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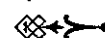
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DUNEDIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1907

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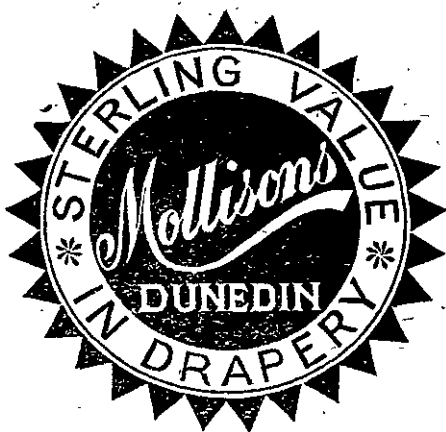
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CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

March 3, Sunday.—Third Sunday in Lent.
 „ 4, Monday.—St. Lucius I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 5, Tuesday.—St. Casimir, King and Confessor.
 „ 6, Wednesday.—St. Fridolin, Abbot.
 „ 7, Thursday.—St. Thomas of Aquin, Confessor and Doctor.
 „ 8, Friday.—St. Cathaldus, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 9, Saturday.—St. Frances of Rome, Widow.

St. Casimir, King and Confessor.

Poland honors as its patron St. Casimir, second son of the King of that country. He learned from pious preceptors to practise austerities, which contrasted remarkably with the luxury and splendor of his father's court. He died in 1482, at the age of twenty-four, and is proposed to the young as the model of every virtue.

St. Fridolin, Abbot.

St. Fridolin, the first Apostle of the Alemanni, was a native of Ireland or Scotland. He labored as a missionary in Gaul, where he restored the congregation of St. Hilary at Poitiers, which had been corrupted by Arianism, and in Germany, where he founded a monastery at Seckingen, an island in the Rhine, near Basel. St. Fridolin lived in the sixth century.

St. Thomas of Aquin, Confessor and Doctor.

St. Thomas of Aquin, 'the angel of the school,' was born at Aquino, a town near Naples, in 1225. His early education was entrusted to the care of the Benedictines of Monte Cassino. After completing his education at the University of Naples he entered the Dominican Order, and became the scholar of Albertus Magnus. He taught with universal admiration at Cologne, Paris, Bologna, Naples, and other places. He was equally famous as a preacher. He persistently refused any ecclesiastical dignity. Called by Gregory X. to assist the Ecumenical Council of Lyons in 1274, he fell sick on the journey and died in the Cistercian Monastery of Fossanova before he had completed his 50th year. He was solemnly canonised by John XXII. in 1323, and ranks among the great Doctors of the Church.

GRAINS OF GOLD

THE CROWN OF THORNS.

A crown was on Thy brow divine,
 Alas! of sharp thorns wrought;
 Each point pricked deep, to expiate
 My foolish pride of thought.

O teach me, Lord, the little worth
 Of others' smile or frown!
 Why should I wear the flowers of praise
 And Thou the thorny crown?

—'Ave Maria.'

If thy faith does not make thee pure, strong and loving, how canst thou desire to implant it in another? If thy religion does not give thee peace and joy, how canst thou wish to spread it through the world?—Spalding.

Energy of will is the soul of every great character. Where it is there is resolute character; where it is not there is faintness, with effeminacy, despondency, neglect of duty, and failure. 'The strong man and the waterfall,' says a proverb, 'channel their own path.'

The closest possible study of the life of Christ will not reveal one single instance of His having measured any work in pounds and pence, but the New Testament is replete with instances of His having lauded gifts and deeds which were backed by love or the fulness of capability. And the fact that men and times have changed does not warrant us in expecting any change in the standard set by the Master.

There are silences of all sorts, as there is speech of all sorts. There are silences that set one's teeth on edge—it is not always a relief to break them; and there are silences that are gentler, kinder, sweeter, more loving, more eloquent than any words, and which it is always a wrench to interrupt.—Marion Crawford.

The Storyteller

THE DEFECTION OF MRS. CAPTAIN

(Concluded from last week.)

As the doctor himself surmised, it was a serious case. Dr. Bemis pronounced it double pneumonia. The greatest care was necessary, and he would send for a nurse immediately. But Dr. Marlowe objected. Mrs. Pickering was sufficiently skilled, and if she were willing, he preferred her to a stranger.

Of course Mrs. Captain was willing, yes, and delighted. It was preposterous to think of sending for a nurse, if Dr. Marlowe was satisfied with her care, and so she installed herself in his room, after having listened intently to Dr. Bemis' orders as to the treatment to be followed.

To Mrs. Captain it was a labor of love. The young man, who had no relatives in the world, received all the sympathy of her generous heart. During the long nights she watched untiringly, waiting till the morning dawned to steal a few hours of sleep, careful of his every want, uncomplaining of the hardship; indeed, not recognising it as such. She got to yearn for the daily visit of the priest, seeing how much pleasure and new strength it gave her patient, and inwardly she blessed the kind face of the holy man who spread such unction about her house. But the hard days soon passed, and strength slowly returned to the sick man. It was a happy day when the doctor declared him strong enough to go South till the summer.

Mrs. Captain's heart was grieved as she heard the news. The thought of her 'boy' leaving her was a bitter one, yet she uttered no word to show her real feelings, and only broke down when she heard the train that bore him away whistling out of the station. The departure of the doctor was like tearing something from her life, and she prayed earnestly for the time when it would be restored.

That Friday night she went to meeting for the first time since her boarder had been stricken down. She felt that all eyes were upon her, and the minister's words on 'Lack of Faith' seemed to be directed entirely at her head.

But she winced not, because she was oblivious of it all. She was thinking of things of faith, but of the things which up to now she had heard of as in a dream. The prayers she had read for the doctor out of his books; the litanies she had repeated for his responses every night during his illness; his patience in suffering his pious ejaculations, came into her heart now with a convincing force. She could not see the minister. She saw instead the doctor's wan face, the face, too, of the priest who had come with what the doctor had told her was God Himself. She saw herself again going before the priest, with the lighted candle in her hand, and immediately her heart cried out for it all, for something besides these bare walls, this lifeless form of religion, and, while the preacher continued his invectives, in her heart she knelt and begged for the coming of that God to her.

She did not wait for the service to be ended. There was a voice calling her, and she feared it might be silenced by delay. While the congregation sang a hymn which she had loved from childhood she left the meeting-house and crossed the street to the Church of St. Michael.

It did not take long for the great news to travel that Mrs. Captain was a frequent caller at Father Johnson's. The strangest stories began to be noised about. Mrs. Captain was to marry the doctor; Mrs. Captain was to become a nun; Mrs. Captain—but Mrs. Captain herself vouchsafed no information, and callers who relied on old acquaintance to obtain information were doomed to ring and ring without having the door opened. Even the minister was not admitted, which made him aware of the fact that the faith of his parishioner was in danger, and caused him to pray for her, with his congregation, in no uncertain terms.

It was true that Mrs. Captain was meditating a change of religion. Bravely she studied the little catechism which the priest had given her, day after day, week after week, and then one night when grace had prevailed she sat at the little table, which had come to her from past generations, and penned two letters, one to the doctor, begging him to be god-father to an old woman, the other to the minister, sending in her resignation as a member of his Church.

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will supervise the Entire Manage-
ment, and by close attention to
business, hopes to receive the
support of his old and esteemed
customers and friends.

The next Sunday was eventful in the church circles of Corning. In one church a man was railing against the defection of a pillar of the old meeting-house, and in another a gray-haired woman was weeping tears of joy on the day of her First Communion.—
‘Donahoe’s Magazine.’

THE LIGHT OF THE STAR

Along the Atlantic coast it was still winter, but where Gaetano lived, in Southern California, spring had already come, even though the calendar showed that the young year was scarcely out of her swaddling clothes. In the autumn, the land had lain as if asleep, wrapped in a veil of golden and silver mist, for the hills were bright with waving wild oats, the mesas shadowy with the gray of the sage brush. Then, after the annual rains, the sun shone forth again, the scene took on a tinge of green, and presently the wild flowers, like troop after troop of fairies clad in fairest raiment of white and rose, blue, yellow, and flame color, overran hillside and valley as if in answer to the call of the birds, ‘Come out in the sunshine! Come out, for it is spring.’

In Gaetano’s heart it was spring also on this pleasant afternoon, and as he worked in the orange orchard of ‘il Signor Inglese,’ he whistled as blithely as the Mexican thrush in the tree above him.

Gaetano, sturdy, good-looking, and but twenty years old, felt that the summer of life was before him, as rich in promise as the great, fruitful country extending on one side of the sea, and on the other three, as far as vision could reach, to the snow-crowned peaks of the giant mountain ranges.

Through the vista of the green alleys of the orchard and the lines of irrigating ditches he could see the long, low-roofed adobe ranch-house, a relic of the Spanish occupation, almost overgrown with the scarlet passion vine, typical of the fragrance of romance that clung about it still.

Before it, the ground was purple with heliotrope, varnished by gay patches of wild geranium. He could see the row of eucalyptus trees, planted on the south to give shade from the heat of the summer sun; the hedge of cyprus up which rose-vines climbed as if eager to get out into the world, the magnolia bushes lifting their creamy or pink-tinted chalices to heaven, the cottages behind the ranch-house where the fruit-growers lived.

As the young man’s eyes lingered upon the prospect, he sighed for very happiness. Had he belonged to a colder race he might, long before this, have become tranquilly accustomed to the beauty of the landscape. But sometimes it aroused in his ardent Italian nature an intensity of emotion hard for any one but a Latin to understand.

‘Yes, it is beautiful,’ he said aloud; ‘as beautiful as Italy, though never, even when Marta comes, will it be so dear.’

Before the eyes of his mind arose a picture of spring in the district where he was born; the fertile slopes of the Apennines, the lakes gleaming in the heart of the valleys, the silver sheen of olive orchards, the dark green of orange and lemon trees flecked with gold, the little chapels by the wayside, the voices of the workers in the vineyards, the laughter of girls by the fountains; of Marta, merriest and sweetest of them all.

The dreamer turned again to his work. Gaetano had come to California with his parents and a round half-dozen of brothers and sisters two years before. His father, Giordano, hoped by frugality and patient industry one day to buy a small fruit farm, which he would cultivate with the aid of his family. Thus they would all become well-to-do. That day was, to all appearances, still far off. Having shown skill in orange and olive culture, however, Giordano was in charge of the orchards of ‘il Signor Inglese,’ and Gaetano, after an experience in apricot and prune growing in a neighboring ranch, worked with him. At the start, the young man’s labor had gone for nothing, since the apricot-grower failed to pay him.

The bitter remembrance of this vain toil came to him now with the thought of Marta. He had made plans of his own which the disappointment frustrated. But he would not dwell upon them in the springtime with the world so beautiful; ‘il Signor Inglese’ was the richest man in the county, and was not every day’s work for him as good as gold in one’s pockets? So, peering up into the tree under which he stood for a glimpse of the brown thrush, Gaetano whistled as cheerily as the bird, banishing all but happy thoughts.

Through the glossy foliage gleamed the white blossoms, the green, newly-formed spheres, and the ripened, golden fruit, growing, together; the air was laden with the fragrance of the flowers. As he looked up higher, he saw a tiny cloud, half sunlight, half mist, floating in the blue sky. The breeze wafted it toward the purple and snow-covered mountains, beyond which, far across a continent and beyond the sea, lived Marta, to whom he had pledged his love, Marta had promised to come, under the care of some immigrant family, to California to marry him when he should send for her. Well then might Gaetano be happy. Here he picked the ripe oranges and dropped them into the cloth-lined baskets, to be carried later to the packing house; there he examined the boughs carefully, on the watch for the first sign of the possible blight, when the leaves suddenly wilt even in the rain; the young tree struggles on, blossoms bravely, and even puts forth fruit, but the bud fails to ripen and the tree is sure to die, if the blight is at its heart. There is a chance of saving it in the beginning, however, if a branch thus grown listless is at once cut off. As the young orchardist espied a wilted twig and pruned it with his knife, marking the tree for treatment, he heard the voice of some one calling: ‘Gaetano! Gaetano!’

Between the lines of trees his father was coming toward him.

‘Gaetano!’
‘Che desiderate?’ he cried, and started forward to meet the old man, as he called him in his thoughts. The paternal years, being fifty odd, seemed to youth a crown of age. In his hand Giordano waved something white, which, as Gaetano came up, he saw to be a sheet of paper closely written over.

‘Here is news from Italy,’ said the father, taking off his broad-brimmed hat of home-woven straw, and fanning himself with it.

Gaetano eagerly took the letter. It was addressed to the older man by a relative who had evidently sought the assistance of the professional correspondent of the village, and the terms of interest were somewhat formally set forth. But Giordano had already spelled them out, and now Gaetano, who possessed advantages of education, began to read it eagerly to himself.

His eyes sparkled; he smiled; once he even laughed outright. Then the brightness died out of his face, a flush overspread his dark skin, as faded as quickly, leaving him more swarthy than before. A fierce despair burned in his eyes as he raised them and looked at Giordano, and one word broke from his quivering lips:

‘Marta!’
‘Che fortuna! I should have told you gently, my son,’ lamented Giordano in Italian, laying a hand affectionately upon his boy’s shoulder, ‘but my heart outran my feet to bring you sympathy. Non lo credo! It may not be so bad, after all.’

Gaetano sadly shook his head and read aloud from the letter, in their native dialect:

‘Marta is dying of the fever. All the long day she raves of Gaetano; sometimes she thinks he has forgotten his troth. Then she begs the Madonna to send him back to her. It is pitiful—’

He broke off, choked with emotion, and raising a hand to his eyes dashed away the tears that dimmed them.

‘Marta is dying! Could a worse misfortune come to me?’ he cried, and rushed away down the orchard and across the fields, to hide himself and wrestle with his sorrow amid the solitudes of the neighboring hills.

‘Cielo! Youth is ever desperate,’ exclaimed Giordano, mopping his face with his red handkerchief as he looked after the young man. ‘Marta is a good girl, but he might better marry Bianca, the daughter of Cassini, who came out here with us. Cassini has done well with his market garden, and would give her a dowry. Bueno! It may come about in the end.’

To Gaetano, speeding away as if with the wish to outstrip sorrow in the race of life, existence seemed no longer tolerable with Marta lost to him. In his frenzy he was tempted to hurl himself into the depths of the canyon or plunge his knife into his heart. But a power like Marta’s gentle hand upon his arm, the voice of his guardian angel in his ear, restrained him. As he stood on a hill-top and looked across the green valley to the white and purple mountains, and above them still to the calm sky, he, stretched forth his arms in pleading to Omnipotence and cried out, simply, as a child:

‘O God, spare Marta’s life! O Madonna mia, obtain that we may meet again.’

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Guests may depend upon being called in
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tion throughout is all that could be desired.

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

Table & Hotel daily from 12 to 2, and Meals
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(First Door above X.Y.Z. Butchery).

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begs to announce that he has OPENED
a Well-appointed Chemist's Shop in Stafford
Street, Dunedin. The stock of Drugs and
Chemicals is entirely new, consequently
Customers having prescriptions dispensed
or obtaining medicines of any kind can rely
upon getting the fullest benefit possible
from the preparation supplied. The Busi-
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well-known Caversham Dispensary, Main
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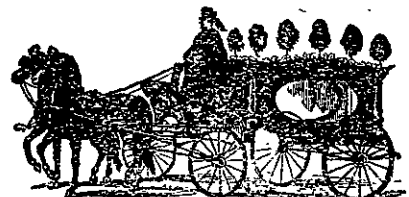
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See my SPRING MATTRESS.....

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SUITES OF FURNITURE made on.....

Shortest Notice, and kept in stock.

BEDDING OF ALL KINDS. Bachelors
reduced in number by giving me a call, as
those Bedsteads are sure to catch them.

Quite exhausted by his mad flight, he flung himself upon the ground and sobbed out his misery.

With calmer thoughts a plan took form in his mind.

'Marta asks for me. I will go to her,' he said, springing to his feet.

The sun had now set. He returned to his home in the valley. No one was there; on a balmy evening who with Latin blood remains indoors? Going to a corner where he kept his belongings, he tied up a change of clothing in a kerchief of generous dimensions, hid a leather money-belt, unfortunately light of weight, in his bright-colored girdle, and took his coat. Then, after forcing himself to eat a little of the supper of fruit and bread set ready for him on the table, he took a loaf under his arm, picked up his packet, and, going out, trudged through the dust of the road in the moonlight toward the pass of the hills.

It was very early on a June morning, but the air was chill and a fog lay over the great city of New York, shutting out from view the smokestacks of the ocean steamers lying at the piers in the North River, the cruisers for the time at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Statue of Liberty, and the shipping down the bay. At the entrance to one of the bridges, those bonds of steel that bind Greater New York to old Manhattan, a party of boys had built a bonfire some hours earlier, and a few bright embers still glowed in its heart. Here, close to the place where the fire had been, the roundsman of the beat now found a man lying on the ground asleep.

'You drunken tramp, wake up and move on,' he called roughly, giving the prostrate vagabond a thrust with his foot.

The sleeper stirred, but did not awaken.

'Up with you, I say!' repeated the trusty guardian of the law. And stooping, he caught the vagrant by the coat and shook him vigorously. The man staggered upright and wrenched himself free.

He was a young fellow; his beardless face was not the countenance of a hobo, and the dark eyes that looked out from his were keen and clear, not dimmed by dissipation.

These characteristics in his favor were lost, however, on the police officer, who, newly appointed to the force, prided himself on his efficiency.

'What are you doin' here, you dago?' he continued, flourishing his club significantly. 'I arrest you for sleepin' in the streets. Come along with me without trouble; it'll be better for you.'

Business in the E— Police Court was rushing later that morning, and the sharp-featured little magistrate was meting out sentences to disorderlies and petty offenders at the rate of one every three minutes.

Impatience quite overruled the judicial calm when the young Italian found asleep by the bonfire stood before him.

'Humph! That such an able-bodied fellow should be arrested for vagrancy,' he snapped out. 'Are you not ashamed of yourself, young man?'

The prisoner steadily met the stern eyes fixed upon him.

'No, Excellence, I am not ashamed,' he said.

The judge stared. His words had been but the beginning of a homily, such as he sometimes addressed to hardened cases. He expected no reply, yet that gently spoken 'Excellence,' even more than the sturdy denial, disarmed him.

'Then how is it you are reduced to this? There is employment to be found by those who seek it,' he proceeded, with a frown.

'I work in California,' explained the young man, with a soft Italian accent. 'One day a letter from Italy brought bad news. "Marta, the betrothed of Gaetano, is dying," it said; "she begs to see him." I am Gaetano, Excellence, Gaetano Decardo. That evening I set out to return to my own country and to Marta. I had little money. Sometimes I rode under the freight cars, sometimes I walked for days. To-day I find a ship. You will let me go free, Excellence?'

The judge softened. He was human after all.

'Decardo, are you hungry now?' he asked, leaning over his desk.

A red glow mounted to the brow of the prisoner. For a moment he did not reply. At last he admitted shamefacedly:

'Excellence, I have not tasted food for two days.'

'Very well. The best sentence for you is a dinner, boy,' declared the Judge, with whimsical severity.

Two days later, Gaetano was on his voyage across the sea.

Somewhere in mid-ocean, unseen, unknown, his ship passed another, westward bound.

One afternoon soon afterwards, with a party of Italian immigrants just landed at Ellis Island, stood a fragile young girl.

'She is too pale; she will not be permitted to stay in the country,' her compatriots whispered among themselves.

'She has been ill, but she will soon be strong again,' said the mother of the family in whose care she has made the journey.

'I am Marta Franconi,' declared the girl to the interpreter. 'I am come out to marry my betrothed, who should be here to meet me. He lives just over in California; surely if he is not here to-day he will come to-morrow.'

When Marta remained day after day in the lodging of the detained women immigrants, and yet he did not come, with unflinching trust she still had recourse to the sweet confidante of her maiden heart, the blessed Madonna.

Finally word came from the tranquil orange valley in the distant West: 'My son Gaetano disappeared the day we got word that his betrothed was dying,' Giordano wrote to the commissioner. 'We know not whether he is living or dead.'

By her handiwork Marta had shown that she could earn her bread. She was released accordingly, but only to find that the family with whom she came over had migrated to some other place. One evening on her way home from work, Marta stopped at a little church in the crowded Italian quarter. Here she always found comfort. Here the sweet face of the Madonna looked down at her from the gilded frame of a beautiful picture as through a window of heaven. Marta had been very lonely to-night, but this pause where the light of the chancel lamp led like a star to the Door of Peace made her brave again.

