CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

THE ANNUAL SPIRITUAL RETREAT preached by the Rev. Father J. COLGAN, S.J., will begin on the Evening of MONDAY, January 8, and end-on SATURDAY, January 13.

Ladies who wish to attend should apply as soon as possible to the Reverend Mother.

J.M.J.

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admission.

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JANUARY 1 and 2, 1900.

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For details see Programme.

ENTRIES for Running and Walking CLOSE at the Society's Office, 27 Rattray street, at 8 p.m. on SATURDAY, 16th December-Cycling on WEDNESDAY, 27th December, at 5 p.m. Entries for all other events close on THURSDAY, 28th December, at 8 p.m. Entry money for Dunedin and Caledonian Handicaps, 3s 6d each distance. All events with prize money exceeding £6 for first prize, 3s 6d. Wrestling, 3s 6d. All other events 2s 6d. Youths' Races, 1s. Programmes can be obtained from the directors, or from the Secretary's Office, 27 Rattray street.

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WILLIAM REID,

Secretary,

27 Battray street.

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

The New Zealand Tablet.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1899.

A FLAW IN THE BALLOT ACT.

HE system of voting by ballot is no novelty.

Long before the birth of CHRIST it had an even wider application in the public life of pagan Greece and Rome than it has in any part of the British Empire to-day. For centuries after its eclipse as a political resort, it was used in the Catholic Church, as it is to this day, in sundry elections, such as those of

bishops, abbots, popes, etc. It was first introduced into English political life by the Act of 1872, and in one shape or other has been adopted by practically every civilised nation on the earth. It has tended to remove the idea that vote is an article of commerce, made intimidation immeasurably more difficult than under the old 'open' system, and so softened the asperities of electoral contests that they are no longer associated with the broken heads and the scenes of noisy merriment and violence immortalised in the vigorous, if not over-delicate, caricatures of GHLRAY and Rowlandson. The old open-voting system is gone with 'Hans Breitman's barty' 'afay in the ewigkeit.' The ballot fits the political conditions of our day so nearly and naturally and comfortably that public opinion would be as averse to falling back again on open-voting as flour manufacturers would be to substitute the quern for the roller-mill or military men to replace the Lee-Metford rifle with that weapon of the war correspondent—the long-bow. In the circumstances it will probably come as a surprise to many of our readers to learn that the days of academic discussions on the merits of voting by ballot are by no means past. Even in the present year so distinguished a writer as the historian Lecky has denounced it in his Democracy and Liberty as 'essentially an evil' in any country where politics rest on a really sound and independent basis.' That country is probably the one which CARLYLE, in his Sartor Resartus, calls Weissnichtwo (the land of 'I-know-not-where'). It lies three and a half leagues beyond Amauros or the Vanishing Point. We can resign ourselves with a tolerably good grace to so much of 'essential evil' as the ballot may inflict on the land of Weissnichtwo.

The chief obstacles to free and conscientious voting are bribery and intimidation. These, in turn, depend for their success on the possibility, or public belief in the possibility, of interested parties acquiring a knowledge of the manner in which particular votes are cast. The chief value of the ballot lies, then, in its secrecy. And the more thorough the secrecy the more effective is the protection it affords the voter against intimidation by employer or by mob, and the greater the difficulties it throws in the way of the tempter who would purchase the elector's independence with gifts. It is, or ought to be, evident that the State, which confers the right of voting, should make the protection of the voter from undue influence as complete and thorough-going as it could be reasonably made. In other words, the secrecy of the ballot should be safe-guarded to the farthest limit that is consistent with the prevention of personation and double-voting and such-like offences against honest electioneering. Now this is precisely what our Ballot Act does not. affords a ground of fact for one of the stock objections to the ballot: namely, the conviction that its imagined secrecy is to a great extent a delusion and a snare. By some strange fiction or legend what is known as the 'Australian ballot' is supposed to be the model of all the rest—Heaven knows why. In the recent work quoted above, Lecky roundly declares that it 'secures to the voter absolute secrecy.' In five years,' says he, 'the Australian ballot has been adopted in thirty-five States, and it appears to have done something to diminish the power of the caucus organisation and to check the various fraudulent practices which had