

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- March 19, Sunday.—Third Sunday in Lent. St. Joseph, Patron of the Universal Church.
 „ 20, Monday.—St. Cyril of Jerusalem, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 „ 21, Tuesday.—St. Benedict, Abbot.
 „ 22, Wednesday.—St. Frigidian, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 23, Thursday.—The Holy Winding Sheet of Our Lord.
 „ 24, Friday.—Commemoration of the Five Wounds of Our Lord.
 „ 25, Saturday.—The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

St. Cyril of Jerusalem, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

Born at Jerusalem, St. Cyril became Bishop of the See about the year 350. He suffered much from the violence of the Arian heretics, who twice succeeded in driving him into exile. He died in 386.

Commemoration of the Five Wounds of Our Lord.

‘He was wounded for our iniquities, He was bruised for our sins, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and by His bruises we are healed’ (Isaias).

Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

‘The Angel Gabriel was sent from God into a city of Galilee called Nazareth, to a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, and the virgin’s name was Mary. . . . And the angel said to her: “Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found grace with God. Behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and shalt bring forth a Son, and thou shalt call His name Jesus”’ (Gospel of St. Luke).

GRAINS OF GOLD

JESUS, MIGHTY LOVER.

Jesus, mighty Lover,
 Victor all sublime,
 Bright Thine armies cover
 All the coasts of Time!
 Lords of earthly empery
 Rule not, nor are loved like Thee.

Throngs of martyrs dying
 In Thy dearest name,
 For the tortures sighing,
 Flying to the flame—
 Prove the fire’s most fierce excess
 Than their eager love is less.

Hosts of virgins, living
 Angel lives for Thee,
 Rich in utter giving,
 In Thy bonds most free,
 Join Thy sinless choirs above
 In their ecstasies of love.

Jesus, patient Lover,
 Bid us love Thee more;
 All Thy charms discover,
 All Thy grace outpour,
 Till our utmost heart’s desires
 Kindle with Thy love’s sweet fires!

—*Ave Maria.*

The Church has a fascination men cannot escape. They love her or hate her according to the spirit that moves them. They praise or they revile her, but they cannot keep silence about her. The modern world can ignore anything rather than the Catholic Church. This it knows to be a living power, the only power it fears.

Let each of us be diligent in offering thanks to God for the individual blessings we have received, and then we may hope to be more abundantly refreshed at the Fountain of Grace, for the prayer of thanksgiving is a heavenly stream that flows into the ocean of divine love and returns to us again in showers of benediction.—Cardinal Gibbons.

Faith is not a dream—an inlet from the real world into shadow-land; but the very gate of reality. As it is something deeper than sense, subtler than fancy, keener than intuition, wider than reason, it plunges farther than these four powers of mind into the things that meet our sight or our insight. It is a two-edged sword cleaving through phenomena or the things we see and touch, to the very frontiers of soul and spirit, and therefore rejoicing the truer reality. For reality is not with the things of the world which are seen and pass away, but with those inner unseen abiding forces that give the world of fact and phenomena its worth and strength and coherence, changing it from a pastime or a puzzle into a song of creation. Faith is the ‘Te Deum’ of Time chanting to the Eternal.

The Storyteller

THE STUFF OF HEROES

Above the steady grinding of wheels through sand and the straining creak of harness taxed almost to the breaking point, rose the voice of Ezra Butters, teamster of the first blue-bodied waggon of the long train.

Oh, Beulah Land, sweet Beulah Land,
 As on thy highest mount I stand!

There was no variation in Butters’ selection. Two members of the cavalry escort, who had been relegated by fate to a position in waggons two hundred yards distant from Butters’, estimated that Ezra had sung that particular Gospel hymn every quarter of a mile for thirty miles. They were tired of the racket, and, had it not been for the fact that an army needs teamsters for various purposes, they would probably have shot Ezra while he sang, both of them being short of ethical scruples.

Even Lieutenant Cadman, in the advance party, could hear the hoarse voice and was annoyed. ‘Why is it,’ he asked of Stevens, his second in command, ‘that there is always something offensive about a teamster?’ They invariably sing or do something equally bad.

‘Probably,’ suggested Stevens sagely, ‘because the teamsters as a rule are such an exquisitely rum lot of beings.’

‘I know it,’ agreed Cadman. ‘They are a worthless lot. They can drive horses, grease axles, and that sort of thing. As long as you keep them far enough from the firing line, they are all very well, but let one bullet whistle overhead, and they are cutting the traces and getting away, leaving the waggons where they stand.’

‘Never yet,’ supplemented Stevens, ‘have I known one to be equal to an emergency—outside the four sides of his waggon.’

Butters did not look like a man who would deliberately sing Gospel hymns, nor did his attitude express any degree of devoutness. He lolled at ease on the hard seat of the waggon, his long legs hanging down over the low dashboard, his felt hat pushed on the back of his head. The sweat rolled down his cheeks and matted his long unkempt moustache. From time to time he struck the plodding horses mercilessly with his long whip, accompanying the act with much profanity. The horses, worn by long miles of plodding, almost crazed by the steady, burning heat, were incapable of any greater effort and only quivered under the strokes of the lash.

On every side of him stretched interminable reaches of yellow sand, with the little blue dots of the cavalry escort pricked out against the yellow sky line. Behind Butters’ waggon the others extended across the waste in a long line, like a gigantic snake. Sprawled out in an effort at ease on the blue boxes of ammunition in the waggon, back of Butters, lay a trooper whose horse had gone hopelessly lame earlier in the day. Ezra had attempted to engage this man in conversation, but he had proved taciturn. Wearily the teamster’s eye roved about the hideously monotonous landscape; not a feature of it changed. The cavalry escort was always just as far away, the next waggon just as far behind. The chances of the speech which Butters craved were as remote as ever.

‘Oh, Beulah Land—’ he commenced.

The trooper behind him rolled over on the boxes with a groan of misery. ‘If you start that again,’ he warned, ‘I’m going to throw you into the desert.’

Butters stared at him weakly. ‘All right,’ he said. ‘I won’t; but if you was to whistle a bit, I dunno’s I’d mind.’

‘Why in blazes should I whistle?’ demanded the trooper angrily. ‘There is no reason for it.’

‘Wells,’ explained Butters, ‘I’ve heard the same sounds now for three days, an’ I’d like a change.’

The trooper grunted and rolled back on to the boxes. Butters looked at him longingly, but the man seemed to have passed again into the state of absolute quiet which he had maintained for hours. Again Butters’ eye wheeled around the glaring circle of the horizon in search of something different—and failed to find it. He was on the point of singing again when he recalled the trooper’s threat. A glance at the angles of the man’s chin did away with the thought of the possible emptiness of the words. Ezra considered calling out in his lonely misery to the man on the next wagon, only to remember that he was as deaf as a post. He looked appealingly at the prostrate cavalryman. The man’s eyes were open. Butters whipped his horses, swore forcibly, relapsed into silence for five interminable minutes, and then said over his shoulder:

‘Was you ever in Three Rivers, Michigan?’

‘No,’ answered the man, drowsily. ‘Why?’

To Butters that single interrogation was worth everything. It meant a break in the monotony—a chance for speech. He crossed his legs and thrust an empty pipe between his teeth to increase his feeling of comfort.

‘Well, sir,’ he said importantly, ‘I lived there. The finest little town you ever saw.’

He waited breathlessly for the trooper to answer. He did not, but he neither closed his eyes nor ordered silence, and Ezra took heart.



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

"KUKOS" TEA

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

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

WHY go further and fare worse?

Our Up-to-Date Stock is unrivalled for Style, Quality, and Rock-bottom Prices. Inspection invited.

COUNTRY FRIENDS:

Send for our Up-to-Date Price List.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS:

SIMON BROS'
GEORGE ST.

NEAR OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

OUR MILLINERY

Is very chic, and we can suit anyone. Good style and moderate prices. Comprising all the Newest Shapes and Colorings. Some very choice Imported Models.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Black, Tussore, Poplin, and Linen. Coats and Skirts, Dustcoats, Embroidered Robes, Blouses, Underskirts, Belts, Neckwear, Sunshades. GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING, CORSETS, & HOSIERY.

HELEN E. BEVERIDGE,
36 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Combine Economy, Perfect Fit and Satisfaction by ordering your next suit
.....From.....

- J. A. O'BRIEN -

The Leading Tailor
45 Dowling Street

One Trial will mean Permanent Orders
Clerical Trade a Specialty

THE MOST POPULAR COFFEE IN THE DOMINION.

From the North Cape to the Bluff 'Club' Coffee has proved its superiority over all others to such an extent that probably more of it is sold than all other brands put together. That is why the get-up of it has been so closely copied by other manufacturers.

"CLUB" COFFEE

Is such a surprisingly good Coffee that those who once try it will never afterwards have any other brand. A perfect system of manufacture, combined with our superior facilities for importing the best quality beans, is largely responsible for the exquisite flavour of "Club" Coffee. But try it! You'll be astonished that you could have put up with other kinds. It's so different!

W. Gregg and Co. Ltd.

- DUNEDIN -

Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Starch Manufacturers

STAR & GARTER HOTEL CHRISTCHURCH.

PAUL B. FLOOD.....Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders.

TERMS MODERATE.

Only the Best Brands of Liquors Sold.

ORIENTAL DAIRY

MAJORIBANKS STREET,
WELLINGTON.

Fresh Milk, Butter, Eggs, and Cream delivered to all parts of Wellington daily.

SULLIVAN BROS., Proprietors.

Baden-Powell

recommends
Condensed Milk
for Boy Scouts!



"It is clumsy to carry a bottle of milk with you to put in your tea, and you will find it much more convenient to carry a tin of condensed milk instead....."
"If you can get a little tin, you will probably use it all up, and, supposing there is some left, it tastes awfully good spread on bread. I have often used it like this when it has been impossible to get butter."
—BADEN-POWELL.

"Highlander"

Condensed Milk

"Full Cream" "You can depend upon it"

S. McBRIDE,
TIMARU.

Direct Importer of MARBLE & GRANITE MONUMENTS from the best Italian and Scotch Quarries. A large stock of the Latest Designs to select from at lowest prices.

For GOOD PRINTING at CHEAP

RATES, try

NEW ZEALAND TABLET CO.,

Money to Lend!

£100 to £10,000

On Country and City Freeholds on extremely reasonable terms.

Apply to any Agency of the Government Insurance Department.

J. H. RICHARDSON,
Government Insurance Commissioner.

- Wellington Hotel - CHRISTCHURCH.

(Opposite Opera House, and only three minutes from Railway Station or Post Office).

Good table. Good management.

Nothing but the best of everything.

Tariff: From 4s 6d per day.

GAVIN LOUDON.....Proprietor.

MACALISTER & CO.

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

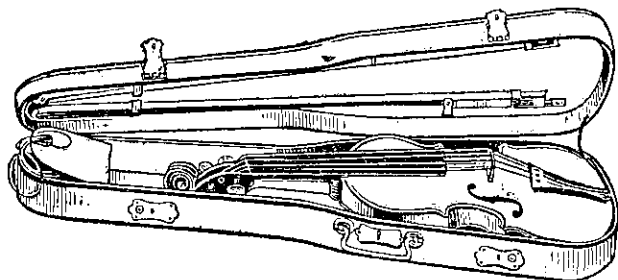
A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy.

SPECIALITY:

Dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions and Supply of Nurses' Requisites.

P.O. Box 120. Telephone 901.

INVERCARGILL.



"BEGG'S"
Fine Violin
Outfit - -

for 50/-!

THIS OUTFIT includes a Splendid Full-sized 'Stradivarius Model' Violin of excellent tone, rich dark brown polish and finish, by a reliable European maker; a Brazil wood bow, well made, full-mounted with German silver screw; substantial blackwood case, with handle and fixings, half lined; an extra set of good strings; a box of resin; and a first-class Violin Tutor. This Outfit is rare value. It is only because we are large buyers of Violins direct from the Continental workshops that we are able to offer this special line. Price, 50/-, or post free to any part of the Dominion for 1/6 extra.

Illustrated Catalogues of Instruments, FREE on request.

CHAS BEGG & CO., Ltd., rinces Street, Dunedin
HEAD CENTRE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

'Used to drive a truck for the Sheffield people,' he went on. 'Drove that truck every day for five years. Yes, sir, never missed a day in five years! Them Sheffield people is a great bunch; always give us Saturday afternoon off! An' you've never been there?'

Just the shadow of a smile crept around the trooper's mouth, and he answered, imitating Butters's sober tone: 'No, sir, I never have!'

Well, well,' commented Ezra, and then he launched with his full powers upon a description of his native heath and of the thirty odd years of his colorless life. The trooper lay stretched out at full length under the rain of trivialities and tried to sleep, but Butters's nasal tones were not soothing. Now and then he drowsed away, but Ezra's voice would rise and the unhappy trooper would awake into the glare of the sand and the sky with a start. Finally he sat bolt upright and faced his tormentor.

'For heaven's sake!' he ejaculated, 'sing "Beulah Land" or anything else! There may be two people in that world that care about hearing that but who cares about whether your boss gave you five or six dollars a week? I don't.'

The trooper slid abruptly over the tailpiece, and Butters saw him climb into the next waggon.

'Now I wonder,' he mused, 'what's the matter with him. Heat, I guess. I was just tryin' to amuse him.'

He relapsed again into uncomfortable silence, and abuse of his horses. The line of wagons crawled on across the plain, following only the shifting, shallow ruts which had been cut by other trains before them. Butters drooped his head and silently regretted the moment in which he had thrown away a job and the proximity of Dolan's free lunches because the government offered him more than he had been getting.

At the head of the column Lieutenants Cadman and Stevens began consulting their watches and assuming expressions of care and thoughtfulness. It happened that it was Cadman's first independent command, and his responsibilities rested heavily upon him.

'It's time we came in sight of timber,' said Stevens.

In reply Cadman held up a hand for silence, and both checked their horses and listened. The creaking of axles sounded loud behind them in the hot silence, but far in front there throbbed another sound—a sound they both knew.

'They're at it!' shouted Cadman. 'And the Lord knows how long they've been at it!'

Stevens scratched his head in perplexity. 'Now I wonder what we ought to do,' he mused. 'Run our waggons right smack into the fighting and risk getting in the way or even losing them? Or just sit tight here and wait for something to happen?'

In the inmost recesses of his being First Lieutenant Cadman was perplexed by the same question; but he had no intention that Second Lieutenant Stevens should guess it. Indeed, he welcomed the manifest perplexity of his subordinate.

'My orders,' he said, with a certain amount of stiffness, 'are perfectly explicit. I am to bring up this ammunition with all possible speed—and that's what I shall do. Lieutenant Stevens, will you order the rear guard to close in, and decrease the intervals between your flankers?'

Stevens saluted and rode away, while the waggon-train, men and beasts pricking up their ears at the sound of the distant firing, ploughed steadily on through the sand. As Stevens passed the first waggon, Butters shouted at him:

'Say, we ain't goin' up where all that racket is, are we?'

At the moment Stevens' contempt for teamsters was intensified by a certain irritation at the sudden stiffening of his superior's discipline. Butters' question hit him across the grain.

'You'll go where you are ordered,' he snapped.

The waggon train assumed a more compact form. The members of the escort closed up on the flanks and at the rear, while a few troopers scouted still further out on the plain. Stevens and Cadman endeavored to be everywhere at once, searching zealously for some danger to be met and avoided, but they encountered nothing save the increasing sounds of firing ahead. To increase the compactness of his column, Cadman threw his waggons into two lines, and Butters found himself driving beside the deaf teamster. This was an added grievance, but he remembered the trooper in the back of the waggon.

'They won't make us get into this, will they?' he called across anxiously.

The trooper stuck his head above the side of the waggon and glowered at him. 'This battle,' he growled, 'was designed and is being carried out solely for the torture and destruction of teamsters.'

Butters stared at him vacantly and shook his head. 'I hired out to drive my team,' he objected. 'I ain't no soldier.'

The sandy nature of the ground changed somewhat, and a thin growth of bushes and stunted trees appeared. The ground commenced to slope and the surface grew rockier. Gradually the glare of the sun decreased, and men and horses gasped their relief.

Butters took the empty pipe from his mouth and gazed into the empty bowl despairingly. 'Ain't got any 'baccy, have ye?' he called across to the cavalryman.

The other shook his head. 'There's plenty of it up there where they're fighting, though,' he added with a grin.

Butters seemed to consider the matter deeply. 'I guess they can keep it,' he said finally.

Mingled with the distant roar and cackle of the firing came a new sound—a deeper, steadier roar. Cadman heard it and scowled.

'The river's higher!' he muttered.

The column hurried forward, spurred on by Cadman's nervous orders. A trooper from the advance party came riding back to where the two lieutenants were holding a hurried consultation.

'The bridge is gone, sir,' he announced.

Cadman stared at him incredulously. 'Gone?' he demanded. The trooper nodded. Cadman and Stevens looked at each other and then at the trooper, as though he were the cause of the disaster.

'We'll have to wait, that's all,' Stevens said.

'There's a signal corps man on the other side of the river,' the trooper went on, 'but there's none of us up there can read the wig-wag.'

With a muttered exclamation Cadman spurred forward his horse and rode toward the point where the little knot of horsemen had gathered on the edge of the river. He took a private's carbine, tied a handkerchief to it, and held mute converse with the figure on the other side of the stream. The cavalryman and the distant waggon-train watched them in uncomprehending interest. Cadman's face grew more and more serious as the signals fluttered back and forth. Finally he lowered his improvised flag and turned to Stevens with a helpless expression.

'We're licked if we can't get these waggons across the river,' he announced in a dull voice. 'They've been fighting here for fourteen hours, and the ammunition's nearly gone. They can't hold out more than an hour longer. This freshet came along two days ago and washed out the old bridge and the pontoons.'

The men looked at the river. It roared past them brimming from bank to bank—a hundred and fifty yards wide. The signal man on the other bank leaned on his flag and watched them curiously. Through the rush of the waters they heard the rattle of firing that would die out in defeat unless they could get the blue boxes across.

'How about fords?' Cadman asked.

The troopers shook their heads.

'We've been five miles up and down stream,' explained one of them whose trousers were wet to the waist and whose bay horse was black with the water, 'and there ain't a place better than this!'

Cadman pushed his horse to the bank, but the beast refused to enter the water. He used his spur and the flat of his sabre—and was nearly unsaddled for his pains.

'Did you try the depth here?' he demanded of the drenched soldier.

'I couldn't get ten feet from the shore,' answered the man.

The two officers and the little group of soldiers continued to stare helplessly at the rushing water, seemingly obsessed by the consciousness of their own powerlessness. The signal-man on the opposite bank shouted something unintelligible, waved his arms, and sat down. Presently they saw the clouds of smoke arising from his pipe.

'Gee!' exclaimed a voice in Cadman's ear. 'That fellow over there's got some smokin'.'

Cadman whirled to see Butters—his long figure leaning eagerly against a tree, his hands in his trousers' pockets, his pipe, bowl downward, hanging from his lips—contemplating the distant smoker with an expression of the keenest envy.

Cadman's helpless indignation found a vent. 'Why did you leave your team?' he stormed.

Ezra turned upon him a glance of mild astonishment. 'Well, they'll stand all right,' he explained. 'Can't go very far,' he added, with a cheerful grin at the river.

'You get back to them!' shouted Cadman.

'All right, all right!' murmured Butters, with the air of a man quieting a weeping child, as he went back to his horses.

The column commenced to lose all semblance of military order and straggled to the edge of the river to watch the thing that had stopped it. Cadman recovered from the first shock, which had reduced him to blind inactivity, and became feverishly busy. Men galloped up and down the bank looking for boats. He himself tried to find fords in a dozen places; he sent the best swimmers of his half-company into the water with their horses. In the meantime the teamsters stood about in knots and watched the fruitless effort of the cavalry without attempting to hide their scorn. Occasionally men appeared on the other shore. The sound of firing continued without slackening; it was evident that the engagement was still too hot for men to be spared.

After a while Cadman sat down on the ground in a dejected heap, and watched his distant horsemen scurrying along the distant banks of the stream. Stevens, whose supply of wild schemes for forcing a passage was not exhausted, stood at his side and offered further suggestions, to all of which Cadman shook his head despondently.

'And now,' he groaned, 'that we are hung up on the edge of this silly brook, they'll probably get into our rear,

ESTABLISHED 1880. 'PHONE No., 69.

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass
Streets, and Baker and Brown's
Coach Factory.
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.
Funerals Conducted with the Great-
est Care and Satisfaction, at the
Most Reasonable Charges.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy.

E  R.

CASSIDY AND CO.
TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL MAIL
COACHES.

LEAVE BROKEN RIVER on arrival
of West Coast Express every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SAT-
URDAY, carrying mails and passen-
gers for Otago, Kumara, Hokitika,
Greymouth, Reefton, and Westport,
ARRIVING GREYMOUTH SAME DAY.
Passengers can obtain through Tickets at
Railway Station.

WARNER'S HOTEL, LTD.,
Christchurch Agents,
CASSIDY AND CO., Proprietors.

WHERE TO STAY IN CHRISTCHURCH.

STOREY'S FAMILY HOTEL

(Late Terminus).

.....Right Opposite Railway Station.....
Convenient to all parts of City and
Suburbs.

Electric Cars start from the door.
Good Table Kept. Tariff on application
WM. JAMES,.....Proprietor.
STS., WELLINGTON.

FOR SALE—Campbell Gas and Oil
Engines, Screw Jacks, Pulley Blocks,
Wood Split Pulleys, Lancashire, Balata
and Leather Beltings.

FOR SALE—Centrifugal Pumps,
Worthington Duplex Steam Pumps;
on water and in stock 500 gals. to
15,000 gal. pumps.

Quotations given, and Indents execu-
ted for all classes of Mining and other
Machinery.

Designs and Estimates on application.
Country orders promptly attended to.

ROBT. B. DENNISTON & CO.
Stuart St.

"GODBERS"

MELBOURNE HOUSE,
Cuba Street and 218 Lambton Quay,
WELLINGTON.

The Noted Houses for Luncheons
and Afternoon Tea.

Only Prize Medallists in New Zea-
land for Wedding Cakes.

Cakes of Every Description Care-
fully Packed and Forwarded to All
Parts of the Dominion.
A Trial Solicited.

"GODBERS"**R. MILLIS & SON,**

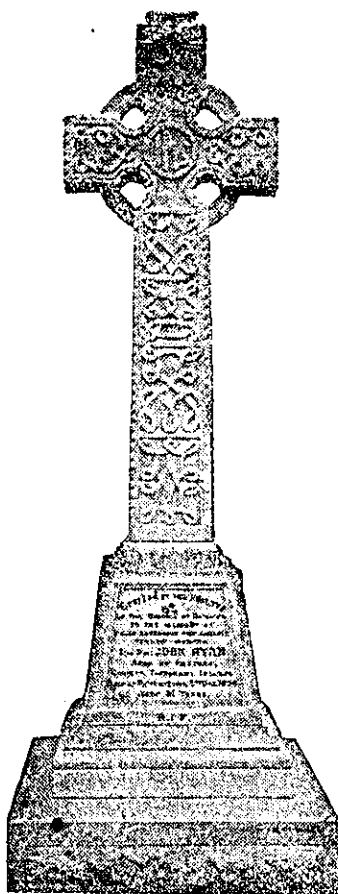
General Engineers & Machinists

19 BATH STREET,

DUNEDIN

Have pleasure in intimating to their
customers that they have SHIFTED
INTO THEIR NEW AND UP-TO-
DATE WORKSHOP, which is being
equipped with Machinery and Tools of
the Very Best Class, which will enable
them to turn out work to their Cus-
tomers' and their own satisfaction.

Please } 19 Bath Street
Note Address } Telephone No. 506.



ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE
LATE REV. JOHN RYAN.

EXECUTED BY H. FRAPWELL.

Frapwell and Holgate

.. Monumental Sculptors ..

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Direct Importer of Marble and
Granite Monuments.

Designs and Estimates on application.
Country Orders promptly attended to.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS

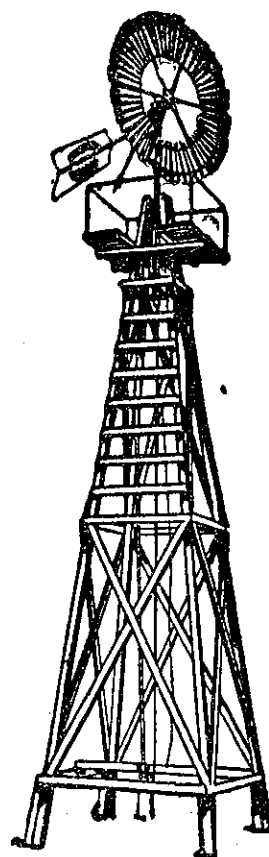
Obtained in all Countries by

HENRY HUGHES, International
Patent Agent.

Dunedin Office:

A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
T. H. THOMPSON, Local Agent.

Telephone, 1706. Handbook on Application
Correspondence promptly attended to.

T
I
T
A
N
W
I
N
D
M
I
L
L
S

If interested in a Cheap, Effective Farm
or Domestic Water Supply,

.....Write to.....

THOMAS DANKS

198 and 200 Lichfield St
CHRISTCHURCH.

LADIES !

Do you want better
recommendation than this :

180,000 Bottles**THE MILITARY PICKLE**

Sold in London last year.

Buy One Bottle To day**CLARENDON HOTEL**

CHRISTCHURCH

(Corner of Worcester Street and Oxford
Terrace).

D. COLLINS.....Proprietor.
The CLARENDON HOTEL affords excellent
accommodation for Tourists, Travellers,
and the General Public.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING and EVERY
MODERN CONVENIENCE.

TERMS MODERATE.

throw their own pontoons across, and gobble us up with the rest of the troops!"

Stevens nodded in grim sympathy.

"Down here," Cadman went on, "it only looks foolish and annoying, but up there, where good men are being shot to pieces because they haven't got lead to sling back—it's tragic."

"Want to get 'cross, don't ye?" inquired the drawing voice of Butters.

Cadman flopped limply over on to the earth, between laughter and tears at the words, and glanced up to find an expression of perfect seriousness on Ezra's face. His sense of humor stood off his natural resentment.

"No," he answered whimsically; "but I'm willing to take you over if you really want to go!"

Ezra scratched his chin. "Guess I'll do it," he announced finally. "I want some o' that feller's smokin'."

"Of course you'll take the rest of us?" inquired Stevens, checking an almost hysterical burst of laughter.

"Can't get them horses and waggons over," replied Butters, "but I might manage it with them blue boxes in the waggons."

Cadman's mouth dropped open. He got to his feet and grasped Ezra roughly by the shoulder.

"This is no time for fooling, my man," he reminded him.

"I ain't foolin'," insisted Butters.

The two officers looked at him intently. There was nothing in the lean figure, the hopelessly ordinary face, and the weak chin to arouse confidence, nor had the man ever given indication that he could do anything other than drive his team.

"All right, take 'em across," said Cadman suddenly, with an air of washing his hands of the whole matter.

Stevens stared at his superior in amazement, but Cadman turned his back and walked toward the bank of the river.

"Kin I boss them other chaps?" inquired Ezra, with a wave of the hand toward his fellow teamsters.

Cadman turned on his heel and made a wide, all-including gesture. "You can do anything," he sputtered angrily. "I can fight men, but I can't fight nature. If you can jump that ditch—and he jerked a gauntleted thumb toward the water—and take those boxes with you, go on and do it!"

Butters walked back to his own waggon, summoned two other teamsters, and commenced to unload the heavy, squat boxes. They piled them in a pyramid on the ground. Once in a while Cadman took his moody glance from the river long enough to glance at Butters' operations; the rest of the time he stared straight ahead of him, listening to the distant rattle of guns.

"Shucks!" exclaimed Ezra, working at the wheel of his waggon, with a wrench. "This ain't nothin'. We'll be across here in a jiffy. I got stuck once down at Three Rivers with a dray-load o' castings."

The cavalrymen, under Cadman's orders, were now attempting the construction of a raft. They had got an axe from one of the waggons and were pecking impotently at the gnarled trunk of a tree standing close to the water. Stevens was estimating the chances of taking waggons and all, trying a forced march to the nearest bridge—an indefinite distance to the north—and possibly becoming a first lieutenant, or even a captain.

"Here, you fellers!" exclaimed Butters. "Unload two more waggons and bust up the boxes—the waggon-boxes."

The teamsters looked at him in uncertainty.

"Go on—do it!" he commanded, with a sudden stiffening of his weak underjaw.

He saw them at work, then set two other men to splicing together all the halters to be found and piecing out the result with the tugs and lines from the different teams.

"Save the nails!" he shouted to the men, who were rapidly breaking two of the waggons to pieces.

The two officers and their men began to glance oftener in the direction of the busy throng about the waggons. Ezra, his empty pipe sticking straight out, was hopping about everywhere. Under his orders the boards from the dismantled waggon-boxes had been nailed to the box of his own waggon, which he had taken off the wheels and lowered to the ground.

"By George!" exclaimed Cadman, in astonishment. "A boat!"

He turned to his men, his face flushing, and began to give orders. In ten minutes the remodelled waggon, a clumsy and by no means seaworthy-looking craft, was at the edge of the water.

"Now," exclaimed Butters, as he stripped off his clothes, "somebody hold my pipe. 'I ain't goin' to lose that after all this bother!'"

He stood on the bank, knotting about his waist the long rope which he had constructed of harness and halters.

"Don't nobody go hauling me back till I give the word," he commanded. "I ain't near a bad swimmer as I look to be."

He walked along the shore to a point two hundred yards above the waggons. "When I'm across," he said, "tie that there rope to the wagon-box, and we'll see!"

He shivered slightly as he stood on the brink, his long, ungainly limbs twitching as he looked at the cold,

black water. "I don't like this here business none too much," he admitted, "but I can't stand watchin' that feller smokin' over there, an' me with an empty pipe."

With a mighty splash he struck the water. The first rush of the current caught him, and he rolled and tumbled down stream, awkwardly striving to get into position to breast the current. The men with the ropes started to haul him back.

"Let him go a bit further," commanded Cadman, without looking away from the spot where Ezra's black head bobbed in the current.

"They ought to haul him in," suggested Stevens presently, looking anxious. "There isn't a man of us could swim across there."

"I don't know," answered Cadman; "I'm getting my eyes open to a few things."

The teamster was swimming. The current beat him down swiftly, but he gained. Breathlessly the men watched his efforts. His progress was slow. Once they thought he had signalled them to pull back, but discovered their mistake when his angry shouts to "Let go!" came bubbling from the river.

"Stevens," commanded Cadman sharply, "signal that chap over there that they can have their ammunition as fast as they can send for it."

Stevens looked hard at his superior, and then began wigwagging busily to the other shore, where the signal-man woke into life at the first flutter of the handkerchief.

"The man's a fish!" exclaimed Stevens, as he watched Butters' head popping over the surface of the water twenty yards from the opposite shore line.

"I suppose," said Cadman, "that's what's called a hero!"

The trooper who had ridden in Butters' waggon suddenly spoke. "His name," he said thoughtfully, "is Ezra Butters. He used to drive a truck in Three Rivers, Michigan. His wife's name is Molly. He told me so. They have no children. He is very fond of the free lunches provided by a citizen of Three Rivers named Dolan."

Cadman glanced in surprise at the speaker, caught the expression on his face, and nodded his head slowly several times.

The men saw Butters reach shallow water, stagger a bit, then flounder somehow on to shore. In the excitement of tying the ropes to the bow and stern of his extemporized boat, they forgot to cheer him. He lay gasping like a fish on the other shore, the signal-man working over him anxiously. After a moment the latter rose to his knees and commenced signalling. Cadman watched the fluttering flag and then shouted:

"Butters wants his pipe sent over with the first load!" he cried.

Fifteen minutes later, the waggon-box pitched, tossed, and creaked across on its first trip. It reached the other shore half full of water, but the two blue boxes in it were uninjured, and Ezra's pipe bobbed on the surface of the water inside the boat. On the next trip Butters, stark naked but with his pipe going full blast, sat astride one of the boxes and bailed diligently with the nose-bag of one of his horses.

As the third load reached the shore with Cadman and Stevens on board, a dozen pack-mules, under escort of a little squad of cavalry, came clattering down to the shore of the river, where Butters was busy superintending the landing. Cadman stood near, watching the operations with an air of abstraction. Visions of a captaincy were dispelled by the visions of a weak-faced, long-limbed teamster, naked save for a flapping felt hat.

"What brand o' tobacco d'ye smoke, anyway?" Butters asked the signal-man, as he landed on the fifth trip. "I kind o' like it."

An hour later the infantrymen dotting a line of hills two miles beyond the river, where they had lain for hours holding back their ammunition—shooting only when to fire was to kill—heard rumors of cartridges. A few minutes later men began to spill the shining yellow objects out of the blue boxes on to the earth, and a yell went up that was heard at the river. The enemy, encountering a fire which in some unaccountable fashion trebled in volume within a few minutes, backed off after the fashion of a man who has received an unexpected blow in the solar plexus.

In the glow of sunset, the Brigadier walked his horse slowly down to the river, having won a battle that he had despaired of ever doing anything but lose. He approached the place where "The Ark," with its rope and harness-cable, was moored. Cadman rose and saluted.

