

"Al Ael Ool" Mosgiel Underwear.

The Heavy Weights of Mosgiel Underwear for the Winter are now obtainable at any Drapers or Outfitters. The popularity of Mosgiel Underwear is due to its quality and comfortableness. The Best of Wool and the Best of Workmanship are found in "Mosgiel" Underwear.

SOLD BY LEADING DRAPERS AND
OUTFITTERS.

Commercial

WOOL

Mr. M. T. Kennelly, 217 Crawford street, Dunedin, reports as follows:—

Rabbitskins.—Winter does, to 20d per lb; winter bucks, 16d to 18d; incoming autumn, 14d to 17d; racks, 8d to 10d. Horsehair, 16d to 19d; catskins, 4d to 6d each. Advices from London report a decline of 2d on all grades.

Sheepskins.—Halfbred, 6d to 8d per lb; fine crossbred, 5½d to 7d; coarse do., 5d to 6½d; pelts, 3d to 5s.

Hides.—Sound ox, 6d to 8d; do. cow, 5d to 6½d; damaged ox and cow, 3d to 4½d; calfskins and yearlings (sound), 6½d to 9d. Horsehides, 8s to 14s each.

Tallow.—Best in casks, to 26s per cwt; do., 24s; mixed, 18s to 20s; rough fat, 16s to 20s.

Prompt returns. No commission.

THE HOME RULE DELEGATES

THEIR PROGRAMME

His Lordship Bishop Verdon has received a communication from Mr. Martin Kennedy, Wellington, suggesting that arrangements be made in various parts of the diocese for meetings to be addressed by the Irish delegates. His Lordship has advised the priests in the different centres accordingly. It is expected the delegates will reach Otago about the last week in May.

The committee set up in Wellington to make arrangements in connection with the visit to New Zealand of the Irish delegates met last week in St. Patrick's Hall, Dr. Cahill presiding.

Mr. Martin Kennedy, reporting on behalf of the reception committee, stated that the present movement had been inaugurated on the arrival of a cable from Mr. John Redmond, asking that a reception should be arranged for the delegates (Messrs. R. Hazleton, J. T. Donovan, and W. A. Redmond), who were to arrive by the Rotorua on May 1. Since then a letter had come to hand from Mr. Redmond, bearing the date February 25, and therefore written some weeks before the cable was despatched. The letter stated that the delegates would remain for about ten weeks in New Zealand, and would afterwards proceed to Australia.

When this letter came before the committee it decided that instead of only twelve meetings, it would be possible to arrange for 35 or 40. The committee had been in communication with many places in the North Island with a view to getting some six or eight fixtures arranged before the delegates arrived. It was difficult at present to inform the various districts whether the three delegates would visit them in company, or whether only one or two would be able to do so. It should be possible to arrange that, at any rate in the case of a great many of the more important districts, at least two delegates should visit them in company. Actual fixtures arranged so far were:—Wellington, either May 2 or 3; Masterton, May 4; Wanganui, May 5; New Plymouth, May 17. These were dates pretty wide apart. Necessarily, each district must be allowed to select its own date as far as possible, so long as it was done within the limits of the time allotted. The committee had not yet communicated direct with any separate districts outside the North Island, but a general intimation had been sent to Canterbury and to Otago. From both provinces assurances of sympathy and support had been received. In all, Mr. Kennedy continued, about eleven meetings would be held in the Wellington district, and in the districts between New Plymouth and Napier. In Canterbury about five meetings would be held, and on the West Coast about six. In Otago there would be about seven meetings, and in Auckland, including Rotorua, about six. If Nelson and Blenheim between them could bring the total number of meetings up to about 37, the chances were that the delegates would have ample time to fulfil their engagements. Quite possibly the total number of fixtures would be brought up to forty. There was no occasion, said Mr. Kennedy, to make any apology for the visit of the delegates to this country. The Nationalist Party would have to expend a great deal of money in connection with the campaign they intended to conduct, not-

withstanding the promise they had from the Government of the day. They wanted to strengthen the Government's hands by carrying on a campaign right through Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir Joseph Ward, on being interviewed in New York, said that without trespassing in the domain of English politics, he would suggest that it was possible that the continued failure of English statesmen to find a permanent solution of the Irish question barred the way to complete Anglo-Saxon unity. He urged the co-operation of the British communities on the Pacific seaboard against an Asiatic invasion.