Just as she was about to go out a man came in quietly and knelt at the back of the church.

Marta rose from her knees and turned to go out into the world, taking up the burden of life once more.

As she drew near the man kneeling at the last bench, her attention was in some way attracted to him.

'He is a sailor, or just from a voyage,' she said idly to herself.

He raised his eyes.

Marta caught at the back of a bench to keep from falling.

Was this an apparition?

'Gaetano!' she gasped. 'Gaetano!'

He had stared at her like one in a dream, but now he started up.

'Yes, Gaetano!' he cried. 'Ah, carissima mia, from across the mountains and over the seas I have sought you long.'

'I waited, mio caro, but when I grew better of the fever and my uncle wanted to carry me to Guido, the vine-dresser, my mother let me come to join you as we planned,' stammered Marta in an ecstasy of happiness.

'Giorgia mia, when landing in Italy and walking many a mile, I reached your village,' he said, 'they told me you had come to America with the de Sorios. As soon as might be, I got work on a ship again to return to the United States and seek you. But I was too eager to be cautious. After we sailed I discovered we were bound for Argentina. Only now have I got back to New York. To-day I searched through this quarter for the de Sorios, but they have disappeared. Those who remembered them declared that no young girl was with them. When I spoke your name, Marta, no one knew or had heard of you. A few moments since, passing along the street, I came to this open door. "I will go into the church," I thought, "and at least give thanks that our ship was not lost in the storm we encountered when coming up the coast." And so, beloved, as by chance—but no, surely it was a providence—I have found you. Ah, truly, God is good.'

'Yes. Though so near, how easily we might have been again lost to each other,' said Marta, trembling at the very mention of the danger escaped.

Next day Gaetano and his betrothed were married in the little church.

The publication of an advertisement in a Catholic paper shows that the advertiser not only desires the patronage of Catholics, but pays them the compliment of seeking it through the medium of their own religious journal. So says an esteemed and wide-awake American contemporary. A word to the wise is sufficient....

ASHBY, BERGH & CO. Limited,

Wholesale and Retail

Ironmongers,

217 High Street,

CHRISTCHURCH.

Are now showing a very large Assortment of Goods suitable for Presents of every description, including—

OPERA GLASSES FIELD GLASSES FLOWER STANDS SILVER HAIR BRUSHES PURSES
COMBS AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES KNICK-KNACKS IN GOLD AND SILVER
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NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

(FIRE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT).

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Paid-up and Reserves (Including Undivided Profits)	-	-	-	£600,000
Net Revenue for 1905	-	-	-	£483,366

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

OTAGO } FIRE AND MARINE—Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin. WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.
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Drapery, Clothing & House Furnishings of Every Description

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PRINCES STREET
AND OCTAGON

DUNEDIN.

ARE RIGHT AT THE FRONT.

Current Topics

The Lash

Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. In London in the seventies the garotter laughed at gaol locks and locksmiths all and went on serenely garotting until his pranks came to be punished as a matter of course with the cat-o'-nine-tails. Then the garotters learned that the risks of their profession were not worth the red meat they won by it. And garotting came to a speedy end. The 'Auckland Star' of February 19 stands stoutly for the infliction of the same persuasive penalty upon a class of sexual criminals that are apparently becoming a greater menace than ever to unprotected women and children in New Zealand. 'Imprisonment', says our Northern contemporary, 'appears to us likely to effect little as a deterrent, however useful it may be for the protection of society for the time. But we believe that much may be done by a judicious application of the lash. We are, of course, familiar with the old cry that flogging merely brutalizes. But the good people who cling to this doctrine appear to forget that physical punishment is generally accepted as indispensable to the formation of the average child's character. Further, it may be pointed out that a creature, so far degraded as to prey upon defenceless women and children, can hardly be in serious danger of suffering morally from a flogging; while to such selfish and cowardly natures physical pain is often a most effective argument.

In the lash the law has at least one remedy, which has been tried with success in such cases before, and may be trusted to exercise a distinct influence upon the imagination of the human animal in the future, if once he understands that it is the inevitable sequel of such infamous and degrading crimes.'

The New 'Theology'

From the Catholic stand-point the 'New Theology' movement, which is receiving so much attention in the secular papers, is significant in two ways: First, as an illustration of the extent to which the Protestant principle of private judgment, when driven on to its logical consequences, undermines and destroys all definite dogmatic belief; and second, as showing the amazing extent to which the Protestant laity have been, and are being deceived as to the views actually held by their pastors.

With regard to the first—the disintegrating effect of the principle of private judgment—it is a very old story. Since the time when Luther first raised the standard of rebellion against the authority of God's Church and promulgated the doctrine that every man should be his own Pope dogma after dogma has been abandoned by the non-Catholic world, belief in the supernatural has almost entirely disappeared, and now the very Bible itself—once supposed to be the great bulwark of Protestantism—is being violently assailed. As Mr. W. H. Mallock aptly expresses it in one of his latest works: 'Slowly, and yet inevitably the centuries have wrought their changes. That old foundation, the Bible, has ceased, in itself, to be a foundation any longer. It moves, it shifts, it totters. It will support no structure, unless something outside itself shall be found which will support it.' That 'something' we Catholics have in the Holy Catholic Church: that 'something' Protestants must find if they are to get any logical resting-place.

Of the fact that the Protestant laity have been very largely kept in ignorance of the views really held by their pastors regarding the authenticity and veracity of the Scriptures there is unmistakable evi-

dence. The public avowal of 'new theology' views by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, London, has been blazoned in the papers as 'a theological thunderbolt' not because these views have not long been held by a large proportion of Protestant clergymen, but because they have been held, so to speak, sub rosa. On this point Mr. Campbell himself has been very outspoken. 'Even in the ranks of the Christian ministry,' he said in a recent sermon, 'there are not a few who have been found willing to degrade their sacred office for the sake of temporary popularity or material gain. . . . There are some of them who dissemble, or worse, with the truth that God has committed to their charge. They have the fear of men before their eyes; they would rather please the unthinking mob, or those who provide them with their daily bread, rather swim with the stream than speak as the prophet of truth. . . . Therefore, with all solemnity and deliberation I say these men are liars, like their predecessors in days of old. Liars, not so much by what they say as by what they do not say. Liars, by trying to ignore or misrepresent or distort the truth, preaching as though they do, not believe it when they do. Liars, because they will not look facts in the face; liars using the name of God.' This is strong language, but Mr. Campbell has a specially close acquaintance with the Protestant clergy of England, and may be taken to know whereof he affirms. On reading the report of this sermon—a country minister wrote to Mr. Campbell to say that he had a small church whose deacons had intimated to him that he would either have to leave off preaching the new theology or leave the place. The minister confessed that with a wife and four children dependent upon him he had yielded to pressure and had been hedging ever since. Evidently there are many such cases, and we do not envy either the clergy or the laity so situated.

With the particular brand of 'New Theology' enunciated by Mr. Campbell and his League we have no sort of concern. In many cases the so-called higher critics are taking precisely the position formerly taken by professed infidels, and our feeling towards such men is pretty much that implied by the American humorist when he said that he 'wouldn't give fifty cents to hear Ingersoll on "The Mistakes of Moses," but he would give fifty dollars to hear Moses on "The Mistakes of Ingersoll." So far as the problems connected with the inspiration and authenticity of the Sacred Scriptures are concerned, Catholics can await their solution without fear and without anxiety. Our faith in God's Word depends, not on the conclusions of critics, higher or otherwise, but on the infallible authority of the Church—the pillar and the ground of truth.' And, as his Eminence Cardinal Logue has eloquently expressed it: 'We rest firm in the belief and confidence that when so many fanciful conjectures shall have proved groundless, as in the past; when so many gratuitous suppositions shall have vanished; when so many theories ingeniously built up to support a foregone conclusion, that the Bible, in whole or in part, is without supernatural sanction or Divine authority, shall fall to pieces from their intrinsic unsoundness; when the names of the higher critics shall be a bare memory and their books shall moulder in some forgotten corner of the library, the Word of God shall still live and do His work in the souls of men.'

Public Worship Statistics

The latest instalment of census figures published in the Government 'Gazette' consists of a table showing the number of churches, chapels, and other buildings used for purposes of public worship by the different denominations in April, 1906, when the census was

taken, also the number of persons usually attending services, and the number for whom there was accommodation. The figures are given according to the returns furnished to the Registrar-General. No information is given as to the method adopted in compiling the returns, and the attendance at service and other details have probably been made up in different ways by the several denominations, thus seriously affecting their value as a means of comparison. The figures as given in the 'Gazette' are as follow:—

Denominations.	Churches and Chapels.	No. of Persons.	
		For whom Accommodation.	Attending Service.
Church of England ...	516	85,185	49,946
Presbyterian ...	382	80,558	52,103
Roman Catholic ...	290	65,565	41,512
Catholic Apostolic ...	5	520	235
Methodists—			
Church of Australasia ...	322	59,234	34,623
Primitive ...	62	11,906	6,490
Free ...	2	570	315
Other Denominations—			
Baptist ...	46	12,706	7,034
Congregational ...	22	6,691	4,065
Christian Brethren ...	50	8,250	3,066
Plymouth Brethren ...	19	2,690	1,248
Church of Christ ...	32	7,510	3,661
Lutheran ...	14	1,690	743
Society of Friends ...	1	60	15
Christadelphian ...	2	735	120
Seventh Day Adventists ...	11	1,860	447
Gospel Mission ...	1	500	100
Church of Our Father ...	—	350	140
Unitarian ...	1	240	180
Salvation Army ...	73	20,095	10,213
Hebrew ...	5	1,240	530
Spiritualists ...	—	820	510
Theosophists ...	—	100	48
Confucian ...	1	50	50
No denomination ...	15	6,783	2,869
Totals ...	1,872	375,908	220,263

The list shows that already in New Zealand we have a fairly varied assortment of the 'fancy religions,' and the number is steadily increasing. As the only means of forming a comparison in the matter of church attendance we have calculated, in the case of the five leading denominations, the percentage of the total membership of each denomination who are returned as attending service and the result pans out as follows: Methodists, 38 per cent. attend service; Roman Catholics, 32.9 per cent.; Presbyterians, 25.6 per cent.; Baptists, 22.3 per cent.; Church of England, 13.6 per cent. Thus Roman Catholics are second on the list, the Church of England last, and the pushful Methodist a good first. As we have said, the figures cannot be accepted without qualification owing to the widely different methods adopted in estimating the average numbers attending service.

'Always a Roman Catholic when Locked up'

The 'Tablet' has again and again pointed out the absolute unreliability—for purposes of comparison—of even 'official' statistics relating to the religions of criminal offenders owing to the way in which the 'Catholic' totals are swelled by the false declarations of non-Catholic criminals. When a Catholic is in trouble the first thing he thinks of is the priest, and as he is sure to be in need of either spiritual or temporal help there is little likelihood of his denying his faith. It is otherwise with other religious denominations, and by a system of false declarations at the Police Office the Catholic body is continually being saddled with the crimes and misdemeanors of the black sheep in other folds. A striking and instructive case in point cropped up the other day in the Sydney Central Police Court and is recorded in full in the Sydney 'Catholic Press.' A charge was brought against one Edward Nathan, a young Jew, of selling liquor, and during the course of the case the following remarkable evidence was given by the accused. We quote from the 'Press' the daily papers' report of the matter:—

What religion are you?—A Jew.

Then why did you put yourself down 'on the charge-sheet as a Roman Catholic?—When I was locked up I gave my religion as Roman Catholic.

But why?—I always am a Roman Catholic when I get locked up.

Why?—I please myself about what I am.

Why not give some of the others a chance—Methodist or Presbyterian, for instance?—I don't believe in change.

Do you believe in the sanctity of an oath?—Of course I do.

Do you believe in religion at all?—Oh, yes.

Then why did you state you were a Roman Catholic?—I didn't want to bring disgrace upon my friends; I didn't want them to know.

Nathan was being questioned as to the correctness of a long list of convictions, and after fencing for awhile, admitted it was true. According to Nathan, eleven Catholic convictions ought to be debited to the Hebrew persuasion.

Our contemporary justly remarks that if other religious denominations unload their misdoings on us in even half the same proportion—and there is room for the suspicion that they do—it is very easily understood why nominal Catholics bulk so large on the charge-sheet; and it explains also, we may add, how it is that the bigots, when beaten on every other point, are still always able to fall back on this false and malicious charge that the largest amount of criminality in all denominations is found among the Catholic citizens.

Side Lights on the Situation in France: A Mother's Protest

Straws often serve to show in what direction the stream is flowing, and a couple of apparently trifling incidents, recorded in our Home exchanges just to hand, will bring out more vividly than whole pages of elaborate disquisition the state of pure and unadulterated atheism towards which unhappy France is being driven by her brutal Government. The first is the issue, on January 5, of an innocent-looking Government decree, ordering that the 20-franc gold pieces of France shall henceforth bear the words 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.' The decree would seem to be without any special significance until it is remembered that the words are not to go on a blank space on the coin but are meant to take the place hitherto occupied by the ancient and honorable superscription, 'Dieu protège la France'—God protect France. The heroes of the 'Bloc' have evidently decided that the whole universe can be run without any protection but their own. Their action in this matter is a very petty piece of fanaticism but it is eminently significant.

The other incident is the case of the treatment meted out to a little girl, seven years old, attending one of the primary schools at Pontarlier. The Government Inspector had excluded the little girl from school for two days because she had made the Sign of the Cross when the school exercises began, and he threatened to expel her altogether if she persisted in the practice. Thereupon the indignant mother of the child wrote a strong letter of protest to the functionary. The letter is published in the 'Eclair Comtois,' and the New York 'Freeman' furnishes the following translation:—'Our little Jane, aged seven years, was suspended from school for two days because at the commencement of the school exercises she made the Sign of the Cross. Subsequently you sent me a letter in which you threaten to exclude her altogether if she persists in making the Sign of the Cross. You quote article 19 of the school laws in defence of this proceeding. Last Sunday the "Eclair Comtois" proved clearly that this article does not justify your action. This must be so since you have made no attempt to refute this statement. Now I serve notice on you that little Jane will continue making the Sign of the Cross in school. If you expel her we will refuse to

pay our pro rata of the school taxes. Among the members of the legal profession there certainly will be found some one who will champion our rights. Why did you single out for attack this little child of seven years? Is it because she is defenceless? Is not that cowardly? The children of Municipal Councillors have also made the Sign of the Cross in school, but you have never threatened them.

Imagine it. Forbidden to make the Sign of the Cross, and—the coins stamped with 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity'! The picture of France in these awful days is one to sicken the heart. The Christian world can only look on with grief and amazement, and cry with the Psalmist of old: 'How long, O Lord, how long.'

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY

THE NEW ADDITIONS

On May 3, 1900, nearly seven years ago, the Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary of Holy Cross, College, Mosgiel, was solemnly blessed and opened. The establishment of the new seminary was the outcome of the decision arrived at by the first Provincial Council held at Wellington during the previous year. The College opened with six students; now there are about thirty. Since the opening many improvements and additions have been made to the college. These include a very handsome chapel, a large and spacious refectory, servants' quarters, a suite of bathrooms, a large, lofty, and well-furnished gymnasium, a students' library and reading-room, various out-buildings, and two well-appointed ball courts. A complete installation of acetylene gas and a high-pressure water-supply are also in full operation.

Some additions have also been made to the landed property, so that now the college is surrounded by over fourteen acres of as rich land as any that can be found in New Zealand.

On May 3, 1906, his Lordship Bishop Verdon laid the corner-stone of further additions to the college. Underneath the stone was placed a paper with an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation:—This corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. Michael Verdon, Bishop of this Diocese of Dunedin, on the third day of May, in the year 1906, Pius X., Supreme Pontiff, happily reigning. In the cavity underneath the stone were also placed copies of the current issues of the 'N.Z. Tablet' and the 'Taieri Advocate.'

The additions, which are to be used as a Senior House, are now completed, and the ceremonies in connection with the blessing and opening commenced on Sunday at St. Joseph's Cathedral with the celebration of High Mass at 11 o'clock, at which his Lordship Bishop Verdon presided, his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington being also present. The Rev. Father O'Reilly was celebrant, Rev. Father Buckley deacon, Rev. Father McDonald (Sydney) subdeacon, Rev. Father Coffey master of ceremonies, Very Rev. Dean Burke and Rev. Father Ryan (Geraldton) priests at the throne. The music of the Mass was Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle.' Mr. Feil conducted, and Mr. Vallis presided at the organ.

The Sermon.

The occasional sermon was preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, who took for his text the words, 'Thou art a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech,' from the 108th psalm. These words, said his Grace, were used by God the Father in addressing His Incarnate Son and proclaiming His eternal priesthood, and were appropriate to the subject of the day's ceremonies, for the glory of the priesthood in the Catholic Church is that it participates in the priesthood of Jesus Christ. In order to understand the glory of the priesthood of Jesus Christ we must remember that He assumed that same priesthood for the redemption of the world by sacrificing Himself, and atoning for the sins of the world. The office of the priesthood should be viewed in respect to the natural and real body of Jesus Christ, and also to the mystic body, the faithful of the Church. What, then, is the priesthood of Christ? It is the office He assumed by sacrificing Himself for the redemption of the world. What is meant by the

participation in Christ's priesthood is that Christ, being one perpetual and universal priest, the Catholic priest shares in that same priesthood. There are not two priesthoods, but one, as there are not two sacrifices, but one offered up eternally in heaven by Christ himself, and perpetually on earth by the succession of His priests. This is the argument of the Epistle to the Hebrews. The priesthood of the Old Law was but a shadow, the priesthood of the New Law a reality. Consider the priest at the altar offering the great sacrifice of the Mass instituted by Christ. He stands there in the place of Christ. He uses the words of Christ, holding the bread and wine in his hands he says over them, 'This is my body, this is my blood,' and instantly the real body of Christ is constituted upon the altar, a real glorified body united with his soul and divinity. These are words of Omnipotence like to the words of God, 'Let there be light,' or those words of Mary, 'Be it done unto me according to Thy word.'

The act of consecrating the body of Christ is the greatest that can be performed by man. No act is greater than the consecration of the body of Christ, says St. Thomas of Aquin. His Grace then developed this idea with considerable force. Equally wonderful is the power of the priest over the mystical body or faithful at large. It is of divine faith that Christ gave to His Apostles at His resurrection the power to forgive sins, when he breathed upon them and said to them, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins ye shall forgive they are forgiven them, whose sins ye shall retain they are retained.' A person goes to the tribunal of penance, his conscience stained with every possible crime, every form of sin in the world; he makes his sins known to one who has the power to absolve him, and the penitent, having the due disposition, resolves to avoid sin in the future, to make restitution, and is sorry for having offended God—in a word, is truly penitent, he leaves the tribunal of penance, absolved by the priest in the name of Christ, with a soul bright before God. His Grace showed also how the priest administers the other sacraments to the faithful, and besides teaches them, revives their faith, and confers upon them a superabundance of grace. Having thus enumerated some of the powers and duties of the priest, his Grace went on to say how necessary and beneficial it was that there should be a supply of the priesthood.

On the following day (Monday) he was to bless and open the new buildings at the Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary, a college which had been established as a result of a decision come to at the first Provincial Council held in Wellington, for the purpose of supplying New Zealand with priests. It was necessary for coming generations that there should be a good supply of priests. He trusted that there would be no lack of aspirants for the priesthood in New Zealand, and exhorted parents not to put any obstacle in the way of their sons who showed a vocation for the priesthood. So far they had been fairly successful. Their noble prelate (Right Rev. Dr. Verdon), who founded the college, had devoted his whole life-time to the great work of preparing aspirants for the priesthood. He had been president of Clonliffe College (Dublin), and also of Manly College (Sydney), and was now head of the Ecclesiastical Seminary in New Zealand, to which he had devoted his talents, money, time, and health. It has now been established for nearly seven years, and its success is a good omen for the future. The students go through a solid and excellent course of studies; they are trained to be good men, to cultivate an interior spiritual life, and are safeguarded from the various errors of the world. All of the dioceses of the Province of New Zealand are looking with interest on that institution; their hopes for the future are there. His Grace then exhorted the faithful in general to have the greatest respect, for their priests, and to give them childlike obedience. His Grace trusted that parents would encourage in every way those of their sons who showed that they had a vocation for the priesthood. Among the good Catholics of Ireland it was the greatest consolation and joy to the father and mother to give their son to be a minister at God's altar, and the same ought to be the case in this country, for no greater blessing could be vouchsafed to parents than to have their son show a vocation for the priesthood.