"Lientenant," commenced the Brigadier, but Cadman raised a deferentially silencing hand.

"There's the man who brought it across, General," he explained with a gesture. "I didn't do it."

The Brigadier looked, arched his eyebrows, and got off his horse. He went to where Butters sat on an empty blue-box, puffing contentedly at his pipe.

"My man," he commenced, with an air befitting the occasion, "in the name of the army and of your country I wish to thank you publicly. It is due to your heroism that the battle has been won."

Ezra removed his pipe and stared at the Brigadier uncomprehendingly.

"Battle?" he asked blankly. "What battle?"—*Every-body's Magazine.*

HOTELS FOR SALE. DWAN BROS.,

WELLINGTON,

1880—Established—1880.

Hotel, Waikato; 5 years' lease; low rental; price £3500.

Hotel, Auckland; rent £10; price £2750; a good house, a bargain.

West Coast, South; paying Hotel; long lease; average takings £93 weekly; price £5000.

Hotel, Taranaki, lease 4½ years; low rental; price £1500.

Hotel, North, 7 years; rent £6; free house; district going ahead; new settlement; price £2000.

Hawke's Bay; trade £50; price £1150. Terms half cash, balance on approved bills.

Auckland, 4 years; trade £85; price £1000.

DWAN BROS.,

Willis Street, Wellington.

If you want GOOD VALUE in
HATS & MERCERY

—TRY—

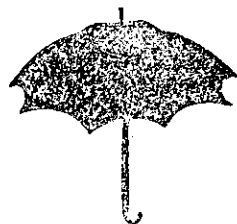
G. E. FOWNES

THE HAT SHOP,

110 RIDDIFORD ST., NEWTOWN,
Wellington.

Just Arrived ex Ionic and Turakina,
LATEST STYLES IN SUMMER
GOODS.

Charles Foster,



Umbrellas
Made, Recov-
ered and
Repaired.

132 LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON

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

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

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

STAPLES' BEST,

On draught at almost all Hotels in
the City and surrounding districts, and
confidently anticipate their verdict will
be that STAPLES & Co. have successfully
removed the reproach that Good Beer
could not be brewed in Wellington.

J. STAPLES & CO., LTD.,
MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

Railway Hotel

Thorndon Quay - Wellington.

Speight's and Wellington Beer always
on tap. Wines and Spirit of the Choice
Brands always in Stock.

James Dealy, Proprietor

Grain! Grain! Grain! Chaff! Potatoes! etc. SEASON 1910.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL ST., DUNEDIN.
To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, ETC.—We would remind Producers that
we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all
kinds of farm produce. 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 Auc-
tion 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 pro-
duce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very
best advantages, and with the least possible delay.

ACCOUNT SALES ARE RENDERED WITHIN SIX DAYS OF SALE.

CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, ETC.—Having made advantageous arrange-
ments 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.

Sample Bags, Advice Notes, and Labels sent on Application

DONALD REID & CO. LTD.

MIST ODOR PURIFIER

The greatest disinfectant, deodorant
and cleanser, known to science.

LEAVE IT EXPOSED IN GLASS AND ALL SMELLS DISAPPEAR

All Grocers and Storekeepers.

Good Books for Good Catholics.

We have a Nice Assortment of

ROSARY BEADS

CRUCIFIXES

R.C. PRAYER BOOKS

(Key of Heaven, Garden of the Soul,
etc.)

And Some Nice

RELIGIOUS PICTURES.

We invite inspection, and will be
pleased to send lists of these by post
on inquiry.

ALEX. SLIGO

24 George St. Dunedin, And at South Dunedin

LENNIES

70 VIVIAN STREET.

(Also Corner Hawker & Roxburgh Sts)
WELLINGTON.

We can Serve You Well. We Want
Your Custom. Patronise Our Stores.

Best Table Butter, 1/-; Wax Candles,
6d; Dried Apricots, 8d; Prunes, 3lb
11d; Cooking Figs, 4lb 11d; 14lb
Sugar, 2/6; Tea, 10d, 1/-, 1/4;
Pickles, 7d. All prices the lowest,
quality the best. Boom our advertise-
ment, and tell your friends.

C.M.C. EXTRACT C.M.C.

SOLD IN 2oz. JARS

Beef Broth is the Soul of Domestic Economy, but how to get that
"Soul" with Old Time Recipe "Take a Shin of Beef" has often
proved a Real Difficulty. The C.M.C. Extract is absolutely the
Best for making Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea, etc. with the utmost
convenience.

.....MANUFACTURED BY.....

THE CHRISTCHURCH MEAT COMPANY, LTD

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE

A GLOOMY PROSPECT

The Rev. J. T. Roche, LL.D., who had been on a visit to France towards the end of last year, gives his impressions in a recent issue of the *Catholic Tribune*, Dubuque. He says:—

This morning (December 1) I secured a map of Paris and an open carriage. The cost for the whole day was two dollars, or ten francs. I visited the Madeleine, Napoleon's tomb, the Palais de Justice, Saint Sulpice, L'Arc de Triomphe, the Trocadere, Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, etc. At the Madeleine I was fortunate enough to witness a marriage ceremony between representatives of two distinguished French families. A Marquis of something was marrying the grand-daughter of a princess, and the church was filled with the members of the aristocracy. Of the Madeleine itself a great artist has said that it is fair and beautiful as the Acropolis at Athens, which, according to all authorities, is the world's choicest specimen of architecture. My driver strongly dissented from that opinion. 'C'est moderne,' 'It is modern,' he said, and from his standpoint that was enough to discredit it. When we came to Notre Dame later on he exclaimed: 'Ah! ici est une eglise magnifique! N'est pas superbe!' And truly a superb specimen of architecture it is. The highest tribute I can pay to it is that the reality far surpassed my expectation. It is an exemplification of the wonders which can be wrought with stone. A thirteenth century production, it goes far to convince us that in many, many ways the thirteenth was the 'greatest of centuries.' The interior is in keeping with the exterior. The chapels range along the sides and in the rear of the main altar, and would require days of careful study; but it is a study which would be well repaid. The memorial to Archbishop Darboy, who was killed during the Commune, was of particular interest to me. Strange to say, there is a splendid portrait of him in the consultation room, near to the chamber in which the sessions of the Supreme Court are now held. Even the Republic has pride enough in the country's history to preserve

The Memorials of the Early Centuries.

In the centre of the Law Courts I saw La Sainte Chapelle of St. Louis, which is regarded by those qualified to judge of such matters as the purest gem of Gothic architecture to be found in the world to-day. And it is another thirteenth century achievement, with the exception of the oriel window, which is two centuries later. The other windows are truly wonderful. I stood in the centre of the church in the gathering twilight and the varied colors stood out with the suggestiveness of a glory caught from a crimson sunset on some far-off mountain top. Though it is now merely a national monument and the sound of prayer is heard no more within its walls, I instinctively felt like kneeling where a sainted king had knelt and prayed, and the faith and piety of six centuries had brought devout worshippers of Him Whom the impious Government is now seeking to dethrone.

It was a day of constantly changing impressions, but the more I saw the deeper grew the conviction that whatever France has to-day that is beautiful and inspiring can be traced to the days when the nation was truly Catholic, and that her modern attempts at adornment are so many evidences of that decadence which has overtaken her in attempting to restore to the world discredited pagan ideals. The France of to-day is the France of venal, corrupt leaders, of a mercenary and lying press, of a stage which is so low that no play can succeed which does not have adultery as its central theme, of fierce hatreds, of high-sounding shibboleths and strangled liberty, of impaired credit and a total loss of prestige amongst the nations, of visionary and spoliatory economic theories, which are driving capital from the country, of shameful vices and a moral degradation so deep and widespread that to those who know the country best the future seems exceedingly dark.

I started out on this trip with the idea of meeting men rather than that of hurrying from place to place in order to view the memorials of previous centuries. Thus far I have been exceptionally fortunate. To-night I met a dozen representatives of American business-houses—men who spend their time going up and down through the various European countries, making purchases of such goods as are in demand in the American market. I was surprised at their deep-seated hatred and contempt for France and everything French. 'A nation of polite liars and petty thieves,' said one. 'A nation,' said another, 'as destitute of business honor and honesty as the Japanese.' In striking contrast to these strictures were the tributes paid to the Germans, Swiss, and English. In the opinion of all, France at present is in an exceedingly chaotic state. One Englishman, who has represented an American house for almost forty years, told me that thoughtful Frenchmen of his acquaintance regarded their country's future as practically hopeless. He went into particulars and gave me some interesting facts and figures.

One of his statements was that it was not uncommon, in hotels, restaurants, and other places of business, to find the sign: 'No Frenchmen employed here.' Their universal tendency to prey upon their employers and the general public have rendered the employment of honest foreigners an absolute business necessity. And the French themselves, knowing this to be the case, do not resent it. He told me, too, that French capital was being taken out of the country as speedily as possible and invested in foreign securities. As a result of sabotage or wilful destruction of property, strikes, etc., there is hardly a French company to-day which is paying dividends as high as formerly. Last year, over two hundred million francs of French money were deposited in Swiss banks. In real-estate transactions eight per cent. of the purchase money goes to the State, and this is only one of the many forms of practical confiscation. To-day European investors, but most of all French, do not seek French securities. In 1900 two of their leading steamship companies paid dividends of 50 francs a share; in 1908 they paid nothing. A few years ago France held second place in the world of commerce; to-day it is tenth. The government of its colonies is conducted at an immense loss each year, and France is so thoroughly hated in these colonies that a large standing army is necessary to keep them in order. Last year I heard Mr. Louis Lombard, the well known litterateur, musician, retired American millionaire and proprietor of the Castle Trevauc in Switzerland, tell a little story about the late Cardinal Lavigerie. Once he asked an Arab sheik in Algiers what he thought of the Cardinal. 'He is a good man,' replied the sheik, 'so good that our people cannot believe that he is a Frenchman.'

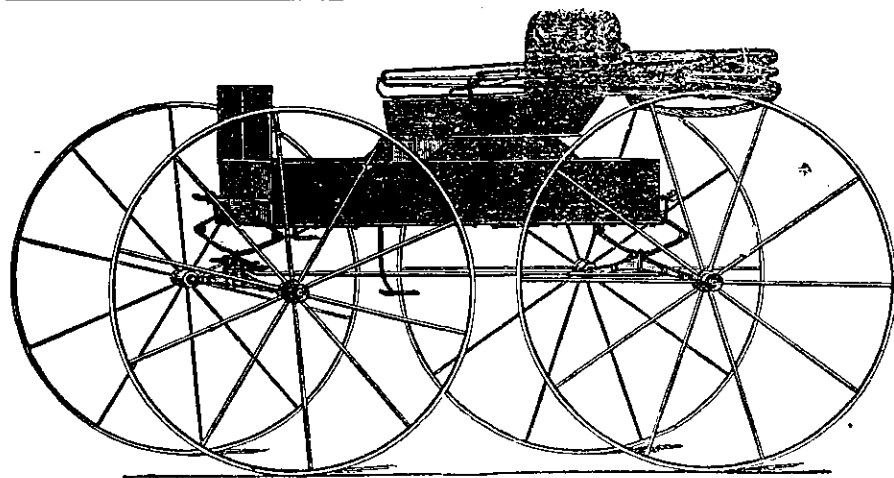
Sabotage and Strikes.

Sabotage is another name for the wilful destruction of property in revenge for real or fancied grievances on the part of anarchistic workmen. This has reached appalling proportions everywhere throughout France. Steamships and railroad trains are wrecked deliberately and innocent lives snuffed out by villainous thugs, who are never brought to trial and who cannot be convicted, because of perjured testimony. Private individuals are in mortal fear for both their lives and property. Then strikes are of daily occurrence and on the most childish pretexts. The country's business to-day is at the mercy of the syndicates or workmen's associations, which in many cases are controlled by loafers, who have never done an honest day's work. Most of them are anarchists and Socialists, who ultimately hope to destroy capital and thus bring about the new Utopia, in which all will be on an equal footing of misery and poverty. The most discouraging feature of the whole situation is that these syndicates can make or unmake the nation's political representatives, and as a result of time-serving demagogues who fill the Chamber of Deputies and stand ready to grant the syndicates' demands. Atheistic schools and universities have covered the land with discontented idlers, who are living by their wits and increasing the nation's criminality. In the last five years crime has doubled amongst boys between fifteen and twenty years of age. The nation's morality is reflected in the lowest birth-rate of any country in the world, and were it not for the immigration the population would show a perceptible decrease. A striking fact stands out in connection with this general decline. Though French capital is rapidly abandoning the country, the Germans in recent years have bought up considerable property, and with the spectre of a German army in the background they are treated with a consideration which native Frenchmen rightly envy. I have been assured by a man who associates with those high in the diplomatic world that Germany stands ready to pour her troops into France on the slightest provocation. He was firm in the belief that men now living would see France a German province, and that it would be the best thing that could befall the country.

Another View.

This morning I had a long interview with one of the priests attached to the English Church on Avenue Hoche. His picture of affairs was not quite so depressing. He still believes that the Church has enough of vitality to save France. All, he said, agree that the Church is stronger to-day than at any time since the Revolution. The free-will offerings of the people are sufficient for the temporalities. The bishops have an independence never known before. The Archbishop of Paris has started seventeen badly needed new parishes; he is planning forty more. The people's fighting blood is up, and last year there were more Easter Communions than at any time in the country's history. Even the noisiest infidels have grown afraid and are looking to the Church to save the country. They recognise that whatever honor, honesty, or morality there is in the land to-day is to be found amongst those who still call themselves Catholic. The priests are now treated respectfully on the streets. Even the press has ceased its attacks. As Napoleon discovered that he could not govern without the aid of religion, so the unbelievers are now beginning to realise that they may have to tear a page out of his book.

I have thus given both sides of the case as they were given me by men who are on the ground. I trust that what I have written will help your readers to understand something of the mystery surrounding the currents of French politics in recent years.



J. Ormiston White

[late Hordern & White]

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
CRAWFORD & VOGEL STS.,
DUNEDIN.

A large and varied Stock of
Vehicles on hand to select from.

JUST ARRIVED I

NEW SUITINGS.

Latest Patterns.

..... FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Very Smart Suits from £4 17s. 6d. Net cash.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

CLERICAL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

B. J. M. KEMP, Merchant Tailor - - -
- - - and Outfitter.

Corner Queen and Swanson streets, Auckland.

ARE YOU WELL DRESSED?

If not, you are handicapped in the race of life. A man
is judged largely by the clothes he wears.

W. T. QUINTON

SPECIALIST TAILOR,

Is Offering SPECIAL VALUE in SUITS from 63/- to 75/-
DRESS and DINNER SUITS a Speciality.

W. T. QUINTON,

TAILOR AND MERCER,

Lambton Quay (Opposite Government Buildings),
WELLINGTON.

TELEPHONE 205.

Kinsey

PHOTOGRAPHER,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

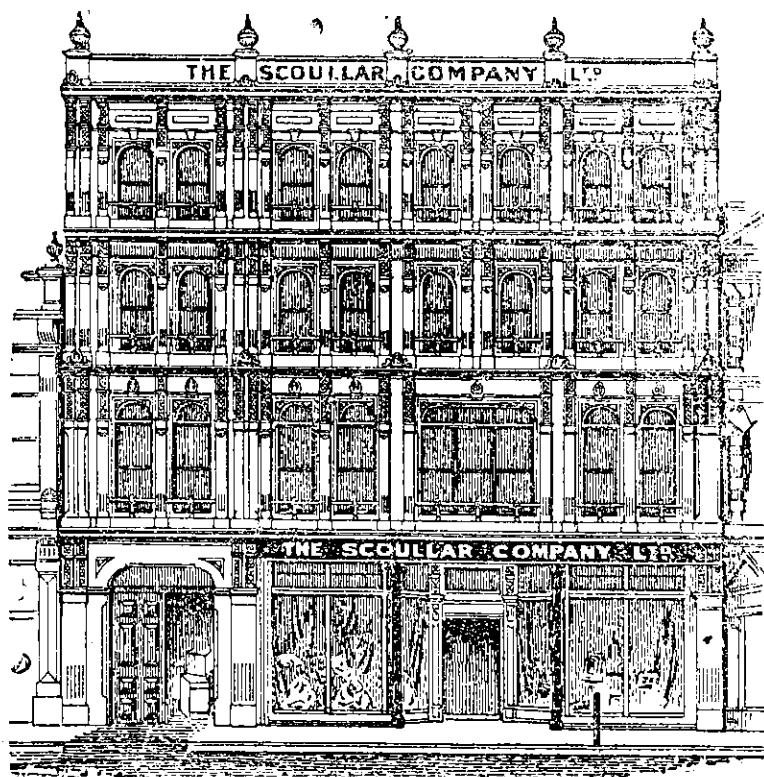
WEDDING GROUPS A SPECIALTY.

**Manufacturers
of
Artistic High
Class Furniture**

CONTRACTORS to
N.Z. Government, for
furnishing of Schools
Hospitals, Homes and
Public Buildings.....

**Furniture
Floorcoverings
Curtains
Household
Linens.**

Eccelesiastical Furnishings
a Speciality



**Manufacturers
of
Artistic High
Class Furniture**

The oldest and most
reliable house in New
Zealand where all the
necessary requisites or
house furnishing may be
obtained at lowest prices

—THE—
**SCOLLAR CO.
LIMITED,
Wellington**

A PRIEST-SCIENTIST

Whether Father Archibald Shaw, Missionary of the Sacred Heart, wireless expert, and his little band of assistants will be able to do much to aid the searchers for the lost Government explorers in the wilds of Papua is not the question, though Father Shaw is sanguine (says the *Catholic Press*). The chief consideration is the splendid heroism of this Australian priest and his confreres. Though Stainforth Smith, who is Administrator of the Territory of Papua, two other white men, and 26 natives have been missing a month, the Commonwealth Government, which is charged with the conduct of affairs in that territory, has not concerned itself greatly about finding the party. Indeed, no one in Australia has moved except Father Shaw. Father Shaw was, before becoming a religious, an operator in the telegraph service, and since wireless was made a realism by Marconi he has, without interference with his duties, which include the responsibility of procurator of the Sacred Heart missions in Polynesia, been devoting himself to the science of winging words through space. And this he has done so notably that all the Commonwealth is talking about him to-day.

Though wireless has been greatly used in latter years in other countries—it was employed by some of the London papers during the Russo-Japanese war—the Commonwealth has made no serious attempt to instal it. At Randwick, at the sanatorium for the Sacred Heart missionaries who return to Sydney periodically to recuperate after years of labor in the tropics, Father Shaw has the most powerful wireless station in Australia. There is not a steel tower in this continent the like of that which aspires 250 feet skywards from the grounds of the sanatorium, in which are the operating rooms and workshops. It took three months to erect the tower, which can be seen for miles at sea. All the instruments have been made by Australians, and they are capable of recording long-distance messages, but up to the present the longest stretch covered is 2400 miles. It is hoped to span 5000 miles ere long.

When Father Shaw, who, of course, is head of the station, was appealed to a few days ago to bring wireless to the aid of the lost expedition in Papua, he expressed himself ready to start out immediately, and his operators signified their willingness to accompany him, after having had the unknown dangers they would have to face put plainly before them by Father Shaw. He told them of the fever-breeding swamps and rivers, infested by alligators, and of countless perils. He told them they would have to go out into a country wilder and more rugged than any they could imagine—a country where the hills were like the teeth of a comb; where the jungles were so thick that progress through them was not only painfully slow, but attended by many terrible privations; where the scrub insects and the leeches torture; where tropical sicknesses lay one low; where the fiercest cannibals in the world are ever on the alert to strike down the white man who invades their territory; where the bones of many intrepid men are lying bleaching beneath a fierce sun.

It was only on Tuesday morning that the Commonwealth Government accepted Father Shaw's offer, and on Wednesday he and his men left Sydney, determined to do all they could to assist the Administration with their instruments and devotion, and to remain at their stations until the Government recalled them. They have with them three wireless plants—two sets having a practicable range of 1800 miles at night, and reliable for 1000 miles under rush conditions. Father Shaw is well acquainted with the methods of travelling, and also the native languages, and he is confident that he can obtain information which a Government party would be unable to secure, and that he will be able to transmit it to the search parties. The good wishes of everyone go with the heroic Randwick priest in his heroic plunge into darkest New Guinea. Father Shaw and his nine assistants, who left on March 1, had a most enthusiastic send-off, and as the steamer moved out from the wharf at Circular Quay the people who thronged it cheered the party, who replied as the vessel swung out into the stream.

Stratford

(From our own correspondent.)

March 9.

The stained-glass windows purchased by the Rev. Father Treacy during his recent visit to Ireland have arrived, and will soon be placed in position.

On March 7 the Rev. Father Treacy entertained the children of the Stratford Convent Schools at the beautiful Ngairé gardens. About 160 children were present, and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Throughout the day, which was perfect for the occasion, all kinds of games were indulged in—races, swimming, and boating. A substantial lunch was provided, and a nice afternoon tea. Messrs. Gooch and Cox, who keep the Empire and Crown stables respectively, generously provided the drags to convey the children to and from the gardens. They had to make two trips each way. Everything went off without a hitch of any kind. There is no reason why this event should not be made an annual one, and supported by the parents and congregation. Every other school has its public holiday, but somehow it seems as if we are too retiring, and leave this function to the generosity of the Rev. Father Treacy.

J. M. MITCHELL

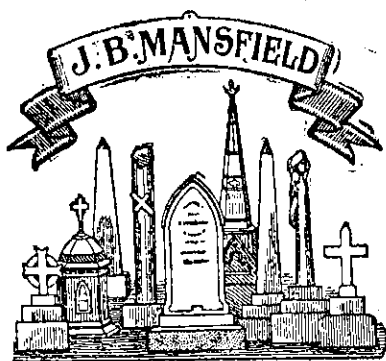
333 Colombo Street,

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
IN CHRISTCHURCH.

A large Staff of Skilled Workmen employed in all
Branches of the Trade.

Prices will be found moderate, consistent with skilled
Workmanship, and Satisfactory Terms made to meet the
Requirements of Customer.

Inspection of our Showroom invited.



J. B. MANSFIELD & SONS

CHRISTCHURCH

Monumental Works Cr. Manchester & Allan
Sts [next Kaiapoi Factory]

Have the very latest in Granite and Marble constantly
arriving.

Inspection Invited.

Estimates and Designs forwarded on application.

Telephone 1634.

Established 1863.

Pianos



Organs

ALLISON**The Great English Piano**

THERE ARE MORE ALLISON PIANOS IN USE IN
CONVENTS, SCHOOLS, HALLS, AND HOMES
THAN ANY OTHER IN N.Z.

FROM £35 CASH or 21/5 MONTHLY.

SOLE NEW ZEALAND AGENTS:

E. & F. PIANO AGENCY Ltd.
S. Goldicutt, Mgr.

191 Queen St. Auckland.

This Space has been taken

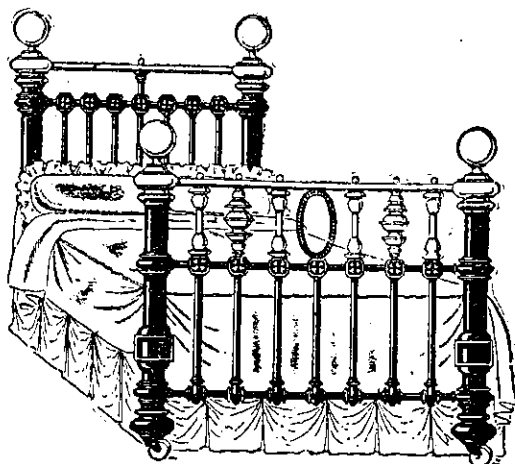
.. BY ..

GEORGE & KERSLEY**LIMITED****"THE ECONOMIC"****WELLINGTON**

- AND -

WANGANUI.**H. FIELDER & Co.'s****Stocktaking Sale****Now On****EVERYTHING REDUCED.**

Manners St. .
WELLINGTON.



Current Topics

Slattery in the States

The movements of the unfortunate Slattery will always be of some interest to New Zealanders, because, as will be well remembered, it was in New Zealand that this unhappy adventurer met his Waterloo, and received such an exposure—per medium of Dr. Cleary's pink pamphlets—as ultimately compelled him to abandon his campaign of calumny, and beat a hurried and ignominious retreat from these southern lands. About a year ago we chronicled the fact that he was touring the United States, and was having, on the whole, a bad passage, the Mayors of some American cities absolutely refusing him a permit to lecture. Latest information to hand indicates that he is now in Boston, telling his squalid tale to a handful of Orange followers. The following letter—which explains itself—from a Boston correspondent is published in the *Edinburgh Catholic Herald* just to hand:—'Dear Editor,—I want to ask you about a certain individual by name Slattery, who is at present in Boston and causing no end of trouble. He claims to be an ex-priest, and is giving all kinds of information, mostly to Orangemen and the more bigoted class of Protestants who go to hear him. Some of his questions and stories have been brought to me, as a Catholic, by some of my fellow-workers who are of the opposite faith. The first and main question I have been asked is—Was Slattery ever a priest, and, if not, why don't I go and hear him and he will tell me all about it. Needless to say, I didn't accept the invitation, because no doubt I should have got my head broken, as I couldn't have sat and listened, ex-priest or not. So I thought I wouldn't go. This Slattery claims he is Irish, as he no doubt is by his speech, so I thought you could let me know if he ever was a priest, and if so, would you please also let me know why did he leave? Or did he get silenced for something? Dear Editor, I must once more apologise to you for taking up your valuable time, and hope you will see your way clear to do me this favor, as I know you certainly can give these ex-priest gentry the "knock-out." I will now draw to a close; wish you and all your readers a happy New Year.—I am, etc.,

'BERT CALDWELL.

'217 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Mass, U.S.A.,
'January 2, 1911.'

*

The editor of the *Catholic Herald* wisely advised the young man to leave Slattery severely alone, and not increase the excitement about him by attending his meetings. At the same time he sent to the Boston correspondent a copy of the Catholic Truth Society's pamphlet, entitled *The Slatterys*. Assuredly there is no lack of material for the refutation and exposure of this precious pair. The most complete and detailed account of their careers is that given in the two pamphlets published by Dr. Cleary—*Joseph Slattery: The Romance of An Unfracked Priest*, and *Mrs. Slattery: The Romance of a Sham Nun*. The English Catholic Truth Society's pamphlet—*The Slatterys*—contains all the necessary and salient facts in their history; and the pamphlet entitled *The Business of Vilefication, Practised by 'Ex-Priests' and Others*, published by the Catholic Truth Society of America, gives a brief but sufficient summary of the circumstances which led to Slattery's expulsion from the priesthood. Certainly there is no reason why any American Catholic should remain long in ignorance of the real facts and true inwardness of the Slattery campaign.

'Mixed' Marriages in South Africa

'Principles,' says Richter, 'like troops of the line, are undisturbed, and stand fast.' Those who are governed by principle can be depended on to be consistent—in marked contrast to those who are guided by an ever-changing, make-shift expediency. The Catholic Church has always stood, for example, for the sacredness of marriage and for her right to determine the conditions on which shall depend its validity as a sacrament of the Church. Rather than be unfaithful to principle on this point, she has been content—as in the case of the rupture with Henry VIII.—to lose a whole kingdom. Her attitude on this same question, as expressed in the recently promulgated decree *Ne Temere*, has given rise to widespread comment and to not a little criticism—but praise and blame alike have left her unmoved. An interesting illustration of her consistency, and unflinching adherence to this great principle—the right of religion to a paramount say in regard to marriage—in whatever direction it may have to be applied, comes to us from South Africa. There, when the new Marriage Bill was under discussion in the Union Parlia-

ment on the 1st of December last, a proposal was made that marriages between white and colored persons, called 'mixed' marriages in South Africa, should be forbidden by law. In bringing the matter forward, according to *The Cape Times*, the member for Rustenburg (Mr. Grobler) moved that the following be a new sub-section to follow Sub-section 4: '(5) The marriage between European and colored persons, no matter of what race, is prohibited.' The hon. member in doing so, said that they were now building up a new nation in South Africa, and they must see that they kept the race pure. Europeans preferred to see the race pure, and not mixed with coloured blood, while he thought that pure-blooded natives also strongly objected to people of their color marrying white people. After a lengthy speech, the honorable member concluded by urging that now was the proper time to deal with the matter.

*

But the debate in Cape Town at once called forth a weighty and outspoken letter from Bishop Gaughren, Vicar-Apostolic of Kimberley. The letter appeared in the *Transvaal Leader*, and after a short introduction, ran as follows: 'The matter is not concerned with politics, as such, in which I should not care to interfere, but with something vastly more important. While all are agreed that marriages between the black and the white races are, generally speaking, very undesirable, and while we can, therefore, give Mr. Grobler credit for the best of intentions in introducing the prohibitory clauses in the Marriage Bill, nevertheless, in view of the deplorable consequences certain to result from the adoption of this clause, it is the duty of every lover of the country to protest against it, and to oppose it by every legitimate means. The result of a mixed marriage of the kind referred to is, at worst, but a physical evil, while the prohibition will issue in a flood of moral evil incomparably more ruinous and degrading. An effect probably not foreseen by the author of the clause is that it will, if accepted, bring men, whose great desire is to live as dutiful and law-abiding citizens, into conflict with the law. Whatever the new law may enact, it will be the duty of the Catholic clergy, for whom I speak with authority, to bless marriages of the kind referred to, if their people call upon them to do so. They must take the consequences of their opposition to the law of Parliament, in order to be faithful to the law of God. I have no right to speak for the clergy of other denominations, but I feel sure that many of them will take the same view of their duty. A law which thus conflicts with conscience cannot long be maintained. Universal experience proves that, speaking generally, the less the State interferes in the matter of marriage, and the more the freedom of the citizen is respected, the better. Beyond prohibiting what the moral law plainly forbids, and determining the legal status and rights consequent on marriage, it ought to be enough for the State to be satisfied that marriage has been contracted according to the formula of any recognised religious body, and to accord it formal sanction. In a country such as this it is only by a certain self-restraint on the part of our law-makers that serious difficulties and complications can be avoided.' The general principle here in question—that of fidelity to the law of God—is precisely the same as that involved in the decree *Ne Temere*; and Bishop Gaughren's letter shows the consistency of the Church in her readiness to apply the principle, as well in the direction of allowing marriages which the State might forbid, as in rejecting marriages which the State might recognise.

'Romish' Tyranny'

The Rev. Dr. Hanson, who for some years occupied a London pulpit and is now minister of the Duncairn Presbyterian Church, Belfast, is perturbed in spirit at the approach of Home Rule; and has delivered his soul in the congenial and hospitable columns of the *London Times*. Dr. Hanson, it seems, is a Liberal in politics; but Mr. Asquith's promise of a measure of self-government for Ireland has put his Liberalism to a heavy strain. He calls his letter to the *Times* an 'Appeal to Nonconformists'; and in the course of it he entreats his 'old comrades in arms'—the Revs. J. H. Jowett, R. F. Horton, F. B. Meyer, Dr. J. Monro Gibson, C. S. Horne, J. H. Shakespeare, and others—to hesitate before championing a measure the accomplishment of which would, in his opinion, be but the advancement of the power of Rome. After resurrecting the venerable bogey about 'Home Rule,' being 'Rome Rule,' he continues: 'It is not that your Ulsterman is unwilling to trust his Roman Catholic countrymen with his life and fortune; he is profoundly and incorrigibly distrustful of the Church of Rome, which, he is convinced, would be put in a position of unchecked supremacy, and would use her authority for all it is worth to oppress Protestants. What he dreads is Popish ascendancy and intolerance. You may call him a bigot if you will; but he is a bigot as Dr. Clifford is a bigot, in his uncon-

promising hostility to priestcraft and all its ways and wiles. Deliver your Ulsterman from the fear of Romish tyranny, and he would accept "Home Rule" to-morrow.'

*

This stale and hollow talk about 'Romish tyranny' and intolerance in Ireland has been many times refuted, but never, perhaps, more completely and effectively than in the case of this ill-starred deliverance of the Belfast divine. The refutation has come, too, not from indignant Irish Catholics, but from Irish Protestant M.P.'s—men who for years have lived, and moved, and had their being in the very thick of this 'Romish tyranny.' And here is what they have to say. Captain Donnellan, M.P. for East Cork, taking occasion to refer to the matter in the course of an address to his supporters, remarked that the recent contest had served a useful purpose, for it had completely disposed of the fiction of Catholic intolerance in Ireland. 'Very few Irish Protestants, he was happy to say, were misled by it, and English Protestants were now, as a rule, too well-informed to be any longer frightened. Nevertheless, a case such as his would help to dispel any lingering doubt that some few Protestants might still have on the subject. As they were all aware, he stood there as an Irish Protestant, and as an Irish Protestant he had hitherto been invariably returned unopposed during the space of nearly twenty years to represent one of the most Catholic constituencies in Ireland. When a contest was forced upon him, who were the first to stand solidly at his back? The Catholic clergy of East Cork. It would be well indeed if Protestant Antrim would take a lesson from Catholic Cork in religious toleration. The catch-cry of "No priests in politics," would always meet the reception it deserved from the Irish people, and it would be an evil day for the country when the Irish clergy ceased to exercise their rights as citizens in the country of their birth.'

