in Haydn's Imperial Mass. Miss McDonald was the alto soloist, and Mr Rowe the tenor. In the evening the church was packed, when the Very Rev. Father Keogh preached his first sermon in New Zealand. Judged by the clearness, conciseness, and eloquence of his initial effort, Father Keogh is indeed a most valuable acquisition to the large body of our able preachers in this Colony. The subject of the sermon was 'Faith,' and in it special reference was made to the great faith of the glorious Apostle of Ireland and the Irish people. The Very Rev. Father Keogh gave the Benediction, and was assisted by Fathers Clancy and Bowden as deacon and subdeacon respectively.

The Hibernian Society are to be congratulated on the success which attended their Saint Patrick's Day Celebration Sports meeting and Irish Concert held last Saturday. The large attendance of the public at each was proof of the wisdom of holding them on that day in spite of the fact that the holiday was observed by the Government and City Council on the following Monday. In the morning a procession of the members headed by the Wellington Garrison Band marched through the principal streets to the Basin Reserve. Nothing resembling a hitch occurred throughout the day and the officers are to be congratulated on the punctuality shown in getting off the various events. Among the visitors on the ground during the afternoon was the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon (one of the patrons of the celebration) who was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Seddon.

The Irish national concert, which was held in the Opera House on Saturday evening, the 16th inst., was in every way as successful as those held in former years to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. The programme of music was of an unusually high standard of excellence, and every item, both vocal and instrumental, was encored. Miss Katie Connell, who is about to proceed Home to study under the best musical masters of the day, contributed with great feeling 'She is far from the land,' and for an encore repeated part of the song. Later on 'The meeting of the waters' was excellently sung

by the same vocalist, as was also the encore number, 'Believe me if all those endearing young charms.' Miss Connell's voice shows great cultivation, and this fact speaks well for the tuition she received at St. Mary's Convent. Madame Eveleen Carlton sang, in her usual finished style, 'Rory O'More,' and when recalled contributed 'Barney O'Hea.' On being recalled for Killarney she replied with the last verse. The songs of Miss Violet Mount were well received, 'The minstrel boy' and 'Kate O'Shane' were both given with good judgment. Miss Beatrice Vartha displayed her wonderful power as an executionist in her pianoforte solo, an arrangement of Irish airs. Miss Julia Moran effectively rendered on the violin Farmer's setting of 'The last rose of summer,' and gave a skilful exhibition of double stopping in 'The meeting of the waters.' The instrumental item by Mrs. Walter Murdoch showed how delightfully Irish music can be rendered on that favorite instrument, the harp. Her encore was indeed well merited. Mr. E. J. Hill sang in the first part 'Doreen,' but in the 'Dear little shamrock,' that same vocalist, who is always so popular with the Wellington public, excelled himself. Clear enunciation is always a marked feature of Mr. Hill's singing. Mr. W. B. Cadzow was heard to advantage in 'Molly Bawn,' and more particularly in 'The wearin' of the green.' This latter contribution took the audience by storm, and Mr. Cadzow was recalled thrice. Mr. G. D. Cronin sang 'Off to Philadelphia,' and Miss Lucy Fraser and Mr. Martyn Hagan contributed a comic duet. Mr. F. J. Oake's orchestra played several choice selections of Irish music during the evening. Mr. Geo. Fisher, M.H.R., in congratulating the Hibernian Society on the success which had attended its sports gathering and concert, referred to the fact that the winner of the cup had to leave that same evening for Blenheim, and consequently the presentation could not be made.

WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 21.

The annual concert in celebration of the feast day of Ireland's patron saint was held in the Oddfellows' Hall on March 18. The splendid programme of national music, songs, etc., which was gone through by the leading amateurs in Wanganui, was worthy of a larger audience, but the indifferent attendance may be explained by the strong opposition at the Opera House, and by the fact that lately Wanganui has had a surfeit of amusement. The following programme was submitted:—Instrumental, 'Gems of Ireland,' orchestra; song, 'Dear little shamrock,' Mr. Lennard; song, 'Has sorrow thy young days shaded,' Miss Hyde; cornet solo, Mr. Buckley; song, Mrs. Hoult; song, 'Rory O'More,' Mr. Reade; Scotch reel, four convent pupils; song, Mr. O'Connor; recitation, Mr. Swan; chorus, 'Hail, St. Patrick,' choir; song, 'The Irish emigrant,' Miss Moroney; quartette, 'Farewell, but remember the hour,' Medames Meehan and Le Batt and Messrs. Aves and Reade; song, 'Cruiskeen lawn,' Mr. Blennerhasset; song, Mrs. Hoult; musical drill, young men; song, 'Killarney,' Miss Aberne; glee, 'Where art thou, beam of light,' choir; song, Miss Dempsey; step dance, Mr. Murphy.

At the conclusion of the concert Very Rev. Dean Kirk appeared on the platform and thanked all those who had contributed towards the success of the concert. The gathering was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

DENNISTON.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

St. Patrick's Day was observed in Denniston in an unostentatious yet fervid manner. At an early hour that air, dear to the Celtic heart, 'St. Patrick's Day in the morning' was heard. In the hamlet on the hill were to be seen men, women, and children wearing the trefoil sprig, or bit of green ribbon. By a fortunate circumstance it was Denniston's turn to have Mass on this Sunday, St. Patrick's Day. The Ven. Archpriest Walshe was the celebrant, and to the little church at the back of the village the whole Catholic population flocked. Glancing over the congregation I was struck with the fact that three generations—the aged, middle-aged, and youthful—wore the Irish national emblem. A race with such virility is indestructible. During Mass, Archpriest Walshe addressed the congregation, taking for his text—'Obey your prelates who have spoken the word of God to you.' These words reminded them all very forcibly of the great day they were celebrating. Their illustrious apostle, St. Patrick, had been led captive to the shores of Ireland, and sold as a slave to a petty prince in the north, by whom he was ordered to herd cattle. The pious teaching and exhortations of good parents ever remained with Patrick. When, some years after, he was restored to his father's home and country, he always yearned and thought of the Western Isle. A voice constantly reigned with him urging his return. He hearkened to it, and, forsaking his home, kind parents, friends, and country, he hurried to Ireland. His bloodless conversion of Ireland following his signal victory at Tara, culminated in making a pagan people thoroughly Christian. Ireland was, however, subsequently destined to shed rivers of blood in defence of the faith of Patrick in the invasions of Dane, Norman, and Saxon. A country, which had shed renown through its piety and learning, was devastated by the cruel invaders who passed restrictive laws, which were a disgrace to mankind. Above all persecution arose the sons of St. Patrick proud and triumphant. From the days of their glorious Apostle to the present they were the propagators of the Faith, the builders of churches, schools, and convents. St. Patrick's fervent prayer that his faithful Irish children would ever prove true to the Faith had been, thank God, fully

granted. Let them continue to be worthy sons of Patrick, worthy of the name of Catholic and Irishman, when, with St. Paul, they would join and say: 'I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, and for the rest there remaineth for me that crown of glory which the Lord, the just Judge, will render to me on that day.'

Miss Morris, who is severing her connection with the local school, was recently entertained at a social in Parker's Hall, Denniston. The proceedings were marked with great enthusiasm. The hall on the occasion was thronged by the parents, pupils, and friends of Miss Morris, all of whom vied with each other to do her honor. During the evening Mr. John Dent, chairman of the school committee, attended by all of his colleagues, presented to Miss Morris a very flattering address, in which they expressed their keen regret at the great loss which the district was about to suffer through her severance from the teaching staff, a position which for eight years she had filled with credit to herself and with satisfaction to everyone interested in the advancement of the school. A presentation of a silver teapot, suitably inscribed, and gold double bar brooch, studded with rubies and sapphires, was handed to Miss Morris by Mr. Dent, who, in a few well-chosen words, informed her that these handsome gifts were from her pupils, past and present, and in a small measure testified their high appreciation of all she had done for them. Mr. N. Milligan said he could heartily endorse the kindly remarks of the chairman. Mr. Dencker, headmaster, on behalf of Miss Morris, thanked the children, the school committee, and her many friends for their valuable presents and kindly expressions.

When it was made known that Miss Morris was about to temporarily sever her connection with Denniston, in view of her approaching marriage, the local Catholic residents deemed it necessary and opportune to mark, in some slight manner, their high appreciation of her unremitting and lengthened services, ungrudgingly given Sunday after Sunday to the education of the Catholic youth of Denniston. A committee was formed, and an active canvass for subscriptions was made with great success. On the evening of March 13, a large meeting of the Catholic residents of Denniston was held, over which Mr. Nicholas Milligan presided. Miss Morris was invited to attend. The chairman expressed his great pleasure, a pleasure in which they all shared, in testifying to the good work carried on for so many years in their midst by Miss Morris. He spoke as a father of a family with a full knowledge of all the benefits which his children had derived from Miss Morris's labors, and in saying that, he had but re-echoed the feelings and gratitude of every Catholic parent in Denniston. He hoped her future course through life would be happy and prosperous, and on behalf of his co-religionists he had the greatest pleasure in handing her this beautiful gold curb chain bracelet with locket attached, which bore the inscription 'Miss M. J. Morris, from her Denniston Catholic friends, 1901,' and a nice lizard skin purse, silver mounted, which was well filled with sovereigns. Miss Morris gratefully received the handsome presents. Mr. Michael Connolly, on behalf of Miss Morris, in very suitable terms returned thanks to the generous donors for their beautiful and costly presents, which she would ever treasure with fond remembrance. To Misses Milligan and Edwards was due in great measure the success of the whole affair.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 23.

An Irish national concert was held in the Opera House on Monday night. Long before the curtain was raised the house was practically filled, in fact the stall doors had to be closed. The audience was the largest and most attentive that had ever attended one of these gatherings. Items were contributed by the following: Misses Lily Thomson, Lena Conway, Madoline Knight, B. Barry, Messrs. Dobbs, and Harking, and Dr. Egan. Among those present were his Grace Archbishop Redwood and his Lordship Bishop Lenihan. A sum of £40 was taken at the doors, and when the returns of the tickets given out for sale come to hand it is thought by the committee that something near £60 will be realised by the concert.

On Sunday evening, at St. Patrick's, the Passionist Fathers brought their mission, which lasted a fortnight, to a close. The Rev. Father Hilary devoted his closing sermon to the life of St. Patrick. He compared the life and labors of the saint to those of his Divine Master. Before leaving the pulpit the Rev. Father requested all present to stand up to make a renewal of their baptismal vows. After this ceremony was over his Lordship the Bishop thanked the missionaries for the great work they had been doing, and he hoped that all present would live up to the good advice that had been given them by the good Fathers, for by so doing they would surely obtain the crown of immortal glory. At Benediction his Lordship pontificated, being assisted by the Rev. Fathers Benedict and Corcoran.

The annual picnic of the Catholic school children of the various parishes and orphanages, and the sports gathering in connection with the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society were held in the Domain Cricket Ground on Saturday, March 16. At nine o'clock the children of St. Patrick's parish and the members of the H.A.C.B. Society assembled in the Cathedral and assisted at Mass. After Mass the Rev. Father Corcoran delivered a panegyric on St. Patrick. The children, together with the Hibernians, now filed out of the church into St. Patrick's square, where they were joined by children from the Sacred Heart, St. Benedict's and St. John's parishes. All were quickly in their places, and the procession, headed by the Hibernians, moved immediately for the Domain. The Rev. Father Croke acted as marshal. The procession was a very large one, the numerous banners and bannettes carried by the children and the green rosettes and sashes worn by them pre-

sented a very pretty sight. Among those who joined in the procession were the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, the Rev. Fathers Corcoran, Kehoe, Russell, Purton. Dr. Egan and Father O'Hara marched ahead of the Poneonby and St. Benedict's children, whilst Brothers Basil, Edward, and Ignatius were in charge of the children from St. Patrick's. Arrived at the Domain the children were marched to the marquees which had been provided for them by the representatives of their respective parishes, and where a plentiful supply of refreshments was provided. Sports were provided for the young folk, and their shouts of laughter and merriment showed how greatly they appreciated the programme prepared for them. During the forenoon the children mustered stronger than the adults, but as the hour fixed for the commencement of the sports approached the latter began to increase steadily, and when the first two or three events had been disposed of their strength was something like 2000. His Lordship Bishop Lenihan visited the grounds during the afternoon. The arrangements were excellent, and the meeting was conducted in a manner that reflected the greatest credit on those concerned.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 24.

Miss Kate Connell, the talented young vocalist from the North Island, now on tour with a concert company, gave a very fine rendering of the sacred solo, 'O Divine Redeemer' in the pro-Cathedral on Sunday night.

Various minor errors were apparent in my communications last week which in justice to those interested call for correction. In the item referring to his Lordship the Bishop's sermon on St. Patrick the word 'finest' was printed 'first' discourse yet heard on this particular theme, which is obviously absurd. Again, it was stated that the green flag of Ireland floated over the 'Government' buildings, which should have read Exhibition buildings, where the national concert was held on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. In another place the name of Father Price, of Hawarden, was misspelt.

At all the services in the city churches on Sunday on opportunity was afforded the members of the various congregations to contribute towards the fund being raised to help defray the heavy expenses incurred by the Marist Brothers in defending themselves from the false and vindictive charges recently levelled against them by sundry wrong-headed individuals in connection with the Stoke Industrial School. The matter was referred to in the notices of the day and a hope expressed that the Catholics of this place will not be behind those of other centres, who responded most liberally to the appeal.

There was a full attendance of members at the weekly meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club held on last Tuesday evening, Mr. E. O'Connor (vice-president) occupying the chair. The principal business of the meeting was the consideration of an offer by his Lordship the Bishop to erect a club-room adjoining the parochial library, and to hand over the reading-room and library to the Club under certain defined conditions. It is needless to say his Lordship's exceptionally liberal offer was unanimously accepted. This concession on the part of the Bishop will place the Club in the foremost position of similar institutions in the Colony, and with such exceptional advantages and such a valuable asset its future success is assured. The erection and furnishing of the club-room will immediately be proceeded with, and will supply a want that has been very long felt.

The practice of whistling at entertainments to express applause, low in manners and extremely annoying to performers and audience alike, received a timely check by the Bishop on the occasion of the Irish Concert on St. Patrick's night, and I cannot do better than append the remark of his Lordship, which appeared in next day's *Press*:—After one item in particular the fiendish noise was so loudly prolonged that Bishop Grimes, who was sitting in the front row of the dress circle, publicly delivered a severe rebuke to the offenders, when peace was again restored. 'If those young fellows who were whistling in that hideous manner,' said his Lordship, 'do not respect themselves, they should respect us. That whistling is exceedingly low, and I feel exceedingly mortified that so much of it should have been heard to-night. The item is deserving of the greatest applause, but certainly that low whistling is not applause at all; it is quite the reverse, and I hope it will cease.' This rebuke of his Lordship's was greeted with loud applause by the audience, and the whistling complained of ceased for the remainder of the evening.

The annual meeting of St. Mary's Catholic Club was held on Tuesday, March 12. Mr. A. Smith, vice-president, occupied the chair and there was a good attendance of members. The balance sheet, which also embodied reports from the secretary and treasurer concerning the working of the club during the past year, was considered highly satisfactory and adopted. Besides the possession of a piano the club owns property worth about £50. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Mr. R. J. Hunt; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. Smith and L. Blake; treasurer, Mr. M. Gough; secretary, Mr. W. J. Ormandy; council, Messrs. C. Haughey, Harvey, and Griffin. Votes of thanks were accorded the retiring officers and to Messrs. J. Hynes and J. Goggin, secretaries of the meeting. At the usual weekly meeting held on the subsequent Tuesday evening, the president, Mr. R. J. Hunt, occupied the chair, the spiritual director, Rev. Father Gallais, being present and a good attendance of members. The programme of the evening was of a social nature. Songs were contributed by Father Gallais, Messrs. L. Blake, J. Hynes, T. McAntee, J. Goggin, J. C. Chase, C. Haughey, and C. Sullivan; recitations were given by Messrs. D. Sullivan and J. Ormandy and a reading by Mr. A. Blake.

GREYMOUTH.

The formal opening of St. Patrick's new school, Greymouth, was celebrated on March 18 (says the *Argus*) by a grand national concert, the building being literally packed. The overture was brilliantly played by the Garrick Club orchestra, and served as an excellent introduction to the charming little operetta, 'The Fairy Governess,' in which all the characters were enacted by pupils of the convent school. As 'Fairy Queen,' Miss Eily Hannan looked, sang, and acted her part to perfection. Miss Lily Cottle made a piquant and pleasing 'Flibbie.' Miss M. E. Noonan showed great histrionic ability in her rendition of the difficult and pathetic character of the 'Governess,' and Miss Mabel Harris, as the school girl Alice, played with a natural charm and grace that would be difficult to improve upon. The minor characters, fairies, etc., were prettily rendered by the little Misses Lena and Mary Higgins, Pearl and Pebble Hood, Mary and Theresa Mahoney, Rita and Vera Hannan, May Kilgour, Ethel Blake, Mary Ellen McCarthy, and Dorothy Lutz. As a whole, the little play presented a most pleasing stage picture, and reflects the greatest credit upon the taste and teaching powers of the Sisters. In the second part the older pupils went through the graceful and intricate evolutions of a national flag drill, presenting one of the prettiest spectacles ever staged in Greymouth. The pupils were each completely costumed in the national dress of the country represented. The principal countries represented were:—England (Miss A. Skoglund), Ireland (Miss Noonan), Scotland (Miss E. Mahoney), Wales (Miss Eily Hannan), Australia (Miss Nellie Mahoney), New Zealand (Miss Florence Shannahan), Canada (Miss Alice Hannan), France (Miss K. McKendry), Germany (Miss Alice Doogan), Italy (Miss Kate Kennedy), Spain (Miss Lily Cottle), Denmark (Miss Annie Bowman), Switzerland (Miss Mary Keating), Norway (Miss May Petersen), Sweden (Miss Gladys Hannan), United States (Miss Mary Doogan).