In conclusion his Grace hoped that the day's celebration and also that of the following day would excite in the hearts of the Catholics of New Zealand a deeper interest in the seminary, and that they

would pray that the Colony would be blessed with holy, learned, and perfect priests. It is a rule, like priests like people. Learned, holy, and zealous priests will hand down to remote posterity that faith which leads to the salvation and the establishment and preservation of true Christian civilisation.

Vespers.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided at Vespers, and his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dean Burke, on the Transfiguration of Our Lord as related in the Gospel of St. Matthew xvii., 1-9. In the Gospel account of the Transfiguration (said the Very Rev. preacher) Jesus was shown to be somebody superhuman by the glory wherewith He was clothed; somebody superior to the illustrious men of the Old Testament by the attendance of Moses and Elias upon Him. He was shown to be the Son of God by the voice from the cloud. What was the reason of that moment for this peculiar manifestation of His divine origin? After a long schooling and the witnessing of many miracles, the Apostles just declared their belief in Him as the Son of God, "Whom do men say that I am?" They replied: "Some John the Baptist; others Elias, and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets." But who do you say that I am? Simon Peter made the great declaration of faith, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God." That declaration of faith was comparatively easy in the days of peace, in the days when the journeys of Jesus excited admiration and enthusiasm, and were a kind of triumphal marches, joined in by crowds. But dark and evil days were coming, the days of His contests with Pharisees and Scribes—contests which ended in His apparent defeat and death.

Coming to other times and other circumstances there was a period when all Christendom was one in faith; when all was peace, when religion ruled and triumphed. Then to elicit an act of faith in the Christian Revelation was the easiest of mental processes. But times have changed. The divisions and disruption of a great heresy have, in lands where it prevailed, thrown man into doubt and scepticism. It is necessary then in the days of such apostasy to understand our position and to keep the reasons for the faith that is in us well before us. By the brilliancy that shone round Him on the Transfiguration day the Apostles were confirmed in their faith against the day of trial. By the brilliancy of the Christian evidences, by the brilliancy with which Jesus shines on the world to-day, we too, when we think of it, are confirmed amid the trials of our time, in the faith of our fathers, in the Revelation and divine mission of our Lord Jesus Christ. What an extraordinary thing it is that our eyes behold: A carpenter of Nazareth, a rustic village of Palestine, declared nineteen centuries ago that He was the 'Light of the World,' and that to all who would follow Him He would be the light and the principle of their life. To be clearer, let us put the matter thus:—(1.) A carpenter of Nazareth, unlearned, untravelled, afterwards betrayed and crucified, declared, 'I am the Light of the World.' (2.) It is a fact of history that He gradually became the Light of the World. It is a fact of present observation, that He is now the great illuminator of the world. (3.) So wondrous a result must have a proportionate cause.

We know from certain genuine and truthful records that Jesus said: 'I am the Light of the World; he that followeth Me shall not walk in the darkness, but shall have the light of life.' To the contemporaries of the speaker, this must have appeared as the wildest of speeches. What! a man who for the first 30 years of His life lived in a village, making yokes for oxen, One Who never studied letters, Who never saw any of the great doctors to proclaim himself 'the Light of the World!'

What then is the fact? Has the unexpected the absurd, taken place? Has the superhuman been realised? Has the village mechanic, the son of the carpenter; He who knew no letters, turned the greatest of teachers, the most effective of moralists? Is He even now 'the Light of the World?' Enter the towns and cities of the most progressive, the most cultured, the most highly civilised nations of the day. Look at the most elaborate buildings raised in them—those on which architects, sculptors and painters have spent most pains, those on which the populations have spent most money. What are they? Temples used to commemorate the memory, and carry on the teachings of the Carpenter of Nazareth. Listen to the men who speak from their pulpits; they are proclaiming the praise and inculcating the parables and teachings of

Jesus to a reverent multitude who look upon Him as the light of their life. There was an abundance of great men in the world about the times of Jesus Christ—great statesmen, great orators, great philosophers, great writers, great emperors and rulers. But their names are forgotten. The name of one is indeed mentioned often by the people—one of the most insignificant of those statesmen—Pontius Pilate. Why? Because of his accidental connection with Jesus Christ. The cross, the instrument of torture and of disgrace in those days long ago, now surmounts our finest buildings, is embroidered on the vestments of the priest, is worn as a symbol of religion by high and low. Why? Because Jesus of Nazareth was condemned to die on it by that same—Pontius Pilate. Look more closely into the power being exerted by Him on the thoughts, laws, customs—on the national life of the people. Look, and you will see that He is the Light of the civilised world—that His Kingdom leavens the whole mass. What are the chief ends towards which legislation is now directed? 'Listen to the party cries at election times you hear:—'The elevation of the masses,' 'The protection of workers,' 'The amelioration of the condition of the poor,' 'Provision for the aged and for orphans.' To whom is this spirit of kindness to the workers, to the poor, and the aged due? To non-Christian rulers? Their only care was to keep them in subjection and quiet. To moralists? No; they regarded the masses as beyond elevation and redemption, and so they were and are as far as any good they could do. Under the illumination of Christianity the slave and serf have become the free-born workers, the equal of their former masters. Assuredly the Carpenter of Galilee has become the light of life to them. So, too, have all the weaker classes been elevated. Women were the slaves of their fathers, who parted with or sold them to become the slaves of their husbands, who in turn might divorce and dismiss them on any frivolous pretext. If the husband died the widow became the slave of his relatives, mayhap of her own eldest son. Woman, so despised, Christianity has ennobled, making her the equal of man, offering her, in fact, special marks of respect and reverence. Surely to woman Jesus Christ is the Light of her life. Pre-Christian laws devoted children to exposure, sale, or strangling if it pleased the father. But the Carpenter of Nazareth has surrounded them with all the more pity and protection because of their helplessness. Christian principles as to self-denial, chastity, repression of the lower nature, subordination of the passions to law of a holy God have influenced human morals in a way undreamed of by heathen moralists.

The Very Rev. preacher here drew a vivid picture of the greatness of ancient Greece and Rome, and showed that self-indulgence, deception, fraud, and a contempt for human life lay hidden behind all this. But the lofty example and the principles of self-denial, of charity, of humility and obedience to law and reason changed, and does change, even debauched multitudes into pure, self-controlled men and women. Imitation of the example of the Light of the World has raised many to that great height of virtue which we canonize in the saints of God. The enemies of Christianity admit that the mightiest influence for the elevation of the human race that history presents is that of Jesus of Nazareth—mightiest, not merely on the subject of morals, but in the advancement of all the arts and industries that make the lives of men happy and refined. How could they deny this! There are the facts; they may be seen with the eyes and touched with the hands. What nations are the first in the world at present? What nations have produced the great thinkers and inventors of the past 2000 years. Those that walk in the Light of Christianity.

The Very Rev. Dean here quoted from the works of Renan, Richter, Stuart Mill, Ewald, and Lecky, in which these rationalists bear testimony to the marvellous influence of the teachings of Jesus Christ on the world. The last-named said: 'He has been not only the highest pattern of virtue, but the highest incentive to its practice. He has exerted so deep an influence on the world that it may be truly said that the simple record of three short years has done more to soften and regenerate the world than all the dispositions of the philosophers and than all the exhortations of the moralists.'

When the Apostles saw the glory on Thabor and heard that voice, they exclaimed: 'It is good for us to be here.' When we see the brilliancy of the evidence for our faith in Jesus Christ, we may well exclaim, 'It is good for us to be here.' Yes, it is good for us to be of the society of His Church on

earth; it is good for us to be of the faith. But let us remember that the faith brings with it responsibilities. The supports on which we shall save ourselves are good works, self-denial, the active sincere practice of the duties of religion, the knowledge of Christianity, and the persevering practice of its teachings, making Jesus Christ the Light and the Life of our lives.

On Monday the new additions were blessed and opened by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary being deacon, Very Rev. Dean Burke subdeacon, Rev. Father Liston master of ceremonies. His Lordship Bishop Verdon was present, as were also the following: Very Rev. Father O'Neill (Milton), Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, Rev. Father Ryan (Geraldton), Rev. Father Howard, Rev. Father Bearn, Rev. Father M. Ryan, Rev. Father Buckley, and Rev. Dr. Kavanagh. Later on his Grace opened the term, and delivered an address to the students.

Style and Dimensions.

The additions, which were blessed and opened on Monday by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, consist of a two-storey wing, 108ft long by 37ft wide. The style is very simple, aiming at solidity, durability, and fitness for its purpose, and a very sparing use of decorative feature. The foundations and base of the building are of cement concrete, the outer walls and all the internal partition walls are of brick, so that the fire-resisting property of the building has been well looked after. The new wing is so placed on the south side of the present building as to form with it a quadrangle open on one side, and that the sunny side. The accommodation provided in the new wing gives on the ground floor a library, 62ft x 23ft x 15ft high, two class rooms, each 23ft x 17ft x 15ft high, and a smaller room 12ft x 12ft. Access is given to these rooms by means of a long corridor on the south side 70ft x 9ft, with a wide doorway having folding doors giving out on to the grounds of the college. On this floor at the end of the long corridor is the stair hall, continuing the stairway to the upper floor. This floor has repeated along the south side a similar corridor to that of the ground floor, and gives access to a dormitory 70ft x 23ft x 15ft high, with 19 bed places each partitioned off with a neat partition 7ft high. On this floor there are also two professors' rooms, each 23ft x 17ft, and a small infirmary bedroom to accommodate any invalid from the large dormitory. All these rooms are well lighted by means of ample window arrangement, the library having four double windows, the dormitory five double windows, and each of the class rooms four large size single windows, the professors' room two single windows and one double window. Every room is amply provided with fireplace arrangement, so that in the coldest weather the ample solid walling and partitions will enable the thorough warming and keeping warm of the whole building. Outwardly, in order to prevent the too sombre effect of such a mass of brickwork, surmounted by the plain single span roof, relief is obtained by means of finishing the angles, the reveals of the windows and doors with cement groins and cement heads to the windows. Water is laid into the building, and every sanitary convenience is provided for on both floors. The main building is connected with the new part of the college by a handsome cloister, in the centre of which rises a belfry.

With this number of the 'N.Z. Tablet' is issued an illustrated supplement, giving views of the college with the new additions.

RETURN OF BISHOP GRIMES

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

His Lordship Bishop Grimes arrived in Wellington from Sydney on Wednesday afternoon, and during his stay in that city was the guest of his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington. His Lordship was met at the wharf by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. (Provincial), the Very Rev. Father Lewis, S.M., V.G., Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., and others of the clergy. Resuming his voyage in the 'Monowai' he arrived at Lyttelton on Friday morning, where he was met by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G., the Rev. Fathers Cooney and O'Connell, and later by a large number of the clergy of the diocese. Members of the reception committee, including Messrs. E.

O'Connor, P. Burke, P. Pender, and D. Anderson, also met his Lordship. He was the guest of the Rev. Father Cooney during the day, and during the afternoon visited the Sisters of Mercy and St. Joseph's Catholic school, where he addressed those present, and received a very cordial welcome. At the Christchurch Railway Station in the evening he was met by the great body of the clergy, and by the members of the reception committee, and driven to the episcopal residence. Over the main gateway there was erected a tastefully designed arch bearing the inscription, 'Welcome to our Bishop.' Each side of the carriage drive was lined by the children of the Catholic schools in charge of their teachers—the Sisters of the Mission and the Marist Brothers. Cheers were raised at the approach of the carriage containing his Lordship, and on his arrival he was the recipient of a great demonstration of welcome. The grounds, brilliantly illuminated by electricity, were thronged by those who had passed in by ticket, whilst crowds were congregated in the precincts. Derry's Band, stationed on the lawn, discoursed appropriate music, and the Cathedral bells rang out a merry peal. The illuminations of the Cathedral and convent were very effective, and the evening itself proved most suitable for such a memorable display. Soon after a procession was formed and entered the Cathedral, which was filled to excess. The high altar and sanctuary presented a spectacle of unsurpassing beauty, and, as the procession slowly wended onward the 'War march of the priests' from 'Athalia' was played by the Cathedral organist.

The Vicar-General, in a brief address, extended a hearty welcome to the Bishop, and gave a summary of the work that had been done in the diocese during his absence, and a committee consisting of Messrs. P. Burke, W. Hayward, E. O'Connor, and D. Anderson, ex-Inspector Pender, and Sub-Inspector Dwyer, presented him with a purse of 200 guineas on behalf of his friends.

His Lordship's Address.

Ascending the pulpit, his Lordship addressed the people. He was deeply impressed, he said, with the welcome that had been given to him. It had been ably expressed by the Vicar-General, and it had taken the form of a magnificent demonstration. He would be vain, very vain, if he took to himself the honors and the glory of that grand demonstration, and he would quote the words, 'Not to us, oh Lord, but to Thy name be the honor and the glory.' The demonstration was far beyond any expectation or thought of his. It was the outcome of the people's loyalty. The Vicar-General had said that it was their loyalty to their Bishop. It was, in reality, their loyalty to the Church of Jesus Christ. It was the outcome of their loyalty to that grand principle of authority which was the secret of the resource and the strength of the grand old, glorious Church. By virtue of that authority, there was a bond which knitted closely together bishops, priests and faithful laity. But as his coming amongst them again was the cause of the demonstration, he asked them to accept his heartfelt thanks. He thanked the Vicar-General, who had carefully guarded and watched over the interests of the diocese, and who had worked with the utmost zeal. He thanked the devoted priests, and those who had labored in the schools. He thanked those who displayed great skill in organisation, as shown that evening by the manner in which the manifestation of loyalty had been made. He thanked God for bringing him safely through his long journey by land and sea. He could not tell his people all that had happened during his absence, but he would allude specially to his visit to the Apostolic See. He had seen the Sovereign Pontiff. He had conversed with him, and he would never lose the impression he received. His Holiness was most courteous. He showed himself to be a true successor of St. Peter, and a true Father to the Faithful. He made the Bishop feel quite at home. He entered into the most minute details of affairs in the diocese, showing special interest in regard to the children. He inquired as to the Bishop's connection with people outside the diocese, asked what the revenue of the diocese was, how far the generosity of the people extended, and what works were the outcome of that generosity. The Bishop told him of the churches, convents, presbyteries, the schools, the great institute at Mount Magdala, of Nazareth House, and other institutions, and said: 'These are the fruits of the people's generosity.' In reply to a question, he told his Holiness that the Government did not assist, then, said his Holiness, 'If it does not assist, it does not prevent you from doing all the good you can.' 'What about your Press?' was another question he asked, and he was informed of a journal which was a host in itself, and of which the editor was an ex-

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clesiastic and a most able and painstaking editor. 'The power of the Press is very great for good,' was the reply; 'and what about your secular Press?' 'I am glad to say,' the speaker replied, 'that, as a rule, and generally speaking, the Press of New Zealand is in the hands of excellent men. In many matters, however, affecting the general interests of the Catholic body he regretted the secular press did not take their information from more reliable sources. Allow me to repeat what I said to your illustrious predecessor, the press of Christchurch, which is more familiar to me than the press of the rest of the Colony, is in the hands of editors, and is managed by staffs, which, I think, are equal to any in the noble profession; and of the daily newspapers which are read in Christchurch and sent abroad, we ask no favor from them, but we expect to be treated fairly, and, generally speaking, we are; they are exceedingly fair. The gentlemen who manage the newspapers of Christchurch will never pander to the prurient tastes of depraved people.' 'God bless them, I hope they will always be so,' was the response. At a second audience, he presented the beautiful address sent by the people of the diocese. He could still see before him the Holy Father as he turned the pages of that splendid album, prepared so tastefully and artistically as to be the admiration of all artists. He would never forget the expression in the eyes of the Sovereign Pontiff when he saw the photographs of that grand monument, the Cathedral. His face was exceedingly mobile, and capable of expressing thoughts that passed through his mind from time to time, and by his features could be read the working of his mind. 'Stupendous, marvelous, most beautiful, rich, most artistic. This is a far-away diocese! How have you managed it, and, as I see and read, only the work of a very few years!' These were the expressions. The speaker explained that the result had been brought about by the loyalty of the people. 'You know that they are loyal to you,' he said; 'they are loyal because they are full of faith, and that faith makes them practical and leads them to be generous, and to make many great sacrifices.' He specially mentioned the names of Mr. Patrick Henley, Mr. G. O'Malley, and others who had made large donations to the Cathedral Fund, and also those who had given from their hard earnings, and the children, who contributed from their pocket-money. He thought he saw a tear in his Holiness' eye when he said that one poor woman brought the savings of a lifetime, put by week after week and month after month, and given to the work of Jesus Christ. 'I am surprised,' his Holiness said, 'I really cannot find words to express my surprise and my admiration.' He asked that his Apostolic Blessing should be conveyed to those who had helped in the erection of the Cathedral and other works. 'I will give you a donation,' he added, and he gave a generous one. 'I will write you a letter,' he continued, 'in which I will congratulate you and all those who have contributed to this grand work in honor of the Most High.' He then took a large photograph of himself, and wrote some lines upon it. This later on would be framed and hung at the Cathedral entrance probably. The Apostolic Blessing, Bishop Grimes announced, would be delivered on Sunday night, after the Benediction. The people would be very grateful to the Sovereign Pontiff for the interest he had taken in the noble work. In conclusion, he thanked them for the expression of their love, and for the magnificent demonstration they had made in his honor. Their generosity had taken a golden form, as it was represented by a purse of sovereigns. He appreciated their thoughtfulness, but their golden gift would be merged into other gifts of a similar character, which they, in their generosity, had given to that Church and to the honor and glory of God. Or used in the erection of a permanent memorial within the Cathedral. He had been to many lands, and had visited many sacred places, and he always thought of his people here and prayed for them. They prayed for him, and their prayers had been heard, otherwise he would not have been there that night. He thanked them for what they had done, and God for His goodness.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament then followed, after which the people again gathered in the grounds, where the Bishop went amongst them and personally met as many as possible. Here the band played until about 10.30, fireworks were displayed, colored fires burned, and general rejoicings were indulged in by all in a thorough whole-hearted manner.

There are now opening at the D.I.C., Dunedin, new silk dressings and dress materials. Patterns sent by post.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

February 23,

Right Rev. Mgr. O'Haran, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Walsh, of Wollongong, and Phelan, of Lewisham, arrived here on Monday, having travelled from Rotorua by coach to Pipiriki, and thence down the Wanganui River. They have been the guests of the Redemptorist Fathers, and left for the South last evening.

The seventeenth half-yearly general meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Club is to be held on Monday evening. The balance sheet shows a credit balance of £10 15s 6d; and a balance of £186 5s 6d of assets over liabilities. The total revenue for the half-year ended January 31 was £275 5s 1d. During the term the membership roll received an increase of twenty new names. The trophy presented by Mr. Leihy to the most energetic canvasser for new members was awarded to Mr. H. McKeown. The report discloses an encouraging activity in all branches of the club's life. The Literary Society holds the city championship. The athletic club also occupies a premier position, nine firsts and four seconds being gained by its representatives at the Wellington championship meeting in January. Two members, Messrs. A. Halligan and J. Prendeville, are representing the Wellington Centre at the New Zealand championship meeting in Christchurch this week. The club's harrier team holds the White and Mackay Shield, awarded to the winners of the annual road race. On March 16, the club in conjunction with the Hibernians will hold a sports meeting on the Basin Reserve. The tennis club is having a good season. It is now affiliated to the Wellington Lawn Tennis Association. Members began their annual tournament on the 9th inst., and a series of interesting events have resulted. The work of the Seamen's Conference has met with satisfactory results, but more help is needed, and other members are urged to assist. The social life of the club has been particularly vigorous. Euchre parties, musical evenings, and lectures have been held during the term, and large numbers have attended. The good fellowship between outside societies and the club has continued to exist. Reference is made to the success of the Federation camp at Christchurch during the Christmas holidays. The club has undoubtedly had a good session, and the executive for its zeal, and members for their earnest co-operation are to be highly commended.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

February 20.

It is gratifying to hear that Captain Swan, who is getting better health, will retain his captaincy of the Irish Rifles.

During the thunderstorm on Saturday a horse was killed by lightning at Aramoho, and a resident of the same place had a narrow escape during the storm. While holding a horse he received a shock which temporarily disabled one of his arms.

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Haran and Rev. Fathers Walsh and Phelan arrived in Wanganui on Tuesday. They visited the Catholic schools, and gave the pupils words of advice, finishing up with asking the teachers to grant a holiday for the rest of the day.

It is with regret that I have to record the decease of Rev. T. B. Maclean, Anglican minister, vice-president of the Wanganui Debating Society. He was a broad-minded public man, helping in all charitable affairs, and was a great friend of our late revered Dean Kirk. All denominations and public bodies were represented at his funeral.

Messrs. J. Murphy and F. D. Gaffaney have been elected on the executive of the St. Mary's Catholic Club. The general meeting will take place in the first week in April, when the election of officers will take place. The club, finding that their present rooms are too small for the requirements of their members, have decided to take over the Assembly Rooms in Ridgway street.

All Wanganui are proud of their band, which did so remarkably well at the late contest at the Christchurch Exhibition. One and all have congratulated

them on their success in obtaining the title of the Champion Band of Australasia, and they well deserve the honor. The playing of the band was of a superior order. They won £200 prize money, 40 gold medals, and 3 silver medals, with a special badge for the conductor, Mr. Crichton. They arrived home on Tuesday by the 9 o'clock train, and were welcomed by the Mayor and Mr. J. T. Hogan, M.H.R., and taken to the city near the Drill Hall, escorted by the Volunteers, Fire Brigade, city and other bands. After the Mayor and Mr. Hogan, M.H.R., had congratulated the band, Conductor Crichton thanked all for the magnificent reception accorded to them, and said the contest had proved a very hard fight, and was fought in the most friendly spirit by the whole of the 29 bands. He paid a tribute to the bandsmen for the way they prepared for the contest.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

February 25.

The Rev. Father Bnetto accompanied his Lordship the Bishop to the diocese from Italy.

Miss Bell, of Victoria, a distinguished educationalist, who is on a visit to Christchurch, has expressed great admiration of the Cathedral. Miss Bell returns shortly to Melbourne.

On Sunday last the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, of Thames, and Ven. Archpriest Walshe, of Westport, who, by a somewhat remarkable coincidence, are at present guests at the episcopal residence, celebrated the 41st anniversary of their ordination to the priesthood, and met for the first time since that eventful occasion.

His Lordship the Bishop visited Nazareth House on Sunday, where he was most joyfully received by the numerous children and by the Rev. Mother and Sisters and aged inmates. He also in the afternoon visited the Christian doctrine classes assembled at Sunday school in the Cathedral. After congratulating the teachers and pupils on their numbers, he gave a brief account of his visit to the Holy Land, which proved most interesting and instructive.

In one of his recent letters to Canadian newspapers (states the 'Lyttelton Times'), Mr. T. H. Race, the Canadian Commissioner at the International Exhibition, refers to Lord Plunket and Sir Joseph Ward. He describes his Excellency as 'a genial gentleman, the distinguished son-in-law of an illustrious sire, the late Lord Dufferin, whose memory we cherish with such affection in Canada.' Of Sir Joseph Ward, Mr. Race says:—'He is equally popular, and, following, as he does, a man of such strong personality as the late Richard Seddon, this is a good deal to say for him. Like our own matchless Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Joseph is a Roman Catholic, but sectarianism does not seem to count here; at least, it is not a bar to political preference. I have met Sir Joseph several times, and, as a largely self-made man, I am so favorably impressed with him that I think he would measure up in favorable comparison with the best we have in America, always, of course, excepting the matchless Sir Wilfrid.'

At Vespers on Sunday there was a great congregation to hear his Lordship the Bishop preach for the first time since his return. He again expressed the assurance of his great satisfaction at the reception accorded him on his return—a wonderful manifestation of their loyalty to that grand, glorious Church. It occurred to him that probably they would expect him to speak of his recent visit to the Apostolic See and his journeyings in the Holy Land. Briefly in this regard, however, the day's Gospel as a subject was peculiarly applicable. He the Bishop had passed a night on Mount Thabor, and next morning had the great privilege of offering the Holy Sacrifice on the precise spot rendered for ever memorable by the Transfiguration of Our Divine Lord before the Apostles. Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Bishop, who was attended by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G., and Very Rev. Dean Binsfeld, S.M., Rev. Father O'Connell being master of ceremonies. Prior to Benediction his Lordship imparted the Papal Blessing. His Holiness, he said, spoke of you with deep feelings, expressed his delight at your fealty to the Church, and asked me to assure you that the blessing is the same as if it were given by himself personally. Among this vast audience, the Bishop continued, there were many undoubtedly not of the faith; those he was sure would not hesitate to receive, with bowed heads, the blessing of the venerable Pontiff and Supreme Head of the Christian world. After Vespers the Cathedral and grounds were again brilliantly illuminated, and presented a most pleasing spectacle.

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, of the Thames, is a visitor to Christchurch, and a guest at the episcopal residence. He celebrated the half-past nine o'clock Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday, and preached at the 11 o'clock Mass. Prefacing a forceful discourse, he congratulated his Lordship the Bishop, his zealous clergy, and faithful laity on the erection of the noble edifice. It was a pleasure indeed for him (the preacher) to be there that day to see the grand building the outcome of the zealous labors of their Bishop and clergy, and co-operation of the faithful, erected to the honor and glory of God—a work of art, a monument of unrelaxing zeal worthy not alone of the Catholics of this growing city, but of all its citizens. He was glad to be here on this auspicious occasion, to participate in the joyous home-coming of their revered Bishop after his visit to the Holy Father.

'During an audience with our Holy Father, Pope Pius X. I was questioned by the illustrious Pontiff,' said his Lordship Bishop Grimes at the welcome extended to him on his return from Europe, 'in regard to the Catholic press.' 'We have but one Catholic journal,' replied the Bishop, 'but that one is a host in itself. It is edited by an ecclesiastic (mentioning his name), who is a born journalist, not only naturally gifted, but a most able and painstaking worker.' His Holiness was greatly gratified at the good account given by the Bishop, stating how great is the power of the press for good or otherwise, and renewed the blessing already given to the directors and writers of the 'New Zealand Tablet.' Speaking to your correspondent of the great power and influence wielded by the 'Tablet' even beyond the confines of this Colony, the Bishop mentioned eminent prelates, whom he had met and conversed with during his journeyings, who stated that of all periodicals addressed to them they invariably selected the 'Tablet' to be first read, deriving an amount of pleasure and profitable general information unattainable from any other source.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

February 22.

Rev. Father Holierhoek, of Whakatane, has been granted leave of absence, and goes home on a visit to his native land, Holland.

Very Rev. Dean Hackett will re-deliver by request his lecture, 'Irish Wit and Humor,' on Friday, March 8, in the Leys Institute in aid of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

The rateable value of Auckland City has been 'assessed by Mr. Hickling for 1907 at £476,415. Last year they were £442,303, thus giving an increase of £34,112.

Sister Mary Veronica, of the Sisters of Mercy, will celebrate the diamond jubilee of her profession in the Order next Thursday, 28th inst. She arrived in Auckland in the year 1857, where she has labored ever since.

Last Sunday evening the Rev. Father Clune, C.P., of Adelaide, delivered a very fine sermon at St. Patrick's. The preacher is a younger brother of the eloquent, and deservedly respected Redemptorist, the Very Rev. Father Clune.

It is expected that the committee which managed Mr. Joseph Devlin's meeting in Auckland City will in a few days forward another instalment of £10, making £560 net, to Mr. Martin Kennedy, central treasurer, Wellington. The gross will total over £580, a result upon which all concerned have every reason to be gratified.

Several meetings of the local Hibernians have been held to make arrangements to receive and suitably entertain the visiting delegates from the southern branches, who are to take part in the triennial movable meeting to be held here next month. It has been determined to leave nothing undone to make their stay a profitable and enjoyable one.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, in a speech delivered here the other day to the assembled school children, said: 'At our public entertainments there is one thing I detest, that is to see the boys put their fingers into their mouths, and make hideous noises. But when you see any man come upon the stage with knee breeches, tattered clothes, crownless hat, and a profusion of red hair, and cut aimless pranks, and lay claim to portraying in this abominable fashion the typical Irishman, then, my boys, whistle and shout and stamp until you drive the fellow off the stage. Bear in mind always that the Irishman is quite a different man altogether to what is shown upon the stage, and I want you every time he appears to drive him behind the scenes.'

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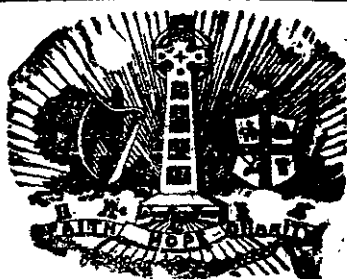
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Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

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

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

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District Secretary,
Auckland

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Commercial

PRODUCE

Wellington, February 25.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the High Commissioner, dated London, February 23:—Mutton: The market is depressed and dull of sale for all qualities. The tendency of the market seems to be to decline. Current quotations: Canterbury, 4½d to 4d; and North Island, 4½d and 3½d per lb for light and heavy weights respectively. Lamb: The meat stocks on hand are heavy and widely distributed amongst agents, who are pushing sales, and a further drop in price seems imminent. Australian lamb is of mixed quality. New Zealand is quoted at 5½d to 5d, and Australian 4½d to 4d per lb. Beef: The market is quiet, though there is a better demand. New Zealand hindquarters are quoted at 3½d, and forees at 2½d per lb. Butter: The market is very depressed, but a fair demand continues, owing to reports concerning the dry season and in anticipation of small supplies coming forward from New Zealand. Latter on in the season the market may, however, improve. Choice New Zealand butter is quoted at 99s; Australian, 97s; Argentine, 98s; and Danish, 112s per cwt. Cheese.—The market is very firm. There is a general and active demand for New Zealand makes at 66s per cwt. The hemp market is quiet, and little business doing, but a good feeling prevails. There has been a decline in price owing to the heavy arrivals. Good fair grade on spot is worth £38, and for fair current Manila £40. There is scarcely any demand for cocksfoot seed, and the market is quiet at 48s per cwt for clean dressed seed. The kauri gum market is steady, with a moderate demand. The stock on hand is 1452 tons. Fine gum is scarce. Current quotations are: Ordinary to fair three-quarter scraped, 142s 6d; fair half-scraped, 85s; fair half to three-quarter scraped, 82s; pickings, common to good, 45s; bush fair to good pale and amber scraped, 140s per cwt.

Invercargill Prices Current:—Wholesale—Butter, (farm), 7d; Separator, 9d. Butter (factory); pats, 1s 1½d. Eggs, 1s per dozen. Cheese, 7d. Hams, 9d. Bacon, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £4 per ton. Flour, £9 to £9 10s. Oatmeal, £11 10s to £12. Bran, £1 5s. Pollard, £5 to £5 10s. Potatoes, £6. Retail—Farm butter, 9d; separator, 11d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 4d. Cheese, 9d. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Bacon, 10d. Hams, 10d. Flour—200lb, 20s; 25lb, 5s 3d; 25lb, 2s 9d. Oatmeal—50lb, 6s 6d; 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 9s 6d. Bran, 5s. Chaff, 2s 6d. Potatoes, 7s per cwt.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Oats.—The market continues firm, and quotations are as follow: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; good to best feed, 2s 5d to 2s 5½d; medium and inferior, 2s 3d to 2s 5d per bushel.

Potatoes.—Supplies are plentiful, and quotations are as follow: Prime table sorts, £6 5s to £7; medium to good, £6 to £6 10s; small and inferior, £4 to £4 10s per ton.

Chaff.—The market is over-supplied, and prices are somewhat easier, viz., prime oaten sheaf, £4 12s 6d to £4 15s; extra well cut and heavy, to £5; medium and inferior, £4 to £4 10s per ton.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Ltd.) report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a good attendance, and except for chaff, which was in over-supply, most of the lines on offer found buyers at quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—The market is almost bare of supplies, and as nearly all on offer are being taken for local consumption at prices beyond shippers' limits, orders for export are being filled at other ports. There is good inquiry for seed duns for immediate sowing, while for feed orders all sound-conditioned oats are in good demand. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; good to best feed, 2s 5½d to 2s 6d; inferior to medium, 2s 3d to 2s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The late rains have interfered with threshing from stock, and in consequence very little has been offering from southern districts. For all prime milling sorts values are well maintained, but medium quality is not in favor with millers, and continues to find an outlet as fowl wheat. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 4½d to 3s 5d; medium and whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Moderate supplies are coming forward, and for good sorts, freshly picked, values are fairly maintained. We quote: Best sorts, £6 15s to £7; medium, £6 to £6 10s; stale and inferior, £5 to £5 15s per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—Supplies have been coming in freely, and although there is good local demand for prime quality it has been unable to absorb the quantity arriving. A large proportion of late arrivals have therefore gone into stores, as sellers are not readily disposed to make any heavy reduction on late values. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £4 12s 6d to £4 15s; extra choice, to £5; medium to good, £4 5s to £4 10s; inferior and light, £3 10s to £4; straw chaff, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags extra).

Pressed Straw.—We quote: Oaten, 60s; wheaten, 55s to 57s 6d per ton.

WOOL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Rabbitskins and Sheepskins.—No sales since last report.

Hides.—We offered a fair-sized catalogue at our sale on Thursday last, our top price for ox being 7½d, and for cow 6½d.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

Wheat.—Values are well maintained, and are as follow: Prime milling, 3s 4½d to 3s 5d; medium do and fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 2d per bushel.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was only a moderate entry of horses forward for last Saturday's sale, and the quality in both draughts and light harness sorts was poor. As is customary on a race day, the attendance of the public was smaller than usual. A good demand exists for strong, heavy draughts, young, sound, and staunch, fit for lorries, also for good farm sorts, and a number of useful horses could be placed to advantage. The same remark applies to strong, upstanding harness horses, of which there is still a scarcity in this market. We quote: Superior young draught geldings at from £45 to £52; extra good do. (prize-takers), £56 to £60; superior young draught mares, £55 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £40; aged do, £13 to £25; well-matched carriage pairs, £75 to £100; strong spring-van horses £25 to £30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £25; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks and harness horses, £20 to £25; weedy and aged do, £5 to £8.

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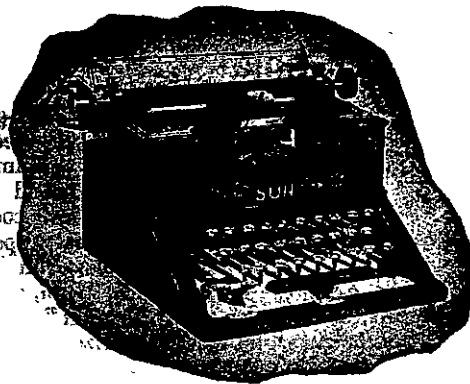
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WEDDING BELLS

WOODS-BURNS.

At St. Joseph's Cathedral on Wednesday, January 16, was celebrated an exceedingly pretty wedding, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. George Woods, of Invercargill, to Miss Minnie Burns, daughter of Mr. A. Burns, Union street, Dunedin. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a very handsome dress of embroidered net over white silk, full skirt, and train, with tulle veil over a tiara of orange blossoms. She also wore a valuable gold muff chain, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, Misses Kate and Queenie Burns (sisters of the bride), wore cream serge dresses, with white picture hats. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. J. T. Hamann, as best man, and Mr. J. Woods as groomsman. After the wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, the guests were driven to Waitati, from whence the happy couple left for Christchurch and Wellington. The presents to Mr. and Mrs. Woods were numerous and costly, and the newly-wedded couple took with them, to their future home in Invercargill, the best wishes of their many friends in Dunedin and elsewhere.

REDWOOD-DUFF.

On Tuesday morning, February 12 (says the Nelson Colonist), an extremely pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, the contracting parties being Miss Sophia A. C. Duff, elder daughter of Dr. A. G. Duff, and Mr. Wilfrid Redwood, third son of Mr. Thomas Redwood, 'Sequoia,' Blenheim. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Clancy, assisted by the Rev. Father Bergin, and the choir, of which the bride had been organist for many years; sang a full choral Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome dress of rich ivory satin, trimmed with chiffon and real lace (the gift of her cousin, Mrs. Wane, England), a veil of real Limerick lace, which had been worn by her mother on the occasion of her marriage, and carried a white shower bouquet. The chief bridesmaids were Miss Duff (sister of the bride) and Miss K. Redwood (sister of the bridegroom), and the younger bridesmaids were Miss Pearl Vavasour, (niece of the bridegroom), and Miss Masie Duff (niece of the bride). The train-bearers were Miss Amy Duff and Master Jack Duff. Mr. H. Redwood acted as best man, and Mr. H. O'Beirne as groomsman. After the ceremony was concluded the large assemblage of guests adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, Shelbourne street, where the breakfast was partaken of, and the customary toasts honored. The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Duff, assisted by Miss Duff and Mr. A. Duff. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a silver-mounted shaving mug and brush; the bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold-muff chain, to one of the chief bridesmaids, a gold bangle with opals set in

rubies and pearls, to the other a ruby and pearl brooch; and to the other bridesmaids and pages gold and pearl pins. Among the numerous and beautiful presents were gold plate and silver from the bride's parents, and a valuable Mexican opal brooch from Archbishop Redwood (uncle of the bridegroom), who was unable to be present.

NELSON.

A very pleasing ceremony (says the Nelson Colonist) took place at St. Mary's presbytery on Sunday evening, February 10, when the Rev. Father Clancy, on behalf of St. Mary's choir, presented Miss Duff with a handsome oak tray, silver-mounted and suitably inscribed, together with the accompanying letter:—We, the undersigned members of St. Mary's Senior and Junior Choirs, on the occasion of your approaching marriage, desire your acceptance of the accompanying gift as a mark of our appreciation of the many services you have rendered us during your long connection with the choir as organist. The gift is accompanied by our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity. Father Clancy referred to Miss Duff's long connection with the choir, and to the valuable services rendered by her to the Church. He concluded by voicing the hearty good wishes of the choir and of himself for the future happiness of their esteemed organist.

From Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, Limited, Christchurch, we have received a copy of 'Sketches of Early Colonisation in New Zealand,' by 'Te Manu-wiri.' The author in his preface tells us that he arrived in the Colony at a tender age, and shortly after was sent to a semi-native school, where he got his first insight into native customs, and furthermore, during the school vacation he spent a portion of the time at the homes of his Maori schoolmates, where he had still further opportunities of becoming acquainted with the manners of the natives. The author writes of stirring times prior to the war of the sixties, when the colonists were called upon to suffer hardships and to put up with inconveniences, which do not very often fall to the lot of present-day settlers. In all there are thirteen sketches in the book, and in many of the adventures described therein the author took a leading part. As a writer 'Te Manu-wiri' is somewhat diffuse, and lacks literary skill; still his sketches will be appreciated by all who take an interest in the native race.

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(To be Continued).

The good example of Miss Bridget Collins, it may be hoped will have many imitators. Though many good subscriptions have come in, yet, comparatively speaking, these have been given by a few. Times are no doubt bad, and local claims urgent; yet surely Irish men and women in New Zealand will not fail to respond and make some sacrifice when asked to help to erect the first church in the colony to the Irish martyrs.

All contributions to be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Hunt, Cromwell.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news **WHILE IT IS FRESH.** Stale reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this Office **BY TUESDAY MORNING.** Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

ADDRESS matter intended for publication 'Editor, TABLET, Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Write legibly, **ESPECIALLY NAMES** of persons and places. Reports of **MARRIAGES** and **DEATHS** are not selected or compiled at this Office. To secure insertion they must be verified by our local agent or correspondent, or by the clergyman of the district, or by some subscriber whose handwriting is well known at this office. Such reports must in every case be accompanied by the customary death or marriage announcement, for which a charge of 2s. 6d. is made.

MARRIAGES

WOODS-BURNS.—On the 16th January, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Coffey, George Wm., son of the late John Woods, Wyndham, to Minnie (Minnie), daughter of Alexander Burns, Esq., Union street, Dunedin.

REDWOOD-DUFF.—At St. Mary's, Nelson, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Father Clancy, assisted by the Rev. Father Bergin, Sophia Anne Charlotte, elder daughter of A. Groves Duff, M.D., Edin., to Wilfrid Henry, third son of Thomas Redwood, of Sequoia, Blenheim.

DEATH

O'CARROLL.—On February 19, at Hawarden, John Patrick, eldest and dearly beloved son of John and Norah Mary O'Carroll; aged 21 years (result of an accident).—R.I.P.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

PERPLEXED.—There is no competition such as is the case in the Civil Service Examinations. Candidates, who get a certain number of marks, pass with honors.

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Fidis.

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.



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1907.

THE TROUBLE IN SPAIN



ARTLY because the Associations Bill introduced in the Cortes in October last is similar in name and even to some extent in phraseology to the Associations Law of France, partly because most of our information regarding the doings in Spain has filtered through the French press before getting into English channels, and partly because the secular press generally have set themselves to magnify the most trivial occurrences if they could by any means be construed into an anti-clerical manifestation, a general impression prevails that the recent events in Spain—recorded briefly in our cables—are the direct outcome of the religious crisis in France, that the condition in both countries is the same, and that, in fact, both countries are going through precisely the same phase of political development. Such an idea is entirely erroneous. While there is certainly some ground for dissatisfaction at the way things are going at present, there is nothing that could with any degree of truthfulness be described as a general anti-Catholic or anti-Christian movement in Spain. Of all the various parties in the Spanish Parliament there is, only one—the Republican party—that is on principle anti-clerical, and it numbers only 30 deputies in a House of over four hundred members. Small as this party is it has been chiefly notable so far for its inability to hold together.

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There is also a section of the Liberals—a split off from the Dynastic Liberals—who show strong anti-clerical tendencies, but there is not anywhere the remotest approach to any such well-drilled anti-clerical 'bloc' as that organised—with such calamitous results—by M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

Leaving out of count a number of small and insignificant political groups there are, roughly speaking, three leading political parties in Spain—the Liberals, the Conservatives, and the Republicans. The Liberals, who are at present in a majority—numbering 229 out of a Lower House of 405 members—are divided into three distinct sections. First there is the Democratic Liberals, led by Senor Montero Rios, the man last named in our New Zealand cables as having been sent for to form a Cabinet. He describes himself as 'a Catholic and a defender of the supremacy of the civil power.' While Prime Minister in 1905 he declared his intention of altering the law in such a way that all the Religious Orders might have a legal status without any exceptions being made in their favor by means of a Concordat. He commands the largest following in both Houses. Next, there is the Dynastic Liberals, led by Senor Moret. According to a writer in the 'Dublin Review'—to whose brief but illuminative article on 'Church and State in Spain' we are indebted for most of the facts here presented—he displayed, when a member of the Liberal Cabinet in 1902, a fixed determination not to take any steps affecting the Religious Orders without the consent of the Vatican. On all such questions he declared that the Government must 'proceed in accord with the Holy See.' He has the support of a good number of senators and deputies. From the Dynastic Liberals has sprung a third Liberal section under the leadership of Senor Canalejas. These comprise the extremists of the Liberal party, and they have developed a marked anti-clerical bias. Of the Republicans we have already spoken. The Conservatives form the constitutional opposition party, and are led by Senor Maura, a very gifted speaker and the best lawyer in Spain. The speeches made by him as Conservative Premier a few years ago, in defence of the Religious Orders, are said to have been the most eloquent that had been heard in the Cortes for many years. His party has the support of the wealthy and educated classes in the country, and comprises over a hundred deputies and about the same number of senators. From this brief sketch of the state of political parties it will be seen that though the Liberals have an absolute majority they are unable, owing to their divisions, to make any effective use of it. No one section is strong enough to carry through a coherent programme, and such anti-clerical measures as are brought forward are proposed, not really on principle, but simply as a bid for the necessary support of the Republican faction.

In order to give our readers a still clearer view of the situation we may consider very briefly the actual anti-clerical measures that have so far been proposed, the reception they have met with, and the outlook for the future. The first active outbreak of anti-clericalism took place on the return of the Liberals to power just after the Spanish-American war. The Minister of the Interior, Senor Gonzalez, on the plea of giving effect to public opinion, signed a decree which ordered the Religious Orders to comply with the conditions laid down in the Associations Law of 1887—a law which, at the time of passing, was not intended to affect Religious Orders at all. 'The Bishops at once took action; the country was aroused; and Gonzalez was obliged to resign. The next move was made on August 27 of last year, when the Minister of Grace and Justice, Senor de Romanones, issued a Royal Order annulling the circular of the Marquis del Vadillo regarding civil marriage. This circular had required, for

the validity of civil marriage, a declaration of non-allegiance to the Catholic faith on the part of one or both of the contracting parties. Again the Bishops issued pastorals strongly condemning the new measure, to the extreme annoyance of the Minister, who threatened one of the prelates with legal proceedings. The threat, however, was never carried out, and many high authorities throughout the country have pronounced the Royal Order absolutely unconstitutional. But by far the most serious blow at the rights and liberties of the Church was struck on October 25 when the new Associations Bill was presented and read in the House of Deputies. Amongst other things, the Bill gives the Government the right to dissolve any association of which the supreme director resides out of Spain, and it would practically have the effect of completely suppressing the Religious Orders, with the exception of a very few which are specially exempted. The measure has been coldly received even by the other sections of the Liberal party. Senor Moret, through his organ, the 'Imparcial,' has expressed his conviction that the Bill has been merely introduced for display, and is never meant to become law. Senor Montero Rios condemns it as being really inconsistent with Liberal principles; and Senor Maura in an important speech in the Cortes on November 9 made it abundantly clear that the measure runs counter to the feelings of the whole country:

From what has been said it will be apparent that the anti-clerical movement in Spain is of strictly limited dimensions, and that, in the present divided state of political parties, there is ample material and opportunity for a successful Catholic resistance. Already, indeed, there are unmistakable signs of a Catholic reaction. In all the large centres Catholic demonstrations, in protest against the Bill, are being carried out with great vigor and enthusiasm, and the Spanish Bishops have addressed a dignified and weighty petition to the King, praying him to withhold his sanction, if it should be asked, for the obnoxious Bill. The writer of the article in the 'Dublin'—of whose valuable contribution we have made the freest use—is of opinion that the Associations Bill will not be carried through, and that after one or two more attempts to form a Liberal Cabinet the Conservatives under Senor Maura will return to power—a view that has every appearance of probability. Whether that should prove to be so or not, at least sufficient has been said to show that the state of things in Spain is by no means so bad as it has been painted by the press and that that country is very far from having embarked on the career of godlessness and anti-Christian vindictiveness which marks the present condition of unhappy France.

Notes

Catholicism and Suicide: A Protestant View

'Whatever may be the immediate incentive to suicides,' writes Cardinal Gibbons in the January issue of 'The Century Magazine,' 'they can be primarily traced to moral cowardice and to the absence of religious restraints. . . . I maintain, then, that a sovereign antidote against suicide is to be found in a strict compliance with the lessons set before us by the religion of Christ.' Curiously enough, at the same time a Protestant medico, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writing in the January number of 'Cassell's,' gives expression to almost precisely the same view. Dr. Saleeby sets out to investigate the cause of the increase in suicides, and he finds the prime factor is worry, which has undisputed sway over the minds of many, owing to the absence of their belief in dogmatic religion. And he writes thus regarding the comparative influence of Protestantism and Catholicity on the question:—

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"As the belief in dogmatic religion undergoes that decline which, whether for good or for evil, is unquestionably characteristic of our time, the importance of worry increases. A recent writer has shown how the increase in suicide is correlated with religious belief and disbelief. In European countries the proportion of suicide is least where the Catholic Church prevails, and highest amongst the Protestants. The number in Paris, as compared with those in all France, is enormous—the irreligious city in a partially religious country. Italy and Spain are examples of less suicide in countries where Catholicism yet holds her own. Protestantism—a term here inclusive of Lutheran, Calvinist, and other forms—invariably has a high number as compared with the Catholic Church. This probably points to the dark and hopeless Calvinistic principle of predestination, and also to the need of guidance in mental disquietude, the divine touch of human sympathy, of which every soul at some time is in need, being met, more or less well, by the system of confession.

But the increase of suicide is merely the most complete and important result of the decline of dogmatic religion as an antidote to worry. Many lives are blighted by doubt, or sorrow, or fear, for which, 500 years ago, the Church would have provided a remedy. Hence it is unquestionably true that the consequences of worry, both as an individual and a social phenomenon, become more apparent as men tend to pass further and further from beliefs and practices—such as private and family prayer—against which worry has been powerless to prevail in times past.

Mr. W. Redmond on the Labor Party

The rise and development of the Labor Party in the House of Commons forms the subject of a particularly interesting and instructive article from the pen of Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., in the Dublin 'Freeman' of January 5. After tracing with some detail the history of the origin and formation of the party, and paying a tribute to the excellent legislative work they have already accomplished, he deals with the relation of the Labor members to the Irish Party. 'As far as I know,' he says, 'and I think I know all of them, there is not a single Labor man of either group who is not a staunch friend of the claim of Ireland for self-government, and who is not prepared to concede to the Irish people, generously and as soon as may be, all their just and reasonable claims for reform. Moreover, the Labor men are sensible of the fact that before their party entered the House of Commons the Irish Party often lent their good services to the cause of Labor, as in the case of the Trades Disputes Bill which was passed in the Commons, it will be remembered, by Irish votes some few years ago. This year the Labor men assisted Irishmen very effectively in passing the Laborers' Bill into law, and also the Town Tenants' Bill, which was so maltreated by the House of Lords.

There is a great deal in common between the Irish Party and the Labor Party, and much good may result from cordial assistance which may be mutually rendered whenever the interests of the people are at stake.

On the crucial point as to the attitude of the Labor Party on religious questions, Mr. Redmond writes:

'On religious questions again, the Labor men, as far as I know, exhibit the utmost toleration and good feeling. Some of them are Catholics themselves. All of them are, I believe, anxious that every religion should be treated with the utmost justice and fair play, though on educational matters most of them are secularists. On the Education Bill, of course, most of the Labor men were pledged to support some of the principles of the Government measure. But nevertheless some few of them, notably Mr. Macpherson and Mr. O'Grady (the latter himself an Irish Catholic) voted with the Irish Party, and they were all anxious that Catholics in every way should be as well treated as Protestants. There can be no doubt that when the question of Irish self-government is considered in Parliament, a full and free measure of reform, if only the Government have the wisdom to

propose it, will receive from the Labor men as staunch support as it could receive from the Irish members themselves. Large numbers of the Irish electors in Great Britain voted for the members of the present Labor Party. Many of the most necessitous of the workers in Great Britain are Irish, and in nearly every case, indeed I might almost say in every case, the Labor men on the hustings gave their pledges to the Irish electors to do their best for Ireland.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, who was on a visit to Dunedin in connection with the blessing and opening of the new additions to Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, left for the north on Tuesday morning.

The crew of the French barque, 'Marguerite Mirabaud,' which was wrecked on the Akatore Beach the other day, were entertained in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening by the men's branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Among those present were the Archbishop of Wellington, and Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. During the evening a programme of musical items was given, consisting of a pianoforte solo by Miss Mina Ward, flute solos by Mr. T. Deehan, and songs by Messrs. Miles, Sweeney, Hughes, O'Connor, and Swanson, and a number of choruses, Mr. F. Heley being accompanist. A plentiful supply of light refreshments was provided, and the visitors were highly pleased with the manner in which they were treated. At the conclusion of the proceedings his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington addressed the visitors in French, and wished them a pleasant voyage to their native land.

Farewell to Mr. Martin Kennedy

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

The large numbers that assembled at Searl's Rooms, Cuba street, on Thursday evening to do honor to Mr. Martin Kennedy, prior to his leaving on a visit to Ireland, bore fitting testimony to the great esteem in which the guest of the evening is held by his fellow countrymen. Mr. Kennedy has labored long and well in the cause of Catholicity, and in the cause of Ireland. God has blessed him with prosperity, and that prosperity has been wisely and charitably used. It was a proud moment for Mr. Kennedy when he saw the fine assemblage of ladies and gentlemen come to show their appreciation of his work and worth. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. J. O'Regan, who had on his right the guest of the evening, and his Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Hislop. The clergy were represented by Very Rev. Father Keogh and the Rev. Fathers O'Shea and Moloney. Apologies for their unavoidable absence were received from the Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M.

The chairman said that ever since the recent visit of the Irish delegates there had been a spontaneous desire on the part of all Irish people to recognise the signal services rendered by Mr. Kennedy to the delegation. In Mr. Kennedy they had an excellent type of Irishman, who was favorably known not only in Wellington, but throughout New Zealand. As Mr. Donovan had said a few evenings ago, Mr. Kennedy's success as a business man was a living refutation of the oft repeated charge that Irishmen were unable to manage their own affairs. It was first expected that the delegation would realise in New Zealand only £2000; but the visit had resulted in raising £5000, a success due in large measure to Mr. Kennedy's power of organisation. He wished Mr. Kennedy and family a pleasant voyage and a safe return, and at the expense of being called hereafter a bad prophet, he would venture to say that ere his return Mr. Kennedy would be privileged to see from the gallery of the House of Commons a bill passed granting a measure of Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. O'Regan then presented Mr. Kennedy with a greenstone shamrock, bordered with gold. The symbol is inscribed as follows: To Martin Kennedy, Esq., from the United Irish League, Wellington branch, as a souvenir of the visit of the Irish envoys, 1906-07.

The Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M., in a brief speech, testified to Mr. Kennedy's work as a Christian gentleman. His life was a living evidence of the fact that

a man could reconcile the Ten Commandments with success in business. In achieving the prosperity he now enjoyed, Mr. Kennedy never departed one inch from the principles of a Christian gentleman. He had received sound advice and much practical sympathy from Mr. Kennedy in the exercise of his duties as parish priest.

Mr. Casey, on behalf of the young men, spoke of Mr. Kennedy's generosity, especially in granting £500 for a new club room, and securing two other grants of £500 each.

Mr. Kennedy, in reply, said that it was quite an exaggeration to give him credit for the organisation of the visit of Messrs. Donovan and Devlin. The Rev. Father Cleary was responsible for the organisation of the visit in Otago and Southland, and the Hon. Mr. Tole and others co-operated in Auckland. Moreover, the success of the visit was largely made by the envoys themselves. With reference to Home Rule he considered that one of its greatest blessings would be that the Irish people would have the opportunity of University education to a more liberal extent. They knew that the Irish people, valuing their faith above all else, had refused to attend the present existing universities. Irish people had no desire to separate. They were delighted to be part of the British Empire. They did not object to the constitution, but to its administration in Ireland. He thanked those present for the great honor they had done him.

The toast of 'The Irish Parliamentary Party' was proposed by Mr. J. Carey-Fitzgerald.

The Very Rev. Father Keogh, in a fine reply, dealt with the disadvantages under which the Irish members labored. He spoke of their untiring zeal and independence.

The toast of the 'Chairman' was given by Mr. Kennedy. Mr. C. P. Skerrett, on being called, added a few words of eulogy to those already expressed with regard to Mr. Kennedy.

During the evening musical items were rendered by Miss Nina Caldwell and Messrs. Leihy, Carr, Moschini, and Hendry. The accompaniments were played by Miss Ivy McLaughlin. The orchestra was under Mr. Wm. McLaughlin. The gathering concluded with a spirited rendering of 'God Save Ireland.'

STRATFORD

(From our travelling reporter.)

February 25.

The postponed distribution of prizes took place at the Convent High School on last Thursday. Special and commendable care was exercised so that only carefully selected Catholic works were distributed on the occasion—an example which deserves the flattery of extended imitation. There are now 25 children in the High School and 120 children in the parochial primary school. Many of the children in the latter school are of foreign, chiefly Polish, extraction. At the last examination of the school by Inspector Ballantyne there was in the Second Standard only one child born of parents who were British subjects. The convent has been greatly enlarged since the last visit of the writer eight years ago; a new school has been built on a site that was formerly occupied by an eel-swamp; a handsome new presbytery has been erected; and the town and district have made a marvellous advance. Catholic progress has more than kept up with the general progress of the district. The parish is almost entirely free from debt.

NEW PLYMOUTH

(From our travelling reporter.)

February 23.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society is making steady progress, new members being added at a satisfactory rate. At a meeting that took place on last Tuesday, the Rev. Father McManus was elected to represent the branch at the triennial District meeting to be held shortly in Auckland.

A new church will shortly be erected at Waifara. The Rev. Father McManus is pushing on the matter very actively, and a bazaar that was organised by him and brought to a successful issue a few weeks ago realised a sum of about £150 net.

The new convent and parochial school that was erected twelve months ago are meeting with gratifying success. The school opened with an attendance of twenty children. There are now ninety children in attendance, and the number keeps steadily increasing. The school is well staffed with three Sisters and one

pupil teacher. One of the best evidences of the excellence of the training imparted by them is furnished by the fact that a large percentage of the pupils in attendance are children who have been entrusted to the religious by non-Catholic parents.

'Things are moving in Taranaki,' said the Very Rev. Dean McKenna in the course of a conversation with your representative. 'Twenty years ago, for instance, there were only three priests in the province—two in Hawera and one in New Plymouth. Out of those two parishes several others have been formed; and there are now two priests in Hawera, two in New Plymouth, two in Okato, one in Patea, one in Stratford, one in Kaponga, and one in Opunake—ten in all. Twenty years ago there were only two Catholic schools in Taranaki—one in Hawera, and one in New Plymouth. Now there are convents and schools also at Manaia, Kaponga, Stratford, Inglewood, and Opunake, and in most of the centres named there is a high school as well as a parochial primary school.'

ROTORUA

(From our travelling reporter.)

There recently passed away at Rotorua a noted Arawa chief in the person of Pirimi Mataiawhea. The deceased chief was native assessor in the Land Court, and was highly respected both by natives and by Europeans. A great tangi was held which lasted an entire week. Representatives of numerous tribes came from far and near—some from 100 miles away—to do the last honors to the deceased. The interment took place at Rotorua on February 11. The remains were taken to the pretty church (which has been enlarged by Father Kreymborg and Father Wientjes), and a Requiem Mass was celebrated. At 3 p.m. the funeral took place. A procession was formed, and along the road to the cemetery the Maoris sang various appropriate hymns. There was an immense concourse both of the white and the native population. The service at the grave was read by the Rev. Father Wientjes (Father Kreymborg being at the time absent at the great gathering of Catholic Maoris at Otaki). The responses were given by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Haran and Fathers Carey, Murphy, Hearn, Walsh, and Phelan, visitors from Australia. A panegyric of the deceased was preached in Maori and afterwards in English by Father Wientjes.—R.I.P.

MASTERTON

(From our own correspondent.)

February 22.

A meeting was held on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of forming a Children of Mary Society. Rev. Father McDermott addressed the meeting, and thirty-two were received on Monday evening.

The twentieth annual Show of the A. and P. Association was held on Tuesday and Wednesday. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance eclipsed that of previous years.

The mission conducted by the Very Rev. Father Clune and Rev. Father McDermott, which was most successful, was brought to a close on Tuesday evening. On Sunday the Hibernian Society approached the Holy Table in a body.

At the conclusion of the mission on Tuesday night a meeting of the Hibernian Society was held, at which a large number of members were in attendance. President Bro. O'Sullivan occupied the chair. The president spoke of the great help the Very Rev. Father Clune gave the society in advocating its cause with the young men of the parish of Masterton. Six candidates were proposed for membership, and one for honorary membership.

We have received a copy of 'Blue and White,' the annual issued from St. Patrick's College, Wellington. The magazine is mainly devoted to a record of the work of the students during the past year. It is well printed and illustrated.

The Catholic colleges and schools of Victoria stand well in the University lists of successes at the Senior, Junior, Matriculation, and Commercial examinations.

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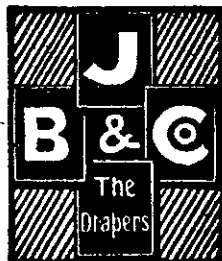
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Irish News

OUR IRISH LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, January, 1907.

What truth there is in all our sayings! Our winter, up to Christmas, was so mild that summer costumes were everywhere to be seen, not only on young shoulders not crowned by wise heads, but on mature boys and girls of an age one would suppose to be endowed with some prudence. Still, everyone remarked the unusual quantities of red berries to be seen, especially on the holly, a sign of a hard winter, and, sure enough, after Christmas there suddenly came snow storms such as are rarely seen in a generation in this temperate climate. And with snow wreaths came cruel suffering for man and beast. In midland, western and northern country districts, the drifts lay high, and news has come of deaths from cold and exposure, and heavy losses to farmers whose flocks got caught in mountain hollows.

The Sufferings of the Poor.

Yet I doubt if the worst sufferings our poor have to endure in the country can in any way compare with the miseries of poverty in a city. Poverty in the country pinches and grinds, and is hard to bear, but the very poorest, most tumble-down cabin by roadside or bog is not to be compared in misery with the loathsome garrets or cellars of the poorest class in large towns, where the inhabitants are mostly strangers to each other; where a breath of pure air never blows, spring, summer, autumn, or winter; where loneliness adds its sting so often to every other ill, or where there is company compared to which the loneliness of a desert would be preferable. Away out in the country the poor have, at all events, pure air on every side, pure companionship, kind neighbors who will share the last meal and the last sod of turf; who will all do their best for each other, will even beg for each other when all else fails. And then, when the snow and frost melt away the sun shines out over God's own country? 'Oh! no: then poverty, looking out over moor and meadow, hill and dale, river and rill and blue sky, is almost as far removed from the same lack of riches in the squalid city slum as is Heaven from earth.

Christmas, the Christmas of the poor, reminds us of the extraordinary amount of charity done in our little metropolis. You could not realise all that is then done by busy hands and kind hearts to help the city neighbor in that season of holy charity when all who are blest with even a moderate share of worldly wealth invariably recollect that 'tis time to remember the poor,' as the old song says. The charity dispensed is enormous and far-reaching, but still, it cannot give to all, can, at best, but give a brief pleasure, must leave thousands untouched, alone, cold and starving within a stone's throw of plenty.

A Charitable Institution.

In one of the poorest districts of Dublin, the Sisters of Mercy preside over a Night Refuge for utterly destitute women and children. A refuge to which hundreds, who have not even the price of a lodging, go nightly for food, warmth, and shelter. A good character and utter destitution are the only recommendations necessary to gain admittance each night to this home of the homeless, and strange is the medley that is seen around that fireside and that supper table in Brickfield Lane.

Not a romantic, not even a sympathetic-sounding name is Brickfield Lane, yet what tragic stories lie in the hearts of those shivering guests, what sorrows are nightly sobbed out on those humble pillows! There is scarce a misery in all the world that appeals to us more than the woe of a poor woman, a little child, wandering aimlessly about the cold, storm-swept streets at night, not a spot to turn to, a hand to hold, a word from any mortal to lighten the terrors of dark, desolate night.

That there are many in this plight, the weekly record of the Night Refuge shows. This record is published weekly, in a quiet, business-like way, by the Sisters of Mercy, and is as eloquent an appeal to the charitable as any thrilling address from the most gift-

ed orator; governesses, (so many), ladies without fixed occupation (so many), dressmakers (so many), seamstresses, servants, charwomen, children; a big total every week, and all received each evening, fed, warmed, allowed a social chat, where hearts are not too heavy, given a warm, clean bed and, if funds allow, breakfast in the morning before setting out once more on the weary search for something to do.

Christmas, then, is duly celebrated with warm love in the Night Refuge, a day refuge, too, on that occasion, and it is a very touching thing to witness the delicate gratitude with which these poor women, the very poorest of the poor, do all in their power to be joyous that their kind hosts may feel that they are not working for the thankless, each one striving to forget that to-morrow there may be no food and no warmth from the hour they leave that shelter in the morning until the gates open again at night. Truly, there must be a special blessing sent down from Heaven to every citizen of Dublin who spares even a little help for the guests at the Night Refuge, Brickfield Lane.

Our Climate.

Ours is a curious climate. Summer flowers linger with us so fondly and flower culture is such a general taste that now, at Christmas, even while we keep to the use of the time-honored holly and ivy, we also have each year an ever-increasing profusion of home-grown natural flowers for houses and churches. The hideous artificial bouquets have disappeared, and true taste, is becoming a marked feature of church decoration, the prevailing adornment around the altars being palms, smilax, delicate ferns, and quantities of pure white blossoms—the most fitting of all. I have often read of your summer Christmas at the Antipodes, in the midst of warmth and flowers. Here, so far north, I had from my own sea-side garden on Christmas Day bouquets of scarlet geranium, jessamin, white chrysanthemums, laurestine, and trailers of passion flower. Not bad for a country as far north as St. Petersburg, yet where there is really very little winter weather such as is known even across the channel.

Expectations Not Realised.

Charles Dickens wrote a novel called 'Great Expectations.' We, in Ireland, are for ever beginning our new years with great expectations seldom realised. Were not hope a virtue, I should say we are an absurdly hopeful people, ever meeting with disappointments in the fading away of the charming political rainbows, so often painted for us on the political sky. The new year of 1906 brought a fresh rainbow in the shape of a new and professedly Home Rule Chief Secretary, Mr. Bryce, and up went hope once more. Mr. Bryce has, in one short year, accepted office elsewhere, and it would take a powerful magnifying glass to see what has really resulted from the year's work for Ireland's Ireland. His graceful farewell to the country was a lecture delivered by him (as a hearty Home Ruler), in the rooms of the National Literary Society, on the Danes! A very safe subject, seeing that the Danes have been dead and gone in Ireland these many centuries. We are told that Mr. Bryce's intentions, were good. Meanwhile, we still have Commissions, Commissions, Commissions on all subjects; otherwise not much change, if any, has been made towards giving a trial to Irish ideas in Ireland although, if we are to believe our Protestant neighbors, a Protestant cannot now get any situation whatever in the country. This is the cry now, steadily repeated since competitive examinations have thrown open a few of the smallest, the very smallest, posts to Catholics, in face of the undeniable fact that still the loaves and fishes are in the hands of the minority and that, in truth, no matter what is done to advance the education of Catholic youth, very few posts worth having can be obtained by them while the ever-increasing amalgamation of trades in large houses owned by public companies makes it yearly more difficult for a man to start in or become prosperous in business, in Dublin, especially.

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS

ANTRIM—A Belfast Editor

Mr. Campbell, M.A., B.L., has been presented by his numerous friends in Belfast with an illuminated address, a valuable gold watch, a dressing-case, and a travelling-bag, in appreciation of his editorship of the 'Irish News' for the past eleven years.

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DUBLIN—Death of a Priest

Very Rev. Canon Brannan, P.P., Balbriggan, who died on January 5, at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight, after a short illness, worked as assiduously as ever in the discharge of his sacred duties during the holy season of Christmas, but on December 28, he was seized with an illness from which he never rallied. The sudden death, a short while ago, of his brother, a well-known merchant of Dublin, was a serious shock to the Canon and affected his health considerably, it is said. The priestly career of the deceased extended over thirty-five years. Born in Dublin, he entered Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, at an early age, and was ordained on the last day of the year 1872. For seven years he ministered as curate in Athy, County Kildare, where he is lovingly remembered. After a few months in St. Andrew's Church, Westland-row, he was transferred to Kingstown, where he spent twenty-two years. In the premier township he won the esteem of all classes. The poor had always a warm friend in Father Brannan, and the announcement of his death caused profound grief in Kingstown. In 1902 his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin appointed him parish priest of Balbriggan.

LIMERICK—Sympathy with the Holy Father

The Bishop of Limerick, Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, has written a letter to Mr. W. J. Nolan, J.P., stating that he has sent to the Cardinal Secretary of State, for presentation to the Holy Father, 'the fine, Catholic, and manly resolution' which the Borough Council of Limerick had passed as its protest against the persecution of the Catholic Church in France, and as an expression of sympathy with his Holiness.

A Popular Doctor

In Limerick deep regret is felt at the death of Dr. T. G. O'Sullivan. For many years his professional skill was freely given to alleviate the sufferings of the sick poor of the city, by whom he will long be remembered for his goodness of heart. The cortege was the largest seen in Limerick for years, and showed the esteem in which he was held by all classes.

The Work of the Gaelic League

At Limerick Quarter Sessions, on January 3, Judge Adams, in making an order exempting the Gaelic League premises from rates, said the society might have its phantasies, but it had conferred enormous advantages on the country. It had raised the character of the people by putting down the disgraceful practice of intemperance, and the fact deserved golden praise.

ROSCOMMON—Very Little Crime

At the opening of the Roscommon Winter Quarter Sessions County Court Judge Wakely congratulated the Grand Jury on the almost complete absence of crime in the district. The only case to go before them 'was one of ordinary larceny.

WEXEORD—A '98 Memorial

On St. Patrick's Day the New Ross '98 memorial will be unveiled by the Rev. Father Kavanagh, O.S.F., the distinguished historian.

WICKLOW—Praise for the Catholic Clergy

The Rev. Mr. Mathews, a Protestant clergyman, who spoke at a meeting held in Wicklow Town Hall on January 4, said he had learned what Dr. Starkie had not been able to learn, namely, that the hold of the Irish clergy upon the people was due to the character, the educational status and achievement, and the intellectuality generally of the priests. One of the strongest moments of indignation he had experienced in his life was when he read the words of Dr. Starkie with reference to them. He had another moment of indignation when the British Parliament put a stigma upon the Catholic clergy by preventing them from taking an active part in the local government of the country. He urged that there should go forth from Catholic Ireland, Protestant Ireland, Liberal Ireland, National Ireland—from Ireland a nation—to the British Parliament a demand for justice, and for some recollection of promises made to retrieve the past. The rev. gentleman's address was received with great applause.

GENERAL**A Fontenoy Memorial**

The Burgomaster and Communal Council of Fontenoy have granted a site in the centre of their historic village for the erection of a memorial to the soldiers of the Irish Brigade who fell in the famous battle of Fontenoy. The monument, which when complete will be a beautiful work of art, owes its initiation to the patriotic zeal of Mr. Barry O'Brien.

People We Hear About

Mr. Devlin, formerly M.P. for Galway, has been elected to the Canadian Parliament for Nicolet County, Quebec. He supports the Laurier Government.

The Right Hon. Chief Baron Palles of Dublin has just celebrated his 75th birthday. It is thirty-two years since he was appointed to the position of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which he will be the last to occupy.

Literature has suffered a severe loss by the death of Mr. William J. Craig, who died in a Nursing Home in London after an operation. He was born at Aghamloo, County Derry, in 1843, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. At one time Professor of English Literature at University College, Abberystwith, he was subsequently tutor to Lord Hugh Cecil at Hatfield. About eleven years ago he abandoned all other occupations to devote himself to the works of Shakespeare, and designed a glossary of Shakespearean language on a colossal scale.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P. for East Mayo since 1885, was born in 1851, and is a son of the late John Blake Dillon. He was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin, and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He was M.P. for County Tipperary from 1880-83. In 1895 he married a daughter of the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Mathew, lately retired from the English Bench. He is one of the most eloquent members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and one of the ablest debaters and most capable politicians in the House of Commons. He has recently distinguished himself with regard to the Education Bill.

Lord Kelvin, despite his great age, continues to be active and to take part in public functions. At a dinner of electrical engineers in Glasgow, he recalled that it was seventy years since he first became acquainted as a child with Glasgow University, and in some reminiscences of Sir William Siemens he mentioned that he believed that the first house on this planet in which the whole lighting was done by electricity was a house in the University of Glasgow. There had been houses lighted in London, Edison had lighted rooms in houses in America. He had never heard, however, that any house was wholly lighted by electric light at that time.

A touching little story is related in the 'Reader' of the aged Emperor of Austria. The other day a death warrant was given him to sign. He carefully read the documents bearing on the case, and afterwards sat for some time in deep thought. At last, with a sigh of evident reluctance, he took up the pen and began slowly tracing his signature. But as he wrote two large tears rolled down his cheeks and fell upon the paper. 'Look!' he said, throwing aside the pen and turning to his secretary, 'I cannot sign this. See for yourself! My tears have blotted it out. I grant the condemned man his life. Surely Heaven wills it so!'

Mr. Eugene Goossens, of Liverpool (says the 'Catholic Times'), who has just died at the age of sixty-one, was one of the men who combine talent of a high order with great modesty. Unless he were drawn into the discussion of musical subjects, upon which his judgment was always sound, he carefully avoided appearing to possess special knowledge. A relative of the late Belgian Prince of the Church, Cardinal Goossens, he was intensely devoted to the Catholic Church, and every year made a pilgrimage to Lourdes. His only son is connected with the directorship of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, of which Mr. Goossens' conductorship was such a brilliant success.

It is rather a noteworthy fact that Irish poetic literature is singularly deficient in songs of the sea, a fact all the more striking when one bears in mind Ireland's insular position. Among the few songs of the kind to be found in Irish anthologies, one of the best is 'The Claddagh Boatman,' which is generally given anonymously, as it was first printed in the 'Nation' of March 4, 1854. Its author was Dr. Jeremiah Dowling, a native of Clonmel, whose death took place early in December, at the age of 76 years. Dr. Dowling, who held the position of Medical Officer of the Tipperary Union for forty years, also wrote other songs and ballads, of which the best, 'The Peasant's Bride,' 'The Banshee's Summons,' and one or two others appear in 'Hayes' Ballads of Ireland,' under the initials 'D.F.B.'

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The Catholic Newspaper

In his Lenten Pastoral Letter, his Lordship, the Bishop of Goulburn (Dr. Gallagher), pays a tribute to the work of the Catholic newspaper. He says:—

'The Catholic press and the Catholic newspapers may also be regarded by a pastor as a helpful aid in the Catholic teaching of his people. Although widely divergent in the view they may take as to the best methods of promoting Catholic and religious interests, although perhaps profoundly at variance from time to time with one's own personal way of thinking, they are all sincerely Catholic, loyal to Catholic principles, anxious to defend and to illustrate, by methods which then and there seem best, our holy Catholic faith, to uphold the cause of Catholic education, to promote through religion all the best interests of the country. When the heart is sound, and intention good, and purpose earnest and sincere, great freedom—ample room for discussion inside the domain of faith and morals—should be allowed. The old Catholic axiom, 'In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas,' as it has been, so may it long continue to be, the golden rule for both conductors and readers of the Catholic press in Australia. But in abundance and quality as well as in originality and variety of matter; in literary style; in respect for persons, no matter how severely opinions may be dealt with, our Catholic newspapers (not merely of our own State, but of the whole Commonwealth) compare favorably with similar papers in any part of the English-speaking world, and can be of great service to the clergy in advocating Catholic principles, in defending the rights of Catholics, in diffusing sound Catholic literature, and, indirectly at least, seconding their efforts in the most difficult of all their works—that of teaching Christian doctrine to their children. No Catholic family, even in the remotest corner of the bush, should be without some one or other of our well-written and well-conducted Catholic papers. Speaking for ourselves as we journey on our tours of visitation through the diocese, we feel that something is wanting, that there is a loneliness and void, that we are not altogether at home, no matter how kind and Catholic in every other respect the home may be, if we cannot have a read of the Catholic paper of a Saturday afternoon when the labors of the day are done. The Catholic press has an apostolate especially in Australia. Let us help it—by every means in our power, by encouragement, by patronage, by contributing original matter—to do well the duties of that Apostolate—to correct error, to spread truth, to illustrate the beneficent influence of learning, for lessening the ills that life is heir to, for the elevation of the masses, for the safeguarding of well-balanced freedom, for the instruction, enlightenment, and salvation of mankind.'

Messrs. Mollison, Ltd., George street, Dunedin, notify that a special show of new autumn millinery will be made in their millinery show room on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, and following days....

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Carrara Paint In White and Colors, Mixed Ready for Inside and Outside Use. **CARRARA** retains its Gloss and Lustre for at least five years, and will look better in eight years than lead and oil paints do in two. **USE CARRARA**, the first cost of which is no greater than lead and oil paints, and your paint bills will be reduced by over 50 per cent. A beautifully-illustrated booklet, entitled 'How to Paint a House Cheap,' will be forwarded free on application.

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The Phonograph as a Witness

The solemnity of law is enlivened occasionally by some unexpected demonstration in court.

Professionally, Dr. Digges and Dr. Dunton were rivals; personally, they were the best of friends, until Dr. Dunton acquired a large-voiced Newfoundland dog, which had the habit of singing to the moon. Dr. Dunton was fond of the dog, and Dr. Digges was not. Swiftly a chasm widened between them, into which fell the neighboring families—for the two doctors dwelt beside each other. At last the offended Digges hailed Dunton and his dog into court on a charge of maintaining and being a nuisance, and two legal brothers undertook to thresh the matter out before the court. The result is told by a Boston journal.

'How much noise does the dog make?' was the incessant question each asked of the witnesses.

'As much as a steam whistle,' said the witnesses for the complainant.

'No more than a singing canary,' asserted those for the defendant.

'He would wake the dead,' said one.

'He wouldn't disturb a sleeping baby,' said the other. The amount of noise seemed to depend upon one's nearness to the dog, ability to sleep through a Fourth of July celebration, and friendliness to one or the other of the doctors.

On the second day of the hearing, however, the lawyer for Dr. Digges came into court bearing a bulky burden, which he deposited upon a table, and, unwrapping, disclosed a phonograph and an enormous megaphone.

'May it please the court,' he said, 'I have here the voice of the dog in question. To settle the dispute as to the quality of his tone, I have caught and fixed it upon a cylinder which will now reproduce it for the pleasure of the court.'

'I object!' shouted the lawyer for the defence. 'May it please your honor, there is nothing to show that this machine is not adapted for magnifying many-fold the voice which it contains. In short, this may well be a trick to deceive the jury into rendering a verdict adverse to my client.'

Long and excitedly the two lawyers argued the point, and at last the judge ruled out the evidence. The lawyer who had brought it, and who had, during the argument, attached the big megaphone to the machine, called a porter and handed them to him. The porter started away with the burden, but as he did so the hand of the lawyer 'inadvertently' touched a spring. Instantly the cylinder began to whirr, and before the porter could get away or the bailiff could interfere the voice of the dog came forth—pleadingly, waxing louder, dying away, now legato, now staccato, now low and mournful, now coming in short, decisive yelps. The bailiff flew across the room to stop the turmoil, but just as the porter reached the door the voice of the defendant, Dr. Dunton himself, came out of the megaphone, vainly mingling with the howl of the dog:

'There, there, Rover; that's a good dog. Keep still now, Rover; there's a nice dog.'

'I submit my case without argument,' said the attorney for the complainant when the porter had gone and the jury found for him.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the great sale at the City Boot Palace, George street, Dunedin. A glance at the list of prices in our advertising columns will show that some extraordinary bargains are being offered....

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Will compare prices before purchasing his New Season's Mount.

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND—Sympathy with French Catholics

The Right Rev. Dr. Casartelli, Bishop of Salford, in a letter which was read at the annual conversation of the Manchester branch of the Catholic Truth Society, wrote: 'I should very much like to see some public expression of our sympathy with the persecuted clergy and laity of the French Church, and I would suggest this as a matter which might very well be discussed both by the Catholic Truth Society and the Catholic Federation.' The Rev. R. Hugh Benson in an address on 'Roads to Rome' expressed the opinion that in the future the conflict of Catholics would be with opponents who sought to unite the human race on an anti-Christian basis.

Sunday Observance

The message signed by the heads of the Anglican, the Catholic, and the Free Churches in England, on the Observance of Sunday (says a gazer, 'From the Office Window' of the 'Daily Chronicle'), comes plump upon the anti-clerical activities of France. The world wants a rest—to worship God, to make its soul, to stop and think. We have been imitating the Continental Sunday, and Paris has been casting envious eyes upon us. This writer remembers acutely the enthusiastic admiration of the late Mr. Millage, the 'Chronicle's' Paris correspondent, for the London Sunday. Millage knew Paris upside down. 'What they want,' he said, 'is the day in which the man in a difficulty may have time to turn round.'

Death of a Convert

By the death of Mr. A. S. Labouchere-Sparling, B.A., Oxon., the Catholic Church in England has lost one more of Newman's followers. He distinguished himself in the 'Garibaldi Campaign' when under 20 years of age. After several years' regular service in the Italian army, Major Sparling returned to England. He was ordained as an Anglican clergyman by the then Bishop of Manchester, and held his first curacy in that city. After eighteen years' service, he resigned the Rectory of Trevalga to join the Catholic Church, his wife (a daughter of Admiral Glassey, C.B.) and family following him. For the last two years his health had been failing. He died at his residence, Manor House, Tresillian, near Truro, on December 27, fortified by the rites of the Church, and was buried at Merther, the officiating priest being Father Wilfrid Regan, C.R.I.

FRANCE—Ecclesiastics and Military Training

The French Church Law recently passed gave the Government authorities power to compel ecclesiastics of a certain age to undergo the full period of military training. Hitherto they served but a year with the colors. To some extent the new law is retrospective. Early in January, in obedience to a summons from the military authorities, nine priests and thirty-four students reported themselves at Brest, in order to rejoin the colors and complete their two years of service. All the priests called up were ordained in 1905. The Abbe Thevenin, of Chalons, and the Abbe Royer, of Ste. Menchold, were among the clerical conscripts who exchanged their cassocks for the uniforms of a line regiment.

Cardinal Richard's Pastoral

In all the churches of Paris on a recent Sunday a Pastoral Letter of the Cardinal-Archbishop was read, which may be said, to some extent, to mark an epoch in the history of the Church of France. For the first time the Cardinal-Archbishop made a general appeal to the laity, rich and poor, to contribute towards the maintenance of the clergy, churches, and ecclesiastical establishments of the diocese. Heretofore appeals for funds have been limited to some pious work of a temporary character only, such as the building of a church, or the founding of a charitable institution. The Pastoral Letter, on the other hand, has inaugurated a new Church policy: the Bishops, priests, and churches are to be supported by the voluntary offerings of the faithful, as is the case in non-Catholic countries. After explaining that the Church, which had been founded and had grown up in poverty, did not attach more importance than was necessary to temporal goods, the Pastoral Letter goes on to say that the Church, nevertheless, cannot escape the conditions of life in this world, and

that those who benefit by their spiritual ministry are bound to provide for the temporal necessities of the clergy. The Archbishop continues: 'Let all of you who have at heart the honor of God and the salvation of souls, or even the preservation of the domestic and social virtues, of which the Church is the indispensable guardian, listen to the appeal of your aged Archbishop with the generous docility to which you have accustomed us. Let those families who have received a large share of the goods of this world set aside a large portion of their revenues for the service of God. Let those who are at the head of great enterprises employing armies of laborers remember that in addition to the wages due to their workmen they are also bound to place within their reach the consolations of religion, so necessary to those who toil and suffer. And you, very dear brethren, who are in a humble station of life, who earn your bread by your daily work, you will also contribute your mite, as a witness of your Faith, and God will know how to measure the extent of your sacrifice.'

Outside Opinion

The denunciations of the French Government's tyranny and confiscation (says the 'Catholic Times') which are now reaching French Ministers from all parts of the Catholic world are evidently rather disconcerting to M. Briand. He tells us that these expressions of sympathy only make the Government more resolute. We shall see. To find powerful corporate bodies in America presenting petitions to the President, Congress, and the British Parliament denouncing the French Government as guilty of falsehoods, duplicity, and hypocrisy, and of having perpetrated a robbery unparalleled in the history of the civilised world, to read resolutions in which American citizens condemn as subversive of every principle of morality, justice, and liberty the action of the French Government in prohibiting the Catholics of France from exercising their natural right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, to learn that the opinion of the millions of Catholics in America is also the opinion of the millions of Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Spain, Germany, and other lands, may not bring regret to MM. Clemenceau and Briand; but the masses of the French people who love their country will soon feel ill at ease on discovering that rulers who talk glibly of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' are drawing upon them the scorn and detestation of the world.

ROME—Declines Responsibility

Having received information of the French Government's intention to publish portions of the confidential correspondence recently sequestered at the offices of the Nunciature in Paris, the Holy See gives all aggrieved persons and institutions notice beforehand that it declines all responsibility in connection therewith, especially as it possesses no inventory of the papers seized.

The Late Pope

A colossal statue of Leo XIII., weighing twelve tons, executed by the sculptor Tadolini and destined for the late Pope's tomb, has been transferred to St. John Lateran, and was placed in position early in January. The monument is now practically complete, as the two side statues, representing respectively the Church and Labor, had already been erected. The remains of the late Pope will be placed in an urn-shaped receptacle in the centre.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen at the Vatican

The Viceroy of Ireland and Lady Aberdeen, with their son and niece, had a private audience of a very cordial nature with the Pope on January 3 (writes a Rome correspondent). The visitors were presented by Monsignor Fraser. His Holiness spoke of the good which the Countess is doing in Ireland on behalf of the work of women, and in particular in convents and schools. His Holiness also used words of warm commendation for her Excellency's patronage and successful activity in favor of the International Women's Councils, an organisation of wide and varied scope for the amelioration of the conditions of women, of which Lady Aberdeen is president. To all these undertakings Pius X. gave blessings, as also to the Irish people, with whose devotion to religion the Pope expressed his sovereign satisfaction. 'There are,' said he, 'no better Catholics than the Irish Catholics.' The Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen were subsequently received by the Cardinal-Secretary of State. They warmly thanked him for the cordial audience which had been granted to them by the Holy Father, which they attri-

Grain! Grain! Grain! Chaff! Potatoes! etc.

SEASON 1907.

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Special Facilities for Storage, &c.—We would remind Producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce. Our Stores are dry, airy, thoroughly ventilated, and in every respect admirably adapted for the safe storage of Grain, being conveniently situated, and connected to railway by private siding. Produce consigned to us is delivered direct into Store, and is saved the loss and waste incurred in unloading and again carting into warehouse.

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.

Account Sales are rendered within Six Days of Sale.

Corn Sacks, Chaff Bags, &c.—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous Clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all farmers' requisites at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

ADVANTAGES.—We offer Producers the advantage of large Storage and unequalled Show Room Accommodation. No delays in offering. Expert Valuers and Staff. The best Service. The Lowest Scale of Charges. The Highest Prices, and Prompt Returns.

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15% off Marked Prices for One Month Only.

To help to introduce our new lines of Optical Goods, we are offering them for One Month Only at the exceptional discount stated above. These Optical Goods, which are the Very Newest and Latest, include

**Barometers Opera Glasses Microscopes
Magnifying Glasses**

Eye Shields, Telescopes, Field Glasses, etc.
SPLENDID BARGAINS. Come and see them.

Johnstone and Haslett

154 PRINCES ST., WAIN'S HOTEL BUILDING

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

EVER FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pain under the shoulder-blade like an occasional stab.

Sore in the chest—mostly left side—a sore feeling more like a bruise than a direct pain.

A sharp, shooting pain at times through the left nipple.

A full, bloated, had-too-much sort of feeling after meals.

Sleepy, listless, not much energy for an hour or so after the midday meal.

Headaches in the front and top of the head.

A tired, no-had-enough-sleep feeling in the morning.

Occasional, and sometimes chronic, constipation.

Bilious headaches bad taste in the month, kidneys sluggish, and liver inactive.

Then your trouble is indigestion, with liver ailment. Maybe you have only one or two of these symptoms, but the cause is the same—indigestion, with liver trouble.

Now we want you to try an entirely new remedy—a remedy based upon the latest investigations of science—a remedy positively proven to cure all forms of indigestion and liver trouble—Dr. Ensor's Tamer Juice. Start by taking from 15 to 30 drops in a little water after meals. Keep this up for a day or two, and notice how the symptoms mentioned above decrease, how the pains go, the heaviness and fullness depart, the head becomes clear, the liver nicely active, and bowels working in accordance with Nature. Dr. Ensor's Tamer Juice will do all this for you. It will cause your food to be properly digested. It will create new blood, new tissues, new nerve force, new vigour, and new life. These fresh forces expel impurities and humours from the body, whether they exist in the stomach, blood, liver, kidneys, lungs, nerves, brain, or skin. Dr. Ensor's Tamer Juice is sold by most chemists and grocers in bottles—2/6 each. Be sure you obtain the genuine Dr. Ensor's. The Tussicura Manufacturing Company, Dunedin, sole proprietors.

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HOTEL, Hawke's Bay—Lease 7 years; trade about £130 weekly. Elegantly furnished. Leading house.

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HOTEL, Taranaki—Freehold and Furniture £2250.

HOTEL, West Coast—Freehold £1900; furniture valuation.

HOTEL, Wellington—Drawing, 40 beds beer monthly. Price £3500.

COUNTRY HOTEL—Freehold. Lease expires March 1st. Price £5500.

HOTEL, Palmerston North—Long lease. Trade £600 monthly.

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TERMS: Day Classes, £3.3s (12 lessons). Evening Classes (12 lessons), £2 2s. Outdoor Sketching Class from £1 4s.

buted to the friendship existing between the Cardinal and themselves since he went to Canada as Apostolic Delegate to deal with the schools question during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Aberdeen.

UNITED STATES—A Distinction

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, who has had many honors conferred upon him because of eminent work in medicine, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great just before Christmas at St. Patrick's archiepiscopal residence, New York. The decoration, which carries with it the title of Count, was conferred upon Dr. Emmet by Pope Pius X. in appreciation of the doctor's work in his profession and for his labors for charity.

Death of an Archbishop

It with with deep sorrow (says the San Francisco 'Monitor') that we chronicle the death of our beloved Coadjutor, Archbishop Montgomery, which occurred on January 10, after an operation from acute appendicitis. Archbishop Montgomery was in many ways remarkable. The elements of his character were all strongly marked. As a man he was upright, sincere, true; as a Christian, gentle, patient, kind; as a priest, self-sacrificing and devoted. His death is a severe loss, not only to this community, but to the whole State, through the most of which his fruitful and varied labors have been extended. He was beloved by all who knew him, and many who are out of the fold have learned to think better of the faith he lived by for having come in contact with him. But it is by his own that his death will be most deeply felt. To the Church in California, and especially to the archdiocese of San Francisco, in this season of disaster his death seems an irreparable loss. Familiar as he was with affairs in the diocese, and trained up under the eyes of his superior, he was the man best qualified for the position to which he had been called.

A Hebrew defendant, who took the oath with his hat, was credited to the Catholic religion on the charge sheet of the Sydney Central Police Court the other day. Inspector Roche noted the inconsistency, and asked the accused during cross-examination what his religion was. The cool reply was that he was a Roman Catholic, when locked up, as he didn't want his people to know of his disgrace. It appears that defendant according to his own admissions in the witness box, had been previously convicted no less than eleven times, and each time posed as a Catholic. This gives us an idea of what reliance can be placed on criminal statistics dealing with the religion of prisoners.

MYERS & CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George Street. They guarantee the highest class of 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...

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Domestic

By 'Maureen'

Cleaning Windows and Mirrors.

To clean windows and mirrors add a tablespoonful of kerosene oil to a gallon of tepid water. A polish will remain on the glass that no mere friction can give. Never let the sun's rays strike a mirror. It acts upon the mercury and makes the glass cloudy, which all the rubbing in the world will not remove.

Wholesome Potatoes.

Potatoes cooked in their skins are much more wholesome and digestive than those cooked without. They may be baked or steamed; in either case a hole should be made in them, that steam may escape in cooking, and thus prevent the skin from bursting. The most nourishing part of the potato is immediately under the skin, so that when we peel them we remove the best part.

Child Power of Imitation.

The greatest characteristic of early childhood is the power of imitation. Not a sight, sound or condition escapes the watchful eye of a bright, active child, and to put into expression every new thought or fascinating mental picture, whether good or bad, is an irresistible instinct. This is why stories, amusements, pictures and everything that feeds a child's mind should be suggestive of only that which would place beautiful and happy pictures before his mental vision. Let nothing be said before the little ones that will not bear repeating and nothing done that may not be imitated.

To Scour Boards.

Mix together one part lime, three parts common sand, and two parts soft-soap; lay a little of this on the scrubbing brush. Afterwards rinse thoroughly and dry with a clean coarse cloth. This will keep the boards a good color. It is also useful in keeping away vermin. For that object, early in the spring, beds should be taken down and furniture in general removed and examined; bed-hangings and window curtains, if not washed, should be shaken and brushed; and the joints of bedsteads, the backs of drawers, and indeed, every part of furniture, except polished mahogany, should be carefully cleaned with the above mixture, or with equal parts of lime and soft-soap without any sand.

How to Fry Eggs.

Eggs that are fried are so often hard in the yolk while the white is uncooked that a word as to the right way to fry eggs may not be amiss, although many housewives may be already instructed. The reason why fried eggs are so rarely satisfactory is because the heat of the pan at bottom cooks them while the top is still raw. They must always be fried in fat enough to baste them; tilt the pan a little and with a spoon, pour the boiling fat over each egg in turn, till they have a white surface like poached eggs. They should not be in the pan over three minutes, and the basting begin as soon as they are slipped into it. The pan and fat of course must be very hot. In this way the fat cooks the surface and they are much easier to lift without breaking.

Eggs for Children.

An Austrian physician has called attention to the value of uncooked eggs as food for growing children. Of all the substances found in the animal organism, albumen seems to be the one most directly concerned with the phenomena of growth and development. Its value as a food is correspondingly great, and is not sufficiently appreciated. In the artificial feeding of children this should be borne in mind. The white of the raw egg is the most available form in which we can find albumen, and it should be used in the preparation of most of the foods for children. After the usual nursing period it is well to add raw eggs to the milk regularly taken by the child. Free albumen is one of the most easily-digested substances, and is rapidly made use of by the muscle cells. It is a valuable food for adults as well as for infants, and should be freely given in all debilitated conditions, whether from disease, or exhaustion.

Maureen

WANTED—Vice-Regal and other Testimonials applied to Cantharides and Rosemary have not made it famous, — it is the hair preparation itself. Try it and be convinced. 2/6; postage, 3d, extra. — ILES & POOLE Hairdressers — Princes Street, Dunedin, SOLE PROPRIETORS.



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TRUE IN STYLE AND ARCHITECTURAL FITNESS.

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Cameras, Magazine (hand), $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, from 9s upwards.
Folding Hand or Stand Cameras from 22s 6d.
Half-plate Complete Sets from 87s 6d each.
Camera Cases, Canvas, 8s 6d and 6s each;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate Magazine Camera size.
Calcium Tubes, 6 x 3, 1s 6d each.
Calcium Tubes, 10 x 4, 2s 3d each.
Carriers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate to $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s 6d each.
Clips, for Prints, Plates, or Films, Wooden, 9d dozen.
Cutting Shapes Glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 9d and 1s each; $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s and 1s 8d each.

CHEMICALS (PHOTOGRAPHIC).

Acid Pyrogallie, 1s 3d oz. Amidol 8s 3d oz.
Ammon. Sulphocyanide, 6d oz; 4s 6d per lb.
Formalin, 3oz 1s.
Gold Chloride (Johnson's), 2s 6d tube.
Hydroquinone, 1s 8d oz.
Metol, 8s 3d oz.
Potash Bromide, 8s 6d lb.
Potash Carbonate, Pure, 8d oz.
Potash Metabisulphite, 6d oz.
Silver Nitrate, 8s 6d oz.
Soda Carbonate, Pure, 9d lb; in bottles 1s per lb.
Soda Sulphite, Pure, 9d per lb; in bottles, 1s per lb.

Soda Hypo. (pea crystals), 3d lb; 5lb, 1s.
Soda Phosphate, 8d oz.
Other Chemicals at Equally Cheap Rates.
Developers, No. 1 and 2 Solutions, 10oz size, 1s 3d.

Tablet Developers, B. W. and Co.'s Amidol, Pyro Soda, Metol Pyro, and Metol Quinol, 1s 4d each.
Compressed Developers, Powell's, Pyro Metol, Pyro Soda, and Metol Hydroquinone, 1s 4d each.

TONING TABLOIDS AND COMPRESSED TONING BATHS.

Gold and Sulphocyanide, and Gold and Phosphate, 1s 4d each.
Combined Toning and Fixing Compressed, 1s 4d.

Developing Dishes, Zylonite, strong $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, with spout, 8d each; $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, with spout and lifter, 1s each; 5 x 4 plate, with spout, 10d each; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, with spout, 1s each; 1-1-plate, with spout, 1s 9d each.
Developing Baths for Films, the Waverley, 5s 8d each.

Developing Dishes, semi-Porcelain, 8 x 10, 8s 6d each; 12 x 10, 5s 6d each; 12 x 15, 10s 6d each.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs done at Lowest Rates, and with utmost promptitude.

Draining Racks, Wooden, for Plates, 9d each.
Draining Racks and Wash Tanks, combined, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 9d; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 6d.

Enlargers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate to 1-1-Plate.

Enlarging Lanterns, for using with Camera, 27s 6d; enlarges up to any size.

Exposure Meters, Imperial, 1s 4d each.

Exposure Meter Refills, 8d each.

Ferrotypes Plates, for enamelling 6d each.

Films, Kodak Roll, No. 1. Brownie, 10d; No. 2. Brownie, 1s 2d; 2 1/2 x 2 1/2, 2s 6d; 2 1/2 x 4, 3s 6d; 2 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3s 6d; 3 1/2 x 3 1/2, 4s; 4 1/2 x 3 1/2, 4s; 5 x 4, 4s 6d; 4 x 5, 4s 6d.

Ensign Films, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, 8d; 2 1/2 x 4 1/2, 1s; 1-Plate, 8s 6d; Postcard size, 8s 6d; 5 x 4, 4s 8d.

Focussing Cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d each.

Focussing Cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d each.

Focussing Cloth, Waterproof, 7s 6d each.

Lamps, Dark, 1s, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, 2s, 2s 6d, 6s 6d, and 7s 6d each.

Measures, Graduated, 1oz, 9d each; 2oz, 1s each; 4oz, 1s 8d each; 16oz, 2s 3d each; 20oz, 3s each.

Mountant, Higgins, 8oz size, 9d bottle.

Mountant, 2oz size, 6d bottle.

Mountant, 4oz size, 9d bottle.

Mounts, Midget, from 6d doz, or 8s per 100.

Mounts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.

Mounts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, circle, 1s doz, or 6s 6d per 100.

Mounts, 5 x 4 plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.

Mounts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, from 1s doz; 7s per 100.

Mounts, 1-1-Plate, from 1s 6d doz, or 10s 6d per 100.

Mounts, Cut-out, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s 6d doz; Cabinet, 1s 9d doz.

5 x 4, 2s 3d per doz; 1-1-Plate, 7d each.

Large Size Mounts also stocked, in Plain and Cut-out.

PAPERS.

Wellington Ward, P.O.P., in Mauve, Matt, White, and Special Mauve, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, and 1-1-Plate size, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Wellington S.C.P. Gaslight, in Matt, Glossy, Porcelain and Art, White and Tinted, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 2s per packet.

WELLINGTON WARD, Platino, Matt, Ennammo, Bromide Papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 12 sheet, 2s packet; 8 x 10, 12 sheet, 3s 8d per packet; 10 x 12, 12 sheet, 4s 8d per packet; 12 x 15, 12 sheet, 6s 8d per packet; 17 x 23, 6 sheet, 6s 6d per packet.

Paget Prize Self Toning, Matt and Glossy, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

Post Cards (self toning), 1s per packet.

Imperial P.O.P., $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Gaslight, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 7d per packet; 5 x 4, 10d per packet; Cabinet and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

Ilford P.O.P., Matt, Carbon, White, and Mauve, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, and 1-1-Plate, 1s per packet; 12 Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Ilford Bromide Papers, in rough and smooth, rapid and slow, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 6d per packet; 5 x 4, 8d per packet; Cabinet, 11d per packet; and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

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ALBUMS—A large assortment in all sizes, both slip and paste down and "Sunny Memories," from 1s each.

BALLS and TUBES—For Shutters, 1s 6d and 1s 9d each; for Thornton Pickard Shutters, 8s each.

BOOKS—Ilford Manual of Photography, 1s 4d. Photography in a Nutshell, 1s 6d.

BORDER NEGATIVES.

Paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 6d per packet; Post Card size, 1s 6d packet.

Brushes, for dusting plates, etc., 4d, 6d, 9d, and 1s each.

Bottles, stoppered or plain, all sizes.
Bromide Retouching Sets, 1s 6d each.
Bromide Pencils, 4d each.

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20-Sheet Tubes.
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Post Cards, Ilford and Wellington, P.O.P., 7d packet.

Post Cards, Gaslight, Ilford, and Wellington, 1s.

Post Cards, Self-toning Paget, 1s.

PLATES (ILFORD).

Ordinary, Empress, and Special Rapid, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 3d dozen.

Isochromatic, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 3d dozen; 5 x 4, 2s dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d dozen.

Monarch, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 4s 3d dozen.

Lantern Plates, 1s dozen.

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Ordinary, Sovereign, and Special Rapid, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 3d dozen; 1-1-Plate, 4s 6d dozen.

Imperial Flashlight, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 4s 3d.

Plate Washers and Draining Racks, combined, to hold 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, or 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 1s 6d.

Print or Mount Trimmers, 4s 6d and 7s 6d each.

Printing Frames, 8 1/2 x 11, 9d each.

Printing Frames, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 9d and 1s each.

Printing Frames, 5 x 4, 1s and 1s 8d each.

Printing Frames, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 8d and 1s 6d each.

Printing Frames, 1-1-Plate, 2s and 3s each.

Print Cutters, circular, 4s; cuts 16 different sizes. Extra Knives for same, 1s 6d each.

Post Card Printing Frames, 1s 8d and 2s each.

Push Pins, Glass, 1s set.

Retouching Desks, 6s and 10s 6d each.

Retouching Sets, 1s 6d and 2s each.

Retouching Sets, Bromide, 1s 6d each.

Scales and Weights, 1s 9d and 2s 6d set.

Weights, Spare Set, 1s set.

Squeegee, Roller, 4in, 1s 6d.

Squeegee, Roller, 6in, 1s 9d.

Spirit Levels, 1s 3d each.

Tripods, Telescopic, 3 sects., 40-inch, 6s 6d.

Tripods, Telescopic, 4 sects., 47-inch, 8s 6d.

Tripods, Telescopic, 7 sects., 43-inch, 12s 6d.

Tripods, Wood, 3-fold, 12s 6d.

Tripods, Heads, 3s and 3s 9d each.

View Finders, Direct View, 2s 8d each.

View Finders, in Morocco Cases, extra quality, 7s each.

Vignettes, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, Celluloid, 2s 3d set.

Vignettes, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, Celluloid, 4s set.

Leviathan Colours, 2s 3d and 3s 6d.

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Science Siftings

By 'Volt'

A Valuable Find.

What promises to be a valuable discovery in monazite, containing thorium, has been made at Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Thorium is valued at £1700 per ton. The precise percentage of thorium is at present not definitely known, but experts say it is high. One expert states that the crystals found are the largest in the world. The interest of the discovery lies in the fact that thorium is used for the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, the increase in the use of which has been a factor in sending up the price of thorium enormously of late years.

Road-Making Extraordinary.

Some experiments are at present being conducted in road-making which should interest all concerned with the laying-out of new roads. The roadway selected for treatment is ploughed as deeply as possible. Furrows are then dug across the road from ditch to ditch, four feet apart. Cordwood is then placed in the ridges thus formed, and ploughed clay is laid thereon in layers, care being taken to provide flues in order that the wood which is to be set afire will readily burn and bake the clay. When the firing is completed the treated clay is rolled and compacted to eight inches in thickness. The clay has been changed by the burning into clinkers, which compact into a solid roadbed, which will not form mud. The cost is low, and while the wearing qualities of the road have not been ascertained, it is believed that it will wear as well as other made roads. Where wood is dear it is thought petroleum might be substituted.

New Epoch in Wireless Telegraphy.

A new epoch in wireless telegraphy seems about to open with the Poulsen system, which was explained recently to a distinguished audience of scientific men and others, under the presidency of Lord Armstrong, by its inventor, who is a Dane. It replaces the present sparkling oscillator by an apparatus for producing continuous electric waves. This effects a great economy of energy, and has a further result of the highest importance to the transmission of clear, distinct, and intelligible messages. An illustration is given from sound waves. A pistol-shot near a piano would set all the strings in vibration; but a tuning-fork would make only that string of the piano give a sound which had a corresponding rate of vibration with a tuning-fork. So far telegraphists have had, as it were, to pick out a message from the strings all vibrating together, and interference between different lines of communication has been difficult to avoid. As the result of successful experiments the Poulsen system will soon be operating commercially; and it is likely to affect the possibilities of wireless telephonic communication.

When Forks Succeeded Fingers.

Table-forks are a comparatively modern invention. They have been in general use only during the last few hundred years. They were first used by the Italians as early as the twelfth century, but it was not until the end of the fifteenth that they came into general use.

In other countries at that time the use of table-forks was considered a contemptuous vice, and in 1450 Marius praised the King of Hungary for eating with his fingers without soiling his clothes. In the sixteenth century forks were not used in Sweden, and at the end of the same century they were novelties at the French court, where the French beauties soiled their dainty fingers in conveying their food to their mouths.

Strange to say, England was one of the last among the larger nations to adopt the use of table-forks, and Ben Jonson, in his play, 'The Devil is an Ass,' says: 'The laudable use of forks is being brought into custom here as in Italy, to the sparing of napkins.'

It was not until Shakespeare had been in his grave for twenty years that forks came into general use in England.

After an extended tour of twelve months, embracing several continental countries of Europe as well as England and Ireland, the Hon. John Meagher, M.L.C. arrived in Sydney on February 8.

Intercolonial

A Carnegie Public Library has been opened at Hobart. It cost £7500.

Two diggers at Poseidon rush are making £450 a week. Up to date, the local gold buyers have purchased over 5000oz of gold.

The Mayor and Councillors of Collingwood, non-Catholic ministers and leading citizens, visited the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford, recently at the invitation of the Rev. Mother Provincial. The result of their inspection is to give the lie direct to Mr. Tregear's slanderous charges. The visitors, one and all, were loud in their praises of the institution. An entertainment was given by the inmates, and an address was presented to the Mayor and Councillors.

Never in the history of the Perth Christian Brothers' College (says the 'W.A. Record') has it had such a year of successes as during the year 1906. Of the two University Exhibitions the college secured one, and of the five Senior Exhibitions the college boys secured two. The success of the school was still more marked in the results for the Junior Exhibitions, of which eight are annually given, the college securing no less than half of them.

In the Hamilton district a 'divining rod' expert is engaged in putting down bores for landholders on the principle of 'no water no pay.' During the last twelve weeks (writes the 'Leader') he has discovered underground flows and erected windmills on eleven bores on the properties of district landowners. The deepest bore was 114 feet. In one place an unsuccessful attempt had previously been made to find water by boring, and the expert, Mr. McLennan, went to one of the highest rises about the place near by, and struck a good flow at 22 feet. He states that his process never fails, and that he has used it successfully in Western Australia as well as in Victoria.

A review of the work of Sydney hospitals in 'S.M. Herald' shows that St. Vincent's compared very favorably in every respect with the State-aided institutions. In noting the large Government subsidies to Prince Alfred and other hospitals, the 'Herald' in a half-ashamed way remarks:—'In fact, St. Vincent's Hospital was the only one of the five institutions that did not receive Government aid. It was, as usual, entirely maintained by private subscriptions and patients' fees, and the expenditure in this hospital was considerably reduced by the fact that the 'Sisters of Charity, who do most of the nursing, carry on their work without fee or monetary reward, and purely as a labor of love.'

Arrangements for the shipment of this season's Tasmanian apples to England and Germany have been completed. Altogether 21 steamers will load at Hobart, and the total shipment will exceed half a million cases, almost double the quantity of last year, when the crop was short. A new departure will be the shipment of 20,000 cases to Antwerp and Hamburg by the German-Australian line of steamers. The freight will be 3s 0½d per case to Germany, a saving of from 9d to 10d per case on the cost of shipment from London. The all-round cost of shipment will be equal to a reduction of 2d per case on last year. The first shipment was despatched by the 'Orontes' on February 12. Steamers will call regularly thereafter for fruit till April 27.

The Rev. Dr. Rentoul (says the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal') has returned from his holidays abroad. In an interview he said: 'Perhaps the first thing to strike one on returning to England after a number of years' absence in relation to the English public and political life is the immense personal popularity of the present King. It is not easy to define the various reasons for this great popularity and the confidence reposed in him. It exists in every section of the United Kingdom, and in Ireland also. If Irishmen are dissatisfied with the method of England's rule in Ireland, the feeling certainly is not at all against King Edward personally. The striking thing is that all the Roman Catholic Irishmen believe that he himself is disposed to grant a friendly hearing towards the national aspirations of the Irish people. And another thing which strikes one about the public and social life in England, and also in a degree of Scotland, is the change of mood produced by the wonderful dispersion of wealth, bringing with it a more luxurious mode of living.'

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

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MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

SHEEHY & KELLEHER (Successors to James Jeffs) Proprietors

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

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TENTS and TARPAULINS.Have you used our Patent Cross Band
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come off the horse until taken off.A large stock of Marquees kept on hand
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FACT No. 9.

FOR EVERY £100 collected in
premiums, the Department has
returned to its Policyholders (or
their representatives), or holds
in trust for them, £117.

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The Family Circle

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT

Sometimes when I've been very bad,
My mother looks at me,
And I can see she's just as 'sad
As ever she can be.
And then she says: 'To-night I'll tell
Your father what you've done;
When he comes home he'll whip you well!—
And then I want to run.
About a thousand miles away,
Or else drop out of sight—
It's awful waitin' round all day
—To catch it hard at night.
A boy can't always just be good
Or always act just so,
Or always say just what he should,
Without mistakes, you know.
If I'd a little boy like me
And I was big and strong,
I'd let him off sometimes when he
Just happened to do wrong.
I don't like whipping anyway,
I don't believe it's right,
But worst of all's to wait all day
For one you'll get at night.

BERCITA'S HOUSE-CLEANING

Bercita Hepburn, soft, golden tendrils of hair, framing her flower-like face, was a 'thing of beauty,' but there were moments when hearing Bercita was scarcely a 'joy for ever.' Since her class in high school had taken up the study of domestic science, Bercita, its most enthusiastic member, had aired her views at home on every possible occasion. Returning from school one afternoon, Bercita found her mother seated in the library re-arranging her desk.

'Beginning house-cleaning already?' Bercita smiled, bending her slight, graceful figure to press a kiss on her mother's cheek. She sank down beside her, adding, 'I wish, mamma dear, it need not be the upheaval this year that it has been other years. It may really be an enjoyable period if we undertake house-cleaning in the practical way suggested by Miss Milburn in our domestic science class.'

'Tut! tut, Bercita,' chimed in Judge Hepburn from his chair. 'Your mother's way of doing things is all right, and beats the new-fangled ways.'

'Do you know, papa, my one desire matrimonially is that I may get a husband as loyal to me as you are to mamma?' Bercita laughed. The dimples showed themselves daringly in her cheeks, and she looked so winsome and mischievous that the judge and his wife might be pardoned for the indulgent look each flashed upon her.

'What is the matter with your mother's way?' the judge asked severely, albeit the tender look.

Bercita considered. 'Miss Milburn says it is not wise to attempt cleaning more than one room at a time,' she began.

'Neither do I, as a rule,' Mrs. Hepburn answered smilingly. 'But one cannot arrange things exactly as one pleases, when the convenience of outside workers has to be considered.'

'Miss Milburn says it can be done,' Bercita asserted calmly. 'And, anyway, I don't think that house-cleaning should be allowed to interfere with the everyday comforts of the family, particularly the serving of regular meals. So many people, Miss Milburn says, live in a catch-as-you-go way at house-cleaning time.'

The judge looked at his wife, a twinkle in his eye. 'Polly,' he said, 'perhaps it is fortunate for Bercita that the summons came for you to go to grandmother. Bercita doubtless will be glad to undertake the cleaning during your absence.'

'Why, Nathan! The child is too inexperienced!'
'Oh, mamma, dearest, do let me!' Bercita pleaded. 'What's the use of having a fine education if one never has a chance to put it into practice?'

Mrs. Hepburn looked undecided. The judge urged: 'Come, mother, let the fledgeling try its wings.'

It was finally agreed that Bercita should undertake the cleaning of the house during her mother's absence, with the assistance of Nora, the maid, paper-hangers, painters, and so forth.

Two days after Mrs. Hepburn's departure, the judge called his daughter over the telephone.

'Bercita, I'd like you to come down town and take dinner with me, and go to the orchestral concert afterward,' he said.

'Oh, papa, I'm so sorry I can't accept,' Bercita answered regretfully. 'The fact is, I had to let the paperhangers begin to-day or wait for them till next week. Ask Cousin Loretta in my place. And don't come home to dinner, papa. Nora and I haven't a minute for cooking. Good-by, dear.'

It was well for Bercita's pride that she did not see the twinkle in her father's eye as he hung up the receiver. When the judge let himself indoors with his latch-key that night, it was well again for Bercita that she did not see her father's face as he groped his way through the piled-up furniture in the hall.

Early next morning, the judge was routed out of a sound sleep by unwounded sounds in the next room. He arose hurriedly, slipped into his bathrobe, and stepping into the hall, encountered his daughter enveloped in sweeping cap and huge checked gingham apron.

'Good-morning, papa, dear. Hurry and get dressed, won't you? I'm having the calciminers come early, because—' Bercita's voice died away, as she dived into a closet, from which she presently emerged, her arms laden with clothes. The sight of his dress-suit trailing on the floor induced the judge to make a hasty movement to rescue it. But his daughter whisked it out of his reach, tossing it over her shoulder as she disappeared in the next room.

'Thank you, I don't need any help. Do hurry, papa. Breakfast will be read in ten minutes—just coffee and toast this morning.'

The judge gasped. When had his absent housekeeper ever suffered him to depart on a breakfast of merely coffee and toast, even in the thickest of house-cleaning time? The judge dressed and went down to the mockery of breakfast and then beat a hasty retreat.

For two days, when at home, the judge lived, breathed and had his being in house-cleaning activities. Belated meals, 'pick-ups' at that, disturbed papers, mislaid books, appeals for assistance with refractory nails and hooks that his daughter's fingers could not conquer, were only a few of the minor discomforts he was made to endure. But the third day, the enemy was routed. The judge came home to find his daughter lying on the lounge, her head tied up, two of her fingers swathed in cotton, and her right foot bandaged.

'Don't be alarmed, papa,' said a voice that vainly strove to be cheery. 'I've only sprained my ankle, hammered two fingers and worked up a headache. You've been very patient and—the voice trembled and broke. Bercita pushed the bandage higher. 'Papa, why don't you pronounce judgment, and tell me I've made a fool of myself, going at things in such hammer-and-tongs fashion? You must, when you think of mamma's gentle—'

'Poor little girl!' the judge said, in his least judicial voice.

And then Bercita broke down entirely. Presently she said:

'It all comes of my setting up to know more than mamma. And what hurts most is to think I can't set foot on the floor, and she'll be so disappointed when she comes home and finds such a house.'

'She sha'n't, dear,' the judge said. 'We will get Mrs. Moloney to come and help Nora put things straight. I shouldn't wonder if we could get Latham's man to lend a helping hand, too, with the rugs and windows.'

'Papa, I've had my lesson,' Bercita said solemnly. Then she added the next minute, the old mischievous look in her eyes as she reached up and patted her father's cheek. 'And I'm more resolved than ever that he'll have to be a man exactly like you.'

THE COLLECTOR SCORED

The football party were returning from a match many miles from home. On the train arriving at a certain station, where tickets were collected, one of the team discovered that he had lost his return 'half.'

He paid his fare under protest, and made a few sarcastic observations at the ticket collector's expense.

'Come, come,' said the collector good-humoredly. 'As a footballer you should be the first to acknowledge that I have done right.'

'How's that?' hotly retorted the other. 'Well, since I couldn't take your "pass," it was the correct thing to charge the "half"-back, wasn't it?'

WISE AND OTHERWISE

A full stomach has prevented many a man from thinking of his duty to himself and to his country. Some people never learn the difference between asking God for what they want and asking Him for what they need.

One-half the flowers brought to the average funeral would have made life much more pleasant if given a few months earlier.

The higher the salary attached to the public office the more patriots there are ready to sacrifice their business interests to accept it.

We met an optimist the other day. He expected that some time he would drop into a home and find the mother playing the piano in the parlor while the daughter was washing the dishes.

As the father is bent the son is usually inclined. When a friend does a good thing, acknowledge it. Men who achieve success by hard work are usually called lucky.

It is better to receive criticism than flattery.

ODDS AND ENDS

The hardest wood in the world is not ebony, but cocus, which is much used for making flutes and other similar instruments.

Mother: 'Tommy, what's your little brother crying about?' Tommy: 'Cause I'm eatin' my cake an' won't give him any.' Mother: 'Is his own cake finished?' Tommy: 'Yes'm; an' he cried while I was eatin' that too.'

FAMILY FUN

Here is another card trick, which, although in the nature of a 'sell,' will cause a great deal of astonishment:—The performer announces that he is about to present a marvellous experiment in 'thought reading,' for which it is necessary that he has the assistance of two persons.

Two lads from the audience come to the conjurer's table or on to the platform, as the case may be. The performer has a little harmless fun with the boys, making them solemnly promise to assist him to the best of their ability; and then he requests that two cards should be chosen from the pack, remarking with some point, 'I am going to do the trick, and these two young gentlemen are going to assist!' The two cards are chosen, by two ladies if possible. Whilst the cards are shown to the remainder of the audience the performer requests that he and his assistants may be allowed to turn their backs to the audience.

The performer returns to the persons who have chosen the cards, and, opening the pack in the centre, requests that the first card should be returned. Secretly, the tip of the little finger is inserted between the two parts. Going to the second person and opening the pack again, he requests that the second card be returned. This is done, the two cards now being together in the middle of the pack at the 'break.' Whilst returning to the table the conjurer places the bottom half of the pack with the two cards on the top, at the same time again remarking, 'I'm doing the trick, and these two young gentlemen are helping.'

It is now quite easy to get a peep at both the chosen cards. Having done so, slip the top card to the bottom, turning it face inwards to the pack. Take the pack in the left hand, and slightly moisten the first finger and thumb of the right hand with the mouth. This can be done without being remarked by pretending to think, and putting the first finger to the lips.

Take the pack into the right hand, squeezing it lightly, by the first finger and thumb, thumb on top, finger underneath. Desire the persons who have chosen cards to touch the pack lightly, and 'think.' The performer then alternately names their cards, remarking again, 'I am doing the trick, and these two young gentlemen are helping.' A laugh will be caused, the assistants up 'till now having done nothing.

The performer then throws the pack into the air, breaking the fall of the cards upon the back of his hand; and upon opening his finger and thumb the chosen cards which are retained will be found adhering to them as if just caught in the air. Turning them to his assistants the performer remarks, 'I've done the trick; will you kindly pick up the cards?' and general merriment is sure to ensue.

All Sorts

Cassava starch, more popularly known as tapioca, is the chief element of the gum on the back of all postage stamps.

Father (who has helped his son with his homework): 'What did the teacher say when you showed him the suns?'

Johnny: 'He said I was getting more stupid every day.'

The bamboo is not a tropical plant, as commonly supposed. It grows in regions where the snows are so heavy that they often break down the young stems, and where the thermometer drops to 15 degrees F. below the freezing point.

The blue ribbon of the shipbuilding world, which Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, held for two years, has passed to Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, whose output was 126,921 tons last year, as compared with 85,111 by the Irish firm.

The searchlight on board the battleship 'Dreadnought' is of quite a new type, being double-ended to throw powerful beams of light in exactly opposite directions to facilitate semaphore signalling. Each light is of nearly 50,000 candle-power, and, being placed on a high manipulating platform on the top of the tripod mast, will be visible twenty miles away.

The longest distance ever compassed by human vision is 183 miles, being the distance between the Uncompaghe Park, in Colorado, and Mount Ellen, in Utah. This feat was accomplished by the surveyors of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who were engaged, in conjunction with representatives of other nations, in making a new measurement of the earth.

Bowling is one of the games that originated in the middle ages. The exact date of its introduction is obscure, but it has been clearly traced to the thirteenth century. The first bowling greens were made in England. In bad weather these could not be used to advantage, and this led to the construction of covered bowling alleys.

Newfoundland's cod fisheries gave employment to 70,000 persons in 1905, during which year 38,037,328 pounds, valued at £241,386, were shipped from Labrador to Europe. That represented about two-thirds of the catch on the Labrador coast, the remainder being taken to Newfoundland for curing.

A Christchurch lady who complained to her milkman of the quality of milk he sold her received the following explanation:

'You see, mum, they don't get enough grass feed this very dry weather. Why, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often see 'em crying, regular crying, mum, because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit.'

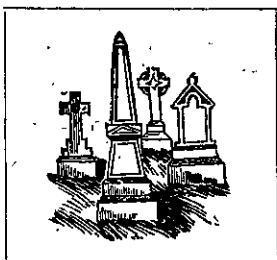
'Oh,' responded his customer, 'but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can.'

A French writer, searching a Paris directory, has discovered that Napoleon and Boileau keep cafes, Robespierre makes brick fuel, Racine sells hay and corn, Moliere is a tailor, and Hugo a dentist. From the 'London Directory' he learns that Oliver Cromwell lets furnished apartments, Luther keeps a restaurant, and Shakespeare is a coachbuilder, and Milton a cabinet-maker. In Berlin, he says, Goethe is a barber, and Kant keeps a registry office. Had he consulted a New Zealand directory he would have found that Julius Caesar follows the peaceful pursuit of farming in this Colony.

An illuminating report on the condition of the women chainmakers in the Black Country has been issued by Mr. T. Sith, the secretary of the newly-formed Chain-makers' and Chain-strikers Association. Mr. Sith, who lately has been devoting a considerable portion of his time to investigations, states: 'I found such a scandalous state of things as was simply astounding.' As to the earnings of the women, he says some of them made about 4s to 5s per week as an average for a week of hard work and long hours. A few made 6s or 7s, and a still smaller number, who made superior qualities of work, got as much as 10s. 'To my mind,' he adds, 'the most painful part is I found that some of these poor souls were making this work for persons who profess to be Christians, and many of them taking part in religious observances.'

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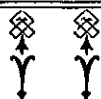
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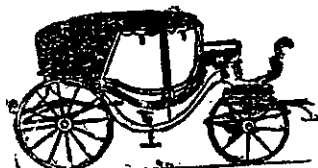
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