*

Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., one of the ablest and most respected of the Nationalist members, is still more pointed and emphatic. In a letter to the London *Daily News*, he thus gives Dr. Hanson his final quietus: "Dr. Hanson's fear of 'Romish tyranny,' in which he desires English Protestants to participate, in the event of the establishment of Home Rule, if I may say so in all courtesy to an old acquaintance, is unworthy of him. Taylor, a Protestant writer in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, says in reference to Irish Catholics: "It is but justice to this maligned body to add that on the three occasions of their obtaining the upper hand they never injured a single person in life or limb for professing a religion different to their own. They had suffered persecution and learned mercy, as they showed in the reign of Mary, in the wars from 1641 to 1648, and during the brief triumph of James II." I, myself, am one of the Irish Protestant minority, the son and grandson of Irish Protestant clergymen of the late Established Church. What a victim of "Romish tyranny"—this is what Dr. Hanson calls his "bogey"—I have been, the representative in the House of Commons for four and twenty years of South Donegal, the most Catholic constituency in the British Empire, for which I have been returned by the Catholic Bishop, priests and people of that constituency. I am the holder of a chair in the National University of Ireland, an institution mainly established for the purpose of enabling the young people holding the faith of the great mass of the Irish people to receive the advantages of University education without any violation of conscience or danger to truth or morals. The authorities of that University have placed not me only, but several other Protestants in positions of trust for the teaching of their students, and have within the last few days appointed me Clerk of Convocation, an officer one of whose duties is to act as assessor to his Grace the Chancellor, the Most Rev. William Walsh, D.D., the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. Oh! the horrors of "Romish tyranny!"

*

We can heartily forgive Dr. Hanson for an outburst which has evoked such a magnificent tribute to the tolerance of Catholic Ireland.

Signs of Life

'Cast thy bread,' says sacred Scripture, 'on the running waters; for after a long time thou shalt find it again.' For many a day the *N.Z. Tablet* has been sowing the seed of a 'divine discontent' with the condition of things under which Catholics have to bear such a heavy and unjust burden for the education of their children; and it would seem that the healthy public opinion which this paper has aimed at fostering among its readers is once again—as in earlier days—beginning to find voice. The revival of interest on the education question is shown on every hand. In Dunedin, as the outcome of the speeches on the subject made at the recent gathering of the Christian Brothers' Old Boys' Association, an interesting contro-

versy has arisen in which the Catholic position is being vindicated by Mr. J. B. Callan, Jun., with vigor and spirit, as well as with conspicuous ability and effectiveness. In Wellington, the correspondence columns of at least one of the dailies are literally filled with a discussion of the subject; and the energy with which the Catholic apologists have thrown themselves into the contest may be gathered from the representative letters which we publish on another page. Throughout the Dominion—as the result of the deliberate and considered utterances of his Grace Archbishop Redwood and of Bishop Grimes, and of the able Pastoral of Bishop Cleary—leading dailies have devoted editorials to the question, and in every way given the subject prominence. Here and there, in the course of some of the discussions, a little warmth may have been manifested—but that is a small matter. Where is there heat there is movement, and where there is movement there is life. On this vital matter, anything is better than stagnation. No man worked his way anywhere in a dead calm.

*

As a sort of corona to the Wellington controversy, Professor Mackenzie, of Victoria College, who has got the secularist 'microbe' very bad, has published a pamphlet entitled *Defence of the Secular Solution*. Professor Mackenzie is a Professor of English, though one would never have guessed it from a perusal of his pamphlet. Here, for example, is a specimen of 'English as she is wrote' by the Professor: 'It is the business of the Churches to indicate the divine implications of what the social conscience and an enlightened consensus of opinion pronounce good, true, and beautiful. In the name of all that is 'English' what does he mean by 'divine implications' in this portentous deliverance? And, apart from the English of the sentence, the Churches, by this time, are quite as likely to know what their 'business' is as is our agnostic Professor. It is the 'business,' presumably, of a Professor of English to teach English; but if he must leave his last, at least he might be modest enough to avoid heavy dogmatism of this order.'

*

Professor Mackenzie's main contention is that secularisation of education is inevitable, because of the divided state of religious opinion—that it affords 'a working compromise'—that it ensures us against sectarian strife—that it is necessary, in a word, in the interests of peace. 'Peace!' Do these upholders of secularism really delude themselves into believing, or think they can delude others into supposing that we have peace under the existing system. 'Peace'—while Catholic Bishops and Catholic laymen, whenever opportunity offers, are proclaiming with all the emphasis possible, their sense of the tyranny and injustice inflicted upon the Catholic body; 'peace'—while Anglicans and other non-Catholic bodies are working as they have never worked before to secure a radical alteration of the system; 'peace'—while our papers, as at Wellington, are full of wordy warfare and discussion—some of it of a by no means temperate character. It is—to borrow a phrase from Professor Mackenzie—'consummate nonsense,' to describe our existing system as 'a working compromise.' It is not a compromise at all—it is a surrender, total and complete, to the secularists. Having got all they wanted, and having absolutely nothing left to fight for, they sit back contentedly, and blandly tell us that the maintenance of the present system is necessary 'in the interests of peace!'

*

Other points in Professor Mackenzie's pamphlet have been fully and ably dealt with by the local correspondents whose letters we reproduce. We may, however, dwell a little on a very glaring inaccuracy which occurs on the very first page of his pamphlet; and that, too, on a point which he regards as fundamental. In addition to playing, in this pamphlet, the rôle of theologian, philosopher, moralist, scientist, and politician, Professor Mackenzie also sets up as an authority on history. With what looks suspiciously like the 'pride that apes humility,' he describes his competency as a historian in the following terms: 'Those of us who, in our modest way, are students of history—ancient and modern, sacred and secular—know something of the normal course of events in connection with the rise, progress, and triumph, as well as the decline, disintegration, and fall of human institutions.' And then he goes on to perpetrate the following blazing inaccuracy. After asserting that all Churches were originally the servants of the State, he continues: 'The history of the Christian Church is no exception to the rule. An institution that began in the service of the State (the italics are ours) gradually acquired such power and influence that it eventually employed the State in its service. The servant became master and vice versa.' What are we to think of a University Professor who can gravely attempt to palm off on the public

such a statement as that 'the Christian Church began in the service of the State.' The Christian Church—whose founder, Jesus Christ, allowed Himself to be done to death at the hands of the State rather than abate one jot or tittle of His claims; the Church, whose first earthly Head, St. Peter, was crucified head downwards rather than render to Cæsar the things that are God's; the Church, whose early disciples allowed themselves to be torn by the lions of the amphitheatre rather than submit to a State-imposed creed and worship. These elementary historical facts are known in our kindergarten and primer classes. As a matter of fact, in bringing the early Christian Church into the discussion, Professor Mackenzie has brought forward what is really the most striking historical vindication possible of the present attitude of the Catholic Church in refusing, at any cost, to sacrifice conscience and Christian principle.

*

Incidentally—and of course without intending it—Professor Mackenzie furnishes ammunition to the enemy. One of the 'arguments' which is being forever dinned into the public ear by the upholders of secularism, is that if recognition be given to the schools of one or two religious bodies all the others will clamor for recognition, and the break-up of our great 'national' system is inevitable. Well, in England, under the Act of 1902, voluntary schools (mainly Anglican and Catholic) receive direct aid from the State; and here is how the matter pans out in respect to 'breaking up' the English Board or National system. The figures were submitted at the annual meeting of the Northern Counties League, held at Leeds on November 14 last, by its Secretary (the Rev. C. Peach); and they are quoted on p. 4 of Professor Mackenzie's pamphlet: 'Since 1903 (that is, in seven years) voluntary schools in England have decreased in number by very nearly 1200, and the number of pupils on their registers by over half a million. On the other hand, during the same period the number of Council (or State) schools has increased by over 1700, and the number of pupils on the register by over three-quarters of a million. In 1903 the pupils in the voluntary or Church schools outnumbered those in the Council schools by 650,000; in 1910 the pupils in the Council schools outnumbered those in the voluntary schools by 600,000. In other words, the Council schools have 1,250,000 more pupils than they had seven years ago, while the voluntary or Church schools have more than half a million fewer than they had seven years ago.' The explanation of this falling away of the Church Schools is to be found, in part, in the fact that they have been 'starved' by hostile administrative regulations; but, after making due allowance for this circumstance, it is evident that the State schools have easily held their own. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory or guess-work; and in view of the foregoing figures—advanced on high secular authority—we may reasonably expect to hear a 'little less of the bogey about the 'break-up' of the 'national' system if recognition be given to denominational claims.

THE AGE OF FIRST COMMUNION

TEXT OF THE DECREE

THE SACRED CONGREGATION OF THE SACRAMENTS

Decree on the age of those who are to be admitted to their First Eucharistic Communion.

Christ's Example.

The pages of the Gospel clearly witness to the extraordinary affection shown by Christ to little children when He was on earth. It was His delight to be in their company; He was wont to lay His hands upon them, to embrace them, to bless them. And He was indignant at their being turned away by His disciples, whom He rebuked in these grave words: 'Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven' (Mark x. 13, 14, 16). He showed sufficiently how highly He esteemed their innocence and candor of soul, when calling unto Him a little child, He said to His disciples: 'Amen I say to you, unless you be converted, and become as little children, you shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, he is the greater in the kingdom of heaven. And he that shall receive one such little child in My name, receiveth Me' (Matt. xviii. 3, 4, 5).

Infant Communion.

Mindful of this, the Catholic Church, from its very earliest beginnings, took care to bring little children to Christ by Eucharistic Communion, which it was accustomed to administer even to children at the breast. This took place at Baptism, as was prescribed in almost all the ancient Rituals down to the thirteenth century, and in some places the custom lasted longer; among the Greeks and Easterns

it still obtains. In order, however, to remove the danger that children at the breast should reject especially the bread, the custom prevailed from the beginning of administering the Eucharist to them under the species of wine only.

Nor was it at Baptism alone, but very frequently afterwards, that the infants were refreshed by the Divine food. For it was the custom of some Churches to give the Eucharist to the little ones immediately after the clergy, and elsewhere after the Communion of the adults to give them the fragments remaining over.

Postponement of Communion.

This custom then grew obsolete in the Latin Church, and children began to take their place at the Holy Table only when they had a certain use of dawning reason, and some knowledge of this August Sacrament. This new discipline which had already been accepted by some local synods, was confirmed by the solemn sanction of the Fourth General Council of the Lateran, held in 1215, by the promulgation of the famous 21st Canon, whereby Sacramental Confession and Holy Communion are prescribed to the faithful, after they have attained the age of reason: 'Every one of the faithful of both sexes, after they come to the years of discretion, shall, in private, faithfully confess all their sins, at least once a year, to their own priest; and take care to fulfil to the best of their power the penance enjoined on them, receiving reverently, at least at Easter, the Sacrament of the Eucharist, unless, perhaps, by the counsel of their own priest, for some reasonable cause, they judge it proper to abstain from it for a time.'

The Council of Trent (Sess. XXI., on Communion, ch. 4), without in any way disapproving the ancient discipline of administering the Eucharist to little children before they had the use of reason, confirmed the Lateran Decree, and anathematised those who should not conform to it: 'If anyone denieth, that all and each of Christ's faithful of both sexes are bound, when they have attained to the years of discretion, to communicate every year, at least at Easter, in accordance with the precept of Holy Mother Church, let him be anathema' (Sess. XIII., on the Holy Eucharist, ch. 8, can. 9).

In virtue, then, of the Lateran Decree just quoted and still in force, the faithful of Christ, on reaching the years of discretion, are bound by the obligation of going to the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist at least once a year.

Deferment of Confession.

In fixing this age of reason, or of discretion, however, not a few errors and deplorable abuses have been introduced in the course of time. For there were those who considered that a different age of discretion was to be fixed for the reception of the Sacrament of Penance, and for the reception of the Holy Eucharist. For Penance they considered that the age of discretion was that at which wrong could be distinguished from right, and therefore at which sin could be committed. But, for the Eucharist, they held that a more advanced age was required at which a fuller knowledge of the truths of faith and a more mature preparation of soul could be obtained. And so, according to the different local customs or opinions of men, the age for the first reception of the Eucharist was fixed at ten or twelve years in some places, at fourteen years, and even more, in others, and in the meantime children or youths not having attained the prescribed age were forbidden to approach Eucharistic Communion.

Consequent Evils.

This custom, whereby, under the pretext of safeguarding the honor due to the August Sacrament, the faithful are kept away from It, became the cause of many evils. For it came to pass that the innocence of the age of childhood, torn from the embrace of Christ, was not nourished by the sap of the interior life; whence this also followed that youth, deprived of its all-powerful protection, surrounded by so many snares, on losing its innocence, fell headlong into vice before it had tasted of the Sacred Mysteries. Now, even if the First Communion is preceded by more diligent instruction, and a careful Sacramental Confession—which is not everywhere the case—nevertheless the loss of baptismal innocence is ever to be regretted, a loss which, had the Eucharist been received in more tender years, might perhaps have been avoided.

No less to be condemned is the custom existing in many places of forbidding Sacramental Confession to children who are not yet admitted to the Holy Table, or of not giving them absolution. Whence it comes to pass that, caught in the toils of sins possibly grave, they may long remain in great danger.

But what is most serious is that in some places children who have not yet been admitted to their First Communion are not even allowed, when in imminent danger of death, to be strengthened by the Holy Viaticum, and at their death are carried to their grave like infants, and so are not assisted by the Church's suffrages.

Origin in Jansenism.

Such is the harm done by those who insist more than is right on making extraordinary preparation precede the First Communion, probably not noticing that such kind of precaution has its roots in Jansenistic errors, maintaining that the Most Holy Eucharist is a reward, not the remedy of human weakness. And yet the contrary was certainly held by the Council of Trent when it taught that the Eucharist is 'the antidote whereby we are delivered from

daily faults and preserved from deadly sins' (Sess. XIII., 'On the Holy Eucharist,' ch. 2), which doctrine has recently been more emphatically insisted upon by the Sacred Congregation of the Council in the Decree of December 20, 1905, whereby access to daily Communion was thrown open to all, old and young, two conditions only being imposed: the state of grace and a right intention.

Certainly, seeing that in ancient times the remains of the Sacred Species were distributed to little children and even to those who were still at the breast, there appears to be no sound reason why an extraordinary preparation should be demanded from little ones, who, living in the most happy condition of their first candor and innocence, stand in the greatest need of that mystical food on account of the many snares and dangers of the present time.

The Lateran Decree.

The abuses we are condemning arise from the fact that those who assign a different age for penance and Holy Eucharist have not defined with precision and accuracy what is meant by the age of discretion. The Lateran Council, however, requires one and the same age for both Sacraments, since it imposed as one the joint obligation of Confession and Communion. And so, just as for Confession the age of discretion is held to be that at which wrong can be distinguished from right, that is, at which a certain use of reason is attained; so, too, for Communion the age of discretion must be held to be that at which the Eucharistic Bread can be distinguished from ordinary bread; which, again, is the same age at which the child attains the use of reason.

Nor was the matter otherwise understood by the principal contemporary commentators of the Council of the Lateran. For, from the history of the Church it is clear that many Synods and Episcopal Decrees issued in the thirteenth century shortly after the Lateran Council, admitted children of seven years to make their First Communion. There is, moreover, a testimony of the highest authority in the words of St. Thomas Aquinas: 'As soon as children begin to have a certain use of reason, so as to be able to conceive devotion to the Sacrament (of the Eucharist), then may this Sacrament be given to them' ('Summa Theol.' III., q. 80, a. 9, ad 3). These words Ledesma thus explains: 'I say, following the consent of all, that the Eucharist must be given to all who have the use of reason, and however soon they may possess that use of reason; even though the child only knows in a confused manner what it is doing' (In St. Thom., p. 3, q. 80, a. 9, Dub. 6). The same passage is explained by Vasquez in these words: 'As soon as the child comes to this use of reason, forthwith is he so bound by the divine law that the Church herself is entirely unable to free him from the obligation' (In 3 P. St. Thom., Disp. 214, c. 4, n. 43). St. Antoninus taught the same doctrine when he wrote: 'But when (the child) is capable of malice, when, namely, it can sin mortally, then is it obliged by the precept of Confession, and consequently by the precept of Communion' (P. III., tit. 14, c. 2, § 5).

The Council of Trent.

The Tridentine Council also forces us to the same conclusion. For while it recalls in Sess. XXI. ch. 4 'that little children who have not attained to the use of reason are not by any necessity obliged to the Sacramental Communion of the Eucharist,' the one reason it assigns is, that they are not able to sin: 'Forasmuch as they cannot, at that age, lose the grace they have already acquired of being the sons of God.' Whence it is clear that the idea of the Council is that children are bound by the necessity and obligation of Communion when they are able to lose grace by sin.

With this agree the words of the Roman Council held under Benedict XIII., which teach that the obligation of receiving the Eucharist begins 'when boys and girls have reached the years of discretion, that is, at the age at which they are able to distinguish the sacramental food, which is no other than the true Body of Jesus Christ, from common and ordinary bread, and are able to draw nigh with due piety and religion' ('Istruzione per quei che debbono la prima volta ammetterli alla S. Comunione.' Append. xxx., p. 11.). The Roman Catechism says: 'As for the age at which the Sacred Mysteries are to be given to children, none can determine it better than the father, and the priest to whom they confess their sins. It is their business to find out, by asking the children, whether they have acquired any knowledge of this admirable Sacrament, and have a desire for it' (P. II. 'On the Sacrament of the Eucharist,' n. 63).

The Age of Discretion.

From all this, we gather that the age of discretion for Communion is that at which the child is able so to distinguish Eucharistic bread from common and material bread, as to be able devoutly to approach the altar. Consequently no perfect knowledge of the things of faith is required, since some elements alone suffice, that is a certain knowledge; nor is the full use of reason required, since the incipient use is enough, that is a certain use of reason.

Wherefore the deferring of Communion, and the fixing of a more advanced age for receiving It, is to be absolutely condemned, and the Apostolic See has many times condemned it. Thus Pius IX., of happy memory, in Cardinal Antonelli's letter to the Bishops of France, March 12,

1866, strongly disapproved of the custom, growing in many dioceses, of postponing the First Communion to a more mature and a fixed age. The Sacred Congregation of the Council, on March 15, 1851 corrected a chapter of the Provincial Council of Rouen, whereby children were forbidden to approach Holy Communion before the age of twelve. In a similar way did this Sacred Congregation of the Discipline of the Sacraments act in the Strasburg case on March 25, 1910, in which the point was raised as to whether children of twelve or of fourteen might be admitted to Holy Communion, and the answer given was: 'Boys and girls, as soon as they have reached the years of discretion, that is, the use of reason, are to be admitted to the Holy Table.'

Having given mature consideration to all these points, and in order that the above-mentioned abuses should be entirely removed, and that children from their very tenderest years should adhere to Jesus Christ, live His life, and find protection from the dangers of corruption, this Sacred Congregation of the Discipline of the Sacraments, at a General Session held on July 15, 1910, has judged it opportune to lay down the following rules concerning the First Communion of Children, to be observed everywhere:

Regulations.

I. The age of discretion, alike for Confession and for Holy Communion, is the age at which the child begins to use its reason, that is about its seventh year, or later or even sooner. From that time begins the obligation of satisfying the twofold precept of Confession and Communion.

II. A full and perfect knowledge of Christian doctrine is not necessary for first Confession nor for First Communion. But the child must afterwards gradually learn the whole Catechism in the measure of its capacity.

III. The religious knowledge required in a child, in order that it should fittingly prepare itself for First Communion, is that whereby it understands according to its capacity the mysteries of faith necessary as the means of salvation, and distinguishes the Eucharistic bread from common and material bread, so as to approach the Holy Eucharist with such devotion as befits its age.

IV. The obligation of the precept of Confession and Communion, binding the child, falls principally upon those who have charge of it, that is upon the parents, confessor, teachers, and parish priest. To the father, however, or whoever occupies his place, and to the confessor it belongs according to the Roman Catechism, to admit the child to its First Communion.

V. Once or several times in the year let parish priests take care to announce and hold a general Communion of children and to admit thereto, not only new communicants, but also others who, with the consent of their parents or of their confessor, as above stated, have already previously partaken at the sacred altar. For both alike let some days of instruction and preparation precede.

VI. Those who have charge of children must take the utmost care that after their First Communion the said children should approach the Holy Table very often, and, if it be possible, even daily, as Jesus Christ and our Holy Mother Church desire it, and that they should do so with such devotion of soul as their age allows. Moreover, let those who are in charge remember the most grave duty incumbent upon them of seeing that the children are present at the public lessons of Catechism, or of supplying religious instruction in some other way.

VII. The custom of not admitting children to Confession, or of never absolving them, although they have attained the use of reason, is to be absolutely disapproved. Wherefore local Ordinaries will take care that it is entirely abolished, even by the invoking of the remedies of Canon Law.

VIII. The refusal to administer Viaticum and Extreme Unction to children who have attained the use of reason, and their burial with the rites reserved to infants, are utterly detestable abuses. Let the local Ordinaries take severe measures against those who do not abandon this custom.

Our Most Holy Lord Pius X. in an audience on the seventh of the current month approved all these decisions sanctioned by the Cardinals of this Sacred Congregation, and commanded this present Decree to be published and promulgated. He has commanded each of the Ordinaries to make known this Decree, not only to the parish priests and clergy, but also to the people, to whom he wills that it should be read every year, at the time of the Paschal precept, in the vulgar tongue. The Ordinaries themselves, at the end of each period of five years, will have in the returns of the diocese to render an account to the Holy See of the observance of this Decree.

All things to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at Rome at the palace of the same Sacred Congregation, on the 8th day of August, 1910.

D. CARD. FERRATA, Prefect.

PH. GIUSTINI, Secretary.

Messrs. D. and J. Ritchie and H. Parsonage, Revans street, Wellington are prepared to completely furnish residences, also to supply all necessities for funerals at the shortest notice. Jobbing work and repairs punctually attended to....

'THE CASE FOR THE CATHOLICS'

A WELLINGTON CONTROVERSY

Under the above and other headings the columns of the *Wellington Evening Post* have for some days past been filled with a keen and interesting controversy on what is rapidly becoming a burning question—the question, namely, of the Catholic claims. That the Catholic apologists are defending their position is what the *Post* describes as an 'exceptionally able' way, will be evident from the following letters, which we select as being representative, and as being calculated to give non-Wellington readers an excellent idea of the general trend of the controversy.

THE CASE FOR THE CATHOLICS.

Sir,—Whether or not the Catholics of the Dominion are displaying in their present struggle that great energy and determination with which you credit them in your editorial columns of last Saturday, at least there can be no manner of doubt about your energy and activity in defence of the other side. More than any other leading paper you have sounded the trumpet call, so as to prevent the Catholic claims from even getting the bare justice of a public examination. You will therefore not be surprised to find by degrees a goodly number of your readers disagreeing with your views, and gently but forcibly reminding you of it.

As one of these, let me first of all confess to a mingled feeling of surprise and pain that you, who have so constantly proved yourself the champion of all whose lot it is to suffer hardships in any form or shape, should now rush forward with such intemperate haste against those who, by your own admission, suffer under an undoubted hardship. It ill becomes—if I may be permitted to say so—one who has always held that not only injustice but severe hardship is a fit object of redress by the State, to turn upon the poorest section of the community, when they ask that the burden of paying for the education of their wealthier neighbors' children should be at last removed from their shoulders. In the present case, sir, the 'people's cause' is not the cause you champion, but that of the religious body, which, though the poorest in the Dominion, has made greater sacrifices for its religious convictions than all other denominations put together.

In the second place, I desire to enter a strong protest against your repeated insinuation that the plausibility of the Catholic claim is due solely to the dialectical skill of its leading exponents, notably Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Auckland. But too many of your readers, I fear, will have read their own meaning into your words, and the words sophistry, Jesuitical casuistry, will probably have risen to their lips. If we are natural, they will reply, 'Ars est celare artem'; if we are convincing, they will suggest that we are able logicians; if we show warmth, we are acting the indignant innocent; if we are calm, we are thereby detected as smooth hypocrites; if we clear up difficulties, we are too plausible and perfect to be true. The more triumphant are our statements the more certain will be our defeat. It is mainly to protest against this attempt to cut the ground from under our feet, to poison by anticipation the public mind against us, that I write this letter.

In the third place, if I may further trespass upon your space, I would say that your usual perspicacity seems to have played you false in the present question. You repeat again and again—and the repetition, it seems to me, adds no emphasis or cogency to the point—that Catholics have really no insuperable objection to the secular system; that they are, in any case, not treated unjustly, as all denominations are treated alike; and thirdly, that the Bible in Schools movement was opposed out of a desire to shield Catholic children from interference with their religion. To take the last point first, Sir, I am genuinely convinced that there is not one Catholic in the Dominion who believes that the majority of the opponents of the Bible in Schools movement are mainly actuated by a desire to safeguard our freedom of conscience. If I am not greatly mistaken, Catholics believe that the bulk of that opposition is recruited from men who hold that Christian doctrine is one great delusion and Christian morality another.

As for the assertion that Catholics have no insuperable objection to the secular system, is not that giving us the lie direct and again poisoning the wells? Is there then such total blindness in editorial circles that the most striking and significant facts of years have there remained invisible? For the long course of thirty years, Catholics have (to borrow a phrase from Aesop) seen the track of all their money going into the State coffers, but seen no track that signifies there is any gone out thence. For thirty weary years one section of the community has seen showers of gold lavished upon an educational system in which they can have neither part nor lot, whilst they themselves remained like the fleece of the Hebrew warrior, dry in the midst of that benignant and fertilising dew. And can they be expected to keep silent, when after all the sacrifices they have made out of their great poverty, they are told that they are not so very much in earnest about their schools, that they have only a certain preference for denominational schools? This special pleading, which in the light of facts seems so absurd, is supported by the specious proof that a large number of Catholic children attend State schools. But is it fair to omit to say that

this is true only of districts where there can be no Catholic schools on account of the poverty of the small number of Catholics there residing?

Finally, we protest, as we have done again and again, that we are not on an equal footing with our fellow-Christians of other denominations. They have built no schools of their own, and they have not and do not pretend to have the same conscientious objections as we have—and that, in our eyes at least, destroys the whole argument, shell and kernel.

In conclusion, sir, allow me to say that the *Evening Post* has often in matters of Catholic interest written with so much kindness and understanding, and with such evident desire to be fair, that I should be very sorry if in these words of comment or correction there should seem to be anything wanting in the appreciativeness and responsiveness which are its due. Catholics, however, cannot help feeling that in their present struggle for equality and fair play they are opposed but too often on principles other than your own, principles which I will qualify by a sentence of Cicero, which at least some of your readers interested in this question will understand:—

'Totius iniustitiae nulla capitalior est quam eorum qui cum maxime fallunt ut agunt ut viri boni esse videantur.'

My advice to my fellow-Catholics is in the words of Shakespeare:—

'But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
And ye will not fail.—I am, etc.,

B.J.G.

PROFESSOR MACKENZIE AND SECULAR EDUCATION.

Sir,—I crave space to point out a piece of bad logic on the part of Professor Mackenzie in his treatise on education—a summary of which appeared in Saturday's issue of your paper. I pass by his statement that the Church is 'an institution that began in the service of the State.' Of which State? Was it the one presided over by Nero? But it is the extraordinary logic of his argument that Catholics deserve no special grants that I wish to draw attention to. 'The National System,' he says, 'is quite as much in the public interest as the maintenance of our Army or Navy.' Let that pass, as a logician would say. He continues: 'Where would we be as a nation and Empire if those who are conscientiously opposed to war were allowed a remission of rates or taxation on the ground of conscientious scruples? The very idea of such relief is absurd.' So concludes the Professor, or at least he leaves his readers to draw the conclusion that Catholics are entitled to no relief, because they are opposed to education on conscientious grounds. Professor Mackenzie does not, of course, dare to say that Catholics are opposed to education, but his argument can only hold together on that supposition. That is what it logically demands, to warrant the parity and the conclusion he draws. This fallacy has a name in logic that Professor Mackenzie must be acquainted with. Now, Sir, I will use as 'a pari' argument to prove just the opposite of what the Professor attempts to show. It is not original—it has been used before. Let us suppose that the State decided to give all the schoolchildren free breakfasts when they went to school, and let us suppose that it decreed that the breakfast should consist of a pork chop every morning. Soon the Jewish parents of some of the children would protest that they cannot conscientiously allow the children to partake of that breakfast, because they, on conscientious grounds, can have nothing to do with pork in any shape or form, and they ask that a mutton chop be substituted for the pork so far as their children are concerned. But the State refuses this demand, and tells them that if they are not content to accept the pork, which they abhor, their children can go hungry. And when the Jewish members of the community proclaim that they have a grievance founded upon conscience, they are told by the upholders of the State that those 'who prefer the luxury of exclusiveness from the national system must pay the price.' What would your readers think of that for an answer? And now, Sir, if we substitute Catholics for Jews, and the pork chop for Secular Education, we have exactly the position of Catholics under the present system of education. Who will deny that the grievance which the Jews would justly complain of under a pork regime is not on all fours with that under which the Catholics of this Dominion are suffering in matters educational at the present moment? We have not withdrawn from the national system—we were forced out of it. And, as 'An Englishman' so ably put it in your columns last week, the granting of aid to Catholic schools would not destroy the national system—on the contrary, it would make them become part and parcel of that system, and thereby strengthen instead of weaken it. It is so in other countries such as England, Germany, Belgium, Canada, and many others, and the national systems of education in these countries cannot be classed as being behind the times or inferior to what we have in New Zealand. It is only because men cloud the issues and use catch phrases instead of solid arguments that systems which are unfair and unjust are allowed to exist. I commend this to Professor Mackenzie, and advise him to carefully revise his treatise if he wishes it to contain sound argument, and not fallacy and sophism. In conclusion, Sir, I would like to quote a few remarks of the late Sir Harry Atkinson, made in 1889 on the second reading of the late Mr. Vincent Pyke's Bill as follow:—'If you really want

a national system of education in a true sense of the term, and to preserve what we call a national system, then we must treat all our fellow-subjects alike. . . . I am as strong as anyone for a national system, but I understand a national system to be a diverse system. I say it is not necessary that all should be taught under exactly the same system. What the State, I think, should demand, is that every child should possess a certain amount of knowledge. What more it possesses is a matter of indifference to the State; we should leave that to the parents. It is needless to state that Sir Harry walked into the Ayes lobby in support of Mr. Pyke's measure.—I am, etc.,

JUSTITIA.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

Sir,—I read in the *Evening Post* of 22nd inst. a letter from 'Observer' on the Catholic School question. He says: 'It is contrary to fact that Catholics have a conscientious objection to the secular education,' and 'that denominational education has been forced upon them by their clergy,' that 'he has heard Catholics quietly express themselves as quite satisfied with the State school,' that 'others were opposed to the additional expense following upon the establishment of a Catholic school,' and so on. I do not pretend to deny that there are such Catholics, but my experience as a Catholic, living up to the teachings of the Church, is that no conscientious Catholic would for one moment advance such views. They are like many who are not of the faith, they want the State to find everything for them. If denominational education cost them nothing there are very few indeed of that class of Catholics who would not avail themselves of sending their children to Catholic schools. Many of the same class, too, would give their attendance at the churches if there were no collection. I would like 'Observer' to take in view my experience as a conscientious Catholic. I am nearly seventy years of age, I am the father of a fairly large family (nine children), whose ages range up to thirty-three years of age. I well remember Mr. Forster's Bill being passed in 1870, and that that Bill was intended at the time for the education of the poor who could not afford to pay, and not for the rich, who could and ought to pay for the education of their own children. As time advanced the better classes began to get their children educated at the expense of those Anglicans, Catholics, and Jews, who continued to educate their own children because they had consciences. Seeing that the secular teaching in the State schools was not sufficient to give my children that modest and religious training that was nearest my heart, and could only be received in the Catholic school, and would counteract the home training, I have for some forty years been compelled to pay for the education of my own children in Catholic schools, under Catholic teachers, for a good Catholic education, besides paying for the education (by taxation) for all those Turks, Jews, or Atheists, etc., who wished to get a free education. Besides all this, I have (by taxation) had to pay for the building of State schools, as well as to contribute towards building the Catholic schools and assisting to educate the children of poor Catholic parents, who, like myself, had a conscience. Notwithstanding all this, my material prosperity has gone on increasing, and all my children, without exception, are a credit to their country and the schools (Catholic) to which they were sent. No prelate, priest, or Sister referred to in 'Observer's' letter has ever had occasion to tell me my duty in the matter; my conscience was my guide, without which no virtue, great or small, can be practised effectually. I would ask 'Observer' if it is not as necessary to act conscientiously in the guidance of your children and their moral welfare, as it is to prevent you from using the money belonging to other people or any of the other thousand and one vices and temptations that present themselves every day. The conscience is the life of a good Catholic, and 'Observer's' ideas of anything clerical in the matter is an erroneous one. The duty of the priest or Sister in the matter of teaching children is to carry out the Church's teaching, which every Catholic knows he should adhere to, and if he refuses to hear the Church he refuses to hear God, its Founder. As for 'Observer's' quotation from the Catholic catechism, Catholics quite understand the meaning of every part of their catechism in a way that neither he nor anyone outside the Church could be expected to interpret for them. It would take too long, Mr. Editor, to refer to all the passages in 'Observer's' letter, and with merely referring to these few, and thanking you for space, I am, etc.,

LAY CATHOLIC.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

March 11.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Mary of the Angels' last Sunday.