NAZARETH HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

Last Tuesday, April 11, marked the diamond jubilee of the founding of the Order of Sisters of Nazareth, and their establishment at Hammersmith, London. The event was celebrated at Nazareth House, Christchurch, in a purely religious sense. Coming as it does in Holy Week, Mass was celebrated at 6 o'clock by the Rev. Father Graham, S.M., at which all who could possibly do so, young and old, approached the Holy Table. His Lordship the Bishop, attended by the Rev. Father Graham, celebrated a second Mass, one of thanksgiving in honor of the occasion, and addressed all present in appropriate terms. There was Exposition all day and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the evening. On Palm Sunday the Rev. Father Quinn, S.M., prior to celebrating Mass in the community chapel, blessed and distributed the palms. On Holy Thursday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament all day, and in the evening a sermon on the Holy Eucharist was preached by the Rev. Father Quinn, S.M. In the afternoon of Good Friday there was the devotion of the Stations of the Cross, and a sermon on the Passion by the Rev. Father Graham, S.M.

Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London (of which the Christchurch foundation is a branch), was founded by the late Cardinal Wiseman on April 11, 1851. It has since made wonderful progress in the development of its different branches of charity, and has effected an incredible amount of good, both spiritual and temporal, among that portion of our race—the least attractive, and consequently the most to be pitied—namely, the aged and infirm destitute, and incurable orphan and abandoned children. To both these helpless classes a permanent home is offered; the aged are received irrespective of creed and country, and the orphan and abandoned children are cared for and trained by the Sisters for domestic service or trades. The institution has no funds. For the support of the poor, it depends entirely on the alms of a generous public—for which purpose the Sisters go abroad daily to collect food, alms, left-off apparel, old linen, furniture, in a word, anything and everything which the charitable can afford for the suffering helpless members of their Divine Master. It is chiefly from the produce of this quest that the necessaries and the comforts of life are provided for their poor. There are now 33 houses of the Order in England, Ireland, Scotland, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, where thousands of poor—men, women, and children—find food, clothing, shelter, and the care and tenderness so much required in their helpless condition, to make them happy. It is a well known fact what great service the Sisters rendered in South Africa during the late war, not only to persons of all classes, but to the sick and wounded soldiers, to whom they gave up their own part of the convent and nursed with such tender care. The Sisters fulfil themselves, with pleasure and affection, every office, even the most menial, which charity can suggest or human infirmity may require, towards their poor charges, caring for each of them with the tenderness of a mother, making their beds, washing their linen, cleaning their rooms, cooking their food. They minister to them in their infancy, when old and decrepit, infirm and sick. Their one aim and object is to brighten the lives of all who need their help and aid. The means of support for these great establishments come from the hands of God's providence. The Sisters go out each day, regardless of the weather—of the heat of summer or the cold of winter—to collect alms, food, clothes, etc. They are well received in private houses and shops and have free access to all the markets. They have no permanent funds. Their poor are the poorest of the poor, but are, however, the respectable, the deserving poor. As to the children, it is enough to say that they are parentless and penniless. One of the most sacred duties imposed on the Sisters by their rule is to pray for their benefactors, feeling confident that God will hear them in behalf of those who have fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and that He will remember His promise—'Whatever you do unto the least of these, you do unto Me.' The community of Nazareth House, Christchurch, which was established in the temporary home on January 5, 1905, now occupies the splendid block of buildings recently erected at the 'Grove,' Sydenham, with 169 inmates, and a staff of twelve Sisters.

A list of winning numbers in the art union in connection with the Dannevirke bazaar appears elsewhere in this issue....