The chief concert numbers were all of a nature that commanded a repetition. Miss Eily Driscoll contributed 'The wearing of the green,' and in response to the encore sang a charming little Russian love song. Miss K. Galbraith sang 'Close to the threshold' in a faultless manner, and Miss Burger 'Killarney' in a way that charmed the audience. Both ladies acknowledged the encores which were enthusiastically demanded. Miss Rosabel Weber sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' receiving quite an ovation, and repeated the last verse. Miss Eily Hannan acted and sang her song, 'A letter from Ireland,' in a quaint and naive manner peculiarly her own, firmly establishing herself as a popular favorite. The piano solo 'Irish diamonds,' played by the Misses Guthrie, Algie, and E. McDonnell, on three pianos, met rightly with an enthusiastic reception. Among other vocal numbers were the songs 'Simon the Cellarer,' Mr Doogan; 'Eileen Allanah,' Mr Guthrie (with four part chorus); and 'Old Ireland, you're my darling,' by the Rev. Father Malone. The vocal abilities of these gentlemen are too well known to need comment. Mr George Moss sang 'Off to Philadelphia,' and had to respond to an encore. The numerous accompaniments were well rendered by the Misses Galbraith, Clara Bourke, Rosabel Weber, Eily Kemple, and E. McDonnell.

In returning thanks the Rev. Father Malone made special reference to the services of the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the entertainment, also to Mr Sheedy for the loan of the magnificent Irish flag.

SOUTHLAND NEWS NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Catholic concert held at Waikaia last week proved to be a success from an artistic and financial point of view. The proceeds are to be devoted to meet the expenses consequent on the formation of the new parish at Riversdale, and the funds will be greatly augmented thereby. To the untiring efforts of Mr. P. J. Herlihy, Mr. J. Collins, and Miss Cissy Delargey, who acted in the capacity of secretary, the pleasing results of the entertainment are mainly due. A large and varied programme was submitted to a crowded and appreciative audience. Instrumental items were efficiently rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Mayo, Mr. Edwards, and Miss Delargey, while the vocalistic art found capable exponents in the persons of Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Hutchinson, Misses Delargey (2), Sproat, and Brown, and Messrs. Edwards and Fretwell. In thanking the large audience for their patronage the Rev. Father Keenan expressed his pleasure at seeing such strong manifestations of goodwill existing between people of all denominations at Waikaia, and trusted that the conduct and good example of his people would always merit a continuance of such respect and popularity.

The position of Mr. McNab, M.H.R., in the flag matter, seems to be very unsatisfactory. As his remarks, referring to a certain flag not having been hoisted during the national mourning, were taken to mean the Gore Convent flag—the only district school having one—and publicly refuted over a month ago, and every opportunity given Mr. McNab to explain himself, it is now taken for conclusive that he did in fact refer to the Gore Convent. Public opinion is that it ill becomes a public man to condescend to such tactics.

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NEW BOOKS.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

MRS. BURKE, the author of the charming little work *The Value of Life*, has given us, through the Catholic Truth Society (London), a compact and useful little volume (pp. 92, cloth, 6d) entitled *Daily Readings for a Month*. The readings cover a wide range of subjects, such as Devotion, Charity, Kindness, Judging our Neighbor, Self-government, Patience, Resignation, etc., and the authors represented are Cardinal Newman, Father Faber, St. Francis de Sales, and other noted writers.

The C.T.S. (London) has also brought out, in neat and attractive style, penny editions of the Gospels. Those of St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke are to hand. The type and paper and general get up are excellent and these little books should do much to foster a love for the Sacred Writings in Catholic homes. They are eminently suited for school use, and the notes by Canon McIntyre, D.D. (Professor of Scripture at Oscott College) though few, are a decided aid to the elucidation of the text for the laity.

An exceedingly useful work has been undertaken by the Bishops of Clifton. It is *The Early History of the Catholic Church*, suited for popular reading. It is to be completed in twelve monthly numbers (are a penny each, about 136 pages), seven of which have been already issued. We strongly recommend this to the laity everywhere. In connection with this we would warmly commend the excellent *Bird's-eye View of Church History* (pp. 86, 3d) published by the same Society. Among the valuable reprints issued by the Society are the following, which deserve the widest possible circulation. Mr. Wilfrid Ward's capital paper on *The Conservative Genius of the Catholic Church*, Father Wilberforce's life of Canon Bathurst, and *The Helps of the Laity*, by Father Norris. There are several further instalments of *Wayside Tales* (1d) from the tireless pen of Lady Herbert; and the Bishop of Clifton contributes a very interesting and instructive history of the venerable Basilica of San Clemente in Rome—the chief house of the Irish Dominican Fathers. It contains 48 pages, and is enriched with illustrations of those historical mural paintings, etc., which bear mute but eloquent witness to the continuity and indefectibility of the teachings of the Catholic Church down through the long course of the ages. Other timely publications are *Dr. Horton on the Confessional* and *The Jesuit Obedience*.

VARIOUS.

THE gifted young Irishwoman, Miss Mary Banim (who, by the way, is a daughter of John Banim, the noted Irish novelist) is the translator of an interesting life of St. John Baptist de la Salle, the Founder of the Christian Schools. It appears under the title of *The Newest Saint*, and contains 32 pages demy 8vo (1d.), and is published by the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland (2, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin). The work of the translator is admirably done. This is the 26th pamphlet issued by the C.T.S.I. since its foundation a short time ago.

The Tidings Company (Los Angeles, Cal.) have published an exceedingly interesting pamphlet, *Footprints of Spanish Padres in New Mexico and Arizona*. The title explains the scope of the pamphlet, which is a faithful record of the magnificent devotion of the noble pioneers of Christianity who spread the faith through the vast region between the Rio Grande and the Colorado.

There are few countries in Europe which offer so wide a field for the antiquarian and archaeologist as Ireland, and consequently it is interesting to know that in many parts of the country there are associations for the purpose of collecting data regarding county families, old castles and religious houses, and folk lore, and publishing the results of their researches for the benefit of those who have neither the time nor the talent for such inquiries themselves. One of the most active of these associations is the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, whose *Journal* for the quarter ending December we have just received. This Society is non-political and non-sectarian, and has on its council men of all shades of religious and political opinion. It was founded about ten years ago with the object of collecting, preserving, and diffusing all available information regarding the past of the city and county of Cork, and South of Ireland generally. The place of honor is given to 'Records of the Barrys,' in which the history of that well known Cork family is traced with evident care and great minuteness by the late Rev. Father Barry, parish priest of Rathcormac. It might be said that an account of this family was for many years synonymous with the history of Cork for the Lords Barry shared with the McCarthys supremacy in the district. Among other articles are 'Medals of the Irish Volunteers,' 'List of 17th and 18th Century Cork-printed Books,' in which it is stated that the first newspaper published in the city—the *Cork News Letter*—was issued in 1723, and 'Mourne Abbey and Barrett's Castle.' The *Journal* is a very creditable production, and is well worthy of support by Corkmen all the world over who take an interest in the history of the city and county.

The 'Sterling' bicycle has now obtained such a hold on public favor that it needs little recommendation. The sole agents in this Colony are Messrs. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin.—*.*

Those who have used 'Kukos' tea need no inducement to continue doing so, for its merits recommend it, but those who have not should give it a trial, when they can judge for themselves of its qualities. It can be obtained from leading storekeepers in Otago and Southland in packets and tins.—*.*

The Railway Department notifies that holiday excursion tickets will be issued between the various stations on the Hurunui-Bluff section from April 3 to 8, and available for return up to and including May 7.—*.*

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

March 31, Sunday.—Palm Sunday.
April 1, Monday.—Feria. St. Francis de Paul.
" 2, Tuesday.—Feria.
" 3, Wednesday.—Feria.
" 4, Thursday.—The Last Supper.
" 5, Friday.—Good Friday.
" 6, Saturday.—Holy Saturday.

GOOD FRIDAY.

No aspect of our Blessed Lord's life is made so much of by the Saints as His sufferings; and at the same time nothing is so neglected, or indeed condemned, by unbelievers and by worldly Christians. 'All the saints,' says St. Alphonsus, 'cherished a tender devotion towards Jesus Christ in His passion; this is the only means by which they sanctified themselves.' 'He who desires,' says St. Bonaventure, 'to go on advancing from virtue to virtue, from grace to grace, should meditate continually on the passion of Jesus.' Indeed, the sufferings of the God-Man are the most mysterious part of the mystery of the Incarnation. He would have redeemed us without them. Even His Divine wish to satisfy for us to the utmost rigor of justice would have been fulfilled by the shedding of a single tear, the sacrifice of only one drop of His blood—either of these acts would have sufficed to atone to the full for the sins of ten thousand worlds. On the other hand, it were blasphemy to say that God rejoices in human suffering, as such; to hold, as heretics have done, that God imputed human sin to Him, and delighted in the agonies which that sin brought upon Him. Why, then, did He choose to suffer? and to suffer so terribly that as His interior suffering and sadness were greater than any other earthly anguish could be, so His bodily suffering was more intense than mortal man has ever endured!

'The first cause of the Passion,' says St. Thomas of Aquin, 'was that he wished it to be known how much God loved man.' It is not difficult to understand the connection. An act of the will, or, as we say, of the heart, may be strong and intense; but, unless it is done under stress of pain, it is wanting in a certain species of intensity. You may test this in your own experience. There is a moment when, let us say, you kneel before the altar of God, happy, contented, peaceful and full of joy; your heart lifts itself up to God in sweet and earnest prayer, and your whole being experiences the feeling that to love God and to belong to Him is indeed the only delight that existence could offer. Then, let us suppose, you are suddenly pierced by some sharp arrow of suffering; by some loss, grief, scorn, or physical pain, which in an instant diffuses the fire of throbbing anguish through your mental and physical being. Observe what happens. Up to that moment you were unconscious of self. Things ran so smoothly, so peacefully, so pleasantly, that you seemed to have merged your weak nature in God and God's love; and, as far as it went, your adhesion to God was genuine. Now there instantly starts up into sight your self—with all its susceptibility and selfishness; your self, which comes and stands importunate beside you, protesting, crying, wailing, resisting. Thereupon one of two things happens: either your adhesion to God is broken, your recollection scattered, and your loving activity stopped dead, by your attention to that hurt and smarting self; or else you refuse to be turned from God even by the excess of pain, you seize the pain itself and offer it, turning it into fuel to feed the flame of your heart, and so you intensify indefinitely the act of your union and your love.

We cannot make too much of the stupendous fact that Christ suffered all his life—in every variety of pain and anguish beyond what it was possible for mere mortal men to suffer. Suffering in the exercise of her divine and austere mission, was waiting for Him when He set His foot upon the earth. She stood beside the crib at Bethlehem, and accompanied Him in the wanderings of His infancy. She dwelt within the walls of the holy house, cherished by Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. When He went forth upon His Father's business she trod the ways of Judea and Galilee by His side, and led Him by hand to toil, to contempt, to ingratitude, to cold, to hunger, and watching. She caused Him to feel the sorrows of His mother. She let Him taste the bitterness of being disowned by the high and by the lowly, rejected by His own people, distrusted by the little children. She wrung from Him in the garden that cry of anguish prophesied long before: 'Save me, O God, for the waters have broken in even upon my soul!' She beckoned Him to the pretorium, and to the mockery and horror of the crowning with thorns. She laid the cross upon His bleeding shoulders and went before Him on the road to Calvary. Then she stood still on the mountain of myrrh and the hill of frankincense, where bitterness was to be supreme and sacrifice was to go up to the heavens; she stood still and pointed to the cross and the nails; and He said: 'Behold I come!' And when the cross had been lifted up, suffering, for yet three hours—and then her mission was at an end; and as when a dark cloud breaks and the rains stream upon the earth, suffering since that day has fallen on men and women in every age and over all the world, and every drop has been full of the fragrance of the Cross (Bishop Hedley).

Witches Oil cures pains and aches, neuralgia, headache, sciatica, rheumatism. Price, 2s 6d. Try it.—*.*

Tussicura, the wonderful cough remedy—sold by all chemists and grocers.—*.*

SALE!**SALE!****SALE!****Stock-Taking Sale, for One Month only.**

As our stock, amounting to over £20,000, is too large, we mean to make a big sacrifice before Stock-taking.

SILVERWARE, of which we hold a large stock, we will sell at under wholesale prices.

BICYCLES!**BICYCLES!****BICYCLES!**

The "RALEIGH," one of the very best English bikes—Usual price £22, now £17 10s. The "IMPERIAL," guaranteed for twelve months—Usual price £20, now £13 10s. This bike has given every satisfaction.

SEWING MACHINES—They must be sold; we are going out of this line as we are short of room.

The "GRITZNER,"—One drawer, former price £6, now £4; five drawers, former price £7 10s, now £4 15s. Each machine is guaranteed. If you are not satisfied with it you can return it and get your money back in full.

BEDSTEADS!**BEDSTEADS!****BEDSTEADS!**

Of this line we hold the largest stock in Dunedin. As our stock is much too large, no reasonable offer will be refused.

JAPANESE WARE, TABLES, MUSIC STANDS, WHATNOTS, SCREENS—no reasonable offer refused. FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

LAIDLAW & GRAY, The Peoples' Ironmongers.**W. S. JONES,**

Established 1871.

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER

Contractor to N.Z. Government.

Specialties in Hunting, Race, and Steeplechase Saddles.

Ladies' and Children's Saddles in variety. Every description of HARNESS made on the premises by first-class workmen.

No piecework.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO REPAIRS.

Horse Clothing and Covers—Own make and Best Imported.

Direct Importer of Stable Requisites of every description.

Noted for well-fitting & durable Collars.

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

THOS. S. PATERSON

ANDREW PATERSON

(Member Dunedin Stock Exchange).

PATERSON BROS.,

SHAREBROKERS, MINING AND

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

Colonial Bank Buildings,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

This New and Commodious Hotel has been well furnished throughout and is now one of the most comfortable Houses in Otago. Suites of Rooms have been set apart for Families, and every attention has been paid to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Bath.

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

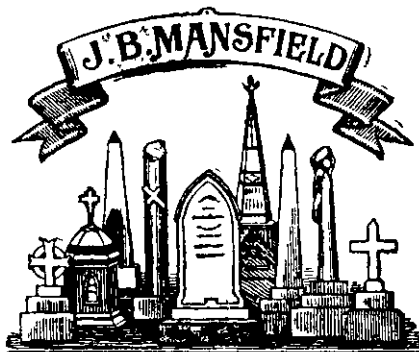
FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the

Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,

Near Railway Station,

CHRISTCHURCH.

EXCELSIOR HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

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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A BEAUTIFUL LIBRARY FOR NOTHING.

THE PROPRIETORS, in thanking the public for the splendid reception the above TEA has met with, and the general appreciation of the good value of the books given away, beg to announce that in order to give the public the full benefit of the reduction in tariff of 2d per lb, the 2s quality is now reduced to 1s 10d, and, instead of reducing the 2s 4d to 2s 2d, they withdraw the 2s 4d and introduce a new 2s Tea of Special Value. The price of the Blue Label is now 1s 10d, and the Red Label 2s.

The following are a few of the authors whose works are in our catalogue:—Scott Dickens, Lytton, Marryatt, Broughton, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Jessie Fothergill, Kingsley, E. P. Roe, A. J. E. Wilson, Sheldon, Mrs. Oliphant, Thackeray, Dumas, Mrs. Riddell, Rider Haggard, Guy Boothby, etc.

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SPLENDID TEA AT THE COST OF ORDINARY TEA, AND GOOD READING FOR NOTHING.

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JOHN COLLINS (late of the AI Hotel, Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

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—1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 6 o'clock.

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

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES CONNOLLY - PROPRIETOR.

Under the Management of Miss M. J. Fahy, Late of the Pier Hotel.

Having purchased the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, and having considerably added to and improved the accommodation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the requirements of his customers, to obtain a fair share of support. Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—

1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

A Night Porter in attendance.

JAMES CONNOLLY - PROPRIETOR.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

W. S. JONES,

Established 1871.

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER

Contractor to N.Z. Government.

Specialties in Hunting, Race, and Steeplechase Saddles.

Ladies' and Children's Saddles in variety. Every description of HARNESS made on the premises by first-class workmen.

No piecework.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO REPAIRS.

Horse Clothing and Covers—Own make and Best Imported.

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Noted for well-fitting & durable Collars.

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

J. F. WILSON,**DENTIST**

(Late R. J. B. Yule).

SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the goodwill of Mr. Yule's practice, would like patients to understand that any contracts entered into by Mr. Yule for mechanical work or otherwise, will be carried out by him without any difference in fee. Any alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.

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Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

A. E. SMITH,**DENTIST,**

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Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.

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BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH,

Are worthy of our Support.

Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, January, 1901.

NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

So far, the opening of the new century, as far as Dublin society is concerned, has been all joy and merriment for the little folk. The season for their elders will open with Castle festivities, but the children rush at once into joyous celebrations with the coming of Santa Claus, and this year, more than ever, has been a children's New Year, the most brilliant of all functions having been a juvenile fancy ball at the Mansion House. No scene could exceed in prettiness that of about 1000 happy little boys and girls dancing away as dancing should be done, with their very hearts in their heels, the marvellous variety of their fancy costumes making a rare picture of genuine fairyland such as no imagination could conjure up.

Nor were the children of the poor forgotten, for many a rich feast was spread for the waifs and strays of the city and suburbs, and I must record that the best pantomime of the season was that produced at the Rotunda by orphan boys under the charge of the Christian Brothers; the little fellows not only delighted the public, but netted £300 for a most deserving charity.

FABRICS MADE FROM PEAT.

In my last letter I spoke of great possibilities in the future for the products of our native bogs. I read lately that Herr Zschorner, of Vienna, has been experimenting for the last 12 years with peat, and with the most astonishing results. A building has been exhibited in which everything, 'from the carpets on the floor to the paper on the walls, was made from peat.' It is found that fabrics woven from the fibrous part of the peat have the toughness of linen and the warmth of wool, that there is scarce a textile fabric that cannot be woven from these fibres, and that blankets and other coverings used for horses and cattle have been found to excel in warmth and cleanliness. If all the precious qualities attributed to peat be true, the great peat bogs of Ireland may yet prove a real source of wealth and comfort to this country, and the experiments that have been started or are in contemplation will be watched with great interest over here.

HONOR FOR A PRIEST.

There is a series of 'Manuals of Catholic Philosophy' in use in Catholic colleges. One of these, *Psychology: Empirical and Rational*, is the work of an Irish priest, the Rev. Michael Maher, S.J., now of Stonyhurst, formerly a pupil of Tullabeg, County Carlow. Father Maher's book, noteworthy in many ways, is especially noteworthy in that it shows how full, accurate, and acute were the answers of the schoolmen to practically every question of importance which puzzles the twentieth century psychologists. The Senate of the London University has just decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Literature upon the learned author, in recognition of the excellence of this work, which has reached its fourth edition and has won the highest praise from non-Catholic scholars at home and in America.

THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

Just as I had written these last lines came a messenger with the startling news: The Queen died at half-past six o'clock. Though for three days it was known that the aged Sovereign was passing away, still it was not until the man suddenly announced the fact and I went out a moment into the dark night to listen to the tolling of the passing bell that I realised what a strange, solemn break, as it were, upon the life of every individual in these countries is that sudden ceasing to be of the personality that has always, somehow, been in our lives. We never remember a time that we had not some picture of 'the Queen' stamped in our minds: she was always there; always a real, living part of our world, from the baby days when we first gazed on a bright penny bearing her likeness and associated 'the Queen' with something good. Then came the days when we sat upon the ground, rapt in the joys of an immense old volume of *The Queen Newspaper*. In our mothers' days, illustrated papers were not carelessly glanced at and then flung away; they were carefully preserved and bound (I can see the volumes now: mottled sides and morocco gilt backs and corners), and we, little people, made acquaintance with her Majesty and Prince Albert and a row of sons and daughters, and wondered much and felt disappointed to find that the Queen was dressed in very plain bonnet and shawl and that her little girls were tucked frocks and curious long white pantaloons, instead of being dressed as were the kings, queens, and princesses in fairy tales. Strange, that at the hour of that aged Queen's death, my memory should suddenly leap back to my childhood's thoughts of royal dignity and bliss, to the days when I firmly believed in the saying 'happy as a queen'; and, somehow, that lonely-sounding passing bell, heard as I stood out under the dark sky, brought to my heart a feeling of sorrow for the woman I had known of all my life, yet had never known; a feeling of sorrow for the children to whom she, 'the Queen' to all the rest of the world, was always mother; a feeling of a strange blank, as if something had gone out suddenly from everyone's life. Then, yesterday afternoon, came the booming of guns and the running up of the royal flag that had hung at half mast from the previous day: 'Le Roi est mort; vive le Roi!'

THE KING PROCLAIMED.

In Dublin the proclamation of King Edward VII. was kept strangely quiet. When Queen Victoria was proclaimed Queen, hope was high in Ireland. O'Connell and his fellow Catholics had been

helpful in securing the young Sovereign in her rights, from which a strong party were intriguing to oust her. It was believed her Majesty would gratefully remember O'Connell's action and be generous to his country, and so there was a brilliant pageant through Dublin, when the Ulster King at Arms, attended by heralds, noblemen, and a gay throng of citizens, proclaimed Victoria Queen at the Castle gates, at the site of the ancient Tholsel, at the Corn Market, at the Rotunda, at College Green, and at the Mansion House, amid the joyous acclamations of the people. Yesterday, there was a hastily announced meeting of the Privy Council, attended by the Viceroy, the Lord Mayor, three Aldermen of the Corporation, and some dozen or two Law Lords, Officials of the Castle, and others. Immediately after the signing of the proclamation, a procession issued from the Castle into the space outside the gates, and there only, the Ulster King at Arms read the proclamation of the accession to the throne of King Edward VII., hitherto known as the Prince of Wales. The hour at which the ceremony was to take place had not been publicly announced, so that comparatively few witnessed this interesting ceremony. The procession consisted of: two mounted men of the metropolitan police, who led the way; next came a troop of Lancers and the trumpeters; then the Lord Mayor, attended by the sword bearer and mace bearer; the Lord Chancellor and Chief Secretary came next, followed by the other members of the Privy Council, walking two and two, and wearing their robes and levee dress. Athlone Pursuivant came next, on horseback, and after him rode Ulster King at Arms, carrying in his hand the proclamation he was to read, both functionaries arrayed in gorgeous heraldic costumes. The procession was closed by the Lord Lieutenant in one of the State carriages and attended by his private secretary and aide-de-camp. The band struck up the English National Anthem (henceforth to be known as 'God save the King'), Athlone called aloud, 'Oyez! Oyez!' All people are commanded to keep silence while Ulster King at Arms reads the proclamation of his Majesty the King. Ulster then, in a loud, clear voice, read the proclamation, and at its close, waving his staff of office, called out 'God Save the King,' whereupon trumpets rang out and the band again struck up 'God Save the King,' while the booming of the cannon in the Phoenix Park could be distinctly heard firing three rounds of twenty guns. The ceremony over, the procession returned to the castle, and when the Lord Lieutenant reached his State apartments the historic function was at an end.

Had the Queen lived, all arrangements had been made for a three days' visit in April from the Prince and Princess of Wales to Mount Stewart, the Antrim residence of Lord Londonderry, and a subsequent visit of a week to the Viceroy at the Phoenix Park, but it is now decided that the King and Queen will not come to Ireland this year, at least.

What will the new reign mean for this country? It is well known that the Prince of Wales favored Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gladstone's views on the Irish question, but the King may lack both the will and the power to meddle in the question of legislation for Ireland. We can be very wise, discreetly shake our heads and say: time will tell.

Meanwhile, every Irish heart is softened towards the aged dead Queen, whose heart was broken, it is said, by the many sorrows that clouded the last years of her long reign, and there is not one but says for her that beautiful prayer: May she rest in peace.

A CONTRAST

For some years past a most unseemly wrangle has been going on between the pastor of a Dublin Anglican church, Saint Bartholomew's, and some of his parishioners. The church contained a cross, placed in a conspicuous position; the parishioners maintained this cross to be an unholy, ungodly object and requested the minister to remove it. This the rector refused to do, and after much wrangling over the matter, some members of the congregation stole into the church and smashed the cross. Litigation ensued, and finally, after 'much had been said on both sides,' the case was adjudged a malicious injury, offenders unknown, and the citizens, Catholics and all, have to pay the whole cost.

Now, her late Majesty the Queen, Defender of the Faith, was head of the Anglican Church. His Majesty, Edward VII., succeeds as Head of the Church of England and Defender of the Faith, yet all the descriptions of her late Majesty's lying in State in the Chapelle Ardente at Osborne tell us that upon her bier was laid a gold cross; at the head of the bier hung a picture of the Infant Christ in His Mother's arms, on the wall at one side was a famous painting of the Virgin and Child surrounded by angels; on another a painting of the Visitation, with the inscription: 'Magnificat Anima mea Dominum'; an immense floral cross was opposite the bier, flowers and lights were on the sacred table. A strange contrast to the contention of these Dublin Protestant Episcopalians that the cross is an unholy, ungodly sign of idolatry.

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS.

DONEGAL.—A New Industry.—A Scottish firm—Messrs. Morton and Darvel, Ayrshire—are building a place at Killybegs, Donegal, to accommodate over 100 workers for the purpose of manufacturing 'Turkey' carpets by hand-loom weavers. Much attention has been called to this industry, from the fact that the late Queen Victoria ordered a Donegal carpet. The design chosen is in shaded red of a very fine quality, and on handsome rose-colored ground. The variety of beautiful designs was particularly remarked on by Sir Fleetwood Edwards when conveying the order. This new industry will give employment to many hundreds of girls and boys, and one of the most important features will be the rearing of sufficient sheep on these western highlands to supply the full requirements of a business whose goods are made entirely of wool. This wool will be spun and dyed on the spot. Turning to the statistics on which this industry is based, it is reckoned that one

girl will work up in a year the wool of 225 sheep. The difference between a carpet produced in this way is much the same as that between an oil painting and a colored lithograph. The method requires human thought in the process; it is, therefore, an industry which cannot be superseded by power loom.

TIPPERARY—Prospective Mining.—There is at least a prospect, says the financial writer of the *Echo*, of some attempt being made to exploit Ireland's mineral resources. The Hibernian Development Co., we gather from interesting notes in *British Mining*, have taken over the Silvermines property in the County of Tipperary. This particular mine is supposed to have been discovered in 1690. What the old mine is going to produce is not clear, but both silver, lead, and quicksilver have been extracted from it, according to what we must term tradition.

TYRONE.—In Memory of the Inniskillings.—The officers of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers stationed at Dover gave an amateur dramatic performance entitled 'The Jacobite' on January 17 and 18 in aid of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers' Memorial Fund. The memorial, which is to perpetuate the gallantry of the regiment at Peter's Hill, will take the form of an Irish cross in stone, and will be erected near the railway station at Omagh, the headquarters of the regiment. Of the 21 officers of the regiments who went into action on that day nine were killed and only four escaped unwounded. Of the men 227 were killed. It was the task of the Fusiliers to hold the front while the turning movement was being made, and they were 72 hours facing the enemy.

GENERAL.

Reported Retirement of Mr. Horace Plunkett.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: 'There is reason to believe that Mr. Horace Plunkett contemplates an early retirement from the post of vice-president of the new Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, which he was so largely instrumental in establishing. It is not a matter of compulsion that he should withdraw, but having lost his seat in Parliament, and meeting a difficulty in finding another constituency, he thinks it to be in the interests of the Department that he should make way for some man who can represent it at St. Stephen's. There is the possibility that even at the eleventh hour the difficulty referred to may be overcome, but information obtainable from the Government Whips does not encourage much hope. In the event of Mr. Plunkett's retirement he will doubtless be succeeded in the vice-presidency by Mr. Edward M. Archdale, Conservative Member for North Fermanagh.'

A Peculiar Industry.—A Lancashire man came across a peculiar little industry in the midlands of Ireland the other day; it was nothing less than the manufacture of dog soles for Lancashire. A couple of enterprising Lancashire men had purchased a certain number of trees in the well-wooded districts in the heart of Ireland. They employed native labor, and of the wood itself they made the dog soles of various sizes, casting away the refuse and selling it for firewood. By this means they saved the cost of freightage to England of a certain amount of timber, and this, as everyone knows, is a considerable item. The trees used for the purpose are principally alder, and as the speculators pay reasonably good wages they have but little difficulty in obtaining plenty of assistance.

The Lord Lieutenantcy.—The retirement of Lord Cadogan from the Vice-Royalty in the course of the present year has now been verified. Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary, will then be taken into the Cabinet, and either the Duke of Marlborough or Lord Dudley will be made Lord Lieutenant. Either of the two noblemen above-named will fit the ornamental part of Vice-Regal duties with tolerable success. The Duke of Marlborough, however, has the Hamilton influence and the Vanderbilt dollars at his command, and he is accordingly first favorite at present.

The Intolerance of the Board of Education.—A new instance of the intolerant spirit of the National Board of Education in Ireland is furnished in the matter of the Ballycastle District Council and the appointments of a School Attendance Committee following the adoption by the Council of the Compulsory Education Act. In the district involved there are 38 elementary schools, 19 Catholic and 19 non-Catholic, apportioned among various denominations. A committee of 10 members fell to be appointed—five by the District Council and five by the National Board. The District Council appointed three Catholics and two Protestants, and the Catholics as a result of an amicable arrangement petitioned the National Board to appoint three Protestants and two Catholics so as to give all parties equal representation on the committee. But the Board disregarded the petition, and appointed one Catholic only and four Protestants, thus giving the Protestants six out of 10 members, though the local Protestant representatives desired only equal share of representation. The glaring injustice of the proceeding is more manifest from the fact that the pupils in the Catholic schools much outnumber the pupils in the non-Catholic schools. Father Convery, P.P. of Cushenall, has publicly protested against the unfairness, and the matter will be brought before Parliament on the earliest opportunity. Meantime it supplies an excellent example of Dublin Castle methods.

The Grand Prix was the highest award obtainable at the Paris Exhibition, and the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, secured this coveted honor, and not only this but they obtained more special prizes than all other competitors. Such a tribute to the worth of the McCormick machines is proof positive of their excellence. Messrs. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, are the agents for the Company's manufactures in New Zealand.—*.*

People We Hear About.

The position of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom carries no salary. Lord Salisbury, therefore, draws no salary from the State.

In the new British Parliament there are 140 lawyers, 65 gentry and land owners, 52 manufacturers, 24 merchants, 14 farmers, 33 journalists, 59 army officers, and 13 labor representatives. Labor cuts a small figure in the House of Commons.

It is not generally known that the mother of Mr. George Musgrove, of Melbourne theatrical fame, is a sister of the wife of the versatile M.P., proprietor and editor of *London Truth*, Mr. Labouchere. There were three sisters, all gifted and beautiful. One married Wm. Lyster, the old-time opera entrepreneur, one became Mrs. Labouchere, and the other Mrs. Musgrove.

King Edward VII. has always had liberal leanings. He never liked Lord Beaconsfield (says the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*), whereas he had a sincere admiration for Mr. Gladstone. Lord Rosebery is perhaps his most intimate friend among leading politicians, while Lord Carrington, who is in most respects a thorough-going Radical, has always been one of his very choicest friends. It is true he has not cultivated politicians overmuch; but it is noteworthy that those with whom he has been friendly are not on the high Tory side, who had been for many years the sole depositaries of the confidence of the late Queen.

Through the generosity of the late Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce, the Jesuit astronomer, Father Hagen, director of Georgetown College Observatory, has been enabled to publish his atlas of variable stars on which he has been at work for seven years. A sum of £400 had to be met, even after the possible sale of such a publication had been taken into account. Professor Pickering, director of the Harvard College Observatory, very kindly called Miss Bruce's attention to the matter, and publicly declared that when the new work appeared, astronomers would wonder how they got on previously without its aid.

Professor Charles Villiers Stanford, who succeeds the late Sir Arthur Sullivan as the conductor of the Leeds musical festival, is a native of Dublin, and has held the chair of music in the University of Cambridge since 1887. In 1883 he received his doctorate of music from Oxford, and was afterwards Professor of Composition in the Royal College of Music and conductor of the Bach choir. Among Dr. Stanford's works are an opera, 'The Veiled Prophet' the libretto of which is drawn from Moore's 'Lalla Rookh'; 'An Irish Symphony,' 'The Voyage of Maeldune,' 'Fifty Irish Melodies,' and old songs.

The first day in January began the third century in which the venerable Dowager Lady Carew has lived, her ladyship having been born at Holyhead (then little more than a fishing village) on the 2nd of December, 1793. Her parents had fled to Holyhead but a few weeks before, to escape from the civil war in Ireland, crossing the Channel in an open boat. She lives at her charming place, Woodstown, in County Waterford, receiving visits from time to time from members of her family of the second and third generations, and from many of her old friends who live in the neighborhood. She is even yet a remarkably handsome old lady, and retains the stately, gracious manner for which she was always distinguished. The Dowager Lady Carew used to enjoy telling a story of her presentation at the Court of Louis Philippe. She had taken with her to Paris a dress length of Irish poplin, which she had made up by one of the first *modistes* in that city. The dressmaker went into ecstasies over the material, the like of which she had never before seen, and prophesied that it would create quite a sensation at Court. As Lord and Lady Carew were ascending the stairs leading to the rooms at the Tuileries, where they were to be received, she felt a slight pull at the skirt of her dress. Having been warned to 'beware of pickpockets,' she turned round quickly to see who touched her, and was surprised to see a very smartly dressed lady examining her dress with great curiosity. '*Je vous demande mille pardons, madame!*' cried the stranger. 'But would you tell me of what your dress is composed? I never saw anything like it before.' Of course, Lady Carew gratified her curiosity, adding that the work was first introduced into Ireland by French Huguenot refugees.

A RICH RETURN.

When a mixture attains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisements,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put to in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—*.*

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are

WM. JAMESON & CO.'S "HARP BRAND,"

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Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

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£20 for a NAME

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we intend placing on the market to
meet the existing demand for a

Good Wearing Tyre at a Low Figure.

CONDITIONS of COMPETITION.

The *Name* to be concise and appropriate.

The Competition is open to all.

Competitors may send in as many selections as they like, provided that they are sent in separately, with the selected name on one side of a sheet of paper and the senders name and address on the other.

Should more than one Competitor select the winning *Name*, the award will be made by priority. All letters will be numbered and filed as received, so that it is advisable for Competitors to send in their selections as soon as possible.

Letters to be addressed to "A." care of any of our Australasian Depots.

The Competition will close on December 31st, and our award advertised early in January.

The Dunlop Tyre Co. to be sole judge of the winning *Name*, which will be the property of the Coy.

A cheque for £20 will be forwarded to the successful Competitor as soon as our award is made.

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CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
PAID UP AND RESERVES **£420,000**

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THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL,
OAMARU.

P. KELLY Proprietor.

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.

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

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MANCHESTER STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH

(One minute from the Railway Station).

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of Timaru Refreshment Rooms, has taken over the above favourite house, and offers every comfort to his patrons and friends.

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FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakarua Road and Cass streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

GENUINE SEEDS

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RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that

CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

WHAT YOU WANT,

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WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide, free to any address.

JAMES CRAVEN AND CO

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MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy

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JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and

Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

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JONES PLANO LEVER BINDER.

Jones Chain Drive Mowers, Light-Running, Keen cutting. Two sprockets, one chain constitute the mechanism of the Plano Mower. Simplest and Strongest Binder on earth.

Great Binder Competition.—We are pleased to inform you that at a Binder Trial, held under the auspices of the Inverc Society, Kilkenny, Ireland, the following was the result:—

PLANO 1st PRIZE and SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL.

We are also happy to state that we received from the hands of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society Highest Award, First Prize, and Special Gold Medal for our Binders and a Special Medal for our Sickle Grinders. Also Special Gold Medal for our Reapers and Binders at the Paris Exhibition.

TOTHILL, WATSON, AND CO.,

SOLE IMPORTERS,

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR

(Late of Oamaru).

Begs to return thanks for the liberal support accorded to him since coming to Washdyke, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship to merit a continuance of favors. All work received promptly attended to.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALITY.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,
DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised), Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing Standard 'J', 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance', Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all kinds of Farmers' requirements in Hardware.

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all Dairy Implements.

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PRICES LOW.

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Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when required.

Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at OWAKA.

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For ^{STYLISH,} **Boots and Shoes**

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NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly coming to hand. SEE WINDOWS.

SEE
**THAT YOUR BOOTS
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STANDARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

FIRST.
 Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear well.

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 On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.

THIRD.
 Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.

FOURTH.
 Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.

FIFTH.
 The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.

Commercial.

(For week ending March 27.)

PRODUCE.

Napier, March 21.—Messrs. Nelson Bros. have received the following cable from the C.C. and D. Company, London:—'Fall in price Canterbury mutton. To-day's quotations: Best Canterbury, 4½d. Napier and North Island, 4d. Lamb: First quality 6d, second ditto 5½d.'

London, March 22.—The wheat market is quiet, but firm. The English has improved slightly. Cargoes are steadily held. Victorian February shipment, 29s 6d; April do, 29s 9d; New South Wales (loading), 29s.

Butter is slow and weak. Colonial, 100s to 102s. Danish is firm, but unchanged.

Cheese is dull. New Zealand, 49s.

London, March 24.—Wheat: 16,000 quarters of New South Wales March and April shipment sold at 28s 7½d.

Frozen mutton: Crossbred wethers, maiden ewes—Canterbury, unchanged; Dunedin and Southland, 4½d; North Island, 3 5-6d. Lamb, unchanged; River Plate, unchanged. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality): Ox fores, 3 1-16d; hinds, unchanged.

Wellington, March 25.—The Department of Agriculture has received the following from the Agent-General, dated London, 23rd:—'Butter, 100s; market dull. Heavy supplies of butter are in hand. Cheese, 48s; market lifeless.'

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 7d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 1s per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams 8d; potatoes, L4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 9d, factory, bulk, 11½d; pats, 1s; eggs, 1s 3d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 5s per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 14s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 4s per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., report as follows:—

OATS—We catalogued good to medium feed, which was moderately competed for. Prime milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; inferior and medium, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d.

WHEAT—We offered several lots of good to best whole fowl wheat, which sold under good competition at 2s to 2s 2d; prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7½d; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 5d.

POTATOES—The market continues to be fully supplied, and late values are barely maintained. Best Derwents, L2 17s 6d to L3 2s 6d; others, L2 10s to L2 15s; kidneys, L2 5s to L2 15s.

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf is in fair demand at late prices. Medium and inferior quality is plentiful and difficult to place. We sold: Best oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; extra heavy, to L2 13s; medium to good, L1 15s to L2 5s.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Feed, fair to good, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 7½d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 2d. Potatoes: New, local, L3. Chaff: Good demand for prime up to L2 12s 6d; inferior, hard to sell; medium, L2 5s. Straw: pressed 30s, market fair; loose, 30s. Flour: Sacks, 200lbs, L7; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7 5s. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 4d. Onions: Melbourne, L8; Canterbury, L5 10s.

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

WHEAT—There is a fair demand for prime milling and fowl wheat, but medium quality is dull of sale. Prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 2s 6d to 2s 7½d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 2d; do (broken), 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—Market unchanged. Milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; good to best feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Market fully supplied. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 to L2 5s; inferior, L1 10s to L1 17s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Market unchanged. Best Derwents, L2 10s to L3 5s; kidneys, L2 to L2 10s per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, March 20.—To-day's wool sale was spirited at full rates. Merinos were firm at 5 per cent. above the opening rates. Crossbreds were unchanged.

At the tallow sales 1120 casks were offered, and 375 sold. Mutton: Fine, 28s 3d; medium, 26s. Beef: Fine, 26s 9d; medium, 25s 3d.

London, March 22.—Wool: There is good competition at full prices. The Bradford market is quiet. Common sixties, 18½d; supers, 19d.

London, March 24.—At yesterday's sales the tone was firm, and there was good competition at late rates. The sale included the following clips:—Riddiford and Sons, crossbred, 6½d; W. Douglas, crossbred, 6½d. To date, 123,352 bales have been offered, and 116,417 sold during the present series.

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

RABBITSKINS—Very few offering. Winter greys, 16d to 17½d; springs, 8d to 11½d; summers, 6d to 8½d; suckers and runners, 3d to 5½d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—Market firm at late quotations.

HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; light, 3d to 3½d; cow hides, 3d to 3½d per lb.

TALLOW—Market unchanged. Best rendered mutton, 16s 6d to 18s 6d; medium, 14s to 15s 6d; rough fat, 11s to 12s 6d per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries were fair, but the attendance small, at the Addington market last week.

FAT CATTLE—168 head yarded, the number being in excess of requirements. Ordinary steers brought from L5 16s to L9 7s 6d; heifers, L5 10s to L7; cows, L4 5s to L7 5s. Prices per 100lb ranged from 17s to 22s 6d.

STORE CATTLE—There was a large entry, of which a number passed unsold. Dry cows realised from L2 1s to L4; 12 months to two years old, L3 2s 6d to L3 17s 6d.

FAT SHEEP—The entry was small, and prices were about the same as last week. Heavyweight wethers brought from 19s 6d to 20s 9d; lighter, 16s to 17s 9d. The demand for export sheep was slack in the absence of freezing buyers, and none were sold above butchers' prices. A small line of merino wethers fetched 13s 6d.

FAT LAMBS—There was a moderate entry, and an irregular sale. For good sorts there was a slight advance on last week's rates. Good freezers realised 16s 3d, and butchers' sorts 10s 6d to 14s.

STORE SHEEP—12,600 penned. The heavy entry had its effect on the market, and some good lines were withdrawn. Lambs sold at from 9s 7d to 12s 2d; wethers, 14s 8d to 16s 10d; halfbred and crossbred ewes, 8s 3d to 16s 5d.

PIGS—381 were entered, and prices were somewhat easier. Baconers fetched from 35s to 42s; porkers, 28s to 39s 6d; stores, 11s 6d to 15s 6d; weaners, 5s 3d to 8s 6d.

W. LANGFORD,

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER, CHRISTCHURCH. Oldest firm in New Zealand,
 Address: Residence, corner North and East Belts, Telephone 689.
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J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS, Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

Full Stocks of Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Manures, Seeds, etc., kept, and Farmers are asked to call upon us before purchasing their requirements.

AGENTS FOR—Massey-Harris Implements, Huddart, Parker Steamers, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures.
MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works, (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

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THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT
THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

These Awards were gained by work manufactured on our premises, Symonds street, and distanced all competing work, both local and imported. We invite inspection of our large stock of

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

The Largest Stock of Designs of IRON TOMB RAILINGS in the Colony. Designs and Prices forwarded Free on Application.

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

BLOUSKILL AND McNAB,
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House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents.

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WELLINGTON.

Money Invested, Loans Negotiated, and entire Management of Properties and Collection of Rents undertaken.

The firm have Special Facilities for disposing of Town and Country Properties.

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wishing to buy.

E. W. DUNNE, BOOKSELLER,

43 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JUST REMOVED TO NEW PREMISES.

Special inducements are now offered to Customers and the General Public to kindly inspect our NEW STOCKS in every line.

Just Opened :

THE LATEST IN BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GENERAL & FANCY GOODS.

Inspection freely invited.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,
5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late A. Solomon.)

W. G. ROSSITER (for the last 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon) having bought the old-established and well-known pawnbroking business of the late Mr. A. Solomon, begs to announce to the public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he will carry on the business with the same attention and fidelity as formerly.

Note Address :

W. G. ROSSITER,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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

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

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),

Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy



SIMON BROTHERS,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MONSTER BOOT SALE,

Commences on

SATURDAY next, FEBRUARY 23rd,

For Fourteen Days Only.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Te Anau	Fri., March 29	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., April 2	3 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Wed., April 3	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Te Anau Fri., March 29 3 p.m. D'din.
Mararoa Tues., April 2 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
Monowai Wed., April 3 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera Thurs., April 11 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Mararoa Tues., April 2 3 p.m. D'din
Waikare Tues., April 16 1.30 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Waihora Mon., April 1 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Talune Mon., April 8 3.35 p.m. tr'n

WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW
PLYMOUTH (Cargo only)—

Upolu Thurs., March 28 3 p.m. D'din
WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU,
AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON,
NEW PLYMOUTH and GREYMOUTH.

(cargo only)—
Corinna Thurs., April 4 3 p.m. D'din
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.

(cargo only)—
Janet Nicoll Fri., March 29 3 p.m. D'din
SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.

For FIJI (From Auckland).
Taviani Wed., April 3
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY
(From Auckland.)

Manapouri Wed., April 10
RARATONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)

Ovalau Tues., April 9.

GEORGE DENNIS,

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington
and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over BARRETT'S HOTEL
Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he
is prepared to provide for his old patrons
and the public generally every accommoda-
tion.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and
wharf.

Tram passes door.

"DEAR ME!

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

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

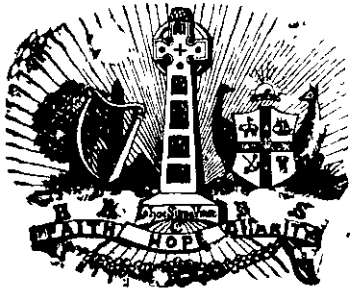
Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—

Saturday, 23rd inst., being the anniversary of Otago and a public holiday, we held our weekly sale on Monday instead. For an off day the attendance of buyers was very large, and, taking into account the small number of horses forward, the sale was a satisfactory one. Mr W. G. Stewart's draft of light horses, unbroken, from Makarora, Lake Wanaka district, was the chief draw, and, as was generally anticipated, there was keen competition for the consignment. The following are the prices realised:—Four year olds, L23, L20, L16 10s, L15 10s; two year olds, L12 10s and L10 10s. Three upstanding four and five-year-old harness horses by Merrie Stanton brought L26 5s, L22 5s, and L20 respectively. A few other useful harness horses sold at from L12 to L16. There were only three draughts entered, and one of these changed hands at L35 10s. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L50; extra good, prize horses, L52 to L60; medium draught mares and geldings, L30 to L40; aged do, L18 to L25; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring van horses, L22 to L30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L21; tram horses, L12 to L17; light hacks, L8 to L10; extra good hacks, L20 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L3 to L5.

STRASBOURG'S FAMOUS CLOCK.

THE famous astronomical clock of Strasbourg Cathedral was constructed between the years 1388 and 1342, to replace an older clock made in 1574, says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. It has a number of complicated devices for showing the astronomical changes of the year and contains a perpetual calendar, which shows the feasts that vary from year to year on account of their connection with Easter Sunday. The phases of the moon and the eclipses of the sun and the moon are calculated for all time. True time and sidereal time are indicated, besides many other astronomical changes. Precisely at quarter of 12 o'clock an angel standing on the topmost gallery of the clock strikes the third quarter on the bell. When the hands point to 12, one of the geni reverses an hourglass and death strikes the hour. Precisely at noon the apostles pass before the Saviour standing in a little temple. Each bows low as he passes, and when it comes to Peter's turn the cock crows thrice and the devil looks after him with a hideous grin.

When Archbishop Carr and the other prelates were visiting Christchurch for the purpose of assisting in the ceremonies of laying the foundation stone of the new cathedral (writes our own correspondent) they, at the request of some of our people who were desirous of possessing a photograph of them, and also a memento of the occasion, very graciously granted Messrs. Wrigglesworth and Binns a sitting, and the result is an artistic work of exceptional merit. At the invitation of the firm I was shown a beautifully arranged, mounted and framed group representing the two Archbishops, Bishops Grimes and Verdon, and Monsignors O'Reilly, Mackay, and O'Leary. They have a very fine collection also of each of the dignitaries taken in cabinet size.—*.*



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN WALSH, DEEP STREAM.

We regret to record the death of Mr. John Walsh, an old and esteemed resident of Deep Stream, who passed away on March 22, at the age of 74 years. The funeral took place on Monday, the remains being brought to the Dunedin Southern Catholic Cemetery for interment, where the Rev. Father O'Malley officiated.—*R.I.P.*

Captain Jackson Barry, a veteran Colonist of 82 years, has just left the Wellington Hospital where he had been confined for some weeks with a broken leg. Captain Barry, who has been over 70 years in the Australasian colonies, has had a varied and interesting career, and as an old whaler went through many hair-breadth escapes in his chase after the monsters of the deep. One of his latest exploits was a prospecting tour in the King Country in search of gold and other minerals, this in itself being a big undertaking for an octogenarian. Captain Barry landed in Auckland in 1837, so that he ought to have a thorough knowledge of the Colony. He has published several books of a historical and autobiographical character, and is now engaged on another volume of a similar nature.

A notice of considerable interest to town and country readers from the well-known hardware merchants, Messrs. Laidlaw and Gray, Dunedin, appears elsewhere in this issue. Messrs. Laidlaw and Gray, finding that they are overstocked, have decided to hold a stock-taking sale, which is to last only a month, when a big sacrifice will be made so as to ensure a reduction. That this is no ordinary sale can be judged from some of the examples of prices given. For instance, 'Raleigh' bicycles are reduced from £22 to £17 10s, and 'Imperials' from £20 to £13 10s. The firm have decided to give up the sale of sewing machines and in order to make a clearance of their stock, have reduced prices to a point which is sure to clear the lot in a few days. In addition to the above-mentioned articles the firm's large stock of silverware, bedsteads, ware tables, music stands, whatnots, etc., will be offered at rates which cannot fail to attract purchasers.—*.*

A PUSHING FIRM.

Messrs. DWAN BROS.,
HOTEL BROKERS, VALUERS, AND FINANCIERS,
WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

MESSRS DWAN BROS. are the chief hotel brokers, etc., in New Zealand, holding that position for many reasons. Originally associated with their father, Mr. Thos. Dwan, sen., auctioneer, etc., the brothers, Messrs. T. B. and L. Dwan, founded in 1880 the above-named business, which has grown enormously. Under the able tuition of their father they gained invaluable experience, and the prosperity of the firm is emphatic proof that they have demonstrated more than ordinary ability and study during their career. The offices of Messrs. Dwan Bros. are situated in Willis street, Wellington, and there at one time and another a lot of business connected with New Zealand hotels has been transacted. Each branch of their business dovetails into the other, and the firm do not go beyond it in any particular, neither being agents nor financiers except in relation to the hotel trade. All their time is therefore devoted to their speciality, and in this they have an expert knowledge of it, which is frequently taken advantage of. There is hardly a hotel in Wellington that has not gone through their hands, while they do business in this branch throughout the Colony, having been brokers for hotels from Auckland to Invercargill. Some idea of the size of this branch can be gained when it is stated that they frequently manage a sale of 20 hotels a month, their principal connection being in the Wellington, Hawkes Bay, and Taranaki provincial districts. It is justly said of Messrs. Dwan Bros. that they never fail to carry through a transaction that they undertake, and that their name never appears as suing for a commission. What with their close relations with the trade and intimate knowledge, to say nothing of the cash at their backs, they are able to bring a sale off where others fail. For instance, should a client wanting to take over an hotel not have sufficient funds for the purpose, Messrs. Dwan Bros. can arrange the matter successfully when others fail, in this regard frequently acting as financiers. They are not only hotel brokers, but are hotel owners, having hotel freeholds as far south as Invercargill, and even on the West Coast one of their main lines is hotel valuing, a department in which they can pose as experts with authority. Thus only a fortnight ago Mr. T. Dwan was engaged by the Government as an expert valuer to sit on a case at Nelson to decide upon the question whether or not the agent of the Public Trust Office had made a mistake and sold a hotel there under its real value. He was associated in the case with Mr. Ponynon, the Public Trustee. The firm are called upon to value hotels in remote places. The success of Messrs. Dwan Bros. has been commensurate with their special knowledge. Besides being decidedly the biggest people in their line in the Colony, they are owners of considerable house property in Wellington, having a large army of tenants of their own in the city. For push, persistence, and expert knowledge they are not to be surpassed.—*New Zealand Times*, December 29, 1900.—*.*

Ashburton Residents

and the public generally are reminded that T. H. UNDRILL & CO., Tancred Street, Furnishing Warehousemen and UNDERTAKERS, deserve your patronage.

WHITAKER BROS.,

New Zealand Catholic Depot,

WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

FATHER SHEEHAN'S 'MY NEW CURATE,' 6s; posted, 6s 6d.

(This Book has had an enormous sale; 8 editions in 8 months.)

NEW SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

ROSARIES, CRUCIFIXES, FONTS, MEDALS,
WAX CANDLES, CHARCOAL, TAPERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

SPLENDID INCENSE, 4s 6d 1b Tin.

STATUES SACRED HEART, BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH
ST. ANTHONY,
10d, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 5s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and upwards.

SPECIAL NOTE.

In answer to numerous enquiries, so soon as the proposed New Catechism is finally settled by the coming Synod, we shall advertise same without delay. In the meantime we are authorised to supply the Catechisms approved by the Plenary Council.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT.
35 BARBADOES STREET SOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

'The Offices of Holy Week,' with the Psalms. Pointed for Recitation or Chanting. Price 1s 3d.

'The Offices of the Holy Week,' with an explanation of the Ceremonies and Observations. Price 1s 6d.

N.B.—The above Prices include Postage.

'The New Catechism for New Zealand.' Price, 1d.

'The Little Catechism for New Zealand.' Price, 6s per 100.

'The Explanatory Catechism of Christian Doctrine,' with an Appendix, ditto. Price, 2d.

'The Catholic's Complete Hymn Book,' containing also the Holy Mass for children, Preparation for Confession and Communion, etc. Price, 1s 6d per dozen.

P.S.—A large assortment of Religious Books and Works of Fiction by Catholic Authors.

Pictures (size 20 by 15) of 'The Sacred Heart,' 'Immaculate Heart of Mary' (pair), 'The Holy Family,' Saints 'Patrick,' 'Joseph,' 'Antony of Padua,' &c., &c. Price, 1s. each.

E. O'CONNOR,
Proprietor

TO THE CLERGY.

WE can supply Baptismal and Confirmation Register Books on application.

Apply TABLET Office.

ALBION CHAMBERS,
41 DOWLING STREET.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

WE respectfully beg to announce that we have started a First-Class Tailoring Business as above.

We employ none but Expert Tradesmen, thereby expediting orders entrusted to our care in a speedy and satisfactory manner.

We respectfully solicit the favor of your commands, to merit a continuance of which we assure you no exertion shall be spared.

We have in stock a choice selection of seasonable Suitings, Trouserings, Overcoatings, etc., which we trust you will be good enough to call and inspect.

Yours faithfully,
WRIGHT, YOUNG & CO.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.
LOUIS GILLE AND CO.,
73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

BOOKS AND MUSIC FOR LENT AND HOLY WEEK.

Meditations for the Holy season of Lent	-	-	s. d.
Clock of the Passion, by St. Liguori	-	-	1 2
Lenten Meditations, Passion, Death of Our Lord (Fieu)	-	-	0 8
Devotion of the Three Hours' Agony (cloth), Fr. Maas, S.J.	-	-	1 9
(leather)	-	-	3 3
Meditation on Seven Words on the Cross (Perraud)	-	-	2 9
Lenten Exercises. Archbishop Vaughan (usual price 3s 10d)	-	-	0 10
A Day in the Temple. Rev. A. J. Maas, S.J. (usual price 3s 10d)	-	-	2 10
Gleanings, Saints and Sinners. Father Cavanagh, O.P.	-	-	0 9
Passion Flowers Verses by F. Hill, C.P. (usual price 5s 4d)	-	-	4 1
Mystery Crown of Thorns by a Passionist (usual price 4s 5d)	-	-	3 5
The Hours of the Passion, by Ludolph the Saxon	-	-	6 6
The Foot of the Cross or Sorrows of Mary Faber	-	-	6 7
Office of Holy Week: Masses and Offices (red edges)	-	-	1 3
" " limp" " " " (smaller, cloth,	-	-	0 8
Officium Majoris Hebdomadae Sanctae (Ratisbonne)	-	-	6 0
Benediction Service, Easter, etc. (Lambillotte)	-	-	2 9
Cantus Ecclesiasticus Passionis (Ratisbonne)	-	-	19 6
Passion (St. Matthew) Bach (Oratorio)	-	-	2 3
Haec Dies (Cellini). Duet and chorus	-	-	1 7
Haec Dies (Feltz). Solo, soprano and chorus	-	-	1 1

N.B.—All above prices include postage.

HAWERA ART UNION.

WINNING NUMBERS.

J. Sheehy, Tongaporutu, has drawn the complimentary prize.

Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.
1.	64822	2.	103251	3.	50098
4.	35366	5.	52244	6.	87446
7.	47629	8.	68298	9.	36721
10.	66123	11.	68178	12.	24576
13.	76445				

We hereby certify the drawing of prizes is to the numbers as above.

C. E. MAJOR, Mayor.
W. KEEN.
W. BUNTING.

March 18, 1901.

THE ANITA MOSS CONCERT.

AGRICULTURAL HALL,
EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 8.

After her recent success in Australia, MISS MOSS will give a CONCERT as above, when she will be assisted by

Mrs. Von Look, Messrs F. W. Young, A. Vallis, W. Wright,
W. E. Taylor, R. B. Moss.

Reserved Seats, 3s; Gallery, 2s; Body of Hall, 1s.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1901.

EXCURSION FARES.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from ANY STATION TO ANY STATION on the Hurunui-Bluff Section from 3rd April to 8th April, available for return up to and including TUESDAY, 7th May.

The Return Fares will be:

FIRST CLASS. SECOND CLASS.
2d per Mile ... 1d per Mile

The minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

The journey must be commenced on the date that ticket is taken out, and may be broken at any station where the train is timed to stop after travelling 25 miles from the original starting station, provided the journey is completed on or before 7th May.

By Order.

NOTICE.

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.

Correspondents forwarding obituary and marriage notices are particularly requested to be as concise as possible.

All communications connected with the literary department, reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., should be addressed to the Editor.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEE STREETS
INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

Every description of Monuments Stock We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neatly cut. Telephone, 26.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

All Communications with the Commercial Department of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom all Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

Annual Subscription, 25s. booked; 22s. 6d. if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportional rates.

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F.K.C.—Matter was reported in our Christchurch correspondence at time. The affair is a month old now, and it would not be fair to our readers to serve it up again and in extended form as 'news.' Cordial thanks for photo.

M.C.K. (Christchurch).—Since the death of the late Queen we have several times referred, editorially and at length, to the Coronation Oath. The opinions of several secular papers were quoted in our issue of March 14, and a further comment upon the subject appears in this issue. So far as our knowledge goes, Catholic feeling in this and other countries of the Empire is very much alive upon the subject.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

THE TITLE 'CATHOLIC.'



ON Sunday next, the parting day of the present month, it will be the duty of our householder-readers to fill in the particulars required for the census enumeration of the Colony for the year 1901. The time is therefore opportune for reminding them that the only designation by which our co-religionists are officially known to the State in these countries is that of 'Roman Catholics.' The title is the last of a variegated series of terms which mark as with mile-posts the course of legislation affecting Catholics living under the British flag. In the 50th of her Injunctions Queen Elizabeth 'straitly commands all manner her subjects' 'not to use in dispute or rebuke of any person these convicious words, papist or papistical heretic.' In the statutes of her time Catholics were referred to as 'recusants' or 'persons in communion with the Church of Rome.' During the long agony of the penal days—from 1692 till the closing years of the eighteenth century—Catholics were officially known by the nickname of 'Papists' and 'Popish people.' In 1793, after the days of the French Revolution, these epithets were somewhat mellowed down, and Catholics came to be known as 'persons professing the Popish or Roman Catholic religion.' And in later statutes they were finally and definitely designated 'Roman Catholics.' Social usage had in the meantime so far softened towards the Catholic body that in 1812 DENYS SCULLY could say in his *Statement of the Penal Laws* that 'the reproachful epithet of "Papist," "Romish," "Romanist," was no longer applied to Catholics by any gentleman or scholar.'

The term 'Roman Catholic' is none of our creation. And Catholics, while acquiescing in it as a legal formula, have never taken kindly to it, very rarely use it, and in no wise regard it as their proper title. On this account there lies a danger that individual Catholics here and there may omit the term 'Roman' and merely write the word 'Catholic' in the column set apart in the census-paper for information as to the religious belief of the people. It so happens that—for some reason which we do not profess to

be able to fathom—returns are published in this Colony for 'Catholics (undefined).' And thus the omission, by Catholic householders, of the word 'Roman' from our full legal designation would render the return of members of our Fold in New Zealand incomplete and misleading. It is the duty of Catholics to aid intelligently and to the best of their power in furnishing this and all other information required according to the intention of the civil authority. And we would respectfully urge the clergy to impress upon their congregations the need of faithfully discharging this important civic duty.

No Pope, no General or National Council, no Father or Doctor of the Church, not one of her approved creeds, rituals, or liturgies has ever used the term 'Roman Catholic' as the official title of our religion. Its genuine official title is 'the Holy Catholic Church,' or 'the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church,' or briefly, 'the Catholic Church.' We claim the title 'Catholic' as ours exclusively. No other creed or sect claims this exclusive right. At most, they would share the title with us. Fifteen hundred years ago St. AUGUSTINE—who was certainly a 'Roman Catholic' and in full communion with the Holy See—made light of all such claims to partnership in the title 'Catholic' in his book *De Vera Religione*. 'We must,' he writes, 'hold the Christian Religion and the Communion of that Church which is Catholic, and is not only called so by her own children, but by all her enemies. For heretics and schismatics, whether they will or no, when they speak not to their own people, but to strangers, call Catholics, Catholics only. For they cannot be understood if they give them not that name which all the world gives them.' The same great Saint concludes as follows the statement of his reasons for remaining in the Catholic Church: 'Lastly, the very name of Catholic holds me, of which this Church alone has, not without reason, so kept the possession that though all heretics desire to be called Catholics, yet if a stranger asks them where the Catholics meet, none of the heretics dare point out his own house or church.' A similar test was recommended by St. CYRIL, who was Bishop of Jerusalem early in the fourth century. He tells the stranger in a strange city to 'ask which is the Catholic church, because,' he adds, 'this title belongs to our holy mother.' The term was used by these two Saints as a test to exclude those who were not in communion with the Holy See. In the same sense it was used by St. PACIAN. 'Christian is my name,' said he, 'Catholic is my surname. By the former I am called; by the latter I am distinguished. By the name of Catholic our society is distinguished from all heretics.'

It is the same to-day as it was in the far-off times of AUGUSTINE and CYRIL and PACIAN. The title 'Catholic' is now, as it was then, the distinguishing mark of our Church, and not a vague general term which is intended to include a hopeless salmagundi of non-coalescent and mutually repellent Christian creeds. The well-known lines of HORACE have been metrically translated as follows:—

Yes, words long faded may again revive,
And words may fade now blooming and alive,
If usage wills it so, to whom belongs
The will, the law, the government of things.

AULUS GELLIUS puts the same idea in the following words: 'Custom is the mistress of everything, and, in a most especial manner, regulates the use of words.' And custom is quite agreed that the word 'Catholic' is the peculiar designation of the Church which has for its visible head on earth the Pope or Bishop who sits upon the chair of St. Peter in Rome. The very street-arab finds only one meaning in the words of a stranger who inquires for the Catholic church, the Catholic priest, the Catholic sisterhood. Standard English writers—we need only instance Lord MACAULAY, EDMUND BURKE, JAMES MARTINEAU, LECKY,—agree in using the word 'Catholic' to designate the Church which is in communion with Rome. LECKY, when taken to task some years ago in Dublin for having used the word 'Catholics' to designate members of the papal Church, refused to employ the compound word 'Roman Catholic,' which he regarded as a solecism in language. This noted Unionist and rationalistic historian cannot be suspected of any leaning towards our faith. But in all his learned and voluminous writings he habitually applies the term 'Catholic

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING
for Catalogue (mention this paper).

MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY
TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write
6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Church' to that great religious organisation which has its centre in the City of the Seven Hills. The great *Encyclopædic Dictionary* states that the word 'Catholic' is by general usage applied to those in communion with the See of Rome—or, as its Protestant compilers put it, 'the Roman Catholic branch of the Christian Church.' Webster's great standard dictionary defines the term 'Catholic,' when standing by itself, as meaning 'Roman Catholic.' Briefly, the word 'Catholic' means just what practically universal usage has decided that it shall mean. And that meaning is inseparably associated with what is officially known among us as 'the Roman Catholic Church.' It is too late now for any small creed or section thereof to attempt to alter the long-fixed and settled meaning of venerable words that are still in everyday use. Such attempts have been made. But from the days of HORACE and AULUS GELLIUS down to our time they have not met with any conspicuous measure of success.

In the languages of Continental Europe no term is known corresponding to the official designation of 'Roman Catholic' by which we are known in English-speaking countries. In French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and other European languages the title 'Catholic' is applied to, and only to, the Church of Rome. Were the word 'Roman' added it would be understood to mean the Catholics of the city of Rome. The same statement holds good in the East. In his *Visit to the Russian Church*, Rev. W. PALMER (Anglican) tells how, to his great annoyance, the 'Orthodox' Russians persisted in calling the adherents of the Church of Rome 'Catholics' pure and simple. The *Russian Orthodox American Messenger*—as in its issues of January 1-13, 1898—does likewise. And the following paragraph appeared in the *Catholic Times* a few years ago from a correspondent resident in Cairo (Egypt): 'In the East no one is called a Catholic if not in communion with Rome. If a man called himself "an Anglican Catholic" here he would be at once considered a "Roman Catholic" from England. All Churches united with Rome are called Catholic, such as the Catholic Copts, Greek Catholics, Syrian Catholics, and Latin Catholics. Those in schism are called Orthodox. The Anglicans are simply English Protestants.'

No creed outside 'the Roman obedience' claims the exclusive right to the word 'Catholic.' When they apply it to themselves at all it supposes the acceptance of a 'branch' theory or other form of Church polity which is opposed to the words of the New Testament and contradicted by all ecclesiastical history and tradition. Moreover, the official title of none of them is 'the Catholic Church.' It is (as in the Coronation Oath) 'the Protestant Religion as by Law Established'; or 'The Church of Scotland'; or 'The Free Church of Scotland'; or 'The Protestant Episcopal Church'; or 'The Methodist-Episcopal Church'; or 'The Methodist-Protestant Church'; or 'The Freewill Baptists'; and so on. In the ordinary and long-fixed usage of the words, the overwhelming body of Christian people understand by the designation 'Catholic Church' the Church of Rome and no other. The word 'Roman' is not used as an identifying prefix, and therefore, outside legal formalities, its use is unnecessary. When Catholics employ the superfluous word 'Roman' in reference to themselves they do so either in accordance with official requirements, or merely to emphasise the Roman headship of the Church. People outside our Fold sometimes use the term 'Roman' in this connection by way of denial that the Church in communion with the Pope is the one and only universal Church. Apart, therefore, from legal requirements, Catholics should ever call their Church by her unique and long-consecrated title, 'the Catholic Church,' and should avoid bestowing upon her a designation which is not of our creation, and which is nowhere recognised in her official formulae.

A list of the winning numbers in the Hawera Art Union will be found in our advertising columns.—"

It is expected that there will be a large audience present in the Agricultural Hall on Easter Monday night on the occasion of the concert by Miss Anita Moss, who will be assisted by Mrs. Von Look, Messrs. F. H. Young, A. Vallis, W. Wright, W. E. Taylor, etc. Miss Moss has only come recently to Dunedin from Australia where as a vocalist she occupied a leading position.—"

Notes.

The American principle is to 'vote early and vote often.' But what shall we say of the enterprise of the aged foreigner who interviewed the Benevolent Trustees the other day in Wellington? 'Are you naturalised?' said the Trustees to the aged stranger. 'I am not naturalised,' was the reply, 'but I have voted for a member of Parliament.'

'It is worthy of note,' says the *Ave Maria*, 'that the number of Popes in the first half of the nineteenth century was twice as large as in the second half. And Leo XIII. is still "gloriously reigning." His predecessor, Pius IX., was elected in 1846. The occupant of the Chair of Peter at the beginning of the century was Pius VII., who was succeeded by Leo XII., Pius VIII., and Gregory XVI.'

Hearing that the Harmaworth Brothers had offered to purchase the *London Times* for something like £7,000,000, the proprietor of the *Taieri Advocate* expresses his willingness to transfer his interest in that paper to the owner of the *Daily Mail* for 'a little less than the £7,000,000' refused by the owners of the 'Thunderer' of Printing House Square.

The difficulties of selecting a good wife led to Punch's peremptory advice to those about to marry: 'Don't.' The advice of Père Maurice, in *La Mare au Diable*, is to get one that is neither pretty nor ugly. But such a one (he despairingly added) should be *faite exprès*—the subject of a special act of creation. The late Chicago millionaire, Philip D. Armour, has left a much more homely and practical advice upon the subject—advice which is a better legacy to the world than the acres of stock-yards and the millions of dollars which he bequeathed to his heirs. 'The young man who wants to marry happily,' said this hard-headed and practical business man, 'should pick out a good mother and marry one of her daughters—any of them.' Our young men in New Zealand would do well to paste this bit of friendly and wholesome advice in their hats.

'Oh! willow, willow, woe is me!

Alack! and well-a-day!'

So sang 'Bab' in the depths of his comical despair. And such, in effect, is the burden of the black threnody sung by Mr. Atkinson, M.H.R., before the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Wellington. A few weeks ago we were congratulating ourselves on the high standard of civilisation that we had reached, and on the marked progress that had been made in recent years in the arts and sciences. But Mr. Atkinson has, all alone and unaided, discovered that our Colony has lagged behind, and that even our legislature is composed in the main of men whom he describes as 'half-civilised' and 'savage.' 'Using the phrase,' said he to the W.C.T.U., 'not with scientific accuracy, but in a general way, the present House of Representatives is a drinking lot. Of civilised members there are not many. Of half-civilised there is a considerable number. Of savages there is a considerable number. The atmosphere of the House is a very curious one. Merit is the last consideration to enter the heads of members.'

Most of our readers can recall the conscious drolleries of Artemus Ward's mode of taking the census. But a modicum of unconscious humor enters into the returns furnished at practically every census. A few of those which were developed during last year's enumeration in the United States have been chronicled by the *Washington Evening Star*. Some of these arose out of a misunderstanding by enumerators of questions which they were required to answer. 'One of these questions was indicated by the remark, "length of residence," which was expected to show how long the people living in the various localities at the time of the census had been there. When the reports came in it was found that many of these queries were answered in figures in this way 20x40, 15x30, etc. The enumerators had gone around with a foot rule and had measured the length of the residences of the people they counted. This is what is called a "consistent error," that is, it occurs from the beginning to the end of the reports of certain enumerators.'

In our leading article of last week reference was made to the liberality of the present King's views on questions affecting the welfare of the Irish nation. Speculation is already rife as to his probable influence on British politics. 'One thing (says the *Adelaide Southern Cross*) is certain: the Prince of Wales's personal admiration for Mr. Gladstone was unquestionable. He was present in his usual seat over the clock in the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's introduction of his second Home Rule Bill in 1893. "The Prince," writes a correspondent, "followed the Prime Minister with an absorbed attention, and frequently

craned his neck over the ledge of the gallery to catch every word. If the expression of the countenance can give any indication of the feelings, the Prince was not only a delighted but an approving auditor of the Prime Minister's plea for an Irish Parliament. The close of one of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule speeches was marked, several years ago, by an extraordinary incident. The cheers in the House were emphasised by a loud clapping of hands in the Peers' Gallery. The "offender"—of whom the gallery attendants, with an admirable discretion, took no notice—was the late Duke of Clarence, who sat beside the Prince of Wales, and whose enthusiastic outburst was not restrained by his father."

Some of the enemies of progressive legislation have no worse—or better—taunt to fling at the New Zealand Government than this: that it is a 'grandmotherly' one. Well, it is at least a wise old grandmother, and, for all her age, fully abreast of the times—in some respects the lively old dame is a little ahead of them. Our Government's functions are as varied as those of the elephant's trunk, which can shift half a ton of lumber or pick up a number 6 sewing needle. Mr. Seddon's Cabinet can with apparently equal ease solve the knottiest questions of land and labor legislation, and teach settlers how to raise poultry and 'dress' ducks and feed goslings. A few days ago our representative visited the poultry-farm lately established at Milton. He found it an object-lesson of enormous possible commercial value to that rich and favored district. He has now quite recovered from the shock of blank surprise with which he learned that fowls not only habitually swallowed their teeth, but that the molars most in request by them are jagged pieces of crushed glass—as large as dried peas—which, in their passage down the oesophagus towards the gizzard must feel like a procession of red-hot barbed wire. But Government is not stopping at merely teaching settlers how to raise poultry. It is giving a trial to the experiment of shipping the dead birds to the London market. Few people are aware of the enormous source of wealth that is possible to scientific poultry raising. The 'old stockings' of France are to a great extent filled by the domestic fowl. According to Mulhall Great Britain in 1896 imported from France alone 6000 tons of poultry and 394,000,000 eggs—the whole valued at £1,600,000. We learn that there are about 45,000,000 hens in the Republic. These are valued at over £5,000,000. One-fifth of the stock is annually consumed for food, and is sold for about £1,000,000. Two million roosters are also sold, and these bring in close on £250,000. The laying hens are numbered at 35,000,000, and the annual value of their eggs is set down at £9,000,000. Here we have an annual return of over £10,000,000—a sum very nearly equal to New Zealand's total exports a few years back—from the poultry of France. New Zealand settlers would do well to look into this matter. There's money in it.

A second short sharp shock of controversy ended the dispute at Westport as to the exclusion of one of Marie Corelli's screaming and anti-Christian romances from the local public library. The objectionable volume, *The Master Christian*—which is simply a no-Popery pamphlet on an extended scale—is to remain without disinfectants upon the shelves of a library which derives its chief support from the public purse. We hope the matter of turning public institutes of this kind into propagandas of no-Popery will not be allowed to rest where it stands at present in Westport. In the meantime the local Catholic body owe a debt of thanks to the able writer who, over the pen-name of 'Catholic,' did such good service in directing attention to a grave abuse. During the last brief convulsion of controversy 'Catholic' got in the following left-handers on the Athenæum Committee:—'Opinions as to whether *The Master Christian* is blasphemous will, of course, depend on the relative degrees of respect entertained for the Saviour of the world. Our chief objection, studiously disregarded in the committee's discussion, is that the book is, on the best testimony, a mere libel on the Vatican. A dominant note in the criticism of leading English reviewers was the ignorance of Rome and Roman life displayed by Marie Corelli; yet, in the face of this, we have Mr. Marshall's sapient opinion that there is nothing bad in the book. It would seem that Mr. Marshall believes a libel on the Catholic Church is probably a form of virtue. Mr. Strachan opined that, because the book was by a well-known writer, it should be restored to the shelves. Surely Mr. Strachan does not think that even a well-known writer is free from the restrictions ordinarily placed on the false witness. Marie Corelli and some of her admirers apparently have no regard for the maxim that "fiction is not falsehood." Mr. Atkinson considers the work an unjustifiable attack on the Catholic Church, but, in that case, could he explain how its patronage and circulation by the Athenæum is justifiable? On the whole it would be difficult to conceive a more wretched defence of their official affront than the remarks of these pro-Corelli apologists.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, was in Lawrence on Sunday, when his Lordship administered Confirmation to a number of children.

At St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday Mr. Kilburn Heron, a Melbourne tenor, sang the 'Cujus Animam' from the 'Stabat Mater' (Rossini), while Miss Blaney also sang a solo, with violin obligato by Herr Zimmermann.

It is understood that Mr. P. Hally, who has displayed such marked ability from time to time in conducting cases on behalf of the operatives before the Conciliation Board and Arbitration Court, and by his studied moderation gained the respect of employers and employees, will be a candidate for the vacancy on the Board caused by Mr. Millar's retirement.

The Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul, South Dunedin, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, has been left £500 by the late Mr. Frank Johnston, an old and highly-esteemed Catholic of South Dunedin, who died recently at his residence, Anderson's Bay road. He also left a sum of £50 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society in connection with St. Joseph's Cathedral parish.

On Tuesday the Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., left Dunedin for Sydney by the Zealandia, after having conducted a series of retreats which were successful in quite an unusual degree. The Very Rev. Father, who had endeared himself very much to priests and people during his stay in Dunedin, was accompanied to the boat at Port Chalmers by the Catholic clergy of the city and South Dunedin.

The retreat given by the Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, during the past week was numerous attended. On Sunday morning a very large number of the congregation approached the Holy Table, and in the evening, when the retreat was brought to a close, the basilica was crowded, when a renewal of Baptismal vows was made. The Very Rev. Father Boyle occupied the pulpit, and referred to the great pleasure he felt at the large attendances both morning and evening during the week. Some excellent advice was given by the Very Rev. Father to the younger members of the congregation and also to parents, whom he urged to give their children a good religious education, and trusted there would not be one Catholic family in the parish sending their children to any but their own schools. He also advised every one who possibly could to join the association of the Sacred Heart and continue the practice of the monthly communion. The Rev. Father Coffey, who had just returned from the country, said he felt extremely gratified at the success of the mission, and trusted the advice of the Very Rev. Father Boyle would be taken to heart and acted up to. A large number of names were received from those intending to become members of the Sacred Heart association. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Rev. Father Delaney. The choir, under Mr. G. Neill, rendered several mission hymns in a creditable manner at the evening services.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Sixth New Zealand Contingent for South Africa arrived at Pretoria on Friday last, all being reported well.

THE purchase money (£141,661) for the Purves Russell's Hatuma estate, compulsorily acquired by the Government, was paid over in Wellington on Tuesday.

DURING the past year 489 children in Wellington, 135 in the suburbs and Manawatu, and 321 in Wairarapa have received instruction in cookery under the Board of Education.

THE Dunedin Tramways were officially taken over on Thursday by the City Council, when the event was celebrated by a luncheon, a procession of cars, and free rides to all and sundry.

DURING 1900 there were 145 deaths in the four centres of the Colony from cancer, 171 from heart disease, 266 from phthisis and other tubercular diseases. There were 110 violent deaths during the year.

THE Wellington City Council think that the head of civic affairs would look more dignified in robes, and consequently have ordered a suit for the Mayor. The new regalia is to be ready by the arrival of the royal visitors.

THE Government have decided that the number of councillors in a borough shall be as follows:—With a population under 5000, nine members; over 5000 and under 30,000, 12; 30,000 and over, 15. The last provision will for the present only apply to Auckland and Wellington.

THE new century volume of *The Dominion Star* is now in course of preparation, and will be ready shortly. We understand that the new volume will even excel its predecessors from every point of view, which is saying a good deal, considering the very high standard attained by this popular annual since its first issue.

THE Cabinet has decided that the New Zealand military contingent at the opening of the Federal Parliament shall consist of 100—viz., 20 men each from the Permanent Artillery, mounted corps, infantry, naval artillery, and Maoris. The men are to be selected from all parts of the Colony by the Commander of the Forces.

THE extensive stables of the New Zealand Express Company, Dunedin, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening of last week. The building covered nearly half an acre and had been only recently erected. Besides the building, seven horses, vans, furniture, and harness were burned. The damage was estimated at between £7000 and £8000.

SOME idea of the dimensions of the Teviot fruit industry may be gained (says the *Tuapeka Times*) from the fact that during the present season upwards of 100 horses have been employed in carrying fruit to Lawrence, where it is trained to Dunedin and elsewhere. Apricots grown in the Teviot district have realised as much as 28s per case in Wellington this season.

DR. LOGAN CAMPBELL, who is to be elected Mayor of Auckland for the period including the Duke of York's visit, went to Auckland before the site of the city was chosen. His office stands now where his tent stood in 1840, the land having been purchased at the first Government sale. He was for a term Superintendent of the province of Auckland; he was one of the first members of the city in the House of Representatives, and also at one time was elected for Farnell.

THE Wellington people are not singular in their idea that Government should pay the whole of the cost of entertaining the Duke and Duchess of York whilst in this Colony, for at a meeting in Christchurch in connection with this matter the opinion was expressed that the money should come out of the Consolidated Fund, and a resolution to that effect was forwarded to the Premier. The sum required in the 'City of the Plains' is set down at £1500, and as this would only amount to about 6d per head of the population of the city and suburbs it should not be too much of a tax on local patriotism and loyalty to raise it.

THE Month's Mind for the late Dean Chervier took place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Leeson, on Tuesday, March 12, when (writes our Christchurch correspondent) clergy were present from almost every parish in Canterbury. A Solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, in the presence of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, who concluded his discourse by suggesting that a memorial be erected over the grave of the late Dean in the Leeson cemetery. The matter has since been taken in hand by the Rev. Father Goggan, at present in charge of the parish.

THERE was a large attendance of members at the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society (says the *Mail*). Mr. H. McSherry (President) occupied the chair. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted, amongst which was the announcement that the Society intended to donate a prize to the best junior debater for the ensuing six months. A debate entitled 'Should we federate with Australia?' formed the evening's programme, Mr. P. Healey taking the affirmative and Mr. B. Moriarty the negative side of the question. This most important question was keenly discussed by the members, and some very fair speeches were delivered on the subject, but early in the debate it was seen that the verdict would result in favor of the non-federalist party, and notwithstanding the excellent addresses of the federal leaders a poll taken at the conclusion of the debate showed a verdict by a large majority in favor of Mr. Moriarty's party.

The following message, from an esteemed Napier correspondent, came too late to hand for last week's issue:—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Napier on last Monday was unquestionably the best of its kind ever held in the town. There was a grand torchlight procession, headed by the Citizens' Band, through the principal streets. Many handsome Irish banners, particularly that of the Hibernian Society, and the beautiful Irish flag recently imported from Dublin, lent additional splendor to the procession. The Theatre Royal, where a national concert was held, was overcrowded, many having to be refused admission. The *tableau* 'Ireland with her four provinces,' represented by five young ladies in appropriate costumes, was the gem of the evening. In the musical portion the land of harp and shamrock was kept well to the front. To the energetic secretary unstinted praise is due.

THE Catholics of New Headford (writes our Christchurch correspondent) celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a very pleasant outing. A special excursion train, conveying upwards of 150 persons, left Lincoln on Monday, March 18, for Little River, arriving there at about 11 o'clock. At the latter station the Catholic residents were gathered and, being joined by the excursionists, adjourned to the recreation ground, where a most enjoyable day was spent. Besides a cricket match the programme of sports included children's races, three-legged race (won by Maori boys), girls' races, 100 yards and half-mile races for men, etc. A tug-of-war, Little River v. Shand's Track, was, after a severe contest, won by the latter team. An energetic committee of ladies and gentlemen, under the presidency of Father Richards, had the day's arrangements in hand. Mr. G. Cuneen combined the onerous duties of secretary and clerk of course. Mr. M. F. Ryan was handicapper, Mr. D. McVeigh starter, and the Rev. Father Richards judge. Many useful prizes were provided for the sports, and everyone seemed thoroughly satisfied and pleased at the success attending their combined efforts.

FRESH from his tour in the Mediterranean with his wife, Dr. Mackin, of Wellington, turned up the other day (writes the London correspondent of the *Dunedin Evening Star*), and he is now taking post-graduate courses at the Eye Hospital, Moorfields, and the Ear and Throat Hospital, at Golden Square, until his departure for the Colony, which will probably take place in May by the *Waiwera*. The doctor's tramp abroad embraced visits to Tunis and the ruins of Carthage, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Beyrout, Balbec in Syria, Damascus, Nazareth, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Jericho, the Dead Sea, and Bethlehém, at which place he and Mrs. Mackin arrived just in time for the interesting ceremonies that mark Christmas tide. During the whole of their two months' round they suffered but one wet day, and in Jericho they saw the roses in full bloom, and walked about with the thermometer showing 82 in the shade. They came Home via Malta and Liverpool, and went thence to Ireland to spend a week or 10 days with relatives. In Belfast Dr. Mackin foregathered with the Very Rev. Dr. Waters and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, who, I am rejoiced to hear, are both in great form at present.

A SWINDLE of a particularly mean character (says the *N.Z. Times*) was 'worked' upon the organisers of the recent performance of 'Judas Maccabaeus,' in connection with the Wesleyan Conference proceedings in Wellington. The secretary received a letter from an unknown correspondent, who expressed his ability and desire to help the performance by disposing of tickets at Karori, if a supply were left for him at an address in the city. The secretary sent 20 tickets, no doubt blessing the voluntary worker. Almost simultaneously another official connected with the performance received a letter from another volunteer, who was burning to help 'the cause' by disposing of tickets in Petone, and who requested that a supply should be left for him at another address in town. Again 20 tickets were unsuspectingly sent, and it was only when the officials compared notes and found that the two letters were written by the same person and signed by fictitious names, that they realised they had been robbed by a new and ingenious method. There is, of course, no means of tracing the perpetrator of the swindle; but the facts are published as a warning to organisers to beware of spontaneous philanthropy of the kind described.

MR. SHEEDY, of Greymouth, has had a very fine Irish flag made to order. It is almost a counterpart (says the *Greymouth Argus*) of a flag procured by Mr. Michael Davitt for an Irish association at Napier at a cost of nearly a hundred pounds. It was much admired by Lord Ranfurly, and was used in the decoration of a banquet hall where he was the guest. While the groundwork of the Napier flag is of Irish poplin, Mr. Sheedy's is of navy bunting. In the centre of the flag is the ancient Irish harp worked in golden silk, surrounded by a shamrock border in like material, beneath being the legend 'Erin-go-Bragh' in old Irish lettering, also in gold silk. The arms of the different provinces of Ireland are displayed at each corner. On the right hand are the arms of Ulster in red satin, with the blood-red hand of Hugh O'Neill in the centre. In the left-hand corner is the coat of arms of Munster, with the ancient harp in the centre in yellow satin. The arms of Leinster are in black satin, with the typical black eagle in the centre clasping a shield in its claws. On the other corner is an emblem showing three golden crowns denoting England, Ireland, and Scotland. The crowns are worked in yellow silk on a blue ground. The general effect is very striking, and the flag is decidedly a work of art. The flag is all hand-stitched, and is the work of the Sisters of the Greymouth Convent, who have been engaged upon it for three months past.

THE quarterly meeting of the Hibernian Society (writes our Timaru correspondent) was held on March 21, the president, Bro. M. F. Dennehy in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and the sum of over £45 was received in contributions. The president reported having, with Bro. Kane, P.P., visited Waimate to assist at the first meeting of the newly opened branch there, and expressed the opinion that, judging from appearances, Waimate would soon possess one of the soundest branches in the Colony, the number of young members joining being very encouraging. Votes of thanks were passed to the Waimate Branch and Fathers Regnault and O'Connell for their hospitality to Bros. Dennehy and Kane during their visit. Bro. Sheehy proposed 'That the District Executive be written to and asked to communicate with the bishops and clergy and branches of the society throughout the Colony asking them to have monster petitions signed in every parish memorialising Parliament to send a protest to the House of Commons against the insulting words and terms relating to Catholics in the Coronation Oath, and have the same eliminated.' The motion was carried unanimously. A motion by the president 'That a levy of 6d per member per quarter be struck on all members till 1904—the date of the next direct representative District Board Meeting to be in Timaru to defray the expenses of that meeting' was carried unanimously. A clearance was granted to Bro. Toomey, of Waimate, who wishes to join the new branch.—A quiet ceremony took place at the presbytery when a fine flag pole was erected in front of the Priory and the National flag was hoisted on St. Patrick's Day. The flag is really handsome and I will have something to say of it later.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Father O'Neill, Tamworth, was raised to the dignity of Dean on St. Patrick's Day.

The export of coal during the first week in March from Newcastle was the largest on record, 78,955 tons being sent away. This quantity does not include coals sent to Sydney. The distribution was as follows:—Victoria, 21,050; Chili, 16,082; Honolulu, 7797; South Australia, 13,750; West Australia, 7050; New Zealand, 3640; Tasmania, 1650; Peru, 2293; Manila, 3813; ships' use, 1830 tons.

The Rev. P. J. Dowling, C.M., for many years connected with St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, now in Cork, Ireland, was recently elected an honorary member of the Cork Chamber of Commerce in recognition of his eminent services in connection with technical education. Father Dowling has also been asked by the Government to become a lecturer under the Department of Technical Education.

An old identity of Bathurst passed away recently in the person of Mr. James Rourke. He came to Australia 67 years ago, and entered the employ of Mr. Bettington of Collaroy, afterwards he was employed by Mr. Kinsela, near Orange, and lastly by Hon. George Lord, for whom he managed a cattle property on the Lachlan. Having put by a competency, Mr. Rourke settled in Bathurst in 1857, and had resided there ever since. Mr. Rourke was nearly a centenarian, and died in his 100th year. Some 17 years ago he took a trip to the old country, having previously provided a home for his brothers, who have predeceased him.

PROSPECTUS

A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.
(Societas Fidem.)

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For further particulars application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the Local Clergy.

N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term: 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.

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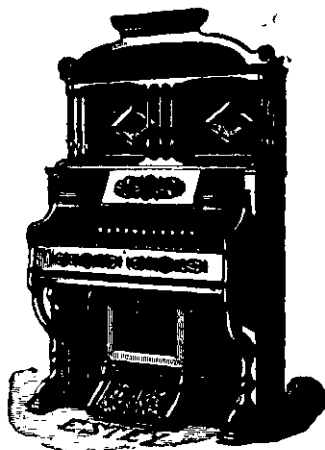
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The Storyteller.

THE CHAINS THAT BIND THE WORLD.

I. A TALK.

THE crops looked well: green and yellow, with streaks of brown, covered the fields. But every farmer knew what it meant, and was not joyful. It had rained, rained, rained for many weeks, and beneath all this show of color there was nothing but rottenness.

May Gartland read in the newspaper that the incessant rain had ruined the crops in Bavaria, but she thought that it made no difference to her, and she was heartily glad that the crops were good at home, for that meant to her and her sisters a trip to France and Germany in the spring. May had not been graduated from school yet, but she and Alice and Margaret had done so well that their father had promised them six months abroad, if matters were propitious.

And so May, who always read the foreign news to her father every night, merely shrugged her shoulders. Mr. Gartland smiled. 'Too bad,' he said; 'but it will bring up the price of our corn. You needn't worry about the trip, May.'

May laughed, and said: 'You dear old papa!'

Alice and Margaret were pleased too. They had made a great album of photographs of foreign places, and they were practising French and German verbs with a will. They, too, smiled. Bavaria was so far off, and the failure of the crops there would only give them additional pleasure. Their mother, who was sewing at the table, shook her head.

'I would rather stay at home than profit by the misfortunes of others,' she said. 'I feel sure that no evil can happen to our brethren anywhere without its affecting us in some way. We are all "bound by golden chains about the feet of God."'

Mr. Gartland laughed.

'You always were sentimental, Peggy,' he said. 'I must say I am more glad that corn will go up in price than sorry for the Bavarians.'

Mrs. Gartland sighed.

'You do not realise what poverty means. I was once very poor myself, after my father's failure in business, and I know.'

'What's the use of talking about that, mother?' said May, rather pettishly. 'I am awfully ashamed—'

'Awfully, May? I thought you prided yourself on your good English,' said her mother.

'I was very much ashamed when you said before Laura Wells, of all people!—the most conceited, snobbish thing in our school!—that you and grandmamma had often done your own washing. I could have sunk through the floor.'

'I have never been ashamed of it, dear. And your grandmamma's roughened hands were more precious to me than if they had been loaded with diamonds.'

'I was not at all ashamed,' said Alice, hotly. 'I thought it was a good lesson for Laura Wells—she is always talking about her ancestors. I'm sure they did their own washing.'

'Your mother is always right,' said Mr. Gartland.

May raised her head haughtily.

'In our position in life, we can't talk about such things, they are unpleasant. Why, the other day, Laura Wells asked me if mamma hadn't made dresses before she married papa. I was that mortified!'

'Poor, tender violet!' said her father, smiling indulgently. He admired even the haughtiness of his eldest daughter.

'It is true, my dear,' said Mrs. Gartland. 'It is true—and if I had not been skilful with my needle, my dear mother would have lacked many little comforts, and I,' she added with a smile, 'might not have been able to wear the pretty pink dress in which your father first saw me as I was coming out of church.'

May's cheeks flushed. She tapped her foot against the carpet.

'I hate poverty,' she said. 'I wish we had always been rich. And I think proper pride is a good thing.'

'Self-respect, my dear, is a good thing—but not pride. May, you ought to remember how poor Our Dear Lord was—and I shall never be ashamed of that poverty which taught me so many lessons of patience, endurance, and gratitude.'

Alice and Margaret dropped their photographs, and each pressed a cheek against their mother's. But May went out of the room. Her mother looked after her.

'Ah, poor May,' she said, 'she will have many lessons to learn—many. She is a good, sweet child, and after a while she will get rid of these false notions.'

Mrs. Gartland went on with her work, and Mr. Gartland, who inconvenienced himself very often to make home pleasant, read aloud the description of St. Mark's in Ruskin's 'Stories of Venice,' while the girls looked at the photographs.

May, in the meantime, sulked upstairs. She felt aggrieved. Why couldn't her mother be more like other people? It was just horrid to have those old, hateful things talked of. Other girls' mothers had probably been poor, but they didn't talk about it. 'I am always tender with the poor because I was poor myself,' her mother often said. Such nonsense! May herself always found both the poor and poverty very disagreeable. 'There was one consolation,' she said to herself, 'that the trip was assured.'

II.

MAY'S PRIDE.

Karl shivered. His mother took her shawl and wrapped him closely in it.

'Ah, dear mother,' he said, 'I have never been warm since we left the little house. If father would come back and take me in his arms again I should be warm. When shall we see father?'

Frau Wiener choked down a sob as she led her little boy along the windy street. It was in February, and really cold and blustering. Karl looked very quaint and funny with his gold head and blue eyes above the dark blue shawl, and with its fringe dragging behind him, people turned to look at him and his mother. They had just come from the steamer, driven from their home by the failure of the crops. Karl, the father, had died of overwork and exposure in the fields, and his wife Gretchen and little Karl were left with almost nothing.

But somehow Gretchen felt more hopeful every time she looked at Karl's curly head. Surely the dear Child Jesus would help this little one! And so she took her little boy and embarked on the cold, wide sea, trusting in God.

She could speak no English, and, after she had reached Boston, she became afraid for the first time. After all, she said, perhaps she and Karl had better have remained among the ruined crops at home than to have come among these strange people, who hurried so, who were not Christians—for she saw nowhere images of the dear Lord or the saints. It was Sunday, and yet the people hurried. She had been directed to a German boarding-house, and there she had left her mattress and her little box, so that she might go to Mass. She carried her basket, in which she kept her own shoes and Karl's when they did not wear them, for Gretchen looked on shoes as very precious. They were to be worn only on Sundays and in the town. In the country they were to be carried in the basket. After Mass she would try to find work as a servant. Karl and she tramped on, Karl feeling very uncomfortable in his stiff shoes.

'Oh, mother,' he said, 'I must take them off. They hurt!'

'But we are going to Mass,' she said, 'and we must be well dressed before our Lord.'

Karl hobbled along, and many eyes were turned to the poorly-clad woman and the curly-headed little boy. The wind caught Gretchen's usually smooth locks and turned and twisted them in most unruly fashion. At last Gretchen caught sight of a gilded cross. She was heartily glad. Here were rest and hope at last. She gave Karl the holy water and piously crossed herself. The candles were lit for High Mass. She entered the beautiful vestibule. It was warm and bright with the soft glow from the stained windows.

'Oh, little mother,' whispered little Karl, 'let me take off my shoes. They hurt so!'

The church was empty, so Gretchen took off the little fellow's shoes and put them carefully into her basket.

'Oh, how good it is to be warm,' he said, 'and in God's house!'

Gretchen pressed him close to her heart. She looked at the red light before the Blessed Sacrament.

'We are at home, Karl,' she said—'we are at home as much as if we were in our own little house.'

'Let us go in.'

Some people, in fine clothes, had entered, and Gretchen followed them. She had no fear. In the house of God poor and rich were alike. The pews puzzled her; there were no pews in the little church at home. She drew aside the soft red silk cord that hung there and walked into one. People passing up the aisle did not notice her. Remembering her basket, she hastily left Karl in the pew and put it under the bench in the vestibule. Karl was alarmed.

'Are you sure, little mother,' he asked in a whisper, 'that the good God will take care of my shoes?'

She did not answer; she had taken out her rosary and had lost herself in prayer. She was in her Father's house. She began to be warm again. She did not shiver now, and poor little Karl raised his chubby hands and began to pray for his dear father with all his might.

Up the aisle—by this time the Mass had begun—came May Gartland and her schoolmate, Laura Wells. Behind them was Mr. Gartland. His wife and Margaret and Alice had gone to early Mass.

May was conscious of her well-fitting dress, her new hat, and her fashionable air. And Laura Wells had flattered her by whispering as they entered:

'Dear me! quite respectable—no poor people—just like an Episcopalian church.'

Laura herself was an Episcopalian, and she had come with her Catholic friend just to have a look at things.

May walked up the aisle with her head in the air. It was so lucky that all the pews were filled with well-dressed people. It was lucky, too, she thought, that those horrid, dowdy Smiths, who occupied the pew next to theirs, were not at church. Mr. Gartland had quietly slipped into the last pew; he had no desire to be disturbed by Laura's restlessness and questions. May made her most graceful genuflection, with her mind entirely taken up with Laura. As she rose she caught sight of the woman with the old shawl, the tangled, wind-blown flaxen hair, and the shabby little boy. They did not see her. Karl's little hands were clasped, his eyes fixed devoutly on the altar, and his mother had forgotten all earthly things.

May touched her on the shoulder.

'Will you please leave this pew?' she asked in a sharp whisper. People like you ought to go to early Mass.'

'Fraulein!' exclaimed Gretchen, awakened from her vision of the angels.

May dropped into her German. She knew enough to give the command:

'Leave at once, this seat is mine.'

Gretchen arose, bewildered. It was a new thing to be driven out of church. She drew Karl by the hand and walked quickly down the aisle. Mr. Gartland, absorbed in his devotions, did not notice this.

Gretchen went into the vestibule. She picked up the prayer-book which Karl always liked to hold open in church—it was his father's prayer-book—and looked back into the beautiful church. Ah, surely, she thought, the people were not Christians in this country, though they had such a beautiful church; she sat for a few minutes on the bench, and then, fearful lest somebody should drive her away, she put on Karl's shoes and, taking her basket, went out upon the front steps.

The wind whirled past her. Karl cried, he wanted to go back into the lovely, warm church; he was cold.

'Be content mein liebchen,' she said. 'We shall hear Mass here; the people within do not want us.'

'But God wants us,' Karl said, his teeth chattering. 'I know he wants us. Let us not mind the people.'

Gretchen shook her head. She wrapped the boy in her shawl and knelt, saying her rosary, with the sharp wind cutting her like a knife, until she heard the 'Ite Missa est.' Then she could kneel no longer; she fell forward on the cold steps, fainting, and little Karl cried out for help with all his might. Mr. Gartland, being in the last pew, was the first to come to her.

'Poor creature,' he said as she opened her eyes. 'Why, she has a high fever.'

Gretchen seemed to be burning up and shivering both at once. Mr. Gartland lifted up her head and said to Karl.

'Don't cry, little boy, your mother will be well soon.'

Karl did not understand the words, but he felt the kindness of the look, so he ceased to sob. May and Laura passed by.

'Papa is so queer,' May said. 'We'll just go on ahead. I suppose that woman has been drinking. Somebody ought to keep such people away from respectable churches. It's just awful.'

'We have a chapel for such people as that,' said Laura, lifting the long-handled single eye-glass she used so constantly, and the possession of which May envied. 'They never come near our church at all. Do you know,' Laura continued, patronisingly, 'I think if you would not let such a miscellaneous lot come to your churches, we'd come oftener just to hear the music.'

May tried to feel grateful.

Mr. Gartland called a carriage and drove to a hospital. He could not understand Karl, and Gretchen could not tell where her boarding-house was.

The doctor at the hospital, who knew Mr. Gartland, said that Gretchen was very ill. 'She has been exposed to the cold for some hours, and may have a fever.' Then he dropped into German, speaking to Karl.

'The little boy says that a young lady drove him and his mother from the church, and that they had to kneel on the steps in the cold.'

'Is it possible?' asked Mr. Gartland. 'What is the matter with the woman?'

'Scarlet fever—possibly. It looks like—developed by exposure. But I can't tell yet.'

'The Sisters will take care of her, and the boy. You may count on me for expenses.'

When Mr. Gartland reached home—he had walked slowly through the blustering wind—he found May and Laura and Margaret and his wife in the parlor. Alice came in with a telephone message.

'The woman is worse, papa,' she said. 'Dr. West tells me to tell you so. He says that she probably would not have had the fever at all if she had not taken such a bad chill.'

'I am sorry,' he said. 'Her little boy will die of grief. He is a nice, frank-looking little fellow.'

'How could you be so awfully silly, you foolish papa,' said May, with her eyes on Laura, 'to take so much trouble about that untidy-looking woman? I had to ask her to leave our pew.'

'You' exclaimed Mr. Gartland. 'You did that?'

'And very properly,' said Laura. 'The church was not a place for her.'

Mr. Gartland did not notice this.

'May,' he said, 'I thought that your frivolity had touched only your head; I had no idea it had affected your heart. Go to the telephone, Alice, and tell Dr. West that I will call this afternoon, that it was my daughter who ordered that poor woman out into the cold and that, as I am responsible in a manner for her illness, he must spare no expense for her or the boy.'

'Your father is awful,' whispered Laura.

May blushed and began to cry, and Mr. Gartland told the story to his wife.

'It is my duty to make all the amends I can,' he said.

Mrs. Gartland, for the first time in her life, spoke very sharply to May. That young lady went up to her room, and refused to come down to dinner. Laura looked as if she had been insulted, and pitied 'poor, dear May,' in a whisper.

The dinner was not as cheerful as usual. Mrs. Gartland was uneasy; her husband was silent; Alice and Margaret were as polite as possible to Laura, but they were not very fond of her, and they felt less so now because of her heartless chatter.

It seemed to Mrs. Gartland a real misfortune that her daughter should have been so kind to a poor person. And to think of having driven that woman and child out of church! Mrs. Gartland resolved to have a serious conversation with May. In the evening, when Laura had gone home, Mr. Gartland spoke little; he went several times to the telephone and made anxious inquiries.

'No better,' he said—'worse, in fact. Oh, May, how could you have been so heartless?'

May pouted.

'There's one thing he will not do,' she said to herself. 'He will not take back his promise about the trip. I'm sure of that, at any rate.'

'The doctor told me this afternoon over the wire,' Mrs. Gartland said, 'that this poor woman was a Bavarian peasant driven over here by that failure of the crops May was reading about.'

'Indeed!' said Mr. Gartland, languidly. 'Do you know, Peggy, I am very tired to-night, and I have a sort of a headache.'

May looked up from her book.

'Shall I play something for you?' she asked.

'No—not to-night—thank you,' he said, coldly.

May pouted again. The idea of making people uncomfortable about a wretched woman! What would Laura Wells think of the whole thing? And Alice and Margaret evidently felt that she had done wrong; she might have gone into the Smith pew and let the poor woman say her prayers in peace, they said. The idea! Was not the pew her property, as well as Alice and Margaret's? Having come to the conclusion that she was deeply injured, May went upstairs again, hastily said her prayers—all the time wondering whether her father would choose to go by the Hamburg or Havre line of steamers—and closed her eyes for the night.

On Monday morning Mr. Gartland did not appear at breakfast. He was ill—a slight fever. He was anxious about Gretchen Wiener and Karl. He seemed relieved when he found that the boy had been taken care of and that the woman was no worse.

The girls enjoyed the pleasure of waiting on their father: it was 'so nice' to have him at home. Alice took in her pots of white hyacinths. Margaret made all sorts of dainties, and May hovered about. Her father was very gentle to her.

'You need sorrow dear,' he said, 'to soften your heart. If we are a little hard through too much prosperity, sorrow always comes—always.'

On Wednesday the doctor said that he was really ill; he had scarlet fever, and the girls, who never had the disease, were forbidden to enter the room.

May went about the house sobbing.

'He caught it from that wretched woman!' she cried. 'Oh, why did he trouble himself about her?'

'If you had left her to say her prayers in peace,' said Mrs. Gartland, sternly, 'she would not have fainted on the steps, and he would not now be ill. In future, daughter, learn to respect poverty.'

Days of anxiety succeeded.

Gretchen Wiener grew steadily better. One day little Karl was permitted to see her, and on that day the priest came out of Mr. Gartland's room and said to his wife:

'God help you! It is over—he passed away blessing you and the children—and he was well prepared. You know he received the Holy Eucharist yesterday, and I had just given him absolution after confession to-day when he—'

May's wild cries rent the air. She could not be comforted.

'God's will be done!' Mrs. Gartland said. 'God's will be done!'

After this, times changed for the Gartlands. They were obliged to move from their fine house, and Laura Wells ceased to know them. It required the greatest economy for Mrs. Gartland to live and educate the girls. She was in delicate health herself; and yet she could not bear to think of obliging one of them to neglect her education to help in the household work. May had offered to stay at home: she had changed wonderfully; she was now as meek as she had formerly been arrogant.

'Sorrow has come, as father said,' she often thought. 'But, oh! if I could only have him back!'

They lived outside the city in a little house surrounded by a garden.

'If I only had somebody to help me, how bright I could make it!' Mrs. Gartland said, one day in the spring, looking at the bursting buds. She was tempted to keep May at home, but that would mean that the girl should miss her chances of an education. 'Ah,' she said, 'if I had only somebody to assist me, I could raise plants and flowers for the city market—it would help so much!'

It seemed as if her thought was answered:

'Lady,' said a voice behind her, 'Ach, dear lady, I have found you! I am well now, and I have been told all. Will you let me and my little Karl work for you?'

'It was Gretchen who had learned some English; and there was curly-headed Karl, in his stiff shoes, looking up at Mrs. Gartland with his frank blue eyes.

Mrs. Gartland stooped to kiss him.

'So you are the little boy!'

Karl nodded as if he would never stop. He liked Mrs. Gartland's look. And so it was arranged that Gretchen and Karl should stay, and they made themselves very valuable.

You see that the failure of the crops in Bavaria did influence May Gartland's trip.—Dr. M. F. EGAN in the *Catholic Times*.

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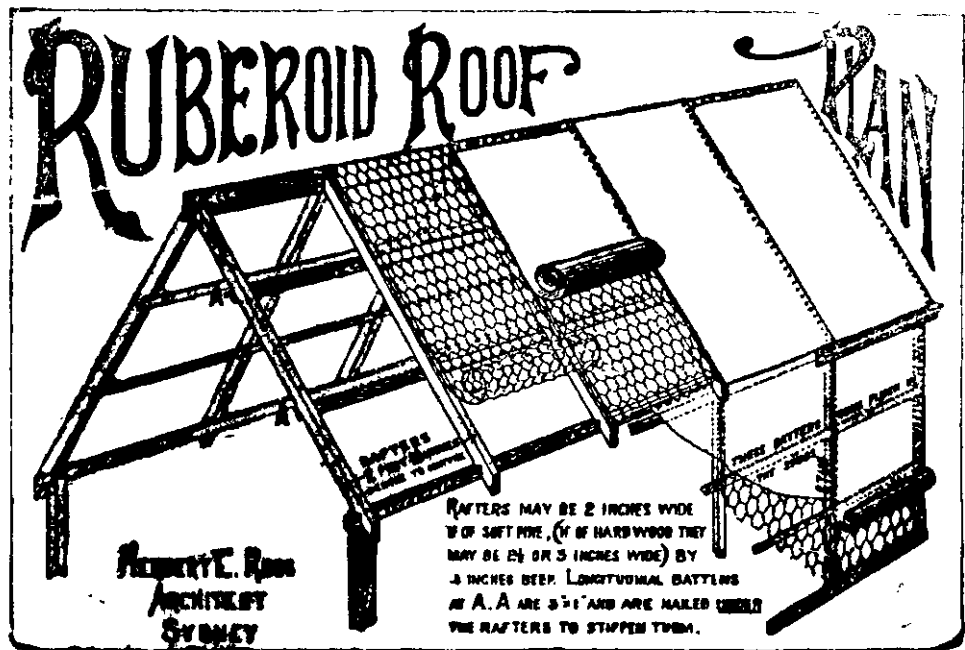
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The Catholic World.

ENGLAND.—The Westminster Cathedral.—The great Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, which was to have been opened in the autumn of last year, is still occupying the attention of an army of builders' workmen, but an inspection of the edifice shows a state of progress that encourages the hope that in a few months public worship may be commenced within it, thus realising the long-cherished ambition of English Catholics to hear the rich liturgy of their Church with full ceremonial in a building worthy to compare with the great cathedrals of the Continent. Most of the scaffolding has been removed, and the interior presents a vista of majestic proportions, the nave being loftier and larger than any other in the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have long been in their places, and the crypt of St. Peter, under the sanctuary, is similarly equipped. Most of the 12 chapels, too, are (says the *Manchester Guardian*) ready for their altars and the incrustation of marble and mosaic on the floors, walls, and ceilings. When the shell of the building is quite completed—and on it £140,000 has been expended during the last five and a half years—the authorities will sanction public worship. Although the scheme of internal decoration will be left to the future, a special effort is being made to begin at once the lining of walls with marble up to the line from which the mosaic setting will begin. The great campanile, already a prominent feature among the towers of London, is now 183 feet high, and 90 feet of masonry and leadwork has still to be added before the cross is fixed on the apex of the cupola.

ROME.—Death of a Cardinal.—Cardinal Sebastian Galeati, Archbishop of Ravenna, died in Rome on January 25, aged 79. The deceased Prince of the Church was appointed to the Archbishopric of Ravenna in 1887, and three years later the Holy Father, in recognition of his great learning and truly apostolic zeal, bestowed the purple on him, with the presbyterial title of S. Lorenzo in Panisperna. The death of Cardinal Galeati reduces the number of Cardinals to only 55, so that there are now 17 vacancies in the Sacred College. No fewer than 135 Cardinals passed away during the 23 years of Leo XIII's Pontificate, and of these four had been created by Gregory XVI., 56 by Pius IX., and 75 by the present Pope.

SCOTLAND.—An Interesting Survival.—The Very Rev. David O. Hunter-Blair, O.S.B., writes as follows from Oxford University to a Scottish newspaper:—"May I point out that the event chronicled by Strype in the sixteenth century, if 'it has had no parallel in England until the other day,' has been paralleled nearer home—namely, in the heart of Scotland, and that nearly 14 years ago. In July, 1887, the first abbot of Fort-Augustus received the solemn abbatial blessing from Monsignor (afterwards Cardinal) Persico, specially delegated for this purpose by Pope Leo XIII. The historical parallel, not less interesting to Scotsmen consists in the fact that the Abbey of Fort-Augustus represents a survival or revival of the venerable Schottenkloster or Scottish monastery of

St. James at Ratisbon, founded by Marimonus Scotus as far back as the eleventh century, and dissolved in 1863. The last survivor of the community, the late Father Anselm Robertson, came over to Scotland, bringing with him many of the archives and valuable manuscripts, which are now at Fort-Augustus. He joined the community there on its formation in 1877, and the same year assisted to clothe the first Fort-Augustus novice in the Benedictine habit."

UNITED STATES.—Catholic Temperance Societies.—The growth of Catholic Temperance Societies in the United States (writes the Rev. Father Doyle) during the last few years has been phenomenal. In 1892 we numbered but 49,000; in 1900 we are 81,437, and now we are reaching out for the 100,000 mark. Besides the professed members there are many thousands who feel the influence of our work in their homes, through the ban that has been put on the social glass. Other fraternal organisations, by means of the public sentiment resulting from our work, have felt themselves so strengthened as to refuse to allow liquor-sellers to become members; and it is not an unusual thing now to find large gatherings at banquets during which no wine is served. Another great good the national organisation has done is to preserve the temperance movement among Catholics wholesome and well within the lines of conservative orthodoxy. The value of this statement becomes more apparent when we consider the radical principles of unguided movements. To have preserved a movement from being invaded by the crank or by the fanatic is a great gain in itself. The truths that we stand for do not include the statement that the use of intoxicating drinks is an evil in itself, but it is rather the abuse that we condemn. We are leagued against the vice of intemperance, and our opposition is reserved for all that encourages and fosters drunkenness.

Proposed Visit of Cardinal Gibbons to Rome.—Cardinal Gibbons is preparing to make his 'decennial visit' to Rome. Since his first journey to Rome (says an American exchange), 31 years ago, Cardinal Gibbons has visited the Pope four times. The present journey of Cardinal Gibbons is significant from the fact that, in compliance with the request of his friend, Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, he will preach at the opening of the new Westminster Cathedral. This magnificent church has been in course of construction for many years, and marks the spot, as it were, where John Carroll, the first Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States, was consecrated by Bishop Richard Walmsley, of London.

GENERAL.

Leading Events of the Past Century.—The leading events of the last century in which Catholics are, as such, interested are: The re-establishment of Jesuits (1814). The defeat of the persecutor, Napoleon, at Waterloo (1815). The Act of Catholic Emancipation passed by the British Parliament (1829). The temperance movement set on foot by Father Mathew (1838). The Oxford Movement (1838). The conversion of John Henry Newman (1845). The accession of Pius IX. (1846). The re-establishment of English hierarchy (1850). The definition of the Immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Lady (1854). The Vatican Council and the definition

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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.

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 CEYLON, INDIAN and BLENDED,
 Have for years past maintained their super-
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 economical to buy, yet for Strength and
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 and see that you get them and none
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To a meal unless it includes a cup
of that delicious beverage

"KUKOS" TEA

This Tea can be obtained from the
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throughout Otago and Southland,
and is, without doubt, the VERY
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 A perfect substitute for Silver at a
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 Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
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 Has given Immense Satisfaction to
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CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



Having LEASED my
HOTEL to Messrs. J. J.
CONNOR and J. T.
HARRIS, I have to
THANK the PATRONS
of the 'City' for their
LIBERAL PATRONAGE;
and in bespeaking a Con-
tinuance of the same for
my successors I feel quite
satisfied that the reputa-
tion the Hotel has enjoyed
will be fully maintained
under their Management.
J. F. NIXON

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary
to assure our Friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no
effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally
bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.
J. J. CONNOR } Proprietors.
J. T. HARRIS }

C R I T E R I O N H O T E L,
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 CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.
 We have great pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the
 above well-known house from MR. JAMES LISTON, so long and
 favourably known in connection with its management. We need
 hardly assure our Friends and the General Public that we will make
 the CRITERION a really comfortable home for COMMERCIAL
 MEN and TRAVELLERS.
 IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR
 AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am com-
 pelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest
 in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal
 support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak
 continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel
 sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in
 the Colony.
 JAMES LISTON.

of the infallible magisterium of the Pope (1869-1870). The spoliation of the Holy See by Victor Emmanuel (1870). The initiation of the Kulturkampf in Germany (1872). The accession of Leo XIII. (1878). There were six Popes in the nineteenth century: Pius VII. from 1800 to 1823; Leo XII. from 1823 to 1829; Pius VIII. from 1829 to 1830; Gregory XVI. from 1830 to 1846; Pius IX. from 1846 to 1878; Leo XIII., the present Supreme Pontiff, elected February 20, 1878.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

CONCERT AT PALMERSTON NORTH.

A concert and social were given in the Theatre Royal, Palmerston North, on March 18, in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, when there was an unusually large audience present, many persons having to be content with standing room. The entertainment (says the *Manawatu Times*) was in every respect a marked success, the arrangements being carried out in a way which reflected great credit on Rev. Father Tymons, Messrs. W. Gamble, M. Hickey, Hanlon, J. Rodgers, Dallow, D. O'Reilly, and others who assisted. The theatre was decorated with evergreens and flags, an Irish flag with golden harp occupying the place of honor. The first portion of the entertainment consisted of a concert, in connection with which a very attractive programme was presented. The vocal items found great favor with the audience, particularly the Irish national airs, which were warmly applauded. Special mention must be made of the singing of the Convent pupils—Misses Oliver, Scanlon, Oakley, and Chandler, the artistic manner in which these young ladies rendered their contributions being evidence of the admirable tuition they have received from Sister Mary Augustine, of the local convent. The concert was one of the most enjoyable of its class that has been given for some time past, and the performers well deserved the warm encomiums they received from the audience. Following were the items given:—Fantasia, 'Irish Airs,' piano, Mr. Tombs; song, 'Killarney,' Mrs. W. Kendall; song, 'Molly bawn,' Mr. F. Rodgers; duet, 'Has sorrow thy young days shaded,' Misses Oliver and Scanlon; song, 'The minstrel boy,' Mr. V. Dallow; song, 'The last rose of summer,' Miss Hickey; song, 'The dear little shamrock,' Mr. Butt (encored); song, 'Rich and rare,' Miss Scanlon; song, 'Off to Philadelphia,' Mr. A. Bennett (encored); trio, 'The young May moon,' Misses Oliver, Oakley, and Chandler; song, 'The low-backed car,' Mr. W. Gamble (encored); song, 'Believe me if all those endearing young charms,' Miss Oliver; song, 'O Erin my country,' Miss R. Oakley; song, 'Robert Emmett,' Mr. T. Rodgers; Irish jig, Mr. J. Hurley (encored).

Those who patronised the gathering were loud in their praise of the excellent evening's entertainment arranged by the members of St. Patrick's Church.

SPORTS AT KAIKOURA.

Though the weather was very unfavorable on Monday (says the *Kaikoura Star*) there was a large attendance at the St. Patrick's Day sports held in Mr. H. Harris's pretty grounds. The sharpness of the chilly wind was nullified by the warmth of the welcome extended to visitors by the 'sons and daughters' of the patron saint. This was very hearty. The Rev. Father Golden was very prominent, both in his greetings to adults and the attention he paid to the juveniles. He was unceasing throughout the day in keeping the children amused. Though he missed the assistance of Mr. Morgan, he found ready and valuable helpers in Messrs Barton, Maddocks, H. Harnett, Adair, Burland. The more prominent of the sports officials were Messrs. J. Kerr, W. Cooke, W. Smith, and B. Burland. Others who did good work were Messrs. H. Montague, J. W. Smith, J. M. Hailes, P. Keenan, Garrett (2), J. Keehan, P. McSwiggan, S. Chisnall, and S. O'Donnell. Of the lady helpers it may be said 'their name was legion.' Mesdames O'Donnell, Cur-tain, Maddock, Garrett, Keenan, Keehan and Kerr, with the Misses Chapman, Daly, Hill, Gallagher (2), Sedgwick, and Peoples dispensed refreshments, and Mrs. Bell and the Misses Smith (2) and Gallagher had charge of a stall, which also proved an attraction. The brass band, under Mr. King's leadership, provided a liberal programme of musical items, which met with appreciation. The various athletic events were well contested.

SPORTS AT TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent).

March 25.

The annual sports meeting of the St. Patrick's Day Association took place in the South Canterbury A.A. Club grounds on Monday, March 18. Despite the fact that wind and rain prevailed throughout the day, the gathering was a most successful one financially, the attendance being good considering the weather. The procession starting from the old bank corner was the largest of its kind ever seen in Timaru, and the streets were lined with crowds of spectators to witness it. The officials and members of the association numbering about 100, headed by the Battalion Band, were followed by the Highland pipers. The rear consisted of about 24 men, the South Canterbury quota of the Seventh Contingent for South Africa under Staff Sergeant-Major Jones, followed by several in Highland costume, the whole procession marching to stirring Irish national airs, and creating quite a complete suspension of business. The ground was reached about 1 p.m., and the different committees set to work with a will to get a lengthy programme through in the time at their disposal. The special aim of the association this year was to cater for

running, jumping, dancing, etc., and give those events the extra encouragement which cycling events had previously received. The result showed that it was a step in the right direction, as the entries for those events were more numerous than any previously received. The cycling events—three in number—were also well contested, and in those, as well as in the running events, the finishes were extremely close and interesting. A special event was added to the programme for the men of the Seventh Contingent (120yds race), in which Trooper Tennent received first prize, Trooper Spring second, and Trooper Cook third. The prize money was freely subscribed on the grounds. The stewards and officers of the association worked well getting the events off to time, and not a hitch occurred during the afternoon. The stewards, in accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, wore a black ribbon in their rosettes as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Jeremiah Egan who was one of the first and most enthusiastic members of the association. The Irish dancing was very good, and a special prize of £1 is having been offered for the best costume, a noticeable and pleasing improvement resulted. The sports came to a conclusion at 5 p.m. in miserable weather, a happy and good-humored spirit however prevailing. The genial president, Mr. H. Geaney, and Mr. D. Mahoney, the late president, were almost ubiquitous, and to their excellent supervision and energy the success of the meeting is mainly due.

To wind up the day's celebrations an Irish National concert was held in the Assembly Rooms, and was well attended. Mr. Langdon's orchestra contributed a selection of popular Irish National Airs. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. J. Hole) took the chair, and the Seventh Contingent recruits occupied seats in the front of the stage. Mr. Gilchrist opened with the ever popular 'Dear little shamrock,' his encore number being 'Eileen alannah.' 'Kathleen mavourneen' by Mrs. Lynch was received with deafening applause, her encore number ('Ashthore') being similarly treated. Mr. J. Rodgers, the popular cornet soloist, in his fantasia, 'Bohemian Girl,' well merited the recall which he received. Miss Stevenson in the 'Mother's choice' richly deserved the encore, but didn't respond, and Mrs. Sommerville similarly declined the compliment after singing very sweetly 'Terence's farewell.' The comic element was supplied by Messrs. Bennetts and Crawford, who were encored. Mr. Jefferson never sang to such advantage as he did in Kipling's 'Wearing of the green,' which fairly brought down the house. 'Off to Philadelphia' was the encore number. Miss Emma Campbell sang 'Dreen' very sweetly, and items by Mr. Duncan McDonald and Miss Smith (encored) brought a pleasing programme to a close. During the interval the Mayor, on behalf of the Association, welcomed the members of the Seventh Contingent, and made some flattering remarks as to their pluck and valor in being ready to lay down their lives for their King and country. The recruits, having to leave, then rose in a body and gave three cheers for the St. Patrick's Sports Association. Mr. Sidney Wolf played the accompaniments in finished style.

SPORTS AND CONCERT AT LAWRENCE.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated at Lawrence by a sports gathering and concert on Monday. The weather was fine, and notwithstanding counter attractions the attendance at the sports was satisfactory. The various events were well contested, and the officials are to be complimented on the success of the gathering as a whole.

The concert in the evening (says the *Tuapeka Times*) attracted a large assemblage, the building being packed. The programme, which consisted of 10 items followed by a comedy entitled 'An Irish engagement,' was opened by a pianoforte selection by Miss Woods, which was played with her customary skill. The next item was a song by Mr. J. McLean, rendered with fine effect and warmly applauded. Mrs. King, who was cordially received, was given an enthusiastic encore for her capital rendering of 'Paddy,' and in response gave a patriotic song which met with much favor from the audience. Mr. J. J. Woods, an old-time favorite with Lawrence playgoers, met with a hearty reception, and for his rendering (in character) of the jockey song, 'I ride to win,' received a prolonged encore, to which, however, he declined to accede. Mr. T. J. Anthony's comic song, into which he infused much genuine humor, occasioned a good deal of hearty laughter and, as a matter of course, he had to respond to an encore. Mr. A. Campbell, who met with a flattering reception, gave a very nice rendering of 'The dear little shamrock,' for which he was warmly applauded, and in the recitation, 'Ordered to the front,' a martial piece having its origin in the South African war, Mr. L. Pastorelli acquitted himself very creditably. Mr. J. J. Woods was very happy in the song and dance, 'The big sunflower,' and was again loudly applauded, and Mrs. King sang with appropriate feeling 'Rory darling,' for which she was deservedly applauded. The first part of the programme concluded with the duet or, to speak more accurately, the dialogue 'The two Micks in town,' by Messrs. E. Kehoe and J. Dee, in which there was a considerable flavor of humor. Mr. Anthony, as 'Tim Rafferty,' was the central figure of the comedy, and showed himself to be the possessor of a considerable fund of humor as well as a very capable impersonator of character, and he succeeded in keeping the audience in the best of humor. Mr. Pastorelli, as 'Mr. Bulfinch,' made a very good representative of the irritable old gentleman of a type but rarely seen to-day, whilst Mr. Dee fitted well into the minor part of 'Mr. McCarthy'; Miss S. Smith acted the part of 'Julia Bulfinch,' very capably; Miss W. Heffernan as 'Norah' answered all the demands made on her, and Mr. J. McLean filled the bill as 'Captain Foxglove.' Everything ran very smoothly during the evening, and the audience appeared to be well pleased with the entertainment provided for them. Miss Woods played the accompaniments, and, needless to say, pleased both performers and audience.

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The most palatable three-potting refreshing
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For every OPEN-AIR WORKER and all employed in
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IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 6 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Sample Bottle Free & Stamps. 1 for 15 Stamps.
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Good! It's
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Extract of Herbs.
N.Z. Price: 8d. per Bottle.
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Send 1/ in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.
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SOLE AGENT—
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A Bottle will
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A Lady writes:—"The
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sence made several bots.
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cious non-intoxicating
beer. A. A. but makes 6
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HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

are now making their **First Grand Autumn Show** of
Latest **PRODUCTIONS & NOVELTIES** from the Principal Manufacturers of the World
Every Department is stocked with the Most Reliable and Up-to-Date
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CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,

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Has the Largest Stock of high classed Household Furniture in New Zealand.

£50,000 Stock to select from.

Drawing Room Suites from £13. Dining Room £12 10s.

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For Coughs and Colds.

This justly popular remedy now enjoys the largest sale of any Cough Mixture in New Zealand.

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KOOLIBAH Cures unbroken Chilblains. allays Irritation almost instantly.

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GENTLEMEN.—Another Wool Season being at hand, we beg to again tender our best services to growers for the disposal of their clip here, or for shipment of same to London or other markets.

SHOW ROOM.—Our Show Room being fully equipped with all the latest improvements, conveniently situated and specially lighted for the proper display of the wools, buyers are thus in a position to value to the best advantage, and to operate with such confidence as must ensure a satisfactory sale, to which end no pains will be spared on our part.

VALUATIONS.—We make careful examination of every lot (large or small) prior to sale, and as every department of the business is conducted under our personal supervision, consigners may rest assured that no lot will be sold below its full market value, and that their interests generally will be thoroughly protected.

DATES OF SALES.

The First Sale will be held on Thursday, 20th December, 1900.

The Second Sale " " Friday, 11th January, 1901.

The Third Sale " " Thursday, 31st January, 1901.

The Fourth Sale " " Friday, 22nd February, 1901.

ACCOUNT SALES.—Account Sales will be rendered, and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of Sale, as heretofore.

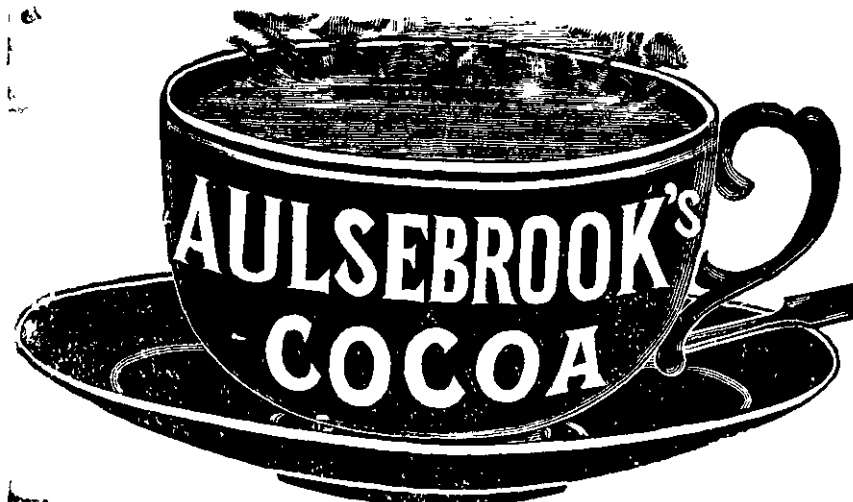
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

INSURANCE.—All wool and other produce consigned to us is fully covered by insurance from the time it enters our Stores, and wool can be covered from sheep's back if desired. Consignment Notes, Labels, Wool Packs, and all Station Requisites forwarded at once on application.

Returning our best thanks for the liberal support we have hitherto received, and assuring you that no effort will be wanting to merit a continuance of your confidence, We remain, yours faithfully,

DONALD REID & CO., Ltd.

Build up your Constitution by taking



Full of **NOURISHING** and **SUSTAINING** QUALITIES.

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.,**
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SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
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PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,
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Ask your grocer for the above brands and
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TERMINUS HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The Hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired.

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THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL
Corner of
HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
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We invite all who enjoy A Good
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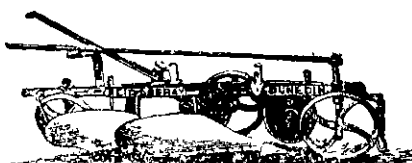
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