The Brooklyn church is now nearing completion. It occupies a very prominent position, and can be seen from all parts of the city.

Everything is complete for the worthy celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The only thing necessary for success is fine weather.

Last Sunday the Catholics of Shannon presented Father Kelly with a horse and trap. Mr. M. Moynihan made the presentation. The horse was donated by Mr. Smith, of Moutoa.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, S.M., who has been on a visit to Tasmania, will proceed to Perth, West Australia, in order to take part in the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Clune, C.S.S.R.

Mr. John S. Swan, architect, has accepted the tender of Messrs. Campbell and Burke, £17,894, for the erection of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Wanganui. The contract has been signed, and the work will be started at once, and should be finished within twelve months from this date.

The members of the confraternity of the Holy Family, attached to St. Gerard's Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, have been photographed for the purpose of forwarding a copy to the Right Rev. Dr. Clune, the Bishop-Elect of Perth, the founder of the confraternity in Wellington.

There was a large attendance of parishioners at the Guildford Terrace schoolroom last Wednesday for the arrangement of preliminaries in connection with the bazaar which is to be held at the Town Hall at Easter. A large number of ladies have promised their assistance.

Mr. T. Buckley, Chief Electrician of the Post and Telegraph Department, and a parishioner of Te Aro, leaves Auckland by the Matai to-day for America and England to inquire into the latest systems of telephony and telegraphy in those countries.

The Catholic Club are organising a concert for March 29, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards the expenses of the delegates attending the Easter Conference of Catholic Clubs at Christchurch. The dramatic branch is busily engaged preparing a piece as an item on the programme.

The Rev. Father W. D. Goggan, S.M., at present in charge of the Novitiate at Island Bay, has been appointed parish priest at Nelson. The Novitiate is to be closed, much to the regret of the Catholic residents of Island Bay. A meeting of the parishioners was held at Mr. Krohn's residence with a view of obtaining a pastor for the district, but it was found that the Catholic residents are not sufficiently numerous to support one.

Shooting in the competition for the company belt, and for trophies presented by Hallenstein Bros., was continued by the St. Anne's Defence Cadets on last Saturday, the conditions being seven shots at 200yds and 500yds. Scores were:—Pvt. Mason, 53; Sergt. J. Carroll, 52; Sergt. L. Turner, 49; Corp. Jansen, 44; Pvt. James Davis, 44; Bugler Christensen, 46; Col-Sergt. Gould, 41; Pvt. Haydn, 37; Sergt. J. Heavey, 35; Pvt. D. McCarthy, 26; Pvt. Beagley, 23.

The quarterly meeting of the Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held in St. Anne's Hall, Wellington South, on last Sunday, there being a fair attendance of members. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., and the clergy present were the Vicar-General (Very Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M.), Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., Rev. Fathers Herring and Venning. Reports from the city Conferences were read and disclosed satisfactory progress.

The ladies branch of the H.A.C.B. Society met last Wednesday evening, there being a large attendance of members, over which Sister K. Robinson presided. Four new members were initiated. A social committee was formed with the object of arranging musical evenings, etc., for the inmates of our charitable institutions. The first institution to be visited will be the Ohio Home. The committee will also make the necessary arrangements for the fifteenth anniversary social of the branch, which will be held about next July. It was also decided to form a literary and debating department, the president announcing that Bro. S. J. Moran, LL.B., had kindly consented to place his services at their disposal for the purpose of encouraging the ladies in this work.

Masterton

(From our own correspondent.)

Miss Annie O'Leary, of Masterton, won the 50yds championship at the Wellington Ladies' Swimming Club carnival, and also won her heat in the 100yds handicap, her time for the distance being a New Zealand record for ladies.

The results of the musical examinations held in Masterton in December are to hand. All the pupils presented by St. Bride's Convent were successful, a fact which certainly reflects very great credit alike on the Sisters and pupils. The results are as follow:—Examination for Diploma of Teacher, T.C.L., Paper on Art of Teaching.—Miss Edwards, 82 (honors); Miss Hanify, 66. Paper on Musical Rudiments.—Miss Hanify, 84 (honors); Miss Edwards, 80 (honors). According to the College Calendar Miss Ed-

wards and Miss Hanify will be admitted Licentiates of the College, L.T.C.L., Vocalist and Pianist respectively. The following are the results of the pupils' examinations:—Higher local.—Miss C. McKenzie, 65. Intermediate Grade II.—Miss Nellie Collerton, 77; Miss Nelson, 76; Miss Lenz, 67. Intermediate Grade I.—Miss Symes, 86 (honors); Miss Brooks, 77; Miss Parsons, 74; Miss Pryor, 66.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

March 13.

His Lordship the Bishop is now making an episcopal visitation of the Rangiora parish. He was at Loburn on Sunday last, and visits Oxford to-day (Monday).

In his episcopal visitation at St. Joseph's Church, Cheviot, on last Sunday week, his Lordship the Bishop, after celebrating Mass, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to twelve candidates in the presence of a congregation which crowded the church to its utmost capacity. An efficient choir, with Miss Coakley at the organ, rendered the music very effectively. In the evening his Lordship the Bishop preached, and addressing those who were earlier in the day confirmed, exhorted them to live a holy life, to be steadfast in the faith, and ever mindful of the good resolution formed that day. An appeal in aid of the Cathedral fund realised the satisfactory amount of £50.

Accompanied by a party of their teachers (the Sisters of the Missions), the pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent High School had a very pleasant outing last week. All were conveyed by special train to Cashmere Hills. The older children walked over the hills by Dyer's Pass to Governor's Bay, and onward by Corsair Bay to Lyttelton, thence back home by train. At a convenient and suitable spot on the way, refreshments, sent in advance, were greatly enjoyed. Apart from the healthful exercise of the excursion, another object, the educative one of nature study, was fully attained by supplying the young people with a supply of subjects and results of observation for subsequent composition work at school. On another day the children of St. Joseph's parochial girls' school were similarly treated, being taken to Sumner by tram. A pleasant and profitable outing from essentially an educational point of view resulted. Their teachers, the Sisters of the Missions, were in charge of the party.

A quarterly general meeting of all conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, under the circumscription of the Particular Council of Christchurch, was held on last Monday evening in the meeting room of the Cathedral conference. There was a representative attendance, and much enthusiasm was manifested in the works and progress of the society. A reference to the correspondence received, and dealt with since the previous general meeting, was made by the president. Satisfaction was expressed at the extent of the useful and necessary operations of the conferences during the year as revealed in the summary transmitted to Sydney for inclusion in the annual report of the society. Comprehensive reports regarding the work being done by the several conferences, and the association of 'Ladies of Charity,' were given by the various presidents, and proved most edifying. The President stated that a renewed effort would be made by the Particular Council during the present year to extend the society by founding conferences in the diocese where such do not already exist, and hoped that the work would have the ready consent and assistance of the various pastors, and earnest co-operation of the parishioners. In an endeavour to assist the conference of St. Joseph's Mission to Catholic Seamen, Lyttelton, by securing the erection of a meeting and social hall for the better carrying on of their work, the Particular Council intend to contribute from its funds a certain sum as circumstances permit.

The ordinary meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall, Barbadoes street, on last Monday evening, Bro. Getson, B.P., presiding. Certificates were received from nine brothers claiming sick allowance, and one brother was declared off. Sick pay to the amount of £10 10s was passed for payment. A brother now residing in Rhodesia, South Africa, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret. Bro. Dobbs, delegate to the Dispensary Board, supplemented the annual printed report of that body, which was adopted. The president (Bro. Getson) reported that arrangements had been completed for the annual Communion in honor of the feast of St. Patrick. Members of the branch, and of the Catholic Club are to approach the Holy Table in a body, and afterwards march to the Empire café for a combined Communion breakfast. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., wrote tendering his resignation of the position of chaplain owing to press of duties, and intimated that his Lordship the Bishop had appointed the Rev. Father McDonnell to the position. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Very Rev. Father Price thanking him for the services rendered whilst holding the office. The branch expressed condolence with Bros. Gilmore and Garrigan on the recent bereavement sustained by each, and instructed the Secretary to convey same to the brothers. Accounts to the amount of £4 10s 6d were passed for payment. The receipts amounted to £43 13s 8d.

Ashburton

(From our own correspondent.)

March 12.

Rain is badly needed in and around the Ashburton County, the country being in a parched condition and feed is scarce.

The committee in charge of the annual St. Patrick's night concert have for some time been working very zealously, and a very successful gathering is anticipated.

The programme at the last weekly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Club took the form of a progressive euchre tournament. There was a large attendance of members, and a very pleasant time was spent. Mr. T. Berry was declared the winner.

The Sisters of our local Convent deserve congratulation on the success attained by Miss Ellen Cullen, whom they presented for the Art of Teaching examination, held in December last. Word has been received from Trinity College, London, that Miss Cullen had been successful in passing this important examination. She is now Licentiate of the College.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

March 13.

Rev. Father Holbrook at the last meeting of the Holy Family Confraternity explained very lucidly the meaning of Papal Infallibility.

Rev. Father Finn is stationed in the Sacred Heart parish, and Rev. Father O'Farrell, of the Cathedral parish, has been granted a month's leave of absence at To Aroha to recuperate his health.

His Lordship the Bishop will address the children in the Cathedral on St. Patrick's Day prior to their departure for the Domain. Details are now completed for the celebration, and the display by the children will be far in advance of anything seen here previously.

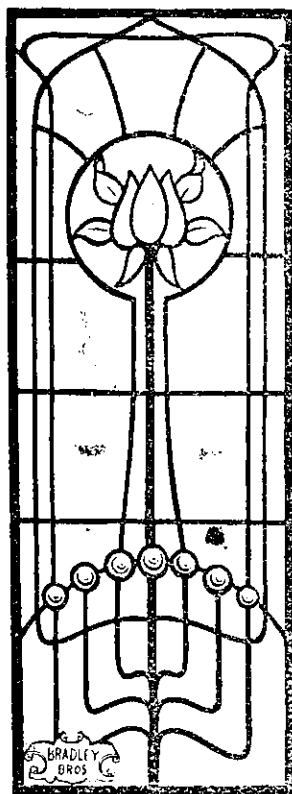
The mission at St. Benedict's by the Rev. Fathers Hunt, Gilmartin, and Whelan (Redemptorists) has been most successful. The morning and evening attendances have been very good. Last evening the church was crowded, when Father Hunt preached an impressive sermon on Faith.

A sum of £400,000 has been recommended by the City Engineer to be raised for expenditure on the permanent work upon our streets. Considering that £40,000 is now annually spent upon temporary street repairing the suggestion appears to be in the right direction, particularly when the condition of our streets is a continued reproach to Aucklanders.

The literary branch of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Club opened the current session in their rooms, Pitt street, with a debate on the interesting subject, 'Should Irish emigration to New Zealand be encouraged?' Mr. F. J. H. Carrington presided over a good attendance of members. The affirmative side consisted of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, McKenna, and Egan, and the negative of Messrs. Adean, Carroll, McDevit, and Mulholland. A very keen debate resulted in a win for the affirmative side.

The members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society approached the Holy Table at the 9 o'clock Mass yesterday at the Cathedral. Seventy members attended, and after Mass were addressed by the Rev. Father Holbrook (chaplain), who expressed his keen appreciation of the public manifestation of faith shown that morning by his brother Hibernians. This was (he said) befitting the sons of St. Patrick. Not only did the Hibernians provide for their spiritual but also for their temporal wants. He strongly advised every eligible man and woman to join the society. In conclusion he reminded the members of their grave responsibilities; they were the flower of our Catholic manhood, therefore their lives should be exemplary, they should never put it in the power of anybody to point the finger of contumely at them; they should remain steadfast to their holy faith and the ennobling traditions handed down to them, and so surely would their excellent society prosper. After Mass breakfast was provided in St. Patrick's Convent School, at which the chaplain, officers, and members assembled. Bro. Delahunty (president) congratulated the members on the excellent muster. Bros. Nerheny, Mulholland, Nixon, and Quin and the chaplain also spoke. The members decided to attend the panegyric on St. Patrick at the Cathedral next Sunday evening.

But now God hath thus ordered it, that we may learn to bear another's burdens; for no man is without fault; no man but hath his burden; no man is sufficient to himself; no man is wise enough of himself; but we ought to bear with one another, comfort one another, help, instruct, and admonish one another.—Thomas à Kempis.



—For—
EXCELLENCE
 In
**Leadlights,
 Stained Glass
 Windows,
 Bevelled Mirrors,
 and
 Plate Glass Shelves**

We are recognised
 as being
Unsurpassed
 In N.Z.

5 Gold Medals
 N.Z.I.C., 1907

BRADLEY BROS.

782 Colombo St., Christchurch.

Design Folio may be had on application.

**TRENCH'S REMEDY for EPILIPSY
 AND FITS.**

A SPLENDID RECORD.

TWELVE TOOK TRENCH'S REMEDY:
 ELEVEN WERE CURED.

L.D.S. Business College,
 Salt Lake City,
 Utah, June 20, 1910.

Messrs. Trench's Remedies, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland.

Gentlemen,—I have been in Europe for three years, and have just returned. A number of people have applied to me for the Remedy, so please send me some blank forms.

Some years ago I placed a great many orders for Trench's Remedy, and out of twelve people for whom I got the medicine ELEVEN HAVE BEEN CURED. I consider that a splendid record!

Mr. Armond F. Rundquist, whose unsolicited testimonial appears in your pamphlet, is one of the parties, and he mentions another.

I labored with Mr. Rundquist a long time before I could get him to send for Trench's Remedy. He said he had spent a great deal of money in medicine without having received any benefit. Finally he decided to send for a half-package of the specific, with the result that he has never had a return of the fits since he took the first dose. He recommended it to a family by the name of Olsen, in the southern part of Salt Lake City, in which a child had from 25 to 40 spells each night. When I last saw the father of the child he told me that the little one was almost completely cured. A short time ago I got some of the medicine for a gentleman named Owen, of this city. I saw his brother a few days ago, and he told me that Mr. Owen has not had an attack since he commenced taking the Remedy, and that he has greatly improved in health.

I wish to say before closing this letter that I am not an agent for Trench's Remedy, or for any other medicine or thing. I write in praise of the specific because of the inestimable blessing it has been to so many of my friends.

You may use my letter in any way you desire.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. MORTON,
 Registrar, L.D.S. University.

For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to the
 New Zealand Agents,

MESSRS. ELLISON & DUNCAN, LTD., Port Ahuriri.

Established 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(FIRE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT).

Capital subscribed	-	-	-	-	£1,500,000
Capital paid up	-	-	-	£300,000	
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	195,000	
Reinsurance Fund	-	-	-	250,000	745,000
Net Revenue for 1909	-	-	-	-	636,930
Losses paid by Company to date	-	-	-	-	£7,532,435

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

OTAGO
 BRANCHES

Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.
 Thames Street, Oamaru.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

JAMES B. E. GRAVE Manager.

GRAND AUTUMN DISPLAY!

NOTE.—WE ARE NOW MAKING A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON. THESE HAVE BEEN SELECTED BY OUR BUYERS FROM THE LEADING BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL FASHION CENTRES, AND REPRESENT EVERY STYLE FOR THE SEASON; WHILE THE QUALITY, CHOICE, AND VALUE CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN THE DOMINION.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO. Ltd.

THE DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

DUNEDIN.

The Surprising Beauty of the "Mosgiel Rug"

Is frequently a source of wonderment to over-sea visitors. It is not only the design but the *Softness of Texture and Luxurious Finish* which captivate Tourists. "Mosgiel" Rugs are the most perfect made—"The finest of their kind on earth," as a citizen of the United States wrote when he saw them at St. Louis.

SOLD BY LEADING DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

Commercial

PRODUCE

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. reports:—

Oats.—Samples of new grain are now offering more freely, and as merchants do not hold large stocks good business is being done. Prime Gartons and sparrowbills have most inquiry from shippers, while any medium samples are readily taken by produce merchants for local consumption. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d; inferior to medium, 1s 1½d to 2s per bushel, sacks extra.

Wheat.—Offerings are still heavy, and as millers are holding large stocks they are not keen buyers. We quote: Prime velvet, 3s 2d to 3s 3½d; velvet-ear and red wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 1½d to 3s 1d; medium to good, 2s 9d to 2s 1½d; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 8d per bushel, sacks extra.

Potatoes.—The market has been poorly supplied, and prices have firmed in consequence. The bulk of consignments are coming to hand in prime condition, and are worth from £3 15s to £4. Medium and unripe sorts are not plentiful, and are worth from £3 5s to £3 12s 6d; inferior, £2 10s to £3 per ton, sacks included.

Chaff.—Consignments to hand are barely sufficient to supply the local demand, and the market is firm at quotations. New chaff in prime condition is inquired for, and brings prices equal to those ruling for old chaff. Medium and inferior samples are also readily taken by dairymen at full market rates. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £4 5s to £4 10s; medium to good, £3 17s 6d to £4 2s 6d; inferior and discoloured, £3 to £3 15s per ton, sacks extra.

Messrs Dalgety and Co. report:—

Oats.—There are now heavier offerings of new oats from the country. Good sparrowbills, suitable for seed, are in good demand, while duns and blacks have also attention. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 2½d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel, bags extra.

Wheat.—The market shows no quotable change from last week. The wheats most in request are prime velvet and velvet-ear. Fowl feed is more plentiful, but has a fair inquiry. We quote: Prime velvet, 3s 2½d to 3s 3d; velvet ear and Tuscan, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; whole fowl feed, 3s to 3s 1d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 2s 1½d per bushel, bags extra.

Potatoes.—Consignments have eased a little so that prices are a shade better. Prime sorts, to £4; medium sorts, £3 5s to £3 15s; inferior, £2 10s to £3 per ton, bags in.

Stronach, Morris and Co., Ltd., report for week ending March 14, as follows:—

Oats.—A large number of new season's samples are coming to hand and meet with good inquiry from shippers up to a price. Not very much business is passing, however. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; inferior to medium, 1s 1½d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is very little competition from millers as they hold large stocks. Farmers are not very willing to sell at the prices offering. Fowl wheat is in good supply, and meets with ready sale. Quotations: Prime velvet, 3s 2d to 3s 3½d; velvet-ear and red wheats, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 1½d to 3s 1d; medium to good, 2s 9d to 2s 1½d; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—The market is very firm, as small consignments are coming forward. Medium and inferior quotations are readily placed to dairymen and others. Prime oaten sheaf, £4 5s to £4 10s; medium to good, £3 17s 6d to £4 2s 6d; inferior and discoloured, £3 to £3 15s per ton (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments have been smaller and prices hardened a little. Prime quality are worth from £3 15s to £4; medium and unripe, £3 5s to £3 12s 6d; inferior, £2 10s to £3 per ton (sacks in).

WOOL

Stronach, Morris & Co., Ltd., report as follows:—

Rabbitskins.—We held our sale yesterday, when we submitted a very large catalogue. There was a large attendance of buyers, and competition was keen for all kinds.

The catalogue consisted of mostly off-season stuff, with very few lines of winter does. Quotations:—Winter does, 14½d to 17d; bucks and does, 12d to 14½d; spring bucks, 11½d to 13d; spring does, 8½d to 8½d; racks, 9d to 9½d; light racks, 8½d to 9d; milky does, 7d to 7½d; early autumns, to 11½d; weevilly, to 7½d; hawk-torn, to 6½d; cat skins, 4d each; horse hair, 17½d to 18½d.

Sheepskins.—We held our sheepskin sale to-day, when the usual number of buyers was present. We submitted a very large catalogue of all descriptions of skins and competition throughout was very keen. Pelts and lambskins sold exceptionally well. Best halfbred, 7d to 7½d; medium to good, 5½d to 6½d; best crossbred, 6d to 6½d; medium to good, 5½d to 6d; inferior, 4½d to 5½d; best pelts, 5d to 5½d; good, 4d to 4½d; inferior, 2½d to 3½d; best lambskins, 6d to 6½d; good, 5d to 5½d; best Merinos, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4½d to 5½d.

Tallow and Fat.—There is no change to report, all coming forward being readily placed.

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

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

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

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

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

Prompt returns. No commission.

CHRISTCHURCH CATHOLIC CLUB NOTES

(From the club correspondent.)

March 10.

At the weekly meeting, held on Tuesday last, the chaplain (Rev. Dr. Kennedy) reported that he had 22 entries from members for the competitions in connection with the Christchurch Literary and Musical Societies' Contests, to commence at the Theatre Royal on April 4. The item on the syllabus for the evening was a mock mayoral election, the following candidates expressing their views as to what they would do if elected to the position:—The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Messrs. J. P. Hayward, E. McKeon, C. Laferty, and J. P. Laurenson. The principal works advocated by the candidates were good roads, the municipalising of the gas works, fish and fruit markets, and a canal to Christchurch. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. McKeon for offering a prize of one guinea to the member bringing in the most members during the year, with a minimum of five. The president was also thanked for his offer of a similar amount for a series of debates, with a minimum of ten competitors. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy on behalf of a donor presented the club with two volumes on the French Revolution.

The following are the club's entries to the Christchurch Literary and Musical Competitions:—Literary.—Essay (amateurs), 'The Newspaper Press as a Factor in Education.'—Messrs. J. P. Laurenson, F. Quinn, and W. Raymond. Original poem, 'The Moa.'—Mr. E. Anderson. Speeches (impromptu).—Messrs. J. R. Hayward, E. McKeon, and J. P. Laurenson. Impromptu Debate in Pairs.—Messrs. J. R. Hayward and E. McKeon. Prepared Speech, 'Education and Crime.'—Messrs. J. P. Laurenson, F. Quinn, P. McNamara, and E. Anderson. Oratorical Display (own selection).—Messrs. C. Fottrell, J. P. Laurenson, F. Quinn, and P. McNamara. Elocution (recitation), 'Evelyn Hope.'—Mr. J. P. Laurenson; 'Paradise Lost,' Mr. E. Anderson. Prepared Reading, 'Chas. Lamb on the Tragedies of Shakespeare.'—Mr. E. Anderson. Reading at Sight.—Mr. E. Anderson.

Greymouth

(From our own correspondent.)

March 10.

The residence of Mr. Michael Hannan was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday at midnight. The fire had complete control when discovered, and Mr. and Mrs. Hannan and family had only time to escape from the burning building. Mr. and Mrs. Hannan have the sympathy of the entire community in their serious loss, as the residence, which was one of the finest in Greymouth, was completely renovated only two or three years ago.

It is with extreme regret I have to record the death of Mrs. Trehey, wife of Mr. Patrick Trehey, of Cobden, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dinnan, of Cobden. Deceased, who had been in indifferent health lately, passed away suddenly on Wednesday morning, heart disease being the cause of death. The funeral took place on Thursday, and the remains were followed by a large number of mourners, including the members of the Hibernian Society in regalia. The Very Rev. Dean Carew officiated both at the church and at the Greymouth Cemetery.—R.I.P.

The Standard Rotary Shuttle - SEWING MACHINE -

Is so very much better than any other machine we have ever seen (and, mind you, we have repaired and handled some thousands during the last 40 years) that we want everybody, whether buyers or not, to see and know all about it.

DO IT NOW! Don't you make a mistake. There are hundreds that are sorry because they did not see the Rotary until after purchasing another make. Everybody who examines the Rotary sees that it is the best and most up-to-date and *very* much better, also cheaper, than any other first-class machine.

Remember, we are not asking you to buy, but simply to favor us by coming or sending for full particulars. All duplicate parts kept, also needles for all machines. Repairs to all makes skilfully done.

F. J. W. FEAR

ENGINEER & IMPORTER,
WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

Established 1880.

Please mention this paper.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND—
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—
Every Wednesday.

SYDNEY, via EAST COAST PORTS and AUCKLAND—
Every Tuesday.

MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—
Every Sunday.

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington—
Corinna, Fortnightly.

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington (cargo only), calling at Pictou Fortnightly—
Every Thursday.

SUVA and LEVUKA—
Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland.
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY
Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland.
RAROTONGA and TAHITI—
Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE
(Under the British Flag),
Via Pacific Islands and Vancouver;
Cheapest Quick Route to Canada,
United States, and Europe—
Every Four Weeks from Sydney and Suva.

GEORGE DYER & CO
14 GREAT KING STREET.

[Opposite Taiari and Peninsula Butter
Factory],
DUNEDIN.

Licensed Plumbers & Drainers

Latest, Popular, Up-to-date
Also Full Stocks of 6d. Editions

MUSIC

EDISON'S

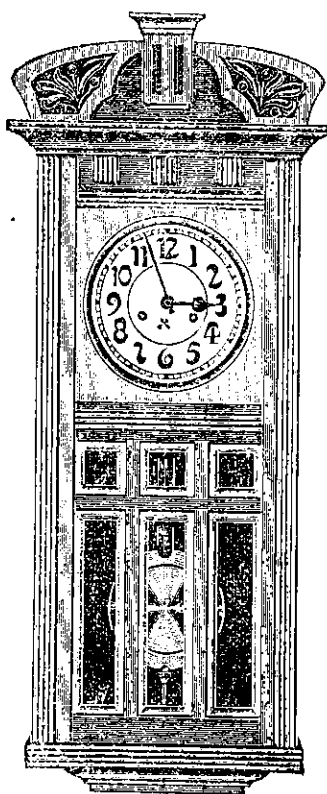
Photographs and
Records.

Selling Agents for BOOMERANG MOUTH ORGANS
Trade Supplied

PIANOS, ORGANS, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Catalogues Posted Free

A. W. ROBERTSON AND SON

189 QUEEN ST. & KARANGAHAPE ROAD,
AUCKLAND.



**T
I
M
E
K
E
E
P
E
R
S**

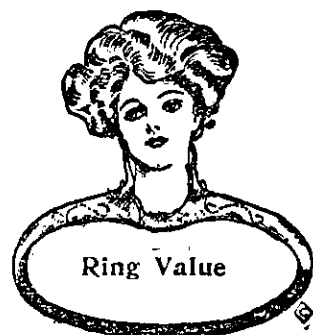
Of All Descriptions and at all
Prices at

G. COATES & CO.
Limited.

Jewellers and Direct Importers
744 COLOMBO ST.
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

THE LATEST TABLET PUBLICATION.

'Secular versus Religious Education: A Discussion.' Edited (and, as to its greatest part, written) by Rev. H. W. Cleary, D.D. 212 pages, stiff paper wrapper. Price 1/-, posted 1/3. Cardinal Moran writes of it: 'I have received the brilliant pamphlet, "Secular versus Religious Education." It is a most useful and instructive contribution to the educational controversy, and cannot fail to do a deal of good.'



Ring Value

Write to Us for that Ring.

You'll naturally want a good one. The best procurable for your outlay. You'd like an exclusive design? One not obtainable elsewhere in the Dominion, and it must be a dainty setting.

We can meet you in every demand, for our gem-store, though not the largest, is recognised as containing the prettiest and most unique jewellery in the Dominion. It is a just glittering array of all that is tasteful and most worn in the world's fashion centres.

There are wedding rings, 18ct gold, from 20/- to 60/-.

Engagement rings from 20/- to £85.

Every price a reasonable price.
Every purchase good value.
Write and prove it.

W. COLTMAN

'The
Home of
Dainty
Jewellery'



Next
Yates,
Queen St.,
Auckland.

SOME FURNITURE

Is better than other, but none
is better than that Manufactured by us.

ONE GREAT ADVANTAGE

Of dealing with us is that we are Specialists, and have over twenty years' experience of the requirements of the public.

Call or write for our Catalogue and Price List.

J. BROWN & SONS,
34 KARANGAHAPE ROAD,
AUCKLAND.

XMAS CAKES

SEND TO.....

DUSTIN'S LTD.

VICTORIA AVENUE, WANGANUI.
THE SQUARE, PALMERSTON N.

1/6 PER LB.

ONE QUALITY ONLY
—THE BEST—

Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

The first annual meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held in the boys' school-room, Barbadoes street, Christchurch, on last Monday evening. The Rev. Brother Calictus (principal of the Marist Brothers' School) and 105 members were present. Mr. C. Lafferty was elected chairman. The meeting was honored by the presence of the Right Rev. Mgr. Fowler and Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., who were accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. The Right Rev. Mgr. Fowler, after a brief introduction by the chairman, gave an address in the course of which he urged his hearers to apply themselves not only to athletics, but to the more important duty of becoming loyal and patriotic to their country, good citizens, and practical Catholics. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., in a happy speech encouraged a close combination of the members, wished the association every success and prosperity, and promised it his financial support. On their retiring from the meeting Monsignor Fowler and Very Rev. Father Price were accorded hearty cheers.

The Secretary (Mr. H. Fitzgerald) read the annual report and balance sheet, which were received and adopted.

The following was in part the annual report:—In presenting this, our first annual report, your committee take the opportunity of congratulating the members for their united efforts in making the club the great success it has been, for which you have won our esteem and appreciation. The club competed in four competitions during the past season, which, being its first, practically establishes a record in football. It was no light task to send out four teams regularly each week-end. Though not at the top of the pole with regard to the championships, your performances were highly creditable, and with new training quarters which you will have in the near future, we feel sure you will improve on last season's achievements. A number of enjoyable socials were held during the season, the success of which was due mainly to Mr. H. Fitzgerald. Your committee undertook, on behalf of the club, to give a concert in aid of the M.B. School renovation fund. It was a thorough success, £84 being realised and handed to the Administrator for that purpose. They also undertook on your behalf the management of the Catholic picnic and sports on Boxing Day. This undertaking also proved successful, and a further £19 was added to the Boys' School fund. Your committee regret to report the loss of prominent members, in the Rev. Brother Walter. Mr. P. Amodeo, H. St. A. Murray, and Mr. C. Brown, all of whom have left for other parts of the Dominion. A trophy presented by Mr. C. Lafferty, to be awarded the player who trained the most consistently during the past season, was drawn by Mr. C. Meecham. A further presentation will be made of a trophy, by Mr. A. F. Donoghue, to the member of the senior team who proved himself the best, being awarded to Mr. J. Mahoney. He showed consistent form throughout the season, and was the only member to gain representative honors in Interprovincial football. The annual Church parade and general Communion of the members took place in June last, and members to the number of 122 marched in regalia to and from the school to the Cathedral. After Mass the members were entertained at breakfast in the Boys' Schoolroom, and we cannot sufficiently thank the ladies who, at so much inconvenience to themselves, officiated at the breakfast. In conclusion, we must thank the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., who, besides being our chaplain, has been a willing and untiring helper in our cause. Knowing he has our interests at heart we feel sure he will assist us in the future as in the past, and hope he will be long spared to us.

The receipts for the year amounted to £94 13s 10d, and the expenditure to £81 13s 10d, leaving a credit balance of £13.

Mr. L. Corbett, in encouraging terms, referred to the club's performances on the football field, and expressed his belief that in the near future, with assiduous training, and a keen interest by members, this combination would be found disputing, and even securing, the highest honors held out by the Canterbury Rugby Union. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., is patron, Sir George Clifford, president; Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., chaplain; Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Messrs. C. Lafferty, J. Power, W. Rodgers, G. Dobbs, T. Cahill, M. Mannix, A. F. Donahue, E. O'Connor, S. Flood, R. O. Duncan, and A. J. Malley are vice-presidents of the association. The following other officers were elected: Club captain, Mr. L. Corbett; hon. secretary, Mr. H. Fitzgerald; assistant secretary, Mr. C. Baker; treasurer, Mr. Jas. Power; committee—Messrs. G. Mahony, J. McQuillan, E. O'Connor, E. Kennedy, and A. Watkins; delegates to Rugby Union—Messrs. L. Corbett, C. Lafferty, G. Mahony, and H. Fitzgerald; auditors, Rev. Bro. Calictus and Mr. M. Mannix; delegate to Sports Protection Association, Mr. H. Fitzgerald.

The formal opening of the season was fixed for Saturday, March 25. The arrangements regarding the proposed visit to Timaru at Easter were left to the executive committee with a recommendation that the junior players should be considered in the matter. Arrangements for a training room were, after discussion, also referred to the

executive committee. Rev. Bro. Calictus presented Messrs. C. Meecham and J. Mahoney with a medal each as trophies won, being gifts to the club by Messrs. A. F. Donoghue and C. Lafferty. Several rules having been amended and new ones adopted, and thirty new candidates nominated, this very successful first annual meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

On Sunday last the women's branch of the Sacred Heart Society approached the Holy Table in unusually large numbers at the 7.30 o'clock Mass. There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from the 11 o'clock Mass until the evening devotions, after which there was the usual procession.

At the usual weekly meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society on Thursday last, a letter was read from the late president (Bro. J. O'Donovan), now at Invercargill, nominating, according to custom, Bro. F. Oakley as the president of the Conference. I need hardly add that the selection was a most suitable one and met with the hearty and unanimous approval of the Conference.

At a meeting of the combined committee who have in hand the national concert and the parish picnic, which met after Benediction to-day, everything was reported to be in a most forward state. The concert will be held in the Opera House on St. Patrick's night, and the picnic will be held on the following Wednesday, and will take place at the seaside resort of Paekakariki. Each child attending the parish school will be taken free on the train, and adults at a considerably reduced fare. The Rev. Fathers Costello, Qucaley, and Dore will be present, and with the existing weather conditions a red-letter day is assured.

Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

A welcome that took the form of a smoke concert was extended by the Hibernian Society to Rev. Father McDonnell, who has been appointed to the charge of the Napier parish, last Tuesday evening, when St. Patrick's Hall was crowded by members and their friends. The following was the toast list of the evening:—"The Pope and the King," by the chairman (Bro. B. J. Dolan); "Our Guest," proposed by Bro. B. J. Dolan and responded to by Rev. Father McDonnell; "H.A.C.B. Society," proposed by Bro. T. Cunningham, and responded to by the chairman; "The Clergy," proposed by Bro. J. Higgins and Dr. Leahy, and responded to by Rev. Fathers McDonnell and O'Connor. Songs were contributed by Bros. M. Treston, F. O'Shanessy, A. Scott, J. P. Kenny, T. G. Liddle, F. O'Connor, and J. Flanagan. Miss Scott played the accompaniments. The tables were nicely arranged and tastefully decorated. An enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save Ireland."

MARIST BROTHERS' LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY, AUCKLAND

(From the club correspondent.)

The annual general meeting of the Marist Brothers' Literary and Debating Society, Auckland, was held in the club rooms on March 6. The Rev. Brother Fergus presided over a good attendance of members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. F. Carrington, vice-president; Mr. C. McDevitt, secretary; Mr. J. T. Dwyer, editor of the Journal. These, with Mr. J. Gleeson, to form the executive committee of the society. Mr. J. McKenna was re-elected as the society's representative to the Auckland Literary and Debating Societies' Union. Mr. Gleeson has very kindly donated a gold medal for competition in the literary work of our society. Mr. Gleeson's magnificent offer is very highly appreciated by our members. Great enthusiasm was shown, and the coming year promises to be even more successful than last. Votes of thanks to the outgoing officers, and to the chairman for presiding brought a very successful meeting to a close.

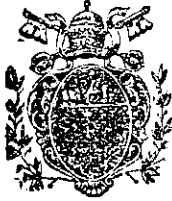
OBITUARY

MRS. JULIA O'MAHONEY, VICTORIA.

Mrs. Julia O'Mahoney died in the local hospital, War-ragul, Victoria, at the beginning of this year, after an illness lasting about a month (writes a Marlborough correspondent). During her illness she was constantly attended by the Rev. Father Roche, who administered to her the last Sacraments. Her husband, who was well known in the Marlborough district, predeceased her by a few months. They were among the early pioneers of Gippsland, and were held in the highest esteem. Mrs. O'Mahoney's funeral was largely attended, the interment taking place after a Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul. The deceased was a sister of Mrs. Cornelius O'Dwyer, of Spring Creek, Marlborough.—R.I.P.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO.

78 AND 75 LIVERPOOL
STREET, SYDNEY.300 AND 302 LONSDALE
STREET, MELBOURNE.By Special
AppointmentSuppliers to
His Holiness Pius X.

1911—CATHOLIC HOME ANNUAL—1911

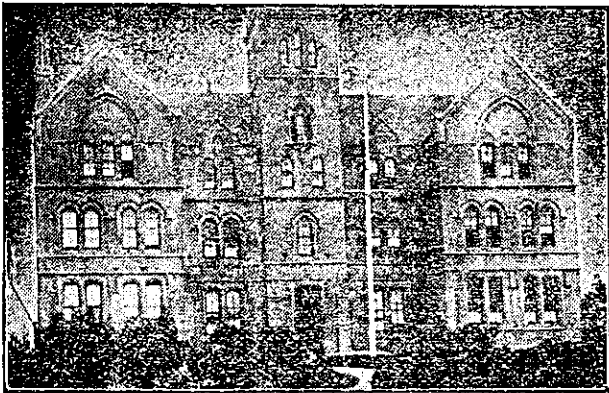
A Catholic Encyclopedia,
Containing a mass of useful information for Catholics;
interesting stories by popular Catholic writers; artistic
frontispiece of 'Jesus with Martha and Mary' and numer-
ous other illustrations. A copy of THIS CATHOLIC
ANNUAL SHOULD BE IN EVERY CATHOLIC HOME.
Price 1s; per post, 1s 3d.

Also, Louis Gille and Co.'s
ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC CALENDAR,
Published with Ecclesiastical Approval.
Beautiful Colored Chrome Pictures of either Sacred Heart,
Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, or other subjects. Price
1s 3d; per post, 1s 8d.

L. B. Thompson

DENTIST

Corner Cashel and High Sts. - CHRISTCHURCH.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE
WELLINGTON.

Conducted by the Marist Fathers, under the distinguished
patronage of his Grace the Archbishop.

The aim of the College is to give Catholic boys of the
Dominion a sound Catholic training together with all the
advantages of higher secular education.

The teaching staff is composed of specially-trained pro-
fessors, equipped with all the advantages of a University
course in Arts and Science.

Students are prepared for N.Z. University Junior
Scholarship, Matriculation, Medical and Engineering Pre-
liminary, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Senior and Junior
Civil Service Examinations.

Students not preparing for the learned professions have
the advantage of a Special COMMERCIAL COURSE, com-
prising Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping; and
those who intend to take up Farming Pursuits may follow
a Special Course of AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

A Special PREPARATORY CLASS is open for younger
boys who have passed the Fourth Standard.

For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to the
Rector.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

(OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL)

147 BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
Established 1880.

Now opening up Large Supplies of Objects of Devo-
tion, and Catholic Literature, suitable for Christmas Pre-
sents and School Prizes:—Mechanical Cribbs, from 1/-;
Religious Christmas Cards and Calendars for 1911 at all
prices; Triptychs, Placques, Medallions, Beautiful Pic-
tures, framed and unframed, Statues, Fountains, Crucifixes,
Pendants, Medals, Rosary and other Booklets, Pearl
Beads, etc., etc. A Splendid Stock of Catholic Prize
Books.

N.B.—Reduction off catalogue prices during Christmas
holidays.

Telephone 2724.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

J.M.J.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

RICHMOND ROAD, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the MARIST BROTHERS

THE COLLEGE lifts its stately form on a section of
land 14 acres in extent. It overlooks the Waitemata Har-
bor, and commands a magnificent view of the Waitakerel
Ranges.

The great object of the Brothers is to give their pupils
a sound Religious Education, and enable them to discharge
the duties of their after-life with honor to religion, benefit
to the State, and credit to themselves.

Students are prepared for UNIVERSITY JUNIOR
SCHOLARSHIP, MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR CIVIL SERVICE, MEDICAL ENTRANCE, and
SOLICITORS' and BARRISTERS' GENERAL KNOW-
LEDGE EXAMINATIONS.

The Pension is 35 guineas per annum. A reduction of
10 per cent. is allowed in favor of Brothers.

Prospectuses on application to the

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.—For
the dissemination of Catholic Truth and the defence of Holy Church,
70 penny pamphlets on most interesting and instructive subjects have
already been issued. An Australian Catholic Prayer Book has been com-
piled, and can now be procurable in boards, 3d; leather, 1s 3d; leather
with Epistles and Gospels of Sundays and Feasts, 1s 6d; and beautifully
bound in morocco 3s 6d. "Lectures and Replies" by Most Rev. Thomas
Joseph Carr, D.D. Archbishop of Melbourne; price 8s; postage, 1s 2d
extra. Subscription, 5s per annum; entitling all to the penny publica-
tions issued during the year. Life members, £3 3s.

REV. J. NORRIS, Secretary, 312 Lonsdale St. Melbourne.

MYERS & CO

.....DENTISTS

OCTAGON...

Corner of George St, Dunedin

WILLIAM P. LINEHAN

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER & PUBLISHER,

309-11 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

The Purple East.—Travels in the Holy Land. By Rev.
J. J. Malone. Price, 4s, post free.

Within the Soul.—Helps in the Spiritual Life. A Little
Book of Essays. By Rev. F. Watson, S.J. Price, 2s
9d, post free.

Heirs in Exile.—A new story by talented young Australian
authoress, Miss Constance M. Le Plastria. Price, 4s,
post free.

The Inseparables. New story by Rev. J. J. Kennedy.
Price, 4s, post free.

The Diary of an Exiled Nun: with a Preface by Francois
Coppee. Price, 4s, post free.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY
OF NEW ZEALAND,
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

IN conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial
Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been
established for the Education of Students from all parts of New
Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State.

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory
testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the superiors of
schools or colleges where they may have studied.

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

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

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

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

Donations towards the establishment of Bursaries for the Free
Education of Ecclesiastical Students will be thankfully received.

The course of studies is arranged to enable students who
enter the College to prepare for Matriculation and the various
Examinations for Degrees at the University.

For further particulars apply to

THE RECTOR,

MARRIAGE

O'DRISCOLL—BOHAN.—On February 22, at St. Mary of the Angels' Church, Boulcott street, Wellington, by the Rev. Father Venning, Patrick Joseph O'Driscoll to Mary A, daughter of Mr. Michael Bohan, Wellington.

Direction J. & N. TAIT.

The Famous Australian Soprano,

AMY CASTLES

'Australian Jenny Lind,'

And CONCERT COMPANY, consisting of

ALEXANDER CAMPHAUSEN,

The Famous Leipzig Baritone.

LOUIS HATTENBACH,

The Eminent 'Cellist.

WILLIAM CONWAY,

Pianist.

Manager, G. H. BARNES.

GARRISON HALL, FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

GRAND

NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT

Items by Mesdames R. Hudson, Jun., R. A. Power, Messrs. Jas. Jago, Jno. McGrath, and T. P. Laffey, Kaikorai Band, Kaikorai Band Quartet Party, and Christian Brothers' Choir.

Prices: 3s, 2s, 1s.

E. W. SPAIN, Secretary.

MAYORAL ELECTION

COUNCILLOR WILSON respectfully solicits your Vote and Interest on Wednesday, April 26, 1911. Polling from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Councillor Wilson has been continuously serving the Public Municipally since April, 1897. Mayor of Caversham for three years—1902, 1903, and 1904,—and is now serving his fourth year as Chairman of Public Works Committee, besides being a member of the Dunedin Fire Board.

TO THE DISTRICT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to formally announce to you that I shall be a candidate for Mayoral Honors at the forthcoming election.

I am now the Senior Councillor on the Dunedin City Council, having been first elected to my present position as a representative for Bell Ward in March, 1904.

I have also had the privilege and pleasure of representing you upon other public bodies, including the Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board, of which I have been a member since February, 1903, and Chairman since 1905.

In response to numerous requests, I shall avail myself of an early opportunity of addressing the electors in the various wards, and hope thus to have the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of ratepayers in the outlying districts.

Should you do me the honor of electing me, I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to conserve the interests of all classes during my term of office without fear or favor.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM BURNETT.

DUNEDIN, MARCH 13, 1911.

DEATH

O'MAHONEY.—In January, 1911, at Warragul, Gippsland, Victoria, Julia O'Mahoney, sister of Mrs. Cornelius O'Dwyer, Spring Creek, Marlborough.—R.I.P.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

INQUIRER.—The parish priest of Kilmurry-Crookstown is Very Rev. Canon John O'Mahoney, and of Ballincollig, Rev. Jeremiah O'Keefe.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1911.

'CATHOLICS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM'



THE recent Pastoral of Dr. Cleary—in which he dealt, in a comprehensive way, with the school question in New Zealand—has evoked editorial comment in most of our leading dailies; and the monotony with which they have all harped on the same string has at least this compensation, that the one reply will do for all. Dr. Cleary has replied specifically to the Wellington *Evening Post*; but the considerations he advances are so general in their application; and go so directly and completely to the bed-rock of the whole question, that his reply might have appeared with absolute appositeness and relevancy in any one of the papers in which his original position was criticised. The issue now raised and pressed by his Lordship is one which lies right back of all the arguments which are commonly advanced, either for or against our education system. The principle which he is engaged in placing in its proper place in the forefront of the discussion is a master principle, to which all others do tribute. What Dr. Cleary is pressing for, with courteous but relentless persistency, is a statement as to the root principle on which professedly Christian editors justify their exclusion of religion from the school life of the child. Both secularists and anti-secularists agree that education is a preparation for life and the responsibilities of life. On what view of life, on what philosophic basis, on what groundwork educational principle, do the press upholders of the secular system justify the elimination of religion from the formative process of school work? If our secularist friends decline or fail to face this issue, the thinking and observant section of the public will duly note both the fact and its significance. If, on the other hand, they attempt to give a straightforward and unequivocal reply to Dr. Cleary's searching question, they will realise, perhaps for the first time, exactly where they stand, and under which banner they are fighting—the standard of the Cross or the black flag of rank atheism. The *Evening Post* leader, in reply to Bishop Cleary's present letter, is before us; and without anticipating his Lordship's further rejoinder, we may say that so far the Wellington paper has utterly failed to make so much as an attempt at facing the clear issue raised by Dr. Cleary. We print Dr. Cleary's letter in full, asking our readers to note carefully the definite, precise, explicit point which the *Evening Post* was called upon to meet. The letter, addressed to the editor of the *Post*, runs thus:

To the Editor, *Evening Post*.

'Sir,—I have made a somewhat belated perusal of two of your recent editorial articles on the education question. In both, you favored me with marked attention, and accompanied this with a personal compliment for which I hereby

tender my cordial thanks. You will, however, pardon me for saying that your readers have received, thus far, no enlightenment as to the ground-work principles on which you base your advocacy of the exclusion of religion from the State system of public instruction. You may, indeed, plead, in extenuation, that the politicians and journalists whose views you share have left the public equally in the dark. 'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true"—after all those years of waiting. Both secularists and anti-secularists agree that education is a preparation for life and the responsibilities of life. And the numerous friends of Christian education in New Zealand are entitled, even at this late hour, to know on what philosophy of life, on what educational principle, so powerful a moral agency as religion is excluded from the formative process of school-work; why it is there treated as of no practical use or value as a national asset; why, in a Christian land, the refining influences which created the Christian home should be banished from the public school; why childhood's incomparable Exemplar and Ideal should be barred, under legal penalties, from contact with His "little ones" during the working hours of the system.

We Catholics give our hearty approval to two of the three "planks" of our public-school system: namely, to its "free" and "compulsory" clauses. Against its third, or "secular" phase, faithful Catholics object on definite grounds of religion and conscience, and they use the system sorely against their grain, and only where our lack of means and of teachers gives them no other alternative but these two: on the one side, ignorance and its consequent disabilities; and, on the other, the penalties provided by the compulsory clauses of what has been termed (heaven knows why) our "Education" Act.

It is a circumstance of great significance and suspicion that the divorce of religion from the schools was devised and engineered by the enemies of the Christian faith in France; and (as can be amply and even terribly demonstrated), that, to this hour, the foes of all religion on Continental Europe rely upon the secular and professedly "neutral" public school to empty all belief in God and revelation out of the hearts of the rising generation. In this religious controversy—in this war upon religion in the school—our allegedly "neutral" State has taken sides. And the side which it has taken happens, strangely enough, to be—materially at least, and upon the surface of it—that of the aggressive atheists of Continental Europe. Take it how you will, this circumstance has, from the Christian point of view, a very ugly and menacing look. It is a matter that needs, and needs urgently, strenuous explanation.

Now, the Continental atheistic advocates of the secular public school base their action upon a false philosophy of life. They hold that there is no God, no immortal soul, no after-life of reward or punishment; that death ends all; that religion is (to put it mildly) a huge blunder. Right reason as well as revelation, forbids our acceptance of such a view of life. But if it were to be accepted, it would naturally follow that religion should form no part of the preparation for life, that it should be excluded from any and every part of the school curriculum. For we must ever bear in mind that pedagogy (which is the science of training children for life) is intimately bound up with, and depends upon, a philosophy of life.

The position taken up in regard to the schools, by the European enemies of religious faith, is, of course, perverse and wrong-headed to a degree. But it is at least consistent and intelligible. Now, on what grounds do you defend a system which was devised and intended for the destruction of religious faith in France? You intimate that you are not influenced by any motive of hostility to religion when you stand for its exclusion, under civil penalties, from its olden and immemorial place in education. It is well to have this soothing assurance, and to know that it applies likewise to many others who are with you in your propaganda. We are interested in knowing the principles on which you do NOT advocate the banishment of religion from the schools. We are vastly more interested in the principles (if any) on which you DO advocate it. You can adequately defend the secular system only on some philosophy of life, or as an educational principle based upon a philosophy of life. Atheists thus defend the secular system; Catholics and great numbers of Protestants thus defend religion in the schools. Atheists and Christians both know their principles precisely, and act consistently with them, and are ever ready to state them on demand. Either you can defend the secular system by such an appeal to ground-work principles, or you cannot. If you cannot, I submit that you ought to say so frankly. If you can, "carte in tavola," as the Italians say: show your "cards," set forth your principles. The friends of religious education are entitled to require such a straightforward statement, seeing that we are compelled to "pay, pay, pay" for your (or kindred) philosophical views, although we have not the remotest notion as to what these views are: nor, if we did know, would we be at all likely to accept them. The statement of these ground-work principles has been, like Bonnie Prince Charlie, "lang a-comin'." We have been waiting for them for thirty years and more. Why this persistent concealment? Is it not high time to unlock the arcanum and take them out of the cotton-wool and place them on exhibition? Or are the enemies of religion in the schools afraid that their basic principles would "go bad," like unfix'd photographic plates, if exposed to the light of day?

Here are a few of the many pertinent queries in point that occur to me: (1) Do you object to religion in the State-subsidised system, on some principle of life-philosophy or of child-training (pedagogy)? You may possibly plead that religion has no rightful place, or at least no necessary place, in school-life. (a) If so, on what particular principles do you base such a plea? (b) Do these principles also require the banishment of religion from the upbringing of children in the home? Either they do, or they do not. If they do, we believing Christians will duly make a note of the circumstance. If they do not, on what principles of life-philosophy or of education do you favor religion as a factor in the home-training of the child, and condemn religion in his school-training? Why subject youth to opposite influences in the home and in the school? And if you black-ball religion in the school, on what principle do you retain it in any relation of life? Again (2): Do you approve of the union of religion and public instruction AS A GENERAL PRINCIPLE? And do you object to it in a State-subsidised system, not IN ITSELF, and not on any principle of LIFE-PHILOSOPHY or of CHILD-TRAINING (pedagogy), but solely on account of some practical difficulties which you foresee or on account of some consideration of social convenience or political expediency? There are other questions *galore* to ask; but these get to the root of the matter, to the principles underlying the differences that exist between us. Let us, in the name of reason and good sense, get back to some common bed-rock ground or principle from which we can start. Otherwise this discussion will be a waste of time and energy. Catholic principles in education you know. The French atheist principles in favor of the secular system we know. But what are yours?

Your statement of your underlying principles will, in great part, determine whether, in your estimation, our State treats Christ as an "undesirable alien" in the schools—by way of showing its educational "friendliness" to Him (as you appear to maintain); or whether it does so—by way of manifesting its "neutrality" towards Him (as you likewise seem to hold). There is one other possible alternative, which I am at present loth to consider: that God and religion are barred out of the secular system here, as on Continental Europe by its inventors and patentees, with the conscious purpose and intent of uprooting all belief in revealed truth. We shall, I hope, know better where we stand when you have said your say.

But, even then, much may remain to say on many points—as, for instance, on the alleged "neutrality" of the secular system. If you permit me, I think I can, at the proper time, furnish you with abundant grounds of fact and argument for holding that no system of education can, in regard to religion, be "neutral"; that our secular system is as dogmatic and "sectarian" and "denominational," in very real senses, as it well can be; that, in a word, its vaunted "neutrality" is all a sham. Pardon me the use of this ugly word, "sham." I employ it, not because I like it, but because I can find no milder term to express what I feel and know in this matter. This is said incidentally, not with any intent of distracting your attention from the underlying issues, but to indicate a course into which I propose, if you permit me, to direct this discussion when the proper time comes.—Yours, etc.,

* HENRY W. CLEARY, D.D.

Bishop of Auckland.

March 6, 1911.

*

In adopting the foregoing line of treatment, and pinning the opponents of religious education down to the fundamental question, Dr. Cleary has, we venture to think, hit upon much the best and most effective method of bringing out and bringing home the true inward drift and effect of the secular system. The more deeply one delves into the question, the more evident it becomes that, at root, the education controversy is a conflict, not between Protestants and Catholics, but between religion and rank atheism. We are speaking, of course, not of the personnel of those who may have been in the past, or who may be in the immediate present, supporters of the secular policy, but of the ground principle on which alone that policy can be justified. It has proved to be so, beyond question, in France; and the allegedly "neutral" schools are now being used deliberately by the State for the diabolic purpose of obliterating all trace of belief in God and revelation from the hearts and minds of Christ's little ones. Does anyone say that there is not the faintest trace of the French spirit in this country, and that the danger at which Dr. Cleary hints is unreal and fantastic? Let him turn to page 15 of Professor Mackenzie's recent pamphlet—referred to in another column—and read the following:—"The Continent of Europe is teaching us how to deal with irreconcilables in politics and religion. The State is founded on a natural and rational ethic (the product and resultant of an ever widening and developing social and civic experience). When the interests of a religious cult go counter to the State ethic, sooner or later the religious cult comes to grief. When ecclesiastical bodies, Catholic or non-Catholic, take to ways that are dark in political manipulation, it may be necessary for the State, from a sense of self-preservation, to ask ecclesiastical intriguers, not merely to take up their beds, but to take up their

J. TAIT, Monumental Sculptor { Just over Bridge
and opposit
Drill Shed. }

22 CASHIEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

Manufacturers and Importers of Every Description
Headstones, Cross Monuments, etc., in Granite,
Marble, and other Stones.

schools and churches, and walk.' The State in New Zealand has taken the first fateful step, and has entered the domain of dogma by setting up a system which necessarily rests—as Dr. Cleary showed at length in his Pastoral—on a whole set of implied Secularist or Agnostic dogmas. Having thus taken the atheistic side in a religious controversy between Atheists and Christians it is not likely (as in France) to go still further, and, when the opportune time comes—through the weakening of religious faith or the growth of the materialistic spirit—to turn its school system into a positive propaganda of dogmatic atheism. France has trod that path; and—with University professors holding the Continent up for our admiration—why not New Zealand? Dr. Cleary's warning should be preached from the house tops.

Notes

A Vindication

In the course of the discussion which has arisen in the daily papers regarding the allegation of favoritism in the Railway Department made against the present Minister for Railways (the Hon. J. A. Millar) in the columns of the *N.Z. Railway Officers' Advocate*, the *Christchurch Evening News* appears to have introduced Sir J. G. Ward's name into the controversy, and to have hinted that the promotion to Palmerston North of the Premier's brother, Mr. W. T. Ward—a courteous, efficient, and universally respected officer in the Postal Department—was the result of Ministerial favoritism. The suggestion appears to be utterly unwarranted; and the *N.Z. Railway Officers' Advocate* meets it with the following broad-side: 'In introducing Sir J. G. Ward's name into the discussion the *Evening News* adopts the same course as it rebukes others for taking, but it is unfortunate for its contention that the promotion of Mr. Ward to Palmerston North and elsewhere was—

- (1) In accordance with the Post and Telegraph Classification Act.
- (2) To fill a vacancy; and
- (3) The person promoted was next in order for promotion.

(4) He was fully qualified for the position. 'If,' concludes the *Advocate*, 'the *Evening News* implies that Sir J. G. Ward granted all our requests irrespective of whether they were reasonable or otherwise it is not well-informed, for we are in a position to say that that gentleman did not concede anything without proper investigation.'

The Other Side

We refer elsewhere to the letter recently written to the *London Times* by the Rev. Dr. Hanson regarding 'Romish tyranny' in Ireland, a considerable extract from which appeared in last week's issue of the *Christian Outlook*. We gladly acknowledge the spirit of fairness which has prompted our contemporary to reproduce this week the following 'set-off' to Dr. Hanson's one-sided utterance. It is diverting to notice that while the Ulster true blues still stick to the 'Home Rule-Rome Rule' shibboleth, another section of Protestants are equally confident that Home Rule means 'death to the priests.'

Says the *Outlook*: 'There are always two sides to every question, and as revealing the other side of the Irish question to that given in Dr. Hanson's manifesto, from which we quoted last week, we append a note by the editor of the *Young Man* (Rev. W. Kingscote-Greensland), which, under the title, "Ireland and Ulster," appears in the January issue of that magazine:—"I wonder whether I dare say a word on the vexed question of the North of Ireland's attitude just now. I have lately spent ten days in Dublin, Portadown, Newry, and Belfast, lecturing and preaching, and have discussed the situation with all sorts and conditions of Methodists, Presbyterians, Irish Churchmen, Unionists, and Nationalists. And I am absolutely sure I am right in bringing back with me the conviction that things are a thousand times better than when Mr. Gladstone gave us his Home Rule Bill twenty years ago. Of course, you still have the old, cruel, intolerant Orange spirit; but it is dying, dying as all evil things must. I did not converse with one single minister or clergyman who showed the old intolerant spirit. And always remember one thing—the Roman Church does not desire Home Rule. If it comes, the priests' days are numbered, and they know it. I could say much more, but my space is gone. Protestantism has nothing to lose from a Parliament in Dublin, and religion—real religion, not Orangeism—has in the long run everything to gain." Our contemporary also prints this week a considerable portion of the *British Weekly* article on 'Mixed Marriages' to which reference was made in our last week's issue.

At the examinations held in January, the following successes were gained by two members of the teaching staff of the Sisters of Mercy, Lyttelton:—One Full C., and one partial D.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

On Sunday the members of the H.A.C.B. Society will approach the Holy Table in a body at the 9 o'clock Mass in St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin.

Mr. J. A. Scott, M.A., who has supplied the editorial matter for the *N.Z. Tablet* for the past sixteen months, has been offered, and has accepted, appointment as editor.

There will be Pontifical High Mass in St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on St. Patrick's Day. His Lordship Bishop Verdon will be celebrant, and the music will be sung by the school children. The panegyric of St. Patrick will be preached by the Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral.

The following pupils of the Dominican Convent, Oamaru, were successful at the recent Trinity College musical examinations:—Art of Teaching: Maggie Twoomey, A.T.C.L. Advanced Grade: J. Pringle, 89 (honors); A. J. Lynch, 80 (honors); P. Sherries, 68; M. Hille, 64. Junior Grade: Tui McKinnon, 85 (honors). Preparatory Grade: M. Martin, 93.

The arrangements for the holding of the St. Patrick's night concert are now completed, and the committee is to be congratulated on the excellence of the programme it has prepared. The programme items are entirely national—a feature that is sure to meet with the warm approval of the audience. In the selection of performers the choice has been a particularly happy one, and the names should be a guarantee of a concert of more than ordinary merit. The sale of tickets has been very large, and in consequence it is anticipated that the attendance at the concert will be a record one.

In view of the coming into force of the compulsory military service regulations, representation was made to the Defence authorities to allow a corps being formed amongst Catholic young men from fourteen to nineteen years, to rank as senior cadets. Word has been received by Captain T. J. Hussey that permission has been granted. This means that the Hibernian Cadets may recruit up to 120 strong, a new corps may form at South Dunedin, and a corps may form at the Christian Brothers' School. It has now been notified that corps may be established in connection with clubs, colleges, and such institutions, for senior cadets. The advantage of lads being trained in their own corps instead of being mixed up over different areas is apparent to all Catholics.

The second annual meeting of St. Joseph's Ladies' Hockey Club, held in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening, March 10, and presided over by the Rev. Father Coffey, was very well attended. The members evinced a very keen interest in the business of the evening, and seemingly were very desirous for the commencement of the hockey season. The report and balance-sheet, presented by the secretary, were adopted. The election of officers for the present season was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, Miss A. Heley; vice-president, Miss B. Rodgers; committee—Misses G. Brennan, N. Murray, W. Power, and Heffernan; secretary and treasurer, Miss Marion Munro; delegates to O.L.H.A., Misses Ann Heffernan and Marion Munro. The Rev. Brother Brady has very kindly consented to become hon. auditor. Votes of thanks were accorded the Rev. Father Coffey, for kindness in presiding at club meetings, and to Miss Marion Munro for past services to the club. The Hockey Club extends a welcome to all intending members, and a meeting for the purpose of receiving new members will be held on Friday, March 24. The committee in their annual report, said:—In presenting the annual report, the committee desire to congratulate the members on the victories which have been gained on the playing field, and also on the harmonious manner in which the members have worked to bring about the present flourishing condition of the club. During the year remarkably good work was performed by the B. team, their success for novices being phenomenal. While the prowess of the C. team had not been so marked, its members are to be congratulated upon the measure of success which they obtained. The B. team were placed in a more advantageous position, owing to the fact of there being a greater number of competing teams in the B. than in the C. Grade, so that the B. team had better opportunities of securing both victory and practice. The club tenders its grateful thanks to all who have in any way assisted during the year, especially to Mr. C. B. Jarman for the lively interest he had evinced in, and assistance he had rendered to the club. To Captains G. Brennan and N. Murray the committee offer their sincere congratulations on the excellent manner in which they carried out their arduous work in connection with their respective teams. It is anticipated that during the coming season the club will be in a position to send three teams to take part in the competitions, thus having place in all grades. The results of matches played by the B. and C. teams are as follow:—B. v. St. Hilda's, won, 5 to nil; B. v. Mornington, lost, 2 to nil; B. v. Waitata, won, 5 to 3; B. v. Braemar, lost, 4 to nil; B. v. 'Varsity, won by default; B. v. Ravensbourne, won, 1 to nil; B. v. Albion, lost, 1 to nil; B. v. Otago, draw, 3 all; B. v. High School, won, 2 to nil. C. v. Momona, draw, 2 all; C. v. Dunedin, lost, 4 to 1; C. v. High School, draw, no score; C. v. Braemar, lost, 3 to nil.

Langford & Rhind (Late W. and H. Langford), FUNERAL FURNISHERS & EMBALMERS. **Christchurch**
LONDON STREET. 'Phone 689. Box 523

Address—HERBERT LANGFORD, 16 London St., Richmond. 'Phone 689. Town Office, 227 CASHEL ST.
JOHN RHIND, 48 Montreal St., Sydenham. 'Phone 1609. 'Phone 812

DEATH OF A VENERABLE MARIST FATHER

News has been received from London of the death of the Very Rev. Father Michael Cummins, S.M., Rector of the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, Kew Gardens, London. Father Cummins was well known in New Zealand in the early seventies, having been stationed at different times in Wellington, Hokitika, Reefton, and the Lyall. In 1874 he returned to Ireland, where he gave missions and retreats for many years. In 1898 he was placed in charge of the new Marist mission at Kew Gardens, London, where he labored well and zealously until his death. The fine new church built there within the last few years, and dedicated to Our Lady of Loretto, remains as a lasting monument to his devoted zeal.—R.I.P.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, DUNEDIN

The annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Joseph's branch (men's conference) was held at St. Joseph's Hall on Sunday evening. The report stated that the conference numbered twenty members, with about eight active members. The work of visiting the boats in port was regularly carried out, and over seventy seamen were induced to go to Mass, and some to their duties. A conference was established at Mornington in September last, which, amongst other duties, carries on the Sunday School in that district. A small library has been established at the Cathedral doors for the sale and distribution of Catholic books, Catholic Truth Society's pamphlets, etc., and is meeting with good support. Various other works have been performed by the members, but the rules of the society provide against publishing them. Efforts will be made to establish conferences at Roslyn and South Dunedin. The balance-sheet showed the receipts to be £21 and expenditure £14 10s, leaving a credit of £6 10s. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. T. J. Hussey; vice-presidents, Rev. Father Coffey and Mr. P. Sweeney; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Raymond Ward; librarian, Mr. J. McKenzie; auditor, Mr. W. Hannagan.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

March 13.

On Sunday last, at the 8 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Gore, the members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society approached the Holy Table in a body. There was a large attendance of members.

The team which is to represent the Marist Brothers' School in the Schools' Relay Race at the Irish Athletic Society's sports on the 15th inst., is training enthusiastically for the event. The Marist boys have won this event against all the secondary schools for five consecutive years. Great interest is always taken in this race.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

March 13.

The most noteworthy theatrical attraction of this week is undoubtedly the performance by St. Patrick's Dramatic Society of the farcical comedy 'Facing the Music,' which is billed for St. Patrick's night at the Opera House. Some very hard work and study have been put into the production by the director and the cast, and it is to be hoped that their work will be duly appreciated. Mr. de Spong, of Dunedin, has given his able assistance, and a programme of Irish melodies, etc., will be contributed by Miss Mary Woods, L.R.A.M., of Lawrence, and some of the best local talent. A splendid performance is assured, likewise a full house.

The choir of St. Patrick's Basilica was materially strengthened at yesterday's services by some of the members of Williamson's Opera Company, who sang at the 11 o'clock Mass and at Vespers.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

March 13.

The St. John's Tennis Club on Thursday last defeated Te Kara Club by 102 points to 61 points.

At the recently held musical examinations in connection with Trinity College, Mr. P. J. Hanley secured the degree of Associate. He was prepared for the examination by Mrs. N. D. Mangos.

St. Patrick's Day this year will be celebrated by a picnic to St. Andrew's, and a national concert in the evening. Judging by the artists who are to contribute to the programme, the concert should be an artistic success.

