

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXXI.—No. 14.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.

PRICE 6D

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

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

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

Fijians Teach a Lesson

The hot words of protest that passed at the recent Methodist Conference in Christchurch, against the appointment of a Catholic Governor to Fiji, must have singed the beards of the various speakers. Had a synod or congress of New Zealand Catholics passed such a resolution against the appointment of a Protestant Viceroy to Ireland, of a Protestant Governor-General to Canada, or a Protestant Governor to Malta or the Seychelles Islands, the very next Methodist Conference would probably have ordered us to step off the earth. It is pleasant to learn from a brief cable message published in last Friday's daily papers that there is in Fiji 'intense indignation at the proposition of the New Zealand Methodist Conference to petition the Imperial authorities concerning Governor Jackson's religion.' The copper-skinned aboriginal of the Pacific Islands has taught his white coreligionists in New Zealand a useful lesson in tolerance, good-breeding, and the almost lost art of minding one's own business. We venture the hope that each member of the late Conference will remember the rebuke unto repentance, and be able to say to himself, in the words of Ophelia in the play:

'I shall the effect of this good lesson keep
As watchman to my heart.'

Good Friday

A line of one of Longfellow's poems will have it that 'by going wrong all things come right.' The bearing of that observation lies in its application. And it seems peculiarly applicable to the change which has of late years come over the attitude of our Anglican friends towards the celebration of Good Friday. Two sturdy protests—with which we are in cordial sympathy—have recently been made by the Anglican clergy and laity in Christchurch and in Invercargill against the desecration of that sacred day by sports carnivals. A generation ago such protests would have been impossible. In Scotland, outside the scattered Catholic fold, no observance of the day took place—it was not even a 'dies non,' or holiday in banks and Government offices. In England Good Friday was a State and bank holiday. The day was—and still is—ushered in by reverberant street cries of 'hot cross-buns'—

'One a penny, buns;
Two a penny, buns;
One a penny, two a penny,
Hot cross-buns.'

But beyond the quiet rest, the devouring of the small, sugar-browned, cross-marked buns, and the occasional appearance of salt-fish on old-fashioned dinner-tables, there was little to distinguish Good Friday from any

other day of the year from Circumcision to St. Sylvester's. But the spread of Ritualism has altered all that. 'At most of the more frequented places of worship,' says a well-informed English Catholic writer on the subject, 'our Anglican friends on Good Friday are invited to attend some three, four, or even five different services. What is more striking, the devotion of the Three Hours' Agony at mid-day has become as firmly established among them as if it had come down on "Continuity" principles from the bishops of the ancient British Church, instead of being the pious invention of a Peruvian Jesuit (Father Alonso Mesa) in the eighteenth century. It is not only in churches regarded as distinctly Ritualistic that it has taken root, but it flourishes in Anglican cathedrals and is attended by crowded congregations under episcopal patronage. Without pretending to enumerate all, the newspapers show that in at least ten of the great cathedrals, including York Minster and St. Paul's, the Three Hours' service is punctually carried out; while in numerous other churches less immediately subject to episcopal influence, we hear of "Mass of the Presanctified," of "Adoration of the Cross," of "Tenebrae," and the open-air processions of the "Way of the Cross."'

The service of the Three Hours' Agony is well known to members of the Anglican Church in every part of Australasia. We understand that Presbyterians suitably observe that sacred day in America: a mighty change from the not far-off times when Scottish and New England laws punished with fine or lash or prison-cell those who kept holy any of the old festivals of the Catholic Church. In 1895 Dr. Parker (Congregationalist) celebrated the day in the City Temple, London, with music and oratory, in what was termed by the 'Daily Telegraph' 'a spirit of decorous jollity.' The Congregationalist leader missed the significance of that solemn day as much as the ill-advised sports who make it the occasion for inopportune merry-making, and the soft voluptuaries who would ostracise from men's minds every thought of pain and suffering as if it were an accursed thing. But, happily, the Churches are fast veering round to the true Catholic feeling which regards Good Friday as the saddest and most solemn day in all the circling year. The Church, the Spouse of Christ, does not mourn over His death in the sense that she would have it reversed: she weeps in sympathy for the bitter storm of agony through which He passed for us, especially in those closing scenes upon the hill of Calvary.

April Day

It is April day as these lines pass under the cylinders in our press-room. Exuberant youth all over the world are busy over what 'the philosopher of the Sandwich Isles' calls 'phuling.' The genuine fools are usually the tricksters. The 'April fools' are simply their unwary victims. La Rochefoucauld says that no fool is so

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

troublesome as the clever fool. April day usually passes off uneventfully because clever fools are almost as rare as a white walrus. They are nearly all dead. But sometimes the dull and silly monotony of 'sending the fool farther' is relieved by a bit of deception that makes a record and the usual small retail folly is worked on a wholesale scale. Some years ago, for instance, we told how, on the first of April, 1809, Theodore Hook—punster, wit, practical joker, and 'little pet lion of the green-room'—deceived the Lord Mayor of London, the Duke of Gloucester, and some odd thousands of people in humble station, and rammed, jammed, and crammed such a collection of vehicles of every sort into Berners Street, that there arose a tangled crush and deadlock of wheels and shafts and horsemeat and swearing drivers such as no city in the world probably ever witnessed before or since. It takes its place in history as the Berners Street Hoax.

A few other instances of clever fooling have also found their way into odd corners of local history. On April 1, 1835, for instance, the New York 'Sun' dropped into what Artemus Ward calls 'a comikil mood.' This was in the days before submarine cables put an electric girdle round the earth. The 'Sun'—or, rather, Richard Alton Locke, one of its writers—described a wondrous telescope which (it said) had just been invented by Sir John Herschel and Sir David Brewster. A glance at the moon through its wondrous lenses showed verdant trees, flowing rivers, basaltic rocks adorned with nodding scarlet poppies, goats, sheep, pelicans, unicorns, and a creature shaped like a man, but with the membranewings of a bat. The American scientific world 'bit.' So did the newspaper press: it went into acute panegyrics, sounded the loud timbrel over the latest triumph of science, and covered Herschel and Brewster with what Tom Sawyer calls 'cords of glory.' It is Edgar Allen Poe who tells the tale of the hoax; and he declares that not one person in ten discredited the story, or saw the moonshine in the 'Sun's' fine-spun fairy tale.

A quarter of a century elapsed before another historic piece of April fooling came around. Here is how it is described in Chambers' 'Book of Days': 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 and Friend to view the Annual Ceremony of Washing the White Lions, on Sunday, April 1st, 1860. Admit only at the White Gate. It is particularly requested that no gratuities be given to the Wardens or their Assistant.' This trick, the 'Book of Days' adds, 'is said to have been highly successful. Cabs were rattling about Tower Hill all that Sunday morning, vainly endeavoring to discover the "White Gate".' Some years ago the 'New York Graphic' perpetrated a cruel April hoax that recalls the earlier exploit of its contemporary, the 'Sun'. It was another story of inventive science. It credited Edison with having devised a wondrous machine which made honest hock, claret, and other wines out of water and evolved cereal foods from clods of common earth. Once more the editors swallowed the golden legend at a gulp, and took down their hats and sang hosannas to science and to Edison. 'Millions,' said one panegyrist, 'will rise up and call him blessed.' The world (another declared) should be thankful that genius 'cannot now be blighted and crippled by superstition and bigotry, as in the days of Galileo.' And so on. When the rolling chorus was completed the 'Graphic' cruelly quoted the most inflated passages from its deluded contemporaries and smilingly let the cat out of the bag. And none was so Boeotian as not to understand.

Its Origin

Why the first of April was selected for all-round fooling it is not easy to say; but the day seems to have been consecrated to the cap and bells from a tolerably remote antiquity. A recent issue of 'Harper's Bazaar,' however, publishes on the authority of a French chronicle, a theory which has at least the merit of originality and ingenuity. 'It had been the custom in France for centuries,' says our American contemporary, 'to make certain presents to magistrates, landowners, and persons in authority on the first day of the year, which fell on what, in the new style of reckoning, would

be the first of April. In the year 1563 a new calendar was adopted in France and the New Year's festivities were moved back to the first day of January. When, on January 1, 1564, the lords and gentlemen prepared to reap their harvest of good things, the vassals refused to disgorge, alleging that according to ancient usage their gifts were not due until three months later. In this they were sustained by the decision of the court. So the feudal lords waited, and three months after, on April 1, again emptied their poultry-yards and corn bins that they might have room for the New Year's gifts of the vassals. No vassal came, however, and when bailiffs were sent after them, reinforced by warrants, the vassals met the officers with the statement, sustained by another judicial decision, that inasmuch as April 1st was not the beginning of the year, the lords could not collect the New Year's gifts. This was the first successful uprising of the vassals against the landlords, although it could hardly claim to be the first fool's errand.'

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL

V.—THE LAND OF THE MAPLE-LEAF.

By the Editor.

In making the round of the big ball on which we live and move, one cannot help noticing everywhere the existence of a tolerably vigorous national prejudice. Even the realisation of the dream of the federation of the world would not destroy it quite, any more than the accomplished fact of lesser federations has withered up provincial prejudice in the smaller spheres of Germany, Switzerland, and Australia. But the facts of history and of current events and opinion go to show that it is in slow and partial decay in the lands that lead the world to-day. It is a far cry to the distant times when

'Seven wealthy towns did fight for Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his bread.'

The Cosmopolitan Spirit

has captured many an outpost since those misty days. To this hour every people—from those of Andorra and San Marino up to the Great Powers—displays, on occasion, an emphatic unwillingness to allow national prestige or sentiment to suffer loss, even when those who would diminish it are in the right. But we are to-day in mind, as we are in time, far in advance of the times when Cavendish and other British chemists of the eighteenth century threw up their study in disgust, just because a French scientist, Lavoisier, blew into smithereens the old and fallacious 'phlogiston' theory of fire. And we are never likely to witness the repetition of such a fierce brickbat discussion as was waged between French and British scientists and their following of newspaper enthusiasts, when Adams and Le Verrier simultaneously came across the planet Neptune as they were sweeping the midnight sky with their telescopes. The discussion was fought out, not on the lines of fact, but of national sentiment, and the heat which characterised it was highly suggestive of the row described by Bret Harte, 'that broke up the society upon the Stanislaw.'

It is the same national prepossession that (according to Max O'Reil, who knows his Jacques Donhomme to the marrow) prevents the Frenchman ever asking foreigners what they think of his native land. He serenely takes it for granted that it is as evident to the outer barbarian as it is to himself that France is the most beautiful country the Lord ever made. People in new lands are not, however, so proudly reticent as Jacques Donhomme. Just, perhaps, because they have the enthusiasm of youth, they are as

Verbosely Proud,

and hungry for notice, of their countries' various attractions as your little four-year-old maiden is of her new dress or the leggy schoolboy of his first pair of 'grown-up' pantaloons. And this is why the stranger of more or less note from afar is bailed up or run to earth by reporters for 'impressions' of Sydney's 'habbr,' of New Zealand's hot and cold lakes, of America's Niagara and its pig-sticking works at Chicago, of Canada's mighty Rockies and its far and near North-west. All this gives a point to the answer said to have been received by an examiner to the question 'What did Columbus do as soon as he touched American soil?' The reply ran thus: 'He gave an interviewer his impressions of the country.'

Interviewers and reporters sprang aboard the 'Moana' at Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, on that

soft, warm April morning of last year, before her iron sides were yet fettered to the wharf. I managed to elude them. Others were less fortunate, but, on the whole, they acquitted themselves reasonably well when it was a question of imparting those blurred first impressions that (like incompletely etched half-tone engravings) were faintly imprinted upon our minds by the scene of Alpine splendor that lay before us, viewed through the torn and gauzy veil of a thin, gilded morning mist that was rising to meet and greet the sun. To the almond-eyed son of the Far East, the foreigner from the West is 'the white devil.' To Dr. Johnson, he was—especially if a Frenchman—a mere fool. Yet the lumbering, elephantine old dictionary-maker gruffly admitted a benefit in travel among strange people: 'to regulate imagination by reality, and, instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are.' Your tourist that has learned Ulysses' travel-lesson will saturate himself beforehand with the history, geography, etc., of the country he is about to visit; he will keep his mind alert, his ears open, and his eye-balls skinned; his mind and tongue will be studded with interrogation marks; and his stay in a strange land will have somewhat the charm of seeing in the flesh a valued friend whose portrait holds an honored place above his mantelpiece. The slipshod tourist's name is legion. He roams about, or rushes through, in a lazily unreflective spirit, trusting to some paltry guide-book or to chance trifles of uncertain and unconnected information picked up along the way. Such people's minds are rolling stones. In Newman's words, they 'find themselves now in Europe, now in Asia; they are in the marts of commerce, or amid the islands of the South; they gaze on Pompey's Pillar or on the Andes, and nothing which meets them carries them forward or backward to any idea beyond itself. Nothing has a drift or relation; nothing has a history or a promise.'

And so the 'Moana' landed her diverse cargo of tourists that meant to see—to know the why and wherefore of things—and of those who were to wander through the broad spaces of the land in the spirit of Rabelais' witches, who, when they travelled, plucked out their eyes and hid them in their house-shippers. Despite our brief stay, there was much to catch the eye in

Victoria.

It is the capital of Canada's fairest and most westerly province: a charmingly-situated young city of nearly 30,000 souls, sitting majestically on the comparatively level south-eastern extremity of Vancouver Island, with its skirts sweeping around a deep, sheltered double harbour in the waters of Burrard's Inlet. The island itself is long and narrow (278 miles by about 50), rugged, mountainous, and forms a gigantic breakwater to the mainland of British Columbia. One naturally wonders why the capital of this rich and rising province of the Dominion should be planted on such an exposed and isolated spot, within a long cannon-shot of the American shore. But a reference to Victoria's history solves the riddle. It rose long before the days when, in 1885, the Canadian-Pacific railway gnawed, with iron tooth of pick and crunching dynamite, its way across the great mountain barrier of the Rockies to the waters of the Pacific seas. Far back in the fifties, when Christchurch and Dunedin still were young, it was a little clearing in the forest of the giant Douglas firs that reach their greatest height and girth upon this favored isle. It was then known as Fort Victoria, and was a stockaded post of the Hudson Bay Company, which held, till 1859, a monopoly of the vast fur-trade of British North America. Besides, the island has a fine climate, a rich soil, vast timber resources, and coal galore 70 miles off by rail where the tall columns of smoke rise above the mines of Nanaimo, opposite the mainland cities of New Westminster and Vancouver. Those rich deposits of coal were accidentally discovered. One day a Scottish settler, Mr. Dunsmuir, stubbed his toe in the root of a pine and clutched and tore the earth with clawed fingers to keep himself from slithering down the steep incline and cracking his crown below. He uncovered a rich streak of first-class coal. The output of the mines is now over a million tons a year, and it is the coaling station for most of the steamships that ply upon the waters of the Pacific. Hard by Victoria—only four miles off—protection is afforded by Esquimalt, the naval station of the British Pacific squadron. It is built on a magnificent harbor, is strongly fortified, held by a garrison of regulars, and furnished with graving-docks, workshops, and all the paraphernalia of war. The bold, abrupt, and rugged shores of Vancouver Island are deeply indented by long, winding fiords and sheltered coves and harbors that recall the beauties of the West Coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand. Altogether, the site of Victoria was not so unsuited as one might think for the capital

of the rich and pushing province that British Columbia has rapidly grown to be.

From the smooth, unwrinkled waters of Victoria harbor

A Splendid Panorama

stands in view. Westward, along the watery track down which we had crept in the silent watches of the night were the Straits of Fuca, the gateway of the Pacific. Beyond it—and only 10 days off—lies Yokohama; 'tis also the great, open water-way to the Flowery Land. South-west and south is the ocean track to Honolulu, Australia, New Zealand, and the long shores and cities of the western American seaboard; and away up the curving line towards the Arctic circle, the wondrous fiords of Alaska, the trailing archipelagoes that cling for shelter to the precipitous cliffs and rugged mountains of the British Columbian shore and the cold and dreary way that leads to the frozen gold-basins of Yukon and Klondike. A few years ago the waters that circle away towards the Arctic were deserted. Now they are dotted with almost every kind of craft that sails upon the sea. Northward from Victoria, the eye follows the rising crests of tall, fir-clad heights that slope away to an elevation of some 8000 feet in the rugged and highly-mineralised interior. Southward, across the waters, lies, in full view, the American shore. It is only 16 miles away. And high above its beach rise the serene white summits of the Olympian mountains, and, farther east, the curious, needle-like cones of the Southern Cascade ranges, to me somewhat reminiscent of the bare, weird, finger-like elevations of the granite hills of Montserrat in Spain. And above them all, like a tall, white Egmont, soars the 11,000-foot summit of Mount Baker. It was, indeed, a noble panorama.

Victoria itself is a place to charm the tourist's fancy. It is a well-built, electric-lighted, progressive city of many factories, of great warehouses, of busy wharves, and bustling streets through which handsome electric street-cars glide. A notable park on Beacon Hill affords a splendid view over the waters and hills and far away. In its cosmopolitan streets, East and West meet—the stolid Chinaman, the dapper little Japanese, jolly Jack tars from the iron-clads in Esquimalt, little knots of miners getting together their outfits to face the rigors of Yukon, Cassiar, and Klondike.

Victoria—in fact, British Columbia—points with pride to the two great buildings that adorn the capital. One is the Post Office, which takes rank among the finest buildings of the kind in the whole Dominion. The other is

The Architectural Gem

of the western province. It is commonly referred to as 'the Parliament,' but is officially and more comprehensively known as 'the Government Buildings.' Of the nine provincial legislative buildings in British North America, none can compare with that of Victoria, B.C.; and, though smaller in size, it perhaps surpasses in chasteness and beauty of design the noble pile of the Dominion Parliament buildings in Ottawa. Among the seven legislatures of Australasia, there is not one comparable to that of British Columbia. It has, in fact, been described as one of the handsomest edifices of its kind on the whole American continent. It stands on a large, well-planted close-shaven lawn that dips into an arm of the harbor. It is a great palatial building of grey stone, surmounted by a tall central dome, suggestive of that of St. Paul's, London, with a score of smaller cupolas 'setting' around it like the lesser lights of a constellation. Underneath the splendid dome is a great circular central hall, which serves as an ante-room to the legislative chambers. The Government printers and museums share with the law-makers the occupancy of the building. It is splendid with noble flights of steps, great staircases, broad and handsome corridors, gates of polished brass, and handsome emblematic windows of fine stained glass. Its floors, its furnishings, its carved wainscots and ceilings are an exhibition of the choicest timber resources of the province: of its various pines, its yellow cypress (better known as yellow cedar), its oak and elm and aspen and exquisitely marked and varied maples. British Columbia is a far-spreading province. You might drop three New Zealands into it and leave room and verge enough for Great Britain as well. The museum in the Government Buildings—in four tiers or floors—has been aptly described as a microcosm of that province of generous spaces—of its minerals, its plant and animal life. British Columbia is the

Paradise of the Sporting Man

It is more accessible and less dangerous and costly than the fast-narrowing big game belt of Central Africa, and gifted with a finer climate, where the tsetse cease from troubling and the malarial mosquitoes are at rest.

Here, for instance, in the museum is a splendid stuffed specimen of the moose, otherwise called the elk. He stands over six feet high at the shoulders; his broad, palmated antlers are armed with long, sharp, finger-like prongs, and curve upwards and around like an inverted bowl over the long solemn-looking head that is fixed on the end of his short and stumpy neck. He runs solitary in the low grounds, and the marshy spots in the great forest land that stretches right across the upper forehead of the Dominion. Here is the lordly caribou, the reindeer of Canada; there the Rocky Mountain sheep, with handsome light-brown head and immense curved horns, from which he received his popular name, the big-horn. He bears a close fleece of silky wool, about an inch and a half long, and as fine as that of the merino but concealed by a flossy over-skirt of long, brownish hair. There are likewise several varieties of deer, sundry wolves, and a splendid grizzly bear that fell to a lucky sportsman's rifle some years ago in the thick forests not far from the spot where his stuffed presentment now catches the tourist's eye. 'Grizzly' is at home to visitors in the Canadian and American Rockies. He is the combined Sandow and Te Kooti of the big plantigrade family: a sturdy, powerful, ferocious, muscular brute, that stands credited with a capacity to carry off the carcass of a buffalo. He is almost as tenacious of life as a microbe, and there is (it is so written) an authenticated case of one of the tribe having swum half a mile and lived twenty minutes after having had ten bullets pumped into his body, of which four drilled as many holes through his lungs, while two perforated his heart. As described to me by an aging enthusiast, stalking the grizzly is royal sport—unless, perhaps, Bruin takes it into his head to turn hunter. If we are to believe 'Mr. Dooley's' description of men's methods of 'sailing into' each other, the grizzly bear of the Rockies seems to be very human in his way of fighting: the description fits him as if it were made to measure. Every grizzly will fight, and every grizzly will run. Some will fight before they run, but they'll run; and some will run before they'll fight, but they'll fight. The grizzly is a great lumbering brute, as ungainly-looking as a traction engine. But when he 'lights out' after the sportsman, he careers over the surface of the earth like a whirlwind and seldom stops the fierce chase until he captures and crushes his man or hunts him up a tree, or until a well-aimed bullet lays the shaggy monster low. Vancouver Island produces elk and bear. There are on the mainland, in addition, the big-horn, the wild goat, wolves of various kind, and black-tail deer; while the rivers and the coastal waters are 'stiff wid fish' and covered with web-footed fowl of many species, including great numbers and varieties of duck. Clouds of white, long-beaked, solemn-looking pelicans—natives of British Columbia—may also be seen hovering on the wing above the blue ripples, and plunging from time to time with a heavy splash among the shoals of their finny prey. The museum contains interesting stuffed specimens of the birds and fishes of British Columbia. There is also a valuable collection of Indian relics—some fine totem-poles, long tobacco pipes, stone tomahawks and axes, quaint pots and pans, and grotesque masks used in the rough ceremonial dances of the red-skinned tribesmen long before the days when the Oblate missionaries initiated them into the solemn and instructive mysteries of the Passion Play.

