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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

King and Pope

King Edward VII. is about to visit the Grand Old Man of the Vatican—the spiritual ruler of even a wider domain than that far-extending Empire on which the sun never sets. In the far-off Saxon days—when travel was slower and more toilsome and perilous than we of the era of steamers can well imagine—eight English Kings (Canwalla, Ina, Offa, Caenred, Offa, Siric, Ethelwulf, and Canute) went in devout pilgrimage to venerate St. Peter in his tomb, and his successor in his chair of authority. Cordial greetings passed back and forth between Leo XIII. and the late Queen Victoria on the day that she reached the longest reign in English history. The present Queen and her son (now Prince of Wales) were received with great honor at the Vatican some years ago. But the present august and broad-minded occupant of the Throne will be the first reigning British Sovereign since the Reformation to personally meet and greet the visible Head of the Catholic Church on earth.

Leo's love for the English people is well known, and his tender and fatherly feeling found beautiful and touching expression in the apostolic letter which he addressed to them in the early spring of 1895. Not one of all his predecessors since the great schism of the sixteenth century, has won so much sympathy and kindly feeling from the Protestant public of Great Britain. In his life of Leo XIII., Justin McCarthy says: 'Never since the Reformation was there a time when the public heart of England was filled with a more general kindness and cordiality towards the head of the Roman Church than that which prevails here now. The Pope has shown himself a lover of all men, and he has won in return the regard, the confidence, and the affection of all men who, whatever their creed, are open to the claims of statesmanship and a common philanthropy.' It will be a historic meeting between the venerable old Pontiff and the royal friend of Manning, a Sovereign whose broad sympathies are not marred by the narrowest streak of bigotry. May Edward see the days and share the best blessings of Leo!

That Methodist Protest

There are indications that our Methodist clerical friends are returning to sancer counsels in reference to their recent protest against the appointment of a Catholic Governor to Fiji. The indignation which this ill-judged and busybody resolution provoked in the islands may possible have had something to do with the calmer and cooler second-thoughts which have happily come to the minds of the leaders of the Sydney Conference. At any rate, the foolish protest against the Governor's religion is practically withdrawn. 'His

courtesy and impartiality' have been made the subject of high encomium, and he goes forth with a complete, if not very graciously-bestowed, Methodist absolution, which is about as near an approach to an apology as we can expect. Those wicked Catholic missionaries are now the sole scapegoats. They are accused of making 'an unfair use' of the fact that the Governor is a Catholic. What the 'unfair use' may be, we are not told. But it is possible that—as was stated by one or more of them lately—the presence of a Catholic Governor lends a special emphasis to their denial of the legend (alleged to have been instilled into the Fijian native mind by the non-Catholic missionaries) that 'all the great chiefs of the world are Protestants.' At any rate, it is high time that the squalid and meddlesome controversy raised by Methodist outsiders in Sydney and New Zealand about Governor Jackson's religion should take a less violently sectarian turn. This is, let us hope, a preparation for its final and decent interment.

A Scottish Silver Jubilee

Papal and other associated jubilees are pressing close on each other's heels in the year of grace 1903. The venerable old Pontiff celebrates within the twelve months the silver jubilee of his election and of his coronation as Pope and his golden jubilee as Cardinal of Holy Church. Hard on the footsteps of his three silver jubilees comes another with which he was intimately associated: the silver jubilee of the re-establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in Scotland. This was one of the very first acts performed by Pope Leo XIII. after his coronation, March 3, 1878. The Bull replacing the Vicars-Apostolic in Bonnie Scotland by Bishops was signed by him on March 4, 1878.

In Scotland, as in England, the Catholic episcopate went down in bitter persecution during the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century. The Popes, however, never ceased to watch over and consolidate the brave and patient remnant of devout worshippers that were left in the once faithful kingdom of St. Margaret after the old religion had been proscribed, its altars overthrown, and its ancient shrines despoiled and handed over to the worship of a new and strange creed. During the nineteenth century the number of Scotland's faithful had so grown, and its priests, churches, and religious institutions so multiplied, that the times were deemed ripe for restoring to Scotland the normal method of ecclesiastical government. The agitation for a restored hierarchy began in a tentative way in 1864. It went on for a brief space in a spasmodic way. Then the question dropped for a time beneath the surface of things. It was renewed, and on a wider scale, in 1877, and formed the subject of a Scottish Catholic address to Pope Pius IX. at the celebration of his episcopal golden jubilee in that year. 'The Pope of the heart'—as the Italians loved to call him—favored the project. But the

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

fine-spun thread of his life was snipped before the negotiations on the subject were completed. The work was thus left to 'the Pope of the head and heart' to accomplish. He made it his first and earliest care. Two archbishoprics were established: the one in Glasgow, the other in St. Andrews and Edinburgh; and four bishoprics—Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Whithorn (or Galloway), and Argyle and the Isles. And Leo, of the many years, closed the solemn act by the hope that the work would be crowned with joyful fruits, and that Scotland's mountains might be 'clothed with peace, and her hills with righteousness for her people.'

When the Catholic hierarchy was re-established by Pius IX. in England, in 1850, the good Pontiff was charged with assailing the British Constitution 'by means, not of an armada, but of a single sheet of paper.' Lord John Russell wrote a delirious letter of protest against the 'papal aggression,' and followed it up by the foolish Ecclesiastical Titles Act of 1851. People 'tore around pretty considerable' (as our American cousins say), and there was a veritable tornado of no-Popery agitation, which shook every rib and timber in the whole framework of English society. Sleep is a useful and popular remedy for paroxysms of anger. Rage, according to Lotze, is quieted by muscular repose, 'and it is,' he adds, 'a dictate of prudence to get an angry man to sit down in an easy chair.' Mr. John Bull soared into remarkably high temperatures over the innocent act of 'papal aggression' involved in the re-appointment of a Catholic hierarchy for England. But the little volcano soon burnt itself out. Mr. Bull slept his anger off. And he felt so much honest shame for the foolish and precipitate 'Ecclesiastical Titles Act,' that he wiped it off his statute-book before its provisions were ever put to the test. Scottish Protestants sensibly agreed to look upon the re-establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in their country with friendly indifference. There was a labored but inoperative protest by the prelates of the Scottish Episcopalian Church. Here and there a lone skirmisher raised his voice and cried to a wilderness of unattentive ears. But there came back no echoing response. The newspapers gently chided the few voices raised in protest, and the peace of Nirvana settled down upon the land.

The Policy of Attack

William Parnell—a relative of the late Charles Stewart Parnell—published, in 1897, his 'Historical Apology for the Irish Catholics.' He was a broad-minded Protestant, and in the course of his work he pointed out that one of the great bars to the nation's strength and unity was 'a kind of nursery terror of the Pope, which,' he added, 'still clings to our maturer reason.' This childish or insane terror of the papal bogey manifests itself in many and various ways and with strange results. One of its outcomes is the adoption of the thousand and one forms of misrepresentation and calumny of which the Catholic Church and body are so often made the target. Many of our readers can recall the historic castigation which Cardinal Newman administered to Canon Kingsley. The Canon was an extreme bigot and a strong hater; and on that very account his opinion on the policy of vilification and attack such as is so often pursued towards us is all the more opportune and deserving of record.

Canon Kingsley's words will be found on pp. 235-6 of the first volume of his 'Miscellanies.' He declares that the time for calling 'Popery ill-names is past.' 'The truth is,' he adds a little farther on, 'Protestantism may well cry: "Save me from my friends!" We have attacked Rome too often on shallow grounds, and, on finding our arguments weak, have found it necessary to overstate them. We have got angry and caught up the first weapon which came to our hand and have only cut our own fingers. . . . We have been too proud to make ourselves acquainted with the very tenets which we exposed, and have made a merit of reading no Popish books but such as we were sure would give us a handle for attack, and not even then without the precaution of getting into a safe position beforehand. We have dealt in exaggerations, in special pleadings, in vile and reckless imputations of motive, in suppressions of all palliating facts. We have outraged the common feelings of humanity by remaining blind to the virtues of noble and holy men, because they were Papists, as if

a good deed was not good in Italy as well as in England. We have talked as if God had doomed to hopeless vileness in this world, and reprobation in the next, millions of Christian people, simply because they were born of Romish, and not of Protestant, mothers. And we have our reward; we have fared like the old woman who would not tell her children what a well was, for fear they should fall into one. We see educated and pious Englishmen joining the Romish communion simply from ignorance of Rome, and have no talisman where-with to disenchant them. Our medicines produce no effect on them, and all we can do is, like quacks, to increase the dose. Of course, if ten boxes of Morrison's pills have killed a man, it only proves that he ought to have taken twelve of them. We are jesting, but, as an Ulster Orangeman would say, "It is in good Protestant earnest."

Italy's Ruin

'New Italy' has eaten heavily of the Pope and is very sick of its meal. Under the new regime the country has been brought to a state of misery and ruin which are probably without a parallel in the Europe of to-day. Curiously enough, the confiscation of church and monastic property has greatly contributed to the misery of the country by ousting great numbers of farmers and small proprietors and creating those big estates such as we in New Zealand are busy breaking up. The people are fleeing from the country in vast and increasing numbers—in the Neapolitan provinces at the rate of 20 per 1000 of the population annually—

'Forced from their homes, a melancholy train,
To traverse climes beyond the Western main.'

Baron Sonnino, a member of the Italian Parliament, who has made a special and exhaustive study of the subject, summed up the situation in Italy as follows in the course of a recent speech at Naples:—

'Agriculture is perishing; the country is being depopulated, losing the most healthy and vigorous of its laborers; property is being crushed under the cruel weight of its fiscal burdens, imposed both by the State and local taxation, and under the burden of its own debts; that portion of the rural population which does not seek exile, plunges into deeper misery every day; local factions wage their fruitless warfare, mutually bandying accusations of responsibility for the common loss, and in the midst of the general discontent, sometimes actively rebellious, sometimes crushed and resigned, the only thing which swells and prospers is the blood-sucking octopus of usury.'

That 'Religious Revival'

You may hope to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. But you must not expect much that is creditable in the sort of alleged 'reformation' or 'religious revival' that is being carried on by the excommunicated aboriginal cleric Aglipay in the distant Philippines. Non-Catholic religious papers in Australia and New Zealand have, with indiscreet haste, espoused the cause of the discredited ex-cleric, crowned him with a Brummagen halo, and forgotten his cruelties as a Filipino military leader, simply because he is knocking his head like a battering-ram against the walls of 'Rome.' In our issue of March 19, we described his 'movement' as 'almost wholly a political one, both in its methods and its aims.' The justification of our statement is coming in at the rate of a mile a minute. A special cable-message to a recent issue of the New York 'Sun,' for instance, has the following to say regarding Aglipay and his tag-rag and bob-tail following of ne'er-do-wells and Katipunero fanatics—

'Evidence is accumulating,' says the 'Sun' message, 'which practically confirms the belief that "Bishop" Aglipay's schismatic movement is degenerating into a triangular political combination with the Workmen's Union and the Nationalist party, and that it is absorbing a majority of the unreconcilables in the Nationalist party. This combination is a natural result of the necessity for widening the field of Independent Catholicism. The demands made by the leaders of the movement for subscriptions for their support and for the rent of chapels are growing onerous. Recently the entire movement has shown signs of weakening. The initial excitement is vanishing. The problem of welding the schismatics baffles the so-called reformers. "Bishop"

Aglipay has practically made no change in the doctrine of Catholics beyond refusing to recognise the Pope. The future of the movement will probably be largely political.

It is well that Catholics in New Zealand should know the facts of Aglipay's 'remarkable religious revival,' as serious misstatements concerning its nature and extent have been copied from certain non-Catholic Church publications into the columns of several of our New Zealand daily papers. The collapse of the idle stories about the alleged 'revolts from Rome' in Austria, France, and England, will be fresh in the minds of our readers. A Protestant correspondent writing a short time ago in the London 'Daily Chronicle' says of the puny leaders of those so-called 'revolts': 'These gentlemen can generally be classed under one or two headings: (1) Persons who afterwards become a credit to no one; and (2) persons who return sooner or later to the Roman obedience.'

THE HOLY FATHER'S JUBILEE

Twenty-five years ago to-day (writes the Rome correspondent of the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' under date February 20) the Conclave which was summoned to elect a successor to the well-beloved Pontiff Pius IX.—whose death had taken place nineteen days previously—concluded its unusually brief session by the election of Cardinal Gioacchino Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, to the See of St. Peter. The 20th of February of 1878 was, in Rome, a cold, raw day, with heavy clouds that seemed to threaten rain covering the sky. The people who had gathered in the Piazza of St. Peter's awaiting the result of the voting of the Cardinals, who were assembled in the Sistine Chapel—the place of the Conclave—had lost the hope of seeing the termination of the voting, by means of the smoke that issued from the tiny chimney that projected from the wall of the Sistine, and had for the most part retired. The Piazza was almost deserted, when half an hour later—that is to say, at one in the afternoon—the windows of the great 'loggia' above the central entrance to St. Peter's, were thrown open, and a Cardinal appeared at the balustrade of the 'loggia.' The Conclave was over: a new Pontiff was elected.

At four o'clock of the afternoon of the 18th the Cardinals entered into Conclave. At half-past 12 on the 20th Cardinal Pecci was elected with 44 out of 61 votes. Cardinal Caterini, Dean of the Order of Cardinal Deacons, preceded by the processional cross, and accompanied by the Pontifical Masters of Ceremonies and others, approached the 'loggia' whence the Popes were accustomed to give the Benediction to the city and the world. Weak with age and illness, with a voice that was tremulous, Cardinal Caterini approached and stammered out the words that announced the tidings of great joy, that a Pontiff had been elected: *Annuntio vobis gaudium magnum. 'Habemus Papam Eminentissimum et Reverendissimum Dominum Pecci qui sibi nomen imposuit Leo XIII.'*

The very few persons present in the Piazza when the windows of the 'loggia' were opened hurried forward to hear the news. A long cry of acclamation rose up from them, and this was soon followed by the ringing of the bells of St. Peter's in joyous tones. The church bells of the city were rung, and in a short time

The Joyous News

was conveyed from end to end of Rome, and the people began to flock to the vast basilica of St. Peter's. In the 'Calcografia,' or Governmental Department of Steel Engravings, a very fine portrait of Cardinal Pecci, beautifully engraved in steel, was exhibited, with the inscription, 'His Holiness Leo XIII., P.M.,' written in blue pencil beneath it; and in the immediate vicinity I remember meeting a little boy who was going home to tell the great news to his mother, and was repeating at intervals on the way, 'Leone Decimoterzo! Leone Decimoterzo!'

The great Church of St. Peter's was almost filled. The people turned their eyes to the door, for above it a great red drapery hung at the 'loggia' within the church which corresponds to that without. About four o'clock the great windows of the inner 'loggia' were thrown open, and after a short interval the people beheld the new Pontiff all in white, and pale as the robes he wore, appearing at the 'loggia,' and then they sent forth a great cry of joy. The new Pontiff raised his hand to enjoin silence on the crowd, and then in that majestic ringing voice which has been heard so frequently during this last quarter of a century by so many hundreds of thousands of people from all corners of the civilised world, he pronounced over the faithful people of Rome his first triple Benediction. Tears stood in the eyes of many, cries of joy were uttered by the lips of others, and the waving of handkerchiefs and the murmur of many thousands of voices in more or less articulate sounds, greeted the first Benediction in public of the new Pontiff.

This is the Event

which Christian Rome, and with it the whole Catholic world, commemorates to-day, twenty-five years after its occurrence. No one, least of all Leo XIII., then imagined that this was the beginning of a Pontificate unequalled in duration except by Pius IX., in the annals of the Church since St. Peter until the present day. To-day Leo XIII. begins the 26th year of his Pontificate. It was Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, that related how Cardinal Pecci, hearing his own name repeated so often during the voting, and perceiving that everything pointed to him as the successor of Pius IX., 'great tears rolled down his cheeks, and his hand shook so violently that the pen it held fell to the ground. I picked it up and gave it to him,' continued Cardinal Donnet, 'saying, "Courage! There is no question here of you; it is the Church and the future of the world that are in question." He made no reply, only lifting his eyes to heaven to implore the Divine assistance.'

To-day the chief point of attraction in Rome seems to be St. Peter's and the Vatican. Trams, omnibuses, cabs, and carriages, proceeded from all parts of the city to the Vatican. For the happy anniversary of the 25th year of his election to the Papacy Leo XIII. this morning was made the object of special manifestations of affection. In the Hall of Beatification which is above the vestibule of St. Peter's, the numerous pilgrims now in Rome—2500 came from Lombardy the day before yesterday—were received by him in audience this morning. On

This Joyous Anniversary

took place the presentation to the Pope of the very rich golden tiara, the gift of the Catholics of the whole world. It was presented by his Eminence Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, accompanied by all the bishops who are in Rome at the present moment, for this occasion. All the Cardinals of the Sacred College here assisted at the solemn ceremony, which was carried out with great solemnity. The Noble Guards, who accompanied the Pope, appeared to-day in their new uniforms of red, a color which they have not worn since the 20th of September, 1870. All the members of the Pontifical Court were arrayed in their most gorgeous uniforms.

The Tiara.

which the Catholics of the world, on the initiative of the International Committee, presided over by Count Giovanni Acquederni, offer to-day to the Holy Father, has been executed by the illustrious Bolognese artist, the goldsmith Augusto Milani, whose former works have been much admired, such as the votive lamp offered by the Italian pilgrimage at the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. The tiara is of fine silver bands, all wrought in relief, of oval form, somewhat pointed at the top, surmounted by the cross dominating a tiny globe representing the world, and this is fixed upon a curved, dome-like form which surmounts the pierced summit of the tiara, the piercings being in star-like forms suggesting the firmament. The silver oval is divided by three crowns of the purest gold placed one above the other. The two bands which run between the first and second and the second and third crowns are adorned with continuous reliefs, very choice in design, and very finely wrought, representing olive branches burdened with fruit, which, rising from the base, are exquisitely interwoven one with another, covering the silver ground work with leaves and fruit.

In the great Basilica of St. Peter this morning the pilasters and portions of the wall were draped in crimson damask, as for a festa. The bronze statue of St. Peter seated on the Throne with the symbolical keys in the left hand, and the right hand raised in benediction, was arrayed to-day in the great crimson cope which is usually only seen on the Feast of St. Peter, and on the head was the jewel-studded tiara. The Confession of St. Peter was beautifully adorned with an abundance of richest flowers, and the altar splendidly decorated. Behind it, towards the apse, a special altar had been erected, at which his Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State to his Holiness and Archbishop of the Basilica, celebrated Mass. At the altar of the Cattedra, above which rises St. Peter's Chair encased in a richly wrought covering of gilded bronze, many candles were lighted, so that the whole vast space had the appearance of a joyous festival. The Cardinal celebrated the Mass of Thanksgiving for the preservation of the life of the Pontiff.

This afternoon, as I write, thousands of people are hurrying over the Bridge of St. Angelo, and the other bridges which cross the Tiber to the great Church of St. Peter, where a Te Deum in thanksgiving to God is to be sung on the completion of Leo XIII.'s Silver Jubilee in the Pontificate.

A Rome correspondent, writing under date March 3, says:—To-day ends the silver jubilee celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII., and ends the twenty-fifth year of the most illustrious pontificate of many centuries. While all the world is rejoicing that the Holy Father is spared to see his jubilee, Rome is in a state of excitement surpassing anything seen for a quarter of a century. Invitations of over 50,000 persons to witness the Pontifical Mass and ceremonies were issued. All last night's preparations went forward at St. Peter's and the decorations were completed early this morning. A heavy rain that lasted all night kept the people from spending the hours before the doors of St. Peter's, as is usual on such occasions in order to secure good positions. The rain aided the troops and police in maintaining order. But the vicinity

of St. Peter's was crowded hours before the time set for the beginning of the exercises, and

St. Peter's was Crowded

to the utmost capacity. Borne aloft on the shoulders of eight court officers in the gilded papal chair, the sedia gestatoria, his benign countenance surmounted by the new tiara presented to him by the Royalty of Europe, the Holy Father was carried from the Vatican to St. Peter's. He was attired in white silk cassock and white cope embroidered in gold. The dignity of his venerable countenance, the splendor of the triple crown, the whiteness of his garb and the red cushions and gold chain formed a most striking symphony of colors. The imposing procession passed between two lines of reverent personages, who, at ordinary times, expect the homage of the bended knee. Royal heads were bowed in token of respect to the most remarkable personage on earth. To the Tribunal at the far end of St. Peter's the Holy Father was borne. The temporary throne erected for the occasion stood directly under the Chair of Peter. Vesting himself in the dalmatic tunic and chasuble, the Holy Father, with slow and dignified tread, passed to the centre of the church to the altar of St. Peter, which stands directly over the tomb of Saints Peter and Paul. With bended head the Holy Father recited in Latin the psalm "Judica" at the foot of the altar. Thus began the celebration of

Solemn Pontifical Mass.

Three times before the offertory was reached he passed back to his throne with careful step. At these times the grand choir broke forth in the impressive strains of the Gregorian Mass. From the offertory to the end of the Mass his Holiness remained at the altar. Then followed the administration of the Papal blessing. Cardinals, monsignori, archbishops, bishops, priests, and Swiss Guards and the Royalty present with one accord bowed their heads and reverently and gratefully accepted the benediction of the Vicar of Christ on earth.

The Papal blessing is a ceremony occupying several minutes, and during the impressive suspense all the depth of the natures of the vast audience was moved to filial devotion. The chanting of the "Te Deum" sounded like a thunder of approval from above. The entire active ceremony occupied over two hours. As the Papal procession was returning to the palace the sky was rent with the cry:—

Long live the Pope! Over 80,000 voices joined in the rejoicing cry. The very sky of Italy seemed to thrill in response to the joyful sound. Many personages, filled as with the affection of children for a father, wept tears of joy in each other's arms. Demonstrations of emotion were open and general.

The Anti-Clerical Policy in France

A French Protestant contributes to "Le Journal de Debats" a powerful article, in which he forcibly demonstrates the danger to French interests abroad that the blind folly of the present persecuting and anti-religious government is exposing the nation. After warmly eulogising the work of the religious Orders all over the world, and paying a just tribute to their large-hearted tolerance of all creeds, who equally share the benefit of their labors, he says: "To give an idea of the blighting loss which this new Radical syllabus will inflict on the French nation it is sufficient to supply a few figures. In China the unauthorised Congregations possess 12 hospitals and 1415 schools, orphanages, and colleges, frequented by 25,000 children. In Armenia they have 8 hospitals, 15 schools, and 2911 pupils. In the island of La Sonde 4 hospitals and 222 schools, with 12,433 pupils. In L'Emyrne, on the central plateau of Madagascar, 2051 schools, with 99,214 pupils; also an astronomical observatory of high repute, and two hospitals, of which one is for leprosy. At Ceylon they have 37 schools, with 1300 scholars; two industrial schools, two hospitals, and two dispensaries. In Syria they have 193 schools and 14,270 pupils, one hospital, and the celebrated University of Beyrouth, founded under the auspices of Gambetta, and largely subsidised by the French Government. In Mesopotamia there is the delegation of the Holy See, 89 schools or colleges, with 6000 pupils, the Syro-Chaldaic seminary of Mossoul, the Ecole Normale of Monsignor Yacoub, the Apostolic Delegation of Bagdad, and 8 hospitals, where in 1899 more than 30,000 invalids were taken care of. At Jerusalem there is the famous school of biblical studies, the publications of which are regarded as an authority. It is open to all savants, of whatever creed or nationality, and for two years past French Protestants have there perfected themselves in Oriental subjects, in company with German students sent by the professors of the University of Leipzig. To continue to cite

These Works of Charity

or political influence, there is the custody of the Holy Land, which is placed under the French protectorate, and of which the Vicar-Custodian is always French. At Jerusalem there is the hostelry for French pilgrims, and two schools kept by the nuns of Notre Dame de Sion. In Egypt there are the 35 schools of the Coptic mission, with 2000 pupils and a hospital; in Tripoli the schools of the Marist nuns, mostly Alsations where the education given is of the highest order. The 22 schools of the Gallas country, and of Arabia, with their seven

orphanages and dispensaries; the 13 schools and six dispensaries of the Nile delta; the school of Pireus, and that of Naxos.

Turning to the north along the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, we find the Seminary of St. Louis; the schools and seminaries of Koum-Keut, of Phanaraki, and of Haida-Pasha; on the coast of Asia the schools of Kara Agaicht, near Adrianople; the college and school of Philippopolis; the schools of Yamboli, of Narna, and of Gallipoli.

The list is already long, but is far from being exhaustive. To render it anything like complete, it would be necessary to cross the ocean and visit the Sandwich Isles, Tahiti, and the Marqueses, where the Fathers of the Sacred Coeur, of Picpus, have 68 schools, with 3371 pupils, and four hospitals, of which the famous one for lepers has been rendered illustrious by

The Devotion of Father Damien;

to visit the islands of Samoa, Fiji, and Solomon; to sail to New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and New Zealand, where the Marists have 229 schools and orphanages, and six hospitals. Then to approach New Guinea and the isles of Gilbert and Ellice, where the Fathers of the Sacre Coeur of Issandun direct 84 schools, with 3052 pupils. Thence to travel to South Africa, where the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales of Troyes have eight schools and two dispensaries; to penetrate Natal, where the Oblates of Mary Immaculate have 56 schools or orphanages, and five hospitals or dispensaries. Next to turn towards the Niger and Dahomey, with all the region of the Gold Coast, the Ivory Coast, and the Gulf of Benin, in order to appreciate the invaluable co-operation which is lent to French interests and administration by the religious of the African Mission from Lyons, with their 88 schools frequented by 3525 pupils, their seven schools of agriculture, their 24 hospitals, including four for leprosy, and their two asylums for the aged and infirm.

Again, we must cross the Atlantic and disembark at Brazil, where the Dominicans from Toulouse have three important posts; to journey to Peru and Chili, to visit the important colleges of Lima and Valparaiso, kept by the Fathers of Picpus; the seminary of San Bernardo, and the schools directed by the French Redemptorists. Finally, having again touched the equator at Trinidad, to direct one's steps to North America, where one will find still more numerous traces of French enterprise.

In Canada the Oblates of Mary alone direct 213 establishments, schools, and hospitals, which largely contribute to maintain amongst French Canadians the ties of language and tradition which attach them to the mother country. In the United States there are the Dominicans, the Benedictines, the Marists, the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, and the Endists—but why continue? The figures already given, though far from complete, are sufficiently significant, and serve to prove conclusively that the loss to France caused by the refusal of authorisation to the religious Orders will be irreparable, and the blow thus struck at French influence all over the world mortal.

It is not to say that these thousands of schools founded by the devotion of our religious Orders will disappear. Oh! no. There are plenty of people in the world to profit by our faults and follies. Only the spirit will be changed; and while up to this time France has benefited by the labors of the Orders, for the future Italy, Germany, England, and the United States will reap the harvest prepared by our French missions, and once again we shall have labored "pour le roi de Prusse."

Increase of Lunacy in Ireland

The increase of lunacy in Ireland of recent years has attracted attention Mr. W. F. Bailey, of Dublin, dealt with the matter in a recent lecture, and advanced a theory as to its cause. He said: "The increase of lunacy in Ireland during the last half century is a matter of serious import, and merits careful inquiry. The number of lunatics in Ireland in 1901 was four times as great as in 1851, although the people have decreased by more than one-third. As the population diminished the proportion of lunatics rapidly increased. In 1851 the ratio was one lunatic to every 657 persons, in 1871 it was one to every 328, in 1901 it was one to every 178 persons. The total number of lunatics in the last year almost reached 20,000. Various explanations have been given for this increase. Some say that it is due to the food of the people, the use of too much tea and strong spirits. Others ascribe it to political unrest, but was there ever a period in history in which the country was without that exciting cause? Others again allege that it is mainly due to emigration, which drains away the stronger and better elements of the population, and leaves behind the dregs and the incapables. I think, in addition, it may be largely ascribed to the loneliness of the lives and the want of mental employment of the people over large districts of the country. These conditions did not exist to the same extent in the pre-famine days, when the people were numerous and their occupations and methods of living less solitary. When we examine the district in Ireland in which lunacy is now most common, we find that the pasture counties have a far larger number than the tillage. Meath, King's County, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, and Clare have the highest ratio of lunatics, while Antrim, Derry, Down, and Dublin have the lowest.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Even in Mayo and Donegal, where the population is largely congested, but where simple pasturage is not the prevailing occupation—and where the migration of labor is common—the proportion of lunatics is far below the average for Ireland. Districts which include large towns have a much lower ratio than those which are purely rural. It must, I think, be admitted that the alarming increase in lunacy is partly due to the decrease in the population of large districts of Ireland, which has reduced the number of people below what is necessary for a healthy social life, and also to the nature of the people's occupation, which does not sufficiently interest and employ intellects naturally quick and easily affected.

The Growth of the Church

Phenomenal indeed has been the growth of the Church in English-speaking countries during the last century—from a mustard seed to a mighty tree. One hundred years ago the Catholics of Great Britain were ruled by four Vicars-Apostolic; now there are 24 archbishops and bishops, besides four retired prelates. The number of priests has increased from a handful to 3565. In 1801 the number of conventual institutions in England did not exceed a dozen; in 1902 there were more than 300. The surmised Catholic population of the United Kingdom is now about five millions and a quarter; that of the British Empire, ten millions and a half. The number of bishops under the protection of the British flag throughout the world is about 170.

The comparative statistics of the Church in our own country (says the 'Ave Maria'), which were set forth by Cardinal Gibbons in his sermon on the first Sunday of the new year are even more striking. At the time of the consecration of Bishop Carroll, whose see embraced the whole of the United States, the Catholic clergy numbered 25; and the Catholic population, residing chiefly in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, was thought to be about 25,000. At the present time the Church in the United States comprises a hierarchy of nearly 100 members, 12,500 priests, and a Catholic population variously estimated at from 12 to 15 millions. Including our Philippine and Porto Rican possessions the number of Catholics under the aegis of the American flag will amount to upward of 20,000,000. In several States and Territories Catholics are now more numerous than non-Catholics; and the number of converts to the Church in a single year exceeds the entire Catholic population a century ago.

With figures like these in mind one finds it easy to subscribe to the statement regarding the growth and growing power of the Church lately made by one of the leading Protestant scholars of Germany: 'Humanly speaking, the Catholic Church is destined to achieve still more notable conquests in the 20th century.'

Dr. Kolbe, the historian of the Protestant Church in Germany, has published in the 'Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift,' of Leipsic, his opinion concerning the present strength of the Catholic Church in the Empire, in the course of which he says:—'Few people, and only those who study modern facts in the light of church history, have any appreciation of the phenomenal advance made by the Catholic Church during the last decades, especially as a power in the political world and in the conquests of new spheres of thought and life. . . . In other respects, the Church has grown phenomenally. Each year the number of those who swell the ranks of the religious Orders grows by the thousands, and in the German Empire alone there are now 40,000 of these. Not since the days of the Reformation have these Orders, especially the Jesuits, developed the strength they evince in our days.'

The Tasmanian elections held last week resulted in the complete overthrow of the Government, the Opposition sweeping the polls. For the first time in the history of the State the whole of the Ministers were defeated. Eighteen new members will take their seats in the Assembly. Out of the whole 35, the Oppositionists and Reformists total 21, the Ministerialists 6, the Independents 4, and the Labor party 4. The defeat of the Government is attributed to their income tax proposals carried last session, and their non-compliance with the public demand for political reform. The new Parliament contains an overwhelming majority in favor of reduction in the number of members and the repeal of the personal exemption contained in the Income Tax Bill passed last session.

St. Patrick's Day (says the 'Freeman's Journal') was celebrated in every part of Australia with unbounded success. Some towns went so far in their enthusiasm—which was right—as to observe the day as a close holiday. Never in the history of Australia was St. Patrick's Day observed with greater eclat. The lack of a holiday, instead of militating against it, gave a filip to popular determination to lift the day into unexampled magnificence. All classes, too, united in good fellowship with their Irish citizens in doing honor to St. Patrick. This is a pleasing feature to record, as showing that the efforts of those who would set at enmity fellow-citizens who have a common aim in their country's destiny, have fortunately failed, and the Commonwealth is going to go on uninterrupted by old-world strife in the paths of peace and prosperity. Australians are not wanting in sound common sense, nor in that touch of nature which inspires to nobler ideals than the piling up of bricks and mortar, and no doubt when the accounts of St. Patrick's celebrations in other countries come to hand we shall find that we have not been eclipsed in our national celebration of the great festival.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 4.

The Misses Rigg, on their retirement, after 13 years' service from active membership of St. Joseph's choir, were presented with souvenirs as a mark of esteem in which they are held by the members.

At St. Patrick's Church, Masterton, on Sunday last, Miss Twohill, of Wellington, assisted the choir in rendering the music of the Mass, and also at the evening devotions.

Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' was given in a most efficient manner by the members of St. Joseph's choir on Sunday evening last. The church was crowded, and many people were unable to gain admission. The soloists were the Misses Maher, Sullivan, Segrief (soprano), Maher (contralto), Mr. Rowe (tenor), and Messrs. Hendry, Turner, Flanagan, and Cronin (bass), all of whom rendered their different numbers in an artistic and devotional manner. The choruses were admirably sung and showed signs of careful training. As an offertory piece Miss Sullivan gave a fine rendering of Gounod's 'Holy Temple.' Just before Benediction Rev. Father O'Shea thanked the choir and the orchestra for their splendid performance of the 'Stabat Mater,' and said it reflected the greatest credit on all concerned. A collection was taken up for the organ fund, which realised £25. Solemn Benediction was given by the Rev. Father McNamara, assisted by Rev. Fathers Moloney and Kimbell. Mr. McLaughlin acted as conductor, Mr. M. J. Ennis was at the organ, and Mr. M. Gleeson led the orchestra.

A re-union of ex-students and friends of St. Patrick's College took place on last Sunday, when between 80 and 90 guests sat down to luncheon in the large dining room. The toast of 'The College,' proposed by the Very Rev. the Rector, was replied to by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy on behalf of the founders of the institution, by Mr. Nicholas Reid on behalf of the friends and supporters, and on the part of the old boys by Mr. M. J. Crombie. Replying to the toast of 'The Rector and staff,' proposed by Mr. M. Kennedy, Very Rev. Father Keogh, said that in no college with which he had been connected, and he had many years' experience, did the staff work more harmoniously than in St. Patrick's College. Good work was being done in the College and the standard of education therein was in no way inferior to that which obtains in secondary schools at Home. Later in the afternoon a meeting of ex-students, at which the Rector presided, was held in the study hall, and as a result active steps are to be taken to resuscitate the Old Boys' Association. The following committee was elected to take the necessary preliminary steps:—Messrs. W. E. Butler, W. R. S. Hickson, S. J. Moran, D. Ryan, and A. H. Casey, with Mr. M. J. Crombie as hon. secretary.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 6.

Rev. Father Rouillac, S.M., is at present visiting South Canterbury.

The Rev. Father Molu, S.M., reports the condition of the Catholic Maoris at the settlements he has visited in the South Island to be very satisfactory. At Kaikoura they are building a new church. He is at present among the natives at Little River.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, is (at time of writing) the guest of the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes at the Episcopal residence. Bishop Verdon arrived at Lyttelton on Sunday evening, and the Very Rev. Vicar-General had a carriage awaiting him at the Christchurch railway station. We are all pleased to know through his Lordship that his Eminence Cardinal Moran looks remarkably well and is in vigorous health.

At the Pro-Cathedral on Palm Sunday, the palms were blessed and distributed at the 11 o'clock Mass by the Rev. Father O'Connell. Owing to an accident which unfortunately befell his Lordship the Bishop recently, thereby temporarily incapacitating him, the customary impressive ceremonial of the occasion was somewhat interfered with.

There was the usual distribution of palms at St. Mary's, Manchester street, and in the evening, instead of the ordinary Vespers service, a strong choir, with orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. W. H. Corrigan, gave a fine rendering of Rossini's 'Stabat Mater.'

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 2.

The Marist Brother's new college is nearing completion, and on all sides it is voted a valuable architectural addition to the district of western Ponsonby.

Auckland's custom duties for the year ending March 31st is a record for the Colony, the total being £612,666, an increase of £57,784 on last year's total, and £50,962 more than this year's total for Wellington.

The Young Men's Club at St. Benedict's is progressing very favorably. Every Tuesday evening useful and instructive meetings, presided over by Rev. Father Furlong, are held. Mr. F. G. Ewington has promised to deliver a lecture on Russia at the end of May, in which he will show that country's progress through Asia, etc., using maps to illustrate his theme.

Rev. Father Croke left here last Friday by the Sierra for San Francisco en route to Ireland. He was accompanied to the steamer by a host of friends, who stayed with him until the big Oceanic liner moved out. It is Father Croke's intention to cross the United States by easy stages, visiting friends on the way, and so arrive in Ireland in the summer season.

His Lordship Bishop Lenihan returned to town last Monday evening. He had been absent a fortnight, during which time he had travelled over 260 miles by road. He had been all over the Ohinemuri and the greater part of the Bay of Plenty districts, in which places he confirmed large numbers, and also inspected, and made himself acquainted with the progress of the wide area over which he travelled. The Very Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., was in advance of the Bishop, giving missions and instructing the faithful. His Lordship spoke highly of the progress he noticed.

The names of the pupils of the Marist Brothers' school, who won the primary schools' championship in the swimming contests for their school, are Masters Bernard and A. O'Hare, P. Amodeo, A. Tobin, and H. Ryan. The quintette is a strong one, and the win carried with it a champion banner, which adorns the wall of the school. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hamilton, the noted swimmer, and several others now here for the swimming contests to take place next Saturday, visited the Marist Brothers' school. Mr. Hamilton addressed the boys on the art of swimming, and said he was pleased to notice their champion banner on the wall, and hoped they would continue to practise and become later on champions in a higher grade.

In yesterday morning's 'New Zealand Herald' there appeared a splendid and sympathetic leader upon the new Irish Land Bill. The writer took his readers back to the days of the Brehon law, when the lands were in the keeping of the tribes. This was followed by the rule of the stranger, who, to use the words of the writer, 'by acts of unexampled barbarity and cruelty under Elizabeth, substituted the English feudal system for the Brehon law.' The names of the land-grabbers are given, and the numbers of acres allotted to them. Hitherto in the 'Herald's' columns the Irish question, from a National standpoint, received but scant courtesy, and the change is a welcome one.

Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent.)

April 6

The Irish Athletic Society's annual gathering took place under decidedly adverse circumstances, but proved a thorough success financially. The sports day was the wettest that we had experienced for months, but, despite this, the attendance numbered 2500. It is worthy of note that the entries were the largest in the history of the Society.

The Athletic Football Club propose holding sports on April 22, the chief object of which is to encourage physical outdoor exercise. The project is a laudable one, and has received the approbation of local teachers, the clergy, and the Irish Athletic Society. With Mr. Martin O'Brien as secretary, excellent management is assured, and a good day's sport may be fully anticipated.

Some time ago a Magazine Club was started in Invercargill, and a supply of Catholic literature was ordered. It has now come to hand, and the Very Rev. Dean Burke, who takes a foremost part in literary matters, is taking immediate steps for putting wholesome literature in the hands of our Catholic people. He has aroused enthusiasm in the matter, and has inculcated such a desire for reading amongst his people that the trouble will be to obtain a supply equal to the demand.

The Invercargill Catholic Literary Society continues to give 'literary evenings' in St. Joseph's schoolroom, and the crowded audiences display the greatest enthusiasm and appreciation. Essays on interesting subjects are read by members of the Society, and the programmes are interspersed with musical contributions from members of the congregation. Very Rev. Dean Burke and Mr. G. A. Cormack contributed the literary matter at the last meeting, and the rounds of applause that greeted their items showed the interest taken in the subjects.

Our respected townsman, Mr. Allister Macdonald has just returned from Campbell Islands, where he has managed a sheep station for some considerable time. In a series of articles he is giving the public a glimpse of life on these neighboring islands, about which so little is so commonly known.

His many friends will regret to hear that the health of Mr. Thomas O'Brien, of Winton, has been the cause of much concern to his friends. He has just undergone an operation in the hospital, but is slowly recovering.

The Balfour people are giving tangible proof of their self-reliance and generosity in the matter of church building, as is exemplified by the large lists for a new edifice at Balfour. The building is to be erected in brick, and will do credit to priest and people.

The Rev. Father Nugent, of the Rockhampton diocese, who had been seriously ill for some months, is reported to be on a fair way towards recovery.

Some New York Emmets

When the funeral of Richard Stockton Emmet, one of the oldest members of the New York Bar, was held in New Rochelle recently, it was attended (says the 'Irish American') by nearly 50 members of the Emmet family, the grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren of Thomas Addis Emmet, the patriot Robert Emmet's eldest brother, who came to New York city in 1804 from Holland after an imprisonment of several years in Fort Grange for his connection with the United Irishmen of 1798.

The Irish Emmet family begins with Christopher Emmet, of Tipperary, who died in 1743, and his wife, Rebecca Temple, who died in 1774. Their son, Dr. Robert Emmet, born in Tipperary, practised medicine in Cork and Dublin, and died in Casino, County Dublin, in 1792. His wife was Elizabeth Mason, and they had seventeen children, most of whom died young. Only three survived him—Thomas Addis, Robert, of 1803 fame, and their sister Mary Anne, who married Robert Holmes and died in 1804. The medical strain in the family is very notable.

Thomas Addis Emmet, like his father, studied medicine, and had just begun to practise when his eldest brother, Christopher Temple Emmet, died in 1789. At the request of his father he then became a lawyer. He joined the United Irishmen in 1794, and his republican and patriotic leaning is said to have been due to the influence of Robert Temple, an American relative of his grandmother. After his arrival in New York, Thomas Addis Emmet became one of the leading members of the Bar, to which he was admitted by special Act of the Legislature immediately. He was elected Attorney-General of the State in 1812, but resigned after holding the office for less than a year. (It was the only public office he ever held, except that of Colonel in an Irish regiment raised for the defence of New York during the war of 1812.)

Of his sons, the eldest, Judge Robert Emmet, father of the Richard Stockton Emmet, who died as mentioned above, on November 23, became a distinguished jurist. Christopher Temple Emmet, the third son, entered the navy and died at sea. Two other sons, Thomas Addis and William, became lawyers. The second, John Paton, followed the family tradition and was trained as a doctor under his father's friend and fellow-patriot, Dr. William James McNeven. His son is the well-known Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of our own time, who in turn has a son, Dr. Duncan Emmet, who ably supports the family trend in the medical line. This is also the only Catholic branch of the family.

Of the daughters of the first Thomas Addis Emmet, Margaret died unmarried; Elizabeth became Mrs. William H. Leroy; Mary Anne, Mrs. Edward Robert Graves; and Jane Erin, who was born during the captivity of her father in Fort George, Mrs. Bache McEvers and grandmother of Sir Bache Cunard, of shipping family fame.

Among the mourners at Richard Emmet's funeral was the possessor of the seal ring which Robert Emmet took from his finger before he mounted the scaffold and directed should be handed down in the Emmet family from one generation to another to the sons who bore the Christian name of Robert. This ring is now the property of Colonel Robert T. Emmet, of New Rochelle, who was until lately in command of the First Regiment of the New York National Guard. It is an heirloom so prized that Colonel Emmet wears it only at family gatherings. At other times it is kept in a safe-deposit vault. The disposition of the ring for the coming generation is already provided for, as Colonel Emmet has a son Robert, to whom it will descend at his death. Robert Emmet settled in New Rochelle nearly 60 years ago. At the time of the Young Ireland movement in 1848 he was one of the directory formed in New York to aid the agitation. He died in 1873 and was buried in New Rochelle.

The Emmet family have followed the professional walks of life. None of them, with the exception of William J. Emmet, now the oldest surviving member, who was a sugar refiner, has engaged in business. The men have been lawyers, engineers, or physicians, while the women have taken to art and literature. In all their various undertakings they have shown marked ability.

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. Koorey, Fancy Goods Depot, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.—***

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

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

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

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Irish News

ANTRIM.—Municipal Ownership

At a recent meeting of the Finance Committee of the Belfast Corporation the estimates for the coming year were under discussion, and it was decided that there would be no increase in the rates. This, is, no doubt, due to the financial prosperity of the gas and electric fund, out of which the Corporation have actually drawn to the extent of about £18,000 or £19,000 in relief of the coming year's rates, while the same magnificent resources have afforded from £13,000 to £14,000 during the current year towards the payment of expenses which would otherwise have to be met out of the rates, thus necessitating no increase.

CLARE.—Libel Action

In the action of Mr. McInerney, an auctioneer, of Ennistymon, who complained that he was libelled by 'The Clareman' newspaper by publishing resolutions condemning him as a landgrabber, the jury gave the plaintiff £600 damages.

CORK.—Market Gardening

A syndicate has been formed in County Cork for the purpose of raising and cultivating vegetables, such as potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., for the English markets in competition with the Channel Islands throughout the year.

DONEGAL.—A New Church

A new church is to be built at Kilcar, County Donegal, in the diocese of Raphoe, for the Rev. A. McNelis. The church is designed in the Hiberno-Romanesque style, and will afford accommodation for a congregation of 1500. It will consist of nave, aisles, two side chapels, chancel, sacristies, etc.

DUBLIN.—A Successful Newspaper

Under the able management of Mr. Thomas Sexton the 'Freeman's Journal' has become a very prosperous paper. When Mr. Sexton took charge of the business the prospects were anything but hopeful. Thanks to his judicious management the business is now on a very sound basis, and at the last half-yearly meeting a dividend of 11 per cent. per annum was declared.

Glasnevin Cemetery

When the consent of the family of the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was given that the remains should be taken to Ireland for interment it was felt by the people of Dublin that Glasnevin ought to be the last resting place of the deceased patriot. O'Connell, Parnell, and James Stephens, the Fenian Chief, are buried there. The body of a colleague of Duffy's in the young Ireland days, Terence Bellew MacManus, was brought all the way from San Francisco some 40 years ago to rest in Glasnevin. Thomas Davis is buried in Dublin, but in Mount Jerome, the Protestant cemetery. It is said that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy expressed a wish some years ago that his bones should mingle with the earth of the land he loved.

The Parliamentary Party

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party was held on February 16 in the City Hall, Dublin. Mr. John E. Redmond was re-elected Sessional Chairman of the party. The officers and committees were also elected. A resolution in reference to the Land Conference was passed, as was also one expressing deep regret at the death of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.

GALWAY.—The New Archbishop

Just a day or two before the last mail left it was reported in Dublin that the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, had been appointed Archbishop of Tuam. The new Archbishop (says the 'Freeman's Journal') has already a long record of brilliant service to his credit. He was amongst the foremost of one of the most brilliant of the generations of students whom the National College has trained for the Irish Church. His contemporaries at Maynooth have always recognised him as a man intellectually equipped to be a leader in his time. For nearly 40 years after his ordination he gave up his great talents and his inexhaustible industry to the service of young Ireland in the schools. He was a great scholar and a great teacher. Those who sat beneath his chair at Athlone and at Maynooth remember with gratitude the teacher who not merely conveyed knowledge, but elicited and fostered mental growth and development. Three-and-twenty years ago he achieved at Maynooth the distinction of winning two vacant Chairs in a double concursus—the Chair of Rhetoric, or Classics, and a Chair of Theology. Two years later, on the foundation of the Royal University, he was chosen by the Senate for one of the First Fellowships, a position that he resigned when it was made apparent that the Senate would or could do no more for the encouragement of university studies at Maynooth—a work of prime importance to all the Irish nation—than bestow upon its staff a solitary Fellowship. When that able theologian and accomplished writer, Dr. Murray—the friend and counsellor of Duffy—passed away, Dr. Healy succeeded him as Prefect of the Dunboyne. But the new Prefect's gifts of intellect and character were too marked not to expose Maynooth to his loss through a summons to a higher place in the Church of Ireland. When the failing health of the venerable Dr. Duggan necessitated the se-

lection of a Coadjutor for the diocese of Clonfert, Dr. Healy was appointed, with rights of succession.

LIMERICK.—A Large Salmon.

About the middle of February Mr. F. Milburn, fishing on the Doonass Water, at Castleconnell, was fortunate in hooking and killing the largest salmon ever killed with rod and line on the Shannon. The spot where the fish was hooked is just above the famed falls of Doonass, and the lucky angler had some difficulty in preventing the fish escaping over the falls. The gentleman, however, stuck gamely to his rod, and eventually tired out this splendid salmon, bringing him close to the boat, where the fisherman safely gaffed and landed him. On being brought to the scales he was found to weigh 54lb, the measurements being—length 50 inches, girth 30 inches.

Land Purchase

The tenants on the Harnett estate, Knockbrack, have offered to purchase their holdings at 18 years' on the valuation, but it appears the tenants have refused to offer the same number of years on the rental, the terms demanded. In this respect the tenants are acting in the same manner as those on the Ellis estate, where the questions in dispute between the landlord and tenants ended satisfactorily a short time ago.

TYRONE.—A Centenarian

The death is announced at Coagh, County Tyrone, of Mrs. Margaret Simpson, a widow, aged 104 years.

WESTMEATH.—Accident on the Hunting Field.

Major F. H. French, who was terribly injured by the fall of his horse while hunting with the Westmeath Hounds near Mullingar, died on February 14.

GENERAL.

Still a Home Ruler.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, addressing his constituents in West Leeds, said he was still a Home Ruler. Tory nostrums had been tried and failed. The stars in their courses were fighting for Home Rule and a practical scheme of autonomy for Ireland, and Ireland would not be satisfied without it.

Emigration

The number of emigrants who left Ireland during the quarter ended 31st December last was 7374 (3195 males and 4179 females), being 732 more than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1901, and 1867 over the average number for the fourth quarter of the ten years 1892-1901.

Increase of Cancer

Owing to reports which have been laid before the King as to the increase of deaths from cancer in Ireland, his Majesty has given special instructions that further inquiries should be made on the subject and the result reported to him at the earliest possible moment. It is stated that as compared with some years ago the number of deaths have increased threefold, and that the figures in 1902 are much in excess of those for 1901.

Industrial Conference

At a meeting of the general committee of the Irish Industrial Conference the report of the executive committee, together with the invitation form, was adopted. It is proposed to hold a Dublin Exhibition in connection with the Conference, and to consider the advisability of establishing an Institute of Commerce and Industry composed of representatives of the manufacturing and trading interests of the four provinces.

Captain Shawe-Taylor in Canada

A message from Ottawa states that Captain Shawe-Taylor, secretary of the Irish Land Conference, called on the Governor-General and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that he considered the final settlement of the Irish Land Question on the lines of the recent conference would be a great boon to Ireland and the whole British Empire. His Government would support a resolution in the Dominion Parliament favoring the proposed Irish settlement.

Production of Honey

The quantity of honey produced in Ireland in 1901 was nearly double the average quantity for the preceding 10 years. It was 15.2 per cent. above the quantity for the year 1900, the returns for which showed an increase of 16.4 per cent. as compared with the quantity in 1899. The quantity of honey produced, according to the returns, was 718,218lb; of this 188,335lb were produced in the province of Leinster; 208,057lb in Munster; 197,757lb in Ulster, and 124,069lb in Connaught.

Irish Minerals

Many people do not realise that Ireland is particularly rich in marbles, as well as in building stone and materials generally. The Department of Agriculture has taken steps to place on view for a period of three months, at the Imperial Institute, the extensive collection of Irish minerals and building stones which formed one of the most interesting of its exhibits at the recent exhibition in Cork. The exhibit will include samples of the varied and excellent building materials and marbles of Ireland, and it is expected that the opportunity of examining these samples will be of advantage to those who are concerned in the many large building schemes now in progress in London and elsewhere in England. The excellence of the Irish granites, sandstones, and limestones, as well as of the red, green, and black marble

and the other ornamental stones of the country, when they were shown in the Department's exhibit at Cork, excited the admiration of all who saw them. The exhibit also includes specimens of clays, cement-making materials, and fine sands. In the mineral section of the exhibit are a series of prospectors' samples of the metalliferous deposits of the country, and samples of Irish coal and other minerals now being worked.

A Successful Railway Company.

The proceedings at the half-yearly meeting of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland disclosed a very satisfactory state of things in regard to the business of the company. Receipts enormously increased, and an increased dividend was the announcement contained in the chairman's speech. Of course, owing to the Cork Exhibition, the year may be regarded as an abnormal one, but nevertheless there have been indications of improved trade in other directions. The chairman, Mr. W. J. Goulding, of Cork, referred to some other points which have been causing much discussion all over Ireland during the past year, for instance, the exclusion of Catholics from practically all the higher posts in the service. This had become a scandal so notorious that it was taken up at the previous meeting, and, although facts and figures were given which could not be swept aside, an impotent attempt was made to discount the statements brought forward. The management immediately afterwards made a show of reforming the system by which the staff was secured, and decided that in future the clerkships should be obtained by competitive examinations. If such a system should be properly established and carried out there could be no reason for complaint. As a matter of fact an examination of the list of shareholders of the G S W R. showed that the greater part of the stock is owned by Catholics. It is only reasonable to expect that these shareholders must insist that their co-religionists get fair play, in a word that they are not boycotted from all the superior posts. The management has tacitly admitted the charges that have been made, and it is to be hoped that in a very short time every excuse for a repetition of them shall have been removed.

The King's Influence

I hear on high authority (writes the London correspondent of the Liverpool Post) that the policy of conciliation which the Government are pursuing in Ireland is due at least in some measure to the influence of the King. His Majesty is very anxious that the Irish question in all its branches should be put in train for settlement, and it is rumored in political circles that this was one of the subjects discussed at the prolonged interview which Mr. Balfour had with the King. In whatever measures of a remedial character the Government propose for Ireland they may count on the strong support of the Sovereign. It is well known that his Majesty, differing in this respect from the late Queen, is not unfriendly to Home Rule. I do not suppose that he will be able to persuade the present Government to take any measure in that direction, but his influence will be used in favor of a liberal and conciliatory policy towards Ireland. A bold and comprehensive Land Bill will be entirely in harmony with the wishes of the Sovereign, and if that measure be accepted by the Nationalists, a Royal visit to Ireland in the early summer is certain. The King is very anxious to go to Ireland this year, and spend two or three weeks in the country.

(A cable message received last week stated that the Royal visit is to take place in July or August, and that the announcement has aroused much enthusiasm in Ireland.)

Automobile Race

The 'Autocar' positively states that there is no doubt as to the holding of the 1903 Gordon-Bennett race in Ireland, and that a Bill to legalise the holding of the event over a course to be chosen by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland will be introduced into Parliament as a Government measure early in the session. Nothing could be better than this. By so doing, the present Government will do much to wipe out the reproach that hangs to Legislatures for the repression of the self-propelled traffic industry in years gone by. The petition in favor of the race being held in Ireland has been returned signed by (amongst others) — The Earl of Munster, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Annesley, Viscount Duncannon, Baron Massy, his Honor Judge Walker Craig, County Court Judge, the Right Hon. C. H. Hemphill, Privy Counsellor, Sir James Hallett, M.P. for North Belfast, T. M. Healy, M.P. for North Louth, James L. Carew, M.P. for South Meath, Jeremiah MacVeagh, M.P. for South Down, John P. Boland, Esq., M.P. for South Kerry (who signs in Gaelic), Captain Arthur Hill, M.P. for West Down, Bray Urban District Council, Larne Urban District Council, F. Cornwall-Prady, Hartstone-Weld, J.P., Sir Algernon Coote, premier baronet of Ireland (who has also kindly sent it to his agent in Ireland to obtain further signatures).

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.—***

People We Hear About

The decision arrived at that the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy should be buried in Irish soil reminds one (the 'Westminster Gazette' says) that some of Ireland's most illustrious sons have found their last resting-place out of Ireland. Edmund Burke sleeps at Beaconsfield, Sir John Parnell is buried in the vaults beneath St. George's Church, Hanover Square; and Henry Grattan was interred in Westminster Abbey. The body of Curran was placed in the vaults in Paddington Church, and was many years afterwards taken to Ireland and interred in Glasnevin Cemetery.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that to Mr. Hugh Law, M.P., may be in a large measure attributed the origin of the Cambridge University Hibernian Club, at whose annual dinner Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the Hon. William Gibson, and Mr. Law himself were guests. Last July Mr. Law, who is himself a distinguished Oxford graduate, went down to Cambridge on special invitation to move a motion in the Cambridge Union Society against the Coercion regime in Ireland. His speech had the good effect of banding together the young Irishmen of the various colleges in Cambridge in the attempt to work for Irish interests. The establishment of the University Hibernian Club quickly followed, which now numbers amongst its members a great proportion of the Irish graduates and undergraduates of the University. The president of the club for this year is Mr. S. G. Campbell, a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, whose academic career has been marked by unusual distinction. At the annual dinner, besides Mr. Law himself and the Hon. Edmund Gibson, a son of Lord Ashbourne's, another son of an Irish Lord Chancellor also spoke—Lord O'Hagan.

The circumstance of Mr. John Dillon having been commissioned to perform the sad duty of selecting the last resting-place of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in Glasnevin Cemetery will render it of interest (says the 'Freeman's Journal') to recall Duffy's pen and ink portrait of Mr. Dillon's father, Mr. John Blake Dillon, who was, perhaps, with the sole exception of Davis, his dearest friend. 'Dillon,' writes Duffy, in 'Young Ireland,' 'desired a National existence primarily to get rid of social degradation and suffering which it wrung his heart to witness without being able to relieve. He was neither morose nor cynical, but he had one instinct in common with Swift, the villainies of mankind made his blood boil. He was simple and unselfish, and to him falsehood or equivocation was impossible. He was grave with the sweet gravity which comes from habitual thought. Mr. Bright remarked that there was that in his eye and in the tone of his voice, and in his manner altogether which marked him for an honorable and a great man, and Mr. Thackeray assured me in later years that amongst the half-dozen men in the United States whom he loved to remember, the modesty and wholesome sweetness of John Dillon, then a political refugee, gave him a foremost place. Under a stately and somewhat reserved demeanor lay latent the simplicity and joyousness of a boy.'

Some weeks ago it was thought worth while to cable to these colonies the opinions of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons on the divorce evil which is creating so much misery in the United States. Evidently the Cardinal's opinions are thought much of in America, as the following extract from the New York 'Sun' will show:—The Cardinal has had a large experience with newspaper men, and understands what is news and the value of it perfectly—also when to keep news and when to let it go out. To those writers who treat him well and respect his confidence he is cordial and often frank, but woe to the correspondent or reporter who violates a pledge of discretion. Necessarily from his position, he must be careful in his speech. Great interests are confided in his discretion, and his public utterances are closely scanned, analysed, and commented upon. A single sermon or his has set the whole country talking. When no harm can be done he will converse freely and pleasantly enough. The little room on the right at the top of the stairs, facing Charles street, is the Cardinal's study, in which he frequently receives visitors. It is very simply furnished. The Cardinal, in addition to all his other labors, finds time to write books, and some of his works have had an extraordinary circulation. Probably half a million copies of 'The Faith of Our Fathers,' have been sold, and the work has been translated into many languages. He produces a book with great care, employing himself upon it at odd moments. Seven talents are not so good an endowment as tact. The Cardinal possesses this quality in a supreme degree, and it has often been remarked of him that in his speeches on public occasions he may always be counted upon to say precisely the right thing. He figures frequently at delicate functions, when an indiscreet word would do irreparable mischief, and always with skill, wisdom, and adroitness acquits himself of the responsibility involved without offence to others or compromise to himself. With this discretion goes much simplicity of character, a dislike of parade or show, gentle manners, kindness of heart, and warmth of feeling. He is amiable, yet also strong and firm. He makes up his mind with care, and is very decided when a conclusion has been reached. He is supremely practical and sensible, and, while he has given proof of his ability in many directions, there is perhaps no better one than is exhibited in his administration of the prosperous and peaceful archdiocese.

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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 coulter. Double furrow, £11 10s; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow Bassett and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt Farm Implements.—*.*

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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.

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

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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.

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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.

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ST. GEORGE JAMS
POTTED AND - - -
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Are Delicious. Try Them.

LILY IS THE BEST STARCH.
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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.
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MEALS FROM 1s UPWARDS.
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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.
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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.—“

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CHRISTCHURCH

Commercial

(For week ending April 8.)

PRODUCE.

Napier, April 2.—The Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company cabled to-day:—A further fall of one-eighth of a penny is reported for both qualities of lamb. Quotations: Canterbury mutton, 4½d, Napier, Wellington, and North Island, 3½d. Lamb—first quality 5½d, second 5½d.

London, April 3.—Manitoba wheat is quoted at 3s 6d.

Butter is dull. New Zealand, 102s to 104s. Cheese is firm. New Zealand, 70s. High prices are checking business.

London, April 5.—Frozen Meat.—Sheep, unchanged. Lambs: Canterbury, 5½d; Dunedin and Southland, 5½d; North Island, 5 5-16d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality: ox fores, unchanged; ox hinds, 4½d. River Plate lambs, 4½d. Beef: Fores, unchanged; hinds, 4d.

Wellington, April 6.—The following cable has been received from the Agent-General, dated London, 4th inst.:—The frozen mutton market is firm. The shipments of mutton now arriving are very heavy. River Plate mutton is in small supply. The average price to-day was: Canterbury mutton, 4½d; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Co., 4½d; other North Island mutton, 3½d; River Plate mutton, 3½d. There is a good demand for all lamb, and an indication to force sales. The average price to-day is: New Zealand lamb (Canterbury brand), 5½d; New Zealand lamb (brands other than Canterbury), 5½d; River Plate lamb, 5d. There has been no alteration in the beef market since last week.

The butter market is dull and very unsettled. The price of butter to-day is 101s per cwt; Argentine, 100s. Danish prices declined by 10s during the last fortnight.

There is no alteration in the cheese market since last week.

The cocksfoot seed market is dull, and buyers are not keen to do business in cocksfoot seed. The average price to-day is: New Zealand 17lb standard, 57s 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, £11 10s to £12. 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.

The above prices were for fair average quality on Friday.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 10s; feed, 1s 7d. Wheat: Milling, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s 2d. Potatoes: Derwents, £4; kidneys, £2 10s to £3 10s. Chaff: Old, £2 10s to £3 5s; new, £3 5s to £3 15s. Straw: Pressed wheat, 30s; oaten, 35s; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, 25lb, £11. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £5 10s. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese, Old, 6½d; new, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Onions: Melbourne, £5; Christchurch, £4 15s.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a representative catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. Most of the lots on offer were well competed for at prices on a par with late quotations, the only noticeable drop in values being for potatoes. Prices ruled as under:

Oats—There is fair inquiry for prime milling Sutherland and Gartons. Good to best feed, suitable for export, is also in steady demand, but shippers evince little disposition to purchase at prices beyond the equivalent at northern ports. We quote Prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d, good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8½d; inferior and medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—During the past week millers' operations have been somewhat restricted, owing largely to the uncertainty prevailing with regard to the prospective price of flour. Prime to choice lines of milling quality have, however, been readily placed at quotations. Medium quality has not the same attention, but is readily quitted as fowl wheat, for which prices are a little below those ruling for milling quality. We quote: Prime milling, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; best whole fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 1d; broken and damaged, 3s 3d to 3s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is again well supplied, consignments having come forward steadily, chiefly from Oamaru and Taieri. In consequence of the full supply forward prices suffered a decline of 15s to 20s per ton. We quote: Best sorts, £3 10s to £3 15s; medium to good, £3 to £3 5s; inferior and stale, £2 5s to £2 15s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Local stocks have been steadily working off, and in the absence of heavy consignments values are fairly well maintained. Most of the old chaff on hand is of only medium quality, and preference is given to prime, bright, heavy, new chaff. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 5s to £3 12s 6d; choice, to £3 15s; medium to good, £2 15s to £3; inferior, £2 to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

WOOL.

HIDE SALES.

London, April 3.—The Bradford wool market is firm.

Rabbitskins.—At the auctions 1000 bales were offered and 754 sold. Light summer smalls advanced 1d; other sorts declined ½d to 1d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—We held our fortnightly sale of hides at our stores on Thursday, 2nd inst., when there was present a representative gathering of buyers. Our catalogue was small this week, comprising 101 hides; and this is to be regretted, as prices were again most satisfactory, and all offered met with very keen competition at values on a par with those ruling a fortnight ago. Medium-weight hides again commanded relatively the highest prices, and one line of four cows', averaging 46lb, was sold at 4½d—a remarkably good return for hides of this weight. We had no prime heavy ox hides forward, and our top price was 6½d for two averaging 65lb, while in cows' our top price was 5½d for two weighing 55lb. Calfskins and yearlings were very keenly competed for, and brought an advance on last quotations. Actual prices paid at our sale were as follows:—Medium to good ox hides, 5d to 6½d; light and inferior do, 3½d to 4½d; medium to good cow hides, 4½d to 5½d; light and inferior do, 2½d to 4½d; yearlings, 5s 8d to 6s 2d; calfskins, 1s 4d to 4s 1d.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At Addington market there were smaller entries and the attendance was affected by the heavy rain. Prices, however, were well maintained.

Fat Cattle.—169 head yarded, the quality being of an average standard, and, following on the plentiful supplies of the previous two weeks, the demand was restricted, and a number of pens were passed unsold. Steers realised £6 17s 6d to £10 12s 6d; heifers, £6 5s to £8 17s 6d, cows, £5 5s to £8 10s. Beef, 24s to 27s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—There was a good yarding, and although the attendance of buyers fell off considerably towards the close of the sale, those who remained competed keenly for all animals of prime quality. Freezing wethers were eagerly sought for, and showed a decided advance on last week's prices, whilst the market was firm for all ewes suitable for export. The range of prices was: Freezing wethers, 17s to 19s 5d; lighter, from 13s 3d to 16s 11d; wethers and ewes, 15s 2d to 17s 6d; freezing ewes, 11s to 15s 2d; best butchers' ewes, 14s to 15s 8d; others, 9s 6d to 13s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—There was an entry of 2910, including a proportion of animals not in prime condition. Export buyers operated at slightly reduced limits, and in consequence the market was easier all round. Freezing lambs realised 12s to 15s 7d; butchers', 10s 6d to 14s 11d.

Pigs.—The entry was small, and buyers slow to operate, with the result that prices suffered considerably for all classes. Baconers brought from £2 8s to £3 10s 6d, or equal to 4½d to 5d per lb; porkers, 28s to 36s, equal to from 5d to 5½d per lb; big stores, 24s to 35s; medium, 18s to 20s; baconers, 8s to 13s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Nearly 70 horses were entered for our sale last Saturday, the number being composed, almost without exception, of light harness horses and hacks. Although there were numerous buyers for first-class draught horses present at the sale, no animals suitable for their requirements were to be found in the yard. Those in quest of light horses were, however, more fortunate in that they were able to choose from a large entry such horses as were to their liking. A consignment of light harness horses from the North Island met with a good deal of attention from would-be purchasers, and, under good competition, most of the horses changed hands at from up to £17 to £21 10s. Another consignment from Blackstone Hill Station was forward at the auction, and all the light horses in this lot were disposed of at up to £26. A seven-year-old milk-cart gelding realised £25 10s, and about 15 other lighter horses changed hands at prices ranging up to £22. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £37 to £48; aged do, £24 to £36; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £38; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £24 to £30; tram horses, £14 to £24; light hacks, £10 to £16; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £10.

A Reuter message from Ottawa states that Mr. Blake will probably be the Canadian arbitrator in the Alaskan boundary question.

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,
 C. 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.

Important Notice to Householdors.

F. J. GUNN
 (For many years Managing Director of the D. & S. Coal Company, Limited, Castle st.)
 Begs to Announce that he has commenced business in those
 CENTRALLY SITUATED PREMISES
 At
 No. 21 ST. ANDREW STREET
 (3 doors from George street).
 Under the style of
 F. J. GUNN AND CO., LIMITED,
 As COAL MERCHANTS and GENERAL CARTERS.
 Try us for Best Screened Coal of any kind.
 Telephone No. 1,720.

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. Mackay
 "Liqueur" Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

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



Stop that Cough!
Take

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS

The Great Remedy for
WINTER COUGHS, BRONCHIA, INFLUENZA.
Ask for Bonnington's

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL HOTEL,
 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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.

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 obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to test our Cement side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.
MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.
 FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

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

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)—

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

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Talune	Fri., April 10	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., April 14	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Mokoia	Wed., April 8	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Mouowai	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—
 *Moeraki Thurs., April 12 —
 *Twin screw

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

Upolo	Mon., April 20	2 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington (cargo only) —

Corinna	Thurs., April 9	2 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.
 Maura leaves Auckland, Wednesday, April 22 (connects at Suva with A-rangi 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

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, $\frac{1}{3}$ yard; well worth $\frac{1}{9}$.

BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

The Flag of the German Empire

The story of how the flag of the German Empire got its colors is worth telling. In 1152 the powerful Barbarossa was crowned in the Cathedral of Frankfort. In order to do the new sovereign honor, the entire distance over which he passed from his palace to the place of crowning was covered with a bright carpet of red, black, and gold. After all was over this carpet was given to the people, who cut it up into small pieces, which did duty as flags as long as the festivities lasted. The colors of the carpet remained those of the nation until Napoleon's victorious hosts tore down all flags but his own.

When the Germans regained their former ascendancy, the question as to the arrangement of their flag came up: Which color should have the upper or honorable place? Some one said: 'Powder is black, blood is red, fire is golden.' And then the Kaiser answered: 'From night, through blood, to light.' And he arranged the colors as they are at present.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1903.

The following Alterations in and Additions to the ordinary train service will be made in connection with the above.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10th.

Special Train will leave Dunedin for Palmerston at 9.0 a.m., returning from Palmerston at 3.45 p.m.

SAURRDAY, APRIL 11th.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT HENLEY.

Trains will leave Dunedin at 8.0 a.m. and 10.20 a.m., returning from Henley at 5.30 p.m. and 5.48 p.m.

Train will leave Dunedin for Palmerston at 11.20 p.m.

Train will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel at 10.20 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 13th.

The 5.0 a.m. Train Palmerston to Dunedin will NOT run.

A Train will leave Port Chalmers Lower for Dunedin at 7.5 a.m.

Trains will leave Dunedin for Palmerston at 9.0 a.m. and 9.30 a.m., returning from Palmerston at 3.45 p.m.

Train will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel at 11.20 p.m.

STRATH TAIRI SHOW AT MIDDLEMARCH.

Train will leave Ida Valley for Middlemarch at 8.45 a.m.

Train will leave Middlemarch at 3.45 p.m., arriving Dunedin 7.5 p.m.; passengers change trains at Wingatui.

TAIRI RACES.

Trains will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel Township at 9.15 a.m., 10.20 a.m., and 10.50 a.m.

A train will leave Mosgiel Township for Dunedin at 5.50 p.m., and trains will leave Mosgiel Junction for Dunedin at 5.10 p.m., 6.10 p.m., and 7.3 p.m.

Special Excursion Tickets will be issued to Mosgiel Township as under:—From Dunedin and Caversham: First Class 2s 6d, Second Class 1s 8d; Abbotsoford: First Class 1s 6d, Second Class 1s.

These Tickets will be available by the 9.15 a.m., 10.20 a.m., and 10.50 a.m. trains only, and for return on the day of issue only.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11th.

Train usually leaving Palmerston for Dunedin at 6.25 a.m. will NOT run.

Trains will leave Palmerston for Dunedin at 4.23 a.m. and 6.10 a.m.

By Order.

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.

Winter Excursion . .

TO THE . . South Sea Islands

Leaving Sydney in JULY, 1903, and occupying over five weeks.

Accompanied by His Eminence Cardinal Moran

and party on a tour of the Mission Stations of the Western Pacific, including the Tongan, Samoan, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Loyalties groups, Wallis, Futuna, Pines and New Caledonia.

The Most Superb Ocean Excursion yet Organised in Australia.

EARLY APPLICATION FOR BERTHS IS NECESSARY.

For Prospectus and all Information apply to

W. J. SPRUSON, Hon. Sec.,
169 KING STREET, SYDNEY.

WANTED KNOWN.

GEORGESON & CO.

Are the Cheapest and Best in Dunedin for

FISH, OYSTERS, AND POULTRY.

Country Orders Punctually Attended to.

GEORGESON & CO, FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS,
15 Rattray St., also 113 George St., Dunedin.
Telephone 620.

Mr J. P. Thomson, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly with Hooper and Co., chemists, Pall Mall, London, and from Edinburgh and Berwick-on-Tweed, has commenced business at Rattray street, Dunedin. The establishment has been renovated and restocked, whilst the dispensing department is replete with every modern appliance requisite for dispensing. Only the best medicines are kept in stock, and patrons will have their prescriptions compounded with the utmost care and attention...

Residents in Dunedin and district are reminded that Messrs. Georgeson and Co., of Rattray street and George street, have always on hand a splendid supply of fish, oysters, and poultry, and that their prices are moderate. Country patrons will have their orders attended to with punctuality...

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.