The cupola of the new church is now finished, and its dull copper coating can be seen from almost any part of the town. The walls of the building are now almost at their full height, but the two commanding towers at the front of the building will take some little time to erect.

It is false economy to buy 'cheap' tea; it's 'cheap' because 'rubbishy.' Use 'Hondai Lanka'; quality, value.

The Hibernians received their quarterly Communion yesterday morning at the 9 o'clock Mass. About 100 members, in full regalia, and led by their officers, approached the Holy Table in full regalia. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Father Murphy.

Mr. J. P. O'Connor has just been promoted from the Christchurch office of the N.Z. Flour Millers' Association to be manager of the Timaru branch. Mr. O'Connor is an ex-pupil of our local Catholic School, and was at one time assistant secretary of the Timaru branch of the H.A.C.B. Society. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his advancement.

On Friday last, at the Timaru Hospital, there passed away, fortified by all the rites of the Church, Mr. F. McGahey, in his fifty-sixth year. Mr. McGahey was the lighthouse-keeper at Jack's Point for the past eighteen months, and during that short time made many friends. He was an old and esteemed officer in his department, and took a strong though unobtrusive interest in Church matters. He leaves a widow and a grown-up family to mourn their loss. One daughter is in a Convent and one son is in the Customs Department, Wellington.—R.I.P.

Westport

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

The following successes have been obtained by the Convent of Mercy, Westport:—Civil Service, Reba Whitwell (credit); Myrtle Bell (pass). Teacher's Examination.—One full D, three special mentions; one C, three subjects.

BISHOP CLEARY'S PASTORAL

The Right Rev. Bishop Cleary's first Pastoral Letter, treating on 'The child in the home and the school,' has just been issued, and on the question is a document of considerable importance (writes a contributor to the *Auckland Observer*). The proper training and upbringing of the youth of this young country are surely matters which must claim the attention of all right-minded persons; and although our system of education has been in existence since 1877, it has not yet been accepted as satisfactory by many of our fellow-citizens. True, a majority amongst us favors the system, but that does not render it either fair, as it most assuredly should be to all, or the most salutary that could be devised for the attainment of the ends aimed at: The moulding or fashioning of the character of the generation that is soon destined to bear the responsibility of Nationhood—a responsibility that it will discharge befittingly if swayed by proper ideals, but not otherwise. But we must now turn to Bishop Cleary's Pastoral Letter.

Regarding the child at home, occurs the following striking paragraph:—'Before Christ's coming, the child was, except among God's chosen people, little better than a chattel, even in the most advanced pagan civilisations of old. In republican and imperial Rome, for instance, the authority of the father over his children was without limit, or reserve, or legal restraint. It included the power to torture, sell, enslave, and slay; and even such enlightened philosophers as Plato and Aristotle proclaimed infanticide as, in certain circumstances, a social and patriotic duty. The slaughter of the innocents went on shamelessly as, and more openly than, it does even now under the revived paganism that is a cancer upon the social life of our day; and the historian Tacitus expressed his astonishment that the Jews did not, in this respect, practise the sanguinary barbarities of the other nations of his time. Outside the chosen people, there was little knowledge of, or thought for, the eternal destiny of the child in the life beyond the grave.'

In the next paragraph the parents are admonished that upon them falls the duty of the forming of the consciences, and the moulding of the wills of their offspring 'from the very dawn of the little ones' capacity for such instruction and training.' Then there appears a very interesting chapter on the school, which is defined as 'an extension or auxiliary of the family.' 'All true education,' it is stated, 'demands unity of concentration in teaching; should be a vital and continuous process; there should be unity and harmony in the chief agencies of education, the home, the school, and the church; and that as this present life is but a probation for the higher and wider life to come, religion, and its sweet and ennobling influences should enter into all the processes of education.' The Bishop very clearly points out that the present system of education which excludes religion, or, as he expresses it, 'quarantines Christian teaching,' is, on that account, very defective; and he goes on and says that while Catholics do not expect or require any payment for religious teaching in their schools they 'demand a just proportion of the taxes which they themselves pay for the secular educational results which their schools achieve as testified to by the State inspectors'—a demand which is both reasonable and fair, since through making at their own cost, provision for achieving such educational results, they must have saved to the Dominion no less a sum than about two millions sterling. Clearly, the last word has not yet been heard on the question of education.

'Deed Aye! Twa spunefu's o' "Cock o' the North" gang as faur as three o' maist ither teas!'

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST . . .

And it is an acknowledged fact that the Best in FARM IMPLEMENTS is obtainable from

REID & G RAY,

DISC HARROWS, CHAFFCUTTERS, CULTIVATORS, WINDMILLS, STEEL TOWERS, PUMPS.
"Rex" Cream Separators, Butter Workers and Churns, "Austral" Milking Machines; Hornsby
Oil and Petrol Engines.

Get Catalogues and Full Particulars from

REID AND GRAY

Dunedin and Branches.

— VISIT —

A. & T. INGLIS

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE DOMINION FOR

GENERAL DRAPERY,
CLOTHING AND MERCERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, FLOORCLOTHS,

CROCKERY, FURNITURE,
HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY, AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

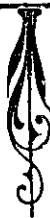
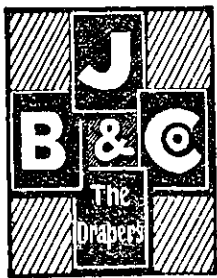
If you do your

SHOPPING BY POST

Our facilities for taking good care of Country Customers were never better, and we guarantee prompt and satisfactory service through our Mail Order Department.

A. & T. INGLIS,

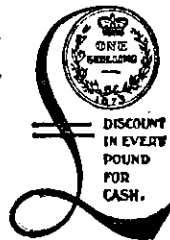
THE CASH EMPORIUM, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN



ORDER WITH CONFIDENCE FROM OUR CATALOGUE

J. BALLANTYNE & CO.

Pay the Postage or Freight on all
Parcels of Drapery or Dress to your
nearest Post or Railway Station, in
addition to allowing.....



J. Ballantyne & Co.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Engagement Rings

Are a necessity, and you cannot very well be engaged without you give a ring to seal the contract.

We are Specialists in Rings, for we make every ring we sell.

We buy a large quantity of precious stones every year for cash only, and give you the benefit of our big discount.

All our rings are made of 18ct. gold, and the prices will suit your pocket.

Five-stone Diamond Rings—£4 15s, £6 6s, £10 10s, £12 10s, to £52 10s.

Fancy Rings—60/-, 70/-, 80/-, 90/-, to £9 10s.

We give Half-dozen Electro Silver Teaspoons with each Wedding Ring sold.

O'CONNOR & TYDEMAN

JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,
PALMERSTON NORTH.

To the Residents of Thorndon, Kellburne, Creswick, Northland, and Karori.

W. C. Hampton.

BUTCHER,
TINAKORI ROAD,
WELLINGTON.

Is prepared to deliver to any of the above districts daily primest Spring Lamb, Mutton, Veal, and Pork

At Lowest Prices. Small Goods a Specialty.

All Meat killed under Government Inspection at the Municipal Abattoir 'Phone 1712.

F. MEENAN & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE & PROVISION MERCHANTS,

GREAT KING ST., DUNEDIN
(Opposite Hospital).

Buyers of Oats, Butter, and Potatoes



DO IT NOW.

GARNET SIMS,

Physical Culture
Expert,

136 RIDDIFORD STREET

WELLINGTON

A Short Cut to Strength

"Self love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
as self neglecting"

If you desire to possess great strength, together with perfect health, and nervous energy, and a physique which will at once excite the admiration and envy of your friends, write for my terms, which are moderate. I will show you how you may develop your muscle and strength to the highest possible limit in the shortest space of time. I instruct you by mail in your own home, so that it does not matter how far away you live, I can train you just as easily. Let me teach you the secrets which have hitherto been jealously guarded by the World's strong men. Write for "A Short Cut to Strength" and terms, which are free

R. H. Parrant & Co.

—Furnishing Undertakers—

46 Fitzherbert St. Petone

All classes of Funerals Furnished with up-to-date Vehicles.

Large Stock of Artificial Wreaths always on hand.

Note.—Undertakers to Hutt and Petone Friendly Societies.

WANTED

Those about to marry, come and see,

J. G. MARSHALL'S

3-piece Bedroom Suite, £8 8s.

well made,

46 ADELAIDE ROAD, WELLINGTON

CITY BAKERY.

Corner of Taranaki and Arthur Sts.,
WELLINGTON.

McPARLAND BROS.

BAKERS AND GROCERS.

Families and Shipping Supplied.
Contractors to H.M. Navy.

Wedding and Birthday Cakes Made
to Order at the Shortest Notice.

Telephone 851.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Travelling Public
Best Brands of Wines and Spirits kept.

J. MORRISON - Proprietor.
(Late Ranfurly, Central Otago).

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?

The reason why all up-to-date houses have

Marseilles Roofing Tiles

AND

Wunderlich Metal Ceilings

Because Marseilles Tiles and Wunderlich Metal Ceilings are absolutely the best for appearance, durability and value. If you intend building, write for our catalogue of "BEAUTIFUL HOMES" All work executed by our own experts.....

BRISCOE & COMPANY Ltd.

Irish News

ANTRIM—A Lady Chairman

Miss Hamilton, of Portrush, has been elected chairman of the Portrush Urban Council, a position which makes her ex officio a Justice of the Peace.

ARMAGH—More Centenarians

The death has just taken place, at her brother's residence, Ballymacully, County Armagh, of Miss Ann Walker, at the age of 102 years. The deceased's mother was also a centenarian, having attained the age of 103 years.

DERRY—No Irish Need Apply

A somewhat lively debate took place at the meeting of the Derry Board of Guardians the other day on the point as to whether an order for a horse ambulance should be placed with an English firm before tenders were sought in any part of Ireland. A committee of five had recommended that the English article be got, and after discussion it was decided by 12 votes to 6 to have the ambulance built in Lancashire. No opportunity was given to Irish firms to tender.

DUBLIN—A Pleasing Incident

The death of Rev. Thomas Long, for many years Protestant rector of St. Michan's Church, Dublin, where lie the bodies of the brothers Sheares, Oliver Bond, Rev. William Jackson, and many others whose names are celebrated in relation to the United Irish Movement, recalls to mind that he officiated at the funeral of Mr. Parnell, first in St. Michan's Church and afterwards at Glasnevin. The *Irish Times* in an obituary notice states correctly that on Mr. Long's retirement from the position of Protestant chaplain of the North Dublin Union Workhouse the Board of Guardians, an almost exclusive Catholic body, voted him a liberal superannuation pension, which the Local Government Board refused to sanction on the statutory ground that he did not give his whole time to the duties of the office. 'The incident,' says the *Times*, 'was a pleasant proof of his cordial relations with his Catholic fellow-citizens.' The paper refrains from reminding its readers of the sequel of this incident. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Nannetti, with the approval of the Irish Party, to remove the statutory provision which was a bar to Mr. Long's superannuation allowance. That Bill was blocked night after night and eventually killed in the House of Commons by Sir F. Banbury, an English Tory.

KILDARE—A Long Tenure of Office

At the annual meeting of the Athy Urban District Council, Mr. Thomas Plewman, J.P., P.L.G., referred to his recent election as a member of the Council, and said he felt deeply grateful for the compliment paid him by the electors. The number of contests he had been through during the forty-five years he had been a member of the Board he could not, he said, enumerate. His new tenure of office was for a period of three years, and if he was spared to complete that term he would nearly have completed his half-century of service at the Council Board.

KING'S COUNTY—Substantial Damages

On February 20 in Nisi Prius Court, Dublin, before Mr. Justice Kenny and a city special jury, the hearing of the action of Clarke v. the Great Southern and Western Railway Company was resumed. The plaintiff, Miss Agnes Clarke, aged seventeen years, a monitor in the Birr National School, was a passenger in the train which was in collision with another between Roscrea and Birr on July 19 last, and she sued the Railway Company, through her father, Mr. Patrick Clarke, who is a commercial traveller, to recover £2500 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the defendant company. The defendant company admitted negligence, but denied they were under any liability to the plaintiff in respect thereof; and also that any pain, disablement, or loss had been caused to the plaintiff. At the sitting of the Court, Mr. Justice Kenny summed up. The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded £2000 damages.

MAYO—The Late Bishop of Achonry

The obsequies of the Right Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, took place in the Cathedral, Ballaghaderreen. The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, presided, and the panegyric was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin. A letter of sympathy was received from his Eminence Cardinal Logue, who wrote:—'By his death not only the diocese of Achonry, but the whole Irish Church has sustained a great loss.' London, where Bishop Lyster died, was the scene of his earliest missionary labors, and there, as wherever he ministered, he won the esteem of everyone with whom he came into contact by his zeal and unselfishness in the discharge of his sacred duties. 'In latter life his Lordship recalled with interest (says the London correspondent of the *Free-man*) his experiences in these early days, though not all of them could be described as pleasant. On one occasion he was the hero of an adventure as thrilling as anything to be found in the pages of romance. The young priest was summoned late at night on a sick call; his way lay

along the banks of a canal, and when he had proceeded some distance he was attacked by two burly ruffians who, despite his stout resistance, robbed him of everything except his rosary beads, which he grasped tightly in his hand. They even took the coat from his back, and then, apparently fearing pursuit, they pushed their victim into the canal. Here Father Lyster struggled for a time, his strength gradually failing. The smooth walls of the canal greatly increased his difficulties, but finally, perceiving through the darkness what he thought to be a wooden projection, he grabbed desperately at it. He failed to grasp it, but the rosary became encircled on the timber, and being a particularly strong one, it enabled the young priest to support himself until his shouts brought a watchman to his assistance. Drenched and coatless though he was, he then, with characteristic devotion to duty, proceeded on his errand of mercy. It was also characteristic of the deceased prelate that it was only a few years ago that the members of his family heard of the incident for the first time.' In the diocese of Achonry he filled important positions with great credit to himself, until in 1888 he was consecrated Bishop. Since then he was widely known for his tireless energy, and was always ready to respond to the call of charity. An eloquent preacher, he was well known not only in his own land but also in England and Scotland, where his impressive sermons thrilled large congregations.

MEATH—The Hill of Tara

Part of the Hill of Tara, comprising 240 acres, was sold by auction in Dublin recently. Bidding commenced at £2000 and ascended to £4710, at which price the farm was knocked down to Mr. V. J. MacDermott, Dunshanglin.

TYRONE—Omagh and Toleration

Scenes of much animation were witnessed at the annual meeting of the Omagh Urban Council, held for the purpose of electing officers for the year. The Unionists obtained a majority of one on the new Council at the recent urban election. Mr. Thomas Johnston was elected chairman, and Mr. King Houston vice-chairman, both being Unionists. In the election of committees the Nationalists protested strongly against the high-handed action of the Unionists putting forward nominations of Unionists far in excess of their proportion in the Council; for instance, on the Finance Committee their proposal was practically seven Unionists as against three Nationalists. The Unionist proposals were carried.

WESTMEATH—Verdict Affirmed

On February 20, in the King's Bench Division, Dublin, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Madden, and Mr. Justice Wright, in the case of Flynn v. Great Southern and Western Railway Company, an application was made on behalf of the defendants, the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, for an order that the verdict and judgment for the plaintiff at the trial of the action for £1100 be set aside, and that a new trial be ordered on the ground that the damages were excessive and that the amount thereof was such as could not reasonably be justified, and that same bore no just proportion to the injuries complained of, and that the verdict was perverse, and that damages were given for income past and prospective. The action was brought by the Rev. Patrick Flynn, of the Presbytery, Glasson, Athlone, County Westmeath, claiming damages for injury to the plaintiff while a passenger in defendants' railway by the negligence of defendants' servants. It occurred in what is known as the Roscrea collision in July last. The Court unanimously refused the application, with costs.

GENERAL

Old Age Pensions

In the annual report of the standing committee of the United Irish League the following reference was made to the Old Age Pensions Act:—The Old Age Pensions Act has been one of the greatest boons ever conferred on Ireland. The effect of the distribution of 2½ millions a year in Ireland amongst the aged poor of over seventy years of age has been most beneficent, and has been felt in many directions. It has brought joy to the lives of hundreds of thousands of the poor people and their families, and has resulted in a great gain to the shopkeepers in the various districts. It is but natural to expect that there should be some difficulty and a little harshness in connection with the administration of the Act, and these the Irish Party has done everything possible to surmount and mitigate. The questions as to the basis of valuation in the case of small tenants and as to what is evidence in regard to age have not yet been satisfactorily settled, but the Irish Party may be trusted to see that they are solved in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The extension of the Act on January 1 to those in receipt of Poor Law Relief has been a decided gain to the local rates in most parts of the country; but, in spite of the explicit statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the local rates would have to be contributory to this part of the scheme, there is a decided feeling in many parts of Ireland that the Treasury ought to bear the whole expenses of these pensions.

Prosperous Institution

Sir Stanley Harrington presided at the half-yearly meeting of the Munster and Leinster Bank, in Cork. The

DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD

STOCK & STATION AGENTS, WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS, MERCHANTS

Stock Sales conducted as follows: Weekly at Cattle-yards, Dunedin
Country Sales/as per arrangement Rabbit-skins, Sheep-skins, Wool, Hides and Tallow: Weekly

USE CRITERION MANURES - - THEY ARE THE BEST

Agents: QUIBELL'S SHEEP DIPS; LLOYD'S LIVE STOCK INSURANCE; OCEAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE; VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE; SHAW, SAVILL and ALBION SHIPPING COMPANY

Incomparable Values

—IN— Floor Coverings And Furnishings

TO BE HAD AT.....

THE 'CORNER'
CUBA AND MANNERS STREETS, WELLINGTON

THE greatest care has been taken in the selection of Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, etc., so that those about to furnish will find it to their advantage, from an artistic as well as from a money-saving point of view, to visit the Furnishng Warehouse of.....

GEORGE WINDER

CUBA & MANNERS STREETS, WELLINGTON,

Where they will have a stock to choose from

SECOND TO NONE IN THE DOMINION.

W. H. BARTLETT,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

7 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPHS FINISHED IN PLATINUM.

The BARTLETT PHOTOGRAPHS, in the India Proof and Monochrome Processes, are finished in Platinum, and this means the most beautiful and absolutely permanent portraits—portraits that give every exquisite contrast and wonderful fidelity of likeness. Then, each photograph has an appropriate and specially designed background; so, remember, Bartlett Portraits have two special features not found in photographs issued by other studios—viz., they are finished in platinum and have artistic backgrounds.

TELEPHONE 991.

W. H. BARTLETT, Photographer.

Is it a WEDDING CAKE
You Require ? . . .

We Specialise in that Department.

We have earned a good name for making Rich, Pure, and Best Quality.

CAKE CREATIONS,

And you may depend upon it we'll not lose our reputation when we execute your order.

ALL OUR CONFECTIONERY

Is made in Auckland's Clean, Model, and Most Up-to-date Bakery,

292 QUEEN STREET.

LET US QUOTE YOU A FEW OF OUR LOW PRICES.

Have you tried tea in town at

BARBER'S TEA ROOMS

Opposite Smith & Caughy's, AUCKLAND.

'Phone, Shop, 1406.

Phone, Bakery, 1329.

net profits amounted to almost £35,000, which enabled the Bank to pay a dividend of 14 per cent. after placing £10,000 to the reserve fund, and carrying forward nearly £11,000. The directors of the North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and bonus at the rate of 2½ per cent. (free of income tax).

An Interesting Communication

Mr. Sexton has received a most interesting letter from Lord Courtney of Penwith, acknowledging the near approach of Home Rule, and urging the desirability of proportionate representation in the new legislative body. His lordship says:—Home Rule seems now very near us. It may not be accomplished quite as quickly as some think, yet it is near. The Parliament Bill will, after all, take some time, and there is other inevitable work, so that to me it seems sanguine to dream of a Home Rule Act before August, and if it can be passed in a special Autumn Session it will be well. The Government have not as yet, as I think, formulated as a whole any scheme of their own. Different members may have different ideas, but still inclinate. Some important supporters, I know not how large a section in number, have convinced themselves that Home Rule for Ireland must be part of a scheme of Home Rule all round, at all events that it must be so framed as to be capable of being fitted in with this larger plan. You will scarcely favor this, but you must contemplate it as something that may require discussion. Let me add in the interest of sincerity that I am still in wish and desire a Unionist. The United Kingdom is not too big, in my judgment, to be worked by one Parliament, if there was a real endeavor to make the machine effective, and I believe, as I have believed, that it would have been better for Irish, English, and Scot to have been thoroughly mixed up together, respecting, indeed, the variations history and tradition have brought down to us, but bent on working out together something better than any of us singly knew. But I have to recognise facts. We had not enough of the spirit of unity among us. Among Unionists, I must sadly confess, unity was too often lost in domination. And now we must prepare for Home Rule.'

Where Parnell Stood

The February number of *T.P.'s Magazine* contains an important pronouncement by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., upon the question of Home Rule. Mr. Redmond gives documentary and other evidence with the object of proving that the Home Rule principles advocated by the Irish Party to-day are the same as those advocated by Charles Stewart Parnell. 'We stand,' says the present Leader of the Nationalist Party, 'where Parnell stood.' The time has arrived when British statesmanship must set itself to work out the details of this great scheme for the pacification of Ireland. In settling all these details Ireland will not be found unreasonable.

The Board of Agriculture

There is no doubt (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*) that Mr. T. W. Russell, having failed to find a seat in the House, has resigned the office of Vice-president of the Irish Board of Agriculture, but the Government find it extremely difficult to get a successor. No Nationalist will accept the position, and, unfortunately, there are no Liberal members for Ireland. The names of Mr. Lough and Mr. Annan Bryce, both Irish-born, are both mentioned. For several reasons the first would hardly be acceptable, and I doubt whether the second would take the office. Mr. Annan Bryce was a member of the Congested Districts Commission, and he owns an island off the coast of Kerry. He holds, however, so many valuable directorships, most of which he would have to give up, that it is rather unlikely that he will accept the position.

Toleration and Full Representation

Speaking at a banquet in the Mansion House, Dublin, on January 11, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., said:—What we want is that the Irish Parliament shall be representative of every element in the country. We want every class represented. We want every creed represented. We want represented there the men of learning and letters, the men of commerce, the men of the professions, the workingmen, the farmers, the laborers, and artisans—the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Presbyterian. We want equal justice and toleration for all honest opinions, and even, I would say, for all honest idiosyncrasies. Yes; we want equality, and I say—speaking, as I believe I can speak, for the mass of the Nationalists and Catholics of Ireland—we won't have, and we won't tolerate, an ascendancy of any class or any creed. Therefore, I say that we are willing to discuss sympathetically, and that we will give our consideration to any proposal for a system of representation in our Parliament which will carry out our idea of toleration and full representation so long as it is consistent with honest democratic principle. Now, we go to Parliament in a few weeks to abolish the Veto. Our policy is perfectly plain and simple. So long as the present Government acts straight on the Veto, so long as they act up to their privileges, and I have not the smallest reason to doubt that they will depart in the smallest degree from their pledges, so long we will support them, and so long we will not allow any question, any question of any sort or kind, to cross our path.

People We Hear About

It is said that Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli will represent the Pope at the Coronation of King George V.

Last week his Honor Mr. Justice Williams, of Dunedin, entered on his 37th year as a member of the New Zealand Supreme Court Bench.

Lieut. J. W. Dunne, an Irish inventor, has been carrying out at Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey, some remarkable experiments to test the claim he makes that his biplane possesses automatic stability. During the course of several flights the aeroplane was repeatedly flown over a considerable distance without being controlled in any way by the pilot.

A short hundred years ago (says an exchange) Napoleon had annexed to his dominions Rome and the whole of Italy. He looked upon the Pope as his vassal; he made him prisoner; he defied his spiritual authority—and a few weeks ago the heir of Napoleon's fortunes (Prince Victor Napoleon) entered Rome as a fifth-rate Pretender, hardly worthy of a scanty paragraph in the ephemeral chronicle of the day!

Lady Norah Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, who is one of the soloists of the Sheffield Choir, which is to visit New Zealand in a few months, is a Catholic, the present Earl's parents having been received into the Church in 1851. The present holder of the title succeeded his father in 1881, being then in his thirtieth year. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley, and his second a daughter of Mr. James Arthur Dease, of Turborston, Westmeath. Lady Norah Noel is an issue of the second marriage. Viscount Campden, who accompanies the choir, is eldest son and heir of the Earl of Gainsborough. He was educated at Downside, and Exeter College (Oxford). He is a Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, and was *attaché* to the British Legation at Christiania for some time.

Last week we were informed by cable that Messrs. R. Hazleton, M.P., for North Galway, W. Archer Redmond, M.P. for East Tyrone, and son of Mr. John Redmond, and Mr. Donovan, Barrister, who accompanied Mr. J. Devlin, M.P., to Australia and New Zealand some years ago, were to leave for Australia to-day to collect for the Home Rule funds. Mr. Hazleton, who is a Dublin man, is in his 31st year. He was educated at Blackrock College, is a journalist by profession, a supporter of the Irish language revival and of temperance reform. He was elected M.P. for North Galway in 1906, after a previous attempt in that year to carry South Dublin against Mr. Walter Long. He unsuccessfully contested North Louth against Mr. Timothy Healy in January, 1910, but was elected by a substantial majority for that constituency in December last. He, however, elected to represent his old constituency.

Mr. Esme Howard, who has just received promotion in the Diplomatic Service, having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Republic, is a convert to the Catholic Church into which he was received whilst an *attaché* at the British Embassy in Rome some years ago. He is a scion (says the *Glasgow Observer*) of the old Cumberland family of Howard of Greystoke, a Protestant branch of the house of Norfolk. After the Duke of Norfolk's own family, and that of Lord Howard of Glossop, who has two sons, Mr. Howard of Greystoke is next in remainder to the premier English dukedom. It was whilst attached to the Embassy in Rome that Mr. Esme Howard became acquainted with the lady whom he afterwards married, a member not only of a famous Roman princely house, but one also closely connected with Scotland. Donna Isabella Giustiniani-Bandini was a daughter of Prince Bandini, who was not only head of a Roman patrician family, but also ninth Earl of Newburgh, Viscount Kinnaird, and Baron Levingstone in the peerage of Scotland. Owing to the marriage of the heiress of the third Countess of Newburgh to an Irish-Italian Count (Mahoni or Mahoney), who was also a Neapolitan general, this noble Scots Catholic house has for generations been domiciled in Italy; and the late Earl (who survived to his ninetieth year) could not, although a naturalised British subject, speak a word of English. The present head of the family, however, speaks English perfectly, as do his sisters, of whom Donna Isabella—now known as Lady Isabella Howard—is the fifth. The title of the earldom is taken from Newburgh on the Tay; and the original seat of the family is Kinnaird Castle, in Perthshire, now part of the estate of Fingask, the proprietor of which is a brother of Lady Howard of Glossop.

The 'Zealandia' range, manufactured by Messrs. Barningham and Co., Ltd., Dunedin, has the reputation of being a grand cooker, of being easily heated, and very economical in the use of fuel. It is highly prized by all housewives who use it....

Frank Harris & Co.

—LTD.—

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.

Head Works:

WELLESLEY ST., AUCKLAND.
Branches: Main Street, Palmerston
North; Gladstone Road, Gisborne;
and Waikumete, Auckland.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post
free.

Samples of our work can be seen in
over 200 cemeteries of the North
Island, N.Z.

We have a carefully-selected Stock
of Marble and Granite Memorials to
choose from at all our Branches.

E. MORRIS JR.

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER,
60 TARANAKI STREET,
WELLINGTON.

Telephone (Day or Night), 937 & 2195.

Coffins and Caskets Upholstered and
Polished in Any Design.

First-class Workmanship and Mate-
rials Guaranteed.

A Large and Varied Assortment of
Artificial Wreaths and Memoriam
Cards always on hand.

MORTUARY CHAPEL FREE.

All Orders carried out under personal
supervision of the Proprietor.

CEMENT PIPES

(KIELBERG PATENT).

Awarded Gold Medal N.Z. Exhi-
bition, Christchurch, 1907.

Made to meet Drainage Board
requirements.

Quality Guaranteed to pass any
reasonable specification.

Sizes, 4in to 24in.
Bends, Junctions, Basins, Traps,
etc., all of Concrete.

Prices to meet the trade.

All in 3ft lengths (having the ad-
vantage of fewer joints), hence is
cheaper to lay and more efficient when
laid. Manufactured by the

MILBURN LIME & CEMENT
CO. LTD., DUNEDIN

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For RHEUMATISM, INDIGES-
TION, Etc.

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

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL
WATER.

"Coalbrookdale" Coal

Comes from Westport, but all Coal that comes from Westport is not
"Coalbrookdale." There are other Coals come from Westport, but
none so good as "Coalbrookdale." It is the Coal that is all Coal—
no slate. Burns bright, clear, and leaves no ash. Saves half the
labour in the kitchen.

PRICE—

Screened ... 31/- per ton; 15/6 half-ton; 7/6 quarter-ton.

Unscreened 28/- per ton; 14/- half-ton; 7/- quarter-ton.

Cash with order. 1/- extra if booked.

WESTPORT COAL COMPANY, Ltd.

A. ROBERTS

FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT
BAKER,

111 CUBA STREET, and 113 ADELAIDE
ROAD,
WELLINGTON.

Wedding and Birthday Cakes Made
to Order on Shortest Notice.

If you desire a Delicious Cup of
Afternoon Tea, go to A. ROBERTS'S
Establishment.

Socials Specially Catered For.

Club Secretaries and others are in-
vited to call or send for terms in con-
nection with catering for social
fixtures.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:
111 CUBA ST. & 113 ADELAIDE RD
WELLINGTON.

Keep Your Hens Healthy

By giving them a little Colman's
Mustard with their morning food.

Hundreds of poultry-keepers in
England have increased the egg pro-
duction by giving their fowls this
invaluable tonic.

THE BEST MUSTARD IS
COLMAN'S.

Why Have Sick Children?

When they can be kept in a state of
chubby health by feeding them on
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY
& ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS
IN TURN.

Natural, Pure, and Nourishing,
they're ideal foods for children.
Experienced nurses recommend them.

Robert H. Wilson & Son

UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS

164 ADELAIDE ROAD
WELLINGTON.

Largest and Best Mortuary Chapel in
City for Clients' Use—Free.

All Work turned out by us receives
Personal Attention.

Ring up 1999—Day or Night

Hair Colour Restorer

RESTORES Grey or Faded Hair to
its natural color. Is not a dye.
Cleanses the scalp and prevents dand-
ruff.

Price, 2/- per bottle. Posted to any
part of New Zealand, 2/6.

LEARY'S PHARMACY

THE SQUARE,
PALMERSTON NORTH.

LANGUIDNESS & NERVES

CURED BY

PHOSPHORTON

"The Best Tonic"

HEALTH

Means so much to you. Every dose
of Phosphorton

IS

Health-giving. ANÆMIA, NER-
VOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, LAN-
GUOR, and all Diseases from Blood
Poverty or Weak Nerves all driven
from the system. You are

ASSURED

Of the greatest benefit from even
one bottle of This Grand Tonic. 'That
tired feeling' is dispelled.

BY

Writing to us or calling to-day for
a bottle, you are safeguarding your
health.

PHOSPHORTON

Is sold in bottles at 2/6, 4/6, 6/6.
Packed securely and Posted anywhere
for 6d extra.

A. ECCLES

CHEMIST,

Queen Street, AUCKLAND.

Branches:

PONSONBY ROAD, HOBSON ST.

REV. P. M. LYNCH, C.S.S.R.

Catholics all over the Commonwealth (says the *Catholic Press*) will be sorry to learn that the Rev. Father P. M. Lynch, C.S.S.R., will shortly leave Australia. He has just been appointed Superior of the Redemptorist mission in the Philippines. Father Lynch is now conducting a great mission in St. Mary's Cathedral, assisted by Fathers McDermott, McGrath, and O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., and at the close of the mission he will say farewell to Australia. It will be a sad leave-taking, for Father Lynch has done some wonderful work here, and his name is a household word throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand. About twenty-five years ago Father Lynch left Ireland with the Very Rev. Father O'Farrell, C.S.S.R. He had just been ordained deacon by Cardinal McCabe in Dublin, and was destined for the diocese of Dunedin. On his arrival there he was ordained priest by Bishop Moran. For several years he was administrator of the Cathedral, and for some time he edited the *New Zealand Tablet*. In 1898 he joined the Redemptorist Fathers. He is an eloquent preacher, but, what is even of more importance than eloquence, he has personal magnetism in a singular degree, and has a great influence over men. The work in his new mission will be trying, but Father Lynch has a strong constitution, and, after a week's labors day and night in St. Mary's, he looks quite fresh, and does not seem to know what it is to be fatigued. At present Father Lynch is Superior of the Redemptorist Monastery, Waratah.

In the Philippines he will be the head of a mission which embraces six islands, with a population of 40,000 Catholics. The monastery is situated at Opong, in the island of Mactan. The natives speak Spanish and a Filipino dialect, Visayan. Father Lynch takes with him Father Mitchell, C.S.S.R., of Waratah, and Father Gil-martin, C.S.S.R., of New Zealand. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., who has just come from the Philippines, speaks highly of the people, whose religious customs are delightful. They are passionately fond of music, and bands take part in the celebration of weddings, Baptisms, and Confirmations. The Redemptorist Mission was founded there about six years ago by the late Father Boylan, C.S.S.R. (afterwards Bishop), who was accompanied by the venerable Father O'Farrell, for many years Superior of the

Order in Australia. Father O'Sullivan says Father Lynch's labors will be much handicapped through the want of a motor boat to take the Fathers from one island to another. We feel sure, however, that before leaving Australia Father Lynch's many admirers will put him in the way of getting the motor boat.