It was a mellow, genial, and sunny spring day when we went ashore at Victoria. The warm

Pacific Gulf Stream

steals up the shores of British Columbia, lies caressingly along them with the soft touch of a lady's toque, and imparts its gentle and caressing heat to the pebbly shore and the surrounding air. And so its climate is almost as mild as that of southern England. Its comparatively gentle but somewhat weeping winter goes out with March. Summer follows hard on the heels of spring, with warm days and cool nights and such a boom in the growth of plant life as is never known among us, even in the southern province of New Zealand. The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke hit off in happy poetic phrase the feel of the dawn of spring on the Pacific coast of British Columbia:—

'A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the West,
And woods and fields are green again.
And warmth within the mountain's breast
So simple is the earth we tread,
So quick with love and life her frame,
Ten thousand years have dawned and fled,
And still her magic is the same.'

Long years ago—it was in my early schoolboy days—in the midst of a mild mid-winter, a soft wooing wind

came up from the sunny south. It brought the green Christmas which, in Ireland, is said to presage a fat churchyard. On a sheltered, sunny fence-side a wild primrose opened its smiling yellow eyes of blossom on New Year's day. The welcome little blooms were not due till the time 'when young spring first questioned winter's sway.' We nursed and petted and sheltered the little flowers till a fatal pestilence of frost came one bitter night and nipped them before the month was out. According to the Marquis of Lorne, British Columbia occasionally does even better than did our sheltered sunny nook on that far-off New Year's day. For he tells us that daisies and roses and laurestinus have opened their blooms in Canada's fair western province as early as the anniversary of

'The happy morn,
Wherein the Son of Heaven's eternal King,
Of wedded Maid and Virgin Mother born,
Our great redemption from above did bring.'

In the open field and forest of British Columbia I found the cowslip and white clover, and in the gardens of Victoria almost every ornamental and flowering shrub and fruit-tree that are common to the British Islands and the southern portion of New Zealand. Everywhere, in the gardens and the purple-shadowed forests and along the railway lines the flowering currant was dressed in its pink spring drapery of showy bloom. British Columbia is its native land, and from there it was first introduced into Great Britain in 1826.

Lines of Maple

were planted along the streets, and the little busy bee was improving the shining hour amidst its plain but richly-honeyed bloom. The sugar-maple yields its sap from February to April. It flows into a trough through an elder or sumach tube, from a shallow auger-hole in its smooth and handsome bole. It is then boiled and treated in the same way as the juice of the sugar-cane. There are larvae that remain undeveloped, and never reach the dignity of honest moths. And it was a surprise to me to learn that maple-sugar never develops, like beet and cane juice, into the white crystals that have become a necessity of our breakfast tables. It never gets beyond the condition of a brown, pasty mass, somewhat resembling gingerbread. It is employed solely as confectionery, and is useless for the morning teacup. Its sweet nut-brown juice is also turned into the molasses (called maple-syrup) which is deemed as indispensable an accompaniment to the favorite Canadian and American delicacy, buckwheat cakes, as, among us, mint-sauce is for roast joint of lamb.

To Canada, the maple-leaf and the beaver are what the wattle-blossom, the emu, and the kangaroo are to Australia, and the fern-leaf and the kiwi to New Zealand—the consecrated

National Emblems

Ireland has the shamrock, and France, in the Bourbon days, had the triple-flowered lily—both symbols of the Trinity. All, or nearly all, other lands have emblems that are suggestive of strife and wounds: tooth and claw and prickly thorn. Wales has its leek, but it is the leek which (as legend saith) was worn as a distinguishing mark by the ancient Briton army in a victory won by it over the Saxon invader. Scotland has its rampant scarlet lion, and the national thistle with warning motto that none will escape without wounds who hurtles against its chevaux-de-frise of little fixed bayonets. Other lands bear upon their national 'scutcheons' birds of prey or rampant or couchant lions, tigers, leopards, and such-like great cats, and the heralds have been to great pains to make them far more ferocious-looking than they are in nature. All of which emphasises the saying that man is by nature a quarrelling and fighting animal. Attenuus Ward, after having been battered by a heavy-fisted pugilist into a 'cow-pastor' and flung into a mud-puddle, concluded that 'fitin' wasn't his Fort.' But the records of our football fields and the story of the South African war prove that we take to it as naturally as a teal takes to water. In the United States, footballers go into the field of death or glory carrying as much armor as Roland or the Black Knight. After all our 'progress,'

The Fighting Average

of the world probably remains, century for century, at least as high as ever it was, even in the most troubled period of the middle ages. Mulhall places at 4,470,000 the number of men that were turned into dead meat in the wars that were fought from 1793 to 1887—which is probably the highest record for a similar period in all the world's history. Formerly, man-slaying in war was done by retail knocks on non-clad heads—a slow process in good sooth—and men sat down for seven or

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

ten years to besiege a single city. But we of the wonderful centuries have changed all that. We do our throat-slitting as Chicago does its pig-sticking, by machinery. War is, therefore, a more expeditious game—it is not, as it was so late as the seventeenth century, a serial struggle dragging its slow tale of thrust and parry along for thirty years. This gives us more breathing time between the rounds; and we devote it partly to preparation for the next bout, partly to the raising of shorthorn cattle and the cultivation of champion potatoes and dwarf peas and giant pumpkins and the invention of speedier methods for manufacturing 'pure wool' shoddy and driving hobnails into the soles of balmorals and adulterating sugar and tea. In olden days, the Jewish farmer guided the sharpened stick called a plough with one hand and held a naked sword in the other. Nowadays—in wheat-growing Canada and America at least—big steel four-furrow ploughs are dragged in a row through the red earth with a traction engine. The ploughman's hand no longer carries a sword: he holds it on the throttle-valve. But in the green fort on the coast down below, ten thousand men are protecting him with warships and murderous secret submarine mines and guns that throw half a ton of iron fifteen miles. It is hard to see where the essential difference lies between the days of, say, Jeroboam and of President McKinley. The bigger our ploughs and pumpkins and printing machines and spinning-jennys and sugar-vats and tramp-steamers, the greater the fleet and the more numerous the men and the deadlier the weapons we must have to protect them from forcible seizure by our dear next-door neighbors. There has been progress, and a good deal of it. But the trouble is, that it has not by any means moved all along the line. The nations have more trigonometry, but less trust in each other, than ever. There is the look of the hunted tiger on the face of every one of them. They must all, on peril of their lives, keep their claws sharp and their eye-teeth filed. And, like the pictured big cats upon their 'scutcheons,' they are, every one of them, either couchant (ready to spring) or rampant—in full and furious fight. They dare not settle quietly and comfortable down for forty winks—unless they can do so with one eye open. Such is the burden of the tale that Canada's maple-leaf whispers to the passing breeze.

ANOTHER FIJI FABLE

We stated in our last issue that the true inwardness of the contemptible artificial agitation about the burning of a few damaged and useless Methodist Testaments in Fiji is only gradually coming to light. The methods adopted for the purpose of arousing sectarian rancor were discreditable in the extreme, and truth-telling was at as great a discount as old Turkish bonds during the whole of the squalid agitation. Last week we dealt with some of the fairy tales that were put into circulation by missionary agents or their friends. The latest gem of the controversy—a gem of purest ray serene—appeared in a recent issue of the 'Waimate Witness' (Manaiia, Taranaki). It consists of a paragraph from a letter received 'by a Dunedin lady from the wife of a gentleman long resident in Fiji.' All are, of course, nameless. But the imaginative letter-writer discounts the recent conversion of some 1500 or more Methodists in Fiji by coolly stating that the Catholic priests are actually coercing the people into membership of the Church! In one sense the publication of this silly tale was a 'felix culpa'—a fortunate error—in as much as it furnished to the Very Rev. Father Power, of Hawera, the text for an able expository letter to the 'Waimate Witness' upon the Church's attitude towards those who seek admission within her pale. After having briefly dismissed the paragraph for what it was worth—absolutely nothing—Father Power continued as follows:—

'Anti-Catholic bigotry has already rung almost all the changes on Catholic methods of making converts, but the hysterical ringing has only drawn public attention to the wisdom and sincerity of such methods. Yesterday, forsooth, we cajoled Protestants into the Church by means of mixed marriages, using our young Catholic girls as decoys. To-day we are coercing them by threats of deportation to cannibal islands; to-morrow—well, who knows what to-morrow may bring? I don't; but if bigotry live it will bring something, and no doubt something equally 'profound' even though it be but yesterday's statement in a new phrase. The "Mixed Marriage" scheme was attributed to us some short time ago by a prominent dignitary of the Anglican Church, but every Catholic knows—and most well-informed Protestants also know—that such marriages are detested by the Catholic Church, and that they cannot be encouraged, even with the view of having baptised into the Church the children of Protestant fathers. Neither can we recommend our Catholic girls to become engaged to Protestants, in the hope of receiving these over to the Church before marriage. This is an old charge often repeated against priests, but, so far from there being

any grounds for it, we priests, moved thereto by sad experience, look upon such conversions with the greatest suspicion. Sacrilege will damn the souls of priests, as it will the souls of the laity, and the priest who pours the Baptismal waters upon the head of a man, whom he knows not to be called to the Church by God, but who comes merely for the sake of marrying a Catholic, is as

Guilty of Sacrilege

as the man who so receives the Sacrament. Why will such crimes be attributed to us by preachers of religion? Are we priests not men, living honest lives in full view of the people, and are we going to ruin our reputations here, and damn our souls hereafter, by playing fast and loose with the Sacraments? My friend, Father Rougier—who was one of the most distinguished members of the great Catholic Congress held in Sydney some two and a half years ago, and who afterwards came with me to New Zealand, and was my guest in Hawera—is a man of great learning and piety. His life in the islands is a life of great self-sacrifice. Would it not be the very height of folly for him to eternally wreck that life, by compelling the Roko and some two thousand inhabitants of Namosi to a sacrilegious reception of the Sacraments by threats of pains and penalties? With nothing to gain, but everything to lose, his act would be that of a madman.

'I know something of receiving converts into the Church, and of the long course of preparatory instructions to be gone through, lasting sometimes six and even twelve months. The gain in my experience has always been the gain of the converts. . . . I should like to see all Christians, and indeed all mankind, within the bonds of one faith, "in one fold, under one Shepherd." It is my vocation to labor in some small way to bring about this happy state, but I and every priest must labor, or show others how to labor, in an honest,

Straightforward, and Lawful Way,

and in the only way that is likely to succeed. There must be no trickery, no underhand means, above all, no force. As the Chief, Matanitabua, said to his tribe on the day when, in memory of his first lesson in the Catholic doctrine, he planted a cross on the apex of the peak of Namosi: "I desire to force nobody. Religion must be embraced freely." So amongst people more civilised and enlightened force must have no place. Our plan is as simple as it is divine. It is the plan suggested by Christ, adopted by His Apostles, and consecrated by the usage of 1900 years.

'Our first step is to show the world that the Catholic religion is good and beautiful, and thus create in those outside the Church "the pious wish to believe"; that every agonising cry of the human heart can be soothed by the divine ministrations of the Church, and every need of the soul satisfied by her life-giving Sacraments; that the facts of religion are intimately bound up with the life and substantial happiness of the believer, and are literally of vital importance; that faith and life, though distinct in thought, are in the concrete and in practice, intimately bound up together; that their connection must be every day, and throughout the day, so strikingly visible, that even the illiterate may see that faith is not any mere system imposed from the outside upon life, but that with the Catholic, human life and religious life are practically one and the same thing; that religion cannot be donned or doffed at will, like the Sunday coat, or like political or other opinions, which of their nature are changeable. All this is to be shown, not by argument, but chiefly in the way suggested by Christ, when He said: "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works." When this first step has created the wish to believe, then, and then only, may the second step be taken, which consists in removing by argument—or rather by explanation—the purely mental obstacles of ignorance and misapprehension which stand between God and the soul, like stumbling blocks in the path of the blind. Such is the method which I have ever recommended. I know of none other adopted by Catholics. Such also was the method adopted by Father Rougier at Namosi; and Catholics, who follow the same method, need not be afraid of anti-Catholic bigotry, or of the hints that creep into newspapers, from the private letters of unnamed individuals. The Catholic Church has only one thing to fear, and that is the careless and scandalous lives of Catholics, whose conduct is at variance with their profession. One Catholic who fails to live up to his religion does more harm to the Church than all her outside enemies.'

PHYSICIANS AGREE that every disease with which suffering humanity is afflicted is certainly due to the neglect of some trivial trouble, which could have been easily cured if a remedy had been applied in time. Most complaints make their early appearance in the shape of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and what is required in the initial stage is a preparation that will arrest the development of serious trouble. TUSSICURA has proved its efficacy in this respect in thousands of cases throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and for this reason its reputation is widespread and daily increasing. Price, 2s 6d per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—***

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

A single trial of MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy.—***

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 28.

Rev. Father Kimbell, of Te Aro parish, takes charge of the literary and debating society of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association.

Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' will be given at St. Joseph's Church to-morrow evening, when a collection will be made in aid of the organ fund.

Rev. Father Rouillac, the intrepid missionary from the Solomon Islands, has arrived from Sydney. He is on a holiday and hopes to benefit by a few weeks' rest. He proceeds to Canterbury this week.

Mr. A. H. Casey, an ex-pupil of St. Patrick's College, was admitted by his Honor the Chief Justice on Thursday last as a solicitor of the Supreme Court.

His Grace the Archbishop, on the recommendation of Dr. Martin, has authorised the Sisters of Compassion to change the material of their dress to that of cotton in order to lessen the danger of contagion when nursing and visiting the sick.

The literary and debating society of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association held its first meeting of the year at St. Patrick's Hall on Tuesday evening. Rev. Father Kimbell occupied the chair, and a large number of members was present. Great interest was displayed by members in debating the question of the advisability of the City Council's acquiring part of the Miramar estate for recreation purposes.

At the last meeting of the men's branch of the Sacred Heart Society, Rev. Father O'Shea urged on the members the necessity, especially at the present time, when the Church and religion were being attacked, of making themselves thoroughly conversant with Catholic doctrine, and also of keeping abreast of the times in Catholic news. For the latter purpose he strongly recommended his hearers to become subscribers to the 'New Zealand Tablet,' a paper, he said, 'not surpassed by any Catholic journal in the colonies.'

OKATO.

The fifth annual sports meeting of the Okato H.A.C.B. Society was held on Mr. Doyle's land on St. Patrick's Day, and was very successful. The rain which fell in the early part of the morning (says the 'Opunake Times') may have had a slight effect on the attendance, but there were about 1000 persons present during the day, a large number being there from Rahotu and Opunake. The following were the officers of the gathering:—President, Rev. Father Cognet; vice-presidents, Rev. Father Maillard, Messrs J. Carey, T. Doyle sen., D. Moroney, W. J. Grey, M. Flemming, A. Baker, J. Brophy, H. J. Engelfield; judge, Mr. J. C. Montefiore; starter, Mr. F. Carrington; treasurer, Mr. Brophy; secretary, Mr. J. J. Carpenter; committee, Messrs J. Duggan, W. Duggan, J. J. Carey, T. Doyle, jun., P. Brophy, J. Brophy, jun., W. E. Daly, P. S. Riley, H. Rothrey, M. Barrett, M. Alward, R. Fleming, J. Kavanagh, J. Keogh, and P. O'Sullivan. The place chosen for the gathering could not be improved on as far as shelter from wind and sun is concerned, nor from a spectator's point of view. All around the grounds are ornamental trees and native bush, and between the course and the chopping ground is a hill, which acts as a grandstand. The course was not in good order, but as this is the first meeting held on the ground, improvements may be looked forward to for next year. The officers of the society were busy all day in attending to various details. The New Plymouth Garrison Band was in attendance. Mr. Callaghan had the refreshment booth and was kept busy all day. The amount taken at the gates was £40 11s, against £23 last year.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 30

The Rev. Father McDonnell is on a brief holiday in the North Island.

His Lordship the Bishop, although not in particularly robust health, preached at Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday to a very large congregation.

Owing to the indisposition of the Rev. Father Mar-nane, Father Rouillac, who is now on a visit to the city, assisted at St. Mary's, Manchester street, on Sunday.

During the visit of the Australasian Squadron to Lyttelton last week free passes were granted by the railway authorities to all children above certain standards attending the public schools of North Canterbury, to enable an inspection to be made of the vessels and their armaments, as educational object lessons. A notification emanating from the Board of Education, through the secretary, appeared in the local papers requesting school committees to furnish particulars of the numbers likely to take advantage of the concession, on stated days. Presuming that the concession was meant for all, and with the laudable object of improving their knowledge and exhibiting that patriotism and loyalty in common with others, the Superior of the Marist Brothers' School sent in an application on behalf of about a hundred Catholic boys attending there. A reply was received declining to accede to the request, whether rightly or wrongly, owing to the fact that State schools only were privileged to participate, according to the dictum of the Board of Education. The Brothers, however, granted their pupils a holiday on the day set apart for the schools to be received on board, and those who essayed the trip did so at their own expense.

The Rev. Father Rouillac, S.M., the intrepid and enterprising missionary of the Solomon Islands, whose exploits and adventures on the little vessel Eclipse gained him world-wide reputation a year or two ago, arrived in Christchurch on Saturday. The advent of Father Rouillac was immediately taken advantage of by a 'Press' interviewer, who elicited some very interesting facts from him. (The facts of Father Rouillac's remarkable achievements as a navigator, and the fate of his schooner, the Eclipse, as recorded in the 'Press' interview, have already appeared in our columns.—Ed. 'N.Z.T.')

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 26.

A good picture of St. Patrick's Day celebration committee, taken on the ground after the sports, appeared in last week's issue of the 'Weekly News.'

Miss Antonia Dolores sang 'Anima Christs' at the 11 o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's last Sunday morning in a most devotional and exquisite manner. This gifted singer has given two concerts here, both of which were crowded to excess, hundreds being turned away. She is certainly a great artiste, and worth going far to hear. It is worthy of note that immediately she landed in Auckland from Sydney she drove straight to the Cathedral and engaged in prayer.

Upon a corner section of our cemetery in Symond street there is at present located a firm of monumental masons. For this privilege the Cemetery Board derives no rental, the Government having informed the Board that the occupation was contrary to the terms of the grant. We have in our city a nest of bigots who imagined they had discovered a 'job,' hence one of them wrote to the City Council asking why the section was not valued for rating purposes by the city valuer. Though the answer given did not convey the true situation, yet it was sufficient to show the mouthpiece of the bigots that he had over-reached himself.

The District executive of the N.Z. District, H.A.C.B. Society has forwarded the following letter to Mr. John Gavan Duffy, Melbourne:—'Dear Sir,—The District Executive of the N.Z. District, No. 3, of the H.A.C.B. Society, on behalf of its members, desire to join in the universal regret of the Irish race at Home and abroad at the sad and irreparable loss we have sustained by the death of your illustrious father, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. His demise recalls to us his struggles in the stirring days of the Liberator and the 'Nation' for the emancipation of dear Ireland. We recognise and appreciate the disabilities and sacrifices under which Sir Charles Gavan Duffy labored. Three times he was placed in the felon's dock, and despairing of his country's just cause, we find him in the exalted position of Prime Minister of Victoria. What a commentary upon the Government of Ireland! His whole life was one act of patriotism, and shall ever remain as an example and a beacon-light to his sorrowing and grateful countrymen and countrywomen the world over. Kindly convey to your family the great sorrow felt by the members of our Society in New Zealand at the death of our valiant champion—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy—and we earnestly pray that God, in his infinite mercy, may grant him perpetual light and happiness.'

At St. Patrick's on last Sunday evening the Rev. Father Gillan, of St. Benedict's, delivered a very fine discourse on a subject which has been brought before the public lately, through the actions of the Methodist Conferences in Australasia over the alleged Bible-burning in Fiji. Father Gillan dealt with the Bible, and in a scholarly and most convincing manner showed to whom the world and Christianity were indebted for the preservation and propagation of the Holy Scriptures. The rev. preacher, as an instance of the evils of private interpretation, showed that every church and chapel had different doctrines and practices. The Catholic Church, while encouraging her children to read and study the Bible wisely, as the repository of truth, does not permit them to evolve from it all sorts of doctrines at their own sweet will. It was not until the fourth century that the Bible was to be had in anything like a complete and collected form, and then it was only by the action of the Catholic Church, which determined what was Scripture and what was not. It was preserved to posterity solely through the patient and persevering toil of the monk copyists of old. The Church is infallible. It is one in its teachings and beliefs. The rev. preacher instanced the celebration of Pentecost throughout the world, when men of various nationalities and of different characteristics were assembled together, yet upon the question of faith and its practice they were as one. English-speaking people may go to any part of the globe, and, if Catholics, they can perform their religious duties publicly as if they were in their native land. All this showed that splendid unity which comes from the abiding spirit of God in the Church. The Rev. Father promised upon a future occasion to resume this important topic.

ARTHUR BARNETT,

100 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR BARNETT.

A L B I O N H O T E L

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

M. METZGER, Proprietor (late Railway Hotel, Orepuki),

Having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally situated house, which has been thoroughly renovated, will spare no pains to make travellers and the general public as comfortable as possible.

Only the best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.
A porter meets every train.

WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW

IS THAT

R. WAGHORN,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE STUART ST., DUNEDIN.

WHY PAY

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

1s 9d per lb.

No Higher Price.

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

RIDLEY AND SON,
Tea Growers and Importers,
CHRISTCHURCH
(Opposite Clock Tower).

Established 1889.

A. J. PARK

Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK

REGISTERED PATENT AGENT.

Authorised by
N.Z. Government.

PATENTS

All information
obtainable on
application.

AND TRADE MARKS PROTECTION
Obtained in All Countries.

ESK STREET, INVERCARGILL; 208 HEREFORD STREET, CHRISTCHURCH; and
26 SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND.

A. J. PARK

Head Office: DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
ETC.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s
Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

Auctioneers, Commission, House and
Land Agents, Valuators,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL,

TOTARA FLAT.

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)
Proprietor.

An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. Billiards

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURER.

J. TAIT,

CASHIEL STREET WEST,
CHRISTCHURCH.
(Opposite Drill Shed).

Established for over 20
years. A fact which
speaks for itself.



Photographic designs sent on application.

HUNTER AND CO.,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo Street and South Belt
CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at a Great Reduction on former prices.

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

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

EXCELSIOR HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,
Bids 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

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

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

PROVINCIAL HOTEL

PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - - Proprietor.

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

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

BARRETT'S HOTEL, LAMBTON QUAY

WELLINGTON

(Opposite Bank of New Zealand).

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

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

ESTALL & PATERSON, Proprietors.

GLADSTONE HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

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—Is LUNCHEON, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied. CHARGES MODERATE, Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables,
JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

Jackdaws in Peacock Feathers!!

"LOOK OUT"

When You Ask for

HONDAI LANKA TEA.

Examine the Packet or Box for
Our Name.

"Imitations are Abroad" for Extra Profit
at Your Expense.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP AND RESERVES (Including Undivided Profits) ...	£520,305
Net Annual Revenue	£408,923

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

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.

WAVERLEY HOTEL

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

H. COUGHLAN Proprietor.
First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.

This Hotel has been lately renovated from floor to ceiling, and offers every convenience for families, travellers, and the general public. The position is central, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

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

Charges Moderate.

Artificial Sunlight.

WHY put up with the discomforts of Kerosene when you can have our beautiful **ACETYLENE LIGHT** at about the same cost.

Don't be behind the times

Homes Brightened—Business Increased wherever used.

Write for our Price List to-day.

NEW ZEALAND

Acetylene Gas Lighting Co.

SHOW ROOM 32 OCTAGON,
DUNEDIN.

ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 36 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

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

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

CHIEF AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND:

MASON, STRUTHERS & CO.,
CHRISTCHURCH,

NOTE.—We supply every requisite for a Dairy or Dairy Factory, large or small.
Send for our Illustrated Priced Catalogue; posted free on application.

P. FITZGERALD

PAINTER AND PICTORIAL WRITER

HOUSE DECORATOR,

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Estimates given.

EMPIRE HOTEL

LONDON STREET,
LYTTELTON.

E. F. KING Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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

HAYWARD BROS. PICKLES



TOMATO & WORCESTER SAUCES
CHIFFEL DRESSING POWDER, &c.

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, send to your chemist for **TUSSICURA**. You will receive instant relief.

Irish News

ANTRIM.—Church Accommodation

The Catholic inmates of the Belfast Workhouse want some place in which to attend Divine Worship, and their request is supported by the Bishop of Down and Connor, who has been urging their claims for the past three years. But the Belfast Board of Guardians indignantly refuses to provide the accommodation. Their attitude savors so strongly of intolerance (says the 'Freeman's Journal') that the Protestant Bishop of Cashel, who has a keen scent in these matters, might well devote to the topic a sermon like that he delivered in the North of Ireland when criticising the 'intolerance' of the Catholics of the South of Ireland. Let us see how the tolerant members of the Belfast Board of Guardians acted when this question was brought before them. It was submitted to them by the Local Government Board as a matter calling for their urgent attention. After waiting for three years for simple justice to be done to the Catholic inmates of the workhouse the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor, had finally to ask the Local Government Board to exercise its supreme authority by compelling the Belfast Guardians to provide suitable accommodation for the due celebration of Divine Worship for the unfortunate Catholics in the house. The Local Government Board, with delicate sympathy for the feelings of the Guardians, hesitated about taking this step, but in the letter which was read at the meeting recently the Board gently pointed out how the Guardians had under the Act ample powers to provide 'a Chapel' or 'suitable apartment' for the religious worship of 'any denomination of Christians,' and the Board went on to say how reluctant it was to exercise its supreme power, and how much better it would be if some agreement could be arrived at between the Guardians and those concerned. Here is how Ulster tolerance met these tenderly conveyed suggestions: By 24 votes to 3—the three representing the Catholic members present, of course—it was decided that the present accommodation, whatever that is, was satisfactory, and that the Belfast Guardians would resent any attempt of the Local Government Board to supersede their authority. Can it be that these gentlemen do not believe the Catholic inmates come within the description 'any denomination of Christians'?

CLARE.—A Demonstration

An imposing demonstration to celebrate the release from prison of Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, member for East Clare, and the other Irish political prisoners, was held in Kiltrush. A meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, Bank place, at which congratulatory resolutions were passed, after which the Kiltrush brass band, preceded by a big army of torch-bearers, proceeded in processional order through the leading streets of the town.

DOWN.—A Factory Destroyed

The North of Ireland (says the 'Freeman's Journal') has had more than its share of the fiery epidemic which has raged—the word is scarcely too strong considering the large number of fires—throughout Ireland during the past five or six weeks. On Saturday night, February 7, the Woodburn (ominous word) Linen Weaving and Bleaching Factory near Carrickfergus was consumed by fire, and the damage is estimated at £25,000, while 200 persons will be thrown out of employment. As happened when almost a whole street was wiped out in Armagh a few weeks ago, the Belfast Fire Brigade had to be summoned, and when they arrived, about an hour later ten men with their engine were able to do much towards staying the work of the flames. It was the fourth or fifth fire of considerable importance in the North of Ireland within the course of three or four weeks, and the total damage caused by these conflagrations cannot be less than £100,000.

DUBLIN.—Industrial Revival

An influential meeting in Dublin, composed of representatives of all classes, has decided to hold an Industrial Revival Conference. That Ireland has great natural resources awaiting development is a matter of common knowledge. But an idea exists abroad that there is a lack of capital in Ireland for development purposes. That is not really the case. The landlord incubus withers the spirit of progress.

The Castle

It may not be generally known that Dublin Castle, which in one form or another has stood on the same site since the Anglo-Norman occupation of Dublin, was very nearly abandoned in 1688. In that year a fire occurred, and Lord Arran, who was in bed at the time, had a narrow escape with his life. He wrote of the place as 'the worst castle in the worst situation in Christendom.' But when it was proposed to move the seat of Government elsewhere it was Lord Arran who decided against the change.

A Rumor

It is again rumored in Dublin that a Royal visit to Ireland this year may be counted upon with certainty. The G.S. and W. Railway Co. are constructing a 'Royal carriage,' and it is assumed that they would scarcely do this without having some definite prospect of use for the vehicle in view. It is known that the King will not travel in a Royal carriage unless the plans upon which it is built are submitted to him in advance. This gives place for the assumption that he must have approved of

the design for the vehicle now being constructed, and on that is built the rumor that a Royal visit to Ireland will certainly take place. More than that, it is very generally believed that the king has had a good deal to do with the recent reversal of policy in Ireland on the part of Dublin Castle. If that should prove to be so, it is not likely to lessen the cordiality of the reception which King Edward will meet with should he decide to visit Ireland in 1903.

FERMANAGH.—A New Member

The election to fill the vacancy for Fermanagh North, created by the resignation of Mr. E. M. Archdale, resulted in the return of Mr. Mitchell, a supporter of Mr. T. W. Russell, by 2407 votes. Mr. Craig (Conservative) polled 2255.

KERRY.—Railway Appointment

Mr. W. H. Thompson, chief clerk Great Southern and Western Railway, Limerick, has been appointed superintendent of Tralee district, in succession to Mr. Coffey, who met his death under such tragic circumstances.

KILDARE.—Motor Car Race

At a recent meeting of the Kildare County Council, held at Naas, which has jurisdiction over the greater portion of the proposed road for the Gordon-Bennett Cup Race, on the suggestion of Mr. Matthew Minch, M.P. for South Kildare, Mr. Stephen Brown, J.P., chairman, proposed, Lord Frederick Fitzgerald seconded, and it was unanimously resolved—'That the Council heartily approve of the proposal for the Gordon-Bennett race, and undertake to co-operate with the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland in taking precautions for the public safety, and appeal to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to urge the Government to make the necessary Bill a Government measure.' An appeal has been issued to the members of the Automobile Club by its executive committee for subscriptions to a fund for the improvement of the Irish roads over which it is hoped that the Gordon-Bennett Cup Race will be decided. It is calculated that the necessary improvements can be effected at a cost of about £10 per mile. It has been arranged that members of the Races Committee of the club shall visit Ireland about the end of April, and shall proceed on motor cars over the course with the county surveyors. A course near Killarney has been suggested as an alternative to the Midland course, and will be officially inspected by the secretary of the club.

LIMERICK.—An Interesting Custom

The presentation by ex-Mayor Alderman Daly of an additional ring to the mayoral chain of Limerick, recalls an interesting custom which has been observed, with few exceptions, by the chief magistrates of that city in retiring from office. Since 1822, when this custom came into operation, the retiring Mayor presents a gold ring bearing his name on the obverse, and on the reverse a legend recording some memorable event during his administration. These numerous rings added to the 94 links on this double chain, give it a very massive appearance. Alderman Daly's presentation bears on it two crossed pikes and a pair of handcuffs, mementoes of his participation in the '67 movement and of his later years in Portland Prison.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift

At a meeting of the Limerick Free Library Committee a discussion arose with reference to the site in the People's Park granted by Lord Limerick to comply with the Carnegie grant to the city of £7000 for the erection of a new free library. The original site selected on the north side of the park was objected to by some owners of house property in the neighborhood on the ground that it would interfere with the light. A second site was offered, which the committee agreed to accept.

MAYO. A Court Incident

The following appeared in a recent issue of 'Mayo News':—There was a case of trespass to be tried at Petty Sessions Court in which the complainant was a man named O'Reilly, aged 65 years, and who has never learned English. He informed the Bench that he had no English. There is no official interpreter, and Constable Patrick Brennan, who interpreted on such occasions, was temporarily transferred that day. Mr. Gerald Bingham volunteered to interpret, but as he did not know the Irish formula of the oath, Mr. Griffin, the chairman of the Bench of magistrates, administered the oath in Irish. We learn that Mr. Griffin is nephew of the author of 'The Collegians.'

MEATH.—The Hill of Tara

Two hundred and thirty-nine acres of land in County Meath, comprising the historic Hill of Tara, have been sold for £3700, the purchaser being a lady whose name did not transpire. Simultaneously with this announcement appeared a letter in the 'Times' from Lord Russell, who wrote:—'The summit of the Hill of Tara is in the ownership of three different persons, of whom I am one. The portion which is on my estate is the central portion, and contains the most important part. No excavations have ever taken place here. The excavations which took place on the neighboring portion were discontinued some years ago, but the traces still remain. The church and churchyard of Tara also occupy a portion of the ancient site. As the Hill of Tara is perhaps the most important Irish national monument, it would seem desirable that it should be taken out of private ownership altogether and preserved as an ancient monument in the same way as has been suggested for Stonehenge.'

GENERAL.

A Centenarian

Patrick Bohan, Harbor road, Kilbeggan parish, has just died at the age of 106 years. He was of the laboring class, and was much respected for his industrious and honest character. His energies were active even to the closing years of his life.

Canonisation

Reuter's agent at Rome, writing on February 3, says:—The canonisation of the Venerable Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh, who was executed at Tyburn on July 1, 1681, and whose remains are interred in the Benedictine College of Downside at Bath, has recently been discussed as though it were imminent. This assumption is scarcely correct. Steps for the beatification were first taken in 1886, and in 1898, on the application of the Postulator, the case of Archbishop Plunkett was separated from that of 60 others also executed in 1681. In July last the Congregation of Rites sent instructions to Dublin for an inquiry on the spot into the writings of the executed prelate and the heroism of his virtues. The case has gone no further. Nothing has yet been received from Dublin by the Congregation of Rites, and it may consequently be taken as certain that the Congregation will not deal with the case this year.

Crimeless Ireland

The latest police return regarding agrarian crime in Ireland shows that there is practically no agrarian crime in the country whatever. The return for the last quarter of 1902 gives the total offences as numbering 49, and 27 of these are cases of threatening letters. To those who know and remember the performances of such police miscreants as Sergeant Sullivan, of Mulranny, in concocting and despatching forged incitements to crime, and then including these in their return of 'criminal' offences for the district, it will be clear that agrarian crime in Ireland, even in the matter of threatening letters, is practically non-existent.

The President of Maynooth

From our Irish files we learn that the venerable President of Maynooth, Right Rev. Dr. Gargan, was seriously ill. His condition was so critical that his friends and colleagues were in the utmost anxiety as to the result. The announcement was received with sorrow by the priests of Ireland, the great majority of whom have known the Right Rev. President as one of the most helpful of teachers and kindest of Superiors.

The Cause of the Trouble

The revocation of the Coercion proclamation in Ireland and the release of a number of Coercion prisoners are (says the London 'Morning Leader') in the opinion of some, not a sudden change of policy, but the natural sequel to the appointment of Sir Anthony McDonnell as Under Secretary in Dublin Castle. The following story, which, if not absolutely true, is certainly, says a correspondent, 'ben trovato,' and is, therefore, of peculiar interest at the present time. Recently Sir Anthony was conversing with Lord Ashbourne, the Irish Lord Chancellor. The talk turned round to Ireland. 'Do you know what my opinion is?' said the Under Secretary. 'No,' queried the Lord Chancellor. 'I think,' said he, 'that three-fourths of the Irish trouble is due to officialism.' Lord Ashbourne, who is at once the head and personification of Irish officialism, was almost speechless at this daring heresy. 'It's extraordinary that you should say that to me,' gasped his Lordship. 'Not at all,' said Sir Anthony, 'I have said it to a bigger man than you.' This to Lord Ashbourne, seemed the climax of absurdity. 'Who might the bigger than I be?' said his Lordship, with an incredulous smile. 'The King,' was the retort. Further discussion on the subject immediately ceased.

English Opinion

Discussing the results of the abolition of landlordism in Ireland the London 'Speaker' anticipates the principal benefits that will spring from the liberation of the energies and forces of the country to be devoted to the regeneration of the political, commercial, and social uplifting of the nation. 'The first is the arresting of that fearful tide of emigration which strands the shores of every country in the world with the exiles of Ireland, not the product, as Mr. Fraudsford well says, of the exuberant energies of the population, but the victims of an overpowering want. The second is the destruction of another, and the principal obstacle to the supremacy of the National spirit in Ireland. The Irish landlords will no longer be the garrison of a foreign occupation, and the Irish tenants will no longer be guerilla forces struggling to recover their rights in the soil.'

The Congested Districts

According to a Parliamentary return the population of all the congested districts in Ireland in 1901 was 532,635, the valuation being £528,485. The population of congested districts in Connaught was 311,071, the valuation being only £294,472. In many electoral divisions the valuation is far below £1 per head of the population. In Achill the population is returned at 1498, the valuation being £432.

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

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

People We Hear About

Mrs. Mary A. Sadler, the well-known American Catholic authoress, celebrated her 83rd birthday, at Montreal, on January 1st.

Mr. Thomas Tait, of Montreal, who has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Railways in Victoria, at a salary of £3500 a year, is only 39 years of age.

The 'Knight of Kerry' (20th in succession of the Irish chief with whom the title originated) is Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, of Valentia Island, Kerry, who is married to Miss Amelia Bischoffshem, of London; and they have three children, the oldest being son and heir, now nearly 19 years of age. The title, like that of 'Knight of Glin,' did not, of course, have its origin in the will of an English sovereign; but, all the same, it seems to be more or less recognised by the Crown; and Sir Maurice is said to value his ancient knighthip far more than his comparatively recent baronetcy.

President Roosevelt has tendered Hon. John T. McDonough of Albany, N.Y., the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, at a salary of 7,500dols. Mr. McDonough is a Catholic. The Court comprises four Americans and three natives, and bears the same relation to the judiciary of the Philippines as the Federal Supreme Court does in the United States. Mr. McDonough was born in Ireland 53 years ago, and settled in Dunkirk, N.Y., when seven years old. He was graduated from Fordham College and the Columbia Law School, and began the practice of Law in 1869 in Dunkirk, where he was elected police justice twice and a special surrogate of Chatauqua county once. He has been a resident of Albany since 1881, and was the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the third judicial district in 1891.

Hon. John Costigan, leader of the Canadian Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, has been for many years a foremost figure in the political life of Canada. A Catholic, and born in the Dominion in 1835 of Irish parentage, Mr. Costigan has ever been an earnest and uncompromising advocate of Catholic claims and Irish aspirations. Thirty years ago in the Dominion Parliament he successfully struggled against the anti-Catholic clauses in the Education Act of New Brunswick. At a later period he identified himself with the movement for Home Rule for Ireland and introduced measures in the House on that subject. As a delegate to the Irish National Convention held in Dublin in 1896 he was a notable trans-Atlantic personage. In the administration of Sir John MacDonald, Sir John Abbot, and Sir John Thompson he held Cabinet rank. The popularity of Mr. Costigan in regions even outside of Canada may be seen in the fact that his many friends in the Dominion and elsewhere presented him in 1885 with a valuable homestead in Ottawa.

Preparations have been commenced in Philadelphia for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the ordination of Archbishop Ryan, which occurs early in September. Most Reverend Patrick John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, was born at Thurles, Ireland, February 20, 1831. He was educated at Carlow College. Going to America he was raised to the priesthood in St. Louis Cathedral, September 8, 1853, when less than 23 years old. Though the canonical age is 24, an exception was made in his case on account of his brilliant talents. His first mission was at the Cathedral of St. Louis. For 19 years he was stationed there and at the Church of the Annunciation and St. John's Church, all in St. Louis. Archbishop Kenrick, who had watched the career of Father Ryan carefully, saw in him a worthy successor for the See of St. Louis, and while attending the Vatican Council he asked Pius IX. for Father Ryan's appointment as coadjutor with the right of succession. The request was granted, and on April 14, 1872, he was consecrated in the Cathedral of St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick. But he was not destined to fill that See, for upon the death of Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, he was appointed by Leo XIII., June 8, 1884, to that archdiocese, and was fully installed as Archbishop of Philadelphia by being invested with the pallium January 4, 1885.

An eloquent and generous tribute to the late Dutch Catholic leader, Dr. Schaepman, from that of the Protestant side, is that of the 'Standard,' the organ of the Premier, Dr. Kuypers. 'The whole country,' it writes, 'feels that his death is a loss. A veteran has disappeared from our Chamber, a statesman of keen political sight, who loved his country ardently and served her loyally. His vacant place will scarcely ever be filled again.' The 'Nieuwe Courant' (of the 'Old Liberal' party) says: 'He was a true son of the Church, and also a man of unusually broad views. Poetically gifted; half democrat, half conservative priest and statesman, orator and author—above all he was an orator. His political opponents,' it adds, 'must never forget—and have never forgotten, for his personal amiability conduced to this—that he was one of our most eminent Netherlanders, and that his influence in our popular and political life may, to a certain extent be acknowledged even by them. He was popular and beloved outside the circle of his co-religionists. His jovial manner, his hearty laugh, his many swiftly-uttered sayings, which captivated his countrymen, diminished their dislike of the priest. All Netherlanders were enthusiastic about him, and they had reason to be so.'

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

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

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. to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

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

REMOVAL NOTICE.

CROXFORD AND SONS,
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Bell hangers,
No 12 Frederick street.

We take this opportunity of THANKING our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC generally for past favors, and notifying them that we have REMOVED to more commodious Premises at No. 12 FREDERICK STREET (opposite Mollison and Co.'s), lately occupied by Hitchcock Bros., cabinetmakers. We have in stock a great variety of Incandescent Pendants, Hall Lamps, Chandeliers and Gas Brackets, also Globes in endless variety. Baths, Lavatory Basins, and Sanitary Goods of every description.

Note the Address: Croxford and Sons Plumbers and Gasfitters, No. 12 Frederick street (opposite Mollison's).

Telephone No. 576.

Branson's Hotel, Corner of KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

MR CHARLES BRANSON, who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire.

Tariff—4/6 per day, 25/- per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement

RAILWAY HOTEL THORNTON 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 Choiceest 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.

TERMINUS HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triange Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful position 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.

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS. CORNISH - Proprietor.

E. F. LAWRENCE BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Whether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

Families waited on daily for Orders.

J. & W. FAULKNER ENGINEERS

AND IRONFOUNDERS,
Manufacturers of Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses,

ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT AND CAST
IRON RAILINGS, GATES,
PILLARS, FENCINGS & WIREWORK
OF ALL KINDS,

AT THE NEW PREMISES,
CORNER CASTLE & ST. ANDREW STS
DUNEDIN,

Where all Inquirers will receive Prompt Attention.

Telephone.....340.

Private Address—245 Cumberland Street.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

"All who would achieve success should endeavour to merit it."

WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

We invite all who enjoy A Good Glass of Beer to ask for

STAPLES BEST

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts.

And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

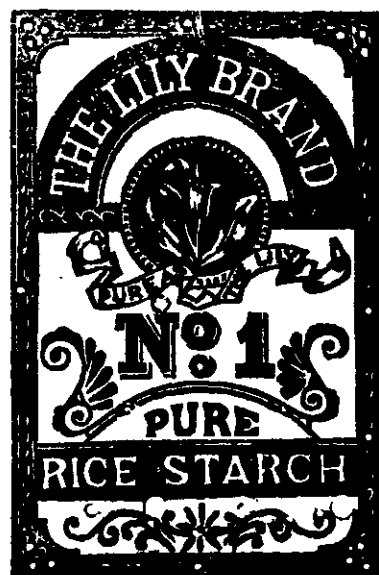
J. STAPLES AND CO., Limited,
MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

ST. GEORGE JAMS POTTED AND - - - - - - PRESERVED MEATS

Are Delicious. Try Them.

LILY IS THE BEST STARCH.
USE NO OTHER.

Precurable from all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colony.



P D

CORSETS
STRAIGHT FRONT

CORSETS
RECT FORM

CORSETS

TROCADERO, PRIVATE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
Lambton Quay,
WELLINGTON.

Straight up from Wharf.

Meals are served any hour of the day or night from 6.30 a.m. to midnight. Private Dinners, Suppers, etc., on the shortest notice.

BEDROOMS, by the night ... 2s & 2s 6d. By the week ... 12s & 15s
DOUBLE ROOMS do ... 4s By the week ... 24s

BOARD & LODGING by the Day 6s, or by the Week £2. For a longer period 35s per Week.

PRIVATE SUITES OF ROOMS IF REQUIRED.

MEALS FROM 1s UPWARDS.

Telephone 251.

WHAT CAN TUSSICURA DO?—If you are suffering from a bad cold, accompanied by a distressing cough, a single dose will relieve the phlegm which gathers in the bronchial tubes, thus rendering expectoration more easy. TUSSICURA will likewise strengthen the organs affected and fortify them against the inroads of such dangerous diseases as Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Consumption. There is absolutely no remedy to equal it, and its wonderful qualities are admitted by all who have given it a trial. Price, 2/6 per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—"

H OWDEN AND MONCRIEF
NURSEYMEN AND SEEDSMEN, DUNEDIN,
SUPPLY EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.
Bush Fruits, etc.—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small quantities.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.
Roses, the best novelties. Teas, H.P.'s, and Climbing.
Rhododendrons, a splendid collection.
Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.
Chrysanthemums. We desire to call attention to our fine up-to-date collection. We offer the very finest and newest introductions. List on application. R.H.S. Medal.
Camellias. We have a fine lot of plants in first-class condition. 3s 6d to 10s 6d each.
Liliums. We catalogue all the best varieties for outside culture. Montauk ' is the most effective blight specific for scale and woolly aphids. In tins, 1s, 2s, 6s.

Try our Special Mixture of Dwarf Evergreen Grasses for Ornamental Lawns, Bowling Greens, Tennis Lawns; also Golf Links.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



A
HAPPY MEETING

CRATERION HOTEL

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN
TARIFF 5/- PER DAY
J.J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90
INVERCARGILL.

VISITORS TO WELLINGTON

Will find Excellent Accommodation at

Curran's Terminus Hotel

COURTENAY PLACE.

Leading Brands of Ales, Wines, and Spirits

J. CURRAN

(Late of Thistle Hotel),

PROPRIETOR.

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

Just Received, that most popular Publication,

The Catholic Home Annual

For 1903.

A very attractive number, with Colored Illustrated Cover, four full page Illustrations and 36 Text Illustrations.

Price, 1s; per post, 1s 3d.

Containing a Catholic Calendar, Original Stories written specially for the Catholic Home Annual by the best Catholic writers, and other interesting and instructive reading.

BE SURE AND ORDER EARLY,

As there is an increasing demand each year for this Annual, and the edition is sure to run out quickly.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT,

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY, AND

300 AND 302 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.

TRUST MONEY TO LEND

on Freehold Security,

In Large or Small Sums, for Long or Short Periods, at Lowest Current Rates of Interest.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

Corner of WATER & VOGEL STS., DUNEDIN.
(Next U. S. S. Co's Offices).

FISH AND POULTRY

MRS. FRANK HEWITT begs to announce that the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Bilson, George street, WILL BE OPENED by her THIS DAY (MONDAY), 2nd September, and trusts by Promptitude, Civility, Cleanliness, and Large Supply and Variety of Fish to merit the patronage of the public.

Telephone, 880

Post Office Box, 168.

BEATH AND CO.

Up-to-Date Tailoring, Clothing, and Mercery.

CHRISTCHURCH

Commercial

(For week ending April 1.)

PRODUCE.

London, March 27.—Wheat: New York red winter is quoted at 70½ cents, but at San Francisco the price is 140 cents.

The spring weather is weakening the butter market. Danish, 114s: New Zealand, exhausted; 104s is asked for the next arrival.

Cheese: Very strong; New Zealand, 69s to 70s.

London, March 29.—Frozen meat.—Mutton: New Zealand, all sorts, unchanged. Lamb: Canterbury, 5 13½d; Dunedin and Southland, 5½d; North Island, 5½d. Beef is unchanged. River Plate sheep, heavy and light, 3 11-16d; beef—lores 3½d, hinds 4½d.

Wellington, March 30.—The following cable has been received from the Agent-General, dated London, 28th inst.:—The mutton market is firm at former prices. There is a scarcity of prime quality mutton. There is a good demand for all lamb. Shipments of lamb now arriving are very heavy. Shipments of River Plate lamb are very small, and Australian lamb also is in small supply. Average price to-day: New Zealand lamb: Canterbury brand, 5½d; New Zealand lamb: brands other than Canterbury, 5½d. Beef: The market is firm at former prices. Stocks of New Zealand beef on hand are light. Quotations for New Zealand beef are nominal. Butter: The market is dull. The price of butter to-day is 103s per cwt. There is a good demand for cheese at 69s to 70s per cwt.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; butter (factory, bulk, 11d; pats, 11½d cash, 11½d booked. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese, factory, 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £3 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £5. Flour, £10 15s to £11 15s. Oatmeal, £12 to £12 10s. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £6 10s. Retail—Fresh Butter, 10d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 1½d; bulk, 1s. Eggs, 1s 6d. per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 4s 6d per cwt. Flour, 200lb, 23s 6d; 50lb, 6s 6d. Oatmeal, 50lb, 7s; 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 10s 9d per bag. Bran 5s 6d. Chaff, 3s.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats, Milling, 1s 10d; feeding, 1s 7d. Wheat: Milling, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; fowls', 3s 6d to 4s 2d. Potatoes: Prime, £1 10s "half" inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4. Straw: Pressed wheat, 35s; oaten, £2; loose, £2. Flour: 200lb, sacks, £10 10s; 50lb, £11 5s; 25lb, £11 10s. Oatmeal: 25lb, £11. Bran, £5. Pollard, £7. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Old, 6½d; new, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 4d. Onions: Melbourne, £7, Christchurch, £5.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report as follows:—

Oats—During the past week there was fair demand for all prime samples of new oats offering at late quotations. Within the last few days, however, the quantities on offer in the north at reduced prices have had a depressing effect, and sales can only be effected at a reduction of about 1d per bushel on last week's prices. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior and medium, 1s 4d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Threshing is now in full swing in the Taiari district, and it is gratifying to note that samples of the new grain to hand are in excellent condition. Buyers have been fairly active, and a considerable quantity of new grain has already been picked up by local millers. The demand is not quite so keen, in sympathy with Canterbury's reduced quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; best whole fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 1d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes—A considerable slackening in supplies has again had the effect of causing a sharp rise in value. Best sorts realised £4 to £4 10s; medium and stale, £3 to £3 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—Supplies coming forward have not been so heavy during the past week, but stocks on hand are more than sufficient to supply requirements, and no improvement in values is to be noted. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s; medium to good, £2 15s to £3 2s 6d; inferior and damaged, £2 to £2 10s per ton (sacks extra).

WOOL.

London, March 24.—The wool sales closed firm at the highest prices of the series.

London, March 25.—At the wool sales the quantity sold for home consumption was 72,500 bales, for the Continent 71,000 bales, and America 6000 bales. The quantity held over is 17,500 bales.

Compared with the January rates, all fine merinos advanced 5 per cent. Coarse grades were occasionally in sellers' favor. Fine crossbreds are unchanged. Medium recovered from the opening decline. Coarse, after an occasional weakness, hardened, and closed firm at the

opening rates. Lambs' wool advanced 5 to 10 per cent. The Akiteo clip realised 5½d, and Otekaike 8½d.

London, March 27.—Bradford Wool Market: Crossbreds are weaker, but merinos more animated. Common 60's 23½d, supers 24½d, common 40's 9d, supers 1s.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At the Addington market on Thursday there was another exceptionally heavy yarding of sheep. The increase was most noticeable in fat pens.

Fat Cattle.—235 yarded. The supply was in excess of the demand, and prices suffered. Steers brought £6 10s to £11; heifers, £5 15s to £8 10s; cows, £5 7s 6d to £9; beef, 22s to 27s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—The entry, which was an exceptionally large one, comprised a greater proportion than usual of prime quality wethers and ewes, and for these export buyers competed keenly, with the result that the market remained firm at last week's quotations. The range of prices was as follows: Freezing wethers, 15s 10d to 18s 8d; wethers and maiden ewes, 14s 9d to 17s 7d; freezing ewes, 11s to 14s 6d; best butchers' ewes, 14s to 16s 1d; others, 9s 3d to 13s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—A large yarding. There was a keen demand for all good quality at last week's prices. Freezers realised 12s to 15s 9d; tegs, 6s to 8s 10d; butchers' sorts, 10s 6d to 15s.

Pigs.—A large entry. Baconers, 45s 6d to 65s—equal to 5d to 5½d per lb; porkers, 32s to 40s—equal to 5½d to 6d per lb; stores, 24s to 37s (a consignment of 280 from Waiakato met with a spirited demand for better quality pigs); suckers and weaners, 10s to 15s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

A large number of horses was yarded at our sale last Saturday, when there were offered at auction between 70 and 80 animals of various classes. A team of eight draughts and spring-cart horses from the Tuapeka district met an excellent sale, notwithstanding that a large proportion was aged. The top price was realised for a bay gelding, six years old, which was disposed of at £44, while two other geldings, eight and five years old, fetched £43 10s and £42 respectively. A chestnut spring-van mare, eight years old with good action and of nice quality, changed hands at £35 10s. The aged beasts were all sold at up to £26. Another light draught gelding, from Gore, seven years old, realised £38, and three spring-cart horses were sold at £28 £27 10s, and £26 10s respectively; while 20 light harness horses and hacks found different owners at up to £21. The demand for first-class, sound, young horses in all classes is exceedingly good in this market at present, and buyers were present in good force at last Saturday's sale from the town and all the surrounding districts in quest of horses suitable for their requirements. We quote as follows: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £35 to £48; aged do, £26 to £33; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £28; tram horses, £14 to £21; light hacks, £10 to £16; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £8.

It will be of interest to know that the only woman raised to the peerage by Queen Victoria during her long reign, for personal merit, was the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, was decorated during the Durbar celebrations with the Order of the 'Kaiser-i-Hind,' which is considered a very high honor for a woman to attain. This is the only Order that can be worn alike by men and women; the ribbons, badges, etc., are just the same for both sexes.

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

A single trial of MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy.—***

In connection with the Easter holidays excursion tickets will be issued on the Hurunui-Bluff section of the New Zealand Railways from April 7 to April 13, which will be available for return up to May 12....

The watchwords of the Government Life Insurance are liberality to policy-holders, economy in management, and State security. These characteristics, combined with low premiums and large bonuses, should be quite sufficient to recommend the Government Life Insurance to all colonists who intend to insure. The accumulated funds have now reached the splendid total of over three millions sterling....

The railway authorities notify that extra express trains will run between Dunedin and Christchurch from April 7 to April 18. The trains will leave Dunedin and Christchurch at 10.20 a.m., and arrive at their respective destinations at 7.45 p.m. From April 7 to April 14 there will be extra express trains between Dunedin and Invercargill. Special night trains will run between Dunedin, Oamaru, and Christchurch, and Dunedin and Invercargill, on April 9, and also on April 13, and between Dunedin and Palmerston on April 11. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns....

MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES,

MACLAGGAN STREET, (next Arcade)
DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Place for Country Settlers to
Purchase.

North Branch:

GEORGE AND HANOVER STREETS,
JOHN BEATTY,
Manager.

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

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

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low
Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

THOS. G. PATRICK,
FAMILY BUTCHER,

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

BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST
HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
Order through Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mack & Co.
"Liqueur" Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

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

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

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

.. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ..

COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

MRS. BUTLER

(formerly of Greymouth, and recently
licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel,
Wellington)

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

Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

Telephone No. 1212.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU

P. MCCARTHY - Proprietor.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.
FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the
Arrival and Departure of Steamers.
First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-
PANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager

PETER DICK

Invites inspection of a very choice assort-
ment of ELECTRO PLATE and WARE of
the Best Quality, suitable for Wedding,
Birthday, Christmas and New Year Pre-
sents. Also, Gold and Silver Jewellery
Watches, Clocks, Spectacles to suit all
sights, Smoked Protector for Cyclists at
moderate prices. Watches thoroughly
cleaned, 6s; Mainspring, 4s 6d.

First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.

Note Address: PETER DICK,
The most reliable Watchmaker & Jeweller
(Opposite Coffee Palace),
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

[A CARD.]

T. L. RALFE

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL MASON,

Stafford Street,
Opposite Railway Station, HOKITIKA.

LEAD LETTERING A SPECIALITY.
[Telephone No. 55.]

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Tarawera	Fri. April 3	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Mokoia	Wed. April 8	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Talune	Fri., April 10	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Tarawera	Fri., April 3	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Talune	Fri., April 10	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via WELLINGTON and
COOK STRAIT—

Mokoia	Wed., April 8	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai	Thurs., April 16	2 30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., April 14	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., April 28	3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Warrimoo	Mon., April 6	2 30 p.m. tr'n
* Moeaki	Thurs., April 12	—

* Twin screw.

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

Upolo	Mon., April 6	2 p.m. D'din
-------	---------------	--------------

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington
(cargo only)—

Koonya	Thurs., April 2	2 p.m. D'din
--------	-----------------	--------------

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednesday, April
22 (connects at Suva with A. rargi for
America and Europe).

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY
(From Auckland.)

Rotokino leaves Auckland Wednes., April 8

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Thurs., April 21

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS CHRISTCHURCH, respectfully request your support and kind
recommendation

American Sheeting.



WE have just received a Large Shipment of this excellent **SHEETING**, made of Best American Cotton, and absolutely free from dress 80in. wide, 1/3 yard; well worth 1/9.

BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1903.

EXTRA EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN DUNEDIN AND CHRISTCHURCH from TUESDAY, 7th APRIL, to SATURDAY 18th APRIL, will run as under:—

Dunedin depart 10.20 a.m., Hampden 1.6 p.m., Oamaru 2.8 p.m., Christchurch arrive 7.45 p.m. This train will make the same stops as the Up Express between Dunedin and Christchurch. A Dining Car will be attached to this train.

Christchurch depart 10.20 a.m., Oamaru 4.4 p.m., Maheno 4.29 p.m., Herbert 4.41 p.m., Hampden 5.4 p.m., Dunedin arrive 7.45 p.m. This train will make the same stops as the Down Express between Christchurch and Dunedin. A Dining Car will be attached to this train.

From TUESDAY, 7th APRIL, to TUESDAY, 14th APRIL Extra Express Trains between Dunedin and Invercargill will run as under:—

Dunedin depart 10.5 a.m., Invercargill arrive 4.14 p.m. This train will make the same stops as the Down Express between Dunedin and Invercargill, and will connect with the same branch trains. Coach from Lawrence will NOT wait for this train.

Invercargill depart 12.5 p.m., Dunedin arrive 6.15 p.m. This train will make the same stops as the Up Express between Invercargill and Dunedin.

SPECIAL NIGHT TRAINS.

will run as under:—

APRIL 9th.

Dunedin depart 10.35 p.m., Christchurch arrive 9.0 a.m.
Christchurch depart 10.40 p.m., Dunedin arrive 9.40 a.m.
Dunedin depart 11.20 p.m., Oamaru arrive 4.40 a.m.
Dunedin depart 11.25 p.m., Invercargill arrive 8.25 a.m.
Invercargill depart 10.30 p.m., Dunedin arrive 6.30 a.m.

APRIL 11th.

Dunedin depart 11.20 p.m., Palmerston arrive 2.10 a.m.

APRIL 13th.

Dunedin depart 8.20 p.m., Christchurch arrive 7.5 a.m.
Christchurch depart 8.5 p.m., Dunedin arrive 6.35 a.m.
Dunedin depart 9.0 p.m., Oamaru arrive 2.5 a.m.
Dunedin depart 8.50 p.m., Invercargill arrive 5.35 a.m.
Invercargill depart 10.30 p.m., Dunedin arrive 6.30 a.m.

The Goods Sheds at Dunedin, Port Chalmers, and Oamaru will be closed on Good Friday and Easter Monday, April 10th and 13th.
By Order.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1903.

EXCURSION FARES.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from any Station to any Station on the Hurunui-Bluff Section from TUESDAY, 7th APRIL, to MONDAY, 13th APRIL, available for Return up to and including TUESDAY, 12th MAY.

The Return Fares will be:

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

The Minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

By Order.

Mr. John Redmond has written to the effect that it is impossible just now to send an important Irish delegation to Australia, as all their leading men are engaged. The delegation has, therefore, been postponed, and it is just as well, perhaps, on account of the drought.

A cable message from Suva states that there is intense indignation at the proposition of the New Zealand Methodist Conference to petition the Imperial authorities concerning Governor Jackson's religion.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Connor as coadjutor Bishop of Armidale will take place at St. Mary's Cathedral, Armidale, on Sunday, May 3. His Eminence Cardinal Moran will be the consecrating prelate, and a large concourse of Bishops and priests will also be present on the occasion.

£25 in hard cash given away every six months. To further popularise the famous Kozie Tea, the proprietors (Messrs. W. Scoullar and Co.) purpose curtailing their advertising expenses by £20 each half-year, and distributing that amount in cash bonuses amongst the consumers of Kozie Tea in the following manner: £10 to the consumer who returns coupons representing the largest quantity of Kozie Tea, £5 to the one returning coupons representing the 2nd greatest quantity, £3 to the one returning coupons representing the 3rd greatest quantity, £2 to the one returning coupons representing the 4th greatest quantity, £1 to the one returning coupons representing the 5th greatest quantity. 10s each to the one returning coupons representing the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 5s each to the one returning coupons representing the eight next highest; in all 17 prizes. Any coupons not sent in for the first distribution, which will close on May 31, 1903, may be saved and sent in for the next, closing on November 30, 1903, or any following half-yearly distribution. Kozie Tea is packed in lead, with vegetable parchment lining, and is therefore quite impervious to the air; will keep longer than in any other form of package; and especially is preferable to tea packed in small tins, which becomes "tinny"—that is, tastes of the tin if kept any length of time before using. Kozie Tea is put up in four (4) grades, and sold at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d, so that these fine teas and the chance of a handsome bonus is within the reach of all. Golden Tipped Kozie at 2s 6d is the most superbly rich and fragrant tea ever put on the market, and will be appreciated by Connoisseurs. A coupon will be placed in each packet and tin of Kozie Tea, and will count in the distributions as follows:—Two red will represent 1lb of tea. One black will represent 1lb of tea. One blue will represent 5lb of tea. One green will represent 10lb of tea. Coupons must be sent to W. Scoullar and Co., Dunedin, with sender's name and number of coupons marked plainly on package containing same by 31st May or 30th November in each year. A list of successful competitors will be published in the daily papers as soon as the count up is concluded, and P.O. order for bonus posted at once. Kozie Tea may be obtained from all Grocers.—***

CITY HOTEL.

Under entirely New Management, and thoroughly renovated from floor to ceiling.

Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.

The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

J. A. TURNER PROPRIETOR.
TELEPHONE 603. P.O. Box 212.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

J. GARSIDE,
ENGINEER, BRASSFOUNDER, ELECTROPLATER, ETC.,
33 and 35 CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MRS. HUTTON'S

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

35 BARBADOES STREET, SOUTH CHRISTCHURCH,

(Opposite New Cathedral)

ESTABLISHED 1890.

HOLY WEEK BOOKS—Containing the "Office of Holy Week," according to "The Roman Missal and Breviary," with an explanation of the Ceremonies and Observances, by the Rev. Father Crasset, of the Society of Jesus. New Edition. Price, One Shilling and Three Pence (1/3). Apply Early.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

THURSDAY, 9th APRIL, 1903.

AT THE OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE,
VOGEL STREET, at 2.30 p.m.

TO INVESTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY LEASEHOLDS AND BUILDINGS.

DONALD REID AND CO. (LIMITED) have received instructions from the Trustees in the Estate of the late Francis Meenan to sell by auction, on the above date, the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, with BUILDINGS thereon—viz.:

Lot 1—Lease of Section 31, Block V, Walker street, Dunedin, containing 1 rood; term, 60 years from 1st January, 1876; present ground rent, £20 per annum; 8 brick and wooden buildings on property, bringing in a weekly rental of £4 6s.

Lot 2—Corporation Lease of Allotments 8 and 9, Baths Reserve, Leith street, Dunedin, containing 2 roods and 2 poles; term, 21 years from 11th April, 1895; ground rent, £16 15s per annum; 8 brick and wooden buildings on the property, bringing in a weekly rental of £4 3s 6d.

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

Or to

THE AUCTIONEERS.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR

J. M. J.

S. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL, GLADSTONE STREET, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Pupils Prepared for
CIVIL SERVICE and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS,

Also

For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS
(Practical and Theoretical).

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

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

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' NOVITIATE, CLONTARF, IRELAND.

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

Sincere thanks are returned for the following amounts:—

	£	s	d
Mr. W. C. Gasquoine, Wellington	...	...	10 0
Mr. E. Magner, Kapuni	...	...	10 0
Mr. D. Foley, Kerrytown	...	...	10 0
Mr. M. Crowley, Hikutaia	...	...	10 0
Mrs. Ellen Ormond, Auckland	...	...	10 0
Mr. P. McKeown, Pahia	...	...	10 6
Mr. John Began, Winslow	...	...	10 0
Mr. Pat Farrington, Wyndham	...	...	9 0
Mr. John O Leary, Wellington	...	...	1 0 0
Rosary Convent, Oamaru	...	...	1 0 0

The present list must close in Melbourne on April 15.

(To be continued.)

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; 32s. 6d. if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportional rates.

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEB STREET

INVERCARGILL.

Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

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

DEATH

BURKE.—On March 24, Thomas, the beloved husband of Mary Burke and nephew of the late Father John Burke, County Tipperary, Ireland, in his 46th year; deeply regretted.—May his soul rest in peace.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscriber (No Town).—We are unable to give you the date. No account of the affair appears in any Irish history we know of, and it will probably be found only in the files of the Irish papers of the period.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.

A MEMORABLE LAND BILL



AN interesting book was written many years ago, bearing the title, 'Turning-points of History.' There is at the present moment before the Imperial Parliament a memorable Land Bill which, when it becomes law, should furnish material for a fresh and beautiful chapter in a new edition of that work. Rival parties applaud at least the substance of its provisions; the King is known to be in strong sympathy with such a measure; the pleasant temper of discussion so far points to an easy amendment of any defects that may be in the Bill; and all the cabled information goes to show that within a short period this beneficent piece of legislation will take its place upon the statute-book. It will make a turning-point in the embittered relations that have ached on and on, without surcease, between the British Government and the Irish people ever since the time—more than seven centuries ago—when RICHARD STRONGBOW and his iron-clad Anglo-Norman knights first set their spurred heels upon the soil of Erin.

'Ireland,' says a well-informed writer in the American 'Review of Reviews' for February, 'is a conquered country which refuses to be conquered.' She is nominally a member of the triple union of the British Isles. But hereditary wrongs have cradled her people in a spirit that is alien, unfriendly, and marked at times by open or ill-suppressed revolt. Wrong was inflicted on the country's conscience by the long-drawn agony of the penal code; wrong to her trade by the laws which destroyed her manufacturing industries. These things are past and gone, and live only in memory and in their remote results. But the evils of her land system have been, like the poor, always with Ireland; they have spoiled and poisoned her public and commercial and social and domestic life to this very hour. 'For every wrong,' says HENRY GEORGE in his 'Social Problems,' 'there must be a remedy. But the remedy can be nothing less than the abolition of the wrong.' Thus far, the only British political nostrum applied to the admitted and intolerable evils of the Irish land system has been one of blundering quack palliatives, coupled with the exasperating and dangerous policy of 'driving discontent beneath the surface.' True political wisdom has been, like Bonnie Prince CHARLIE, 'long a-comin'' in the relations of the British Parliament to the Irish people. Thank GOD it has arrived at last. The statesmanlike measure now before the House will, when it is embodied in the statute-book, cement the people of the British Isles in a real unity and strengthen the bands of Empire by ministering a radical cure to the most ancient, the most rankling, and the most overshadowing of all Ireland's grievances.

Soon, we hope, the long winter of her discontent will be made glorious summer

*'And all the clouds that lour'd upon her house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.'*

*

Outside the enormous confiscated areas that were handed over to English and Scottish soldiers, settlers, and adventurers, the ancient Irish clan-system of collective ownership in land, with a recognition of individual rights, prevailed till after the close of the Williamite wars. Had the people known that their right of ownership would be taken away, the Limerick Treaty would never have been written, the 20,000 men of the famous Irish Brigade would never have entered the service of France, and, rather than yield, the clansmen would have carried on the war in bog and forest and mountain fastness so long as a regiment remained to make a stand. Contrary to the provisions of the Violated Treaty, the people were deprived of their ancient right of property in the soil, and made by law incapable of holding land. Their old possessions were gradually handed over to members of the dominant creed. The destruction of Irish manufactures by the legislation of the British Parliament, in the interests of English producers, and the lack of mineral resources, flung the population, for the means of subsistence, back upon the land. This naturally brought about fierce competition for farm-lands, and raised rents beyond economic values and the power or hope of tenants to pay. The land-system thus imposed by the conquering nation upon the Irish people was economically false and rotten. Mr. WALTER WELLMAN, who was sent to Ireland a few months ago by the Chicago 'Record-Herald,' with instructions to 'learn the truth and print it' about the land system of the country, says of the new proprietors that ousted the clansmen from their rights: 'Irish landowners, favorites of the conquerors, or heirs or assigns of the favorites, have never been landlords in the proper sense of the world. That is to say, they were never, except in rare instances, the conservators of their estates. It was a tremendous misfortune for all concerned that the system which the English imposed upon the country did not require the landowners to nurture, improve and develop their lands. They simply let tracts to tillers, and the occupiers made all the improvements—built or repaired the huts or houses, dug the drains, reclaimed the bogs, constructed the fences. All that was done upon or for the land, they did. The owner had no improvements to make. He had no responsibility for the land beyond the collection of his rents and the payment of his taxes. He was not required to put anything back upon the land. His only aim was to get as much as possible from it, and do nothing for it in return. Unlike landlords in England, Scotland, and Wales, they were mere rent-chargers, not landlords or lords and managers of the estates which fortune had placed in their keeping.'

*

Various circumstances combined to aggravate the doleful position of the Irish tenant-farmer. Some of these arose from the character and habits of the landlord class, others from the course of legislation. The Irish landlords were trained to no profession. They were alien to the people in creed and race and caste. They were a hostile foreign garrison in the land. They boasted of being 'three-bottle men'—'very talented drinkers,' as the American humorist says: a whisky swilling, spendthrift, gambling class. A great number of them lived beyond their means. More than half of them were absentees, who spent the money tortured from the half starved peasants on 'the wine-grower, the distiller, the race-track, the gaming-table, the purveyor of luxuries, the vampires of vice, the money-lenders.' Their estates they abandoned to agents.

*'Whose delegated cruelty surpassed
The worst acts of one energetic master,
However harsh and hard in his own bearing.'*

The Irish landlords' chief function was that of thumb-screwing out of their tenants the last penny of rack-rent to minister to their tastes or needs. In the process they displayed, as a class, 'a cruel wantonness of power. The falling-in or renewal of the rare leases in the country, a new tenancy, a marriage, signs of a little comfort in the farmer or his house or family, the pressure of creditors, gambling losses, mere caprice, and too often the death of the peasant bread-earner, led alike to the raising of the rent of a holding. In the days of restricted franchise and class legis-

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

lation, the British Parliament practically made the Irish landlord—in the words of the late Mr GLADSTONE—the arbiter of life and death for his tenantry. It enabled him to capriciously raise rents, capriciously evict, capriciously seize the property created by the tenant, and furnished him armed constabulary and military galore to secure his 'legal rights.' Between 1800 and 1844 Parliament passed no fewer than fifty Acts to strengthen the landlord's hands, and rejected every Bill that was brought in to relieve the unfortunate tenant, who was as helpless before his lord and master as the Southern slave before the great American Civil War. And thus the tiller of the soil was at the best times only a little removed from distress and famine.

It was the exactions of the landlords and the woes of the farmer that elicited SWIFT's fiercest and most deadly satire—his 'Modest Proposal' for the supply of the meat of fattened Irish babies to the butchers' stalls of Great Britain. Rack-renting, absenteeism, 'duty-work,' &c., were denounced by the Protestant Bishop WOODWARD in 1791, and by a multitude of Parliamentary Committees at frequent intervals down the course of the nineteenth century, but with little avail. When the repeal of the Corn Laws struck a staggering blow to agriculture in the British Isles, English landlords found it necessary to make reductions in rent averaging forty per cent. Irish landlords pushed the ruined tenant to the wall for the same old rack-rents as before. Wholesale evictions and clearances followed. Agrarian discontent and crime came naturally in their train. Then came the famine years, with their million of dead, and further hideous evictions and clearances, and that melancholy exodus which still goes on, and which has reduced the population of the country from over eight millions to a little over four millions. It must ever be a reproach to British statesmanship that even the fearful lesson of the great famine did not rouse them to a sense of the urgent necessity of a radical reform of the Irish land-system. But till twenty years ago, Irish Under-Secretary DRUMMOND's saying was still, to landed proprietors, an economic heresy: 'Property has its duties as well as its rights'; and it was of the Green Isle that Lord PALMERSTON spoke when he pronounced his ex-cathedra political dogma, which became, and till the eighties remained, the watchword of the Irish landed gentry: 'Tenant-right is landlord wrong.'

Thus the system dragged its evil way along till the late Mr. GLADSTONE put it on the dissecting-table. Till his day, the only 'remedial' measures passed to meet the chronic discontent and relieve the recurrent periods of keen distress and want and sheer famine, were acts of stern and exasperating repression. It is a curious and melancholy commentary on British administration in Ireland, that during the course of the nineteenth century alone, nearly eighty Coercion Acts—many of them of almost incredible severity, not to say cruelty—were passed for the 'benefit' of what is probably the most crimeless country in the world! A tentative and half-hearted measure of protection was given to the Irish tenant farmer by Mr. GLADSTONE's Act of 1871. Ten years later, in 1881, the same distinguished statesman made a notable step in advance: he took away from the landlords the right to fix rents at their own sweet caprice. Thenceforth, the work was done by land-courts. 'The next result,' says a recent writer on this subject, 'is that in the last twenty years the total agricultural rents of Ireland have been reduced from about £9,000,000 a year to about £5,000,000. Here is a declaration of the fair judicial tribunals that, as long as the landlords had everything in their own hands, they were squeezing forty per cent. too much rent out of their tenants.' They were no longer the lords of life and death in Ireland. Other Land Acts followed, which transformed 72,000 tenant farmers into proprietors of their holdings at a cost of some £23,000,000. But the system of dual ownership remains, none the less, intolerable. Neither landlord nor tenant has an interest in developing the productiveness of the soil. Many other grievances—exasperating to both parties—cling to the system still. The recent conference between the representatives of the landlords and the tenants established a *modus vivendi* which is intended to end for ever the now acknowledged evil of dual ownership and to enable the 400,000 tenant farmers of Ireland to become the

proprietors of the soil for which they and their ancestors have paid rack-rents for long centuries. The recommendations of the conference—which are fresh in the minds of our readers—seem to have been followed pretty closely in the Bill now before the House of Commons. The full details of the Bill are not yet to hand. But it is clearly a great and beneficent measure, and will, we trust, turn into a complete and permanent settlement of this great question, which has been for centuries the nightmare of the Irish people. The true inwardness, the full value, of the forthcoming legislation cannot be understood without those references to the past history of the Irish land-system which appear in the course of this article. 'With the land question settled,' says Mr. WELLMAN, whom we have already quoted, 'most of the objections to Home Rule will disappear; and that Home Rule—in some form—will logically and naturally follow disposal of the land question, is the belief of English and Irish public men of all parties.'

Notes

A Thirsty Land

To a representative of the 'Otago Daily Times' Sir Joseph Ward, on his arrival at the Bluff on Monday, gave a realistic description of the drought that is starving a great area of Australia. Here is an extract which will help our farmers and graziers to realise the blessings of living in a country of green fields and clear, running waters, such as our New Zealand is:—

'To give you some idea of what it means to feed sheep during a drought like that which the country is now suffering from, I may mention,' said Sir Joseph, 'the cases of three squatters whom I met, and who gave me some figures of the losses they had sustained entirely owing to the drought, and of the cost to keep the sheep that remained on the runs. One man, who owned 30,000, came down to 3000. To keep those 3000 cost 25s a head. It would probably have paid him better to have allowed them to go, but, anticipating rain, artificial feeding appeared to be the right thing to do. In another instance the squatter had 120,000 sheep, which were reduced by the drought to 30,000, and these cost about the same as the others referred to for artificial feeding. In the third case the squatter had 80,000 sheep, which were reduced to 16,000. On this side we can scarcely even begin to realise what it means to some of the best men in Australia, who have been fighting against a drought that has continued for a greater time than has hitherto been known. In other cases whole stocks have been swept away.'

Those Religious Riots

The Rev. Dill Macky, of Sydney, seems bent upon keeping in the open and preventing people forgetting his connection with the notorious Coningham pair. He is the ring-leader, or one of the ring-leaders of an organisation which calls itself the 'Protestant Defence Association.' The Rev. Dill has been founding branches of the Association at Wyalong and Tamworth, and on both occasions his meetings have been marked by riot and disorder. We strongly deprecate disturbances of such a kind, but, on the Deuteronomic principle, the blame should be laid at the door of those who first lit the fire. Coningham's friend is notorious for the violence of his attacks on the Catholic Church. His association is merely Orangeism under an altered name. Rules 2 and 3 of its constitution are taken, in substance at least, bodily from the rules of the Orange lodge. They bind members to return to Parliament only those whose principles do not conflict with the objects of the association. As the Rev. Mr. Harris, a Protestant clergyman, recently said in the course of a sermon to his people at Gerrin-gong (N.S.W.), honor, fitness, spotless personal character, right political principles, knowledge of statecraft, in a candidate 'count for nothing if he could not pronounce the shibboleth of the association.' He would 'be set aside, with the label "Dangerous," and counted not worthy of confidence or a vote.'

'Then,' continued the Rev. Mr. Harris, 'the framers of the constitution, not satisfied with blocking the entrance to political life, and excluding from the legislature all who might venture to differ from the platform of the association, also placed an embargo on municipal life as well, and would exclude all who could not see eye for

GEO. T WHITE

LATEST NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES

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

eye with the principles laid down, from seats in their municipal halls. That looked innocent enough on the face of it, but when they tried to apply it to working politics, they would find it not so simple or fair as it appeared—it aimed at . . . the exclusion of their Roman Catholic friends and neighbors from representation in political and municipal life. That was the plain meaning of clauses A and B.' The Protestant Defence Association is, in fact, merely a new disguise under which the discredited and disgraced Orange Society is endeavoring to entrap the unwary into the dark labyrinths of its secret conventicles. Its principles are the principles of the Orange Order. Its leaders are the leaders of the Orange body. The American Protestant journal, the 'Congregationalist,' accurately described it in a recent issue as 'Orangeism minus the ritual.' The P.D.A.'s official organ re-echoed, a short time ago, the popular Orange sentiment that the Catholic Emancipation Act was an evil measure. Says the 'Congregationalist,' writing on the P.D.A.: 'Penalising men for their religious convictions is, it would appear, criminal when practised by Roman Catholics against Protestants, but commendable when practised by Protestants against Roman Catholics.' Catholics naturally resent the organised efforts of itinerant bigots to deprive them of the civil rights guaranteed to them by the Emancipation Act. It is high time that the Parliaments throughout the Empire should take cognisance of Know-nothing movements and make it a criminal offence to enter into a combination or conspiracy, or to cause or induce others to enter into a combination or conspiracy, the object or effect of which would be to deprive any section of the King's subjects of the full and free enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The Rev. Father Tubman, S.M., of Timaru, visited Dunedin at the close of last week, and officiated in St. Patrick's Basilica last Sunday. He was accompanied by the Rev. Father Fogarty, of Ferrigan (N.S.W.), who left for Hobart on Sunday afternoon.

His Lordship the Bishop is on his way back to Dunedin from Sydney, where he was present at the quiet celebration of the sacerdotal golden jubilee of his illustrious kinsman, Cardinal Moran, on March 19. Two days later Bishop Verdon paid a visit to his old and valued friend, Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland. He also paid a flying visit to Singleton. He left Sydney for Wellington on last Saturday, and will be in Dunedin for Holy Week.

Miss Maud Sandilands, a pupil of the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, was successful at the December Trinity College practical musical examinations, having passed with honors in the Intermediate division, gaining 92 marks. Miss Sandilands, who was also successful at the June examinations, was the only candidate presented from the South Dunedin Convent in December.

In the course of an address on his recent experiences in Ireland, which was given by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill in St. Patrick's Basilica on Sunday evening, 22nd ult., the speaker made happy reference to his meeting with Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., formerly of Dunedin. He was sure the Catholics of Dunedin would learn with pleasure that in his new sphere of life Father Lynch was working as energetically and successfully as he worked for years among themselves. From prelates, priests, religious, and people in various parts of Ireland Father O'Neill had heard the highest encomiums on the zeal and devotedness of their former pastor, and had been himself a witness of some of the remarkable results of his labors in different parts of the Old Land. He could not allow this the first opportunity he had since his return of addressing a Dunedin congregation to pass without referring to one who was so beloved by all classes in this city, and whose genial presence was still missed by all who had known him.

The entertainment at Waiakia on Friday night in aid of the Catholic Church organ fund (writes a correspondent of the 'Southern Standard') was a complete success. Although the night was exceedingly dark and stormy, the hall was well filled and the enthusiasm of those present sustained to the last. The items, one and all, were well received, and the worthy chairman, Mr. Maher, had his work set him in keeping the performers up to the encore demands. After an excellent overture by Misses Delargey and Taylor, songs were rendered by Mrs. McLean, Misses Taylor (2), Small, Dunn, and Delargey, the male performers being Messrs L. Fietwell, R. Robson, T. R. Carroll, F. Hart, P. Eadie, and Small. Mr. Carroll's comic songs were as humorous as of yore, and to Mr. Hart the concert owed much of its undoubted success, his quaint humor and original patter being distinctly good. Mr. P. Eadie's recitations were all well received, and another performer who calls for more than passing comment is Mr. Robson. Mr. Fietwell proved himself also a favorite. On all sides one heard nothing but complimentary references to the quality of the entertainment.

A serious explosion of a water-gas holder took place on Tuesday morning in South Dunedin. A large number of houses were more or less damaged within a radius of some 300 yards from the scene of the explosion. The

Catholic orphanage, which is some 250 yards away, sustained no damage beyond a few panes of broken glass. The other Catholic buildings in the neighborhood received no damage whatever. There was fortunately no loss of life, and nobody but an aged Catholic lady (Mrs. Mullins) received any injury that could be considered serious.

BLLENHEIM

A very successful concert was given in Blenheim on St. Patrick's Day, Ewart's Hall being crowded with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. This was only what was due (says the local 'Express') to the musical merit of the concert, which did credit to those who arranged it. A selection of 'Irish airs,' rendered by an orchestra, was an appropriate overture. Mr. D. Twohill was the first vocalist, singing 'Oh! steer my barque,' and on a recall 'Father O'Flynn.' Miss White won applause for her rendition of 'Come back to Erin,' and Miss Twohill used her facile soprano with effect in 'The swallows,' and in the encore number 'Mignon.' Justice was done by Mesdames Mitchell and Edwards to Glover's 'Invitation to dance,' and the ladies were recalled and responded with another duet. Miss F. Morrison gave 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' and her rendition was marked by excellent expression. On a well-merited recall the young lady repeated the last verse. The interpretation of the trio Sonata No. 18 (Haydn) by Mrs. Mitchell (piano), Mrs. Edwards (violin), and Mr. F. Hale (cello) was of a high standard. A most acceptable number was the rendition of 'It came with the merry May, love' by Miss O'Sullivan. In a second ballad, sung as a re-appearance, Miss O'Sullivan revealed some cultured methods. Mr. J. D. Mitchell was accorded warm applause for his recitation, 'How he died.' It was a particularly fine elocutionary effort. On an encore Mr. Mitchell recited the favorite 'Glasky on the Clyde.' The contribution of Mr. G. Edwards, who sang a humorous song, was a popular one, and, of course, had to be supplemented. The Rev. Father Holley's 'Robert Emmet's farewell to his country' was full of force and expression, and his audience demanded a reappearance. The orchestral overture 'Gems of Ireland' was the introduction to the second part. Mr. Kerr was applauded for his singing of 'The carnival.' The ever-pleasing 'Killarney' was sung by Miss E. Waddy, and evoked a well-deserved encore. Miss White was recalled for her rendering of 'The last rose of summer,' and gained further favor with a pretty coon song. A number that was marked by high musical merit was the instrumental duet played by Mrs. Edwards (violin) and Mrs. Mitchell (piano). The florid music of the fantasia from 'William Tell' was interpreted with a classical correctness and an artistic effectiveness on which the two lady instrumentalists must be cordially complimented. Miss Twohill sang 'Believe me, if all those endearing young charms,' and Miss O'Sullivan enriched the second part of the programme with a fine rendering of 'The meeting of the waters,' which evoked a hearty recall. A similar tribute was paid to Miss Twohill and Miss White for their duet. In the dusk of the twilight the Rev. Father Servajean took the opportunity of thanking the audience for the generous support they had accorded to the concert, and acknowledging the services of the visitors from Wellington—Misses O'Sullivan, White, and Twohill, the Rev. Father Holley, and Mr. Twohill—and those of the local singers and instrumentalists. In the course of a characteristic speech, which overflowed with humor, and was in fact one of the best items of the evening Father Servajean expressed his pleasure that St. Patrick's Day had been celebrated with such success. It was, he said, very pleasing to see a general holiday observed, and the sympathy of the community as a whole extended to the celebration of a worthy national festival.

The programme concluded with the comic duet, 'The motor car,' sung by Mr. G. Edwards and the Rev. L. C. Servajean, which sent the large audience home in the best of moods. The accompanists of the concert were Miss McCabe, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss O'Sullivan, and Miss White.

PAEROA

There was a very large congregation at St. Mary's Catholic Church at 9 a.m. on Tuesday (writes the 'Paeroa Gazette'), a special feature of the celebration being the unprecedentedly large number of school children present. In addition to the pupils attending our local Catholic school there was a large contingent of children from Karangahake and some from Te Aroha. The Karangahake pupils were driven into Paeroa in special conveyances by Mr. J. Gordon. The Te Aroha children arrived by tram with their parents. All the seating accommodation of the church was occupied by children. The Rev. Dean Hackett preached on the boyhood of St. Patrick, and referred to his slavery, also to the little children who appeared to the saint in a vision with outstretched hands, appealing to him to come to Ireland. After the service the children were taken to Mr. Barrett's grounds—a delightfully situated spot on the river bank shaded by willow and native trees. The sisters and a committee of ladies catered for all present, and Dean Hackett organised a capital programme of sports which was not concluded till 6 p.m. We are pleased to state that no accident occurred during the day. Before the Karangahake contingent left three ringing cheers were given for the nuns, Dean Hackett, and for all subscribers to the picnic.

PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent.)

March 30.

St. Patrick's Day was observed as a general holiday by most people here, and by 1 o'clock all places of business were closed, many availing themselves of the opportunity to attend the sports which were held at Awahuri and at Pohangina.

On Wednesday, 18th inst., the annual national concert and social were held in the Theatre Royal. The function was an unqualified success so far as the audience was concerned, there being fully a £50 house. The concert was not up to the usual St. Patrick's standard, the notable features being the absence of the favorites of past years, and the innovation of the comic element, of the 'burlesque' Irish type and the absence of patriotic songs. I trust this will be the first and last occasion in Palmerston when the comic element will appear on the programme of a St. Patrick's concert. Refreshments were supplied by the ladies of the congregation, and altogether a pleasant evening was spent.

The Rev. Father Tymons, who returned from Australia during the week, celebrated the 11 o'clock Mass on Passion Sunday. He gave a short account of his holiday dwelling especially on the splendid sight of the Hibernian procession on St. Patrick's Day in Melbourne.

OBITUARY

CONSTABLE J. J. TUOHY, WESTPORT.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Constable J. J. Tuohy, which occurred at Westport on March 11. Although in failing health for some months, and suffering great pain from an internal complaint, he bore up bravely to the last, being on duty up to the very day preceding his death. The deceased, who was born in O'Gonoloe, Clare, Ireland, in 1839, came out to Australia in 1859, and worked on the Castlemaine diggings for some time. Later on he came to New Zealand, being attracted by the Otago goldfields. He joined the New Zealand police force in Invercargill in 1862, and succeeded after a time in becoming a first-class sergeant. His superiors recognising his special aptitude for plain clothes' criminal work, transferred him to the detective department in 1878. From Invercargill he was sent to Wellington in 1881, and from there to Auckland where he was promoted to the rank of chief detective, remaining in the northern city for a period of seven years. The deceased was subsequently stationed in Feilding for a number of years, where he held the position of officer in charge and Clerk of the Court. While in Invercargill and Auckland the late Constable Tuohy gained a reputation for the able and efficient manner in which he dealt with the criminal class, it being generally admitted that in several instances his achievements in that particular branch of the service have not been surpassed by any member of the police force. Ever kind and courteous, both in his official and private life, and possessed of a most charitable disposition, the late Mr. Tuohy was widely esteemed. At all times a generous benefactor of the Church, his death will be much deplored by a very large section of the Catholic community in various parts of the Colony. Though he endured much physically, his bereaved widow and family have a consoling happiness in the thought that he was well cared for spiritually. The Ven. Archpriest Walsh and the Rev. Father Malloy were constantly in attendance on him during his illness. Although only a resident of Westport for two years, the late Mr. Tuohy was extremely popular, this being amply demonstrated by the large and representative attendance assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory. The funeral took place on Sunday, March 15, the remains being removed to St. Canice's Church, where the Rev. Father Malloy officiated. As the coffin was borne from the church by Sergeant Darryl and three comrades, the Dead March from 'Saul' was impressively played by Miss Payne, the organist. The deceased leaves a widow and grown-up family to mourn their great loss, to whom the sympathy of the entire community of Westport has been extended in their hour of sorrow.—R.I.P.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. have received instructions from the Trustees in the estate of the late Mr. F. Meenan, to sell, at the Corn Exchange on April 9, valuable city leaseholds situate in Walker and Leith streets, Dunedin. These properties are well worth the attention of investors and speculators....

A further list of subscriptions to the building fund of the Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Dublin, appears in this issue.

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

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—***
MAKE NO MISTAKE!—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everyone who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having that and nothing else.—***

Holy Cross College, Mosgiel

RECENT ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It will be of interest to Catholics throughout New Zealand to know that the growing requirements of the Provincial Seminary of Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, have necessitated an increase of accommodation which, with necessary improvements, has just been carried out, thereby bringing the seminary up to date in every respect, and adding greatly to the health and comfort of the staff and students.

The old refectory and kitchen, with the offices attached to them, are now to be utilised for increasing the class room and study accommodation, and a new wing has been constructed of substantial brick work, which provides a refectory 35ft. by 19ft., a kitchen 24ft. by 19ft., and a scullery 6ft. by 12ft. Over the kitchen, etc., provision is made for four servants' bedrooms. In the kitchen is fitted up one of Barningham and Co's 5ft. 6in. cooking ranges, with high-pressure boiler and circulator having a 60 gallon capacity, and giving an abundant supply of hot water to the bedrooms, scullery, etc. The refectory is a fine lofty room, being 16ft. high, with the ceiling and cornice of decorated embossed zinc from Messrs. Wunderlich and Co., in Sydney, and is well lighted by three large windows. All this new accommodation is connected with the main building by means of a corridor, 6ft. wide and 60ft. long.

As the College depends for its water supply on rain water, it has been found necessary, whilst carrying out these additions, to remodel the tank arrangements, so as to take every advantage of the increase in the roof area.

Externally the new building is perfectly plain, consisting simply of brickwork with cement dressings, all very solid and suitable for the purpose. In addition to the building improvements an acetylene gas plant has been fitted up by the New Zealand Acetylene Gas Lighting Company, Dunedin, and the whole college is now very well lighted with gas made on the premises. The installation gives the most complete satisfaction, the pure and brilliant white light being admirably suited to the requirements of students, and being undoubtedly the best and most easily managed illuminant for scholastic and other public institutions. All those works have been carried out from the designs of Mr. F. W. Petre, architect, and Mr. Mulquin, clerk of works.

Cardinal Moran's Sacerdotal Jubilee

His Eminence Cardinal Moran attained the sacerdotal golden jubilee of his priesthood on March 19, and throughout the day (says the Sydney 'Morning Herald') he received a large number of letters and telegrams conveying congratulations upon the event. These came from Bishops, priests, prominent officials, and laymen in all parts of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. In accordance with his expressed wish, conveyed in a letter issued by his Eminence, the celebration of the event in a public manner has been postponed until a later date, the principal reasons given for this being the lengthened absence of Cardinal Moran from the State last year and in the present distress throughout New South Wales caused by the drought.

With a view of keeping somewhat free from his ordinary daily routine duties on the occasion Cardinal Moran proceeded to the palace at Manly on Wednesday evening and remained there throughout yesterday.

At St. Mary's Cathedral Very Rev. Dean O'Haran celebrated Mass at 7 a.m., at which there was a large Communion. At 10 a.m. the Rev. Father P. C. Cregan celebrated Mass, the music of which was sung by the children of the parish school.

Cardinal Moran some time ago decided to commemorate the event of his sacerdotal golden jubilee by the establishment of schools for the very poor children in various parishes. The first of these schools was formally opened yesterday. It will be located in William street, city, in premises adjoining the Bible Hall, and will be conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and will take the name of St. Joseph's. The opening was of a quiet nature, and was witnessed by a very large gathering of the cathedral parochial children.

Cardinal Moran subsequently entertained about 1200 children of the cathedral parish at the college grounds, Manly. They were conveyed to Manly by a special steamer which was placed at the disposal of the committee. Amongst the clergy present in addition to Cardinal Moran were the Coadjutor Archbishop (Dr. Kelly), Dr. Verdon (Bishop of Dunedin), Dean O'Haran, Dr. Murphy (president of the college), the Rev. P. C. Cregan, and several professors of the college and members of the cathedral staff. No speeches were made, but everything that was possible was done in order to provide pleasure for the children. During the afternoon the school children sang a special jubilee cantata for the occasion.

An interesting event took place in Melbourne on Sunday, March 15, when a panegyric on Ireland's patron saint was delivered in the Irish language in St. Francis' Church, by the Rev. Father W. Ganly, of St. Kilda West, who is one of the most proficient speakers of the language at present in Australia. The congregation was one of the largest which had ever assembled within the walls of the historic edifice, though doubtless a great many understood little or nothing of what was said.

AUTUMN 1903.

A. & T. INGLIS

have pleasure in announcing that the whole of their Departments
are now replete with all the

LATEST NOVELTIES

for the present Season.

A. & T. INGLIS

 CASH EMPORIUM

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

P

& D. DUNCAN, LTD

All Farmers wishing to keep up-to-date should purchase

Duncan's Celebrated Farm Implements

Duncan's New Eclipse Drill. The most Up-to-Date on the markets. Fitted with Duncan's new Turnip Force feed for Turnips and Rape

Duncan's Cultivator. For Every Description of Farm Cultivation

Duncan's Disc Harrow. Specially designed for Colonial requirements. Fitted with Oil retaining Bearings.

Duncan's Stubble Plough. Suitable for both Stiff and Light stubble work.

Duncan's Ploughs, Rollers, Drays Woolpressers, etc.

The Best that can be bought.

D

 Christchurch & Ashburton.

SUCCESS SUCCEEDS SUCCESS!

Wallace & Co.'s ELIXIR

... OF ... HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA.

Price - 1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d.

Owing to the success in all cases where the Elixir has been used we claim the attention of those suffering to give it a trial. This important VALUABLE ELIXIR, discovered years ago, maintains its supremacy as a special and specific remedy for the treatment and cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, and Colds. In its composition and effects it bears no resemblance to the many cough mixtures advertised, but has curative and chemical properties peculiarly its own.

 Wallace & Co., Chemists, Triangle, Christchurch.

A. E. SMITH,

Dee Street,

INVERCARGILL

GRIDIRON HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

L. CLANCY ... Proprietor.
This popular and centrally-situated Hotel has been renovated from floor to ceiling and refurnished throughout with the newest and most up-to-date furniture. Tourists travellers, and boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms for families. Charges strictly moderate.
A Special Feature—is 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.

L. CLANCY, Proprietor.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

FOR SALE—The Campbell Gas, Oil, and Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps Hydraulic Machinery, Jacks Pulleys, Blocks etc.

FOR SALE—Centrifugal, also Duplex Pumps; on water 500gal to 4000gal damps.

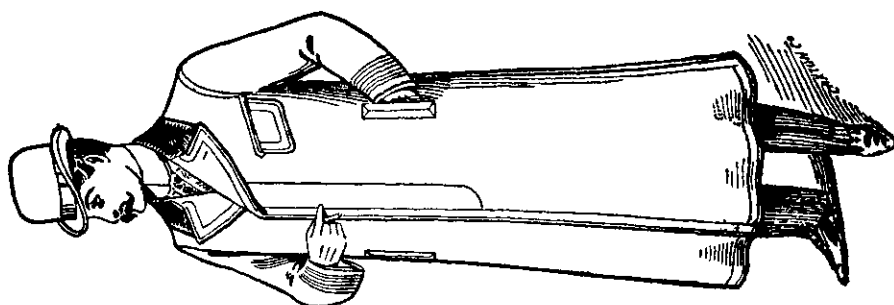
QUOTATIONS given and Indents executed for all classes of Tange's and other Machinery.

R. B. DENNISTON & CO
Stuart street,

GENTLEMEN'S

FASHIONABLE OVERCOATS

Ready Made.



THIS STYLE

in the
celebrated

Rainproof Tweeds

from

45s to 55s

FIT EQUAL

to

MEASURE.

NEW ZEALAND
CLOTHING FACTORY.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

PIANOS. ORGANS. PIANOS

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in New Zealand to select from at

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

OR ON THE ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM
FROM 20s. MONTHLY.DESIGNS, PRICES AND TERMS
POST FREE.

OUR SHEET MUSIC DEPARTMENT IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE COLONY.

Catalogues Post Free on Application.

THE DRESDEN

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

and 81, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. A. X. RIEDLE, Manager

THOMSON, BRIDGER & Co.

DUNEDIN & INVERCARGILL.

Ironmongers, Iron and Timber Merchants, and Importers.

Manufacturers of Doors and Sashes, Coach Builders Woodware, &c., &c.

IRONMONGERS STOCKS OF FIRST QUALITY IN FULL ASSORTMENTS AND AT PRICES TO COMPARE WITH
SO-CALLED CHEAP GOODS.SPORTING MATERIAL. FURNISHING SUPPLIES. ELECTROPLATED WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.
QUALITY GUARANTEED

NOTICE.

NOW READY—Nos. 1 and 2, Catechisms of the Christian Doctrine.

Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

To be had from—

His Grace Most Rev Dr. REDWOOD, Wellington

Right Rev. Dr. GRIMES, Christchurch,

Right Rev. Dr. LENIHAN, Auckland,

Right Rev. Dr. VERDON, Dunedin,

Whitaker Bros., Wellington and Greymouth.

E. O'Connor, Stationer, Christchurch.

P. F. Hiscocks and Son, Auckland.

Also from the

TABLET Office Octagon Dunedin.

NOTICE!

TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

HAVING severed my connection from Messrs. Hallenstein Bros. Dunedin as Practical Manager, I beg to intimate that I have STARTED BUSINESS in the Large and Commodious Premises, Nos. 9 and 11 STAFFORD STREET, where I will execute Gents' High-class Tailoring, Ladies' Tailoring and all kinds of Military work.

Hoping you will favor me with a Call when I will do my utmost to secure and retain your Custom and kind recommendation by giving best personal attention to all Orders, as well as the Lowest Possible Prices.—I am, yours respectfully

P. J. HELEAN

The Storyteller

THE HOLLY WREATH.

(Concluded from last week.)

III.

For the next two weeks nearly every one in Stillwater was busily engaged in making Christmas greens. The village maidens wondered at the friendship that had sprung up between Miss Atherton and Anna Morris. Anna went frequently to the pretty cottage and seemed sincerely attached to her new friend.

It was just a week before Christmas. Estelle and Anna were together in the former's cosy sitting-room. A cheerful fire burned in the open grate. Twilight was deepening and the flowers began to droop their heads sleepily. Estelle lighted a lamp, and the two sat down to finish the last wreaths of the season. After working a while in silence, Estelle held hers up for inspection. The design was beautiful and unique. It was made of holly and pendant in the centre, suspended from its points by slender chains of laurel leaves was a star, composed of red alder and scarlet berries. The designer surveyed it with the eye of a connoisseur.

'How do you like it, Anna?'

'It's perfect!' Anna spoke rapturously, with her small head on one side like a bird's. 'I never saw anything like it.'

'Nor I,' said Estelle, leaning back in her chair a trifle wearily. 'It is the last—the last should be the best,' she added laughingly.

'But they are all very pretty,' said Anna, looking admiringly around on the green chaplets.

'This one will be shipped to New York, I presume,' and Estelle laid her hand caressingly on the red star. 'I have woven my name into it. May it bring its purchaser the "bright star of hope."'

Anna looked up enquiringly. 'Stella means star, does it not? But I thought your name was Estelle.'

'So it is, but mamma always called me Stella—mamma and one or two of my friends.'

She paused. Memory's curtain was rolled up by invisible hands. She saw herself seated before the piano in her father's drawing-room. A manly form stood by her side, and Bertram's clear baritone sang the beautiful song—

'Fondly and truly—pride of my heart,
Well I remember the days of long ago;
E'er we had learned that the faithful must part,
Star of my life—I loved, I loved you so.'

She caught her breath in a half sob as the sad minor strain died away. Involuntarily her hand pressed the blazing star lying in her lap. She started up with a cry of pain. A needle hidden in it had pierced her finger. She rose hurriedly and laid the wreath among the others.

While Estelle, lost in painful retrospection was reviewing her past life, as it moved phantasmagoria-like before her—her little friend was planning what seemed to her a pleasant surprise. Her ideas of New York were somewhat vague and uncertain, but she knew that it was a great, grand city, with many wealthy and generous people living in it. Perhaps the purchaser of the holly wreath would send Estelle a Christmas gift, providing her place of residence was known and the fact that the great festival day was also her birthday. The more she thought of it, the more delighted she became, in anticipating her friend's surprise and pleasure. So, while Miss Atherton was still busily thinking and mechanically gathering up the broken twigs and placing them on the glowing coals, Anna found pencil and paper and wrote the following: 'Birthday of the maker, Miss Stella Atherton, Stillwater, Del.'

'December 25.'

She folded it neatly, and, unobserved, slipped it securely into the centre of the scarlet star.

*

It was Christmas Eve in New York

A lady, young, fair, and attired richly in velvet and costly furs, came from one of the large stores and passed to a waiting carriage. She was accompanied by a gentleman, tall and handsome. The two entered the carriage and as it started the lady leaned back on the cushions with a sigh of relief.

'We are nearly finished, Bertie,' she said, smiling. 'It was kind of you to come and help me select the children's presents.'

'I have enjoyed the novelty,' he answered.

'Brother,' she said, speaking earnestly, 'there is a certain tabooed subject that I cannot refrain from touching upon. Why do you not marry? Dear mother is dead, and you are all alone in the world.'

'Not quite, Laura; I have still you and the dear children.'

'I know, but if you had a wife—'

'No,' he interrupted, 'I will never marry.'

'Have you forgotten—Stella?' she asked, timidly. 'No, nor can I ever care for another.'

The carriage rolled along and both were silent. At last it stopped.

'Are we home so soon?' he asked.

'No, it is the market I am going to buy my Christmas decorations. I want something especially fine in honor of your first Christmas among us. You can make the selection for your own room.'

When they entered the great market, Bertram, for of course it was he almost fancied himself in a southern forest. The air was fragrant with the delicious spicy odor of evergreen. Laura went around selecting her decorations. Bertram's eyes roved idly over the festoons and garlands. 'There is a pretty design,' he said, calling his sister's attention to a wreath.

'Indeed it is! A holly wreath with a scarlet star in the centre. It will grace your window, brother.'

When the Christmas greens were unpacked at Laura's home, she found the folded paper in the holly wreath. With astonished eyes she read it, and then summoned her brother.

It is needless to say that little sleep came to refresh Bertram that night. Estelle seemed restored to him in some providential way. He decided to start for Stillwater the next morning. Laura, although greatly disappointed at the frustration of her Christmas plans, rejoiced with him and bade him good-bye and Godspeed on his journey.

IV.

It was but a few days until Christmas and Stillwater had settled down into its accustomed quiet. A feeling of restlessness had come upon Estelle. She was constantly thinking of events connected with her past life. The approaching Christmas time brought back to her the remembrance of the beautiful music she had heard at the happy season.

She decided to go to Wilmington to spend Christmas and to go to the cathedral, where she could hear the inspiring music surge through its vaulted arches. There were many associations connected with the sacred edifice. There she had been made a child of God, for there the waters of regeneration had been poured over her head. There she had knelt at the altar railing and received her first Holy Communion. One day it had been her cherished hope to stand before the same altar—a happy bride.

She had finished her preparations when Anna Morris came in with a request from the pastor of the village church, asking her to take charge of the Christmas music. Estelle was conscious of a feeling of keen disappointment. But with the afterthought that God is pleased when we make a sacrifice, she promised to remain.

With the preparations for Christmas music came the desire to decorate the little church, and by Christmas Eve it was transformed into a place of beauty. And still Estelle's labors were not completed, for she had invited her two friends, Anna and Emmet, to partake of her Christmas cheer. It would be a good way, she thought, to bring the estranged pair together, and late into the 'holy evening' she worked, preparing her feast with something of the day's happiness swelling her own heart.

The long-looked-for day dawned clear and pleasant. The music surpassed the expectations of all. Estelle's beautiful voice filled the church with melody in the 'Adeste Fideles,' and lingered long in the memory of her listeners.

Anna accompanied her friend home from church, and Emmet joined them at dinner time. They had a merry time, and it cheered Estelle to hear Anna's happy laugh ring out. There was a lonely feeling in her heart as she bade the two good-bye and watched them go away together, and yet she felt the happiness that comes with the performance of an act of kindness.

'They are sure to make each other happy,' she said.

'The gently gathering shadows
Shut out the waning light.'

and Estelle sat alone by the open fire. A knock sounded at the door. She rose, opened it and—stood face to face with the lover of her girlhood. She turned pale. Her lips moved, but no sound came from them.

'Stella, have you no word of welcome for me?'

With an effort she recovered herself and extended her hand. 'Come in, Mr. Desmond. I wish you a merry Christmas.'

A rosy blush mantled her cheeks, as, still holding her hand, he stepped into the little room. 'Thank you,' he said, gravely. 'It will be, if my errand is a successful one.'

Although her heart beat rapidly, she withdrew her hand and said quietly:

'Be seated and I will light a lamp.'

The light was brought and Bertram, divested of his overcoat, had seated himself by the fire.

Wonderingly, Estelle asked: 'How did you find me?'

He told her and showed her the piece of paper.

'It is Anna's work, impulsive, kind-hearted child! But why did you seek me at this late day?'

It was a long story, but he told her all, and she listened patiently, a new joy filling her face and transfiguring it.

'I also owe you an explanation,' she said. 'The fault was mine. I was too proud to write again. I should have trusted you implicitly. Forgive me, Bertram.'

The holly wreath had brought its purchaser 'the bright star of hope,' and to the heart of its maker all the happiness that earth could give. Before many weeks Estelle was a bride—and when the glad spring sunshine steeped the world in its revivifying light, Ann followed her example.

It is difficult to tell which is the happier, the little wife in her pleasant home in quiet Stillwater, or the lady who presides, with ease and grace, over a sunny Southern mansion.—Exchange.

Next Week's Calendar

April	5, Sunday.—Palm Sunday.
"	6, Monday.—Feria.
"	7, Tuesday.—Feria.
"	8, Wednesday.—Feria.
"	9, Thursday.—Holy Thursday.
"	10, Friday.—Good Friday.
"	11, Saturday.—Holy Saturday.

HOLY WEEK.

ITS MYSTIC CEREMONIES EXPLAINED.

PALM SUNDAY.

Holy week—or, as it is called in the language of the Church, 'the greater week'—begins with Palm Sunday. The ceremonies of that solemn day consist of three parts. First, the celebrant blesses and distributes palm leaves (for which, on account of the difficulty and expense of obtaining them in sufficient quantity, branches of box, willow, macrocarpa cypress, yew, are often substituted) to all present. Then (where the sacred ceremonies are carried out in their fulness) comes the procession of palms; and, thirdly, the Holy Mass is offered, during which the 'Passion,' according to St. Matthew (being that Evangelist's narrative of the sufferings and death of our Saviour) is sung.

Now, during this service, the Church sets herself to picture to us two very opposite feelings: joy and gladness at her Master's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, bitter sorrow at His approaching death. On this day, the first day of the week of the Passover, the week in which Jesus died, He entered the Holy City in triumph. We are told that His disciples were with Him, that the multitudes cut down branches of palm trees and cried aloud with one voice: 'Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord.' At the same time the cloud of approaching tribulation was gathering dark and thick over the Church, for in five days her Master was to be crucified. To express to us, her children, these opposite emotions, she gives us, first, the blessing of palms, and, in the joyous procession, depicts the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem; while, in the Mass that follows, the mournful chant of the Passion shadows forth the coming desolation.

We shall now take each part separately, so that you may understand what the priest is doing, while you follow him in your Holy Week book. After the 'Asperges,' which is the same as on other Sundays, except that the 'Gloria Patri' is omitted, as is usual in Passiontide, the priest begins—

The Blessing of the Palms.

It is a rule in the Church's liturgy to bless and sanctify everything that is used in the service of God or given to the people. The palms are blessed with great solemnity; and, indeed, we might easily suppose that the Mass had already begun, and was to be offered up in honor of our Lord's entry into Jerusalem. After a collect, the sub-deacon sings the lesson you will find in your book, which relates how Moses and the children of Israel encamped in the wilderness under the seventy palm trees at Elim; the deacon chants the Gospel, giving St. Matthew's account of this day; a preface is sung and even a 'Sanctus.' After this preparation comes the prayers of blessing, in which we are reminded of God's gracious mercies in the past, how the dove brought the olive branch to Noah in the ark, and how God protected the Jews under the palm trees of Elim.

Then comes the distribution of the palms. Receive the palm kneeling; kiss it, as a mark of reverence to the blessing of the Church, and also kiss the priest's hand as an act of respect to the Church's ministers. During the procession (where it takes place), and while the Passion is read or sung, hold your palm in your hand.

The Procession.

As soon as the palms are distributed the clergy and choir leave the sanctuary, following the cross-bearer and acolytes. The music is bright and joyous, in memory of the shouts of triumph which hailed our King; while all carry palms to help us to realise the procession on this day in the Holy City. The procession leaves the church, still singing, but on its return it finds the doors shut against it. Its progress is arrested, but its song of joy continues; until at length the sub-deacon strikes the closed doors with the cross he is carrying. The doors are then thrown open, and all enter singing the praises of our Saviour-God. By this symbolical act is signified that the gates of heaven were shut against all men in punishment for the sin of our first parents, but that Jesus has opened these gates once more to us by His Cross, which has triumphed over sin and death.

The Mass.

The third part of to-day's service is the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The parts sung by the choir are expressive of the deepest grief; and, indeed, the Church retains no trace of the short-lived joy and triumph of the procession of the palms. St. Matthew's narrative of the Passion, which is sung to-day before the Gospel, imparts to this Sunday that character of sacred gloom which is known to us all. For the last five or six hundred years the Church has adopted a special chant

for this narrative of the Holy Gospel. It is sung by three deacons (or priests vested as deacons) and the choir. One deacon takes the part of chronicler, and sings all the narrative of the evangelist. Another deacon, called the Christus, sings in a low and plaintive voice the words spoken by our dear Lord Himself; the third takes at a high pitch the words of Pilate, Judas and Caiaphas, while the choir sings the words amid exclamations of the crowd. When the chronicler relates the death of our Saviour, all kneel for a few moments, in silent awe and contemplation of the sacrifice that is consummated. After this the Gospel is sung, but to express our sorrow lights are not carried; at the same time to express the living hope of our Master's triumph, we hold in our hands the palms of victory.

After the Gospel the Mass continues as usual to the end.

TENEBRAE.

As we enter the church we are struck by many signs of mourning at this sacred time. The sanctuary looks deserted and unfurnished. The tabernacle stands open, for the Blessed Sacrament has been removed. The veil of the tabernacle, flowers, and other ornaments are gone. Nothing remains on the altar except the veiled crucifix and the six candles. In the centre of the sanctuary stands the book for the psalms and lessons. At the epistle side stands a large triangular candlestick holding 15 candles of common or unleached wax.

The office at which we are now to assist is called Tenebrae (meaning darkness), because it pictures to us, by the gradual darkening of the church, the more than natural darkness that overshadowed the world at the death of Jesus Christ. It is the preparation which the Church gives us that we may assist in proper dispositions at the sacred function which is to take place next morning. On Wednesday evening we sing the Tenebrae of Thursday in preparation for the Mass and office of Thursday; on Thursday evening we sing by anticipation the office of Good Friday; on Friday evening we sing the preparation for the office and Mass of Easter Eve. In early times these offices were begun at midnight, but we are allowed to have them at an earlier hour in order to enable more of us to be present.

The service consists of Matins and Lauds and is a portion of the Divine Office which every priest of the Church is bound to say each day. We have remarked that no adornment or ornament, nothing but what is essential, is allowed to remain in the sanctuary during these days of mourning. The Church carries this same spirit into her service of prayer, and leaves nothing in the office save what is essential to it—the psalms and lessons. The versicles and hymns, the invitations and responses which are used at other times, and form, so to speak, the drapery and adornment in which the psalms and lessons are clothed, are omitted on these days. The Matins consist of three parts called nocturns (night offices). Each nocturn is made up of three psalms and three lessons. The Lauds consists of five psalms followed by the Cantic of Zachary (Benedictus), and the whole office is closed with the 50th Psalm (Miserere) and the Collect. The Tenebrae service for Holy Thursday in the psalms and lessons brings before us the Passion of our Saviour, and in an especial way the treachery of Judas. In the third nocturn, however, the lessons appropriately relate to St. Paul's account of the institution of the Holy Eucharist. (Holy Thursday is also known as Maundy Thursday, from the Latin word 'mundare,' to cleanse—in memory of the cleansing of the Disciples' feet on that day by our Divine Lord).

The ceremonies of this service are rich and meaning. At the end of each psalm one of the candles in the triangular candlestick is extinguished, until, as the office proceeds, only one is left alight. By this is shown forth how one by one the disciples forsook their Master and slunk away. The one candle that remains alight represents Jesus Christ forsaken and left to 'tread the wine-press alone.' During the Cantic of Zachary (Benedictus) the six candles on the altar are put out and the lights in the church are gradually lowered, to symbolise the noonday darkness that covered the earth at the death of its Creator.

At the end of the Benedictus the single candle that still burns is hidden behind the altar, while the Miserere is sung amid the gloom. A Collect is then said in a low voice by the senior priest present, and a confused noise is made to express the convulsions of nature when the earth quaked, and the rocks were split, and the graves gave up their dead. The candle is then brought from behind the altar, still alight, to represent that, after His death and burial, our dear Lord came forth immortal from the tomb. The office ended, all depart in silence.

HOLY THURSDAY.

In spite of the mourning of Holy Week, the Church cannot allow this great day to pass without some signs of joy. It is the day of the Last Supper of our dear Lord—the day on which He instituted the most holy Sacrament of the Eucharist; and in honor of that great mystery the Church lays aside her mourning, at least during the celebration of Holy Mass, and bids us deck the altar with our richest ornaments, and wear vestments of white, the color denoting joy and gladness. We would remind our readers that the Last Supper took place on the first day of the Azymes, or the Feast of the Unleavened Bread, and it is for that reason that we always use unleavened bread for consecration in Holy Mass. Again, to show forth the unity and greatness of this Supper, the Church allows on this day only one Mass to be offered in each church, at which the clergy and



MCCORMICK

HAS WON ALL THE HONORS.

The Best in the World.



Send for Catalogue.

PARIS
Grand Prix, 1855
Grand Prix, 1867
Grand Prix, 1878

PARIS
Grand Prix, 1889
Grand Prix, 1900

PARIS
Grand Prix, 1855
Grand Prix, 1867
Grand Prix, 1878

PARIS
Grand Prix, 1889
Grand Prix, 1900

SOLD AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:

MORROW, BASSETT & Co

CHRISTCHURCH, ASHBURTON, DUNEDIN.

J. N. MERRY & CO.,

34 Bond Street, DUNEDIN,

CASH BUYERS OF WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBIT-
SKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, HORSEHAIR, ETC.

Consignments Promptly Attended to.

Account Sales for same, with Cheque, returned day following
Receipt of Goods.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

For **STYLISH,** **RELIABLE** Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

WRIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS,

PHOTOGRAPHERS

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Christchurch, Wellington and Dunedin.

The Largest Equerry



New Zealand.

R I N K S T A B L E S

GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

W HAYWARD & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

CYCLERY.—The latest convenience of the age Bicycles Stored
Patent stall, 3 per day.

R I N K S T A B L E S,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

FREEMAN & KELLEHER (Successors to James Jeffs) Proprietors.

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts, and Vehicles of every
description. Saddle Horses always on Hire Carriages for Wedding
Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

TELEPHONE No. 827

C O B B A N D O O

TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES

Leave SPRINGFIELD for HOKITIKA, KUMARA and GREY-
MOUTH on the arrival of First Train from Christchurch,

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CASSIDY AND CO

Proprietors.

AGENT.—W. F. WARNER,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL CHRISTCHURCH

The Musical Exchange

159 & 161 Manchester Street, Christchurch. Pianos from 20s a month
Organs from 7s a month. A Choice Assortment of Violins, Banjos,
Guitars, Mandolines, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, etc. on Easy Time Payments.

LEADING SPECIALITIES

- - AT - -

BALLANTYNE'S

NEW THREE-QUARTER COATS
STYLISH WALKING COSTUMES
DAINTY AND EFFECTIVE BLOUSES
SMART TRAVELLING, DRIVING, AND
WATERPROOF COATS

FOR AUTUMN . . .
AND WINTER WEAR.

Original Designs
in
Suitable and
Novel Textures.

One Shilling in the £ Discount for Cash, or on Approved Monthly Accounts. Patterns and Estimates forwarded, post free, on application to

J. BALLANTYNE & CO., DUNSTABLE HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH.

THE UNITED Insurance Company, Ltd. Incorporated 1862.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL - - - - - £500,000

Head Office - SYDNEY.

Manager: THOMAS M. TINLEY. Secretary: BARTIN HAIGH.

BRANCHES:

LONDON—James Rae, Agent; MELBOURNE—T. Lookwood, Res. Sec;
ADELAIDE—J. F. H. Daniell, Res. Sec; HOBART—W. A. Tregear, Res.
Agent; PERTH—J. H. Prouse, Res. Sec; BRISBANE—E. Wickham, Res.
Sec; TOWNSVILLE— —, Dis. Sec; ROOKHAMPTON—H. T. Shaw,
Res. Sec.

NEW ZEALAND BRANCH: Principal Office, WELLINGTON

Directors—NICHOLAS REID, Chairman. MARTIN KENNEDY, R. O'CONNOR
Resident Secretary—JAMES S. JAMESON.
Bankers—NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

Branches and Agencies:

AUCKLAND—A. E. Dean, Dis. Sec; GISBORNE—Dalgety & Co, Ltd.
TARANAKI—D. McAlum; HAWKE'S BAY—J. V. Brown & Son; NELSON
—M. Lightbaird; MARLBOROUGH—E. Purkiss; WESTLAND—T. Eldon
Contes; CANTERBURY—Jameson, Anderson & Co; OTAGO—O. Bayley
Dis. Sec; SOUTHLAND—T. D. A. Moffett.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L,
QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D.

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR

A. J. S. H E A D L A N D

HAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Importer of all kinds of Ironmongery, Glass and Chinaware,
Groceries, Wines and Spirits, Bamboo Curtain Rods,
Japanese Baskets, and all kinds of goods for
House and Farm use.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved the famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slightest complaints which are more particularly injurious to the life of a nurse, or to those living in the East.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the throat, and at once the frequent feverishness of fever disorders, dysentery, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, London.

Beware of imitations that may emanate from the

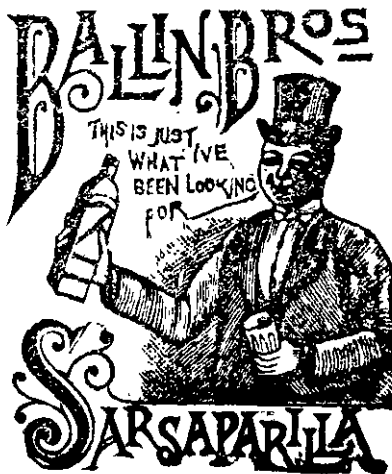
WILKINSON'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

Combined with
Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda,
is recommended to you as a remedy for all
affections of the Throat and Lungs.
It is freshly prepared from the purest Cod
Liver Oil, combined with the Hypophos-
phites, is pleasant to the taste, and
invaluable in cases of Chronic
Cough and all Pulmonary
Complaints

In bottles at 3s 6d each, or 3 for 9s; larger
size at 5s 6d each.

WILKINSON & SON, Chemists, Dunedin

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.



IS THE VERY BEST

The Cure!

Q—What Cure?

A—**Warner's Safe Cure**

Q—What does it cure?

A—All diseases of the **kidneys and liver.**

Q—Are there many diseases of the kidneys and liver?

A—Not very many; but there are a great number of diseases caused by a diseased or inactive condition of those organs.

Q—Name some.

A—**Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Backache, Gravel & Bladder troubles** are all caused by a deranged condition of the **kidneys**. Uric acid and other urinary poisons are retained in the system, and the diseases named are the result. On the other hand, when the liver is working imperfectly, **Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, General Debility and Blood Disorders** are developed.

Q—Will Warner's Safe Cure cure all the diseases named?

A—Yes, simply because it restores the kidneys and liver to health and activity when all urinary and biliary poisons are duly expelled from the system in a natural manner.

Q—Will Warner's Safe Cure cure **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys?**

A—Yes, in nearly every instance when the cure is taken in time.

congregation assist and receive Holy Communion, the priests wearing stoles, the token of their priesthood. This brings before us in a forcible way the scene in the Upper Chamber in Jerusalem, where our Lord alone consecrated and then gave Holy Communion to those present. We shall divide our explanations of the services into three sections.

The Mass.

Amid the triumph of this great feast a web of sorrow is interwoven to show that our joy is not lasting, for we have not forgotten the Passion of Jesus Christ. The celebrant intones the 'Gloria in Excelsis,' and the bells ring out joyously in answer to the organ's peals; but after that both bells and organ are silent until Holy Saturday, to show the sorrow of the whole world at our Saviour's death. The Collect recalls to us Judas and the good thief; both are guilty but one is pardoned. The kiss of peace is omitted, to show our horror of the treacherous kiss of Judas in the Garden on this night.

The Procession to the Altar of Repose.

On Good Friday, as we shall see, the Church suspends the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass to commemorate in this solemn way the sacrifice that was offered on that day on Calvary. The priest consecrates two Hosts on Holy Thursday during the Mass. One of these he receives in Holy Communion; the other he reverently places in a chalice and reserves to be consumed on Good Friday. The Blessed Sacrament could not be reserved with fitting respect at the high altar, on account of the mournful ceremonies of this holy time; and, consequently a chapel or altar, apart from the high altar, is prepared, and adorned with rich hangings, lights, and flowers. Here our Blessed Lord remains until Good Friday. When the Mass to-day is finished the choir and clergy go in procession to the Chapel of Repose. After the cross-bearer and acolytes come the choir and clergy, singing the 'Pange Lingua,' followed by the celebrant and sacred ministers under the canopy. The priest does not carry the monstrance, as in other processions, but the chalice containing the Blessed Sacrament, covered with a veil. When he arrives at the altar of repose he places it in the tabernacle or urn, where it will remain until to-morrow's service. Until then Jesus will not be left alone; by day and by night loving souls will keep watch there in humble adoration, making amends for the scorn and insults which Jesus has suffered for our sins. More especially will they be present during the silent watches of the night; for this is the night when He suffered the agony in the Garden and was betrayed by Judas and delivered into the hands of His enemies.

Stripping the Altars

The procession then leaves the Altar of Repose, the sacred ministers go to the sacristy, and the other clergy and choir go to the sanctuary to recite Vespers, which are said, not sung. At the end of Vespers the priests enter the sanctuary to strip the altar, as Jesus was stripped of His garments before the crucifixion. The ornaments and flowers that were there to denote our joyful commemoration of the institution of the Blessed Sacrament are taken away, and the very altar cloths are stripped off, because the daily sacrifice is suspended in token of our grief. 'They have parted My garments among them, and upon My vesture they have cast lots.' The holy water is removed from the porch, and none is put there until after Mass on Holy Saturday.

GOOD FRIDAY.

We have come now to the day of the Church's widowhood, and she would have it to be a day of desolation as her true children feel it to be. The sanctuary is altogether bare and unadorned. The altar was stripped of its ornaments yesterday morning, and nothing remains except the crucifix, now veiled in black, and six candlesticks. The sanctuary carpet has been taken away, and even the candles are not lighted until the latter part of the function. To enable us to enter into the spirit of the service, and to appreciate fully the meaning of its various parts, we must bear in mind that to-day the priest does not offer sacrifice—that he does not, so to say, stand in the place of Jesus Christ and speak in His name and with His power; but rather as the spokesman and representative of the congregation present: as a consequence of this, they follow and take part in the various acts of reparation he performs. This is the key-note to the right understanding of the whole function.

The service of to-day consists of a series of distinct actions. We shall divide our explanation into four parts: 1. 'History,' containing the prophecies and the Passion according to St. John. 2. 'Supplication,' containing public prayer for all sorts and conditions of men. 3. 'Reparation,' containing the unveiling and adoration of the Cross. 4. 'The Mass of the Presanctified.'

The Passion

The choir and sacred ministers approach the sanctuary in silence. Neither incense nor lights are carried before them, and the vestments are black, 'as when one mourneth.' On the altar there is neither missal nor altar cloth. When the sacred ministers reach the sanctuary, instead of beginning by public prayer, they prostrate themselves on the ground in silence, while a cloth and the book are laid on the altar. Then they rise, and at once proceed to read the lessons and Collects, which bring before us the Paschal Lamb, the type of the Lamb of God, who is to-day sacrificed for our sins. These lessons prepare us for the 'Passion,' which gives St. John's account of the terrible events of this great day. The Passion is sung, as on Palm Sunday, by three deacons (or priests), who each take a part, the choir sustaining, as before, the part of the multitude.

The Prayers.

The second part of the services consists of supplication and petition. The idea of the Church in this action is to make intercession with God on this day for all classes and conditions of men. While the Church bids us to pray at all times for the conversion of sinners and evil-doers, on this day she makes public and official prayer for those who are 'enemies of the Cross of Christ.' For mercy knows no bounds; and our dying Saviour has given utterance to the words, 'Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.'

The celebrant sings eight prayers, each of which is prefaced by a few words to show its object. Before each prayer the deacon bids us all kneel for a moment, and the sub-deacon bids us rise, to show by this bodily action our union in the petition made by the priest in our name. First comes the prayer for the Spouse of Jesus Christ the Church of God; then the prayer for the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the Pope happily reigning; then the prayer for bishops, priests, and other servants of the Church; then the prayer for catechumens; then the prayer for all in tribulation or danger; then the prayer for heretics and schismatics; then the prayer for the Jews; and, lastly, that our charity may embrace all human creatures for whom Jesus shed His Blood, comes the prayer for pagans.

The Unveiling of the Cross.

The third action in to-day's service is reparation. The Church will have us make what reparation we can to Jesus Christ for the ignominy of His Passion by showing honor and veneration to the Cross in memory of his crucifixion to-day. Accordingly the celebrant takes off his chasuble, the symbol of his priestly dignity, in order to be the first to humble himself on this day of mourning. He receives the veiled cross, and, standing at the side of the altar, he uncovers a small part, raising it slightly for people to see, and sings in a low voice 'Behold the wood of the cross, on which hung the salvation of the world;' and all kneel to pay their homage to the sign of our redemption. Mounting near the altar he goes through the same ceremony a second time; and then, coming to the centre of the altar, he removes the veil entirely, and, lifting the cross aloft, sings in a high note the same words a third time, in the memory of our Saviour's words: 'When I shall have been lifted up, I will draw all things to Myself.' By this uncovering of the cross is represented the gradual preaching to the Jews and afterwards to the Gentiles the great mystery of the crucifixion, 'to the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Gentiles foolishness.'

The celebrant then places the crucifix on the ground, and, in token of his humiliation and abasement, takes off his shoes, for the place whereon he stands is holy ground, and goes to kiss the feet of the figure that represents his dying Saviour. As he approaches he kneels three times and finally kisses devoutly the symbol of our redemption. All who are present follow his example, either at this crucifix or at one of the crosses in the side chapels (according to convenience), taking care to make three genuflections (not more), and making the third close to the cross itself, so that as they kneel they can kiss the figure. During this touching ceremony the choir sings in plaintive chants the 'Reproaches,' which bring before us, in a dramatic way, the rebukes loving and gentle, addressed by our Saviour to the Jews. It will help us much to realise to-day's events if we read these reproaches, which our dear Lord addresses now to us.

The Mass of the Presanctified.

We need not delay long over our explanation of the fourth action in to-day's service—the Mass of the Presanctified. The candles on the altar are now lighted in reverence for the coming Presence of Jesus Christ. The clergy go in procession to the Chapel of Repose and bring back to the high altar the Blessed Sacrament, which has been reserved in a chalice since the Mass of yesterday. During the procession the choir sing the 'Vexilla Regis.' On this day alone throughout the Christian year the Church suspends the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, that our thoughts may be wholly taken up with the contemplation of the one sacrifice that was consummated to-day on Calvary. The Blessed Sacrament, which the celebrant receives to-day, was consecrated (or presanctified) yesterday. Consequently, since there is no actual sacrifice to-day, this part of the service is called the Mass of the Presanctified. When the Blessed Sacrament is brought to the altar the priest incenses it. He then turns to the people and bids them pray (orate fratres), and himself prays aloud, singing the 'Pater Noster,' he holds up for their adoration the Sacred Body of our Lord, and then reverently receives it. To mark our mourning and confusion of to-day, the priest does not remain at the altar to say any public prayers of thanksgiving or to give a blessing, as in other Masses; but straightway leaves the sanctuary. As soon as he departs the Vespers are recited as yesterday, and the altars are stripped. The sanctuary is empty, its light is gone, no lamp burns in any part of the church, the pictures are veiled; the naked cross stands alone to proclaim the mourning of the Spouse for the Crucifixion of her Lord. 'They shall mourn for Him as one mourning for an only son, and they shall grieve over Him as is the manner to grieve for the death of the first-born.'

HOLY SATURDAY.

It was the practice of the Church from the earliest ages that no Mass was said on Holy Saturday. For a thousand years after the foundation of the Church it was the custom to spend this day in prayer and fasting, in

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 effervescing, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

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

XMAS CARDS.

The Finest Selection shown in Dunedin
CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS,

A Good Variety in Price and Design.

Leather Goods.

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

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

ALEX. SLIGO,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ETC.
42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

E.



R.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

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

Further **LARGE REDUCTIONS** now made in Costs of Administration.

The **PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE** seeks to be Self-supporting.

ESTATES under **WILLS** or **INTESTACIES** when converted into **CASH** and held for beneficiaries are Credited with Interest at Highest Rate, Capitalised Yearly, and are Free of all Office Charges.

CAPITAL FUNDS GUARANTEED BY THE COLONY.

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

The Public Trustee can be appointed Trustee in place of previously-appointed Trustees or in place of persons who wish to be relieved of their Trusteeship.

The Public Trustee can be appointed Trustee for Marriage Settlements, Money Trusts, Sinking Funds, and other Trusts. The Public Trustee undertakes the Management of Property as Attorney or Agent. The Public Trustee administers Intestates' Estates, Lunatics' Estates, and Unclaimed Lads.

The Public Trustee has Trust Funds for investment on Mortgage of First-class Freehold Securities at lowest current rates of interest. Liberal terms for repayment.

For Full Particulars Apply to

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE,
WELLINGTON,

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

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

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

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

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

FOR OLD & YOUNG

the vigour and buoyancy of health are secured by the timely and regular use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—a natural tonic and blood purifier compounded of fruits, roots and herbs. It tones the liver, regulates the bowels, promotes the thorough digestion of food and thus sustains and nourishes both brain and body with an abundant flow of pure rich blood.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"Six years ago," says Mr. T. Martin,
of 91, Brougham St., Sydney, N.S.W.,

"I began to suffer from quite a complication of complaints. I was both bilious and dyspeptic, and suffered excruciating agony in my back. One doctor told me I was suffering from dyspepsia and enlargement of the liver, but his treatment failed to cure me, and not until I used Mother Seigel's Syrup and Plasters did I find permanent relief. I continued with the remedies for nine weeks, by which time I was permanently restored to good health."

Made of
Fruits, Roots & Herbs.

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

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

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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

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

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

DONALD REID & CO., LTD.

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO
(LIMITED)

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

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee
Eagle Brand Coffee
Crown Brand Coffee
Elephant Brand Coffee
(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

—**EAGLE STARCH**—

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

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

Ask your grocer for the above brands and
you will not be disappointed in quality
W GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.

THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO.

LIMITED.

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL GORE,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
OMARU, AUCKLAND, & HAWERA.

GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING
AGENTS.

PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
the World.

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

ADDRESS: **CRAWFORD STREET,**
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).

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

watching in spirit with the holy women at the sepulchre until the morning of the Resurrection. At midnight on Friday the Divine Office for Easter Eve was sung; but the service and Mass that we have now on Holy Saturday really took place on Saturday night, and, extending till dawn on the Sunday morning, was the immediate herald of the Resurrection. As the sun went down on Easter Eve the Bishop and clergy and faithful used to repair to the church for this office, and its magnificent functions occupied the whole night until sunrise on Easter Day. We should bear this in mind if we wish to enter into the spirit of this service, and if we would understand the many allusions we find in it to the night. Another point to remember is that the service of this night was specially ordained and fitted for the baptism of those converts or catechumens who had been previously found worthy of admission into the Christian Church. This will throw light upon the meaning of many of its ceremonies and prayers. We shall divide the service into two sections: the Blessings and the Mass.

The Blessings.

The Church as we remarked, on Palm Sunday blesses and sanctifies everything she uses in her sacred functions. Holy Saturday is in a special manner a day of blessings, for it is in a sense the birthday of the Church. The service begins, not in the sanctuary, but at the very entrance to the church, where new fire, kindled from flint, is blessed. From this the light is taken for the candles and lamps throughout the church which were extinguished on Good Friday. This was of first importance in the early Church, that the faithful might have light for the long night ceremony. Five grains of incense are then blessed, and the deacon lights a triple candle (in honor of the Three Persons of the Adorable Trinity), and leads the way through the darkness to the sanctuary, thrice announcing as he goes 'Lumen Christi,' the Light of Christ. When the procession reaches the sanctuary, the deacon chants his song of triumph ('Exultet'), and solemnly blesses the great Paschal Candle. This candle is of unusual size, standing alone, of a pillar-like form, and in the ages when the service was held at night shed a dim religious light over the sanctuary during the long vigil. When lighted it is the representation both of the pillar of fire which went before the people of God in their wandering through the desert, and of the new-born glory of Jesus risen from the grave. During this grand song of joy the deacon pauses three times, once to fix in the candle the five grains of incense in the form of a cross, which, by their number, represent the five wounds, and, by their substance, the precious spices which the holy women brought to the sepulchre this night to embalm the body of their dead Lord; a second time he pauses to light the newly-blessed candle; and a third time, while the lamps in the church are once more lighted. After this 'Exultet' come the Twelve Prophecies, which were primarily intended for the instruction of the catechumens who were to be baptised this night.

Then comes the blessing of the baptismal font. In front of the procession is carried the Paschal Candle, which leads these neophytes to the waters of salvation, even as the pillar of fire led the children of Israel to the saving waters of the Red Sea. When the celebrant reaches the baptismal font he sings the blessing of the font. He divides the water in the form of a cross, and scatters some towards the four quarters of the world, he breathes upon it and invokes the grace and power of the Holy Ghost upon it. He dips the Paschal Candle three times into the water. The people are then sprinkled with this Easter water, and after this the holy chrism and oil of catechumens is poured into the font to mingle with the baptismal water. This completes the solemn blessing of the font, and after this the catechumens were formerly baptised and then confirmed. After the blessing of the font the procession returns to the sanctuary and the litanies of the saints are sung during which the celebrant and sacred ministers lie prostrate before the altar. Towards the end of the litanies the priests rise and go to the sacristy to vest for Mass.

The Mass

As we have pointed out, the foregoing ceremonies formerly took place during the night of Easter Eve, and the Mass at which we are now going to assist is really the Mass that used to be offered at daybreak on Easter morn, after the long vigil. This will explain why it is of such a joyous character. The vestments are white, the Gloria is sung, the bells ring out cheerfully, the organ is heard once more. Pictures and images are uncovered, flowers again adorn the altar which is decked in white. The Collect of the Mass makes intercession for the newly-baptised, 'the new offspring of Thy family.' After the Epistle the celebrant intones solemnly three times the 'Alleluia,' which is taken up by the choir. The Gospel relates to us the visit to the sepulchre of Mary Magdalene and the other Mary at the dawn of the day. The Creed is not sung, as it used to be reserved for the second Mass, which was sung later on Easter Day. The kiss of peace is still omitted, for it was not until evening on the day of the resurrection that Jesus stood in the midst of His Apostles in the upper chamber in the Holy City and gave them His peace. For the same reason the 'Agnus Dei' is left out. When this Mass was appointed to be sung on the Saturday morning, instead of at the dawn of Easter Day, it was necessary that it should be followed by Vespers. As the service is already so long, the Church bids us sing immediately after the Communion, Vespers containing one Psalm and the 'Magnificat.' This now takes the place of the Post-Communion in other Masses, and when these have been sung, the Mass concludes with the blessing and the last Gospel according to St. John.

The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—The Bishop of Salford

When the last mail left Home the Bishop of Salford (Dr. Bilsborrow) was lying seriously ill at Torquay.

A New Church

A handsome church was recently blessed and opened in Kennington lane, Kennington, for the Catholic population of the Vauxhall and Kennington districts. The new building is Gothic, and it provides seating accommodation for a congregation of 700. The cost has already reached £10,000, but as further embellishments are in prospect more will be required. The church, which is dedicated to St. Anne, was opened and blessed by the rector, the Rev. Father Browne.

Custody of the Holy Places

The total amount of the annual collection in Great Britain for the custody of the Holy Places, made by the order of the Pope in all the Catholic dioceses of the kingdom, amounts this year to £1181. The diocese of Liverpool contributed the largest sum, £188; that of Salford the next, £142; the archdiocese of Westminster is third with £135. The total amount has been forwarded by Cardinal Vaughan to the Franciscan Fathers, to whose care the Holy Places are entrusted.

The Benedictines

For some time past a member of the Benedictine fraternity at Kerbeneat, Finisterre, has been in Wales endeavoring to locate a suitable district. Several sites were offered the Breton Benedictines, by Protestants as well as Catholics. The 'Western Mail' learns that Lord Ashburnham has offered the monks 60 acres of ground at Penbrey, Carmarthenshire.

A Church of Historical Interest

The Rev. W. P. Morley, until a few years ago the priest in charge of the Catholic church of St. Raphael's, Kingston-on-Thames, died recently at the age of 73. St. Raphael's Catholic Church is almost of historical interest from the fact that the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the Duke d'Aosta, and the Princess Helene d'Orleans, and later the present Duc d'Orleans, were married there. The King and Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales, were present at the ceremony at Kingston when the Comte and Comtesse de Paris were married, and her Majesty was present at the wedding of Princess Helene d'Orleans in June, 1895. Father Morley officiated at the ceremony, and was presented by the Princess d'Orleans with a gold chalice as a memento of the occasion.

The Education Act

The 'Daily News' says that one of the first effects of the new Education Act will be the improvement of the teaching power in Catholic schools. The teaching staff has hitherto been mainly recruited from working-class homes. It is believed that under the new conditions of service a large number of parents of the middle class will be induced to bring up their children in the teaching profession. The Catholic community have three Training Colleges in England—one for men at Hammersmith, and two for women at Liverpool and Wandsworth respectively. These colleges receive students who have been successful at the King's Scholarship examinations. Accommodation at present is in excess of the number of students. Every effort will be made by the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities to fill up these colleges to their full limit.

FRANCE.—Preaching Orders

At the instance of M. Combes, the Chamber of Deputies, by 304 to 246, declined to authorise preaching Orders. M. Combes stated that the Concordat provides for a parochial clergy whom the preaching Orders were trying to supersede.

The Socialists Furious

The Socialists in the French Chamber are furious with the Premier. The cause of this outburst is M. Combes' attitude with regard to those hardy annuals, the suppression of the French Embassy at the Vatican and the withdrawal of the subventions to the French clerical schools in the near and far East. The Extreme Left had fondly reckoned upon carrying these 'reforms' through this year. Surely after forcibly closing all clerical schools in France, after dissolving and expelling the Congregations, after denying the episcopate the right of petition to Parliament, M. Combes could not logically support the voting of public money to carry on these same schools in foreign countries, and to keep an Ambassador at the Vatican, that 'fons et origo' of all the troubles of France. But, like all his priest-eating predecessors, M. Combes, when pressed to carry his policy to the bitter end, blandly declared that 'anticlericalism was not an article of export,' and that, as the Embassy at the Vatican and the French missionary schools in the East were useful in the prosecution of French interests and policy, they should be supported as they had been hitherto. M. Combes carried the day, thanks to the active support of the Right, but his friends have not forgiven him, and they no longer consider him safe. One concession, however, had to be made to the Left. They demanded the publication of Yellow Books containing the diplomatic correspondence between the French Government and the Vatican, as is done with regard to the correspondence with other Powers. It seems to have been the recognised privilege

J A M E S K E E N E Y

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

WELLINGTON,

Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and general public.

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

JAMES KEENEY

Proprietor.

Telephone 1193.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

Cigars, Cigarettes, Indian, Ceylon, and China Teas, and American Goods

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

CHRISTCHURCH.

TE ARO HOTEL,
UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

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

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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

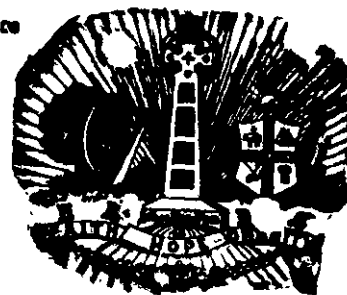
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

PYKE'S

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

CUBA STREET,

WELLINGTON,



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 at time of Admission.

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland



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

"KUKOS" TEA

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

F O R S A L E

Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease, rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £ weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required; Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly, moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc, freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease Hotel Tauaaki, 9 years' lease, £2,500.

DWAN BROS., Willis street, Wellington

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

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

	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

SOLE AGENTS

EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

PLEASE REMEMBER

The Old George Street Boot Shop
KEEPS THE LEAD.

Don't forget to visit

SIMON BROTHERS, GEORGE STREET.

Immense Stock. Choice Variety. At Rock Bottom Prices.

Don't forget Addresses:—

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
MOSGIEL (OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

of the Vatican that correspondence between it and the Governments having diplomatic relations with it should never be published. M. Delcasse, in order to avoid more dangerous consequences, had to give way on the point, and to promise the publication of despatches. But he added that, whilst he could publish all despatches from the French Government to their Ambassador at the Vatican, he could not publish the replies of the Papal Secretary of State without his permission, in accordance with diplomatic usages.

GERMANY.—The Law Against the Jesuits

With regard to the Bill dealing with the laws against the Jesuits, the German Imperial Chancellor stated in the Reichstag that the proposal to allow settlements of the Jesuit Order did not meet with the Government's approval, although the clerical situation in the Empire no longer rendered it necessary that individual German subjects, any more than foreigners, should be placed under the provisions of the exceptional laws simply because they were members of the Order of Jesus.

SCOTLAND.—Presentation to a Priest

The Benbecula community, being anxious to show some tangible proof to Father MacDougall of their appreciation of his valuable services on their behalf as County Councillor, Parish Councillor, and School Board member, formed a committee which entered with zeal and earnestness upon the work entrusted to them. The collecting part was not a difficult one, as local people contributed cheerfully and subscriptions flowed in freely from North and South Uist, Barra, Glasgow, etc.—an admirable proof of Father MacDougall's popularity. The committee recently waited on Father MacDougall within the Chapel House. Mr. James MacDonald was voted to the chair. He said he had the honor of serving with Father MacDougall on the Parish Council, and they might depend upon it that the interests of the Benbecula ratepayers were safe in his hands. Mr. MacLennan said the duty entrusted to him was a pleasant one, namely to present Father MacDougall, in the name of the committee and subscribers, with a gold Albert and a purse of sovereigns. Father MacDougall, in accepting the presentation, feelingly replied, saying that he did not consider himself worthy of the many kind words said about him, as no one knew his faults and failings better than himself. Whether his stay at Benbecula be long or short he would never forget the kindness he experienced in the island from all denominations.

UNITED STATES.—A Golden Jubilee

Rev. Brother Botolph, director of St. Michael's College, Santa Fe, New Mexico, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his profession as a Christian Brother on December 27. Brother Botolph was born in Prussia in 1833. He is one of the four members of the territorial Board of Education in New Mexico, where he has been connected with every educational movement of consequence since he came there. He has two brothers who likewise celebrated their golden jubilee in December at Ammendale, Baltimore, Md. Brothers Bothian and Cadoc, who entered the Order of Christian Brothers with him.

Catholics in a Massachusetts Town

"There was a time in Lawrence" (says Father O'Reilly in 'Our Parish Calendar'), "when the terms Irish and Catholic meant practically the same thing, because there were few Catholics in the city who were not Irish, and but few Irish who were not Catholics. To-day the city of Lawrence is Catholic, not only in having a majority of its citizens Catholic, but in the very Catholic scope of Church membership. We have people of at least 13 distinct nationalities, and of these, besides the churches of the English-speaking people, the French and German already have their churches, the Syrians and Lithuanians have secured church properties, the Italians and Maronites are also moving in the same direction. It is not an uncommon thing for clergymen of five or six nationalities to meet at St. Mary's parochial residence."

Those of our readers in need of the articles specified would do well to peruse the following lines. The best value is promised. Particular attention is drawn to the first-class stock of numerous sets of stations of the cross (size 17 x 13)—per set 7s 6d, posted 8s; large assortment of nickel statues in different styles and sizes, from 6s to 15s; marble fonts with brass crucifix attached, beautifully finished, from 1s to 3s 6d; medals (Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin) at all prices; crosses in mother of pearl and gold from 2s to 15s; others 6d to 1s, crucifixes (wall and standing) 1s to 5s; framed religious (photo) pictures on imitation marble, all sizes, 2s to 4s; ordinary, 6d to 2s; unframed pictures, 1d to 1s, large-sized pictures of St. Patrick, 1s; others, 6d to 1s; plated nickel (bronze-colored) glass stands, different shapes and sizes, 6s to 15s; worked silk pictures of Our Lord, etc., encased in oval-shaped glass frames, 1s to 3s 6d; scapulars, etc. Where not specified all articles post free. Orders promptly executed and carefully packed. Note the address—H. Koory, Fancy Goods Depot, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.—***

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

INTERCOLONIAL

It will be at least seven years (says the 'Catholic Press') before Amy Castles returns to Australia. She has arrived in Paris, accompanied by her sister Dolly, and her companion, Mrs. McDonald, a Catholic lady who was well known in old world society, and who had of recent years been living in a convent at Ballarat, where her daughter is a nun.

The annual procession of the League of the Cross was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, on Sunday afternoon, March 15, and was one of the most successful demonstrations of the kind held since the foundation of the League by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne some dozen years ago. The weather, an important factor in affairs of this kind, was all that could be desired. No little stir and surprise was aroused in the mind of the man in the street at seeing contingent after contingent of happy boys and girls making their way in troops to the Cathedral. The beautiful banners and bannerets added an element of strength to the pageant. The whole of the members, some 5000 men, women, and children, filled the Cathedral, to which only members of the League were admitted before the procession. A number of beautiful Catholic temperance hymns were sung, the Cathedral organist, Miss E. S. Anderson, presiding at the instrument.

The much-debated question (says the Perth correspondent of the Adelaide 'Southern Cross') as to whether State-controlled hotels can be conducted successfully is to be given a practical test by the James Government. Gwalia, a flourishing mining settlement, just emerging from the camp period of its existence to the more permanent state of a township, has been chosen for the initial trial. Already the new hotel has been built, and will commence business in a few weeks. A manager has been engaged who has had a successful career in conducting privately-owned hotels, all spirits and liquors in stock are to be subjected to an analysis every month, no barmaids are to be allowed, and several other new departures in hotel management are to be introduced. The profits of the hotel are to be devoted to the establishment of a public library and club rooms for the town. As this will be the first experiment of the kind yet made in a British community, and as a solution of the liquor traffic question is engaging the attention of most civilised countries, the coming experiment should be of widespread interest. Mr. James is not, so far, being deluged by showers of praise or good wishes for his undertaking, but by it he will make for himself the name of being the first Premier in Australia who carried his ideas of the control of the liquor traffic into practice, none of the other liquor reformers, upon reaching power, have allowed their ideas on this subject to pass 'the talking stage.'

A resident of Hobart, who had been on a visit to Melbourne, contributes the following interesting particulars regarding the new Catholic church at Clifton Hill to the 'Monitor.' 'The Church of St. John the Baptist,' he writes, 'is a superb one, ranking in beauty with the Church of the Jesuits at Richmond, and the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at West Melbourne. St. John's owes its existence to the efforts of one man—Mr. T. E. Verga, an English Catholic from Cheshire, a part of England which has given numerous martyrs to the ancient faith. In the long ago the Government of Victoria reserved a site for a Catholic church on the summit of Clifton Hill. There were then perhaps not a dozen houses in the neighborhood. Now the place is a small city. A church was not required there at the time; St. Joseph's, Collingwood, was close at hand where the population had settled. So for years the site on Clifton Hill remained vacant. But in the middle of the seventies the land boomed and (I regret to say) the religious bigot were abroad. An individual who combined both characters got up a petition to the Government asking them to forfeit the site as no use was being made of it. Mr. Verga then as now lived opposite the ground. He was known to be an Englishman, and it was taken for granted he was a Protestant, and the petition was taken to him for signature. The conspirator had, to use a vulgarism, "fallen in!" Mr. Verga quietly refused to sign the petition, and when the man had left, he put on his hat, walked up to the palace, and told the Archbishop that the first stone of a new church must be laid there at once. An advertisement announcing the date of the ceremony appeared in the papers the next day. A marquee was erected on the spot; Mass was said there the following Sunday; Archbishop Gould laid the first stone of St. John's, and the Rev. William Kelly, S.J., a noted preacher of the day, preached the sermon. Almost single-handed Mr. Verga labored to build the church, and in 1882 a portion of it was opened when the Rev. Father Shaffney, a distinguished Carmelite, preached the sermon. The splendid church is now completed, except as to the spire. It is a noble Gothic church, with nave, aisles, three chapels, sacristies, and an organ loft. The ornamentation and furniture are exquisite in detail. The new chapel has been erected at the sole cost of Mr. Verga. The whole church has cost £26,000, and only £1500 remains due upon it. A couple of years ago Mr. and Mrs. Verga were presented to the Holy Father, Leo XIII., by the Archbishop of Melbourne; and I think many will be disappointed if this worthy couple do not find a final resting place in St. John's.'

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

ESTABLISHED 1824.

MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANYALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.**MESSRS J. G. WARD & CO.**Beg to announce that they have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS
and ATTORNEYS of this old and wealthy Company for Otago and
Southland.

OFFICES: No. 10 RATTRAY STREET (opposite Triangle). Telephone 87.

Local Manager, JAMES RICHARDSON.

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 9, CENTRE ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

SWEET MARIE.I've a secret in my heart
You must hear—
A tale I would impart—
Please draw near.Every foot that's warmly clad
Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,
And that footwear may be had
At LOFT & CO'SOhorus
To Loft and Co.'s you must go—
Royal Arcade, don't you know—
Where the busy throng is passing
to and fro.At all seasons of the year,
Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,

At LOFT & CO'S.

If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."
If you don't turn up till eight, TRY A "BLUCHER"When the winter draweth nigh
unto thee,
And the rain clouds cross the
sky, gloo-mi-ly,
Then the Boot that's Watertight
Makes its owner feel all right!
We keep them strong and light—
LOFT & CO.Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium
situated in
The Centre of Trade,
The Centre of the Royal Arcade—
The Centre of the City of Dun
edin.

SPLENDID GUM BOOTS, 21s

SHIP HOTEL

TIMARU.

B. J. MCKENNA - Proprietor

B. J. MCKENNA has taken over the above centrally situated
hotel, three minutes from Railway Station and Post Office, and will
spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible. The
Hotel has been Re-furnished and Renovated.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

PIER HOTEL.Corner of
CRAWFORD & JETTY STREETS, DUNEDINMICHAEL 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.

DOUGLAS HOTELCorner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends
and the public that he has taken the above
hotel. The building has undergone a
thorough renovating from floor to ceiling,
and now offers unrivalled accommodation to
visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are
well and comfortably furnished, and the fit-
tings are all that could be desired.Travellers called in time for early trains
The wines and spirits are of the Best Pro-
curable Brands.One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard
Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

TELEPHONE 1306.

MONUMENTS.**J. B O U S K I L L,**
SYMONDS STREET, AUCKLAND,Has a Choice Lot of NEW MONUMENTS. Light and Dark
Marble and Red, Gray, and Dark Green Granite. Prices moderate.
My work has again been awarded the highest honors presented at
the Christchurch Exhibition. Three Exhibits. First Prize for
Carving; First and Second for Lead Letters. Auckland Exhibition
Four First Prizes and Gold Medal.

Designs Free on application.

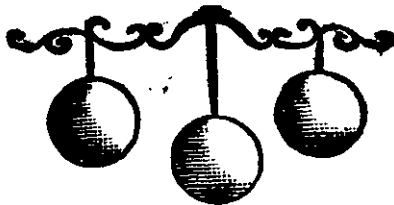
All kinds of Iron Fences.

Telephone 732.

J A S. S P E I G H T A N D C O

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.



Dunedin Pawn Office

Money to Lend in
Large or Small SumsNOTE ADDRESS:
5. George Street,
DUNEDIN**W. G. ROSSITER,**

(For 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon).

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Money Advanced on all Descriptions of Pledges at the Lowest
Rates of Interest. Watches, Diamonds, and all kinds of Jewellery
kept in First-class Fire-proof Safes.

LEST YOU FORGET!

TIGER 2s. TEA

IS THE BEST.

LEST YOU FORGET

**HARLEQUIN -
- - TOBACCO**

IS A FIRST FAVOURITE.

P.O. BOX 90.

TELEPHONE 42

ALBION CLUB HOTEL

GLADSTONE ROAD, GISBORNE.

(Adjacent to Wharf, and opposite Post Office.

T. STERLE - Proprietor

First-class Accommodation for Traveller
and Visitors.

BILLIARD SALOON

Containing Two First-class Tables

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

are now available for Commercial Traveller
and every care and attention guaranteed.Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch
1 p.m. Dinner 6 p.m. Dinner 1 p.m. onSATURDAYS, as a convenience for
Country Visitors.

Speight's Beer always on Draught

Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association
of N.Z., Limited.CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,
Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents
Grain Produce Insurance, and Ship-
ping Agents, Wool Brokers,
Indenters, etc.

SALES:

STOCK—At Burnside every Wednesday.
RABBITSKINS—At Dunedin every Monday.
SHEEPSKINS.—At Dunedin every Tuesday.
SPECIAL CLEARING SALES.—Whenever and
wherever required.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE.—Sold ex truck or
store daily.**RAILWAY HOTEL, NGAHERE.**MR. G. SCHRODER (late of Victoria
House, Greymouth), having taken over the
above well-known hostelry, the travelling
public will find that only the very best
brands of liquors are kept. One trial will
prove this.The up-train to Reefton stays at Ngahere
for five minutes to obtain refreshments.

Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

H. P A L M E R
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDINMonuments and Tombstones erected of
New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and
Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders Promptly
attended to.**DEAR ME**I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest
Store you can they All Keep