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, 35 BARBADOES STREET, SOUTH CHRISTCHURCH,

(Opposite New Cathedral)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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 illnesses 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, CLONTARE, 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 :—

Miss D. Purton, Mornington, 10s; Mrs. Stone, Port Chalmers, 10s; Master G. Devis, Dunedin (second), 10s; Rev. J. Coffey, South Dunedin, £1; Rev. J. O'Malley, South Dunedin, 10s; Mr. J. W. Hannan, Greymouth, 10s; Miss L. M. O'Halloran, Christchurch, 10s; Mr. D. Friel, Waitohi, 10s; Mr. P. O'Reilly, Taradale, 10s; Mr. J. MacDonald, Palmerston North, 10s; Mr. Frank Smith, Te Ngawai, 10s; Mr. J. S. Maginnis, Mangawai, 10s; Mr. John La Prille, Kuaotunu, 10s; Mr. Patrick McEnroe, Addison's, 10s; Mr. McCabe, Blenheim, 10s; Mr. W. L. Campbell, Whangarata, £1; Mr. Nathl. Madden, Blenheim, £1; Mr. Thomas Galvin, Addison's, 10s; Mr. Phil. Kearne, Mackevtown, 10s 6d; Mr. Richard Killen, Addison's, 10s; Mr. Charles McEntee, Kumara, 11s; Mr. M. Quilter, Waitahuna, 10s; Mr. D. Leary, Charleston, 10s; Mr. M. Barry, Timaru, 10s; Mrs. M. Barry, Temuka, 10s; Mr. Patrick McKeever, Karangahake, 10s; Mr. Thomas Handley, Coromandel, 10s; Mr. John Lynch, Longridge Villa, 10s; Mr. James McIntyre, Invercargill, 10s.

(To be continued.)

Intending contributors are requested to remit as soon as possible, as the list soon closes.

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MARRIAGE.

LISTON—LYNCH.—On the 14th of February, at the Roman Catholic Church, Milton, by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, John Patrick, eldest son of the late James Liston Esq., of Dunedin, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lynch Esq., Cloverhill, Milton.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.

THE NATION'S BALANCE-SHEET.



ING LOUIS PHILIPPE attributed the political success of Englishmen to the fact that they took sufficient interest in their country's affairs to make them the subject of after-dinner discussion. With us, too, it is a hopeful sign of national success that men and women alike take an intelligent interest in almost every detail of our political life.

Figures commonly make dull reading. A noted statesman of the nineteenth century often failed to secure a popular audience, or, when secured, to keep his hold upon the lobe of its ear, simply because he was deemed to be, in KINGSLY's phrase, too 'odiously statistical.' But in New Zealand it is not so. There is probably no country where those who are, in brawn, brain, or mere money-bags, the nation's shareholders, scan with a keener and more critical interest the country's annual balance-sheet. And thus it was that a great throng of the expectant public assembled to hear the lengthy oral statement of New Zealand's trade and finance which was delivered by the Right Hon. the Premier at Gore last Friday evening.

Mr. GOSCHEN, formerly British Chancellor of the Exchequer, possessed, like MULHALL, the rare gift of surrounding the driest piles of dead-bone figures with an aureole of living, present interest. Mr. SEDDON has no such faculty of thus gaily tricking out 'the sinews of the State.' But he had a tale to tell at Gore which men are ever willing to hear—a tale of a prosperous year, of a buoyant revenue, a substantial surplus, and of a future which is bright with roseate promise. 'The finances of the Colony,' said Mr. SEDDON, 'were never sounder than now. There was an increased revenue, an increase of population, and an increase of productiveness. The Colony was better off and had brighter prospects than at any time before. Politically, socially, and pecuniarily, the condition of the people had vastly improved.' The revenue for the year 1902-3 was £6,328,500, an increase of £275,430 on that of the previous financial year—and this despite 'the reductions that had been made in taxation, the reductions made on railway charges, and the increased conveniences which the people enjoyed.' The sturdy condition of the national well-being is further indicated by the relation between imports and exports. In 1902-3 New Zealand imported from over the sea goods valued at £11,484,000; but it sent abroad to other lands products of our mines and forests and fields and flocks and herds and factories which reached the grand total of £15,083,000. This is New Zealand's record, and it leaves a satisfactory balance of £3,599,000 in our young country's favor.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON and others held fast to the theory that a national debt, if it is not excessive, is a national blessing. Our policy of heavy borrowing has given us, both absolutely and by comparison with other countries, a heavy load of this particular form of 'blessing.'

Our public debt now stands at the tidy round sum of £52,000,000. And our public bodies have been borrowing to a pretty lively tune, for their net indebtedness at the close of the financial year 1901-2 stood at £8,063,277. But it must be borne in mind that more than a third of our public debt has been spent upon the construction of railways, roads, and bridges. During the past two years concessions to the value of more than half a million sterling have been made to the users of our railways, which, nevertheless, are more than paying interest on the money borrowed. Last year (as Sir J. G. WARD announced in Gore) was the record year of the New Zealand railways, the cash paid by them into the Treasury coffers amounting to £1,975,000. Railways, roads, and bridges have developed the country's vast resources, increased the quantity and enhanced the value of land under grass and crops, brought the producer within easier reach of markets, and thus helped to swell the Colony's wealth and replenish the coffers of its revenue. Mr. SEDDON claims for his Government the construction of 475 miles of railway, 4295 miles of dray-roads, 3153 miles of bridle-tracks, and 100 bridges of over 30 feet in span from April 1, 1891, to September 30, 1902. In the same period the interest on the public debt was reduced from £4 10s 3d to £3 15s 8d per head of the population; and 'against the fact that the Public Debt of the Colony amounted to £65 [it was £63 in 1900] per head of the population must be set the other fact that the public and private wealth of the Colony amounted to £351 per head.'

The Premier reported a buoyant and healthful condition in the industrial side of New Zealand commercial life. 'In the past ten years,' said he, 'the number of establishments had increased by 909, the number of hands employed therein by 16,093, the wages paid by £1,289,921, the horse power used by 17,356, the value of land by £426,519, the value of buildings by £935,901, and the value of machinery and plant by £1,335,385.' It was frozen meat that lifted New Zealand out of the Slough of Despond. And the trade has grown and spread almost as fast as the magic beanstalk of JACK the Giant-killer. The export practically started in 1882: its value was then represented by the modest sum of £19,339. In 1902 its money-worth rose to £2,708,763, and Mr. SEDDON is sanguine that the present year's output will 'top the record.' So mote it be. The statesmanlike policy of throwing open the land and purchasing and parcelling out the large estates among the people more than justifies itself in the triumphant returns of New Zealand's exports of agricultural produce for 1902-3, as compared with those of the previous financial year. 'Our butter exports,' said Mr. SEDDON, 'had increased by £832,969, cheese by £103,317, beef by £142,714, lamb by £674,283, wool by a weight of 36,059,731lb, barley by 40,000 bushels, oats by the value of £429,939, and wheat by £43,101.' 'Reckoning our beef and mutton together,' said he, 'we are not far behind what the Argentine had exported in 1900.' 'With New Zealand's superior climate and the energy of her people, we are not,' he added, 'afraid of the Argentine.'

The land, after all, is the nation's best asset, its most permanent source of wealth. Cultivation—in the words of GIBBONS—'is the foundation of manufactures, since the productions of nature are the materials of art.' And the due encouragement and safeguarding of the agricultural interest is the best guarantee of a nation's prosperity and (in the temporal order) of the stability of its institutions. It is a wise and far-seeing statesmanship which, in New Zealand, has sought to make the land the backbone of our national interests. And thus the process of settlement moves forward at a merry pace. 'As to land for settlement,' the Premier said, 'the total expenditure up to 31st of March, 1902, had been £2,229,128. On that sum the interest paid last year was £213,828, and the rents received came to £303,106, giving a profit of £89,278. This department had purchased 71,426 acres since the Act was passed, and 184,251 acres were now under negotiation.' The money borrowed to aid settlers and purchase estates costs the taxpayers nothing, it earns a moderate profit; and it is a chief fact in developing the splendid resources of the country. Mr. SEDDON desires to see more population helping to swell the country's growing wealth and power. Would that his wish were a little

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

more operative, and that his Government would follow with energy the example which is attracting to Canada long processions of desirable settlers from the United States and from every country in Europe, and fast raising the Dominion to the status of a great and populous young nation. We have room and verge enough for a great population. Ours is a rising country. It is as yet merely in its early infancy. Its resources are being rapidly harnessed; but a vast deal of them still remain awaiting development. The drought that has scourged Australia has turned the eyes of many of its farmers and settlers to this favored land of green fields and running streams. And our own young men need not go to South Africa on a wild-goose chase after a shadow while they have the substance at their very doors in New Zealand.

Notes

The Australian Drought

'Till taught by pain,
Men really know not what good water's worth.'

We are reminded of Byron's lines by the following brief but melancholy cable-message from Sydney in Tuesday's papers:—'The New South Wales Government statistician has completed the crop and stock returns, and the actual results of the harvest bear out the forecast made last December. There were 50,000 acres less under crop than in the preceding year. Of the wheat area about 700,000 acres failed to yield any crop. The wheat yield is 1,561,000 bushels, as compared with 14,808,000 bushels in the previous year. The average was one bushel and a quarter, while hay yielded less than a quarter of a ton per acre. Maize and lucerne are the only products which show an increase. Stock returns show a decrease of 14,762,000 sheep, 312,000 cattle, 37,000 horses, and 73,000 pigs.'

The Law: A Puzzle

A recent decision of the Christchurch Magistrate's Court has served to give a point to the 'legal pillory' columns in London 'Truth,' and to confirm mere laymen in the common idea that the law is a Chinese puzzle where it is not 'a hass.' Hall and Co., of Christchurch, set a gramophone going in full blast inside their business premises for three successive Saturday nights. The gramophone performances collected a crowd. So did the Salvation Army band a few paces round the corner, in the open street. We have no sympathy with any unnecessary police interference with the proceedings of the Army. In the present instance, the police did not molest the Salvationist meeting; and they were apparently too tired to order the crowd in front of Hall and Co's premises to move on. So they quietly haled Hall and Co. before the Bench and had them fined 40s for 'causing persons to congregate in a public place, and thereby obstructing the traffic.' And now people in and out of Christchurch are wondering whether a New Zealand merchant is liable to be fined or placed under lock and key if a crowd assembles to see his grand display of 'killing' winter fashions, or to gaze at the two-headed calf in his shop window. Verily, the law is a ticklish piece of machinery: you never can tell where 'tis loaded. It was, we believe, some such freak legal decision as the Christchurch one that made Artemus Ward exclaim: 'I've been puzzled afore several times, but never so severally as now.'

Some 'Loyal' Public Servants

We have from time to time received anonymous communications—some of them of a grossly and criminally indecent character—from Orange and other hot religious enthusiasts in the Public Service. The latest of these anonymous missives, received last week, is in connection with Orange lodge No. 29, Dunedin. Like the rest of them, it is enclosed in a Government envelope. The 'loyal' brother who sent it, not alone broke the Public Service regulations and defrauded the State of its stationery, but likewise cheated the revenue by getting his message carried free through the Post-Office on the false pretence that it was 'On Public Service Only.' In Victoria, the brethren became something like a nuisance in some of the State Departments, and for a long time secretly utilised the Government railways for the free distribution of Orange literature. It would be well if the leaders of that 'loyal' organisation in New Zealand as well as in Australia, would try to impress upon their followers in the Public Service the desirability of a little common honesty.

Rivals in Trade

Birmingham idol-makers are said to have hitherto had a monopoly of the western trade in brazen gods and other graven images for the unchanging East. But now Birmingham must prepare to patch its coming grief with proverbs. For Uncle Sam has also set to work turning out metal gods. We learn from an American exchange that a Philadelphia firm has contracted to furnish Buddhist idols to a Korean firm. And where the pushing American manufacturer gets his head in, the rest of his body will soon follow.

The Jesuits' Return

The whirligig of time brings in his revenges. So runs the well-worn phrase. It has, in Germany, reversed practically the whole of Bismarck's anti-Catholic legislation. Count von Bulow has announced the approaching repeal of the expulsion edict of 1873, by which all the Jesuit establishments in the Fatherland were closed, and German members of the Society were 'interned' and foreign ones sent into banishment. Somewhere or other the Jesuit Fathers are ever upon the rack. In the unflinching persecution that is ever with them we can trace the fulfilment of their great founder's prayer, that the cross should be, in a most especial manner, the heritage of his disciples. The reason of the fierce persecution of the Society by anti-Catholic or irreligious was summed up in the French House of Peers in 1845 in a speech by the great orator and historian, Montalembert. 'It has never been asserted,' he said, 'that the Jesuits constitute the Church, but that they are "in" the Church, and "of" the Church; that they are her most devoted sons and most faithful soldiers; and that to injure them is to injure the Church.'

Old Marriage Reports

An old almanac is supposed to represent the acme of uselessness. But our contemporary, the San Francisco 'Monitor,' has proved, in the course of an interesting article, that even old almanacs sometimes repay perusal and that there is probably nothing that is really good for nothing. Our American contemporary has burrowed out of an old almanac a mass of advertisements and marriages notices that appeared in a Cork newspaper over one hundred years ago. Among these are some that give a fresh illustration to some of the quaint wedding notices that we culled some time ago from the faded pages of an English society magazine of the seventeenth century. In both the fortune of the bride was duly set forth as one of her principal charms. Here is one under date September 12, 1770:—

'Yesterday (September 12th, 1770), H— M—, junior, Esq., to Miss R— C—, daughter of F— C—, Esq., a most amiable lady, whose smallest accomplishment is £2000 fortune'

Another runs as follows:—

'October 30th, 1770. Last week was married at Rathcoony Church, the Rev. J— C—, rector of Skull, to Miss E— H—, eldest daughter of Doctor W— H—, of Lower Abbey street, Dublin, a young lady possessed of a truly amiable disposition, sweetness of temper, gentleness of manners, delicacy of sentiment, and every valuable accomplishment requisite to make the marriage state completely happy, with a fortune of £2000.'

Our readers have only to look at the entries under 'Wedding Bells' in our columns to realise how the fashion in marriage reports has changed since the days when Prince Charlie was still a braw chiel and powdered wigs were de rigueur.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has made the following clerical changes and appointments in the archdiocese:—The Rev. M. J. Norris, of St. Mary's, West Melbourne, has been transferred to St. Mary's, St. Kilda East; the Rev. T. O'Sullivan, from Geelong to Dalesford; the Rev. H. Hartnett, from Dalesford to Geelong; the Rev. C. Vaughan, from St. Mary's, Kyneton, to St. Joseph's, Collingwood; the Rev. J. Shiel from St. Mary's, Collingwood to SS. Peter and Paul's, South Melbourne; the Rev. P. Rafferty, from SS. Peter and Paul's, South Melbourne, to St. Mary's Kyneton; the Rev. H. O'Callaghan, chaplain of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Northcote, to Oakleigh; and the Rev. J. McCarter to succeed the Rev. H. O'Callaghan. The Church of St. Michael's, at North Melbourne, hitherto attended from St. Mary's, West Melbourne, has been torned into a separate parish, and the Rev. J. Norris, of St. Kilda East, has been appointed to the charge. Father Norris was attached to St. Mary's, West Melbourne, for some time, where he was very popular. Subsequently, the rev. gentleman was transferred to St. Mary's, Geelong. He paid an extended visit to Europe, and, on returning, was attached to St. Mary's, St. Kilda East.

GEO. T WHITE

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DIocese OF DUNEDIN

There will be Pontifical High Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Easter Sunday.

His Lordship the Bishop arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday, having come from Sydney in the Warrimoo.

The palms were blessed before the half-past seven o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on last Sunday and distributed to the congregations at the various Masses.

The Rev. Father McGrath, of Port Chalmers, has had an attack of inflammation of the lungs, but his many clerical and lay friends in the diocese will be glad to learn that he is fast progressing towards recovery.

The sermon on the Holy Eucharist will be preached this (Thursday) evening in St. Joseph's Cathedral by the Rev. Father Coffey, and that on the Passion tomorrow evening by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, of Milton.

On Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from last Mass until Vespers. In the evening the usual procession, in which the children of the parish schools and the members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart took part, was held.

Notwithstanding the boisterous weather that prevailed on Tuesday night (says the 'Lake County Press'), the attendance at the social in aid of the funds of St. Patrick's Church was very large. The social, besides its financial success, proved most enjoyable, and all present seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. Visitors attended from Queenstown, Macetown, Arthur's Point, Gibbston, and other parts, and were well repaid by a first-class evening's entertainment. At intervals during the evening the following items were contributed and were much appreciated by the large assemblage: Chorus, 'The dear little shamrock,' company; song, 'Three leaves of shamrock,' Miss Fitzgibbon; duet, 'In the dusk of the twilight,' Misses H. and M. Robertson; song, 'Eileen Aíannah,' Mrs. Niven; duet, 'Memories of home,' Mrs. Perrelle and Miss Cotter; song, 'Cloraine,' Miss Jopp; song, 'Erin's my country,' Miss Cotter; hornpipe, Mr. S. M'Skimming; Irish jigs, Messrs. R. Cotter sen., and Mr. D. Shanahan jun. Refreshments of an abundant nature were supplied by the ladies' committee.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

Sir J. G. Ward, Minister of Railways, announced at Gore on Saturday that the cash payments into the Treasury on account of the railways up to the 31st March totalled £1,975,000—a record for New Zealand.

A Wellington chemist who supplied opium to a Chinaman on the strength of a doctor's certificate was fined by the magistrate the other day. His Worship held that under the Opium Prohibition Act chemists must cease from selling opium mixed with other ingredients.

The erection of the Veterans' Home in the Auckland district is to be commenced at once. The building will be of brick, with cement lining, and when completed it will have accommodation for 50 inmates. Application for admission may be made at once.

Our Palmerston North correspondent writes:—There will be a renewal of the mission for one week only from Sunday, April 19th, when the Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and O'Farrell will take charge. The following Sunday they will begin a week's mission in the Church of St. Columba, Ashurst.

Relatives in America would be glad of any information regarding Mr. Thomas Murphy, son of Patrick and Margaret Murphy, of Portumna, Galway, who left Ireland in 1857 for the Australian colonies. The names and addresses of those seeking the information will be furnished on application to the editor of the 'N.Z. Tablet.'

Very Rev. Dean Mahoney (says the Nelson 'Colonist'), after making such a good recovery that he was able to leave the hospital at Dublin, suffered a dangerous relapse, and had again to enter the hospital for treatment. The last cabled advice was that the rev. gentleman's case is by no means hopeless, and all will unite in the prayer that he may be spared to join his people here again.

We ('Timaru Herald') learn on the best authority that as a result of the joint report on valuations, by experts acting for the Lands Department and the owners of the Levels Estate, the Government have purchased the estate at a satisfactory price. This should be highly satisfactory news to intending settlers and to the people of Timaru.

A sad boating fatality occurred at Plimmerton, near Wellington, on Monday morning. It appears that Peter Lamar, a fisherman, went out in a boat with five youths, named Harry, Albert, George, and Thomas Manifold, and Archibald Haigh. Later on it was seen from the shore that the boat had capsized, and two of the occupants were noticed to be clinging to the bottom of the up-turned boat. Another boat put off from the shore and rescued the two who were clinging to the capsized boat—George and Thomas Manifold. The others were drowned.

At the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society the Rev. Father Ahern gave a descriptive lecture of a tour through Ireland. Sixty views were

thrown on the screen, and from start to finish the rev. gentleman had the attention of the audience. He related some very amusing anecdotes, and gave a good deal of historical information. Songs applicable to the scenes, 'The meeting of the waters,' and 'Killarney,' were sung respectively by Miss May Madden and Miss Collins, of Rakaia. At the conclusion a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Father Ahern and Mr. F. K. Cooper, who ably manipulated the lantern.

The Premier, in his speech at Gore on Friday night, indicated that the Government had agreed to purchase the Levels estate, in Canterbury, at a price that would produce satisfactory results to the Colony. The question of purchasing the Edendale estate had that day been before the Land Purchase Board at Timaru, and he was in hopes that it, too, would be acquired at a satisfactory figure. If not, the Government would not touch it. They were convinced that every acre of it would be readily taken up, but they would not put people on the land if they were to be heavily penalised all the time they remained upon it.

The contributors to the 'Journal' of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society have the happy faculty of writing on matters relating to the history of the city and county in a manner which is both instructive and entertaining. The October-December number, for which we have to thank Messrs. Guy and Co., Cork, has several articles of more than local interest, among these being 'Volunteer Pottery,' 'Some Account of the Earliest Limerick Printing,' 'Ancient Manufacture of Gold in Ireland,' 'Doneraile and Vicinity.' It is interesting to note that the history of Doneraile is closely bound up with the St. Leger family, one of whom represented the borough in the Irish Parliament in 1692, its last member being also one of the family, he having been elected in 1798. It was Colonel Anthony St. Leger, brother of the first Viscount Doneraile, who, in 1776, founded the Doncaster St. Leger, or St. Leger stakes.

We have to thank the editor, Mr. H. McKeown, Wellington, for the current issue of the 'Catholic Magazine,' which is now the recognised organ of the federated Catholic Societies of New Zealand. The first issue under the new auspices is a very creditable production from every point of view, an artistically-designed cover being not the least attractive of its features. The illustrations are numerous, and admirably produced, especially the photograph of his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington. Among the contributors of articles and sketches are Messrs. P. J. O'Regan, T. McMahon, and J. J. Devine, of Wellington, and Mr. Leo Fanning, of Christchurch. The editor, in his introductory remarks, explains why it is that the sphere of the 'Magazine' has been extended from a local to a colonial production, so as to represent the views of the various Catholic Societies in the Colony. He has also a word to say on the necessity that exists for such societies in all centres, and dwells on the benefits, general and particular, arising from such organisations. If the 'Magazine' maintains in future issues the high standard set itself in its first number it should have a long and successful career.

Speaking at Gore on Friday night the Premier said the finances of the Colony were never in a sounder condition than at present. There was an increasing revenue, increasing population, and increasing productivity. The progressive policy of the last few years had enabled the people to improve their position. Politically, commercially, and socially the condition of the people had vastly improved. He estimated the surplus at between a quarter of a million and £300,000. Considering the reduction made in taxation the reductions on the railways, and notwithstanding all this, for New Zealand to have the surplus it would have, then it ought to go throughout the length and breadth of our great Empire that we were a most intelligent people, a most energetic people, blessed with God's own country. The Colony had every reason to be congratulated and to congratulate itself on the satisfactory financial results of the year. Then let them look at the position of the Colony from the point of view of its imports and exports. In the last financial year the imports were valued at £11,840,000, and the exports at £15,083,000. That was the record for the Colony. In 1902 the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £6,851,000 from America, £1,321,000; and from elsewhere, £3,153,000—a total of £11,376,000. And the exports were—To the United Kingdom, £9,450,000; to Australia, £2,681,000; to South Africa, £754,000; and to elsewhere, £755,920—a total of £13,644,000. He desired to point out that in 1895 the Colony's imports from America came to about £400,000, while at present the amount was £1,200,000, or an increase in the imports of American goods of the value of £800,000.

Mr. F. J. Gunn, for many years managing director of the D and S. Coal Company, notifies that he has commenced business at 21 St. Andrew Street, under the style of F. J. Gunn and Co., Ltd., as coal merchants and general carters. Patrons will find that the new firm will supply the best screened coal of all kinds....

We desire to remind our readers of the sale of properties in the estate of the late Mr. F. Meenan, which takes place to-day (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m., at Messrs. Donald Reid and Co's Corn and Wool Exchange, Dunedin.

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

New Zealand Exports.

A RECORD YEAR.

The statistics of the exports of dairy produce and meat for the year ended 31st March are just to hand from the Government statistician. They show, as has been foreshadowed from time to time by Ministers in recent addresses in different parts of the country, that the exports of these departments are increasing by leaps and bounds. The exports of lamb for the month of March constituted a record for the Colony, the value of the carcasses sent out of the Colony amounting to £255,378, as against £142,932 for the corresponding month of 1902. The same comparison is shown in almost every department of dairy and meat exports. Butter last month was 27,230cwt, valued at £128,580, as against 26,025cwt, valued at £118,117; cheese—12,040cwt, valued at £30,722, against 10,778cwt, valued at £22,360; beef—15,657cwt, valued at £21,120, as against 18,289cwt, valued at £20,996; mutton (carcasses)—169,415cwt, valued at £201,762, as against 101,188cwt, valued at £103,460; mutton (legs and pieces)—104,16cwt, valued at £11,945, as against 84,91cwt, valued at £9,119. In the aggregate the dairy produce export for the month of March shows an increase of £18,825 over March of last year, and the meat export figures show an increase of £211,698, or about 75 per cent. The total exports from our dairies and pastures in March 1902, were £418,984. Last month they were £649,507. The figures for the last nine years show a great development in the exports. Since 1895 the exports have increased as follows:—Butter, from £263,244 to £1,269,676; cheese, from £160,383 to £175,903; beef, from £33,554 to £323,711; mutton (carcasses), from £991,165 to £1,466,000; mutton (legs and pieces), from £991,165 (in 1900) to £108,781; lambs, from £259,816 to £1,048,115.

The butter and cheese exported in 1888 was worth £197,170; in the year just ended it was worth £1,445,579. The meat exported in 1888 was valued at £628,800, last year its value was £2,946,607.

The total exports for the year ended 31st March were:

	Cwt	Value
Butter	263,137	£1,269,676
Cheese	74,893	175,903
Beef	251,640	323,711
Mutton (carcasses)	1,252,803	1,466,000
Mutton (legs and pieces)	93,209	108,781
Lamb	667,472	1,048,115

Lord Dudley on the Land Conference

The Lord Lieutenant was a guest at the annual dinner of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, when he took the opportunity of speaking on the political outlook in Ireland. After referring to the revocation of the Crimes Act procedure in certain counties he went on to remark, 'I can say truly that never in my life have I ever signed anything more gladly than I did that proclamation of last week. I rejoice beyond measure at the improvement which has enabled me to do so. Now, I suppose that I shall be told that a similar condition of affairs has occurred before, that the Crimes Act procedure has been revoked in the past only again to be enforced. I shall be told that there is no particular reason to suppose that the present improvement is more likely to be permanent than that which has been supposed in former years. There are, however, several reasons which, to my mind, justify the belief that there is what I may call a good time coming. In the first place, there seems to be a genuine and brisk desire on the part of various parties interested in the land question to arrive at a just, final, and amicable solution of their difficulties. With the great land question out of the way, with all the friction, all the misunderstanding, all the bad feeling removed between class and class engineered by the terrible land war, Ireland should be a very different place to what it is now. Suspicion would, I believe, give way to trust, and the normal conditions of local life should, it seems to me, frequently reassert themselves in the proper balance. Moreover, in any comprehensive settlement of the land question opportunities will be afforded also of dealing at the same time with various other problems. But it is not only the prospect of getting rid of the land question, equal and more important, it seems to me, is the way in which it is being done. For the first time in the history of this question you have the representatives of both sides amicably meeting together to discuss the position, and jointly laying down the principles by which their respective views could be arrived at. This is a tremendous step in the right direction. In my opinion, nothing so important has occurred in this country for the last century. Nothing so important or so pregnant of good to Ireland had happened in this country since the Rees Committee, and in years to come our successors will look back on Lord Dunraven's Conference as setting an example in the treatment of Irish affairs. Regarding the Land Conference, it was a Conference of toleration, moderation, and co-operation, and so long as Ireland proceeds on those principles there is nothing in the world which she cannot do—no height to which she cannot attain.

The railway authorities notify several alterations in and additions to the ordinary train service in connection with the Easter holidays. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns...

An Irish Giant

In the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Professor D. J. Cunningham gave a very interesting lecture recently on 'Giants,' and referred in particular to the history of Cornelius M'Grath, whose skeleton, lent for illustrative purposes by the Board of Trinity College, was exhibited on the stage. The lecturer showed a fine series of lantern views, and his lecture throughout was listened to with intense interest by an audience that filled to overcrowding every part of the theatre.

Professor Cunningham observed at the outset that the subject of giantism had become one of more general interest in recent times owing to the fact that fresh discoveries were being made regarding the growth processes of the body. For close on a century and a half the skeleton of Cornelius M'Grath had been one of the most treasured possessions of the Trinity College Museum, and in every book on anatomy and anthropology in which the human stature was discussed reference was made to the great height of M'Grath. This famous Irish giant, however, did not hold the first place. According to Sir George Humphreys, M'Grath was 8ft 6in in height, but an Italian physician, who took M'Grath's measurement in Florence, stated that his height was 7ft 5in. The latter was probably the correct measurement. The skeleton was 7ft 2½in high, but there was evidence that M'Grath, like all other giants, suffered later in his life from the shortening process due to curvature of the spine.

M'Grath was born near Silvermines, County Tipperary, and grew so rapidly during his boyhood that when 16 years old he was 6ft 9in in height. About that time M'Grath went to Cork, where he was engaged for exhibition purposes. He was next heard of in London in 1753, and from there he went to Paris, and afterwards appeared to have visited all the more important cities of Europe. In 1760, some months before his death, he returned to Ireland in miserable health, and died in Dublin at the age of 23. The lecturer then went on to compare M'Grath with other giants, and showed portraits of them on the screen. He said that in all probability giantism was due to a morbid process analogous to, if not identical with, the disease known as acromegaly. He next discussed the part played by what is known as the pituitary organ in the production of giantism and acromegaly, and referred in some detail to the theory that the pituitary gland is a regulator of the growth processes of the animal body. From this the question arose whether it was not possible, by administering the extracted juice of the pituitary glands obtained from growing animals, to influence the growth activities of children. Attempts had been made at various periods of history to rear a race of giants, and it had been laid to the charge of Bishop Berkeley, of Cloyne, that the huge frame of Cornelius M'Grath was the direct result of an experiment he had made in giant rearing. But there was no ground for this charge. The Bishop simply took care of M'Grath when he saw his pitiable condition.

The lecturer, in conclusion, mentioned that he himself was pursuing a course of interesting experiments with animals, and he hoped on some future occasion to lay the results before the public.

The South Sea Islands

We desire to call our readers' attention to an advertisement in another column with reference to the excursion to the South Sea Islands, which is being organised by the Catholic authorities in Sydney. This excursion is not limited to Catholics, and offers one of the finest opportunities imaginable for an inspection, in a really practical way, of the Islands of the Western Pacific. No previous excursion has covered much more than half of the ground included in the itinerary of this tour. Native life will be seen as it has never been presented before on the occasion of tours in trading steamers, for on the present occasion the places of call will, for the most part, be out of the run of the ordinary trading vessels, and native life will be seen in its primitive form.

Arrangements have been made for the charter of a new mail steamer, which is capable of accommodating a very large party in maximum comfort.

A prospectus has been issued giving full information on the subject, and those of our readers who contemplate paying a visit to the South Sea Islands cannot do better than send for a copy of it with a view to embracing the opportunity now offered. As no similar opportunity may be expected to occur again, a very large number will no doubt avail themselves of the present occasion to spend a winter holiday among the islands. The season has been chosen to obtain the best weather conditions of the year, and it is understood that nothing will be left undone to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the party both ashore and afloat.

Now that the season is approaching when coughs and colds are likely to be more prevalent than at other times it is well to know of a remedy for these and other troublesome ailments. Bonnington's Irish Moss has withstood the test for many years as a curative remedy, has proved to be thoroughly efficacious, and is highly recommended by all who have used it....

AUTUMN 1903.

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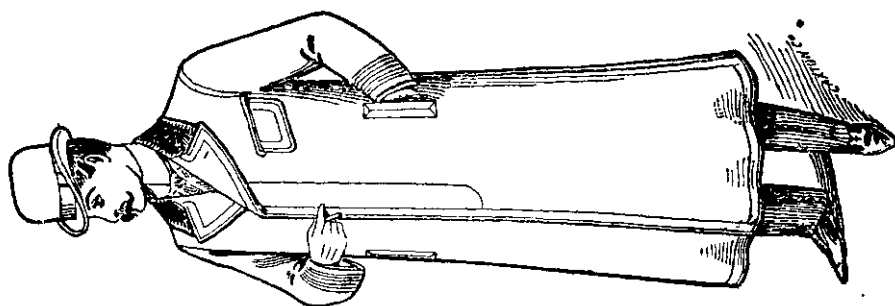
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Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

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TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

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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

CHRISTIE THE CALLER.

The girl from the city sat up in bed suddenly and shook her cousin.

'O Helen,' she whispered, 'wake up! What is that?'

Helen raised herself on her elbow and listened. A series of quick resounding knocks rang out at a door across the street. This was followed by the raising of a window and an exchange of voices—one clear and young, the other gruff and sleepy.

'What is it, Helen?' asked the city girl excitedly. Has some one been killed, do you think?'

'No, goose!' laughed Helen. 'That's Christie the caller.'

'Do you mean that delicate-looking boy that we saw at the station the day I came?'

'The very same,' yawned Helen.

The city girl gasped.

'He's not out there alone at this time of night?' she cried.

'Why, of course,' answered Helen, in surprise. 'It's his two weeks to call nights. Don't be so nervous. Lie down now and go to sleep.'

'What does he call?'

'Men, to be sure—engineers, firemen, and others who may be needed to take out trains. Go to sleep, will you?'

The city girl slipped down upon her pillow and lay there very still, staring into the darkness and listening to the pattering of Christie's buoyant young footsteps dying away in the distance. She shivered a little and slid closer to Helen. Outside the blinds she knew it was pitch-dark; and the shadowy bushes at the corner, which by day suggested lurking tramps, what might they be like by night? The occasional shrill whistle or the rumbling of the engines in the near-by freight-yards struck terror to her heart. Oh, it was so dangerous to be out there! Thank God, the fight for bread did not hold her dear father or her brothers to so perilous a life.

The smoky little railroad town clustered around the noisy freight-yards, here poor, there prosperous, but not unattractive with its background of woods; and most of those who resided there depended for their living upon the railroad.

Christie had been born and reared a stone's throw from the roundhouse. His earliest remembrance was of a crowd hurrying to the edge of the tracks—women in scant calico wrappers and children fresh from mud pies, some weeping and wringing their hands, some praying, some stolidly curious. It was a man killed that time. Christie had shrieked and clung to his mother's skirts when he saw the men carrying the stretcher across the tracks with its bloody burden. Many and many a time after that the boy had witnessed the same sad scene.

As the years rolled on the boy had beheld that stretcher three times home to the home that sheltered him. First it was his eldest brother, bruised, blood-stained, and already dead. Next it was his father, faintly breathing but unconscious and beyond all hope. Then it was the second brother, not yet twenty, brought out from beneath a great wheel crushed, mutilated, bleeding, and in agony. He had lived long enough to see the priest and to receive the last sacraments, dying then with such an angelic smile on his lips as those who had known him in life had never seen before.

Christie's mother was a neat and gentle woman. Her gray hair and melancholy eyes were eloquent of sorrow. She was kept up by a vivid faith. She had prayed devoutly all her life. One prayer had been uppermost in her mind since her marriage and motherhood—the prayer for the grace of a prepared and peaceful death for each of her dear ones. Twice her prayer had been denied her. She could only trust in God's infinite mercy for the two warm-hearted but negligent men who had been snatched from life by a sudden death. Perhaps, at the very end, they had made an act of perfect contrition. Could it not be also, she asked herself, that their premature and painful death had in some measure atoned for their sins? She prayed unceasingly for their souls, but mingled with her grief over the taking away of her second son was a heartfelt thankfulness that he had died shriven.

Christie was now the only son left. For him, in the past, the mother had dreamed high dreams. Her one desire was to give him an education. For this she had made sacrifices before his father's death, and for it since then she had lived on meagre fare and plied her needle until her sight was dim. She longed to see him above the common run of railroad men—in a responsible position in the office; or, better still, away from the road altogether. Yes, and her hopes went even beyond this for her bright and innocent boy—into far fancies that she dared not entertain long at a time, of a crowded church and a decorated altar, and a young priest at his first Mass—fancies that seemed so ambitious as to be almost sinful for one whose Providential lot was so humble and obscure.

It was a hard day for the mother, therefore, when, at the near approach of a winter that menaced them with privations beyond her earnings as a seamstress to obviate, Christie came in out of the sunshine—Christie slender, young, girlish of face for all his 15 years, with a mouth saddened by early trouble—and said—

'Well, mother, I guess I'll be a man and go to work!'

The mother knew before she trusted herself to answer him that her lad had taken to the only life open to him—the railroaders'. But must he give up school? Would not the Blessed Virgin help to save him from a life of heavy toil and constant danger? The answer seemed to be no; the pressure of want in the home made his pitance of a wage practically a necessity.

The task of a 'caller' is not so dangerous if one is careful. Christie assured his mother of this every day. With his scapulars about his neck, and his rosary with its little crucifix in the jacket pocket above his heart, he felt the protection of unseen powers whenever he had to cross the network of tracks, especially at night, when the peril was greatest; and every day he said a fervent prayer to be safeguarded for his dear mother's sake.

After Christie had been on duty a while it came his turn to call of nights. Then the mother sewed all through the darkness till two or three o'clock in the morning; sitting beside her dining-room window so that the light might shine out into the night on the side of the railroad office. Then she could hear Christie's nimble step and cheerful whistle as he passed to and from the yards. He ran in, too—not once only, but every time he passed. Just a look, a word, a laugh, a kiss perhaps, but always an assurance that her darling was alive and well. And a prayer for his safety went up every time he left her sight. Oh, when—when, if ever, would the end come to his risky work?

We have all turning-points in our lives. They usually come when unexpected, and they lead in a way in which we have never thought. One of Christie's turning points came that night on which the city girl listened with a fearful heart at his sharp knocks at a near-by door, and to his rapid footsteps as they died down the street.

It was a busy night in the freight yards. Every track was crowded with cars. Engines stood waiting for their trains, impatient, out of temper, whistling to one another with wild shrieks, and clanging their harsh bells. The freight crews stood around, ready to go out. The freight office was in confusion. The wires ticked decisive orders. The tracks could hardly be cleared. The switchmen ran hither and thither, calling angrily to one another and violently waving their lanterns. More men were wanted hourly, and the callers were kept busy running through the little town. Tramps, too, were numerous, and added to the confusion when, having been discovered in a car or on a train-top, they had to be chased away.

In the midst of the uproar the superintendent of the road came tearing in on his 'special' over a clear track. Several men were with him, and they were evidently bent upon some urgent business. Why on earth had they come? And on such a night! Presently they were going about among the tramps and asking many questions.

'Nice time for them to come here!' muttered the yard-master.

A great, high iron bridge spans the railroad at a point some distance above the freight office. Some steps run down into the blackness at the edge of the tracks on either side, and rank weeds grow up on the steep incline. Christie always felt timid about the weeds—he was only a boy. At night, as a rule, he would not use the stone steps. But this night he had been calling a brakesman right at the head of them; and if he went back into the town and to the office by the long way round, it would take much time, and he might be wanted before he got there.

The lad paused, with his foot on the first stair, and shuddered. It was very dark everywhere and he had left his lantern in the office. Besides, what good would a lantern do if a man with a knife were hiding in the weeds? Just then he thought he heard the bushes move. He turned and, not knowing why, he ran swiftly and on tiptoe across the great iron bridge—turning his head twice to peer over his shoulder, and imagining that he heard footsteps behind him.

But the other stairs were no better: if anything, they were blacker and the weeds were higher. He clutched his young hands. 'How silly I am!' he thought to himself. 'Suppose I go down this side now, I'll have to cross back over the tracks to gain the office.' And he looked at the fiery engines tearing up and down beneath the bridge every few moments. He had promised his mother that he would never cross the tracks at night if there was any other way of getting around. And there was another way, only he was such a coward.

Then the boy thought of a third way to reach the office. First blessing himself to get courage, he slipped out under the railings of the bridge and swung himself into the iron network beneath it. There was no walk there, but there was a passage where one might crawl on one's hands and knees with comparatively little likelihood of falling off. Why had he done this? He could not tell only that he had a sense of being in the neighborhood of danger. He was ashamed of himself—a man, so he thought to himself, would have walked down the stairs.

The way was not so long. Christie breathed more freely when he had reached the other end. He was about to swing himself from the ironwork when he stopped suddenly. Voices came from the blackness beneath him and what they said was plainly heard.

'Well, the men don't know what he's after,' said a gruff voice. 'they told me so themselves. An' they said they'd never saw the tall guy afore, so he must be some-thin' new on the road. New! We know him, old spindle-legs, an' he's hot after us. See?'

'They think we've gone to the city,' said a coarser voice. 'They pumped Patty dry an' he seen us comin' this way. They'll go on to the city now an' they'll set

the police after us. You bet the switchmen have been telephoned along the line to keep a lookout, an' we dasn't stop nowheres. We're lost if we take to the fields.'

'Yes, that's so,' assented two other voices. 'What'll we do?'

'I don't think the tall guy ought to get to the city. It's not good for him to be out this time o' night,' said the first voice, with some humor in it; and the others laughed grimly.

'What's the superintendent helpin' the warden for?' said the coarse voice. 'What's it to him?'

'Money!' put in a third voice, laconically. 'An' you seem to forget the B and L, Bill.'

'I'll give him worse'n that wreck,' replied the coarse voice, fiercely. 'D'ye remember the pile o' ties over near the passenger track at the tunnel? That's the track they'll take, and it's mighty dark right there. It ain't far an'—'

'We got to hurry,' broke in the first speaker, 'or they'll be gone. That'll keep 'em here.'

Christie clung to the iron network and peered over. Three shadowy figures crept out from among the weeds and dropped to the cinder path below them. In a moment they had disappeared, going in the direction of the tunnel.

The boy hurried to the end of the bridge and scrambled down to the tracks. Then he ran like mad to the freight office. If only God would let him get there before the superintendent's car left!

The engine, with a tender and one coach, was just pulling out as the boy came near the office. Unmindful of his mother's repeated admonitions, he swung himself into the cab and fell panting against the side.

'You can't go!' he gasped to the engineer. 'Tramps—a wreck—'

The engine was stopped, and as soon as Christie could get his breath his story was told. The superintendent and his party hurried forward to find out the cause of the delay. The boy repeated what he had overheard and seen. In the group that listened eagerly to him was a boy no taller than himself—a fair-haired lad in a black Oxford suit of faultless cut, with a little cap on the back of his head. He looked in unutterable admiration at the slight youth before him, who was unexpectedly taking a man's part in the action of that night.

'That's the three we're after!' cried the superintendent. 'The ties are big Bill's idea, a reminiscence of his B & L wreck in '96. We haven't any time to lose. The boy has done us a good turn.'

The fair-haired lad approached Christie.

'Do you suppose you'll have to call any more to-night?' he asked.

'Oh, yes,' answered Christie, shyly. He was still breathing hard.

'I guess I'll go with you, if you don't mind,' said the other. 'Do you?'

'No, indeed; I'd be glad to have you.'

'May I go, papa?'

'Yes, if Christie promises to take good care of you, and if you promise to be guided by him.'

'All right, sir,' they said in a breath.

Then the boys took Christie's lantern between them, and, in that wholesome fashion of comradeship so peculiar to boys, they were soon swinging along together through the dark streets of the town like old friends.

'Aren't you ever afraid?' asked the superintendent's son.

'N—no,' replied Christie, bravely.

The other lad looked over his shoulder into the shadows.

'Two of those escaped men are murderers,' he said. 'I think I wouldn't like to be a caller—always.' He laughed.

'I guess many of the tramps we see here are escaped somethings,' remarked Christie; 'but I don't believe they'd hurt anyone, poor fellows.'

Christie led the other boy to his home and introduced him to his mother. That was very early—before there was a streak of light in the sky. Afterward they went again to the office. Thanks to Christie, the criminals had been caught and were being taken back to the penitentiary on the superintendent's special.

At seven o'clock, when the streets were sprinkled with men going to and from work in the big freight-yards, the superintendent's son went to breakfast with Christie at the latter's home. Christie's mother had set an extra plate for the guest.

It was a plain, clean, wholesome, appetising meal—the first one of its kind that the son of wealth had ever eaten. He ate with a relish, for his all-night walks had made him hungry. The early sun shone in through the spotless windows, lighting up the grey tones of the kitchen and the simple furnishings of the table. The boys laughed and talked without restraint, recalling the experiences of the night.

After breakfast Christie's mother brought out a pillow and a coverlet and laid them on the couch in the neat little parlor.

'I know you're tired,' she said. 'and Christie sleeps all day. Won't you lie down until your father returns or sends word to you.'

'Oh, I am sleepy, ma'am,' answered the boy, 'and I thank you for the chance to rest.' And a little while afterward he was fast asleep upon the couch, his fair head thrown back, his body under the quilt in an attitude of boyish abandonment—much as tired Christie was sleeping in an inner room.

It was noon when a man of commanding bearing ascended the steps of Christie's home. Christie's mother rose from her chair to greet him, gathering her sewing

in her apron. She trembled in spite of herself. When one is poor and lowly it is a matter of some stir when one meets a being of wealth and power.

'Good morning, ma'am!' he said. 'They told me at the office that my boy was here, and I thought I'd come for him myself.'

He smiled pleasantly, and then his face was like the boy's.

'I'll call him, sir,' the woman replied, a little regretfully; he was sleeping so peacefully.'

When they were ready to leave, the superintendent's son said:

'I'd better not wake Christie to say good-bye, but please tell him that I have had a fine time, and I'm ever so much obliged.'

He put out his hand to Christie's mother in a cordial way.

'You're a nice boy,' she said frankly, as she shook his hand. 'God bless you!'

'I've been talking to the men in the office,' the superintendent here broke in, 'and I'm glad you didn't sue the company for your husband's death. You might have been told that you had grounds for a suit, but getting mixed up in law isn't good for a woman. Still I think your son is quite too young to be a caller, and I've told Mr. Carter to put some one older in his place. I know you'll agree with me that he'd better go back to school. So good-bye!' And he hurried off with his son.

Christie's mother put her hands to her throbbing temples and leaned against the door-jamb, all blackness before her and around her. Was her boy to be discharged like this? What had he done to be thrown out without warning, when the little he earned was so sorely needed? God knew that she would willingly work her fingers to the bone if she could keep him from the dangers of the railroad and give him an education. But could this man be so ungrateful to the lad who had saved his life? She tottered and sat down limply.

Presently the superintendent's son came running back from the corner where his father stood.

'Oh, I say,' he cried, as Christie's mother opened the door for him, 'father says he's been so upset by last night's doings that he can't think of everything in order yet. He forgot to tell you all he wanted to say, and has let me have the pleasure to speak for him. He'll see that you get a good sum from the railroad, because your husband's death was not clearly his own fault and you never sued the company. And as for Christie, because of what he did last night, father will see that he gets an education and a good start, if he's the kind of boy that father thinks he is. He's to call on father at the railroad station in the city to-morrow at noon. Say to him how glad I am for his sake, since he told me he just longed and longed to go to school and learn.'

Christie's mother could not utter a word. The good news was too much for her. Could it all be true? She clasped her hand and raised her dim eyes up toward God, while tears of joy and gratitude ran down her cheeks.

'Oh, don't—please don't!' the boy exclaimed. 'My mother would be crying with a broken heart this morning if it hadn't been for Christie; and now you must share her joy that my father's life was saved.'

But Christie's mother wept without restraint. After all, God always answers our prayers. She had asked for many things for her boy, but latterly her entreaties had, outside of spiritual graces, narrowed down to one favor—that he might be spared from the dangers of a caller's work; and now the Almighty had given her all—safety, a little fortune, an education, a helpful friend, and a promised start in life—all of which she had ever dreamed and had hardly dared to ask.

Truly the good son of a good mother is certain to prosper in God's own time and way.—'Ave Maria'

It is peculiarly appropriate that the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy should have had the spiritual comfort of an Irish priest in his last illness. For a few years past Father John Fitzpatrick, a distinguished member of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, has been staying at Nice, and enjoyed the friendship of the aged statesman. It is not generally known that Father Fitzpatrick, who was born of Irish parents, near Birkenhead, in 1859, is a clever poet, as well as a prose writer. Under the pen-name of 'A Pressman,' he published some very fascinating works 10 years ago, and his verses have been highly praised—being strongly redolent of the Wordsworth school. He has written much on Faber, the great Oratorian, who was unquestionably a charming verse writer, and was at one time regarded as the equal of Wordsworth. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's end was truly Christian, and he died fully fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, of which he had always been a devout member, ever since the time when he was wont to serve Mass for the Rev. Dr. McMullen, parish priest of Monaghan, in 1825.

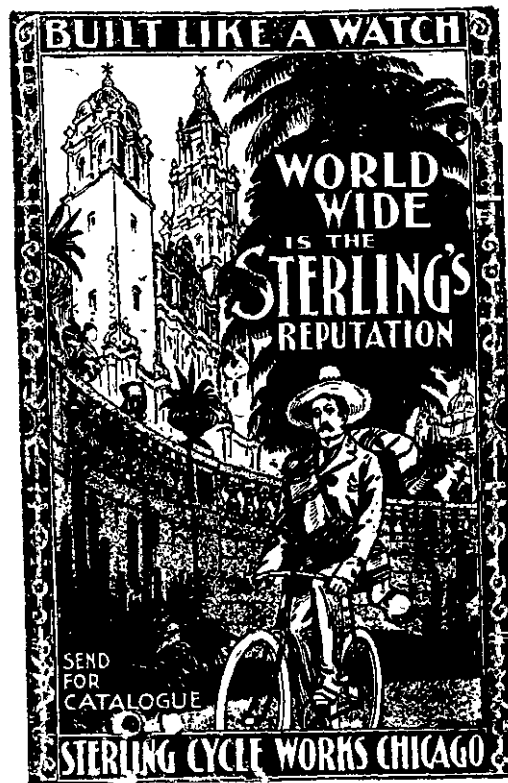
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The Catholic World

BELGIUM.—Catholic Journalists and the Pope

The Association of Catholic Journalists in Belgium are engaged in raising a third fund for the Holy Father, and it already amounts to about £3000. Truly Belgium is a model country, not only in material progress, but also in its genuine Catholicity. This happy result is largely due to the beneficent fruits produced by the Catholic University of Louvain.

ENGLAND.—A New Church

The foundation stone of a new Catholic church, that of St. Etheldreda's, has been laid at Ely by Mgr. Scott, D.D., V.G., of the diocese of Northampton. The cost is estimated at £2500. It is expected that the church will be opened by the end of next summer.

Archdiocese of Westminster

By the appointment of Monsignor Stanley to be Bishop-assistant in the diocese of Westminster, a family famous both in Lancashire and in Cheshire gains a new honor. The Hon. Algernon Charles Stanley is the fourth son of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley, a Whig statesman of credit and renown. Monsignor Stanley was born in 1843, and was connected with the family living of Alderley. He then became a Catholic, was re-ordained, was made Canon of St. John Lateran's, a domestic prelate to the Pope, and has resided for many years in the Eternal City. Monsignor Stanley was, in the early eighties, a class-fellow of the Rev. Editor of the 'N.Z. Tablet' in the Papal Seminary of the Apollinare, Rome.

GERMANY.—Preserving National Traditions

Count Von Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, has declared in the Reichstag that the religious situation in the interior of the Empire no longer renders necessary the exceptional law by which a German citizen belonging to the Society of Jesus is looked on as an alien. From this statement it is inferred that the return of the Jesuit Order to Germany will shortly take place. It is also stated that 400 Jesuit Fathers are laboring strenuously to maintain the German language and traditions in various colonies in Brazil, Argentina, and in all South America. At the last Colonial Conference held in Berlin, the German Consul at Chicago and other colonies testified that the German Catholic priests were surpassed by none in successful conservation of German traditions amongst their countrymen in the States by means of the schools under their care.

Catholic Associations

The popular Catholic associations of Germany have expanded immensely in 1902. Their 270,000 members have held almost a thousand reunions and conferences, the most important being those held in Westphalia, Silesia, and Saxony.

ROME.—The Holy Father's Health

The Rome correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail' writes as follows, under date February 16:—'The Pope's physician, Professor Mazzoni, says that the Pope is so well that we might envy him. Except for the slight hoarseness, which was easily cured, nothing has ailed Leo these last two years. He is truly a phenomenon. He grows older in years, but, paradoxical as it may seem, he appears to gain vigor each year. At the beginning of every new decade of Pope Leo's life it was prophesied that it would be the last, but it never came true. Mark my words, the Pope will live to be a hundred years old and longer, and even then he will enjoy life as he does to-day. He has the constitution of a young man, and all his organs are in perfect working order. He leads a regular life, consumes very little alcohol, and it is, therefore, not astonishing. His Holiness reads without spectacles, walks without a cane, dresses and undresses without assistance, and works about 14 hours daily. Really one can hardly believe that Leo should ever die.'

The World's Gift

The correspondent of the London 'Express,' writing from Rome under date February 16, stated that 'the world's gift to the Pope, in honor of his jubilee, was to be presented to his Holiness at the Vatican on February 20, by the senior Cardinal. It is a golden tiara studded with precious stones, some of which were purchased in London, and has cost £5000. All classes and nationalities of Catholics have subscribed to the gift. The Pope has expressed himself well pleased.'

Beatification of Joan of Arc

At the earnest desire of the Holy Father (writes a Rome correspondent) the cause of the Beatification of Joan of Arc will be pushed forward as quickly as possible by the Congregation of Rites. The advocacy of the cause of the Maid will now be in the hands of Cardinal Ferrata, in succession to the late Cardinal Parrochi. It is generally expected that her Beatification will shortly be decided on. At this juncture in the affairs of France the Holy Father confidently relies on her protection both as regards religion and the nation itself, as she did in the 15th century when France was being overrun and subjugated by the English.

A Commemoration

A meeting was held in the Eternal City recently to consider the initiative taken by the Catholic Working As-

sociations of Rome to commemorate worthily the Pontifical Jubilee of Leo XIII. The president of the meeting was the Marquis Sacchetti. Don Carlo Salotti spoke of the subscription being made amongst the operatives of Italy, which had received up to the present 350,000 signatures. The special feature, which will be an enduring witness of the loyalty and affection of the laboring and artisan classes—not only of Rome, or of Italy, but of the entire Catholic world—is to be a monument raised by the contributions of workmen from all parts of the world. The design of this monument is to consist in the colossal figure of a man in working attire, raising aloft the sign of redemption, while on the base of the monument are seen engraved the three Encyclicals of Leo XIII. treating of the social question. Mgr. Enrico Pezzani gave an account of what had been done so far in Italy and abroad towards the actuation of this design.

The Biblical Commission

The names of the 40 consultants to the Biblical Commission are now published, and have met with general approval. They are chosen from all Catholic countries, and it is worthy of note that by the choice of the Holy Father himself Father David Fleming, General of the Friars Minors, and the Abbe Vigourousa, have been nominated secretaries, the former being an Irish priest, and the latter a French Sulpitian Father. Amongst the others are Father Esser, O.P., secretary of the Congregation of the Index, and for some years Professor of Moral Philosophy in Maynooth College, and a native of Austria. The aged and eminent Father Lacey, Professor of Scripture in the University of Louvain, also figures in the list of consultants, as also Father Grannan, Professor in the Catholic University of Washington.

SCOTLAND.—Social Work

A new institution is about to be started in Glasgow, which is certainly needed, and which ought to command the sympathy of all classes of citizens. The Marchioness of Bute, impressed by the perils of friendless girls in Glasgow, has determined to open a shelter where any girl finding herself destitute or in dangerous circumstances may find a haven and rescue. With the approval of the ecclesiastical authorities the Marchioness proposes to take premises in the Gallowgate for the proposed undertaking. The institution will be placed under the charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who already administer other charitable institutions—such as the Rothesay Orphanage—sustained by the benefactions of the Bute family.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Missionary Progress

It is the intention of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate to erect a church and mission at Napoleon's Kop, South Africa, the scene of the death of the Prince Imperial on June 2, 1879. The place has recently been surveyed by Father Roussett, who thus describes it:—'The spot where the Prince fell is situated at the bottom of a large valley. On either side rise high hills, and quite near winds not exactly a river but the bed of a large rivulet, the Itshotshozi, which is dry half the year.' Close to the spot stands the monument erected by Queen Victoria.

UNITED STATES.—The Divorce Evil

Preaching on February 1 in the Baltimore Cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons deplored the growing number of divorces. In the course of his remarks he said:—'There is a social scourge more blighting and more destructive of family life than Mormonism. It is the fearfully increasing number of divorce mills throughout the United States. These mills, like the mills of God, are slowly but surely grinding the domestic altars of the nation. Husband and wife are separated on the most flimsy pretexts. And as if the different States of the Union were not sufficiently accommodating in this respect, South Dakota has the unenviable distinction of granting a divorce for the mere asking of it on the sole condition of a brief sojourn within her borders.'

Indirect Praise

Writing to Rev. J. McClure Bellows, an Episcopalian minister, who was recently appointed to be a chaplain in the navy, Bishop Saterlee, of Washington, says: 'I have received assurances from all those in authority that the Roman Catholics appoint their very best men to these positions, and it is our aim not to be behind them regarding clergymen who receive the endorsement of our Church authorities.' The Bishop then goes on to tell Mr. Bellows that 'our church chaplains need to gain from the administration as great a reverence and respect for the good work they do as the Roman Catholic clergymen.'

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.—***

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

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Opposite Enx Church).

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

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

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

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SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

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

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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

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

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

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W. GREGG AND CO (LIMITED)

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CLUB "COFFEE," "ARABIAN" COFFEE
AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.
(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

Eagle Brand Coffee

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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,
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Ask your grocer for the above brands and
you will not be disappointed in quality
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THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO.

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GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
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swamp, tussock, or stubble it is
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I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest
Store you can see they All Keep

THE IRISH LAND BILL

Advantages and Perils of Peasant Proprietorship.

In view of the great importance of the new Irish Land Bill the following remarks made by Sir Antony MacDonnell at a dinner of the Master Builders in Dublin a few weeks ago will be of interest at the present time. After stating that the proposed measure would be constructed with the object of laying the foundations of an agrarian peace in Ireland, Sir Antony went on to say:—

'But supposing their hopes were fulfilled, and that the Bill would settle the land question as between landlord and tenant in a way acceptable to reasonable and moderate men on both sides, the further question immediately presented itself—whether the prosperity of the tenantry of Ireland would be thereby assured. This was a question which he would ask them to consider seriously. Supposing that the land was transferred on a great scale from landlords to tenants—supposing that

The Tenants Became the Owners

of their holdings on reasonable terms, should they have seen the last of the Irish land difficulty? The answer to that question entirely depends on the character of the tenure to be conferred on the tenants by the coming Act. In this matter he spoke his individual opinion, and did not pretend to express the policy of the Government, but he was free to say on his own account that if a fee-simple in holdings was, without qualification, conferred on the tenant—if the tenant, on redeeming his purchase annuity or on completing the payments under it should be free to mortgage, to sub-let, and to sub-divide his holding—then his conviction was that the time was not far distant when the condition of the tenantry of Ireland would be worse than it had ever been. He wished to impress upon his hearers and upon the country the tremendous importance of the issue which this raised. Its importance was present to the minds of Lord Dunraven's conference, which, in the 18th Article of its report, called attention to the matter without, however, making any suggestion as to how it should be dealt with. He (Sir A. MacDonnell) had no faith in a peasant proprietary unless protected from

The Evils Incident to that System

of land tenure. They had all read about the working of peasant proprietary systems in Europe, and he had himself wide experience of the analogous system in India, and his experience had always been the same, everywhere the gradual declension of the peasant proprietor from prosperity to ruin had been repeated. The process was this—first, there was a period of prosperity; then followed indebtedness, small at first, but ever growing with the facilities which were readily afforded by the usurer, next came mortgages, and then came sub-division and sale to meet the mortgagees' claim, finally came the crash, and the grandson of the tenant proprietor became the sub-tenant of his former patrimony, while

The Usurer Became the Rack Renting Landlord—

a landlord of a far worse type than any which Ireland had at present. That was the process with which he was familiar, and being familiar with it, he was naturally anxious that it should not be repeated in Ireland. It might be said that Ireland was not India, and that Irish peasants were able to take care of themselves, and needed, as he had heard said, no grandmotherly legislation. He quoted from the "Times" newspaper of the 5th February on the subject of the indebtedness of the peasant proprietors of Italy, and continuing, said the Irish Government had now completed a careful inquiry into the conditions of tenant purchasers under the Land Purchase Acts; and the results of that inquiry were, in his opinion, most important and most significant. They bore strong testimony to the material and moral benefits conferred on the people by the system of land purchase, and they afforded conclusive evidence of the advantages of the system in the present condition of the agrarian problem in Ireland. But at the same time they furnished the clearest indications of the conditions which the country might expect if safeguards were not taken against

The Evil Tendencies

which had wrecked peasant proprietors in every other country. To be forewarned was to be forearmed, and he sincerely trusted that the Government of the country would see the necessity of saving their future yeomen from usury, and from themselves, and that this could be done without substantial diminution of the rights of peasant proprietorship he had not himself the least doubt. If the land question stood first in the list of Irish difficulties, the sale of the produce of land must certainly be ranked in the second place. If the prosperity of Ireland must always chiefly depend upon the security of its agriculture, they would not have done all that they were bound to do to ensure that prosperity if they ignored the question of distribution. He ventured to suggest that improved communication with home and foreign markets and cheap transit would have to be provided, if the future of Irish agriculture was to be placed on a sound basis. If something was not done for the Irish farmer in this direction he would be ousted by competition, but that something eventually would be done he had no doubt. He had confidence in the spirit of enterprise and fairness of their great railway management—a confidence that they would do all which the circumstances required to promote the pros-

perity of the country and to remove so far as in them lay the impediments which obstructed it at present. He would like to express his personal belief that with the transfer of their holdings to the tenants their duty in regard to them must not stop, but must widen and increase. It would not, he believed, do for them to say to the people—'We have helped you to secure the ownership of your holdings. You must now shift for yourselves.' For if this fair promising principle of land purchase was to bear fruit they expected that it must be attained with solicitude for many years to come. The people must look to the Government for consideration and advice, and the Government must ever feel as now, that in the prosperity of the people lies their best reward.'

RETURNING TO THE FOLD

Mrs. Seymour Hicks (Miss Ellaline Terriss) has been received into the Church by Father Bernard Vaughan.

Mrs. Drennan, wife of Mr. C. M. Drennan, M.A., Professor St. Joseph's College, Colombo, Ceylon, has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Bowen, of Banbury, England.

Herr Augustus Biss, a Lutheran from Schleswig-Holstein, has been received into the Church in Rome.

The Rev. Cecil Francis Norgate, lately curate of St. John's, Plymouth, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The 'Tablet' announces that Rev. Charles Walter Davey, B.A., King's College, Cambridge, and lately curate of Marnhali, Dorset, has been received into the Catholic Church.

Yet another Italian conversion from Protestantism: Signor Angelo Suno, of Gozzano, in the province of Novara, was received into the Church at Rome a few weeks ago.

Adult converts from Protestantism, to the number of 75, were confirmed by Cardinal Gibbons in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, during the last week in January.

It is announced that Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison, better known by the pen name of 'Lucas Malet,' has joined the Catholic Church. Mrs. Harrison is a daughter of Charles Kingsley, and widow of the late Rector of Clovelly, Devonshire. Her novel, 'Sir Richard Calmady,' attracted much attention when published about a year ago, and it is said that since joining the Catholic Church she has omitted a couple of chapters from the book which have occasioned some considerable criticism.

Catholic Industrial Schools

We take the following extracts from the 25th annual report (1902) of the Minister of Education just issued:

St. Mary's, Auckland—Takapuna branch (boys). This school for boys is under the control of Sisters of Mercy. The discipline is very good, and the general state of the school is satisfactory. A new day-school building has enabled more dormitory accommodation to be provided in the main building—Pensonby branch (girls). There are no very young children at this school. The girls look healthy and cheerful; and the Sisters are evidently whole-hearted in the work.

St. Mary's, Nelson—Stoke branch (boys). The re-organisation of this school has produced satisfactory results. At the last inspection a great change for the better was noticed in the tone, and the boys looked remarkably healthy. It is most important that in this, and, indeed, in all other schools, systematic and varied industrial training should be made an essential part of the school life. Its importance can hardly be over estimated—Nelson branch (girls). This school continues to do good work, but the number of very young children in residence is not a satisfactory feature. Boarding out has proved itself to be the most natural and efficient way of providing for little children in New Zealand.

St. Vincent de Paul (girls), Dunedin. This school is now very efficient. New bath-room and lavatory accommodation has been provided and other matters formerly open to criticism have been remedied. At the last inspection there was strong evidence that the Sisters are working on lines that will produce good results.

Mount Magdala, Christchurch. The work at this institution is being carried out on the same lines as formerly. The girls under Government control are in very good health. The question of dealing with young women who, upon reaching 21 years of age, are morally unfitted to leave the asylum is an important but most difficult one.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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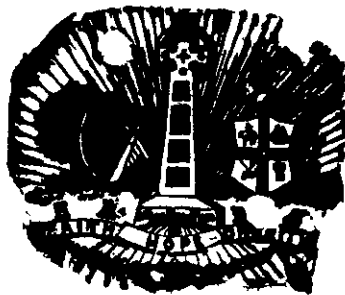
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The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

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

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

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

In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the d sion 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

TE ARO HOTEL, UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

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

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Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurbished and renovated throughout.

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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

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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 Tanaaki, 9 years' lease, £2,500.

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NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

A few Sundays ago his Eminence Cardinal Moran blessed and opened an addition to the hospital at Auburn. The institution is in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The venerable Archbishop Murphy took an active part in the St. Patrick's Day celebrations at Hobart. At the sports he entertained the Governor and other visitors at afternoon tea.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, in responding to the toast of his health at the St. Patrick's Day banquet in Sydney, spoke in part as follows:—It has often been remarked that the little shamrock is befittingly chosen for Ireland's emblem. It had a blessing from St. Patrick when he plucked it at Tara to illustrate the sacred doctrines which he preached, and it is as vigorous and fresh and flourishing to-day on Erin's hills as it was 14 centuries ago. So it is with the indomitable spirit of the Irish race. No people in the world have so often been rooted out and cut off as the Irish. Again and again in endless repetition they were officially pronounced to be brayed in the mortar and to be, to all intents and purposes, exterminated yet a remnant was ever preserved, and persecute them as you please, they were, nevertheless, ever found under the blessing of Providence to fill the land. How are we to explain the invincible characteristic of the Celtic race, their indomitable resolve never to be overcome, their unswerving loyalty to principle which long ago merited the applause of the whole civilised world, as it has merited also to be the model to many nations in defending their rights and liberties, and to which it would seem as if the whole Empire is at length prepared to award the prestige of victory and the imperishable laurels of abiding triumph. Ireland owes all this to the triple spirit so befittingly symbolised by the dear little shamrock, the spirit of nationality, the spirit of religion, the spirit of freedom. We are told that a triple bond cannot easily be broken. In Ireland, nationality and religion and freedom have been for centuries so entwined in smiles and sorrows, in sunshine and in shade, that now they are blended into one, and form a bond so united as to be inviolable, so strong that by no power on earth can it be overcome. There are other features which the little shamrock may justly be supposed to symbolise, but on these I need not dwell. It is the type of those perfect Christian virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, which St. Patrick planted in the Irish heart, and of which Irish missionaries have been the heralds to many lands. But, furthermore, it is the symbol of the genuine social virtues, true enlightenment, valor, and piety, so characteristic of Erin's sons, not only in the dear old land at home but in all the colonies wherever Irish's sons have found a home, and nowhere more so than in our own beloved Australia.

The Governor and Lady Clarke were present at the St. Patrick's night concert in Melbourne Town Hall, and were heartily welcomed by his Grace the Archbishop. His Excellency in reply said it would be a gain if the Governor of Victoria could be a mixture of English, Irish, and Scotch with a dash of Welsh thrown in. He could not claim those qualifications, for he was an unmitigated Englishman. The dash of Irish blood would have been acceptable, since it gave those qualities all men desired—a keen wit, a vivid imagination, and powers of eloquence combined. Although not an Irishman, he thought he understood the Irish people and appreciated their great qualities. He had celebrated their national festival with Irish regiments, and he was bound to admit that the occasions were not quite as orderly as the present. It was 1500 years since St. Patrick was in Ireland, and Irishmen had carried his name all over the world, and nowhere more worthily commemorated it than in the beautiful cathedral of Melbourne, which was splendid proof of the faith of the Irish people and a noble memorial to their patron saint. Geographical conditions had ruled that the history of Ireland should be woven with that of Great Britain, and in that tangled history there were many pages which they would gladly wipe out and forget altogether, but they could never forget the part the Irish people had played, and are still playing in building up the Empire. They were piecemeal a fighting people. It sometimes got them into trouble. In many crises, Irish valor and Irish brains had got them out of a difficulty. The roll of Irish military honor was prominent in the Peninsula War. Need he mention such names as the Duke of Wellington and Lord Buteford? The military records proved that Irishmen were a most valorous race. In the late war all eyes were directed to that valorous Irishman, and they did not look in vain to that valorous Irishman. Like the Archbishop, he (his Excellency) was a man of peace. Personally, he had beaten his sword into a plough share, and believed peace on earth and goodwill to men one of the highest objects of a Christian people. Need he recall the names of Irishmen renowned as politicians and as orators, such as Daniel O'Connell and Edmund Burke? Two Irishmen who had done something for Victoria had lately passed away—his old friend Sir Andrew Clarke, who to the day of his death, had the kindest feeling for the State, and Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, whose name he hoped would long be honorably handed down by his sons. The fusion of the race in Victoria should produce a fine people, to cherish and extend the principles of human liberty, slow in anger, wise in counsel, and ready indeed to defend their honor and their rights with all their might.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- April 12, Sunday.—Easter Sunday.
 „ 13, Monday.—Easter Monday.
 „ 14, Tuesday.—Easter Tuesday.
 „ 15, Wednesday.—Fourth day in Octave (St. Benedict Joseph Labre, Confessor).
 „ 16, Thursday.—Fifth day in Octave (St. Anicetus Pope and Martyr).
 „ 17, Friday.—Sixth day in Octave.
 „ 18, Saturday.—Seventh day in Octave (St. Leo IX., Pope and Confessor).

Easter.

The name of Paschal time (says the 'Messenger of the Sacred Heart') is given to the period of weeks which extends from Easter to the Saturday after Pentecost. This is the most sacred portion of the year, which is easily understood when we consider the greatness of the festival of Easter, to which Christian antiquity has given the name of the Feast of Feasts, of the solemnity of solemnities. It is at Easter that the human race has risen after its fall, and entered into possession of all they had lost by the sin of Adam. The period of 50 days which separates the festival of Easter from that of Pentecost has constantly been the object of special respect in the Church. The first week, consecrated to the mystery of the Resurrection, was celebrated with great pomp, and the others had also their devotion. The joy of which the 'Alleluia' is the expression belongs specially to this part of the year, for the entire Paschal time is like one great feast day. All that preceded it was only a preparation. The pious waiting during Advent, the sweet devotions of Christmas, the grave and severe thoughts of Septuagesima, the compunction and penitence of Lent, the sad spectacle of the Passion—all this series of sentiments and marvels only tended to lead us to the sublime end at which we have now arrived.

The Holy Fathers tell us that the 50 days of the Paschal time are the image of the eternal paradise. They are consecrated to joy, all sadness is banished, and the Church scarcely says one word or chants one song without mingling in it 'Alleluia,' this celestial cry which unceasingly re-echoes throughout the heavenly Jerusalem. During some weeks we have been separated from the hymns of admiration and joy, we had to die with Christ, our Victim; but now we are risen from the tomb, and are resolved, with God's grace, not to die any more this death which kills the soul, and which made our Redeemer expire on the cross, and so the 'Alleluia' is for us.

The practice befitting this holy time is the Christian joy that it must produce in the souls risen with Christ. This joy is a foretaste of the eternal happiness, and the Christian must henceforth maintain it in himself, ever seeking more ardently the life which is in our Divine Lord.

St. Benedict Joseph Labre, Confessor.

St. Benedict was a native of the diocese of Boulogne, in France. Feeling a strong attraction towards the solitude of the cloister, he successively sought admission into the Trappist, Carthusian and Cistercian Orders. Convinced at last that God had not called him to the religious state, he gave himself up to a life of extreme austerity in the world for a period of thirteen years, during which time he visited, on foot, as a pilgrim, the principal shrines of Europe. He died in Rome in the year 1783, at the age of 35.

St. Anicetus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Anicetus was Pope from 157 to 168. He was a Syrian by birth, and suffered martyrdom under Marcus Aurelius. He was visited at Rome by St. Polycarp of Smyrna. These two saints had some dispute in regard to the date of the feast of Easter, a discussion which did not alter their friendship.

St. Leo IX., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo IX. was Pope from 1048 to 1054. With his accession to the Papal throne began the dawn of better and brighter days for the papacy. He resumed and carried on with untiring zeal, the great work of reformation begun by Clement II. His pontificate was one continued journey, undertaken for the purpose of everywhere enforcing ecclesiastical reform. He held numerous Councils and presided over them in person. Several laws were enacted for the extirpation of the then prevailing vices of simony and clerical incontinence. He was defeated and captured by the Normans at Astagnum, near Civitella, June 18, 1053. The conquerors, beholding in their captive the Vicar of Christ, knelt before him, asked his blessing, and then set him at liberty.

When we look back we do not look with any great satisfaction on our pleasures, on our games and pastimes, but we look with pleasure in whatever has made us stronger, wiser, freer, more at home in God's universe.

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country, where the glories of a kingdom are prepared for thee; it is, therefore, a huge folly to be much afflicted because thou hast a less convenient inn to lodge in by the way.

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To Loft and Co.'s you must go—
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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.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium
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The Centre of Trade,
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If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."
If you don't turn up till night, TRY A "BLUCHER"

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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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Suites of Rooms have been set apart for
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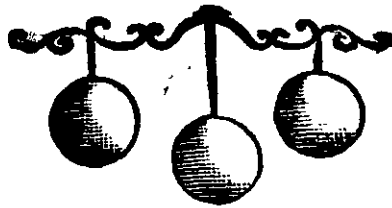
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MR. G. SCHRODER (late of Victoria
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public will find that only the very best
brands of liquors are kept. One trial will
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The up-train to Reefton stays at Ngahere
for five minutes to obtain refreshments.

Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

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Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends
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well and comfortably furnished, and the fit-
tings are all that could be desired.

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