OLD STYLE CORRESPONDENCE

Just as the multiplicity of vehicles, especially those propelled by steam and electricity, have given us increased facilities for travel, and at the same time have lessened the necessity of the exercise of walking, in like manner the telegraph, telephone, and now wireless telegraphy, have contributed to the lessening of communications by post, so that in a few years correspondence by present-day methods will probably become out-of-date. Yet it is not so very long ago since post offices for the distribution of correspondence were unknown and letters had to be sent by special messengers.

The first letter must have been written as soon as man was able to express himself by signs, those picture-words which reached their best known and most interesting development in the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. The first letters were not written on paper, and the materials used in the earliest forms of writing played an important part in the history of the art. A letter is a letter whether inscribed on stone, wood, wax, or paper. The efforts of the first letter-writers were directed to discovering that material which should best unite the qualities necessary to transmitting their communications uninjured and at the same time be light enough to be easily conveyed from point to point.

There was a singular method of letter-writing employed by the Spartans which is described for us by Plutarch, who says that when the Spartan Ephori sent a general to battle he was provided with two sticks exactly alike in length and thickness. One of these was given to the general, the other the Elphori retained. When the general had something important to communicate to the Government a leaf of papyrus, cut into a slender band, was wound around his stick, so that it was completely covered. Upon this papyrus leaf the message which was to be sent

Write for one of these Postage Specials.

Three
Extraordinary Offers

FROM

TE ARO HOUSE,

CUBA & DIXON STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

60 doz. MEN'S Lisle THREAD
FANCY SOCKS, Black and Colored
Grounds, Vertical Stripes, and
Black Ground with Embroidered
Fronts—Usually 1/6 & 1/9 pair.
Special Offer—3 pairs for 2/6.

Postage 2d.

50 doz.

LADIES' COLLARS & NECKWEAR.

To be cleared at 6d each.

Postage 1d.

This offer includes—Dollar Princess,
Peter Pan, and Pierrott Collars, Plas-
trons and Jabots, Muslin and Lace
Cravats, Knitted Silk Ties, and the
New Tinsel Neckband Bows.

HEM-STITCHED PURE IRISH
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—

Usually 10/6 and 16/6 per doz.

Special Offer 2/6 and 3/11 half doz.

We are always pleased to forward
Patterns on application.

JOHN BULL SAYS THAT

AMBER TIPS

IS A CREDIT TO THE DOMINION.

Autumn Goods

OF STERLING QUALITY

Cost you from

10% to 15% LESS

When you Trade

FOR READY MONEY

- At -

CAREY'S

The Ready Money

Drapers & Outfitters

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

Special Attention Given to

- CLERICAL ORDERS -

(Under the care of a London Cutter)

MUSIC SALE ON At EDWIN J. KING'S

WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Henry's Piano Tutors, posted, 1/3
Smallwood's Piano Tutors, posted, 2/3
Wickin's Piano Tutors, posted, 2/3
King's Vamping Cards, posted, 7d
Royal Seventh Fusiliers (song), posted, 4d.
Victoria Music Books in stock, posted 7d.

Postal notes or stamps.

Address: 120 INGESTRE STREET.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" is a Marvellous Remedy for Blood-poisoning, Poisoned Hands, Inflamed or Ulcerated Wounds.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures Chilblains (broken or unbroken), Chapped Hands, Sprayed Skin, and all Smarting Eruptions.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures Eczema, Scaly Blotches on the Skin, and Skin Affections generally.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures Cancerous Sores, Boils, Burns, Scalds, Ringworm, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, and all Glandular Swellings.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures Ulcerated Legs caused by Varicose Veins, Tender and Sweaty Feet, and Running Sores.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Mumps, Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest and Side.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures Itching, Clears the Skin and Scalp, Cures Dandruff and Beautifies the Complexion.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT," the GREAT HEALER, cures all it touches. Sold everywhere. Price, 6d and 1s box.

"SPRING BLOSSOM PILLS" cure Indigestion, Liver, Kidney, and Stomach Troubles; 6d and 1s everywhere, or post free from Mrs. L. HAWKINS, 106 George St., Dunedin.

"BLOOMINE," the Great Corn, Wart, and Bunion Cure. Price, 6d, everywhere.

A CHOICE—

Well Seasoned Manila Cigar

3d Each. 12s per Box of 50.

This is a Manila of real quality, possessing fine flavour and aroma. When you try these Cigars you will know what the pleasure of smoking a high grade Manila really is.

C. ALDOUS

TOBACCONIST.

(Opposite Kirkcaldie and Stains).

206 LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU.

J. S. COLLINS.....Proprietor.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beer
First-class Sample Room.

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

Horses and Buggies for Hire

Kingsland and Ferguson

UNDERTAKERS
AND MONUMENTAL MASONS,
Spey and Dee Streets,
INVERCARGILL.

Have Opened a Monumental Yard in Dee street, with a Choice Selection of New Stocks of Granite and Marble Monuments, Headstones, and Crosses.

UNDERTAKING BRANCH: SPEY STREET.

All Kinds of Cemetery Work done at Reasonable Prices.

Lettering a Speciality. Estimates Given,
Telephone, 126.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

We Fit Your Feet!

Our Footwear reflects that elegance of design which appeals to those who appreciated a shapely and well-formed foot.

Pannell and Co.

FOR FINE FOOTWEAR.

105 Manchester Street, Christchurch.

Telephone 694.

A. McILVRIDE

Funeral Furnisher and Embalmer

LOWER HUTT

(Near Railway Station).

Coffins and Caskets Furnished and polished in any design.

First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.

Orders carried out under personal supervision.

A Splendid Assortment of Artificial Wreaths always on hand.

TELEPHONE: CUDBY BROS.

Telephone 1964.

D. & J. Ritchie

AND

H. Parsonage

84 and 86 REVANS ST.,
WELLINGTON SOUTH.

FUNERAL AND COMPLETE
HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Funerals Completely Furnished on the shortest notice.

Jobbing Work and Repairs of all kinds punctually attended to.

Polished Caskets a Speciality.



SPORTS DEPOT.

AGENT for H. COLLIER & CO.,

PIANO IMPORTERS.

Wanganui, Palmerston North, New Plymouth, and Feilding.

Are Sole Agents for JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS and CHAPPELL & CO'S PIANOS, absolutely the Two Best English Pianos made.

Deferred Payments Arranged.

NOTE OUR ADDRESS:

CLARENDON BUILDINGS,
THE SQUARE,
PALMERSTON NORTH

Grand Cooker. Heats Splendidly Economical in Fuel. Strong open fire. Acts first rate.

Such is the testimony of scores upon scores of users of the famed

"ZEALANDIA" RANGE

If you want a first-class Range, let their experience be your guide, and get the Zealandia. Owing to new machinery, we have been able to reduce the price of our high-pressure, open-fire range. Buy one and you'll get the best range you ever had and save your purse too. Write for Catalogue No. 32, or ask the ironmonger.

BARNINGHAM & CO., LTD
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite Knox Church).

was written, and it was then unrolled and sent home. In order to read it the Ephori must roll it on the stick corresponding to the general's, which they retained; a method which undoubtedly secured secrecy, though it could not have been convenient.

One of the most primitive forms of letters was messages recorded in knots, a method found in use in Peru by the Spaniards when they conquered it, and which was also employed in China in earliest times. The Peruvian knotted letters, if one may use such an expression, were recorded on a 'quipo,' according to descriptions given us by travellers. This quipo consisted of a main rope, upon which were knotted, at certain intervals, fine cords of various colors. Each color bore its own signification, and by means of these colors, and the position of the fine cords on the main rope, the message was conveyed to the person to whom this quipo was transmitted. The quipo is still used by the Peruvian shepherds to record the condition of their flocks. In the cities there are public letter writers, as there are in the East, and it is the duty of these men to translate the meaning of the quipo, whence their name of 'quipucamayocuna,' and in spite of the inconvenient form of these missives they are most skilful in deciphering and tying the knots.

No one who has read Greek and Roman history is ignorant of the important place the scribe held in those communities, nor is unfamiliar with the wax slate used in them. The record was cut in the soft wax with a delicate pointed instrument called the *stylus*, much as the little needle of the phonograph records the impressions on the soft wax of the cylinders. This was a long stride in advance of such primitive methods as the knotted rope, for it involved possession of an alphabet, and knowledge of reading and writing.

Here again the public scribe came in to practise these accomplishments for those not fortunate enough to possess them. The literary and learned men in Athens and Rome carried their own slates, and each had his own *stylus*, which was often beautifully carved out of precious metal and set with jewels.

Envelopes are only of very recent date; our great-grandfathers were still folding over the sheet of paper upon which they had written, and sealing it on its edges without

a thought of putting it in a separate paper case. But the earlier letters were not even sealed; they were rolled and tied together with silken strings. The Romans used seals, which were beautiful works of art, highly prized by them, but the impression was not made in sealing wax, which was not then known, but in a clay suitable for the purpose. Sealing wax made its way from China, where it was first used, to India, whence it was brought to Europe through Portugal in the sixteenth century.

In early days letters were forwarded by messengers—a process which prevented tidings received from an absent friend being in any true sense news of him. It was no unusual thing for a Crusader to be killed in battle long before his last letter announcing his safety to his beloved ones at home reached their hands. The Romans established a chain of couriers throughout the empire who were to forward news and dispatches—hence the name post-office, from the Latin *postum*, placed or fixed. But these couriers were only intended to forward public matters; the first letter post was not established till the thirteenth century.

A penny post, as a private speculation, was set up in England in 1685, which for the sake of its gains was claimed as a prerogative of the Crown, to which it was annexed. This was the beginning of the post-office system, and it was followed by the mail-coach, which travelled daily between certain points, carrying mail and passengers. Letters then had to be heavily charged for carriage, except one was a privileged nobleman, and had a 'frank,' as it was called, enabling his letters to pass free.

Sir Rowland Hill is the father of the present post-office system, with its low rates of postage paid to Government by the purchase of a stamp, which insures safe and speedy delivery.

Thus through the ages has come the gradual development from the knotted rope of primitive races, the stone and wax cutting of the ancients, the written parchment painfully transmitted by runners, stage-coach, or rider, to the sealed, convenient envelope, whisked to its destination by steam, under the protection of the Government, and delivered at any hour of the day for the sum of one penny. We may many of us 'hate to write letters,' but when we are inclined to grumble at the task let us reflect what a burden letter-writing once was, and sit down with light hearts to a work the march of progress has made so easy.

FLETCHER'S PHOSPHATONIC

An ideal preparation, containing Phosphorous in combination with Quinine, Iron, etc., is the finest Tonic obtainable for weakness, depression, and nervous affections.

It possesses remarkable powers of repairing loss of strength arising from disease, mental anxiety, or brain fag.

FLETCHER'S PHOSPHATONIC
GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH, and
ENERGY.

2/6 and 4/6 a Bottle, Post Free,
from the SOLE PROPRIETOR,

CHAS. A. FLETCHER

Pharmaceutical Chemist and
Prescription Specialist,
292 LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

PATRONISED BY EVERYBODY.

TELEPHONE 1096.

Clifford

ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER.

STUDIO: CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

McNAB & MASON

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

SYMONDS ST., AUCKLAND.
Next St. Benedict's Block.

Artistic Memorials Supplied to any
part of New Zealand.

Catalogues Free on application.

All Marble-work in St. Patrick's
Cathedral, Auckland, supplied by us.

There is no doubt about it

—The—

"OSBORNE"

SUITS FIT WELL, WEAR WELL
AND ARE AT THE RIGHT PRICES

The Supreme Point about the

"OSBORNE" SUITS

Are their RELIABLE QUALITY
You are invited to call and inspect
our Latest Stock of Suitings

CLERICAL WORK Our Specialty.
LADIES' COSTUMES.

H. OSBORNE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS
170 CUBA ST. WELLINGTON.

W. GILBERT

HAIRDRESSER & TOBACCONIST,
MANNERS STREET

(Four doors from Opera House),
WELLINGTON.

Sole Agent in Wellington for 'Royal
Seal' Tobacco.

The New English Perfumed Tobacco.
Delightful Aroma.

Smokers may rely on getting only
First-class Goods at my Establishment.

Only Best Brands Cigars and
Cigarettes Stocked.

Orders by post receive prompt
attention.



DUNEDIN.

Autumn Novelties

New Goods for Autumn and
Winter are now Opening
In all Departments Daily.



About Shirts

There is no Article of Men's Attire which demands more attention. Cheap shirts, more than anything else, are the dearest in the end. Shirts have to bear the friction between the outer garments and the wearer, and, in addition, have to stand the racket of constant washing and dressing. Economy in shirts alone rests in

Buying



Shirts

WORKING SHIRTS, TUNIC SHIRTS, NEGLIGE SHIRTS, WHITE LINEN SHIRTS, TENNIS SHIRTS, BOYS' SHIRTS.

New Zealand Clothing Factory

ESTABLISHED ALL OVER NEW ZEALAND.

NOW PUBLISHED:

The Church in New Zealand

"MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY DAYS"

Obtainable at Tablet Office, Catholic Book Depot, Christchurch, and from the leading Catholic Booksellers in the Dominion. Pp. 255; price 3s 6d, posted 4s.

C. W. J. DAY AND CO.

FINE ART DEALERS,

49 COURTENAY PLACE, WELLINGTON.

Old Photos Enlarged and Artistically Finished in Black and White or in Colors at Low Prices.

Gilders, Mount Cutters, and Picture Frame Makers. Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to Beautify their Houses at Lowest Cost are Invited to Inspect our Stock. Special Terms for Framing Confraternity Diplomas. Don't Fail to Call.

The New Zealand Catholic Prayer Book

By the Australian Catholic Truth Society.

This Book is identical with the Australian Catholic Prayer Book, published at the request of the Third Australian Plenary Council, which is so highly recommended. Price 6d, post free, from the N.Z. Tablet Co.

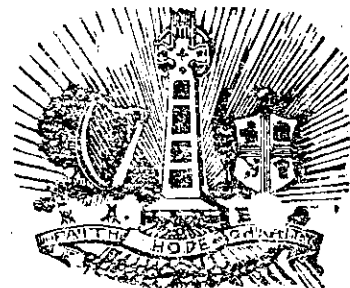
SLIGO BROS.

MEMBERS DUNEDIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. PRINCES STREET. STOCK & SHARE BROKERS, MINING EXPERTS.

Investment Stocks a Specialty.

TELEGRAMS.....'SLIGO, DUNEDIN.'



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

The Entrance Fees are from 2s 6d to £4, according to age at time of admission.

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

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a member, and £10 at the death of a member's wife.

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland.

Fletcher, Humphreys & Co

Wine, Spirit and Tea Merchants.

Sole Agents for all leading brands Wine, Whisky, Brandy, Champagne, etc.

Offices and Bonded Warehouse:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE - CHRISTCHURCH.

LAWSON AND MANNING

SADDLERS, IMPORTERS OF SPORTS GOODS, ETC.,
89 COURTENAY PLACE, WELLINGTON,

Have on hand a Splendid Assortment of School Cricket Material, including Bats, Balls, Stumps, Leg-guards, Cricket Netting, and Score Books.

SCHOOLS SPECIALLY CATERED FOR.

All our Material Selected by A. E. Relf (All England and Sussex Eleven). Special Discount to Clubs.

The Catholic World

CHINA—Former Empress a Catholic

On January 16, students of the Vatican Archives were considerably astonished by the unusual presence in their midst of a mandarin, who it appears stands high in the Chinese diplomatic service. He had come to consult various documents bearing on the history of his country, among the rest one of great importance which was brought to light recently by the investigations of Monsignor Ugolini, Vice-Archivist of the Library. It is a letter written on yellow silk by no less a personage than a former Empress of China. In it she informs the then Pope, Innocent X., of her conversion, as well as that of her three children, and she asks his Holiness to send as many Jesuits as possible to evangelise her native country. She adds that in baptism she took the name of Helena, and that her children took the names of Anna, Mary, and Constantine. The letter, which bears the seal of the Celestial Empire, is in an excellent state of preservation.

FRANCE—An Apostolic Prelate

The clergy under the jurisdiction of one of the French prelates, the Bishop of Digne, are in such straitened circumstances that he recently decided to make an appeal outside the diocese for funds on their behalf. The anti-clericals seized the occasion to reproach him. He should, they said, reduce his own expenditure. The Bishop's reply deserves to be given literally: 'How can I cut down my household expenses? As everybody in Digne knows, I have no carriage and no house-maid. All the work of my house is done by a single servant, who received a medal last year because she had been in my service fifty years. She discharges the domestic duties and mends my clothes, which, like my shoes, have often to be repaired. For our support and the entertainment of my guests the year's outlay has been £24. Do you think that too much? When I travel I do so as a second-class passenger, and instead of a cab I use the omnibus and the tram-car.' If the anti-clericals have not banished from their breasts every sentiment of natural kindness, they will feel touched by the Bishop's words and regret their undeserved reproaches. Apostolic simplicity is the rule in the household of the Bishop of Digne. He cultivates the simple life.

The Upkeep of Churches

About the middle of January M. Maurice Barres brought before the French Parliament the serious question of the closing and destruction of several churches, and the wilful neglect of municipal authorities to keep them in repair, whereby they become uninhabitable, and, moreover, the refusal of Government officials to allow the people to repair the edifices. M. Barres, in the public press, has called the attention of the people of France to the designs of the enemies of religion to make use of another means of extinguishing the faith of the French nation by allowing the churches to fall to pieces for want of repairs, and then razing them to the ground, on the plea that they cannot be used with safety. At the passing of the Law of Disestablishment, the Church buildings, as well as all Church properties, passed into the hands of the Government. The State did not dare to lock up all the churches, but they are determined to allow time to do the work by leaving them to crumble to pieces. The officials will not repair the churches, nor will they permit the priests or people to do so; hence, in the near future, with the exception of the churches that are considered works of art, the people of France will be driven to worship God in the woods or in the open fields. M. Barres denounced the Government in no measured terms for their blindness and injustice. He gave many instances of the refusal of the Government authorities to allow the priests and people to repair the churches at their own expense.

PORTUGAL—The Government's Tyranny

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Oporto says the policy of the Provisional Government with regard to religion meets with widespread opposition there. Unless that policy is changed public opinion must have a notable effect on the elections. Owing to the Government's tyranny much uneasiness is felt as to the future definition of the word 'liberty.' The decree separating Church and State is not to be promulgated 'until the country is in a more pacific state.'

The Government's Generosity

Do the Portuguese Ministers and the journalists whom they call around them when they try to throw dust in the eyes of the nations of Europe preserve solemn faces, or do they all join in laughter over the joke? (asks the *Catholic Times*) They certainly must possess the power of self-restraint to an unusual degree if they refrain from laughter or smiles. On January 21 the Minister for Foreign Affairs summoned a meeting of the representatives of the foreign press. His object was to dilate on 'the toleration and generosity of the Government.' He told them that in its bountifulness it was making monthly payments of £444 to Queen Maria Pia and £666 to King Manuel, and then he expatiated on the peace and happi-

ness which the revolution had brought to Portugal, as was acknowledged at home and abroad. The 'news' was duly telegraphed and appeared in the papers with headings which did not indicate that the Dictators were endeavoring to fool the European public. But the nature of the Government's 'toleration and generosity' became evident the following day. On the highest Portuguese authority it was stated that Queen Maria Pia's dowry was settled in an Act approved of by the Portuguese and Italian Chambers before her marriage with the late King, Dom Luiz, and is an international agreement binding upon whatever Government may be in power in Lisbon, and that King Manuel has so far received no sums except those derived from the estates of the House of Braganza, which constitute his personal property. There can therefore be no question of any display of toleration and generosity. Is it not time that the Dictators ceased to assume that people who read the newspapers are devoid of common sense?

ROME—Municipal Muddling

Though the Exhibition is to open in about two months, it is curious how little is heard of it (writes a Rome correspondent). Indeed, if you mention the word exhibition to a Roman, though he may not say much, the sceptical shrug of the shoulders with which he dismisses the subject is as expressive as the longest discourse. The fact is that the Exhibition is almost as great a mystery as that now puzzling the brains of the good Romans—how the municipality, under the leadership of its chief, the redoubtable Nathan, is to find any relief from the huge debt of five million francs which the enlightened administration of the past four years has produced. Whispers have been heard recently about the probability of the dissolution of the Municipal Council and the appointment by the Government of a Royal Commissioner, whose business it would be to set right the things that are out of joint. At any rate, such is the remedy provided by law for a crisis of this nature. But though it has been applied on at least one former occasion, for much less serious motives, it is unlikely that it will be resorted to before the end of the year—that is to say, before the closing of the Exhibition. As for the Exhibition itself, the preparations continue to go on at a leisurely pace—so leisurely, indeed, that people are beginning to wonder if it is really the intention to have it opened at the date already fixed. Meanwhile the streets are in a dreadful state. They have been ripped up for various purposes; heaps of clay lie about everywhere; and the mud and slush that cover the pavements on a wet day have recalled the Concentration Camps to the mind of one who was through the Boer war. To add to the misfortunes of the city, the number of visitors is not much more than a third of what it usually is in the winter season in Rome; nor is there any likelihood that things are going to improve in this respect during the year. The cholera scare has been accountable for this falling off, though at no time was there any reason for fear as far as Rome was concerned. There were indeed some cases, but they were so few as to be a negligible quantity.

A Notable Event

A notable event (writes a Rome correspondent) has been the brilliant success achieved by Maestro Perosi, the well known priest-composer, in the concert conducted by him at the Augusteum, in the presence of the élite of Rome, intellectual and aristocratic. So keenly was the performance looked forward to that for several days previously a ticket could not be had for love or money. The expectations were more than fully realised. The performance evoked indescribable enthusiasm. Over and over again the audience burst into applause and cried 'encore' after 'encore.' The press has been unanimous in describing the event as 'a great triumph.' The staid *Popolo Romano* waxed enthusiastic for once:—'The admiration aroused by the genial compositions of Perosi, so rich in spontaneous lyrical inspiration, and so powerful in wise and vigorous orchestration, was indescribable, and at the end of the performance the enthusiasm was loud, furious, and altogether exceptional.' Even the *Messaggero*, for a wonder, finds a good word to say for a priest, in the following comment:—'Rarely has a composer, and at the same time a director of an orchestra, been received with such warm and at times such wild enthusiasm as that of yesterday. Accustomed though he is to applause, Don Lorenzo Perosi cannot but have been deeply moved by it. Though the immense audience that, elegant and applauding, literally crowded the vast hall, contained the most varied elements—from friar and prelate to noble dame of both black and white world, not excluding the Queen—all without any distinction of rank, religion, or politics, felt themselves stirred by one feeling alone—that of admiration for the artist; and right well did he deserve it.'

UNITED STATES—An Event of Importance

Among the events of importance of this year in the United States will be the golden jubilee of the ordination of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. It is expected President Taft will attend the celebration. Cardinal Gibbons was ordained to the priesthood June 30, 1861, and was made by Archbishop Spalding private secretary. He was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina in 1868, and

WHY IS GOOD BREAD THE CHEAPEST?

BECAUSE it is seldom wasted, is relished by everyone, and is always sweet and nutritious.

OUR BAKERY is the Largest and Most Complete in the Dominion. It is fitted up with the Latest Modern Machinery experts have produced, and, with the aid of First-class Workmen and using only the Best Ingredients, we claim to have achieved our object—viz., A SWEET AND WHOLESOME LOAF OF BREAD.

OUR CARTS deliver daily in the City and Suburbs.

ALL SHIPPING ORDERS receive prompt attention.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, or CHRISTENING CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH & COLONIAL CONFECTIONS ALWAYS KEPT.

W. BUCHANAN - Karangahape Road, Auckland

TELEPHONE 1004.

Manufacturers and Importers of

BASKETWARE



GO-CARTS AND PERAMBULATORS

GURNEY BROS.

For Mail Carts and Perambulators

RETAIL SHOP - - Manners Street,

FACTORY - 195 (upper) Willis Street

WELLINGTON.

INVALID & SPINAL CARRIAGES MADE TO ORDER.
Call or Send for List. Prices Moderate.

‘The Rapid Growth of this Business proves positively that the Public are quick to recognise CORRECT TRADE.’

GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.

The Big Store - Karangahape Road

Is Auckland's Most Progressive Drapery House

Where the Multitude Assemble . .

. . Where Satisfaction is Assured

SPECIALISTS IN ADVERTISING BY POST

Quotations, Samples, etc., Cheerfully and Promptly Forwarded to any Address.

was transferred to the vacant See of Richmond in 1872. He was appointed Coadjutor to Archbishop Bailey of Baltimore in 1877, and on the death of that prelate in the same year, succeeded him as the head of the oldest See in the United States. He was raised to the dignity of Cardinal-Archbishop by Pope Leo XIII. in 1886. The observance of 'Cardinal's Day' at St. Patrick's Church, Washington, on Sunday, January 8, was a splendid testimonial to his Eminence of the respect in which he is held by the Catholic and non-Catholic people of that city. The religious functions inaugurating the festivities included the celebration of Solemn High Mass in the presence of the venerable Prince of the Church and other eminent ecclesiastics, and a congregation that filled the sacred edifice. Attorney-General Wickersham, speaking for members of the Cabinet at the luncheon which followed, and which was attended by many political and diplomatic notabilities, congratulated Cardinal Gibbons upon his good health and life-long labors for his fellow-men. 'After all,' he said, 'when the tumult and the shouting die, and the captains and the kings depart,' we perceive that we are one in longing for the fundamental truths.' A long and warm friendship between Cardinal Gibbons and the late Joseph Friedenwald, a Jew, was revealed on December 28, when it became known that the prominent business man bequeathed 2000 dollars absolutely to the Cardinal.

Catholics and Suicide

It has often been asserted that the Catholic faith exercises a powerful restraint upon suicidal crime. On the whole, this assertion is well borne out by statistics published in the Protestant review, *Der Alter Glaube*, and in 'Le Suicide' of M. Durkheim, Sorbonne Professor. The German periodical (says the *Universe*) gives the following figures, reckoning the suicides per annum and per million inhabitants:—Saxony (a Protestant State), 330; France, 225; Austria, 163; Italy, 58; Spain, 18. M. Durkheim, in presenting his figures, makes the following significant comment:—'A glance at the record of suicides in Europe reveals at once that the proportion of suicides is very small in purely Catholic countries, such as Spain, Portugal, and Italy, while it reaches its maximum in Protestant countries, such as Prussia, Saxony, and Denmark. Taking the average annual number of suicides in every million inhabitants, Durkheim gives his estimate as follows:—Catholic States, 58; States of mixed religions, 96; Protestant States, 190. In Switzerland—in Catholic Cantons: French Cantons, 119; German, 137. In Protestant Cantons: French, 352; German, 307. Bavaria, a Catholic State, 90. Protestant States: Prussia, 133; Baden, 156; Wurttemberg, 152; Saxony, 300. In Italy, since the usurpation of the House of Savoy in 1870, the grand total of suicides had risen from 886 to 2680 by the year 1908. In France, since Catholic influences have been increasingly combated under anti-clerical Governments, the grand total of 2752 in 1839, had swelled to 8885 in 1903. A curious fact will be noted as regards Switzerland. In Catholic Cantons the average number of suicides among the French is considerably lower than among Germans. In the Protestant Cantons it is the other way about. From which it seems to follow that religious principle is stronger in the German Protestant than in the French; or else that religion exercises no strong influence upon either when Protestant, and that the natural temperament of the Teuton is less prone to violent impulses.

Writing with reference to the organisation of a relief expedition by the Rev. Father Shaw, M.S.H., to proceed to New Guinea to search for the missing explorers, the *Catholic Press* says:—In Australia the Catholic clergy have four brilliant representatives in the field of science. Father Archibald Shaw, of Randwick, who is a Missionary of the Sacred Heart, is the greatest expert in wireless telegraphy that we have in the Commonwealth; while Father J. Milne Curran is our greatest practical geologist. He is at present superintending the running of a plant of his own devising for dealing with sulphides in a totally new way, as well as acting as adviser to the Minister for Works. He was for several years Government Geologist. At Riverview College, Father Pigot, S.J., has the finest seismograph in the Southern Hemisphere for recording tremors in any part of the earth. Father Slattery, C.M., who is now local superior of the Vincentians at Ashfield, is in the first flight of Australian scientists, and St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, where he was teaching until recently, has the finest chemical laboratory in any educational institution in Australia. It was at Bathurst that Father Slattery was the first to make practical experiments with wireless telegraphy in this country; also the first to practically demonstrate the use of the X-Rays.

It doesn't matter where you want a parcel sent—to Berlin or London, New York, or Melbourne—we can undertake its delivery. Our organisation takes in the whole world, and enables us to deliver goods and parcels anywhere in shortest time, in the safest manner, and at lowest cost.—THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO., LTD.

Domestic

By MAUREEN

How to Cook Sausages.

When cooking sausages, the appearance is often spoiled by the skin bursting. If the skins be pricked with a darning needle before cooking, instead of a fork, and the sausages placed in a cold pan instead of boiling fat, it will be found that they will cook perfectly whole. Take care not to prick them with a fork whilst turning them in cooking; turn with a knife instead.

Use of Lemon Peel.

Never throw away the peel of a lemon. However small or large a quantity you may have, put it to soak in a dish of water for a day or two; then get a wide-necked bottle or jar, put in the peel, and cover it well with sugar; cork up and make air-tight, stand the jar in not too cool a place. The sugar will gradually dissolve. A tablespoonful of the liquid added to cakes or milk puddings takes the place of essence of lemon and imparts a very nice flavor. Always keep the peel well covered with sugar, or it will be apt to turn mouldy.

Light for the Eyes.

Our grandfathers, who were obliged to read their weekly papers by candle-light, escaped many of the eye-troubles which are common among their descendants, who use electric lamps and incandescent gas mantles. It is the ultra-violet rays in our brilliant lights that are at fault, say oculists. Dr. Terrien has found that the arc light contains three times as many of the objectionable rays as the Edison lamp, four times as many as the ordinary gaslight or the petroleum lamp, six times as many as the old-fashioned oil lamp, and indefinitely more than candle-light, which is almost free from ultra-violet rays.

Sleep.

There can be no hard and fast rules for the length of time one should sleep. All depends on the person and temperament. We are told that brain-workers and those of a nervous nature need more sleep than others, yet some of the greatest thinkers in the world sleep but four or five hours a night with no ill-effects. A good rule to follow is to sleep until one awakes refreshed, whether that is in five hours or ten. If possible, do not be called. That is particularly important for growing children. Some parents make a fetish of early hours for their children, and think so much of getting them out of lazy habits that they do not consider their nervous systems.

Soda for Burns.

All kinds of burns, including scalds and sunburns, are almost immediately relieved by the application of a solution of soda to the burnt surface. It must be remembered that dry soda will not do unless it is surrounded with a cloth moist enough to dissolve it. This method of sprinkling it on and covering it with a wet cloth is often the very best. But it is sufficient to wash the wound repeatedly with a strong solution. It would be well to keep a bottle of it always on hand, made so strong that more or less settles on the bottom. This is what is called a saturated solution, and really such a solution as this is formed when the dry soda is sprinkled on and covered with a moistened cloth. It is thought by some that the pain of a burn is caused by the hardening of the albumen and relieves the pressure. Others think the burn generates an acrid acid which the soda neutralises.

Breathing.

On the manner of breathing depends greatly our health, strength, and happiness. The majority of contagious diseases, as well as colds, catarrh, and malarial affections may be avoided to a great extent by keeping the mouth closed whenever it is necessary to inhale impure air. People should not talk in an atmosphere freighted with impurities or when its temperature is very low. They should not only breathe through their nostrils, but should overcome any habit of allowing the lips to drop apart, for it allows a ready ingress for microbes or poisonous or foreign atoms which may be flying in the air, especially where dust is flying about. It affects the expression of the face unpleasantly, suggesting ill-breeding or an intellectual lack of some kind. Breathing through the mouth is most dangerous at night, when noxious gases most abound, and there is no sunlight to dispel them; cold is felt most keenly at that time and the dampness is most irritating. If the determined will is not enough to ensure correct breathing through the hours of sleep, a pillow should be arranged so as to tip the head forward, or a bandage placed over the mouth. Deep and regular breathing promotes good health, and is a strengthener for the weak. It expands the lungs and fills out the chest, while more oxygen and ozone are carried into the body. Short, gasping, uneven breaths are hurtful; they keep the nerves in a tumult, and keep up a discord in the system.

Maureen

DEAR ME

Forgotten that SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE! Whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest store and ask. They all keep it.

THE WEDDING RING

Should be chosen with great care. It is expected at least to last a lifetime, and perhaps to become a proud family heirloom.

We guarantee Lasting Quality with every Wedding Ring we sell, and the Lowest Prices always.

We have a splendid Assortment of Trophies in Stock, and specially cater for Club and other presentations.

If you cannot call, drop us a line telling us your requirements. Our Mail Order Department is at your disposal.

Expert Watch and Jewellery Repairs at Lowest Prices. Post free.

JAS. PASCOE

ENGAGEMENT & WEDDING
RING SPECIALIST,
219 KARANGAHAPE ROAD,
AUCKLAND
And Every Evening till 9.

1911

Means your house is one year older and probably needs.....

PAPERING OR PAINTING.

If so, Ring up . .

T. A. WELLS

WELLINGTON AND KARORI

Who will be pleased to give you
ESTIMATES FREE

For any work required. Workmanship and Material Guaranteed to be
THE BEST.

'Phones—City, 2043; Karori, 2316.

J. H. URRY

Tailor and Mercer
Cr. JACKSON ST., PETONE AVEN.
Petone.

Caterer for High-class Tailoring and Mercery.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

WE STOCK

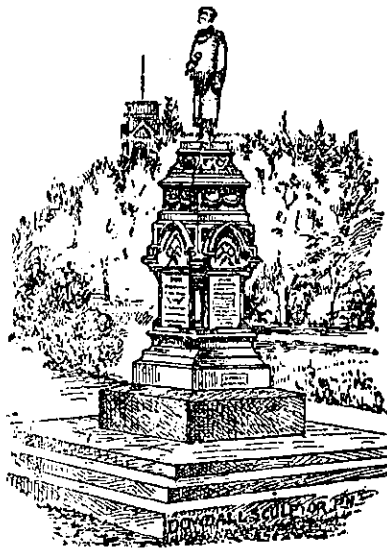
Sincerity Suits

READY TO WEAR,
At 59/6, 65/6, 70/-

Illustrated Booklet, showing various styles of Ready-to-Wear SINCERITY SUITS, will be sent on application.

David Palmer,

TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
QUEEN STREET.....AUCKLAND.



J. T. DOWDALL & CO MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

96 CUBA ST.,
PALMERSTON NORTH.
Direct Importers of Granite and
Marble Monuments.
Price Lists Free on application.
Our Prices defy competition.
Telephone 3035.

Auckland Catholic Book Depot,
P. F. HISCOCKS & SON
(Conductor and Organist St. Patrick's
Choir),

IMPORTERS OF ALL

Church Requisites

Established 1888.
HOBSON STREET, AUCKLAND.

On Sale: Pianos, Organs, Violins, &c.

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

Corner of St. Asaph, Madras, and
High Streets, Christchurch.

JAMES POWER, Proprietor
(Formerly of Dunedin)

Good Accommodation and a hearty
welcome for all old friends.

WHEN YOU HAVE YOUR PHOTO TAKEN

You desire satisfaction. Why not go to an Experienced Operator, who makes a careful study of each subject, thereby
ENSURING BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS?
Hand-painted Miniatures & Enlargements.

ALAN SPICER

CORNER CUBA STREET
(Next Royal Oak Hotel),
WELLINGTON.
Prices Moderate. 'Phone 3263.

PICTURE FRAMES AND PICTURES

LARGEST SHOWROOMS AND
STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

WINDSOR & NEWTON'S ARTIST
MATERIALS & SUNDRIES.

ART WALL PAPERS.

WINDOW GLASS & LEAD LIGHTS.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, &
SIGNWRITERS.

SOLE AGENTS—

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' HOUSE
PAINTS.

LIAMS' HOUSE PAINTS.

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE
DISTEMPER PAINTS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—
LINOARNISH

LEON-ART WOOD STAINS

EXCELSIOR STRAW-HAT
DYES.

R. E. TINGEY & CO. LIMITED

Wellington, Wanganui, Palmerston,
Marton, Waverley, Hawera.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.

PERTH DYE WORKS,
37 GHUZNEE STREET,
WELLINGTON.

Our Threefold Ideal is
QUICK DELIVERY,
EFFICIENT WORK,
MODERATE CHARGES.

Special:

We give prompt attention to
BLACK DYEING, and are able
to return Mourning Orders with
utmost despatch.

P.O. Box 2, Te Aro. 'Phone 918.

Hotel Cecil

Wellington

F. McPARLAND, Proprietor
Tariff on application.

R. M. GREEN, CHEMIST

Has just landed his usual shipment of Superior New Season's NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, which is now ready in bottles 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and one gallon tins. The Weather Man says 'Colder.' Keep Green's White Pine Expectorant for Coughs and Colds on hand; it is promptly effective—1s 6d and 2s 6d. DON'T FORGET that it is my business to put up all sorts of prescriptions CAREFULLY, QUICKLY, CHEAPLY, and ACCURATELY.

QUALIFIED CHEMIST,
CORNER TARANAKI & VIVIAN
STs., WELLINGTON.

Science Siftings

BY 'VOLT'

A Curious Clock.

An extraordinary addition has been made to the exhibition of inventions now being held in Berlin. A shoe-maker named Wegner, living in Strasburg, has sent in a clock of the grandfather shape, nearly six feet high, made entirely of straw. The wheels, pointers, case, and every detail is exclusively of straw. Wegner has taken fifteen years to construct this strange piece of mechanism. It keeps perfect time, but, under most favorable circumstances cannot last longer than two years.

The Arch.

The consensus of opinion among the learned is to the effect that the arch was invented by the Romans. Some claim that Archimedes of Sicily was the inventor, while there are others who would make it to be of Etrurian origin, but there can be no doubt about the fact that the Romans were the first to apply the principle to architecture. The earliest instance of its use is in the case of the great sewer of Rome, built about 588 B.C. by the first of the Tarquin line of kings, a work which is regarded by the historians as being one of the most stupendous monuments of antiquity. Built entirely without cement, it is still doing duty after a service of almost twenty-five centuries.

A Boon to the Sea-sick.

Ocean travellers subject to sea-sickness will rejoice in a device, recently tested with satisfactory results, for controlling the rolling of ships in high seas. The idea is to balance the vessel by means of water compartments built in the form of a 'U,' running down the port side, through the hold, and up the starboard side. The water is controlled by a special device for balancing the upward swing of the ship. In a test on the Ypiranga and Corcavado, of the Hamburg-American line, in the Buenos Aires service, it was found that a vessel which would roll as high as eleven degrees under ordinary conditions can be controlled to two degrees' motion by the use of the tanks.

Eating Away an Island.

Strength is not a thing usually connected with maiden-hair fern, yet if its roots have not sufficient room they will break the pot in which the plant grows. Blades of grass will force the curbstones between which they spring up out of their place, and in a single night a crop of small mushrooms have lifted a large stone. Indeed, plants have been known to break the hardest rocks. The island of Aldabra, to the north-west of Madagascar, is becoming smaller and smaller through the action of the mangroves that grow along the foot of the cliffs. They eat their way into the rock in all directions, and into the gaps thus formed the waves force their way. In time they will probably reduce the island to pieces.

Warned by Artificial Voice.

Ships that pass the danger spots off the French coast will now be guided aright by the lighthouse bearing a wonderful resemblance to human beings. The new lighthouse, which is the invention of Dr. Marague, a Parisian ear specialist, is an exact imitation of the human throat and mouth, with an air pump for lungs. Teeth, lips, jaw bones, and all are imitated exactly, while a monster mouth and a compressed air device will enable it to shout in tones of thunder to ships on the horizon. Dr. Marague's small models, hardly appreciably larger than the normal human mouth, can be made to utter a faint whisper, or give vent to an ear-splitting cry, not possible for man to make. Within a mouth six feet from corner to corner it is estimated that the artificial voice could be understood from three to six miles away, according to weather conditions.

Motor-driven Plough.

Engineering reviews the results of tests of motor-driven ploughs, conducted by the Royal Agricultural Society. The tests were on 5-acre lots, and the time taken to plough the 5 acres, exclusive of stoppages, varied from 4 hours 56 minutes in the case of the McLaren, to 7 hours 45 minutes in the case of the two-speed 'Ivel.' That is to say, continues *Engineering*, the engines ploughed from approximately two-thirds of an acre to 1 acre per hour. The plough used for all the engines was the same, and was a three-furrow plough, taking a total width of 30in and depth of 5in. As this plough was hauled successfully at an average speed of 2½ miles an hour by the 'Ivel' tractor, whose engine only did an average of 6.65 brake horse-power on the brake, it is quite clear that the large engines were very much underloaded. In order to make some use of their greater power the steam-tractors were driven a good deal faster than this, 3.38 miles average in the case of the McLaren. As a good deal of time was necessarily lost turning the headlands, the actual speed of ploughing was about 5 miles an hour in the case of the McLaren, and it is mentioned in the report that at this speed the ground was very much broken up. The speed of even the 'Ivel' was probably faster than desirable for economical ploughing. Deducting the time the plough was moving from the net time ploughing, the time spent in stoppages varied up to 1 hour 36 minutes. The cost per acre ploughed is given in detail in *Engineering*, the total varying from 3.11s to 7.45s per acre.

Intercolonial

The Right Rev. Mgr. Byrne, V.G., D.D., Goodwood (Adelaide), celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday last month. The Monsignor celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood last year, amid great rejoicings.

The Right Rev. Dr. Carroll, Bishop of Lismore, on February 25 opened and blessed the new convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Mullumbimby. There were about 500 people present at the ceremony, and a sum of £230 was subscribed.

The library of St. Vincent de Paul, Sydney, is one of the finest collections of standard Catholic works to be found in Australia (says the *Freeman's Journal*). The library was established in 1893, and about 25,000 books are now catalogued. Fiction, history, biography, and philosophy are among the chief sections of classification.

The Bishop of Sandhurst (Right Dr. Reville, O.S.A.) and the Bishop of Sale (Right Dr. Corbett), returned to Melbourne on February 27, from a visit to Europe. The Archbishop of Melbourne welcomed them at luncheon at his palace, at which many of the leading priests of Victoria were present. The prelates were given great receptions in Bendigo and Sale, respectively.

The Hon. W. J. Denny, Attorney-General, South Australia, has accepted an invitation from his Eminence Cardinal Moran to deliver the oration at the St. Patrick's Day demonstration in Sydney on March 18 (says the *Southern Cross*). His Eminence has paid a high compliment both to Mr. Denny and the State in making the choice. Among those who have delivered the orations in previous years are men like Mr. Justice Higgins, the Hon. P. McGlynn, the Hon. Hugh Mahon, and Hon. W. A. Holman.

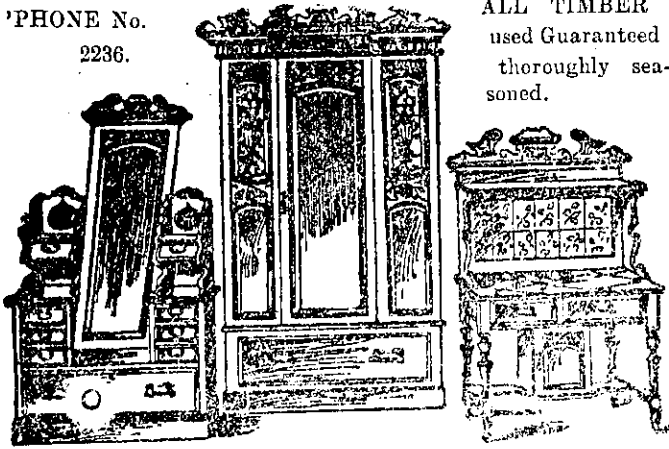
On February 7 (says the *N.A. Record*) the Very Rev. Father Bertran, O.S.B., late Prior and V.G. of New Norcia, breathed his last at the Monastery in his eighty-fourth year. Father Bertran was a native of Spain, and came to West Australia in 1855, and ever since has taken a leading part in the religious life of the Benedictine community. When he landed in the West, the home of the Benedictines, was at Subiaco, Perth, and there the saintly young priest entered upon his duties as Master of Novices, to train and direct the spiritual life of the young religious. He had the honor of opening the first Novice-ship of the Benedictines.

His Eminence the Cardinal, accompanied by Monsignor O'Haran, left Sydney on March 1 for Perth (W.A.), where he will officiate at the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Clune as Bishop of Perth, on St. Patrick's Day. His Eminence (says the *Freeman's Journal*) will be assisted by his Grace Archbishop Redwood, of Wellington, N.Z., their Lordships Dr. Gallagher (who will preach on the occasion), Dr. Kelly (of Geraldton), Dr. Norton (of Port Augusta, S.A.), Dr. Torres (of New Norcia), Monsignor O'Haran, Monsignor M. J. Treacy (of Deniliquin), Very Rev. Fathers Bannon, C.S.S.R., J. P. Bannon, O.P., and Francis Clune, C.P.

The Right Rev. Dr. Duhig, Bishop of Rockhampton, in the course of a brief history of the Church in his diocese, says:—'Rockhampton is now and has been for many years the seat of a Bishop and the head-quarters of a diocese 350,000 square miles in extent. There are laboring in the diocese thirty priests, twelve Christian Brothers, and 185 nuns belonging to four different Religious Orders. We have twenty-seven Catholic schools, attended by about 5000 pupils, and one orphanage, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. In a vast diocese . . . the ordinary citizen can hardly realise the almost interminable journeys to be undertaken and the amount of up-hill pioneering work to be done. Last year I travelled 10,000 miles through the diocese, and I felt fully repaid for the little hardships I went through by the splendid work I found priests and nuns carrying on everywhere, often under very exacting climatic and other conditions.

In the course of his Lenten Pastoral, his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, says:—'To give a practical answer to the Catholic who asks how he may aid the missions, I would say, "Join one or both of the two principal societies which have been established for this purpose—the Association for the Propagation of the Faith and the Society of the Holy Childhood." Of these the more important is the former. If we except a few confraternities of lesser importance, these societies are the sole support of the Church's missions in pagan lands. For this object they collect, perhaps, £400,000 a year, while England alone sends £2,000,000 sterling for the spread of Protestantism. It will perhaps come as a surprise to many to learn that certain missions in this country are still in receipt of aid. According to the annual statement published last year, the whole of Oceania, in 1909, contributed to the association £297 15s 3d, while she received from the funds £25,329 1s 8d, of which £220 was given to missions on the continent of Australia. Moreover, £1468 was allotted to British New Guinea, which is administered by the Commonwealth. These figures will, I think, amply bear out the statement made above, that a more generous support of Catholic missions might well be expected of us.'

'PHONE No.
2236.



ALL TIMBER
used Guaranteed
thoroughly seasoned.

For Artistic Reliable Furniture, for A1
Value in Bedsteads, for Clean, Pure Bedding,
for Bed Rock Prices for Carpets, Hearthrugs
Floorcloths and Linoleums,

—Try—

JAMES J. MARLOW
Excelsior Furniture Warehouse
203 Princes Street South.

Duchesse Chests from 42/-; Brass Rail Bedsteads 35/-
Brass Rail Fender and Brasses, 20/-
Country Orders receive Prompt Attention

The UNITED Insurance Co. Ltd. INCORPORATED 1882

Capital £500,000

New Zealand Branch: Principal Office, Wellington.

Directors: Nicholas Reid Chairman, Martin Kennedy, R. O'Connor

Resident Secretary—James S. Jameson.

Bankers—NATIONAL BANK OF N.Z., LTD.

Branches and Agencies

AUCKLAND—L. W. D. Andrews, Dis. Sec. GISBORNE—Dalgety and Co., Ltd. TARANAKI—D. McAllum. HAWKE'S BAY—J. V. Brown and Sons (Fire); W. Kinross White (Marine). NELSON—M. Lightband. MARLBOROUGH—B. Purkiss. WESTLAND—T. Eldon Coates. CANTERBURY—W. B. McKenzie, Dis. Sec. OTAGO—J. R. Cameron, Dis. Sec. SOUTHLAND—T. D. A. Moffett, Agent. OAMARU—E. Piper, Agent.

FIRE AND MARINE,
Head Office, Sydney

Manager: Thomas M. Tinley. Secretary: Martin Mahon.

BRANCHES:

LONDON—Edward Batten, Res. Sec. MELBOURNE—T. Lockwood, Res. Sec. ADELAIDE—T. O. Reynolds, Res. Sec. HOBART—W. A. Tregear, Res. Sec. PERTH—J. H. Prouse, Res. Sec. BRISBANE—E. Wickham, Res. Sec. TOWNSVILLE—G. W. Gilbert, Dis. Sec. ROCKHAMPTON—T. H. Shaw, Dis. Sec.

. Special Show of Autumn . .
Millinery

And Novelties in all Departments, now on Exhibition.

All marked at our usual keen prices.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

UNIQUE STORE

STUART ST., DUNEDIN.

W. G. ROSSITER,

PAWNBROKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND
OPTICIAN.

A Choice Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery,
Silver and Plated Goods, Field and Opera Glasses, Musical
Striking, Alarm, Cuckoo, and Fancy Clocks.—Bargains.

Also, Musical Boxes, Instruments, Billiard Pockets, Guns,
Rifles, Revolvers, Cameras, Sewing Machines, and Gun Fittings
for Sale at Great Bargains.

Buyer of Old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, and Precious Stones.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully Repaired by W. G. R.

Special Attention Given to Country Orders.

Note Address:

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED
PRIZE ALES AND STOUTS
BOTTLED BY
Messrs POWLEY & KEAST

BOTTLERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HOPE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to. Order through
Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay "Liqueur"
Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.). Corks, Tinfoil, Wire,
Syphons, and all Bottlers' Requisites in Stock.

RAILWAY HOTEL
OREPUKI.

KIERAN D'ARCY.....Proprietor,

Mr. D'Arcy wishes to inform his friends and the public that
he has purchased the above Hotel. The building has undergone
a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers
unrivalled accommodation to tourists, visitors, and travellers.
The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings
are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains.

The Wines and Spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.
Good Stabling. Horses and Buggies for Hire,
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

RINK STABLES

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

H. C. MOUNTNEY.....Proprietor.

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog Carts, and Vehicles of
every description. Reliable Saddle Horses always on Hire.
Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single
and Double Harness, also to Saddle. Ladies' divided skirts
kept for hire. Carriages Hired by the Hour.

TELEPHONE No. 827.

The Family Circle

ADVICE TO BOYS

Whatever you are, be brave, boys;
The liar's a coward and slave, boys.
Though clever at ruses
And sharp at excuses,
He's a sneak and pitiful knave, boys.

Whatever you are, be frank, boys;
'Tis better than money and rank, boys;
Still cleave to the right,
Be lovers of light,
Be open, above-board, and frank, boys.

Whatever you are, be kind, boys;
Be gentle in manners and mind, boys;
The man gentle in mien,
Words and temper, I ween,
Is the gentleman truly refined, boys.

But whatever you are, be true, boys!
Be visible through and through, boys;
Leave to others the shamming,
The 'scheming' and 'cramming,'
In fun and in earnest be true, boys.

ELLEN'S TRIP TO FAIRYLAND

Johnnie was Ellen's brother, and he had read to her from a big red book many things about fairyland, but he always spoiled it by explaining that what the book said was not true, and that really there is no fairyland except as people imagine one and 'see it in their minds.'

Ellen did not contradict, because Johnnie was a boy and older, but she felt pretty sure that he might be mistaken. One day she found out that he was mistaken when he said she could never go to fairyland.

That day she sat on the front steps in the sun alone with Rag Polly. The heat made Rag Polly so sleepy that she slid down in a heap, but Ellen stayed wide awake and watched the yellow sunshine creeping across the uneven pavement. Then she heard the fairy music. She knew it was fairy music, because it was so beautiful, and it seemed to be calling and coaxing her just as the book said it would.

The music called her, and she followed it away from the tenement steps and on out of the quiet alley into the wider, busier streets, and on and on until she had to sit on the curbstone to rest.

Then she did not hear the fairy music any more; the pounding of the horses' feet, the jangling of the street cars, the noise of the people passing drowned the music. Crowds of people kept going past, but among them all Ellen did not see one person from Little Bean street, where she knew and smiled at almost everybody.

'I want Rag Polly!' the little girl sobbed to herself in the helpless loneliness that had been felt by many an older wanderer in the busy city.

A lady passing from a shop to her carriage brushed against the doleful little figure on the curb. Feeling the soft drapery against her cheek, Ellen reached up and dried her tears just as she had often wiped away her woe against her mother's scanty skirts. The dirty damp little face left its imprint upon an exquisite costume of dove-colored broadcloth, but the lady did not notice. She was gazing in amazement at the bare-footed little girl in the torn, pink dress, at the big, tearful brown eyes, the shining curls, the sweet baby face.

'Are you lost, little one?'

Ellen recognised fairy music, the voice was so soft and kind. She looked up with a glad smile.

'Why, you are the Beautiful Princess!' she cried.

'I am so glad you have found me at last.'

The Beautiful Princess simply stared, and Ellen remembered her manners. She stood up and made a little bow. 'If you please, I am ready to go with you to Fairyland,' she said.

The Beautiful Princess turned to some one and said: 'Place the child in the carriage, Mellons, and tell James to drive home.'

In the carriage—of course it was a golden chariot—Ellen asked the Beautiful Princess how long it took to go to Fairyland.

'Some fly there swift as thought, and others never reach the outskirts in a lifetime,' the Beautiful Princess replied.

'What is it like there?' Ellen asked wistfully.

The Beautiful Princess looked into the little girl's shining eyes and answered slowly: 'In Fairyland there is a tall, radiant temple with walls of crystal that flash in the sun; it is the Temple of Truth, and only children and some whom the world calls foolish ever enter. There is a shining stairway of beautiful thoughts reaching up to the sky. There is a grove where the trees murmur and the birds sing of love, and the flowers nod and whisper—'

'I know! "And the trees are green and the flowers are red and the sky is blue,"' crowed the little girl, quoting the red book.

When the carriage stopped Ellen was led up a flight of steps into a cool, green, quiet place that was the entrance to Fairyland. She followed the Beautiful Princess through many lovely places, and up a shining stairs and down a dim, mysterious passage to a grotto—it must have been a grotto! The place was filled with a wondrous pink light, and everything was bright and sparkling, like frost when the sun shines, and up in the roof of the grotto cuning, naked fairy babes were soaring with outspread wings.

Ellen nodded approval. 'It is very much like the book said,' she commented.

There was a little pool of clear water in the grotto, with three marble steps leading down into it. The Beautiful Princess suggested that Ellen might like to get into the water and splash and play, and Ellen thought she might. 'But the book says that sometimes one is turned into a big, shiny fish or a frog or a swan if one goes into the fairies' bath,' she demurred.

The Beautiful Princess and a fairy who wore a white apron and the cutest little white cap, solemnly promised that nothing of the sort should happen in this case, and Ellen ventured into the bath.

After the little girl had been dressed again—not in her own pink dress, but in fairy clothes, all white and fluffy with cobwebby lace—the Beautiful Princess asked if she would like to eat some luncheon. Ellen truthfully and politely answered, 'Yes, ma'am.'

It was a most beautiful table, with silver that glittered and glass that flashed and big bowls of red roses reflected in miniature lakes. In one particular it did not come up to the standard of the red book.

'I thought fairies had dishes of gold,' Ellen remarked critically. The Princess smiled and spoke to a tall creature in a red plush coat. Immediately a large gold plate was placed in front of the little girl. Well pleased, indeed, Ellen then proceeded to eat more good things than she could remember afterward.

As they left the table Ellen was delighted to see approaching her a charming little elf, all long golden ringlets and white skirts and white silk stockings and little white kid slippers with pink rosettes.

Ellen ran forward with outstretched arms, but instead of kissing the sweet creature as she intended she bumped her own nose against a mirror so severely that she almost cried—only she could not cry in Fairyland. Her mistake was so funny that she really had to laugh, and the Princess had to laugh, too.

'What would you like to do next?' the Beautiful Princess asked.

'If you please, I should like to see the Fairy Prince,' Ellen answered.

The Princess sighed, and said that the Fairy Prince was not at home, but away off on the other side of the ocean. She took a locket from her neck, and the little girl stood on tiptoe to look at a picture of the Prince.

Ellen thought a Fairy Prince should have yellow waving locks, blue eyes, pink cheeks, a green velvet coat, and a hat with a feather. The picture in the locket was not at all like that. Ellen did not wish to be impolite, but she could not keep from shaking her head and saying 'No-o!' as she looked.

The Beautiful Princess did not seem to mind. She laughed a little laugh and raised the locket to her lips, kissing the picture of the lean, lantern-jawed Prince very tenderly.

Ellen soon forgot her disappointment about the Fairy Prince, for the next place they entered was so enchanting it almost took away her breath. It was the rose bower of the Beautiful Princess herself, and there were red roses and pin roses and white roses and yellow roses blooming everywhere, and the most beautiful roses of all on vines climbing overhead. There were birds singing, and fountains making musical murmurs and trickling in little silver streams over green moss.

At first Ellen was too pleased to speak. In the moment of her great delight she remembered the doll left in a heap on the steps.

'If only Rag Polly could see it!' she murmured when she found her voice.

It was in this wonderful place, in the thick greenery, that Ellen caught sight of the fairies, turned to stone. They stood there, the poor things, all ready to move when the word should be spoken. The Beautiful Princess called them 'statues.' Ellen did not know what that meant, but the red book had told her about the fairies that were turned to stone.

'A wicked ogre said a spell over them to last a hundred years and a day,' she recalled as she wiped away a pitying tear.

'When the Fairy Prince comes home you will tell him to kiss them all and break the spell, will you not, Beautiful Princess?' she asked. The Princess said she would speak to the Prince about it.

When the little girl began to feel tired, the Beautiful Princess offered to rock her to sleep.

'No, thank you, ma'am,' said Ellen. 'I guess you would better take me home now. My mother will be through working and she will want to sing to me and put me to bed for my nap.'

So they got into the carriage again—still a golden chariot—and though she did not intend to do so, the little girl leaned against the Beautiful Princess and went to sleep.

Meanwhile Ellen had been missed in Little Bean street. The child's mother asked her neighbors in the tenement if they had seen anything of her Ellen. Then, finding Rag Polly alone on the steps, the mother grew frightened and ran all through the house and up and down the street calling and looking everywhere. The policeman on the corner helped her in her search and other policemen were notified to be on the lookout for the lost child. At last Ellen's mother herself went to the police station to ask if a barefooted, bareheaded, yellow-haired girl in a pink dress had been found.

The sergeant said that a lady in a carriage had turned over to the authorities a little girl found wandering alone on C— street. The child was asleep in the inner office on the sergeant's desk. Ellen's mother looked in, trembling with hope and fear. When she caught sight of the lace-trimmed skirts, the white silk stockings, and the pink rosettes, she hurried away, blinded by tears. 'No, no!' she said, 'my little Ellen was not dressed like that.'

But as she went on searching up and down the streets, she could not keep from thinking about that little figure in white on the sergeant's desk. Those fat little legs stuck out exactly like Ellen's legs. So she went back to the police station and Johnnie went with her. This time they went right up to the desk, and when they saw the yellow curls spread out over a pile of papers not all the white slippers with pink rosettes in the world could fool them.

So Ellen, who had been to Fairyland, and who had fallen asleep in the chariot of the Beautiful Princess, awoke, thankful and glad, in the arms of her own dear mother, with her brother Johnnie fairly smothering her with hugs and kisses.

A MISTAKE

The diner dropped his knife and fork with a clatter. 'Waiter!' he cried.

'Yes, sir,' said the waiter.

'What's this stuff?' demanded the diner.

'Steak, sir, I think,' replied the waiter, examining it closely.

'Yes, there's no doubt it's steak, sir.'

'But the smell,' roared the diner. 'It must be weeks—Here, smell it for yourself.'

The waiter shook his head, and bent confidentially over the diner's shoulder. 'You're making a little mistake, sir,' he whispered, glancing cautiously around. 'It's that other gentleman's fish you can smell.'

ONLY AN ADVERTISEMENT

'Waiter,' grumbled a customer, 'I should like to know the meaning of this. Yesterday I was served with a portion of pudding twice this size.'

'Indeed, sir!' rejoined the waiter. 'Where did you sit?'

'By the window.'

'Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people by the window large portions. It's an advertisement!'

THE PAT ANSWER

Judge Longworth, of Cincinnati, the father of Nicholas Longworth, was very fond of talking with 'sons of toil.' When driving through Eden Park one day in his dogcart, Judge Longworth stopped a plodding laborer and asked him if he wanted a ride. The Irishman accepted. And once in the cart the Judge said:

'Well, Pat, you'd be a long time in Ireland before you would be driving with a judge.'

'Yes, sir,' replied the Judge's guest. 'And you'd be many a day in Ireland before they'd make ye a judge.'

FAMILY FUN

Tricks with Soap and Bubbles.—Have your solution ready, and your clay pipe, also a wire ring with a handle to it; you can make this yourself with a pair of pliers and a piece of thick wire. The ring must be just large enough to slip over the bowl of the pipe. Take the ring in the left hand and the bowl in the right, holding the bowl downward. Blow the bubble through the ring, which hold just under the bowl, and the bubble will hang from the ring. Now dip your pipe in the solution again, and blow a second bubble into the first, also through the ring, and you will have a double bubble. The third bubble is blown through the pipe in the usual way, holding the bowl downward and resting it on a flat surface. Now blow through the stem and raise the pipe, and you will have a hat with a broad, flat brim like a Quaker's. Here, also, is a fourth novelty in bubble-blowing. Take a ring as described before, and cover it with a piece of felt or flannel, and you will be able to play ball with your bubble, using the covered ring as a bat. Mix a few drops of glycerine with your soapy water, and your bubbles will be the most lovely colors when blown, and also stronger.

All Sorts

Volapuk, one of the most pretensions attempts at a universal language, was introduced early in the eighties.

The United States surpasses all Europe in the manufacture of paper, its production amounting to 1,330,000

According to careful estimates, three hours of close study wear out the body more than a whole day of hard physical exertion.

'What's the biggest interest you ever had to pay on a loan?'

'When I borrowed trouble.'

Contributor: 'What has become of that poem, "The turtle dove," I sent you?'

Editor: 'I've placed it in a pigeon-hole.'

According to a French scientist, the rays from incandescent lights are beneficial to human health, destroying bacteria, stimulating circulation and cellular activity and reducing pain.

'They say,' Mrs. Oldcastle remarked, 'that he has made a study of occultism.' 'Has he?' replied her hostess, as she straightened the 900 dollar rug. 'He's about the last man I'd pick out for an eye doctor.'

'So there's another rupture of Mount Vociferous,' said Mrs. Partington, as she put on her specs. 'The paper tells us about the burning lather running down the mountain, but it don't tell how it got a-fire.'

'What a beautiful costume, dear!'

'Do you like it?'

'Oh, my dear, I love it! It's just too hideously fashionable for words!' And it was.

Teacher: 'Now, Tommy, suppose you had two apples and you gave another boy his choice of them. You would tell him to take the bigger one, wouldn't you?'

Tommy: 'No, mum.'

Teacher: 'Why?'

Tommy: 'Cos 'twouldn't be necessary.'

Sidney was walking on the beach with his Uncle John one day, when his uncle told him that if he could find two pebbles exactly alike he would give him a dollar.

Full of glee, Sidney began searching. By and by he ran to his uncle, crying, 'O Uncle John, I've found one of them!'

It is estimated by the census and statistics branch that at the close of the last fiscal year, on March 31, the population of Canada was 7,489,781. Next June it is expected to be over 8,000,000. Quebec, as estimated, has a population of 2,154,034, as compared with 1,648,898 in 1901. Ontario is estimated at 2,687,861, as compared with 2,182,917 ten years ago.

Sausage has even from very early times been a popular table delicacy. Aristophanes was familiar with it, and in Roman days the sausages of Lucania were in high esteem. They were made from pork, flavored with bay leaves and other things more familiar. Bologna was celebrated for its sausages long before the German sausage had even thought of invading the rest of the world, and until quite lately it was commonly called in England a 'polony.'

In jumping human beings are backward. Roughly speaking, a jump six feet high and twenty feet long is a man's limit. A red deer has been known to clear a wall ten feet high, the chamois can do at least a foot better, while the springbok of South Africa will shoot up ten feet in the air just for the fun of the thing. Some of the beasts of prey are wonderful athletes. The black jaguar, for instance, can reach a branch fourteen feet from the ground. The greatest jumper, of course, is the kangaroo. It can leap with ease a width of from fifty to sixty feet. The record cleared by a horse is thirty-seven feet, while the ostrich, in running, often clears from twenty-three to twenty-five feet at a stride.

The volcanoes of the Mediterranean and of the Eastern and Western Coasts of Africa, are all situated on a line, and all the volcanoes of the world have this remarkable linear arrangement. It is as though they were situated on lines of weakness in the earth's crust, where great fissures had allowed of the escape of the pent-up forces from within. Another remarkable feature in connection with volcanoes is their proximity to the great ocean basins. All the Continental volcanoes lie along the coast line, and the islandic ones are of course situated in the midst of water. This relation of volcanoes to the sea is very suggestive when we remember that the explosive violence of a volcanic eruption is due to the escape of highly-heated steam; in fact, in a sense a volcanic eruption is like a steam-boiler bursting. The popular conception that a volcano is a burning hill is erroneous, for fire does not occur during an eruptive discharge, neither is there any smoke. What has been mistaken for flame is the glow of the molten lava, and the dust mingled with steam at a distance looks like smoke. A volcano need not be a hill at all: it is essentially a fissure through which superheated steam, fragments of rock, and lava are discharged with explosive violence.

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE