

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

April 9, Sunday.—Palm Sunday.
 " 10, Monday.—Of the Feria.
 " 11, Tuesday.—Of the Feria.
 " 12, Wednesday.—Of the Feria.
 " 13, Thursday.—Holy Thursday.
 " 14, Friday.—Good Friday.
 " 15, Saturday.—Holy Saturday.

Palm Sunday.

Palm Sunday derives its name from the procession with palms, which takes place, wherever practicable, before the principal Mass, and which commemorates the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem. The procession is an expression of joy and triumph, but blended with these feelings to-day is one of sadness, for this triumph of Our Blessed Saviour was the prelude to His Passion.

Monday in Holy Week.

The week which begins on Palm Sunday is called Holy Week, and also the Great Week, 'on account,' says St John Chrysostom, 'of the great things which were wrought in it. For on these days was the tyranny of the devil overthrown, death disarmed, sin and its curse taken away, heaven opened and made accessible, and men made fellows with the angels.'

Tuesday in Holy Week.

St. Bernard exhorted his religious to fervor during Holy Week in the following words:—'Let not the commemoration of these great mysteries pass you in vain. God is going to pour forth His most abundant blessings. Let your hearts be penetrated with piety and devotion; restrain your senses under a strict discipline; cleanse your consciences; purify your affections; and prepare your souls to receive the excellent gifts which will be most plentifully conferred on those who shall be disposed.'

Wednesday in Holy Week.

On this and the two following days the Office of Tenebrae is chanted in those churches in which the presence of a sufficient number of priests is obtainable. The Office consists of a number of Psalms, with lessons from the Sacred Scriptures, and the writings of the Fathers of the Church appropriate to the season. The name of Tenebrae (darkness) is given to the Office because, at its close, the lights are extinguished to express the mourning of the Church, and to represent the darkness which covered the face of the earth on the death of Our Blessed Lord.

GRAINS OF GOLD

A SOUL'S SURRENDER.

'O Sacred Heart, with love consumed,
 Thy love compelleth mine!
 Take it, my wayward rebel heart,
 Make it be wholly Thine!

Break Thou, O Jesus, break the chains
 Of earth that hold me fast!
 Draw me till I capitulate
 And live for Thee at last!

In Crib, on Cross, in Sacrament,
 Dear Lord, keep drawing me,
 To love Thy loving Heart Divine,
 No creature but in Thee!

To love with deep and generous love,
 With love that counts no pain,
 Thee, O my God, Who naught did'st spare
 Thy creature's love to gain!

A kind word is often as welcome as alms, and as great an act of charity as if a gift of money.

The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty from a great action is gone like the bloom from a soiled flower.

If our religion brings us courage, joy, and peace, we shall not rail at the faults of men, but shall rather strive from a happy and loving heart to lead them towards the light.

The greatest strength and nobility of character lies always in making a firm stand on the side of right and allowing oneself to be influenced by nothing that will weaken this stand.

Men who live for self never succeed in satisfying self, or in quite satisfying anybody else; men who live for others in God-like unselfishness have joy themselves while giving joy to others.

Wisdom consists not in knowing many things, nor even in knowing them thoroughly, but in choosing and in following what conduces the most certainly to our lasting happiness and glory.

The Storyteller

THE DAFFODIL LADY

The daffodils were standing sentry fashion among the grass in the glades of Dane Court Park. Spring had come again; spring, with its fresh breezes and warm showers and bright sunshine, filling the air with the sweet incense of the fragrant wood violets and the joyous carolling of birds. Mistress Betty Franklin strolled in the park. She was like a dainty daffodil herself; gowned in dark green velvet with a glimmer of gold where her overskirt fell apart revealing her underdress of satin. Her step was as light as the swaying of the flowers on their long stems, and to complete the resemblance her head was crowned with a mass of golden curls, beneath which her eye shone like bits of blue sky caught in a mist of sunshine.

From time to time she looked around, as though expecting someone. Then she strolled, carelessly humming a song the while, in the direction of the beechwood where the violets lay hid in the shadow of the tall tree trunks. The moss lay thick underfoot like a green velvet carpet gemmed here and there with dewdrops that sparkled in the sunlight. Still the girl held on her way, trilling out her song in a birdlike voice, until she reached an open glade surrounded with trees as yet bare against the sky, though the buds were already bursting through their brown envelopes. Here she paused and seated herself upon a fallen tree.

Then there emerged from the thicket a tall figure clad in tight-fitting garments of black velvet, with a short cloak lined with blue satin and an outstanding ruff. At his side dangled a long rapier, and on his head was a cap of velvet with a white plume.

'How now, Betty!' he said as he approached her. She rose demurely and curtsied.

'Good-morrow, Hugh!' then in a lower key, almost in a whisper, 'Hast seen Father Trevelyn?' He gave a hasty glance around before he replied, in the same tone:

'Ay, sweetheart; to-night he will be with us at the court, and in the early morning, long before the lark has risen, will bless our marriage.'

'Hugh, I am sore afraid—'

'Afraid, dear heart! Art thou afraid? Geoffrey Franklin's daughter?'

'Nay, Hugh, not for myself—but the priest. Thou knowest the new law, and the death is so terrible. It seems selfish to let him run the risk for our own happiness.' She covered her eyes.

'My dearest one, it is God's own ordinance. Some must be wed—some must die—and all must be shriven,' he said, almost lightly.

'Ay, I know, Hugh.' Then, sinking her voice still lower and casting a furtive look around: 'Shall we have Mass?'

'Yes, dearest one.' Then, as if to change the current of her thoughts: 'See! I have brought you this necklace,' displaying as he spoke a string of pearls.

'Oh, Hugh, they are in truth too fine! Alas! that we should be wearing gems and seeking happiness while the Church is so sore oppressed.'

She broke into a passion of sobs. It was but a year since her only brother had suffered imprisonment and torture and finally banishment for exercising the functions of his priesthood, and now that he had returned in defiance of the law, it was he and no other who would say the Mass and bless her marriage with Hugh Fisher that very night. Hugh passed his arm around the weeping girl and drew her head down to his own broad shoulder.

'Do not weep, sweetheart! I shall think that you are afraid to trust me. See,' he continued, as he clasped his bridal gift about her neck, 'my peerless Betty, they are like dewdrops on a daffodil! My Daffodil Lady, dost remember the day I first discovered thee? Thou wast a merry, care-free child, thy green velvet lap filled with lent lilies; and now thou art still more fair—though I would fain behold thine eyes, sweetheart.'

'Nay, Hugh, thou wilt think me but a silly wench,' she protested, as he led her gently from the little glade back along the path down which they had come.

They had not noted the occasional rustle of a leaf or snapping of a twig as they stood together in the wood. Neither had they seen the outline of a man's slim figure clad in a hunting suit, who, with his dogs at his heels, had been a witness of their meeting.

'So Mistress Betty hath a lover,' he soliloquised—'and therefore she will have none of me. And yet I am personable enough—and I have riches enough—and houses and lands enough—to say nothing of the fat Grange that the Queen's Grace hath promised me if I can but catch the priest Trevelyn. "My Daffodil Lady!" oh! oh! Sir Poet—my Daffodil Lady! Come, Point! Come, Arrow!' The dogs followed at his heels as he crashed through the undergrowth, laughing aloud, and impatient for the hunt.

As he emerged from the wood on to the high road he laughed again scornfully, as he thought how easily the Grange would be his. But how about Betty? She would scarcely care to marry the man who had hunted her brother to death, and it might be her father, too—and Hugh Fisher. Master Fisher was already under suspicion, for he was related to the late Bishop of Rochester, who had



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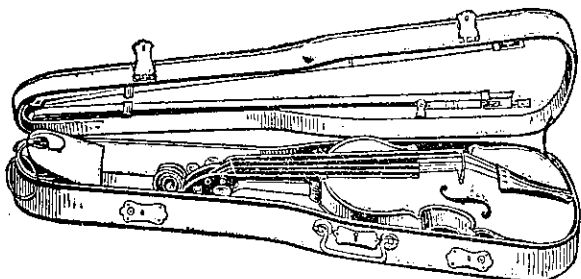
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lost his head in King Henry's reign, for upholding the Pope's authority. There was plenty of time to get the warrant. It would be best to surround the house and take the whole family in the act of hearing Mass. As for Mistress Betty, she would soon be a widow, for Hugh could be conveniently hanged.

A sudden turn in a narrow path brought him face to face with an old woman bent nearly double under a bundle of sticks that she had been gathering. She looked at him keenly out of piercing black eyes that seemed to read his very soul:

'Plotting and planning!' She droned out the words in a sort of refrain: 'planning and plotting. Your bed is made and your trap is laid, Master Topham,' she crooned.

'What do you mean, woman?' he said savagely, and lifted his foot as though he would have spurned her. A glance that shot from her eye restrained him.

'Get out of my woods, else I will have you hanged for a vagabond or burned for a witch.'

'Think better of it now, Master Topham—'tis best to have the witch's good word—even though I am no witch, God save us!' she added, hastily crossing herself as she spoke. Topham paused. He needed a tool—as well this one as another.

'Dost want to earn a golden guinea?' he asked her. 'For myself? Or that Master Topham may gain fifty?' she asked, shrewdly.

'A truce to thy jesting, woman! If thou wouldst do the Queen's Grace a service I will give thee a golden guinea.' She lay down the sticks slowly as if loth to part with the result of a morning's toil.

'Ay, if thou givest me the guinea now.'

He laughed but flung her the coin carelessly; he would not risk touching her. Lettice Wren was a well-known character in the neighborhood. She lived in a little deserted hovel on the common and had the reputation of being a skilful fortune-teller. She was really successful in the use of herbs and simples which she gathered and prepared for the common people, who paid her with gifts of food and clothing. It was not often that a guinea came her way. She looked at it carefully and bit it. Topham laughed.

'Thou dost not trust me, Mistress Wren?' he queried.

'Nay, thou'rt too close kin with the Evil One.'

'Enough! Now to business. Didst ever see Trevelyn the priest?'

'No.'

'Think again. He has another name. Didst ever see Walter Franklin?'

She laughed carelessly.

'Ay! I know him passing well,' she said.

'Good—he was banished from her Grace's realms last year for that being a priest in the pay of the Pope, he did feloniously celebrate Mass in a cave by the seashore in the county of Kent. He has returned, and to-night he will perform a marriage ceremony at Dane Court, where Mistress Betty Franklin proposes to marry Master Hugh Fisher.'

'And I am to be there?'

'No, thou wilt go to Master Combwell and request him to send a pursuivant to arrest the priest. And thou wilt be sure to tell him to arrest the bridegroom, too, and to report to the Queen's Grace that the information came from me.'

'It will be all right,' mumbled the old woman. 'A guinea right easily and pleasantly earned.'

He looked at her suspiciously.

'See to it that thou play'st no tricks,' he said.

'Never fear, good Master Topham. I will earn thy guinea, never fear.'

*

There had been a few intimate friends gathered at Dane Court, but in order to avert suspicion they left in the course of the afternoon. Master Franklin was left alone in the House, for Betty and Hugh were wandering about the grounds.

'Look, Hugh!' exclaimed the girl. 'There is Lettice Wren and she is bringing me flowers.' The old crone was moving slowly up the driveway, both arms filled with golden daffodils nestling amidst their own green leaves. She laughed softly to herself as she saw the young people approaching her. As Betty reached her she let the flowers fall in a golden shower at her feet.

'A guinea's worth for you, Mistress Betty,' she said, 'from old Lettice Wren. No witch either, my sweet Daffodil Lady, but wise to spoil Master Topham's traps for all that.' Betty turned pale at the mention of the priest-hunter's name, and Hugh stepped forward. He understood that their interview in the wood had been overheard, for Lettice Wren never made signs in vain, and when she said 'Daffodil Lady,' he recognised the words as his own.

A hurried consultation ensued, and Hugh Fisher, after a few words of explanation to Geoffrey Franklin, rode away, for his presence might have been dangerous to Mistress Betty.

The household thus warned and ready for a surprise, Betty strolled out into the grounds, for Walter had not arrived. She had dressed herself in a long dark cloak, with a hood that drew down closely around her face, and with beating heart she waited in the little pathway by the rabbit warren by which her brother would approach the house. A voice came to her out of the darkness:

'Good-night, good friend!'

'God save you, Walter,' she whispered softly, as her brother's hand clasped hers. Overhead the stars were shining in a cloudless sky; there was no moon. The sound of a footstep approaching warily over the grass made Father Franklin draw his sister further into the shadow. A dark form stole past them, then another, and another. They stood motionless, afraid to breathe. When the intruders had passed them and taken their stations around the darkened house, brother and sister stole quietly into the wood. Skirting the hedge, they came to the main road, and after an hour's difficult walking reached Lettice Wren's hut.

'Where are the rest, Lettice?' asked the priest. For answer she moved aside the rags that served her for a bed, revealing a few boards. These she raised and they descended into a natural cavern through which ran a little underground brook. Hugh sprang forward.

'My Daffodil Lady!' he exclaimed as he caught Betty in his arms. Father and son clasped hands in silence. They were too full of thought for speech. One by one they knelt at the priest's feet while he heard their confessions and absolved them; then he turned to the rude altar which was hidden beneath a mass of golden daffodils; where Betty stood radiant in her bridal white with the pearls, Hugh's gift, clasped about her throat.

—Benziger's Magazine.

AT THE RECITAL

Claire Hamilton came slowly into her room after lunch. She looked in the mirror of her dresser and lightly touched her hair. Her expression was dissatisfied. Then she turned to the cheval glass that stood in the corner and closely scrutinized the hang of her skirt. All the while her face—a pretty face otherwise—drooped in its lines, the mouth curving downward, the eyes heavy and clouded, the brow slightly knitted. Yet the room reflected in the long glass and the wide dresser-glass was sumptuous in furnishings, exquisite in tints, filled with all sorts of dainty and useless feminine appointments, as well as with rare old porcelains and glass and fine pictures, perfect furniture of dark old carvings and rare old mahogany.

Claire herself was in harmony with her surroundings—tall, graceful, pretty, with the look and manner that long-inherited tastes and breeding give, yet her prettiness was damaged by discontent and by an expression of selfishness springing from an objectless existence. She had been left motherless at twelve, the only heir to great wealth; every whim had been gratified by a doting father, whose responsibility for the girl he considered fulfilled by doing everything she wanted him to do when she was at home and putting her at school in the hands of nuns to form her character. This they had tried to do, but Claire had never arisen beyond the negative form of goodness—she did no harm, but she did no good in the world, and she lived to be amused and to gratify her whims. Not a gay girl, not a hard-hearted girl, but a spoiled one, missing the opportunity for happiness that her great wealth gave her because she sought only her own happiness. Thus she had reached twenty-five and found the years beginning to be a little heavier on her hands as they accumulated.

Now she went back to her dresser and picked up two tickets that lay on her engagement pad at hand. She looked at them and consulted the tiny watch pinned on the cushion. 'Well, I suppose I may as well go,' she thought. 'It's too late to get any one to go with me. I wish I had made Mimi go, but she hates a recital more than I do. Still, there isn't anything better on hand.' She touched a bell and a maid appeared.

'Tell them to call a taxicab, Therese, and bring my blue hat and coat,' she said in French. 'Bring the mink furs to-day; they take up less room and Carnegie Hall is always too crowded to take one's wraps off in it at best.'

The maid disappeared. Presently she returned and dressed her mistress in her beautiful garments, gave her the gloves she asked for, took her muff and folding fan and followed her out and put her into the cab, which was gasping its protest at delay at the door.

'Carnegie,' said Therese, closing the cab door, and Claire rolled away to the Schumann-Heink recital to which she was so indifferent.

She arrived late, and had to wait at the back of the hall among a few other tardy ones. The hall was crowded, the great contralto was singing, and her wonderful voice rolled out to Claire in all the beauty of its range, from pure soprano notes to the violoncello tones that grip the heart. All that gripped Claire was annoyance.

'Such a nuisance to stand here!' she thought.

When the song ended she followed the usher down the aisle, well down, exactly in the centre, and had to pass and discommode six people to get to her seat. They all arose, clutching wraps and hats with stern faces and with the rigid bodies that express justified displeasure in such cases, for these others had come full of enthusiasm and it was maddening to be torn out of the music mood to admit the tardy.

However, Claire sank into her seat, then half arose, got out of her coat, removed her hat, secured the pins, disposed of her luggage as well as she could on her rebellious knees, and settled down to listen to a Venetian Gondoleid by Mendelssohn, inwardly disgusted with herself for having come here.

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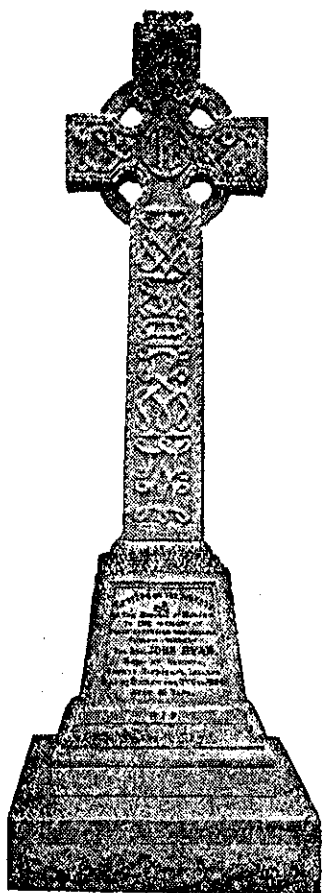
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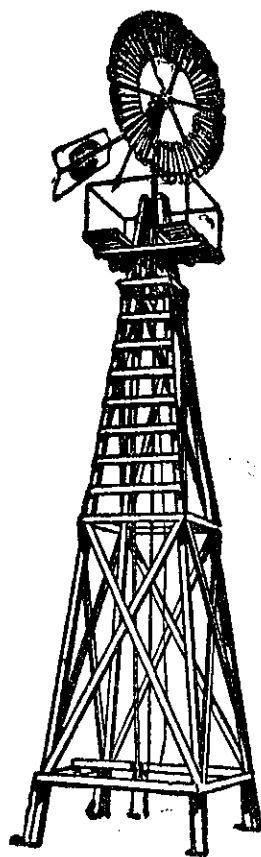
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Next to Claire sat a little old lady, and beyond her a slender old gentleman. The little old lady's cheeks were pink, her eyes bright with excitement; she was trying hard to get back to the mood from which Claire's disturbing entrance had shaken her, and her husband still frowned—so there were three people over whom the first stanza of the song flowed to soothe them before they could hear properly.

The little old lady's cheeks beside her lost none of their pinkness, nor her eyes their brightness, but the pucker smoothed out of her forehead as she listened, and her lips parted as if to drink in the song. Her husband leaned forward, no less enraptured, toward the end making small inarticulate sounds of satisfaction, preluding the applause into which he broke wildly as the last note of the song died away. Claire began to be amused at the fresh delight of her neighbors, thrice her age in years, far younger than she in enthusiasm. There was a smile in her eyes as she glanced at the little old lady, who caught it and responded to it with misapprehension of what called it forth.

'Such a pity, dear, you lost the first two numbers,' she murmured. 'She is wonderful.'

Claire smiled slightly, but did not reply, for the accompanist struck the opening chords of the next number, and Claire was not inclined to make acquaintance, even with gentle little old ladies, if they were not accredited to her. But the dear couple's enthusiastic joy increased through these next two songs, which completed the first part of the programme and liberated Madam Schumann-Heink, whose amber gown disappeared through the stage door in the midst of thundering applause. The little old lady drew a long breath and removed her hand from her husband's arm, which she had grasped to emphasize her delight in the 'Frühlingslied' that closed the group of Mendelssohn songs.

Unconsciously Claire had been watching what is always one of the prettiest things in the world—old age that has retained the heart of childhood. The old lady caught her eye before she looked away. She smiled with entire friendliness and confidence in being welcome. Claire's delinquency in coming late had been forgiven, the annoyance it caused giving way to pity that she had missed two of the songs.

'Oh,' said the little old lady, rapturously, 'isn't it a blessing to hear such music while we are waiting for heaven?'

'She has a beautiful voice and uses it well,' said Claire with her older note of competent, experienced criticism.

'Oh, my dear, she's wonderful!' cried the little old lady. 'Such range, such expression, such delicious melting depth, yet delicacy! We've been counting on this recital ever since the last one; we come to hear her whenever she sings.'

'I came near not coming,' said Claire involuntarily.

'Oh, I'm so glad you didn't miss it!' exclaimed the little old lady, assuming that this had been due to some obstacle that Claire had surmounted. 'Never mind being late; you missed only two songs, and look what a long programme she gives us! And she is so kind, and everybody loves her so, as a woman as well as a singer, that she is sure to be generous to us and give us encores!' The little old lady almost smacked her lips over the anticipation, and her eyes brightened still more.

'Oh, dear me, yes; there will be a good deal of singing before we get through,' said Claire, and she smiled outright this time, remembering that she had planned to get away before the end of the recital and go to tea somewhere. Claire had a winning smile when her eyes smiled, too. Now the dear little old lady, ignorant of the heretical intention that had called out the smile, smiled back and grew confidential.

'You see, my dear,' she said happily, 'we are not rich people, and six dollars is really a great deal to spend for a recital. But my husband and I have been planning—saving—for it for a good while. There isn't anything better to invest money in, if you can spare it, than such a treat as this!'

Claire remembered the unused ticket at home and she glanced at the seat beside her, on which she had piled her wraps, with an unusual pang of shame. She might have tried to have found some one to whom to send the ticket! There was her dressmaker's daughter, studying singing—undoubtedly Nellie Hartung would have been delighted to have had that ticket. And her pleasure would have cost Claire no more effort than the addressing of an envelope! Claire could not understand, when she stopped to consider it, why she should feel so sorry for her thoughtlessness, but the delight of the little lady beside her and her revelation of its rarity, explained her awakening.

'Here she comes!' said the little old lady in breathless delight, as Madam Schumann-Heink came out again, smiling at her friends, for such the entire great audience was.

She sang Schubert songs then to them, with the encores the little old lady had anticipated, and the little old lady and her husband exchanged murmurs, hand-claps, and glances that were dewy with the emotions the music awakened. Often they both included Claire in their enjoyment, and were so sure of her sympathy that they got it. When the great singer had gone again and this second part of the recital was over, the little old lady turned to Claire.

'We have a gramophone, my dear,' she said, 'and we have most of Schumann-Heink's records. You don't know how we enjoy it—unless you have one?'

Claire shook her head. 'I wish you had,' said the dear little old lady simply. 'It is wonderful to bring the great musicians into your home. My husband and I hesitated in coming to this recital, because, you see, records are expensive, the good ones, and we could have bought two for the price of our tickets. But I told him I thought we should enjoy those we had more for having heard Schumann-Heink, and I'm certainly glad we came. We have been economizing for the recital; now we shall begin to economize for the records!' She laughed with a bright glance, like a blue-eyed bird's, her head on one side. Claire smiled down at her with a soft look, remembering her box at the opera, her pleasures, the indifference with which she had decided to come to this recital since nothing better offered. 'You ought to hear all the fine concerts, you love music so dearly,' she said.

'Oh, who doesn't love it?' cried the little old lady. 'My dear father was a violinist of no mean order; he played wonderfully. I was brought up in music and on it. My husband would have sung, and his voice been one to have remembered, only he had to provide for his mother when he was young, and then was ill—and then youth was over. But you are wrong that we should hear everything! I'm sure we enjoy our records at home better for having to deny ourselves many that we want, and our concerts the more for having so few of them. I believe, really, we are the happiest people here to-day!'

'I'm sure you are,' said Claire, 'and you have made me enjoy it twice as much. But I'd like to have you hear all the great singers, often.'

'My dear, you are young and I can see you have most of your desires gratified. You have no notion of the pleasure that lies in choosing and waiting for pleasure,' said the little old lady.

'Nor any notion of contentment, I'm afraid,' said Claire involuntarily.

The reappearance of the singer ended this conversation, and with new appreciation Claire listened to the third part of the programme, the Brahms, Strauss and English songs. At last this, too, was over, and Madam Schumann-Heink bowed and waved her hands, with her cordial, bright smile, at the vociferous audience clapping and crowding to the stage, insatiable of her voice, begging for more.

'She'll sing ever so many times; I know she will!' cried the little old lady, standing up and clapping wildly.

'Now, Mary, don't get tired!' remonstrated her husband, pounding away madly with his stick. 'She's sure to come. Just look at those flowers! I couldn't half see them while I was sitting down.'

'We are Catholics and we hear beautiful music every Sunday—I was thinking of what you said about our hearing fine music,' said the little old lady, pausing breathless, and turning to Claire. 'and you have no idea what joy we get out of our records. Why, my dear, we have Caruso, Sembrich, Melba—I couldn't begin to tell you who, nor how beautiful they are—singing to us right in our little flat! We are the luckiest people, my husband and I! Look! There she comes; I knew she would! Now we'll settle down for a greater treat than ever. Oh, listen! That's the "Erlkönig" she's beginning!'

At last Schumann-Heink made her final bow and went away in her sunshiny satin, with her sunshiny smile. The little old lady turned to pick up her coat and muff with a sigh of supreme content.

'Think of being able to make people happy as she can!' she said.

'Would you think me impertinent if I asked for your card?' said Claire. 'Because you have given me more pleasure than you know.'

The little old lady asked her husband to write their name and address, quite flustered by Claire's request. It was only afterward that she remembered that she had not asked the tall girl, so beautifully clad, to return the courtesy. But two days later, when a big box containing seventy-five records of glorious music came, and in it a note, she knew from whom it came, though the note was not signed.

'You taught me harmonies that are sweeter than music—contentment and unselfishness. Please let me send you these harmonies which we all love, but which are only music. And pray for the sender, a Catholic like you, that she may be less selfish, more in tune to your key.'

On the way home from the recital Claire passed in her cab a young man whose poverty was his one serious fault. She leaned out and he saw her. She beckoned him.

He came to her and she put out her hand. 'I am going to take you home with me for a cup of tea,' she said. 'I have been to Schumann-Heink's recital.'

He flushed.

'Claire, why do you torment me? I have tried not to see you,' he said.

'I know, but I want to see you,' she said gently. 'There was the dearest old couple at the concert, rather poor, I'm afraid, but blissfully happy and, oh, so dear and sweet! I want to tell you about them.'

'Claire!' he protested. 'Claire?' he added questioningly.

'I know, Tom. It was a wonderful recital, and they were more wonderful. I've been thinking,' she said.—*Benziger's Magazine.*

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CONSECRATION OF THE RT. REV. DR. CLUNE

It is nearly a quarter of a century (says the *West Australian* of March 18) since this colony first welcomed Cardinal Moran as a Prince of the Catholic Church, and the occasion was then, as it was yesterday, the consecration of a Bishop of Perth. His Eminence is a man of commanding intellect as well as ecclesiastical influence; and though his devotion to the land of his nativity has been, and is, unquestionably deep and abiding, he has unmistakably demonstrated his profound attachment to Australia as the land of his adoption. Perth is as far distant from Sydney as Dublin is from New York, but though the distance be far, the voyage one which makes physical demands that advanced age might well regard as an effectual deterrent, his Eminence once more has crossed the Bight to do honor to the most isolated State of the Commonwealth. The warmth of the Cardinal's reception yesterday; the appreciation of his visit, his Church, and his mission, must demonstrate to him that his physical self-sacrifice has not been in vain, and that in addition to the whole-hearted devotion of his own flock he has received the warm welcome of vice-regal, governmental, and civic representatives, who recognise not only his ecclesiastical rank, but his influence over the great Church which exercises so great and beneficial a power in the English-speaking world for the advancement of morality and education, purity, and progress. After referring to the material progress made by Western Australia during the past quarter of a century, our contemporary goes on to say:—The consecration service was unmistakably a recognised Australasian event. Archbishop Redwood came from far New Zealand, Archbishop Delany from the little island State of Tasmania. The Mother State, apart from the Cardinal himself, sent a strong contingent of clerical dignitaries, including Bishop Gallagher, of Goulburn, whose eloquent exposition of the responsibilities and duties of a Bishop will not soon fade from the memories of either his Catholic or his Protestant hearers. South Australia was represented by Bishop Norton of Port Augusta, and from Victoria there came several prominent clergies. . . . It was a happy idea to fix the date of the consecration on St. Patrick's Day. It is a day above all other holidays which Irishmen, who are the bulk of the Catholic Church in the English-speaking world, delight to honor. It is moreover the feast of the patron saint of Cardinal Moran and Bishop Clune.

No one could have been in Perth yesterday morning without realising that an event of great importance to the community generally was to take place. From eight o'clock crowds of people, representing all denominations, could be seen hurrying towards Victoria square to see the procession on its way from the Bishop's Palace to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The procession, which was in the following order, was led, at the special request of Cardinal Moran, by the Irish Pipers' Band:—Cross-bearer and acolytes, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. T. F. Quinlan, K.S.G.), the Mayors of Perth and Coolgardie, his Eminence Cardinal Moran, his Grace Archbishop Redwood and his Grace Archbishop Delany, the Bishop-Elect and his chaplain, Rev. F. Clune, C.P., their Lordships Bishops Gallagher, Gibney, Kelly, and Norton, and the diocesan and visiting clergy. His Excellency the Governor, who arrived at the Cathedral almost simultaneously with the starting of the procession, and who was accompanied by Lady Edeline Strickland, was received by the Colonial Secretary (Mr. J. D. Connolly) as chairman of the reception committee.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran was consecrating prelate, and was assisted by his Grace Archbishop Redwood and his Grace Archbishop Delany. Our contemporary then goes on to describe the impressive ceremonies, at the conclusion of which the occasional sermon was preached by the Bishop of Goulburn. The discourse was a most eloquent one, and dealt with the duties of a Bishop.

A banquet was tendered to his Eminence Cardinal Moran and the visiting prelates in the Town Hall in the afternoon. The Right Rev. Dr. Clune presided over a large and representative gathering, while the Colonial Secretary (Mr. J. D. Connolly, M.L.C.) and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. T. Quinlan) acted as vice-chairmen. Bishop Clune was supported on his right by Cardinal Moran and the Premier (Mr. Frank Wilson), and on his left by the Lieut.-Governor (Sir Edward Stone). Seated at the head table also were his Grace Archbishop Redwood, S.M., his Grace Archbishop Delany, Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Right Rev. Dr. Norton, the President of the Legislative Council, the Minister for Works, the Honorary Minister, and the Mayor of Perth.

Bishop Clune, in proposing the toast of 'His Eminence Cardinal Moran,' said they in Australia looked up to his Eminence not only as their intellectual protagonist, but as their great living model whose words were an inspiration to them. As Bishop of Perth, he desired to tender to Cardinal Moran the thanks of the clergy and the laity for coming that long distance to grace their function by his presence. He would ask his Eminence to write the name of the new Bishop of Perth on the roll of honor at St. Mary's. He asked his Eminence to do that

because of his (Bishop Clune's) work in St. Mary's as a missionary and because of his reverent respect and appreciation for his Eminence.

The Colonial Secretary then on behalf of the Catholic laity of the diocese of Perth presented an address to Cardinal Moran.

His Eminence after a formal written reply to the address proceeded to say:—St. Patrick's Day had been celebrated in Perth for the first time in a special manner. So far as he knew it was the first time a Bishop had been consecrated in Australia on St. Patrick's Day. It had been his privilege to lay his hands on fifteen new Bishops, and each time he had had that privilege it had been a matter for joy, but he had never experienced greater joy than to be the minister to consecrate the new Bishop of Perth on that St. Patrick's Day. St. Patrick himself was one of the humblest men of his day, and yet he ventured to say that not one of the other saints had achieved such great results. St. Patrick had gathered the whole Celtic race into the fold of Christ. He trusted that the blessing of St. Patrick would be inaugurated specially among them by the consecration of that blessed son of St. Patrick who had received the honor of being created Bishop of Perth that day. And now he wished to propose the toast of that venerable prelate whom it had been his great privilege to consecrate that day. He claimed the privilege of proposing that toast as an old friend of their devoted Bishop and one who had rejoiced in his career and the great works he had carried on.

Bishop Clune in replying said that among all of what he might call the triumphs of his missionary career the one he looked back upon with the greatest joy and delight was the mission which he had given in St. Mary's, Sydney. He had given missions in both hemispheres, and he had never seen in any land a grander scene of sterling faith and enthusiasm than he had seen in his Eminence's own St. Mary's in Sydney. In all the relations which had taken place between his Eminence and himself in the past the Cardinal had been the essence of kindness and consideration towards him.

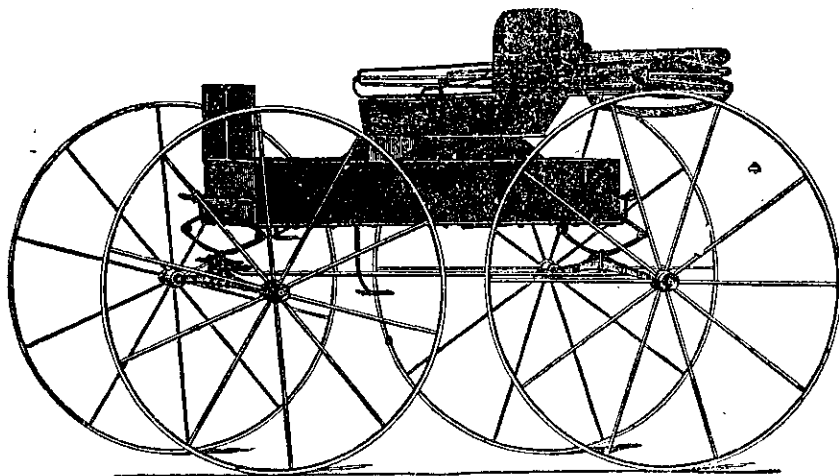
Continuing, Bishop Clune said that he wished to propose another toast, that of 'The Visiting Prelates.' It seemed congruous that he should propose the toast, seeing that he had been intimately associated with all but one of the visiting prelates. Most of them had accompanied his Eminence overseas, and one had taken a long and fatiguing journey in Western Australia in order to be present. Of Archbishop Redwood he had witnessed time and again that wonderful magnetism which bound the hearts of the people of Wellington to him. His acquaintance with Archbishop Delany, of Hobart, dated back to 1881 at All Hallows' College, Dublin. The honor that had been conferred on his Grace in later years had only been a fulfilment of the prognostications that he and the other raw young students then formed regarding him when they were sitting in the class halls and were amazed at the beauty of his diction and profundity of his learning. As to Bishop Gallagher, of Goulburn, his joy was intensified beyond expression by the presence of such an old and revered friend, to whom he owed so much, and who took his recreation in reading Latin odes or Greek plays, while some took their recreation in reading modern novels. They had in the person of the Bishop of Goulburn perhaps the greatest living Greek scholar in Australia. Bishop Kelly, of Geraldton, was an old college mate, and he thanked him for taking that long journey from Geraldton, of which many of them had had experience. He was deeply indebted to Bishop Norton, who had come over to represent South Australia.

The toast was supported by Mr. Quinlan, who, on behalf of the laity, presented an address to the visiting prelates.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, in responding, said it was with the greatest pleasure he was there that day to assist at the magnificent gathering. Considering that gathering he had sought to find its peculiar characteristics. The first characteristic he found was that the visiting clergy represented the whole of Australasia, and he deemed it a very great honor and privilege, as well as a great pleasure, to be there as a representative of the Dominion of New Zealand. He did not think in all his experience he had ever received a present which had been more gratifying to him than the splendid address he had received from the laity. It was a great pleasure to him to tell them, on behalf of the Catholics of New Zealand, how deeply they appreciated the honor which had been conferred on the new Bishop of Perth. The very fact that the whole of Australasia was represented there that day was a proof that the whole of Australasia rejoiced at Bishop Clune's preferment. The visiting prelates associated themselves in wishing him every happiness. They hoped he would have long and fruitful years. That day was the thirty-sixth anniversary of his own consecration, and he could offer no better wish to his Lordship than that he would have a still longer period of usefulness and no doubt a far more illustrious one. He had known Bishop Clune for years, and appreciated the great work he had done in New Zealand. They wished to him and to all of them a most happy result from the proceedings that day.

Archbishop Delany, and Bishops Gallagher, Kelly, and Norton also replied.

The day's proceedings fittingly terminated with a national concert at His Majesty's Theatre. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Edeline Strickland, and the Misses



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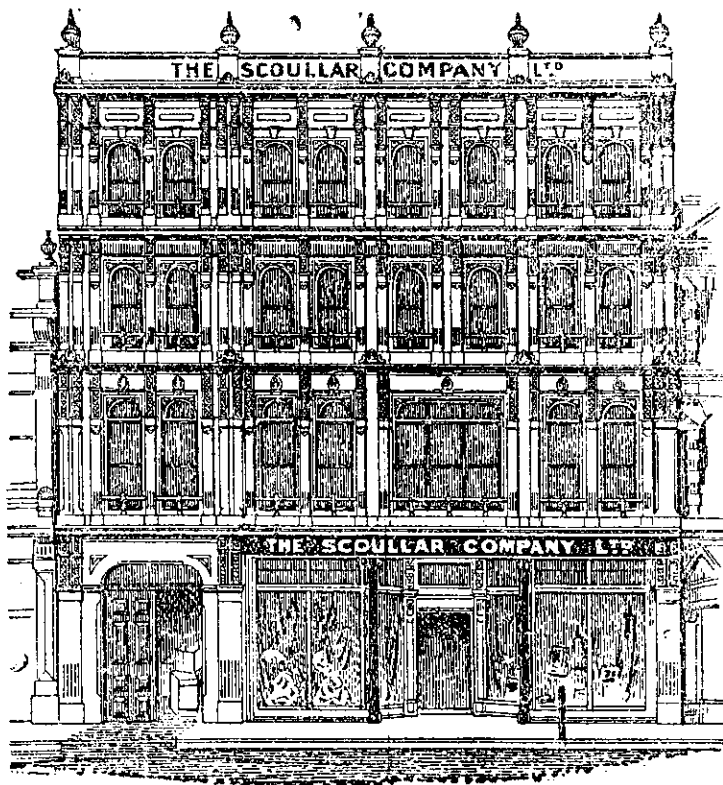
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Strickland were present, and the Government House party included his Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop Redwood, Archbishop Delany, and Bishop Clune. Scattered all over the circle were the other visiting prelates and priests.

During an interval at the national concert presentations were made to the new Bishop by the clergy of the diocese and the laity. In handing Bishop Clune an illuminated address, Monsignor Bourke, the oldest priest in the diocese, said it was a token of sincerity and affection from his helpers. A cheque for £500 accompanied the address.

Mr. T. F. Quinlan (chairman of the presentation committee), in handing the Bishop an address on behalf of the laity, referred to the magnificent pioneering work done by Bishop Gibney. They knew full well the difficulties of the diocese, and the cheque for £2603 6s 9d which accompanied the address was part proof of their endeavour and determination to provide him with some means to administer diocesan affairs. It was a desire that portion of the money and other amounts to come in would be used to purchase a motor car for the use of his Lordship.

His Lordship, in a brief reply, said the money would not go for his personal use, but for diocesan purposes; and he tendered them his sincerest thanks for their splendid generosity.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the *Catholic Directory* for 1911 there are 14,618,761 Catholics in the United States, this being a gain of 271,734 over the total presented a year ago. If the number of Catholics in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands is added the grand total of Catholics under the Stars and Stripes would be nearly 23,000,000, to be exact, 22,886,027. The figures given in the *Directory* are in no way exaggerated, and although the United States Religious Census of 1906 credits the faith with only 12,079,142, the difference can be accounted for, as the Census Bureau deducted 15 per cent., for infants and children, counting only communicants. In addition to this the United States Government report was made up in 1906, four years ago. The compilers of the *Directory* used only the figures received from the chancery offices of the various dioceses.

A glance through the work shows that there are 17,084 Catholic priests in continental United States, 12,650 being secular clergy and 4434 being members of the various religious orders. Comparing the number of clergy with last year's report it will be seen that there was a gain of 535. Among the hierarchy there have been very few deaths during the year, the number of archbishops being twelve since the death of the venerable Philadelphia prelate, and the number of bishops having increased from 88 to 97. Quite a number of vacant sees were filled during the year and several auxiliary bishops appointed. According to the publication there are 9017 churches with resident priests, and 4441 mission churches, that is, churches which are supplied from neighboring parishes. The grand total of churches is 13,461. This shows a gain of 257 churches during the past year.

Another interesting set of figures shows that Catholic education is not neglected. The *Directory* gives a list of 4972 parochial schools with an attendance of 1,270,131. A healthy gain is shown in the number of school children, last year's school attendance being 1,237,251. In addition to the 4972 parochial schools there are 225 colleges for boys and 696 academies for girls. There are, furthermore, 82 ecclesiastical seminaries with 6969 aspirants to the priesthood. Including the children in parochial schools, the young men and women in colleges and academies and the orphans and infants in the 285 asylums, the total number of children being cared for in Catholic institutions amounts to 1,482,699.

The seven States in the Union having the largest number of Catholics are as follow:—New York ranks highest

with 2,758,171; Pennsylvania is second, having 1,527,239; Illinois follows in third place with 1,446,400; Massachusetts is fourth with 1,380,921; Ohio stands fifth, having 694,271; Louisiana boasts of 557,431; the State of Wisconsin has 540,956.

Holiday excursion tickets in connection with the Easter holidays will be issued on the New Zealand Railways from April 11 to April 17 inclusive....

Messrs. Simon Brothers, proprietors of the well known boot and shoe shop, George street, Dunedin, having decided to reduce their very heavy stock, are now holding a monster sale. The goods offered, including recent shipments and a large wholesale stock purchased at a heavy discount. A visit of inspection will convince intending purchasers of the undeniable bargains offered. A list of prices is published elsewhere in this issue....

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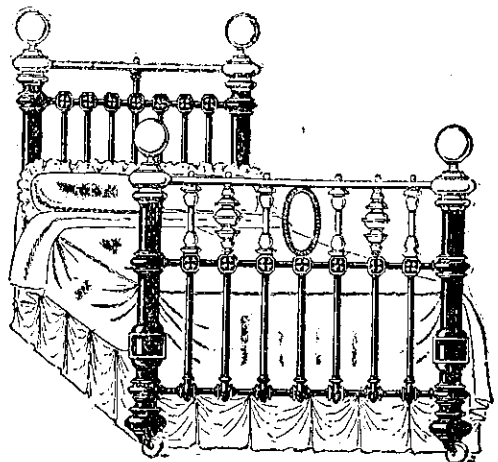
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Current Topics

Reverting to Type

The Rev. Dr. Gibb—an ex-Dunedinite, of (more or less) happy memory—who, it will be remembered, was always liable to frequent and acute attacks of Rome-phobia, has, so far as press utterances afford evidence, been on good behaviour for quite a while. It would be too much, however, to expect that such a state of things should last indefinitely, and there are signs that the long lucid interval is beginning to give out. Last week the Anglican Bishop of Wellington was farewelled by the local Ministers' Association; and the speeches on the occasion were for the most part tactful and happy. It was reserved for Dr. Gibb to strike a narrow note, and so far mar an interesting gathering, by dragging in the following *mala-propos* remark: 'It was a significant gathering—significant of the changes which had taken place, and especially of the fact that they were drawing close together for the great fight. They had need to do so. Were there not the devil, and the world, and the flesh to fight, to say nothing of the Pope of Rome, who had been very much in evidence of late.' This may have been only the Doctor's joke; but if so, verily he jokes 'wi' deeficulty.' Rather it looks like the old Adam re-asserting itself. We remember reading how, in the general election before last, a noble lord, an opponent of Mr. Lloyd George, scored rather cleverly off the fiery Welshman. Mr. Lloyd George had for a time abstained from his accustomed railery and invective against the House of Lords, and had spoken quite respectfully of the Peers; but latterly he had lapsed into his old ways. 'Mr. Lloyd George,' said the noble lord we have referred to, 'was for a short time a gentleman. Latterly he has reverted to type, and has become—Mr. Lloyd George.' Similarly with the Rev. Dr. Gibb. For quite a time Dr. Gibb has been a gentleman; last week he reverted to type, and became—Dr. Gibb.

A 'Conversion' Tract

After a long period of comparative quiescence, the harmless, necessary tract pedlar is once more to the fore. A Masterton correspondent has forwarded us a production bearing the title 'Conversion of a Roman Catholic,' which is being circulated in his district, and which we learn from other sources is also being laddled out to pedestrians in the streets, lady passengers in trains, etc., round about Wellington city. The story of the 'conversion' is very simple, and singularly unimpressive. The victim is a Catholic woman married to a Protestant husband—the woman, amiable in character, but weak-willed, and not what Catholics understand as a 'practical Catholic.' After prolonged illness of herself and her husband—during which she was helped from time to time by the St. Vincent de Paul Society—the family, according to the tract, 'got into difficulties, and the home had to be sold to pay debts.' At this critical juncture the woman seems to have been visited and befriended by Protestants, for she describes how, after the birth of her last 'dear baby girl,' when she 'seemed to be sinking,' she put out her hand and found that some person had left some tracts on a chair. She took one of the tracts—read it—and called at once for a Bible, which was later on supplied by one of her new-found friends. Then she 'simply devoured' the volume, and at once 'saw the light.' For the present she is a Protestant; but how long she will remain so will probably depend on circumstances. Eaten bread is soon forgotten; and, with rare exceptions which only serve to prove the rule, these suddenly-illuminated converts are notoriously bad stayers. So far as Catholics are concerned, neither the tract nor the 'conversion' is of the slightest moment. The only feeling we need have is one of pity—pity for the woman, and pity for her innocent children.

Regarding the tract, and the statements contained in it, we have made inquiries, and are in possession of a full history of the facts. It would be giving the publication an importance it in no way deserves to enter into any detailed comment on its contents at the present stage, but we may briefly mention the following points. (1) It may be taken for granted that the woman in question did not herself write the pamphlet. She has, we understand, no 'literary' turn of any kind. The ignorance of all concerned in the production of the publication—the 'convert,' the writer, and the printer—regarding things Catholic may be gauged from the fact that they were capable of perpetrating the following 'howler.' The 'convert' is supposed to be enthusing on the delights of her new faith. 'It is all so different,' she is made to say, 'to that other way: there are no beads to pray on, no cross to kiss, no Scapular or Agnes Days (*sic*) to pray on.' (2) Nearly all the 'interesting facts' supplied—so far as the Catholic side of the narrative is concerned—are not

facts at all, but very far otherwise. For example: 'I thought I was very good—what people call a good Roman Catholic—always going to Church and confession.' This is simply and absolutely not true, the actual fact being that the woman was not in any sense of the word a practical Catholic. Owing to her large family and her own illness every allowance must be made for her not attending Mass; but if the matter must be referred to, at least let the truth be spoken. Again, she says: 'Often paying money for Mass to be said for some relation—my mother's father in particular. Most of my pocket money went in this.' We have communicated with the priests on this point, and this is the reply: 'She was never known to have had even one Mass said for the old gentleman. If she did, at least she never paid for it, nor would any priest accept an offering from her when for years we had been helping her. That part of the story is absolutely false.' These are samples of the unreliableness of this little conversion story—made, for the most part, in wowserland. There are others—many others—and should occasion arise, we will return to the subject, and deal with it more fully. In the meantime, without unnecessarily advertising the leaflet, we trust we have said sufficient to show anyone into whose hands it may fall the general untrustworthiness of the narrative, and to indicate a little at least of what may be said on the other side. We need only add—for the benefit of Wairarapa readers—that the leaflet bears the imprint, 'E. Whitehead, Palmerston North.'

The Arbitration Treaty

According to a London cable (dated March 30), 'a committee representing both sides of the House of Commons has been formed to promote an arbitration agreement on the lines discussed by President Taft and Sir E. Grey'; and America, going one better, announces—per medium of a New York cable, dated March 31—that 'Mr. Knox is drafting an arbitration treaty with Britain, and it will probably be submitted to the April Congressional session.' It would, indeed, be a magnificent achievement—and one over which the friends of humanity everywhere would unfeignedly rejoice—if the Coronation year should witness, as Mr. Asquith expressed it, 'the sealing of a solemn compact between Britain and America, ending once and for all the hideous and unthinkable possibilities of fratricidal strife.' It is, however, much too soon to indulge in unrestrained jubilation on the matter. Negotiations for arbitration between England and America have before now reached a much more advanced stage than they have at the present juncture, and yet have ended in fiasco. In 1897, for example, a Treaty of Arbitration was actually signed at Washington by Secretary Olney and the British Ambassador; and the fact was hailed by the London press as 'The greatest event of the century.' In order to take effect the Treaty only awaited the ratification of the American Senate on the one hand and of the English Parliament on the other. The approval of the English Parliament was a foregone conclusion; but before it was given any opportunity to say its say, the Senate had mutilated the great Treaty out of all recognition—and, it may be added, out of all possible acceptance.

The Treaty came before the Senate backed by the following interesting and impressive message from President McKinley: 'Since this Treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognised as a leading feature in our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—namely, the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than force of arms—and since it presents to the world a glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between the two greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge early action by the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind.' Notwithstanding this recommendation, and despite the fact that the President used his personal influence with his friends in the Senate to secure its ratification without substantial amendment, the Senate finally killed the great Treaty without even a division. They did not, of course, actually reject it, as that would have brought them into almost universal odium, but they accepted it subject to an amendment which made the Treaty a simple farce. The article of submission in the original Treaty was in these terms: 'The high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this Treaty, all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.' To which the Senate added the following amendment: 'And any agreement to submit, together with formulations, shall, in every case before it becomes final, be communicated by the President of the United States to the Senate with his approval, and be concurred in by two-thirds of the Senators present, and shall also be approved by her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' This meant that in every case the

subject of arbitration must be previously approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The Treaty could thus never be applied unless a two-thirds majority of the Senate desired it; and the British Government would in effect have been compelled to ask the Senate in each case to agree to a new Treaty. Of course, as the majority of the Senators must have been well aware, the Treaty could not possibly have been accepted in London in such a form. Thus modified, the Treaty was an arrangement which enabled the parties to arbitrate only when they felt like it, and they could do that without a treaty. According to the American correspondent of the *Times*, the vote was dictated partly by blind hostility to Great Britain, and partly by jealousy lest the right of the Senate to concur in treaty-making should be rendered of less importance. Whatever may have been the motives that led to the action, the effect was to utterly wreck the Treaty. It is certain, of course, that the adoption of such a Treaty between these two great nations would contribute immensely to the peace and progress of the world, but in the meantime it may be as well that philanthropists should not build their hopes too high.

The Bubonic Plague

Both England and New Zealand are, it would seem, at the present moment face to face with a visit—on a small scale—from that most fearsome variety of human ill, the bubonic plague. In England, indeed, according to the *London Times*, the danger has attained formidable and serious dimensions. 'Plague is a word of ill-omen,' says the *Scotsman*. 'Its significance and its danger are increased when it takes the form and the name of rat plague. It is startling to hear, as we do in a long article in the *Times*, that a plague epidemic, conveyed and transmitted chiefly by rats, has been amongst us for four years past. The area of infection has, so far, mainly been Suffolk, and in particular the district adjoining Ipswich. It has not, of late, shown any clear indications of spreading into other districts. It is, in a sense, an arrested danger. But it continues to be a peril that is formidable in its dimensions and mysterious in its character.' The *Times* calls loudly for prompt and energetic action on the part of the Government. It says, 'In this matter we cannot afford to "muddle through." The case calls for far more than the employment of a few rat-catchers, or the enthusiastic organisation of amateur rat hunts. It requires calm, deliberate, careful investigation at the hands of scientific experts with ample funds and many assistants at their disposal. The plague bacillus has obtained an extensive lodgment in England, and the absence of serious human mortality up to the present does little to minimise that one indisputable fact. Though three months have elapsed since the epidemic was discovered, the Government have still to begin the development of an organised system of investigation. The General Election is now over, and the most intense preoccupations elsewhere will no longer suffice to relieve the Ministry from this grave responsibility.'

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According to Dr. Molyneux, who saw and treated the plague in Hong Kong, and who some time ago contributed a lengthy article on the subject to the *Australasian Medical Gazette*, the disease is defined as follows: 'The bubonic plague is a specific bacillary infectious disease, characterised by the presence of a definite bacillus, by inflammatory affections of the lymphatic system, severe nervous symptoms, and necessarily epidemic in nature.' From his description of the cases treated by him it appears that, as the disease progresses, the tongue becomes dry and sore, the lips hard and cracky, the skin burns, the temperature ranges from 103 to 105 degrees, and remains so until the seventh day, and the bubo or inflamed swelling of the lymphatic glands (from which it takes its name), is always present. 'The predisposing causes to its development,' he says, 'are overcrowding, dirt, and probably a moist and increasingly warm atmosphere. Ventilation and sunlight are inimical to its development; but none of the predisposing causes will generate the bacillus *de novo*. It must be introduced into a medium of culture from without.' It appears that, as mosquitos convey malaria, so rats are the chief agents in the spread of the bubonic plague.

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Happily, plague prevention is better understood nowadays than in the panic times of the Black Death, and the heavy mortality of the olden time can never be repeated. It is now within the power of both the individual and the community to keep the bacillus of the bubonic plague at bay. Rat-traps, carbonic acid gas, and copious disinfection at the ports will undoubtedly help to stave off the unwelcome visitor. And even if he should break through at last and secure a local habitation, his power for mischief may be greatly curtailed. 'All prevention,' says Dr. Hodgson, of Sydney, 'lies in making a city and its people clean, vigorous, and healthy. A city will be more liable

to plague or less liable according to its sanitary and personal conditions.' Dr. Molyneux writes to like effect; and gives us the comforting assurance that while the plague was overwhelming the undertakers with business in Hong Kong, no attendant in the European hospitals was attacked by it. This immunity he attributed to scrupulous cleanliness, a plentiful supply of fresh air, and a bountiful use of disinfectants. From all of which it appears that—while the bubonic plague is not to be trifled with—for the country, as for the individual, that is in a good sanitary condition, it need have no serious terrors.

The Centre of the Church's Life

It is somewhat remarkable to note the unerring instinct with which educated converts—in their preliminary investigations of the credentials of the Catholic Church—have recognised the Blessed Eucharist as the source and centre of the divine life of the Church, and as the great dividing line between the Catholic Church and each and every of the Reformation sects outside her fold. The thought had early impressed itself on the mind of Manning; and after his reception he preached one of his most thoughtful and striking sermons on the thesis, 'The Blessed Sacrament, the Centre of Immutable Truth.' 'In the world of divine realities,' said the preacher, 'all things are true, not illusory—real, not phantastic. So it is when Christ said, "He that eateth My Flesh and drinketh My Blood dwelleth in Me and I in him." I, that is, as you have known Me, though in a manner you know not as yet. "My Flesh is meat indeed, and My Blood is drink indeed." But it is neither, indeed, unless it be both, indeed, in substance and reality. . . . By the substance of Jesus communicated to us we become "of His Flesh and of His Bones," and have thereby in us the pledge of a resurrection in the substance of the body to eternal life. These truths, as I have said, are in series—they hang upon the same thread of the divine veracity; the substantial presence of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament, the substantial regeneration of soul and body by the union of the members with their Head, the substantial resurrection of the flesh. Break this line anywhere, and all these truths, sooner or later, disappear into the world of shadows and unrealities, of words and figures, which, driven beyond the frontiers of the Church of God, hovers around the suburbs, but can never enter within its unity or endure its light.'

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Belief in the Presence of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament—and adoration consequent on this belief—is, continued Manning, 'the test by which faith is discerned from unbelief.' Professor Albert Von Ruville—the latest eminent convert to the Church—had probably never heard of Manning's sermon; but in a striking passage of his very interesting and striking book he emphasises and develops precisely the same idea. We quote a portion of the passage: 'Francisco Pizarro, the Conqueror of Peru, fell into great distress on his way to the land of gold, so that all his companions despaired and demanded that they should return home. Then Pizarro stepped among the men, drew with his sword a line from east to west, and said: "To the north of this line a comfortable life awaits you, free from dangers, but with it poverty and lowliness. South of this line you are threatened by the most strenuous exertions, struggles, and misery; but in case of success, riches, power, and honor are yours. Now, choose your place." All thronged to the north side. Only twelve men stepped across to Pizarro. The thirteen sons of fame (*los trece di fama*) reached their goal. In a similar way Jesus also drew a line which separated his faithful ones from the opponents. This line was the Holy Eucharist. The man who did not dare to cross it He could not use for His great work; but he who, overcoming all doubts, had sufficient faith and confidence in Him to step valiantly across, he was one of His very own; he could help to establish the Church. Peter was the first who resolutely placed himself on the side of the Master, with the words: "Lord, whither shall we go, Thou hast the words of Eternal Life"; he was followed by the other disciples. . . . The fame which St. Peter won by stepping to Jesus's side in advance of the disciples and of all humanity will not fade in all eternity.'

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Last week we referred in this column to the interesting developments that are taking place in the direction of the restoration of the Greek Church to Catholic unity. Apropos of the Blessed Sacrament as a source of grace, as well as a foundation for dogmatic truth, Manning uses words which, in the light of the present trend of events, would seem to have in them something of the prophetic. 'Even in the great Greek schism,' he says, in the great sermon from which we have already quoted, 'which has rent itself from obedience to the Vicar of Christ, and after its schism labored to justify it by errors which border upon heresy, even there all the conditions of truth and grace remain.

"Drunken at e'en, drouthy in the mornin'."—the best substitute for Glenlivet is Hondai-Lanka Tea,

"If ye brew weel, ye'll drink the better." Hondai-Lanka Tea well brewed is fit drink for princes.

In a moment, as once already in the Council of Florence, if it would but renounce its national pride, its schism, and the contentious, if not heretical errors it has elaborated, it might be restored as a whole to Catholic unity. It has valid Orders, and the presence of Jesus, and the whole order of divine facts and truths, less only by its schisms and its errors. But it is recoverable, and one day may rise again as from the dead.'

EDUCATION SYSTEM

CATHOLICS' POSITION.

The following letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Auckland, appeared in the *Wellington Evening Post* of March 29:—

Sir,—From the first, this has been a discussion between the advocates of religious education and the Christian supporters of the legalised banishment of religion from the school-preparation of children for the duties and responsibilities of life. The expulsion of religion from its immemorial place in the schools is the most revolutionary change that has taken place in education in the whole course of Christian history. The burden of justification of this revolt falls upon its authors and supporters. Such justification involves the demonstration of the following (among other) pertinent points: (1) By what precise moral right did our legislators banish religion from the school-training of children? No answer, no justification, has here been attempted, simply because, on Christian principles, none is possible. (2) If it could be shown that the civil Government has a moral right to exclude religion, penalty, from the school, how or why would it not equally follow that it has also a moral right to exclude religion, under penalties—if it so choose—from any and every phase of public and private life in which it has the physical power of interference? Here, again, the 'answer' is—the silence of the tomb. (3) On what Christian or educational principle do the Christian supporters of the secular school demand the exclusion of religion from the school-training of the child for the duties of life, and at the same time retain religion in the home-training of the child for the duties of life? Here, again, no answer, no justification has been attempted, just because, on Christian principles, such justification is impossible. (4) By what moral right does a professedly 'neutral' and 'impartial' State at least implicitly teach the following (among other) sectarian dogmas: (a) that religion has no necessary or rightful place in school-training; (b) that all Christian history, teaching, and tradition demanding the essential union of religion with education, are a huge blunder, a scholastic heresy; (c) that a majority of legislators have the moral right to 'fire' religion from the schools and keep it out by legal penalties? No justification of these (at least implied) State-school dogmas has been attempted, just because, for believing Christians, no such justification is possible. (5) What moral right has a professedly 'neutral' and 'impartial' Government to force these (and other) State dogmas upon the consciences of dissidents, and to compel them to pay tithes for the endowment and propaganda of this sectarian State-school creed? Here, again, no justification is possible on Christian and 'impartial' lines; therefore no justification has been attempted. (6) Can the Christian supporters of the secular system show that the fundamental principles and ideals necessarily involved in that system, are such that believing Christians can accept them? Once more, we have no answer, no justification, because none is possible.

In my letter of March 16, I showed, by the facts of the secular system, and by clear, cogent, and unanswered deductions therefrom, that it necessarily involves doctrines and principles and ideals which constitute a genuine form of negative atheism. It was open to you to refute this demonstration, if you could, by proving (a) that I misrepresented the facts of the system, or (b) that I drew wrong inferences therefrom, or (c) that I erred both in fact and in argument. This you have not attempted to do, and my position stands unassailed because it is, I believe, unassailable. Here, as in the other issues, I claim judgment by default. Had you made even a show of justifying, on Christian lines, the banishment of religion from its olden place in education, my letters would have been short indeed, my task light and easy—it would have been simply a question of sitting still and smilingly seeing you prove, up to the hilt, the case against the Godless school. I am entitled to claim judgment by default on all the issues which you ought to have faced and did not face. In regard to other matters, a journalist of your eminence and standing should not need to be reminded that unsupported assertion and denial do not constitute proof. And the burden of proof is all along upon you. I no more like, than do you, the term 'negative atheism' as applied to a system which banishes religion from the school. But the truth, justice, and necessity of the designation makes it wholesome. And it is high time that well-meaning Christian supporters of that system should begin to realise what is involved and contained in it.

"I have learned again" what I often learned before—that the best is cheapest. Hondai-Lanka Unblended Tea beats all blends.

You contend (and I agree) that it is not the function of the State to teach religion; and you draw the conclusion that the State is, therefore, entitled or bound to banish religion from the school. You represent me as accepting this conclusion and 'approving' the secular system! Yet the only references I made to this curious contention were in your issues of March 16 (last paragraph) and March 22 (paragraph 2); and there, in the most express terms, I protest against your conclusion, and challenge you over and over again to make it good! Amazing as is this misrepresentation of my plain words, I am convinced that it is, like your grave misquotation of Gladstone, the result of inadvertence. I therefore take it that the honorable man's honorable amende will be made by you in due course.

—Yours, etc.,

* HENRY W. CLEARY, D.D.

Bishop of Auckland.

March 25.

THE DUTIES OF A BISHOP

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF GOULBURN

One of the distinctive features of the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Clune as Bishop of Perth (says the *West Australian*) was the sermon delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn. This added appreciably to the impressiveness of the occasion, and by it Dr. Gallagher's reputation as one of the finest orators among the Catholic clergy of Australia was abundantly maintained. Bishop Gallagher took for his text, 'Take heed to yourselves and to the whole flock wherein the Holy Ghost hath placed you bishops to rule the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood. I know that after my departure ravening wolves will enter in among you, not sparing the flock' (Acts xx., 28). The sacred ceremony in which they were engaged, he said, was not merely an occasion of religious joy, but of instruction also. A Bishop had just been consecrated; a fresh sentinel had been placed on the watch towers of Israel; a new successor of the Apostles had been given to the Christian Church. A new link had been added to that golden chain which bound them to the hill of Calvary, to the upper room of Jerusalem, to the Rock of Peter, to the venerable hierarchies of the ancient Catholic world. The important and progressive See of Perth having become vacant by the voluntary resignation of its laborious, self-sacrificing, and venerated Bishop, Dr. Gibney, those priests of the diocese to whom the Supreme Pontiff had granted a consultative voice in the nomination of their chief pastor, had commended their future prelate to the Bishops of the province as the one whom in their opinion the Lord had chosen—as the one whom, after deep reflection and prayer, they considered for his learning and piety and zeal, his prudence and good works, most worthy to rule over them. Bishop! What name was there that could justly claim the esteem and gratitude of mankind? What order was there amongst men that had done so much for the enlightenment, the elevation, the true progress of their fellow-creatures. What region in the world that was not full of their beneficent and unselfish labors? To the bishops had been given in their corporate capacity in union with their Supreme Head the authoritative voice in defining doctrines of faith and prescribing laws of universal discipline. Invested with the plenitude of sacerdotal power, it was the bishop alone who perpetuated the ministry of Jesus Christ by the ordaining of priests and consecration of other bishops. It was the bishop who in the solemn dedication of churches gave as it were a living soul to the house of stone and

The Blessing of Heaven

to the works of the hands of man. To him, as representative of Christ, was committed the care of the consecrated Virgins and the reception of those vows by which they bound themselves with the triple bond of poverty, chastity, and obedience to the service of their eternal spouse; to moulding on His Divine model the character of infancy and childhood; to relieving the miseries and praying for the temporal and eternal wants of their fellow-creatures. Shepherd of the flock, he must nourish his sheep with the food of sound doctrine, and warn them off from poisonous pasturage; he must not, like the hireling, flee, but grasp firmly his pastoral staff when the wolf of error or corruption came to seize or scatter his sheep. Sentinel on the watch tower of Israel, he should always be ready to cry out and give the alarm when the enemy was openly attacking the gates or covertly undermining the walls. Laboring incessantly as a good soldier of the Divine Lord, attending to reading, exhortation, to doctrine, he must strive to be an example to the faithful in word, in conversation, in sobriety, in charity, in chastity, and in faith—meditating on those things and wholly occupied with them, he must save himself and those sheep and lambs whom God had committed to his spiritual care. But not to the sanctuary alone had the cares of the bishop in any age or country been exclusively confined. 'Salt of the earth,' they took possession of the empire of the Caesars, when falling into

"A Call to Supper" is quickly responded to when Hondai-Lanka Tea is the beverage served. "Beware of substitutes."

decay, and rescued it from corruption. 'Light of the world,' they entered into the tents of the barbarians and led them from the bondage and darkness of paganism into the bright light of Christian civilisation. It was the schools of the bishops which, reposing under the inviolable shelter of the consecrated temple, imparted to the ingenious youth of the middle ages, with enthusiasm of faith and nobility of sentiment, a love of letters and a fine spirit of exalted freedom. When, for example, the hearts of the barons quailed at Rummymede, was it not the bishops who, led by Cardinal Laughton, urged them on to win from a despotic sovereign the charter of their liberties? When in France and Spain the courage of the bravest grew faint did not the bishops on many an occasion even exchange the mitre and pastoral staff for the helmet and sword, and lead their discouraged people to final victory over Saracen and Moor? Never perhaps did the Germanic Confederation enjoy so much of glory abroad or freedom and happiness at home as during those long centuries when her prince-bishops wielded the double sceptre of temporal and spiritual sway, created the municipal institutions of the free cities, and exercised a controlling influence on the destinies of the empire. Ireland during generations of untold sufferings never allowed the iron of slavery to enter into her soul. If amid persecutions that had never been equalled she always preserved a love of learning, unblemished morals, and an innate spirit of freedom that had never been surpassed, was it not because in great measure

She had Bishops Who were Patriots

as well as prelates, who loved country and liberty none the less because they loved religion more, because, in a word, the succession of her Pontiffs was never interrupted, but was bound in one unbroken chain through Patrick, Malachy, and Lawrence, and Oliver Plunkett to the 'Rock of Ages'? Times had altered. The old order had changed, giving place to the new. The Catholic bishop might no longer be called upon, like Ximenes and Richelieu, to take upon his shoulders the destinies of a great nation. Stripped of earthly splendor, set free from the odium which fell upon him from too close an alliance with the State, standing on no other ground than that of Apostolic authority, the bishop of the twentieth century was all the stronger for the change. Like St. Augustine, Bossuet, Wiseman, he could illustrate and adorn eternal truth by triumphs of eloquence, or enrich the domain of both secular and divine science by the labors of his mind. With Cardinal Lavigerie, he could bring the glad tidings of freedom, of enlightenment, of Christian grace and truth to the enslaved races of the Dark Continent, and restore the land of Cyprian and Augustine, rescued from Moslem bondage, to the Empire of Jesus Christ. Taking Cardinal Manning for his model, he could with noble courage, even if not crowned with immediate success, defend the cause of oppressed labor—of toiling, suffering, sad humanity, and the submerged twelfth—at one of the great commercial centres of the world. Or, like Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, in America, he could strive to fashion the highest civilisation that the earth had ever seen on the lines of the ancient faith, and inform the brute mass of its material progress with the soul—the vivifying principles of religion. But if this were true of almost every nation on the earth, nowhere did it apply with so much force as in this fair southern world—this land so well worth fighting for—their own beloved Australia. Never was there

An Ampler or Nobler Field

for the activity and enlightened zeal of a true bishop than was presented in the Commonwealth of Australia. How youthful were the States, and yet how great. Their origin was but of yesterday, yet how rich in glorious promise? Now was the time and here was the place for the Catholic bishop. Deputy of Him to Whom all power was given in heaven and upon earth, he alone, like the palms of Palmyra among the ruins of the desert, stood erect amidst the debris of political, of intellectual, of social, and even of religious systems that were passing away. Let their new Bishop take courage. Let him lift up his heart, trusting not in his own worth, or learning or ability, but in the power of Him Who had sent him. He had been ordered to a post of labor, and cheerfully he had taken up the burden. In these new States, where to be a successful bishop one must be a many-sided man, fruitful in resources, endowed with exhaustless latent energy; where he had so much to create, to organise, to develop, so many conflicting elements to harmonise; where it was expected of him that he should be the best theologian, the most reliable financier, the safest counsellor in things spiritual and temporal, and at the same time the most strenuous worker in the whole diocese. Concluding, his Lordship said that he who desired the office of a Bishop under circumstances such as these desired a work that was exceeding good. Courage, then, he said to the new Bishop, and with diffidence in self but high and holy trust in God, let him enter upon the duties of his sacred office. Let him take heed to himself and to the whole flock over which the Holy Ghost had placed him a Bishop to rule the Church of God, which He had purchased with His own blood.

Mr. Charles Cuming, agricultural editor of the *New Zealand Times*, has been appointed editor of Government publications in succession to the late Mr. George Bisset.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

THE GHEEL COLONY IN BELGIUM

In the February issue of the *Month* there is an interesting and instructive article on the treatment of the insane at Gheel, Belgium. The writer (Alice Vowe Johnson) says:—

It was a hot summer's day when I took the train from Antwerp to Gheel, and we crawled the twenty-five miles with a deliberation which suited the weather. I was met at the station by the medical superintendent, M. le Docteur Meens, and his secretary, M. Laurysens.

After the usual polite salutations, I was handed over to the secretary for the morning to be shown round the village, and after luncheon I was to see the infirmary under the auspices of one of the doctors. M. le Secrétaire was, like all the other officials I met there, a delightful man, simple and good, with his whole heart in the work of the colony, of which he was very proud, thinking nothing too much a trouble in connection with his work.

He spoke English admirably, although he had never been out of Belgium, and had acquired it entirely from books. And he was greatly exercised at what he called my 'American accent,' and it took me some time to convince him that it was English English, not American.

Gheel was *en fête* that day; flags were flying everywhere, and all the villagers were dressed in their Sunday-best. There was to be a distribution of prizes at the boys' school, and at this function, as at all other festivities, the lunatics take part. They go with the *Nourrices* (as their foster-parents are called) and the rest of the family, sharing with them their joys and honors.

The Village of Gheel.

The village consists of a long road running from the station to the infirmary, and on each side are shops, inns, and small detached villagers' houses. There is scarcely one without its boarders. A *Nourricier* is allowed not more than two boarders, and they must be of the same sex.

Opening out from the main street is a village green, with a church and one or two cross-roads. The village has a population of 16,000, 1800 of which are the boarded-out patients. It consists of 24,000 acres, the centre being given over to the houses, shops, and one or two manufactories, and the outlying districts to farms and fields.

There is a Central Infirmary of fifty beds, where new patients are placed on arrival so as to be under observation for at least fifteen days; the period may be extended to three months if considered necessary. At the end of that time if they are neither homicidal, suicidal, incendiaries, nor runaways, they are boarded out with a villager. But if they are found to be dangerous to themselves or others they are sent away to an enclosed asylum. Great care is exercised in the choice of the *Nourriciers*, and one that most suits their former circumstances both with regard to occupation and pocket is chosen. Thus a man who has been working at tailoring is boarded with a tailor, and a man who has been working at a felt-hat manufactory goes to a hatter; a farm-hand is sent to a farmer and a seamstress to a dressmaker, and they become in reality one of the family. They take a full share in the domestic life—love and take care of the children, join them at table, go to church and entertainments with them, taking part in the singing and acting—and it is a point of honor that they should never be allowed to feel in the way.

Seventy per cent of the patients are capable of work; of the whole colony five per cent. have epileptic fits. All patients are encouraged by the *Nourriciers* to work, and if the work is well done, on Saturdays the head of the family gives them pocket-money, but not too much, as the authorities are afraid that they should spend it in the many public-houses that exist in Gheel. But public opinion is so healthy that the drunkenness of a patient is of very rare occurrence.

Each patient has a fair-sized bedroom of his own with plenty of light and air; his clothing, bedding, and furniture are provided by the authorities. There are stringent rules which are enforced as to the time of going to bed, getting up, the amount and kind of work, meals, and clothing; otherwise there are very few regulations.

The patients go out alone into the streets, shops, churches, and fields of the colony, wherever and whenever they wish, and in every direction you find them wandering alone at their own sweet will with no one taking any notice of them or their moods. Never are they teased by the Gheelse children, who accept them as a matter of course.

You will ask, 'Does not the presence of the insane in village life have a bad effect on the sane population?' No, it certainly has not; the Gheelse are a good set of people, hard-working, kind, sober, and healthy, physically and mentally, and not at all nervous or wanting in self-control. This is doubtless the result of education, as they have nursed the insane since the seventh century, and it would seem that the spirit of St. Dymphna is still an active force amongst them, which may account for their goodness and simplicity.

The Founding of the Colony.

At the beginning of the seventh century there was a pagan king living in Ireland with his wife and baby daughter. The queen, being converted to Christianity,

was baptised with her baby by a monk named Gerebern. Soon after this the mother died, leaving the girl's education in the hands of the monk. When Dymna, as the child was called, arrived at a marriageable age she was very beautiful, and her pagan father sought her in marriage. To avoid this terrible fate she fled by the aid of the monk Gerebern over the seas to Antwerp, and arrived as far as Gheel. Here she was overtaken by her infuriated father, who captured and beheaded her on the spot. She was buried at Gheel, and a church was erected to her memory, and shortly after her death it was found that many miracles were worked at her tomb, so that she was canonized. The cures that occurred were principally of insane people, so that the place gained a great reputation, and lunatics were brought there by their relations from all parts. Those who sought cures stayed near the church and made a novena, and at the end of that time, if the patient was not cured he remained longer. So as to house and board these patients a Religious Order built some simple little rooms that may still be seen, the patients' relations paying towards their board whenever they could.

The reputation of the cures grew so that the accommodation soon proved inadequate, and the patients and their relations were boarded out with the villagers. This system continued under the control of the religious until 1833, when the local authorities made rules and regulations with regard to patients and *Nourriciers*.

In 1849, the Belgian Government took over the entire control of the colony, leaving the religious to nurse in the infirmary only.

At present, if a patient has a severe illness that requires nursing or if they have a mental relapse, they are removed to the infirmary until they return to their usual condition of health. There is very little sickness in the colony, and at the time that I visited the Infirmary, there was not a single sick person there; only a few mental cases that had relapsed and a few newcomers.

The infirmary consists of a male and a female side, offices, and a simple but adequate laboratory and beautiful gardens. The wards of the infirmary are bright and not too big, consisting of about six beds, including that of the nun in charge. There is also a night-Sister who periodically visits each ward. In each of the few single rooms that exist there is an iron lattice-window, without any glass, opening into a wide corridor which has a window opposite the rooms looking into the garden, so that the patient not only gets fresh air through the lattice, but can be observed in the night. During the day-time the patients and the nuns live out in the garden. The Sisters and the *Nourriciers* have to attend regular courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology, and care of the sick and insane, and they are carefully taught to recognise early symptoms of a relapse, and many instructive leaflets are printed for and distributed in the colony. Each *Nourricier* has to keep a written report of her patients, which is read and signed by the medical officer during his visit. The *Nourriciers* are excellent women who are devoted to their patients. One of those I saw had two idiots as boarders, one of whom was a very poor type, but the *Nourricier* showed her to me with great pride and explained what improvement she had made; the other was clean in her habits and ways, but very dull; she took the *Nourricier's* baby out and was very attached to it, and the baby seemed to return her affection. I inspected the bedroom and bedding of each of these idiots, and in both cases the bedding was clean and fresh, and the patients were happy and well-cared-for.

Not only are the foster-mother and her family good to the patients, but they extend their hospitality to the patients' relatives, who, whenever they wish to, come and stay with them, and are boarded and looked after by the *Nourricier* for a small fee.

M. le Directeur has a house in the grounds of the infirmary, and receives a salary of £400. He has five assistant doctors, each of whom has a house to himself in different parts of the village and has a salary of £240 per annum.

Methods of Treatment.

The village is divided into four districts, and each district has a doctor of its own, who is allowed no private work and has to give his whole time to the colony. Not only has he to know and keep in touch with his patients and their *Nourriciers* and inspectors, but he keeps up an active correspondence with the relations. Each patient has to be visited once a month, and new and improvable cases once a week or oftener. Besides the doctor, there are two non-medical inspectors for each district, whose business it is to visit each patient once a fortnight or oftener if necessary, and who keeps in touch with all the *Nourriciers*. The doctors and inspectors bring daily reports to the medical superintendent, who in his turn is bound to visit each case once a year at least and oftener at his discretion. One doctor devotes his whole time to the laboratory and post-mortem work. Each district has a bathing establishment of its own, and patients are encouraged to have baths as frequently as possible, but it is obligatory to be bathed and weighed once every month, and when the patients are aged or infirm they are driven in a conveyance from their home to the bathing establishment. The Dutch, I am told, held the best record for cleanliness. A doctor is in attendance during the bathing hours, and weighs the patients, and if there is a loss of one pound or more in weight, a medical examination is

made, and if the cause is found to be neglect, under-feeding or over-working, the patient is removed from the *Nourricier*, and the house put on the prohibition list. So keen is the competition amongst the *Nourriciers* that this is the only punishment required. The prices charged for the patients vary according to accommodation. First class, £80 a year; second class, £48—£72 a year; third class, £28—£40 a year; fourth class, £20—£24 a year.

Two pence a day is deducted by M. le Directeur for administration and medicine, the rest going to the *Nourriciers*, so that in the fourth class the *Nourricier* receives for a clean, well-behaved patient 8d a day, and for a dirty, troublesome one 1s, a very small sum, you will think, and yet there is not only much competition for patients, but the *Nourriciers* are really fond and proud of them, and the whole family look upon them as a real advantage to the home. The *Nourriciers* all know one another's business in the most pleasant sense, and are proud of showing each other their patients, and compete in their treatment of them.

Each district has one or more churches, and patients are allowed to go there unattended whenever they wish. One Dutch lady whom I visited (a case of religious melancholia) spent most of her time going to the different churches; she was in no way prevented as she would have been in an enclosed asylum, and certainly obtained some pleasure from it—and who shall say, no profit?

There is no restraint of any kind, either in the infirmary or outside it. No padded rooms, no strait-jackets, and certainly the results are excellent. The patients are very happy and healthy, the mortality only 5 per cent., the recoveries 25 per cent., and as there are so many chronic cases sent here, this result compares favorably with other systems. In thirty-one years there have only been four deaths from accidents, and all these were patients who were killed by the train when the line was first opened.

There are every year two or three attempted escapes, but they do not get far away as the whole village is on the alert and turns out to find them, and the mere suggestion to a patient of sending him to an enclosed asylum usually has the effect of preventing his running away.

Besides the baths in the infirmary a central bathing-house is being erected for the sole use of the better paying patients.

The whole colony has the exclusive service of a priest. The Protestants are visited by a Lutheran minister, and the Jews by a Rabbi.

Patients are taken from all parts of the world. In one house I saw a Polish prince who had the use of a pleasant sitting-room and a garden full of flowers. Another, a Dutch lady, was having a lesson from a singing mistress, who was coaching her for a concert that was shortly to be given at the Town Hall. Further on I saw a West Indian, and an Englishman, and even the latter seemed quite contented, and not at all desirous of returning to his native land.

A sheet of twenty-five questions is given to the relations of each patient to answer before they are admitted to the colony, and care is exercised so that this is accurately answered, as the replies help the authorities to understand, not only the mental condition of their patients, but their general circumstances, and to decide the most suitable home for them.

The Welfare of the Patients.

The welfare of the patients lies mostly in the hands of the *Nourriciers*, and one must not run away with the idea that all village wives are suitable for this special work. Besides a great deal of hard work and a considerable amount of knowledge and shrewdness, it requires unselfishness and personal devotion. And all this for 1s a day!

You will think the Gheelers are exceptional: one knows our English villagers would not readily put themselves out, even for twice this pay, but these conditions can gradually be altered. There is, of course, something in temperament, and besides, our tradition lies more in the direction of every man's house being his castle, and every non-relative a stranger, if not an enemy. The history of Gheel has built up a strong public opinion which has made this special treatment a happy possibility; there is no doubt about it that for ordinary mental patients it is an ideal state. They are not all submitted to the many rules that must be enforced in an enclosed asylum. They are not always depressed by the constant sound of the key locking the door which they know they can never pass except with an attendant. They have a family life which they enter into, and do the work that they have been used to. The cottages are homely, and do not frighten them with their grandeur and vastness, as many of our large asylums must necessarily do.

The difference between the insane and the feeble-minded is so radical that the latter are entirely unsuitable for this boarding-out system, as in it they lack the stimulus of being and working with patients of their own mental calibre, and become depressed by the companionship of their mental superiors. They also require special teaching, which cannot be obtained except from trained teachers, and in most cases both at work, at play, and during the night they require more supervision than can be obtained in a cottage.

There have been other colonies started on these lines at Liernieux in the Ardennes, and three in France, at Dun-sur-Anon, D'Aunay, and at De-Levet, all of which have been successful.

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

April 1.

The Conference of the General Chapter of the Marist Fathers concluded last Tuesday. The Conference lasted practically a week, and a great deal of business was disposed of.

A euchre party organised by the lady stallholders of the bazaar, which is to be held at Easter for the Northlands school-chapel, took place last evening in the school-room, Guildford Terrace, and proved very successful.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. M. J. McGahey (president of the Sacred Heart branch of the H.A.C.B. Society) at the loss he has sustained in the recent death of his father, which occurred at Oamaru.—R.I.P.

Mr. J. R. Hunt, who left Wellington at the beginning of the year for Sydney, has recently suffered the loss of his father, whose death occurred in Melbourne. Mr. Hunt's many friends in Wellington will sympathise with him in his bereavement.—R.I.P.

Very Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M., V.G., journeyed to Wanganui to install the Rev. Father Holley, S.M., as parish priest of that important portion of the archdiocese. The Very Rev. Dean Grogan will, prior to taking up new work, visit the South Sea Islands for the benefit of his health.

The continued fine weather is assisting the progress of the erection of the Catholic presbytery at Carterton. Mr. A. R. Wallis is the contractor for the work. The Rev. Father Bowe is recovering from his recent accident. On Sunday Mass at St. Mary's Church was celebrated by the Rev. Father Bouzaid.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, last Sunday. The Rev. Father Bartley, S.M., M.A., of St. Patrick's College, preached a very impressive sermon, after which there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Children of Mary, and children of the schools took part.

The forthcoming festival to be held in the Town Hall at Easter in aid of the Northlands school-chapel will be rather novel in that it is proposed to introduce at it for the first time in New Zealand what is known as indoor sports. These have lately been very popular in the United States, and there is every prospect of their meeting with equal favor here. A large programme of cycle and foot races has been drawn up, besides which a monster tug-of-war will be held. Inter-college high jumps will also be a feature of the programme.

A meeting of the St. Patrick's Day celebration committee was held last Tuesday evening, Rev. Father Hickson presiding. Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), was also present and complimented the committee on the success attained. Letters from the Acting Prime Minister, the Hons. G. Fowlds, J. A. Millar, T. Mackenzie, R. McKenzie, and D. Buddo, and others were read, all complimenting the committee on the successful result of their labors. Returns to hand disclosed a very satisfactory position. The takings for the day amounted to £90, and the night to £150. After paying expenses, it is anticipated to have the substantial credit balance of £100 to carry forward for next year's celebrations.

A farewell entertainment took place last evening, when Mr. Peter Clarke, a prominent member of the Catholic Club, who is leaving Wellington to join Dr. Bell in the capacity of private secretary, was the guest of honor. There were several competitions, and a very enjoyable time was spent with songs, recitations, whistling, and flute solos. Miss A. Segrief and Mr. Ellers contributed songs, Mr. Borneo Gardiner whistling solos, Mr. McDonald flute solos, and Miss R. Segrief recitations. Miss Doris Webb proved to be the winner of one of the competitions. Some of those present were the Misses Segrief (3), Mrs. Healey, the Misses Williams (2), Webb (2), Simon, Dr. Hayward, and Messrs. Gallagher, Gardiner, Ellers, and Clarke.

In connection with the jubilee celebrations of the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, one of the competitions, in which the prize was a gold watch, was decided in a novel way last Thursday. On Monday morning last the watch was, in the presence of a committee, wound up and set at 10.30 o'clock by the Mayor (Mr. T. M. Wilford), and then sealed up in an envelope. On Thursday morning the 'opening ceremony' took place, the decision of the competition resting upon the time at which the watch had run down. The Mayor, Mrs. T. G. McCarthy, Mrs. Ryland, Councillor J. E. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Jas. McBean were present, and when the envelope was opened the hands of the watch indicated 26 minutes and one second past one o'clock. Miss Conrick was declared to be the winner.

The annual conference of Federated Catholic Clubs of the Dominion is to be held this year at Christchurch. Proceedings will commence on Easter Saturday morning, and will probably be opened by his Lordship Bishop Grimes. Each club is entitled to representation according to its

numerical strength. The Wellington Club will be represented by two of its members, and in order to defray their expenses a concert and drama were given in St. Peter's Schoolroom last night. The audience was a large one, and the capital programme was much enjoyed. The principal item of the evening was the farce, 'A Dead Shot,' and the performers—Misses Maureen Griffin, Daisy McGrath, and Messrs. T. V. Leydon, W. Keany, F. Leydon, G. McNamara, C. Pfaff, and M. Finnigan—handled their parts well. A concert programme was given by Mrs. Dunn, Misses Outtrim and McLaughlin, and Messrs. A. Foote, Dunn, J. Parker, C. Girdleston, and P. McCarthy.

The quarterly meeting of the Hibernian Society (St. Patrick's branch) was held on Monday in St. Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street. There was a large attendance of members, over which Bro. W. J. Feeney (branch president) presided. Reports from the secretaries of the band and St. Patrick's Day celebration committees were received. The band committee was authorised to purchase a set of chanters for practice purposes. A letter from the Sinn Fein National Council, Dublin, appealing for financial assistance, was read and discussed, and it was resolved to reply that the Hibernian Society has no sympathy whatever with the Sinn Fein movement. A letter of invitation from the Rechabite Order for representative Hibernians to be present at the reception of two of their chief officers, who are now on their way to New Zealand from England, was received, and the president, past president, and secretary were deputed to attend the function as representing the H.A.C.B. Society. Bro. R. P. O'Shaughnessy, past president of the Christchurch branch, was present, and addressed the meeting. The Rev. Father Venning, S.M., chaplain to the society, who could not attend owing to his absence from Wellington, wrote and complimented the society on the splendid arrangements made for the annual Communion and breakfast and St. Patrick's Day celebrations. He predicted a great future for the society if it continued its present progressive policy. The receipts of the evening amounted to £100.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

April 3.

His Lordship the Bishop is at present staying at Hammer Springs, and intends returning to Christchurch at the end of this week. On Palm Sunday the blessing of the Palms will be at half-past 10 o'clock in the Cathedral, at which his Lordship the Bishop will officiate.

At the quarterly examination of the Marist Brothers' School the results were read out by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and the prize allotted to the two top boys of each class in the following order: Civil service, Linus Ryan, Joseph Dowd; Standard VI.—M. Reddington, M. Cronin, A. Gregory; Standard V.—O. McAloon, E. McLaren, R. Murfitt; Standard IV.—B. Grant, T. Pollard, F. O'Brien, T. Gibbs; Standard III.—F. Maine, J. Dale, P. Goulding; Standard II.—L. Neilson, F. Archer, H. Dacombe; Standard I.—J. Drumm, L. Telfer, J. Dobbs; Preparatory—W. Holland, H. Bamfield, F. Pender.

After assisting at the special 8 o'clock Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday, the Marist Brothers' School Cadets were entertained at breakfast in the Schoolroom, and were waited on by lady friends. The Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., was present, and addressed the boys in appropriate terms. The company paraded later to the number of seventy, under Lieutenant Thorn (in command), Lieutenants McCarthy and Christopher, and marched by way of Moorhouse avenue, Manchester street, and High street, to the Cathedral, where they attended the 11 o'clock Mass. The order, discipline, and marching of the young corps were decidedly good, and elicited much favorable and complimentary comment.

With the object of improving the attendance at the school, the Marist Brothers proposed to get an 'attendance shield,' to be competed for by the various classes. Their desire was anticipated by Messrs. T. P. Nolan, J. Madden, and J. Holland, who obtained a shield and presented it to the school. The class with the highest attendance during the week has the shield hung in front of it during that period, and is entitled also to be let out earlier on the Friday afternoon. So far, the competition for the shield has proved very keen, and at no time since its introduction has the attendance been below 92 per cent. The sixth, fifth, and second standards have each possessed it twice, and the third standard once.

The remarkable success attending the Mission in the Cathedral by the Redemptorist Fathers continues unabated. The 6 and 9 o'clock Masses each morning are celebrated in the presence of quite large congregations, and a large proportion of the people approach daily the Holy Table, whilst nearly all remain for the brief instruction of the officiating Missionary. Each evening the Cathedral is crowded, when an impressive discourse is preached. During last week the subjects dealt with on successive evenings, were: 'God's mercy to repentant sinners,' 'God's justice.' On Wednesday evening the Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., took for his subject the obligations of parents in regard to their families, and gave a practical and impressive discourse. On Thursday evening the Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R.,

Superior of the Mission, was preacher, and addressed the large congregation on the 'Sufferings of the Man God.' The devotion of the 'Stations of the Cross' formed a portion of the service, a meditation being made by the preacher on each station as depicting the way to Calvary, the sufferings of Christ and the Crucifixion. 'The Infinite Treasure given by God to Man' was the subject treated on Friday evening, when the Rev. Father Whelan, C.S.S.R., preached an eloquent discourse on 'the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.' Another stirring address was that on the prevalent evils of the present day. What was probably the most edifying sight witnessed during this or any previous mission, was that of last Sunday morning, when at a special Mass, celebrated for men only at 8 o'clock, the Cathedral was quite half filled with youths and men of the parish. The Hibernians were there in force, wearing regalia, the members of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association in great numbers, the Catholic Club, wearing distinctive colors, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Marist Brothers' School Cadets in their smart uniform and equipment, and many others, young and old. All, with scarcely an exception, approached the Holy Table. The great number present would have been larger were it not that many men for family reasons were obliged to attend other Masses. Almost as edifying a sight was that witnessed at the 7 o'clock Mass at which almost the entire congregation, composed for the most part of women, also approached the Holy Table. At the 11 o'clock Mass a mission sermon was preached, and in the evening the Cathedral was again entirely crowded, even the sanctuary being availed of to accommodate the men. The occasional preacher was the Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., who delivered an eloquent and most impressive discourse on the 'Godhead of Our Divine Redeemer.' The Mission is to be continued until Sunday next, and each evening a special address will be given on the subject of which that of Sunday evening was the first.

The Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions, Lower High Street, Christchurch, have received from the Inspector-General of Schools, Wellington, the following report of their High School, which was inspected on February 23:— 'The high school comprises both primary and secondary departments. The course of instruction, consisting of English, Latin, French, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, history, botany, geography, geometrical drawing, cookery, dressmaking, commercial work, wood-carving, music, painting, singing, elocution, and religious instruction, is arranged, partly to meet the requirements of the Civil Service and Matriculation examinations, and to provide for the pupils a suitable programme of work two years in advance of the certificates of proficiency requirements. To accomplish this end, a wide range of choice is permissible, but, notwithstanding this freedom of selection, all the pupils, except two, who are taking a commercial course, include Latin and French in their list of subjects. The time-tables have been drawn up so as to make satisfactory provision for the various subjects taught, and on Friday afternoon the work ceases earlier to enable a programme of sports to be carried out. Domestic work and art subjects are principally taught on Saturday. Very satisfactory methods of instruction were in use, and were applied with a reasonable amount of skill and much earnestness. A good programme of practical work in botany is being followed. The value of the concrete in the teaching of mathematics is recognised, and a suitable course of practical geometry has been drawn up. The girls were thoroughly interested in their work, and seemed most anxious, not only to comply with the wishes of their teachers, but even to anticipate them. The diligence and conduct of the girls were in every way commendable. Satisfactory provision is made for the physical education of the pupils.—(Signed) T. H. GILL, Inspector.'

The following pupils of the same school have been successful in passing Pitman's shorthand examination, held in December last:—Katie O'Connor, Annie O'Neill, Mattie Hood; and at the recent teachers' certificate examination, three obtained part of C., three full D., and four partial D. As the accommodation of the school is now taxed to its utmost, the Sisters are contemplating erecting this year a new high school and training college. In connection with their training college, they have already inaugurated large classes in preparation for the teachers' D. and C. certificate examinations, and at the same time, are giving due attention to the training of their teachers in all the methods and principles of efficient teaching and school management.

DIocese of AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

April 3.

Rev. Father Gilmartin, C.S.S.R., last week gave missions in Helensville and Henderson, which were brought to a close on Sunday. He left on Monday night for Wellington on his way to the Philippines, where he is to engage in missionary work.

His Lordship the Bishop, being interviewed regarding the poster controversy, said he had been a good deal out of town lately, and had not seen the posters in question. He was therefore unable to pass any verdict upon them, but the discussion on the subject raised the bigger question of book and magazine and newspaper illustration, and in

this connection there had been of late years, specially since the invention of the photogravure process, sundry developments that the moralist and patriot must view with profound misgiving. One of these reflected the neo-pagan school of art, and in Paris and in various other Continental cities it had been for some years past 'slopping over' into what is known as the 'art poster.' 'Some of these art posters,' he said, 'that spot and stain the hoardings and dead walls are of a kind that should not be tolerated in any clean community, and their effect upon the impressionable minds of youth can only be evil. Indeed, unfortunately this class of miscalled artistic stuff does not, so far as I know, seem to have as yet invaded our shores, and I trust that the action of the law and the vigilance of those whose duty it is to watch over and guard youthful innocence will long shoulder them off from use.' Without passing any verdict as to the merits of the discussion on the Auckland posters, he thought it was a healthy sign to find that there was a live public conscience here on such things.

Two missions, which have ranked amongst the most successful held in Auckland, concluded last night. The first at St. Benedict's lasted three weeks, and from near and far in that extensive parish people journeyed to listen to the powerful exhortations and eloquent appeals of the Redemptorist Fathers. Each morning and evening the church was filled, and the good effected is incalculable. His Lordship the Bishop attended the close of the mission at St. Benedict's, on which occasion the church was crowded. Rev. Father Hunt was the preacher. A special mission, under the auspices of the Holy Family, joined by Hibernians, Old Boys' Club, and men of the city, which commenced on the last Sunday in March in the Cathedral, was finished last evening. The mission was for men only. Every morning at 6 o'clock large numbers of men assisted at Mass and profited by the instructions given by Rev. Father Hunt. It was a cheering sight to see men of all stations of life attending in such large numbers both morning and evening. On Saturday evening his Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Fathers Hunt, Holbrook, and Ormond, heard the confessions of the men only, and were kept very busy. The 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday morning was celebrated by his Lordship, at which nearly four hundred men received Holy Communion. After Mass all assembled in the large room at St. Patrick's Convent School for breakfast.

His Lordship, addressing the men, said it was to him a matter of deep satisfaction to behold so edifying a spectacle as that witnessed that morning, when the flower of the Catholic manhood of Auckland filed up, and filled rail after rail to receive Holy Communion. It went home to his heart, as it did to the hearts of the good missionary and the priests. Your hearts (said his Lordship) have been raised to higher and better things as the result of this mission. There will be a new access of fervor, which may long remain with you. It was a spectacle of religious faith which he hoped to see renewed many times again.

Rev. Father Holbrook, who thanked the Bishop for his attendance, said that never in his recollection had the men attended so constantly. He assured the Bishop of the support of all present in the great work he had in hand, particularly the educational work, and further all read with admiration his recent defence of Catholic schools.

Mr. McKenna proposed a vote of thanks to the Ladies for providing breakfast. He also touched upon the education question, and urged united action by Catholics to obtain their just rights, and, referring to Mr. Nerheny's candidature for Parliament, urged all to rally round him. Mr. Nerheny responded on behalf of the ladies in an appropriate speech, and paid tribute to the good work done by Father Holbrook in organising the Catholic men of the city. In the evening the mission was brought to a close. The Bishop presided and Rev. Father Hunt preached an impressive sermon on the renewal of Baptismal vows. At its conclusion the men, with lighted candles in their hands, renewed their Baptismal vows.

Bishop Cleary, who has travelled far and wide, gave it as his opinion that he had never witnessed a more edifying sight. Pontifical Benediction followed. This concluded the mission.

Invercargill

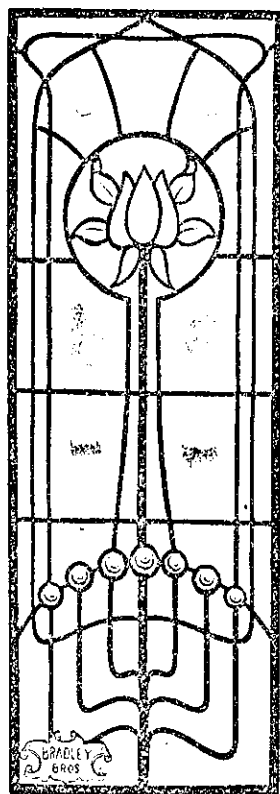
(From our own correspondent.)

April 3.

The annual social in connection with St. Mary's Tennis Club will take place on Wednesday.

The quarterly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society took place on Friday evening, the President (Bro. D. Moloney) being in the chair. There was a good attendance. Bro. Matheson (secretary) reported that when the balance sheet of the recent social gathering was forthcoming it would show a considerable profit.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Athletic Football Club opened the season with a practice match on the Western Reserve. Several new players turned out, and, judging from their display on Wednesday, they should materially strengthen the team. Mr. G. W. Woods, President of the club, was on Friday elected as a member of the executive of the S.R.F.U.



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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.

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Commercial

PRODUCE

Wellington, April 3.—The High Commissioner cabled under date London, April 1:—

The mutton market is weak. Trade for all classes of mutton has been very slow, and prices were barely maintained, the inclination being to force sales. Prices: Canterbury, 3½d; North Island, 3¼d.

The lamb market is dull. Canterbury, 4½d; other than Canterbury, 4¼d.

Beef.—Market firm but stocks of New Zealand beef on hand are light. New Zealand hinds, 4½d; New Zealand fores, 3½d.

The pork market is quiet but steady, whilst supply is limited. Sales have been made at 5½d.

The butter market is quiet but firm. Choicest New Zealand butter realises 108s, Australian 102s, Danish 118s, Siberian 102s.

The cheese market is quiet, but holders are firm. New Zealand realises 61s.

The hemp market is very quiet, and nothing is doing. New Zealand, good fair, on the spot, £20 per ton; fair grade, £19 5s; forward shipment at the same price; fair current Manila, on the spot, £18 15s; forward shipment, £19. The output from Manila for the week was 24,000 bales.

The cocksfoot seed market is firm. There are light stocks of cocksfoot seed on hand, and buyers have been offering for cocksfoot seed more freely. The average price for bright, clean New Zealand cocksfoot seed weighing 17½ to the bushel has been 76s per cwt.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. reports:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. We catalogued a full selection of grain and produce, which met with fair competition up to late quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—Only moderate supplies are coming forward, all of which find ready sale. Prime Gartons and sparrow-bills are in good demand for direct consignment from country stations, while for special seed lines—duns, Algerians, etc.—there is strong inquiry. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; good to best feed, 2s 2d to 2s 2½d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—In sympathy with the decline in the London and Australian markets, the local demand has been somewhat easier during the week. Holders, however, are not disposed to accept any reduction on late values, and meantime only moderate business is passing. Fowl wheat is fairly plentiful, and meets with steady demand. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 3s 3d to 3s 3½d; Tuscan, etc., 3s 2½d to 3s 3d; medium milling and best whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 1½d; medium fowl wheat, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; broken, damaged, etc., 2s 3d to 2s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments during the week have been light, and all prime samples are meeting with a brisk demand. We offered several lots at our auction to-day and obtained up to £4 3s per ton for an extra good lot. Medium samples are neglected. We quote: Prime up-to-dates, £3 17s 6d to £4; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 10s; inferior, £2 10s per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—Supplies have been coming forward more freely within the last few days. At the same time all prime samples are readily placed on arrival at prices equal to those ruling last week. Medium lots have not the same attention, and are more difficult to quit. We quote: Prime heavy oaten sheaf, £4 12s 6d to £4 15s; medium to good, £4 5s to £4 10s; inferior, £3 10s to £4; oaten straw chaff, £2 12s 6d to £2 15s per ton (sacks extra).

Straw.—Oaten, £2 10s; wheaten, £1 5s per ton (pressed).

Hay.—We quote: Prime clover and ryegrass hay, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton (pressed), ex truck.

Messrs Dalgety and Co. report:—

We held our weekly auction sale on Monday. There was a good attendance of buyers, but bidding was by no means brisk, except for potatoes and oats, which realised good values.

Oats.—During last week there has been a spirited demand, and prices advanced about 1d a bushel. Shippers are keen buyers, and all lots offering are readily sold as follows: Prime milling, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; good to best feed, 2s 2½d to 2s 3d; inferior to medium, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (bags extra).

Wheat.—The market remains much the same as last week. Farmers are nearly all inclined to sell, and are accepting the ruling rates. Millers held fair stocks, and are picking up all good samples. Quotations: Prime velvet, 3s 3½d to 3s 4d; Tuscan and velvet ear, 3s 2½d to 3s 3d; whole fowl feed, 3s to 3s 1½d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel (bags extra).

Potatoes.—The quantity coming to hand is not large, and prices remain firm. Best sorts, £3 17s 6d to £4 2s 6d; good, £3 7s 6d to £3 15s; inferior, £2 10s to £3 per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—The arrivals coming to hand during the last few days have been heavy, and values show a slight decline. Prime, £4 10s to £4 12s 6d; good, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; medium, £3 15s to £4 2s 6d; inferior, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags extra).

WOOL

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

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

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

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

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

Prompt returns. No commission.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

For last Saturday's sale we had a splendid entry of both draughts and light harness sorts. A good proportion of the draughts were young mares and geldings, but unfortunately rather on the small side for high prices being obtained. There was an excellent attendance of the public, in fact our yard has not had such a number of farmers and contractors since our annual winter fair, and as a large proportion of them were in quest of horses we had a very good sale. A start was made with the consignment from Berkley Estate, and every animal in this consignment changed hands under the hammer at prices ranging up to £26 10s. The next lot to be offered was a consignment from Otiake. These were a splendid lot and sold readily at up to £40, this price being obtained for a nice, but small, six-year-old black mare. For other vendors we sold a very large number of draught mares and geldings, at prices ranging up to £37 10s. Spring-carters were also in demand, and we disposed of quite a number at up to £21. The hacks and harness horses were a rather weedy lot, and our best price in this class was £16, this price being obtained for an aged gelding. Taken all through, the sale was one of the best we have had for a long time, and the market in this centre is in a very healthy state; in fact, the supply of good young draught mares and geldings falls far short of the demand. We quote:—

Superior young draught geldings, at from £40 to £45; extra good ditto (prize-winners), at from £45 to £50; superior young draught mares, at from £50 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, at from £30 to £40; aged, at from £10 to £15; strong spring-van horses, at from £25 to £30; strong spring-carters, at from £18 to £25; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, at from £15 to £20; light hacks, at from £8 to £13; extra good hacks and harness horses, at from £13 to £25; weedy and aged, at from £5 to £7.

CITY OF DUNEDIN MAYORAL ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911.

CR. WILLIAM BURNETT

(Senior Councillor on the Dunedin City Council),

Solicits your VOTE AND INTEREST at the forthcoming Mayoral Election.

COUNCILLOR BURNETT has been a member of the Dunedin City Council continuously since 1904, and has filled the offices of Chairman of the General Committee (1907-1909), and Chairman of the Reserves Committee (1906-1911). Besides representing you upon various Public Bodies, he has been a member of the Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board since 1903, and has been Chairman of that body since 1905. He was also for many years a member and for some time Chairman of the Maniototo County Council.

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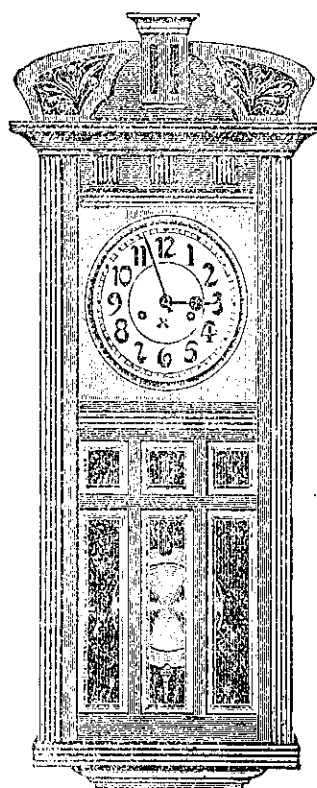
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THE BIGOT

Bigotry is an incapacity to conceive seriously the alternative to a proposition (writes Mr. G. K. Chesterton). It has nothing whatever to do with belief in the proposition itself. A man may be sure enough of something to be burned for it or to make war on the world, and yet be no inch nearer to being a bigot. He is only a bigot if he cannot understand that his dogma is a dogma, even if it is true. Persecution may be immoral, but is not necessarily irrational; the prosecutor may comprehend with his intellect the errors that he drives forth with his spear. It is not bigoted, for instance, to treat the Koran as supernatural. But it is bigoted to treat the Koran as natural as obvious to anybody and common to everybody. It is not bigoted for a Christian to regard Chinamen as heathens. It is rather when he insists on regarding them as Christians that his bigotry begins.

One of the fashionable forms of bigotry exhibit itself in the discovery of fantastic and trivial explanations of things that need no explanation. We are in this cloud-land of prejudice (for example) when we say that a man becomes an atheist because he wants to go on the spree; or that a man becomes a Roman Catholic because the priests have trapped him; or that a man becomes a Socialist because he envies the rich. For all these random and remote explanations show that we have never seen, like a clear diagram, the real explanation: that Atheism, Catholicism, and Socialism are all quite plausible philosophies. A man does not need to be driven or trapped or bribed into them: because a man can be converted to them.

Again, it is not impossible (though it is now rare) for an intelligent man to feel certain that Irish Home Rule would be disastrous. But it is impossible for an intelligent man to maintain seriously that the desire for it was imposed upon the Irish by 'agitators.' An intelligent man need not gratify the Irish national sentiment; he need not even admire it; but he must see that in such a case a national sentiment would exist, or he is not an intelligent man at all.

True liberality, in short, consists of being able to imagine the enemy. The free man is not he who thinks all opinions equally true or false; that is not freedom, but feeble-mindedness. The free man is he who sees the errors as clearly as he sees the truth.

The more solidly convinced a man really is, the less he will use phrases like 'No enlightened person can really hold—' or 'I cannot understand how Mr. Jones can possibly maintain—' followed by some very old, mild, and defensible opinion. A progressive person may hold anything he likes. I do understand quite well how Mr. Jones maintains those maniacal opinions which he does maintain. If a man sincerely believes that he has the map of the maze, it must show the wrong paths just as much as the right. He should be able to imagine the whole plan of an error: the complete logic of a fallacy. He must be able to think it if he does not believe it.

It is admitted, even in dictionaries, that an example assists a definition. I take an instance of the error of bigotry out of my own biography, so to speak. Nothing is more marked in strange epoch of ours than the combination of an exquisite tact and a sympathy in things of taste and artistic style, with an almost brutal stupidity in the things of abstract thought. There are no great fighting philosophers to-day; because we care only about tastes; and there is no disputing about tastes. A principal critic on the *New Age*, who reviews books over the signature of 'Jacob Tonson,' which covers (I believe) the identity of one of our ablest younger writers, made a remark about me a little while ago which amused me very much. After saying many things much too complimentary, but marvellously sympathetic and offering many criticisms which were really delicate and true, he ended up (as far as I remember) with these astounding words: 'But I never can really feel a man to be my intellectual equal who believes in any dogma.' It was like seeing a fine alpine climber fall five hundred feet into the mud.

For this last sentence is the old, innocent, and stale thing called Bigotry: it is the failure of the mind to imagine any other mind. The unhappy Mr. Tonson is among the poorest of the children of men; he has only one universe. Everyone, of course, must see one cosmos as the true cosmos; but Mr. Tonson cannot see any other cosmos even as a hypothesis.

My own intelligence is less fine, but at least it is much more free. I can see six or seven universes quite plain. I can see the spiral world up which Mrs. Besant hopefully crawls; I can see the clockwork cosmos in time with which Mr. McCabe's brain ticks so accurately; I can see the nightmare world of Mr. Hardy, its creator cruel and half-witted like a village idiot; I can see the illusive world of Mr. Yeats, a gorgeous curtain that covers only darkness; and I have no doubt that I shall be able to see Mr. Tonson's philosophy also, if he should ever give himself the trouble to express it in intelligent terms. But as the expression 'anyone who believes in any dogma' means to a rational mind no more or rather less than 'Yip-i-addy-i-ay,' I regret I can only at present include Mr. Tonson among the great bigots of history.

Interprovincial

Unusually heavy bookings for Sydney continue. The Union Company's steamer *Marama*, the largest passenger boat engaged in the inter-State service, which sailed from Wellington for Sydney on Friday last, was a 'full ship.' About 530 passengers booked from New Zealand ports for Sydney.

Experiments with gas and electricity as illuminants in the Wellington Hospital have recently been conducted for the Hospital committee. The lights were tested for consumption and other purposes. It is understood to be probable, after what has been ascertained by the committee, that the board will be recommended to adopt electric light.

'I cannot claim any exclusive knowledge about cats or any extensive knowledge,' said Mr. Bishop, S.M., at Christchurch, 'although I suppose I sometimes claim to know something of everything. But I do know that I have had five or six Persian kittens, and all have them have died. They are very difficult to rear.'

'We eat too much sugar,' declares Dr. Thacker, who is a candidate for the mayoralty of Christchurch. 'A tremendous amount of sugar is sold in this city, and if Sir Joseph Ward would put 6d per lb on the price of it he would do a good thing for New Zealand. Two-thirds of the shops in Christchurch sell sugar in some form or other, and in beer sugar does as much harm as alcohol.'

The grain-carrying season on the Southland railways is now in full swing, having set in rather earlier than usual. Already (reports the *Southland Times*), since the beginning of the year, 202,558 sacks have been carried, as against 167,016 sacks carried during the corresponding period of last year. During the week ended Saturday last 51,298 sacks were sent over the railway.

Evidence that pillaging on board steamers from Home is still being indulged in came prominently under the notice of a Christchurch firm a few days ago. On opening a case of good just received, it was found that it had been tampered with and about half of its contents had been extracted. The goods stolen were chiefly underclothing, and the pillagers had taken the articles out of the packages and left the wrappers in the case. The firm estimates that goods valued at about £10 were taken.

A rather important judgment was delivered by Dr. McArthur, S.M., at Petone on Saturday on the question as to whether or not it was legal for proprietors of tea rooms or small shops to supply people who find themselves away from home on Sunday with afternoon tea and other light refreshment. The police had prosecuted Sarah Snow for having kept her shop open on Sunday for the purpose alleged. The magistrate decided that the supply of afternoon tea for consumption on the premises came under the heading of 'necessity.' There had therefore been no infringement of the law. The information was dismissed, without costs.

There was a further big clearance of goods through the Customs Department at Dunedin on Monday (says the *Otago Daily Times*), following upon the removal of the surtax of 2½ per cent. During Saturday morning and Monday the amount of duty paid on goods cleared at Dunedin for home consumption was £3233 11s 3d. Our Christchurch correspondent states that inquiries made at the Customs Department on Monday in regard to the effect locally of the removal of the surtax of 2½ per cent. in increasing the quantity of goods taken out of bond showed that the increase as revealed in the business transacted on Saturday was not so large as might have been expected. The increase on Monday was not as much as £1000 as compared with the business that would have been put through on an ordinary Monday. Such increase as there was might, moreover, be partly due to the fact that it was the beginning of a new month, and to the near approach of the Easter holidays. Christchurch importers have not been doing what Wellington importers have done, namely, been bonding goods for some time past in order to escape the surtax by waiting until April 1 before removing them. The goods have not been kept back in bond in Christchurch to any great extent.

The kauri bedstead on which Royalty has slept, and over which at least one Auckland parliamentarian almost shed tears last session, has been returned to its resting-place at Government House, Auckland (says the *Otago Daily Times*). Nearly half a century ago the bed was built specially for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh during his stay in Auckland, and a feature of the workmanship was the carving of a huge crown. When the Auckland vice-regal residence was dismantled last year this historic couch was sent, with other articles of furniture, to Wellington. Mr. A. E. Glover, M.P., in a somewhat lively speech in the House, declared that this sacred structure on which Royalty had reposed had not only been torn from its sanctuary in Auckland, but had been 'ignominiously committed to a stable for lack of other storage room in Wellington. Evidently the eloquence of the member for Auckland Central was not without avail, since the bed has been returned intact and placed in one of the best bedrooms of the newly-renovated residence for the Governor in Auckland.

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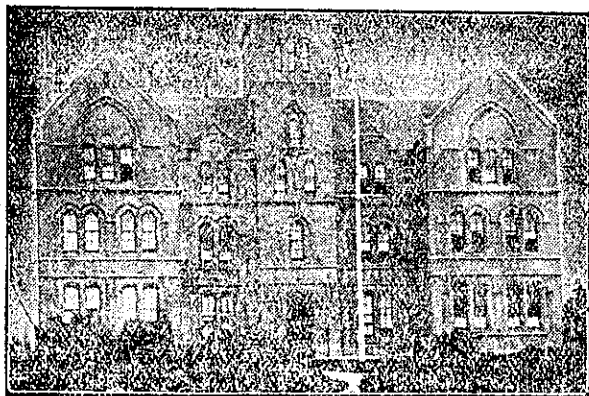
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MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae 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, APRIL 6, 1911.

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY: WHY ENVOYS ARE COMING



RECENT cable brought us the welcome news that a delegation from the Irish Party—consisting of Messrs. W. Redmond, M.P., R. Hazleton, M.P., and J. T. Donovan—would reach New Zealand on May 1, and would hold a series of twelve meetings in the Dominion. The arrangements as to dates of meetings, centres to be addressed, etc., were left by the Party in the capable hands of Mr. Martin Kennedy; and already—so far as the North Island is concerned—preparations are well under way. Six meetings are to be held in the North, and six in the South Island. Up to the time of our going to press, Dunedin had not had any word from Mr. Kennedy; but a communication in regard to arrangements for the Otago and Southland meetings is expected any day. As soon as it is received, those interested can be relied upon to be up and doing.

It is getting on for five years since the last embassy—consisting of Messrs. Devlin and Donovan—visited New Zealand; and those who have followed the course of political events in Great Britain during the interval, and are cognisant of the existing situation, will require no additional explanation of this further mission to these southern lands. Ireland is now coming to close quarters with Home Rule; the Party will require to have every iron in the fire; and it is of the greatest importance that the National organisation should be stronger than ever it was, until the corner shall be finally turned. Apart from this broad reason, connected with the special position of the Home Rule question at the present time, the Party have themselves—through a Manifesto addressed by the National Trustees of the Parliamentary Fund to the people of Ireland on the 30th of January last—furnished a detailed explanation to make clear why it is that the need for united and generous support of the Parliamentary and National Fund is more urgent and imperative now than at any previous stage in the progress of the National Movement. The first reason is the specially heavy tax which has, of late, been imposed on the financial resources of the Party. 'No appeal,' says the Manifesto, 'was issued for special funds to meet the two general elections of last year, although the elections—and especially the last—were the most expensive fought by the Irish Party for the last thirty years. The expenses of these elections were borne by the over-generous subscriptions of our kinsmen in America and elsewhere abroad, and the fact that Ireland itself subscribed so well to the Parliamentary Fund last year was one of the main reasons why our friends in America responded so generously to Ireland's appeal for funds to meet the powerful and unnatural combination of Factionism and Unionism which was opposed to us. Enormous sums of money have been spent by the factionists and their allies in fighting the National candidates during the last elections, and, for more than a year before the last election, the Party was obliged to fight and defeat a campaign of disruption, the directors of which appeared to have command of unlimited financial resources. This struggle necessitated an exceptionally heavy outlay on the part of the National Organisation.'

A second reason for the necessity of an all-round effort to enable the Party to face its responsibilities free from

financial anxiety is to be found in the special expenses which will require to be met in the immediate future. The heavy programme confronting the Party is thus outlined in the Manifesto: 'The full and constant attendance of the Party at Westminster from this time forward will be absolutely necessary from day to day. One of the most urgent needs of the present is the inauguration and continuance of a Home Rule campaign in the English constituencies, and the diffusion of literature on the Irish question through the medium of the Irish Press Agency, already established at Westminster. Then the work of registration and organisation in Ireland cannot be neglected, but must be pushed on more thoroughly and more energetically than ever. The maintenance of a permanent staff at the central offices of the organisation to deal, not only with the routine work, which is increasingly heavy, but with the special bureaux established in connection with Old Age Pensions, the Evicted Tenants, Town Tenants, and Laborers Act, the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and so forth, is also an absolute necessity. For all these and contingent purposes, a large expenditure is necessary, although the whole sum required is ridiculously small in proportion to that required to maintain other political parties and organisations, and a mere bagatelle in view of the interests at stake and of the results already achieved.'

As the Manifesto truly points out, while the unity, power, and efficiency of the Party were never greater, its responsibility is weightier than ever, and the task before it is one of exceptional difficulty and delicacy. 'The nearer it approaches the achievement of its purpose, the more imperative the duty of the country to afford it all the moral and financial support indispensable to its success.' This appeal—addressed in the first instance to the People of Ireland—will, in the course of a very few weeks, be made to their kith and kin throughout the Greater Britain of the South; and assuredly it will not be made in vain. That faith and hope in the Old Land's future, which have never failed or faltered in the breasts of the children of Gael in New Zealand, are now approaching fruition; and love of its cause is stimulated by the very nearness of the long looked-for consummation. This was, in part, the feeling that stirred America to such magnificent generosity on the occasion of Messrs. Redmond and Devlin's recent mission—the feeling that now, at last, Ireland's opportunity has come. We in this country are not endowed with the wealth attained by the sons of the Gael under the Stars and Stripes—but we can do our best. The delegates can confidently depend on New Zealand to give them a glowing and generous welcome, and to recognise—with Irishmen the world over—the obligation of keeping up, with greater vigor than ever before, the moral and financial support of the cause now that the dawn of victory is at hand.

Notes

The New Defence Regulations

We have been asked to remind our readers that all British subjects who have completed fourteen years of age and have not yet attained twenty-one full years of age on March 1, 1911, are liable to serve in the Territorial Forces, and must register, provided that they have been resident in New Zealand for the last six months. The Government have—very reasonably and rightly—granted permission to church organisations and societies to form companies of their own; and we need hardly impress upon Catholic parents everywhere the supreme importance of seeing to it that their boys are enrolled in their own proper Catholic companies.

More 'Howlers'

The *University Correspondent* offered a prize of one guinea for the best collection of twelve amusing schoolboy mistakes, and it has received a very large number of entries. We select the following as being at least something new in the 'howler' line:—

Calvin was a noted scientist and peer who died lately.

Magna Carta said that the King had no right to bring soldiers into a lady's house and tell her to mind them.

Henry VIII. married Katharine, and she said it was Wolsey's fault.

Queen Elizabeth rode a white horse from Kenilworth through Coventry with nothing on, and Raleigh offered her his cloak.

When England was placed under an Interdict the Pope stopped all births, marriages, and deaths for a year.

Liberty of conscience means doing wrong and not worrying about it afterwards.

Venus was the goddess of beauty. She is sometimes called the Morning Star of the Reformation.

The New Home Rule Bill

The following jottings, dealing with references to Home Rule made in the House of Commons during the debate on the Address-in-Reply on February 15, are gathered from various Home files:—

Mr. Winston Churchill told the House that 'every British Colony would light bonfires on receiving the news of the passing of a Home Rule Bill.' Mr. Birrell announced on behalf of the Government that a new Home Rule Bill will be introduced 'as soon as possible after the Veto Bill passes.' The Prime Minister stated his definition of Home Rule in these terms:—'The creating in Ireland of an Irish Parliament, with an Irish Executive responsible to that Parliament to deal with purely Irish affairs, subject always to the indefeasible supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.'

The Case for Home Rule

'No one who has sat in this House,' said Mr. Asquith, 'can fail to feel what I feel, having sat here for twenty-five years, with increasing energy of conviction every year that we are totally incapable of giving either the time or the knowledge to the investigation and administration of these matters, which may seem petty to us but which to Irishmen living on the spot are of vital importance. I hear the word "Scotland." I quite agree. I have been a Scotch member ever since I have been in the House, and Scotland suffers also from this congestion of business, from this limitation of time, and of human power in a Parliament which represents three kingdoms as well as Wales. Wales is a very conspicuous illustration of the incapacity demonstrated by experience of this Parliament—a gigantic House—charged with the whole affairs of the Empire to give the requisite time, attention, and knowledge to local affairs of the constituent parts of the United Kingdom. I have always said, and I repeat it now, that the case of Ireland is one paramount in urgency and importance, and I believe that the policy which I presented to the country in behalf of my friends and supporters at the last general election is the only one by which we can arrive at a satisfactory solution of this standing problem.' The Premier concluded by saying: 'We look forward to see French and English, Boer and Briton, Celt and Saxon, each bringing his own tributary, mingling their confluent waters in the stream of Imperial unity—one Throne, one Empire, one People, diverse in origin and in race, but all alike charged and endowed in the fullest measure with the liberty and responsibility of self-government in their own local affairs. That, surely, is the goal of a really true Imperialist, and it is to that goal that our steps are set.'

The Irish Leader's Pronouncement

Mr. Redmond, the Irish leader, accepted without qualification the Prime Minister's definition of Home Rule. He said that what his party meant by Home Rule was an Irish Parliament, with an executive responsible to it. The policy declared by Mr. Asquith was, he believed, a policy that would be a final settlement. Having laid stress on the argument that Great Britain alone had returned a majority of 60 for Home Rule, he repudiated the charge that he was a separatist; he was a Home Ruler because he desired to see peace and amity between the two nations. His party admitted Imperial supremacy and invited the House to make it effective. As to intolerance, he asserted with emphasis that no man who knew history could bring a charge of intolerance against the mass of the Irish people, and he would not accept a solution of the problem which they had to solve if under it oppression or injustice could be perpetrated. 'What,' he asked, 'was Parnell's answer? Whilst he denied, as I do, indignantly, the possibility of such a thing, he said:—

'If it happens then your Imperial supremacy would be effective. I understand the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament to be this—that it can intervene in the event of the powers which are conferred being abused. We, Nationalists, can accept this Bill under an honorable understanding not to abuse these powers. We pledge ourselves in this respect for the people of Ireland not to abuse these powers, but to devote our energies and influence to prevent them being abused; but the Imperial Parliament will have at its command the powers which it reserves to itself, and it will be ready to intervene in the case of every grave abuse of that kind.'

'I say to those few men who are not content to rest in confidence on the history of the Irish people, and on their justice, but who want some assurance, that nothing of this kind could happen. I point to the continued supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and I say that the oppression of Protestants is just one of those things which the supremacy of this Parliament would be used, and should be used, to put down.'

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DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Rev. Father Cahill, of Dannevirke, who had been on a brief visit to Queenstown, arrived in Dunedin in the beginning of last week, and left for the north on Monday. Whilst here he was the guest of his Lordship the Bishop at the Palace.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday from the last Mass until after Vespers, when the usual procession took place. The Rev. Father Cahill, of Dannevirke, preached an impressive sermon on the institution of the Blessed Eucharist in the evening.

The preachers at the Holy Week ceremonies in St. Joseph's Cathedral will be as follow:—Rev. Father Morcane on Holy Thursday evening on the Blessed Eucharist, Rev. Father Collins (Lawrence) on Good Friday morning on the Passion, and Rev. Father Buckley (Holy Cross College) on Good Friday evening on the Seven Dolors.

On next Monday evening a meeting will be held in St. Patrick's Schoolroom, South Dunedin, for the purpose of organising a senior cadet corps there. Captain Hussey and Lieutenant Callan will attend. A detachment, to be connected with the South Dunedin corps, is to be formed at Mosgiel, where it will probably be drilled.

In accordance with the new regulations of compulsory training, two junior cadet companies of 80 strong each, were formed on Monday at the Christian Brothers' School. Captain Keligher and Lieutenants Laffey and De Lergie are in command of the companies. The companies were inspected later on by Sergeant Bishop, of the permanent forces, and he was much pleased with the splendid material that Captain Keligher is called upon to organise. It will be some time before the companies are fully fitted out, but, when they are so, we have every confidence that they will do credit to themselves and their officers.

At a meeting of Catholic boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, held in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening, sixty-three members were enrolled in the Hibernian Senior Cadet Corps. Captain Hussey explained that the district from which this corps was to be drawn consisted of the City proper from the Oval (Kensington), North-East Valley, and the hill suburbs, and that all Catholic boys between the ages of 14 and 18, who have left school, are eligible for membership. Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., and Lieutenant Callan (officer in charge of the corps) were present, and assisted in the enrolment. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday evening for the purpose of a further enrolment, so as to bring the corps up to its full strength of 120.

The Christian Brothers' Football Club held their annual meeting on the 30th ult. There was a splendid attendance of members. Rev. Brother Brady presided. The report and balance sheet having been read and adopted, the voting for the election of officers took place as follows:—Patron, Rev. Father Coffey; president, Rev. Brother Brady; vice-presidents—Rev. Brother Moore, Messrs. A. J. Sullivan, M. Coughlan, J. O'Brien, and E. W. Spain; hon. secretary, Mr. L. Casey; treasurer, Rev. Brother Moore; committee—Messrs. T. Laffey, Connor, Tarleton, Dunne, Fogarty, Higgins; match committee—Messrs. T. Laffey, Higgins, and Smith; club captain, Mr. W. Higgins; deputy captain, Mr. L. Casey; delegates to O.F.A., Rev. Brother Brady and Mr. A. J. Ryan; auditor, Mr. E. W. Spain. After a very lengthy discussion, it was decided by a large majority to enter teams for the first, second, third, and fourth grades.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

April 3.

A new record in the history of cricket in South Canterbury has been made by the Celtic Club during the season just closed. The club was started by the energy of Rev. Father Smyth at the beginning of the season, and, owing to the amount of Catholic talent gathered in, it was at once seen that the new club could probably enter into both the Senior and Junior competitions. It was considered that sport in general would be advanced in the district by entering two teams, but it was not thought possible that the newly-formed elevens would be able to do much in their respective grades. Now, however, at the close of the season, the Celtic Club comes out the winner of both Senior and Junior competitions, by decided leads in both cases. The Senior honors were decided last Thursday, when the Celtic representatives defeated the South End Club by one innings and fifty-eight runs, and the Junior competition was the club's from its third match. Mr. T. Lynch (the Senior club captain), Mr. T. Brosnahan (Junior captain and club coach), Rev. Father Smyth (President), and Mr. T. Quinn (Secretary), have reason to be proud of their successes. To their zealous endeavours and magnificent co-operation the club owes in a measure its present position. The following are some of the details of the season's play:—The Celtic Club played 11 matches: won 8, lost 2, drew 1. The following are the batting averages:—J. Lynch, 31.8; Dr. Loughnan, 27.8; Lynch, jun., 26.5; Owens, 21.7; Faber, 21.4; T. W. Lynch, 17.8;

Patton, 17; Brosnahan, sen., 12.3; McGrath, 10; E. Brosnahan, 7.2; D. Houlihan, 5.2; O'Malley, 2.6. The following was the batting average:—Patton, 8.1; Lynch, jun., 9.3; D. Houlihan, 14.3.

Blenheim

(From our own correspondent.)

April 1.

St. Patrick's Day passed off here most successfully. Large numbers watched the procession and patronised the sports. The Irish national concert in the evening drew a crowded audience, and the performers received an enthusiastic reception.

Rev. Father Ainsworth, who was here on a visit, celebrated Mass at St. Mary's on Sunday, and preached an eloquent sermon in the evening.

Temuka

The annual meeting of the Catholic Club and Athletic Football Club was held in the Club rooms, Temuka, on Thursday evening (says the *Leader*). There was a large attendance, and Mr. E. B. Gillespie (president) occupied the chair. The following annual report was read:—

Your executive have much pleasure in presenting this, the seventh annual report: During the year the membership has increased by about 20, and we have now about 100 names on the roll. The amount received in subscriptions this year is £10 10s in excess of 1909, thus showing that the increased subscription did not drive members away. Your executive have again to compliment members on the manner in which they have attended to their various religious duties during the year. The reading room was well patronised, and has proved a splendid addition to the Club. So far we regret to state it has been impossible to do anything in the way of forming a debating class. Members, generally, do not take kindly to this form of recreation. During the winter various social evenings were held, and a lecture on Canada by the Rev. Father Fay drew a crowded house. A shooting gallery was erected at the back of the club rooms, and proved a big attraction. A series of matches lasting over four months took place, for a gold medal presented by the president, and Mr. R. Gillespie proved the winner. Towards the end of the season a road race was promoted by the football branch. There were 23 starters, and a first-class race was the result. A donation of one guinea was received from Rev. Father Fay. Football was again the leading sport. Our club finished third in the junior competition. The Third Grade were not so successful as last year, but nevertheless they proved they were a team to be reckoned with. The football club lost several good players early in the season. We regret to have to report the loss of several valued members during the year, including our spiritual director (Father Le Floch), Mr. Ralph Waring (senior vice-president), junior vice-president, and Mr. P. Kane (a member of the executive). It is needless to say anything in regard to the loss the club has sustained through the departure of Father Le Floch, as members are well aware of the interest he took in all matters in connection with the club, especially football. It is with feeling of the deepest sorrow we have to report the tragic death of one of our oldest and most valued members, Mr. John McAuliffe. The late Mr. McAuliffe was a tower of strength to the club in its struggling days, and only those who were in close touch with club affairs two or three years ago can estimate the loss we have sustained. In conclusion, we wish to thank members for the enthusiastic manner in which they have supported the club during the past season, and hope they will continue to do all in their power to promote the welfare and progress of the club.—E. B. Gillespie, president; J. Tangney, secretary. The balance sheet showed receipts £66 4s 1d, expenses £65 9s 3d; assets £141 14s 10d, liabilities (including account outstanding £11 5s) £37 5s; leaving a credit balance of £104 9s 10d. The report and balance sheet were considered very satisfactory, and were adopted.

The following officers were then elected:—Patron and spiritual director, Rev. Father Fay; president, Mr. E. B. Gillespie; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Scott and J. Farrell; treasurer, Mr. F. Twomey (re-elected); secretary, Mr. J. Tangney (re-elected); executive—Messrs. M. Fitzgerald, J. Breen, F. E. Connell, P. Gillespie, and A. Scott; selection committee (football)—Messrs. Jas. Spillane, P. Twomey, R. and P. Gillespie; delegate S.C.R.U., Mr. W. Harte; delegate Sports Association, Mr. E. B. Gillespie; club captain, Mr. John Spillane; vice-captain, Mr. R. Gillespie; coach, Rev. Father Fay.

Rev. Father Fay promised to take the football teams in hand, and gave some sound advice to members generally, urging them to play the game in proper spirit, and if they do this they will eventually come out on top. He also promised a handsome donation towards the fund for improving the club room, for which he was heartily applauded.

It was decided to accept the offer of a match with the Marist Old Boys (Christchurch), to be played in Timaru at Easter. Mr. Jno. Spillane offered a trophy for a billiard tournament.

After some further discussion on general matters, Rev. Father Fay proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, and closed one of the most successful annual meetings the club has yet held.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

April 2.

To-day (Sunday) the members of the women's branch of the Sacred Heart Society and the Hibernian Society approached the Holy Table at the 7.30 o'clock Mass. The Rev. Father Kehoe celebrated the 11 o'clock Mass, and preached to a large congregation. There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament during the day, and a procession in the evening.

The quarterly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Tuesday last, Bro. Gleeson (president) in the chair. Several candidates were proposed, and one new member was initiated. The usual winter card tournament, under the auspices of the Friendly Societies' Council, will shortly commence for the shield at present in the possession of the Hibernian Society, and if won this season will be the property of the branch.

The Rev. Father Kehoe, at present the guest of the Rev. Father Castello, is a noted musical authority, and is very hard at work re-organising St. Patrick's Choir.

The Rev. Father Venning, S.M., very kindly broke his journey here on Monday last, and spent the evening with the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the members of which specially assembled to meet him. All were gratified to hear of the continued success and spread of the society under his able guidance.

Mrs. Gudgeon, who has been organist to St. Columba's choir, Ashhurst, tendered her resignation on Sunday last, owing to receiving an appointment near Christchurch. A large number of members were present, and on their behalf Miss Kerrigan made a presentation to Mrs. Gudgeon as a token of their appreciation and esteem. Mr. Lynch suitably replied on behalf of Mrs. Gudgeon. Subsequently Miss K. Spelman was appointed organist.

Hawera

(From our own correspondent.)

Last Wednesday Rev. Father Venning, S.M., of Wellington, opened two branches of the St Vincent de Paul Society in this parish—one for ladies, and the other for men. The following officers were elected:—Ladies' branch: President, Mrs. O'Callaghan; vice-president, Mrs. N. M. McCarthy; secretary, Miss M. Dolan; treasurer, Miss A. Gallagher. Men's branch: President, B. McCarthy; vice-president, Y. H. Ryan; secretary, N. Rault; treasurer, E. Gallagher.

On Sunday evening after devotions a very enthusiastic meeting of the men of the parish was held in connection with the reception of the Irish delegates, as one of their meetings is to be held at Hawera. Messrs. O'Dea and McCarthy were appointed joint secretaries.

Right Rev. Mgr. Fowler preached at devotions on Friday last, and is going to preach again on Palm Sunday. Bro. T. Sexton, who was treasurer of the local branch of the Hibernian Society for some time, passed away on March 24, after an illness of nine months.—R.I.P.

The Hibernian Society has decided to start a library in connection with the branch, and has ordered the first instalment of books, about ten pounds' worth.

Auckland

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

His Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to close on two hundred and fifty candidates at St. Benedict's Church last Sunday afternoon. Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan and Rev. Fathers Hunt, Gilmartin, Brennan, and Carran were present. Candidates were present from Helensville, Makarau, Henderson, Reweti, Waimaka, and Avondale, and some had come a distance of fifty miles. When his Lordship visited these places some time ago he met a number of the children, and on last Sunday he received them, after Confirmation in the sacristy, spoke kindly to them, and gave each a nice medal as a memento of the ceremony. Among the number confirmed, fifty were adults.

If the number of exhibitors is any criterion, the Wellington Industrial Exhibition will be a great success. The demand for space is so great that the plans have had to be reconstructed. An area has been taken from the Concert Hall, and the general committee, together with the exhibition executive, will meet for the purpose of adopting, if approved, the amended plans. The re-arrangement of the floor makes room for 2200 extra feet of space, and this has all been applied for. Several applications are in hand for wall space in the gallery, a limited area in both places being available. No definite policy has been laid down in regard to entertainments during the period of the exhibition, but this matter is now under consideration. There are several applications in from persons desirous of conducting cinematograph shows, while an owner of trick dogs is willing to put on an entertainment. With the reduction of the entertainment hall area 1280 persons can be seated, where formerly there was room for 1500.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

THE DELEGATES TO NEW ZEALAND

The following letter from Mr. J. Burke, secretary of the Wellington Reception Committee, has reached us just as we go to press. The letter explains itself; and we gladly publish the intimation it contains far and wide. Undoubtedly donations should be gathered at the earliest possible moment. It would, we think, facilitate this object if all the centres (in both Islands) likely to be addressed were immediately communicated with, so that the local treasurers could be appointed without delay. Each centre would naturally wish its contribution to go in a lump sum; and those outside of the centres to be addressed could either send donations to the nearest local treasurer, or to Wellington. In the meantime, we hope the Wellington committee's invitation will be widely noted and promptly responded to. Mr. Burke (whose address is 'Land Transfer Office, Wellington') writes as follows:—To the Editor: Sir,—As you are aware, three representatives of the Irish Nationalist Party are now en route to our shores to make as is confidently expected, a last appeal for funds to complete the fight which has been waged for more than a century, and which is now on the eve of closing with a glorious victory for the cause that has known no surrender. Mr. Martin Kennedy, of this city, has been entrusted with the arrangement of twelve meetings in the Dominion, and in order to make the visit a success he called together a meeting of those interested in the movement, and a strong committee has been formed, which is doing its utmost to present the party with a purse worthy of our land. Circulars (a copy of which is enclosed) have been forwarded to very many places with a view to gathering funds even before the delegates reach New Zealand, but as some places may be overlooked, may I ask the assistance of your valuable columns in notifying your readers of the steps that are in progress and also notifying any who wish to contribute to the cause that their donations, large or small, will be gratefully accepted.

The following is the circular letter referred to in Mr. Burke's communication:—

Wellington, March 31, 1911.

Dear Rev. Father,—The following is the text of a cablegram received last week by Mr. Martin Kennedy, of Wellington, from Mr. J. E. Redmond, Leader of the Nationalist Party in Ireland:—

'Martin Kennedy, Wellington.

'Irish Party delegates arriving Wellington, Rotorua. Kindly arrange reception and twelve meetings.—Redmond.'

On receipt of the cable, which speaks for itself, Mr. Kennedy convened a meeting of sympathisers with the cause. The meeting was largely attended, and the unanimous decision was expressed that we should give the delegates—Messrs. W. A. Redmond, M.P., J. T. Donovan, and R. Hazleton—a right royal welcome and make their mission to this free land of ours a pronounced success.

As this visit is confidently anticipated to be the last occasion on which the gallant party that has fought so long and consistently against overwhelming odds will have need to appeal to us for financial aid, we ask all children of the Dear Old Land and true sympathisers with the cause to rally round the flag, and show our brothers in the battle that we are with them heart and hand.

From the meagre information to hand you will see the delegates intend to address twelve meetings only, and consequently it will not be possible for them to speak in your district; however, we will use our best endeavors to get at least one, if not all three, delegates to visit you and deliver an address in public.

It will be necessary to appoint a local treasurer for each centre until the delegates on arrival intimate their desire as to the disposal of the funds collected in New Zealand.

Meantime, we trust you will bring the matter before the people of your district and put in circulation the lists enclosed.

Trusting you will give this matter your whole-hearted support, or, if through any cause you find you cannot personally attend to it, you will request some prominent member of your district to take the matter in hand,

I am, dear Rev. Father,

Yours sincerely,

J. BURKE,

Secretary Wellington Committee.

Address—Land Transfer Office.

A strong attempt is being made by the labor unions to get a general Saturday half-holiday here (says the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*). A petition signed by 7169 people asking that a poll be taken on the subject has been sent in. It has been ascertained, however, that 1500 of those who signed the petition are not on the roll. This is an apparent reflection on the originators of the petition, and the Mayor has communicated the fact to the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council. A sufficient number of ratepayers, however, signed to ensure the taking of a poll.

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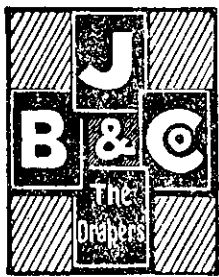
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Irish News

ANTRIM—Export of Linen

Mr. A. C. Pim, president of the Linen Merchants' Association, at the annual meeting emphatically repudiated, as regarded the linen trade in general, the accusation of 'sweating' which had been made against it in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health. If sweating existed, said Mr. Pim, the Association would gladly assist in exposing it, as it was against their own interests that it should exist. Mr. Pim further said that they could congratulate themselves upon a year of continued prosperity, and Mr. R. E. Headman said that it was remarkable that in 1909 Ireland exported £12,000,000 worth of linen.

The Irish Trade Mark

The Earl of Carrick, at the annual meeting of the Belfast Industrial Association, referred to the work done by the 'Department' in the detection and punishing of frauds in connection with Irish produce in Britain. He had no hesitation in saying that in the more populous districts in England out of every eight eggs sold as Irish seven were foreign. The Earl added that the value of the Irish trade mark had not been realised by the Irish people to its proper extent.

DOWN—A Windfall

An appeal has been dismissed at San Diego, California, in reference to the estate, valued at £50,000, of the late George McGurck, and, as a consequence, the estate now passes to deceased's half-brother and half-sister, Mr. M. McGurck and Miss Elizabeth McGurck, of Clohogue, near Newry, who are declared the lawful heirs.

Some Notable Houses

It is mentioned in some of the English papers (says the Melbourne *Advocate*) that the syndicate who own Thomas Carlyle's house in Chelsea are about to purchase another house in which the 'sage' dwelt in the long ago. This suggests that something ought to be done in the Irish capital to secure to the city the ownership in some of the Dublin houses where celebrated men lived, were born, or died. It is true that there are tablets on many of those places, but, usually, those plates are erected by the courtesy of the owner or occupier of the property. Some of the interesting houses referred to are now pretty old, and may at any time be pulled down by the utilitarian investor, who has little sentiment but for commercial enterprise and bank treasure. For example, the house in Pitt street in which Balfe, the composer of 'The Bohemian Girl,' was born, appears to be what is called a 'tenement' house—that is to say, a house where each room or pairs of rooms are let to an individual or a family, and, for convenience sake, the front door is left always open. This is frequently the ultimate fate of a large house that was once the home of a well-to-do, perhaps wealthy, family. But there are many houses in Dublin, notable as birth-places and death-places and residences, that are not even marked by a tablet. For example, the house in which Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, died—close to St. Stephen's Green—is not so identified; nor is the house in Merrion square in which Lady Wilde, the poetess, had her home for so many years, so marked. Not even Daniel O'Connell's house in the same square is indicated. But the subject is a big one, upon which a good-sized booklet might be written. The work of the Carlyle syndicate ought to set Dublin men a-thinking about permanently securing the notable houses in their own city.

DUBLIN—Of Irish Workmanship

The King's 'Acorn Coach,' which has been burnt in a fire at a Notting Hill coachbuilders, was one of those intended for use at the Coronation. It was so old that the date of its construction is uncertain, but it was probably built two hundred years ago in Dublin. It weighed nearly three tons, and was mostly of English ash. It was very valuable as a specimen of fine handiwork and as an antique.

GALWAY—The Cathedral Fund

Over £23,000 have now been subscribed for the Galway Diocesan College and Cathedral Fund.

Substantial Damages

Mr. W. Whelan, of Portunna, has been awarded £500 damages against the Galway County Council for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained through stumbling over a mud-heap lying on the roadway. Several of his ribs had been broken, and his spine was permanently injured.

KERRY—The Royal Visit

At a recent meeting of the Killarney Urban District Council Mr. Hurley referred to the approaching Royal visit to Ireland and suggested that the Council should express to the King and Queen their desire that Killarney might be included in the tour. The suggestion was adopted, and the clerk was instructed to communicate with the King's Private Secretary. Mr. M. Healy, Town Clerk, subsequently received the following telegram:—'Windsor Castle, January 28, 1911. The King and Queen have received with much gratification the kind message which you

forwarded on behalf of the Killarney Urban District Council. Their Majesties regret that the time will not admit of their visit to Ireland in July next being extended beyond Dublin. Please express to the Council the sincere thanks of the King and Queen for their loyal assurances.—Arthur Bigge.'

LOUTH—The Election Petition

Not for many years (writes a Dublin correspondent) has any legal trial in Ireland attracted so much public attention as that of the North Louth Election Petition against the return of Mr. Richard Hazleton, who defeated Mr. T. M. Healy at the General Election. The courthouse in Dundalk has been thronged daily with ladies and gentlemen, some of whom provide themselves with luncheons so as to retain their seats and thus miss none of the proceedings. On February 10 a sensational development took place, when at the opening of the court Sergeant Moriarty, counsel for the respondent, announced that in view of the fact that cases of bribery had been admitted on the previous day, it would be useless to further contest the petition, and he was willing to submit to an order declaring the election void. This summary way of ending the proceedings was opposed by counsel for the petitioners, who urged that the entire case should be gone into. The court decided to hear further evidence on behalf of the petitioners, and the trial proceeded at a cost, according to Sergeant Moriarty, of £400 per day. Mr. Healy, K.C., entered the witness box, and his direct examination and cross-examination were followed by a large audience with almost breathless attention. Some humorous incidents enlivened the proceedings during the hearing of the petition. For instance, when a witness was asked by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, K.C., if he had got a drink out of a motor-car which was occupied by Mr. Cullinane, M.P., and other supporters of Mr. Hazleton, he said most emphatically that he had not. Counsel then asked if he had got a drink out of a tumbler, and the witness replied without hesitation that he had. The court laughed heartily, and Mr. Justice Gibson declared he had rarely or never heard a better joke.

MAYO—The Diocese of Achonry

A meeting of the parish priests of the diocese of Achonry was held on February 13 with the object of selecting three names to be submitted to the Holy See in connection with the appointment of a Bishop in succession to the late Right Rev. Dr. Lyster. The Very Rev. Dean Morrisroe, of Maynooth College, was first on the list with sixteen votes; Very Rev. Dean Conington, P.P., and Very Rev. M. Kevency, P.P., getting one vote each.

Declines to Levy Rate

The Mayo County Council has decided to levy no rate in aid of Galway University College until such time as provision is made in it for the talented children of poor parents.

SLIGO—Compulsory Purchase

The Chief Secretary for Ireland made a statement of very great importance in answer to a question by Mr. Scanlan lately. As is well known in the West, great dissatisfaction prevails in County Sligo owing to the failure of the Congested Districts Board to acquire unoccupied lands and grazing ranches suitable for the relief of congestion. Mr. Birrell has now informed Mr. Scanlan that the delay has arisen owing to the difficulty of bringing negotiations for voluntary purchase to a successful issue. Steps are now being taken, however, to make final offers for voluntary purchase in this and other counties, and if these offers are not accepted, the Board will put in force its compulsory powers under the Act of 1909. This announcement will be received with gratification in the West, and it is to be hoped that the Board will lose no time in carrying its understanding into operation.

TIPPERARY—Mourning in Thurles

At all the Masses in Thurles Cathedral on Sunday, February 12, touching references were made to the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, of Philadelphia, who was such a distinguished Irishman. He had been born in their midst, and in his early youth had attended the Christian Brothers' Schools in Thurles. They therefore mourned him as a Thurles man, as well as a great Churchman. There are many people in Thurles who remembered Dr. Ryan as a boy attending the Brothers' schools. When in Ireland some years ago he paid a visit to Thurles and to the schools where he spent so many days in his boyhood, addressing the pupils and exhorting them to persevere in their studies and attend to the admonitions of their teachers. On the same occasion he addressed a public meeting of the townspeople from the steps of the Cathedral, in which he referred to his early associations. He also referred in touching terms to distinguished Thurles Archbishops and priests whom he remembered as a boy in Thurles.

WATERFORD—Over the Century

Mrs. Power, of Kilnagrane, County Waterford, died recently at the age of 105 years. She was the widow of a small farmer, who predeceased her about thirty years ago. Until quite recently Mrs. Power was able to walk from her home, a distance of some miles, to receive her old age pension. Her father died at 107, and her grandfather lived until he was 111 years of age. Thus in three generations a record of 323 years has been made in the direct succession named.

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GENERAL

Reconstruction of Irish Administration

Mr. Birrell, replying to Captain Craig in the House of Commons on February 13, said the special circumstances which induced the Government to continue Mr. T. W. Russell in office as Vice-president of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland were the qualifications of Mr. Russell for a difficult post and the probability at a not remote date of the reconstruction of the Irish administration.

A Malicious Lie

Mr. John Redmond, in a letter to Mr. Cloin Brown, of the Whitby Liberal Club, has repudiated for the fourth or fifth time a quotation given in the Conservative press to the effect that he said on July 11, 1900, every Irishman in America would rejoice to hear a German army was marching in triumph across England. 'The whole thing,' he writes, 'is a malicious lie.'

The Cultivation of Flax

The area under flax in Ireland, which twelve years ago had fallen to 34,460 acres—the lowest on record—has since shown an improvement, the average acreage for the years 1906-10 having risen to 49,169.

Laborers' Cottages

In the House of Commons on February 9 Mr. Sheehan asked the Chief Secretary if he could state when he proposes to introduce a Bill to redeem his promise that an additional million shall be provided for the purpose of financing the Laborers (Ireland) Act, 1906; if he was aware that this sum will scarcely suffice to meet the immediate requirements of District Councils promoting schemes under the Laborers Acts; if he could declare the intentions of the Government as to the future; and when the proposed amending Bill comes before Parliament would facilities be given for the consideration of urgent amendments which experience has shown to be essential to the due and efficient working of the Act. Mr. Birrell said the Bill would be introduced in a few days. The extra million will be sufficient to provide not only for all immediate requirements but also for all schemes that are likely to be framed in the future so far as can be contemplated.

Losses to the Church by Death

The death of Rev. M. Laverty has taken place at Ligoniel, near Belfast, at the age of 52. Deceased, who had been ailing for close on a year, was a native of Killyfad, County Antrim. He was a brother of Mr. P. Laverty, the well known Belfast solicitor. At Randalstown, County Antrim, on February 13, took place the death of Rev. Michael O'Malley. He was a native of Tower Hill, Cappamore, County Limerick, where he was born in 1845. He was ordained in 1870 and ministered in various parishes of the diocese of Down and Connor, in each of which he earned the esteem of the people. In the diocese of Ferns much regret is felt at the death of Rev. S. J. Cloney, Cloughbawn, which took place after a long illness. The deceased was forty-one years of age. A native of Old Ross, County Wexford, he came of a family that gave to the Church many of its sons, including his brother, Rev. Thomas Cloney, the Administrator of Wexford. Throughout Kerry diocese there is widespread regret at the death of the Very Rev. Canon Davis, V.F., Listowel, in his 82nd year. The Canon, who was very popular, had been parish priest of Listowel for over a quarter of a century, during which period he worked zealously for both the spiritual and temporal interests of his people.

A Challenge

In the *Spectator*, in the congenial columns of which the Anglican Bishop of Durham has given vent to his political antipathies, Mr. Gwynn puts the prelate a question and makes him a challenge (says the *Catholic Times*). The question is whether he has ever remonstrated with the Protestant Unionists in Ireland for their practice of reserving patronage to their own political and religious partisans, or uttered one word of protest against the narrow spirit of monopoly which governs Unionist County Councils and Corporations in Ireland, or shown the least recognition of those instances, neither few nor remarkable, in which Catholic and Nationalist bodies have selected Unionists and Protestants in competition against Catholic Nationalists. Mr. Gwynn reminds this political prelate that in Armagh, where Protestants are 55 per cent. of the population, they hold 94 per cent. of the appointments under the County Council; that in Tyrone, where they are less than half but have a majority of one on the Council, they hold 90 per cent. of the jobs; that in Monaghan, where they are only 34 per cent. of the population, they have 41 per cent. of the appointments; and that 20 per cent. of the appointments in Tipperary, where they are only 6 per cent., are held by the Protestants. The challenge is that the Bishop should produce a single case in which a Nationalist Council has dismissed a Unionist and Protestant official on account of his politics or his religious creed. We shall be much interested to know how the Bishop will reply.

People We Hear About

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., is now in his sixtieth year; Mr. John Redmond, M.P., is 54, Mr. T. M. Healy is 56, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., is 64, but he does not look it.

Hon. Michael J. Ryan, National President of the United Irish League of America, and actively identified with the business life of Philadelphia, has been elected a trustee of Temple University in that city.

Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., presided at a banquet given in the Inns of Court Hotel, London, on February 11 to the new members of the Irish Party returned at the recent election. The new members were—Alderman Cotton, Mr. P. Crumley, Dr. Esmonde, Mr. J. Fitzgibbon, and Mr. W. H. Redmond.

The Catholics of Belgium are preparing to honor Count Verspeyen, director-in-chief of the *Bien Public*, in celebration of the fiftieth year of his journalistic career. That the Count is in every way worthy of the honors he is about to receive is attested by the fact that the most prominent in the land have given their hearty approval to the proposal.

The Rev. Father Cortie, S.J., who passed through Melbourne the other day on his way to the South Sea Islands, is Professor of Physics in Stonyhurst College, and is the real head of the famous observatory there. The nominal head is Father Sidgreaves, who is unfortunately blind, but his reputation for work in the science of astronomy stands very high. Stonyhurst observers are chiefly concerned in the study of sun spots, on which subject it is the first observatory in England. Father Cortie has been assigned to him a section of the international work, now in progress, of spectroscopically studying and photographing the stars; work mapped out and shared by different observatories. His contributions to the astronomical section of the British Association include papers on the chemistry of the sun and the nature of its spots. In 1906 or 1907 he took a solar expedition to Western Spain, and was reported to be the only observer fortunate enough to obtain a view of the eclipse at totality when the sun was not obstructed by clouds. On this expedition he used the instruments of the Royal Dublin Society.

The recent death of Mr. Michael Cuddahy, the Chicago millionaire, and the appointment of a self-made man, Mr. James A. Farrell, a New York Catholic, as President of the United States Steel Corporation, at a salary of £20,000 a year, bring to mind the fact that another prominent Catholic (Mr. Schwab) has made his way to colossal wealth under very romantic circumstances. It is not quite thirty years since this man of many millions was driving the mail cart between Cresson and Loretto, and filling in his spare hours by working on neighboring farms. A little later he was selling sugar and tea over a grocery counter in Braddock, as a preliminary to driving stakes at a dollar a day for the Carnegie Company. At twenty-two, so rapidly did promotion come in his new sphere of work, he was earning £1000 a year; and three years later we find him superintendent of the Homestead Works on a British Cabinet Minister's income. From this point his advance towards wealth was so meteoric that, long before he emerged from the thirties, he owned shares having a par value of nearly £8,000,000.

Lord Dudley, the retiring Governor-General of the Commonwealth, is only in his forty-fourth year. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1902 to 1906, and very few Viceroy of Ireland had been more popular with all classes of the community in the Emerald Isle. Speaking in the House of Lords on February 3, 1908, in opposition to the system of Coercion which had been used by successive Governments in Ireland, he said:—'I would far rather consider the possibility of an amendment in the system of government than fall back upon a permanent attitude of force which some extreme Unionists advocate. And my reason for that can be stated. I believe thoroughly and honestly in the qualities of the Irish race. I believe them to be brave, to be quick-witted, and at heart a loyal people. I believe that the expressions of disloyalty which we, unfortunately, read of from time to time are, as a rule, manufactured articles, and I believe that real disloyalty only exists to a very small extent. Apparently, disloyalty is undoubtedly part of the game in the struggle for national self-government. But, my lords, there is undoubtedly grave discontent and dislike of British government. May I not make an appeal to noble lords who sit upon this side of the House to refrain from attacking, for mere party considerations, a policy which, as I understand it, seeks to allay that dislike by conciliatory methods, and which strives to avoid taking any action which will, if persisted in, inevitably turn discontent into real disloyalty, and which would make it for ever impossible for England to take advantage of and to utilise these great and useful qualities with which, as I think, the Irish people are very richly endowed.'

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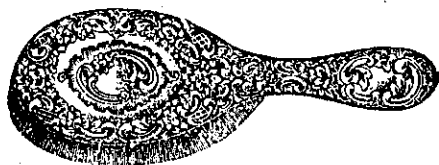
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CHEMIST,

OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH,
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Lord Dudley and the Irish People

The *Tribune*, writing of the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Melbourne, says:—'Special interest was attached to this year's celebration from the fact that it was the first occasion on which both the Governor-General and the State Governor have attended the celebration, and that it was the last St. Patrick's Day celebration which their Excellencies would attend in Australia. On that account, it was decided to take advantage of the occasion to present Lady Dudley and Lady Carmichael with souvenirs of their stay in Australia. The presentation to Lady Carmichael was made at the National concert in the Melbourne Town Hall on St. Patrick's night, while that to Lady Dudley was made at the celebration on Saturday.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Dudley, and Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael and Lady Carmichael, were received at the main entrance to the Exhibition Buildings by his Grace the Archbishop and a committee composed of the Minister for External Affairs, the State Attorney-General, Mr. Justice Higgins, and Mr. Justice O'Connor, Dr. A. L. Kenny, K.S.G., Hon. J. G. Duffy, Dr. N. M. O'Donnell, and others.

WELCOME BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

His Grace, after welcoming the Governor-General and the State Governor, addressing Lord Dudley, said:—

Your Excellency, On behalf of this great assemblage, and, indeed, on behalf of all who are celebrating St. Patrick's Day throughout the Commonwealth, I welcome you to our celebration, and I thank you for the compliment you have paid to Irish-Australians by your presence here to-day. If I distinguish between Irish-Australians and other sections of the community, it is not to contrast one with the other, but to signify, as your Excellency admirably pointed out from this platform two years ago, that the observance of national festivals, and the preservation of national characteristics, instead of creating division or weakening the body politic, are rather calculated to harmonise the different elements of society, and to give strength and stability to the Empire. We know that what is most beautiful and most useful in creation—a ray of white light—is really made up of the

combination of all the colours of the rainbow. One of these colours is green, and, so perfectly does it coalesce with the red and blue, for instance, that it is only when decomposed by a prism that its separate existence is in evidence. In our social life the green may be taken to represent Ireland, the red England, and the blue Scotland. Unite the colors, and you get a ray of pure and perfect light. Unite the peoples, and you get the perfection of strong and harmonious action. Whilst exhibiting the green, therefore, we are really not disassociating ourselves from any section of our fellow-citizens. It is only two short years ago, continued his Grace, since many who are present welcomed the coming, and now we have to speed the parting guests. We deeply regret your Excellencies' approaching departure. Here, as in Ireland, you have won the hearts of the Gael. There is surely a magnetic influence which draws one human heart to another. Your Excellencies possess it. You have drawn us by the cords of Adam, by the bands of love. To exercise this power certain qualities are required—first, absolute sincerity; second, strong sympathy; and, third, commanding independence of character. Mr. Duffy will presently read an address to your Excellency. Afterwards I shall have the pleasure of presenting to Lady Dudley a gift which she will esteem, not for its intrinsic worth, but for its artistic value, and still more for its symbolic expression of human affection. It is a reproduction of the Brooch of Tara. The Brooch of Tara comes down to us from at least the middle of the twelfth century. It contains 76 different kinds of ornamental patterns. The delicacy of the filigree work, the ornamentation of amber, enamels and translucent glass make it, in the opinion of Dr. Petrie, the highest specimen of ancient Irish art as yet discovered. The London *Times* wrote of it that 'It is more like the work of fairies than of human beings.' Nothing could show more clearly the distracted state of Ireland than that it has been lost for centuries, and only found in 1850 on the seashore by the child of a poor woman, who sold it to a Drogheda watch-maker for a few shillings. All the wealth of an American millionaire would not purchase it to-day from the trustees of the Royal Irish Academy, where it is fitly preserved. Her Excellency will prize what we offer for the sake of the original, and for the sake of the warm Irish hearts that make the offering. When she was ill in London

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

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cures Eczema, Scaly Blisters on the Skin, and Skin Affections generally.

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

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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.

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cures Itching, Clears the Skin and Scalp, Cures Dandruff and Beautifies the Complexion.

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

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

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(Opposite Knox Church).

last year she received a telegram from the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, assuring her that every Catholic man, woman, and grown-up child in Ireland was praying for her recovery. On the day she will leave the Australian shores she may likewise feel confident that from every Catholic heart in Australia a prayer will ascend to heaven, invoking the choicest blessings on herself, the Governor-General, and their family. I am not authorised to speak for others, but I feel that I can say there is not a woman in the Commonwealth who has read the Beech Forest address of her Ladyship who will not breathe a prayer that she may be long spared for the benefit of her sex and in the interests of humanity.

The Hon. J. G. Duffy then read the address.

The Governor-General in the course of his reply, said: Not the least keen part of my regret at leaving Australia rises from the thought that this is the last occasion on which I shall meet the Irishmen of Victoria as a body. I learnt to know and love the Irish people at home, and the qualities which attracted me there make the same appeal to me here. 'Their clime but not their mind may change who go across the sea.' Your kindness ranks amongst the pleasant memories I cherish of Australia. I am looking forward to seeing soon again the land from which you come, and I shall always continue to take the liveliest interest in Irish affairs. We all trust that Ireland's future will be very bright, and I am sure that you share my hope that any changes, administrative or other, that may take place, will be attended with un-mixed good to Ireland, Great Britain, and the Empire.

THE WHOLE STAFF GOES OFF

The *Wonder* (Nevada) *Mining News* contained recently the following notice:—

The business manager of this paper, who is also the editor, foreman, proof-reader, compositor, pressman, engineer, janitor, reporter, and woodchopper, besides having a few other duties to perform, has some important business which will call him to Carson City next week. As his absence will have a tendency to disorganize the working force of the establishment somewhat, and the condition of business at this time does not warrant sending away for some one to take his place, it has been decided to take advantage of the holiday season, and instead of getting out a special holiday edition, the usual programme will be varied, and no paper will be issued next week from this office. Should the world stop revolving on account of his lapse, telegraph in care of the sheriff at Carson, and the entire force will return and start things in a big hurry.

For Chronic Chest Complaints,
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The Coronation Bazaar, in aid of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, will be opened in the Princes Rink, Auckland, on Easter Saturday....

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Men's Big Bargains	Usually	Now	Women's Big Bargains	Usually	Now
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(plated) ...	12 9	9 9	Chrome Dress Boots ...	11 6	8 11
Strong Working Boots...	16 9	7 11	Strong Chrome Boots ...	9 9	7 6
Carpet Slippers (leather			Dress Chrome Shoes ...	10 6	7 11
soles) ...	4 9	3 6	Leather Slippers ...	4 9	3 3
Superior Tan Cookhams	23 0	18 6	Evening Shoes ...	5 9	3 9
Strong Bluchers—reduced to		4 9	Carpet Slippers (leather		
Snow Boots ...	10 6	6 11	soles) ...	3 9	2 9
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Athletic Footwear all Sale Prices.					

Boys' and Girls' Big Bargains.

Strong Chrome Boots—7's to 9's, 4/11;
10's to 13's, 5/11 up.

Youths' Boots (nailed)—1's to 3's, 6/6;
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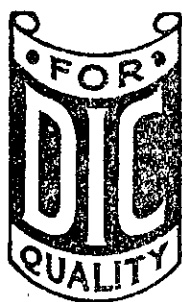
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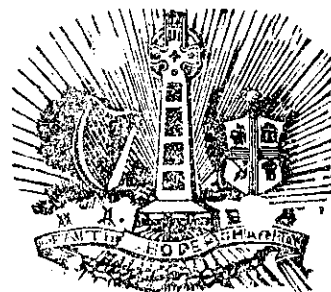
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The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of membership.

The Entrance Fees are from 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.

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND—Death of a Provincial

The death occurred on February 6 at Pantasaph of Father Alphonsus, O.S.F.C., Provincial of the Capuchins in England. He was a native of Maidstone, the son of Irish parents, and a man of great intellectual power, closely associated in his time with the late Professor Mivart and other eminent scholars. Father Alphonsus fell a victim to overwork, in which he persisted, a strenuous spirit ignoring all medical advice. He was only forty-eight.

An Impressive Ceremony

In the beautiful banqueting hall of Cardiff Castle the christening of the youngest son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute took place under somewhat unique circumstances on February 11, the ceremony being the first performed in the historic castle for more than a hundred years. The child born on February 8 in the metropolis of Wales was appropriately named David. The ceremony was performed by the Right. Rev. Dr. Hedley, O.S.B., Bishop of Newport, assisted by the Rev. Father Alphonsus, rector St. David's, and the Rev. M. Fennell, rector St. Peter's. The family font, which is largely of exquisite silver workmanship, was brought from Mount Stuart in the Isle of Bute for the occasion.

An Old Hospital

'The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, so generally known as "Bart's" (remarks the London *Daily Telegraph*), has the distinction of being our oldest hospital, and an institution whose history has been linked with that of the city for nearly 800 years. As a matter of fact, it is the only general hospital that has ever been built within the city boundaries, and as such has always claimed and obtained the untailing support of the civic authorities and the great city companies. This great centre of healing and medical education owes its origin to a vow made by one Rahere, a canon of St. Austin, and was founded in its present position in 1123. In point of size "Bart's" comes second in the list of great metropolitan hospitals, being only exceeded by the London in this respect. Its wards contain accommodation for 670 in-patients, and, as a rule, there are always about 600 beds in constant use. Apropos of this (says the *Sacred Heart Review*), it would be well for us to remember that long before the Reformation, the Church and its religious Orders had established hospitals all over Europe. St. Bartholomew's in London was only one of many such institutions which owed their existence to the charity and piety of the monks. Hospitals to the number of 460 were founded in England prior to the Reformation, and there were many in Scotland and Ireland also.

FRANCE—The Work of a Religious

We (*Catholic Weekly*) hear so much in these days of anti-clerical fanaticism in France that it is a refreshing change to read of the homage rendered by the Sub-Prefect of Epernay, M. Fleuricourt, to the memory of a nun. Sister Léonie, the revered superioress of the Sainte-Chrétienne Sisters, was borne to the grave the other day amid the regret of the whole town of Epernay, where she had labored for thirty-four years, and the whole of the Municipality and Administrative Commission were represented at the obsequies. M. Fleuricourt made an eloquent eulogy of the deceased *religieuse* at the grave, alluding to her heroic conduct during the siege of Metz and to the splendid work she had done in Epernay. He touched on her deep faith, as well as on her good works and virtues, in terms seldom heard in France to-day from the representatives of an infidel Government, and one cannot but hope that there are many of his *confrères* who would echo them—if they dared!

Uncertainty of the Law

The uncertainty of the law has been illustrated by the actions taken by the French Teachers' Association against the Bishops on the ground that the prelates transgressed the law in their collective Pastoral on the so-called neutral schools. As was recently announced, Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims, was fined by the legal tribunal of that city, and the judgment was confirmed by the Paris court. The charge against Monsignor de Ligonnès, Bishop of Rodez, has just come before the Rodez court, and quite a different view was taken. The tribunal held that the capacity of an association being strictly limited to the object defined in its statutes, it was clear that the Teachers' Association in coming forward as the defenders of the whole teaching body went beyond the power they really possessed, and they thus acted all the more illegally because an association of State functionaries could not, without danger, be allowed to assume as its own authority what is only delegated to it. Accordingly the tribunal declared that the association could not take action in this case, and therefore was not entitled to damages. Of five courts before which, so far, these cases have been brought, three have decided against and two for the Teachers' Association. Uniformity will be brought about by the decision of the Court of Cassation, to which the Cardinal-Archbishop of Rheims is appealing.

INDIA—The See of Madras

Archbishop Colgan, of Madras will be succeeded by his coadjutor, Bishop Aelen, who was consecrated Bishop of Themisonium in 1902. Bishop Aelen won several military distinctions during the Afghan War of 1879-80 in the capacity of army chaplain.

PORTUGAL—Acts and Words

We may well doubt the assurance of the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Dictators intend to grant religious liberty, when we read of their acts and contrast them with their words (says the *Catholic Times*). Twenty persons have been imprisoned for having taken part in a procession in honor of St. Stephen. A young man was arrested the other day on the frontier and the report was circulated that he was an emissary of the Jesuits who was in possession of literature revealing dangerous plots. As a matter of fact, all he carried were copies of Father Cabral's defence of the Order, with the contents of which our readers are familiar. From Hong Kong comes news by telegraph of the arrival there of Italian nuns who have been expelled from a Portuguese colony by the Portuguese authorities in according with the Dictators' policy. All the property of the Church and religious congregations is to be confiscated by the State when the separation takes place. In order to weaken the religion of the people the Dictators have been exerting themselves—happily without any success—to create a schism. Affonso Costa is said to have had the impudence to make a proposal of that kind to the Patriarch of Lisbon.

ROME—The Christian Wife and Mother

The Holy Father received in audience on Sunday, February 12, four hundred Roman ladies belonging to the Association of Christian Mothers and Wives. In an address to them he said present day difficulties made the role of Christian wife and mother more important than ever.

UNITED STATES—The Need of Religion

Archbishop Ireland preached a powerful sermon on 'The Need of the Supernatural in this Age of Unbelief,' at the consecration of the Right Rev. E. D. Kelly, Auxiliary-Bishop of Detroit. He said that the majority of American people are churchless—seldom or never attending any form of worship, and that a recent report sets down at 3,000,000 the children of the United States who are outside the reach of Sunday schools.

Catholic Increase

The growth of a quarter million of Catholics every year is perhaps the biggest fact, so far as the interests of the Catholic Church in the United States are concerned (says the *Catholic Citizen*). It is bigger than the building of a cathedral or two; or the establishment of a new Order; or the laying out of a new diocese. Yet we do not always give proper attention to the Catholic aspect of immigration. We have before us the report of the Commissioner of Immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, just issued. It appears that during the year 223,000 Italians arrived in the States, 128,000 Poles, 72,000 Croats and Slovaks. Now, all these immigrants (430,000) are presumably Catholics. In addition, there also came to us 38,000 Irish immigrants, 21,000 French, and out of 71,000 German immigrants, perhaps 24,000 were Catholics. Add to these small instalments of immigration from Bohemia, Cuba, Hungary, Spain, Mexico, and the West Indies, and the total must considerably exceed a half-million.

Support of the Catholic Press

In an address at a banquet of the Knights of Columbus of Denver, U.S.A., recently, Right Rev. Bishop Matz spoke strongly of the necessity of supporting the Catholic press. 'We do not,' said he, 'support our papers as we should; whilst, on the other hand, we are lavish in our support of the sensational press, which is in the hands of our enemies, whom we pay gorgeously to insult us. Can we call it by any other name but gorgeous stupidity? But this is not all; we thereby become responsible for all the mischief wrought by an infidel press, which is sapping the faith in the heart of our people. Think seriously over this point, and form a resolution to support the Catholic press to the best of your ability.'

A New Cathedral

It is hoped to have the new Cathedral in St. Louis, which is to cost £400,000, ready for opening next year. It is claimed that this Cathedral will eclipse in size and beauty the celebrated Westminster Cathedral of London.

GENERAL

Destroyed by Fire

The large French College at Kharput, Asia Minor, managed by the Capuchin Fathers of Toulouse, and containing over four hundred students, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

What in the world's the use of fretting
O'er life's troubles every day?
All our blessings thus forgetting,
We've some blessings anyway.
One great blessing all may finger,
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Makes us well and keeps us fit.

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Marist Missionaries in Tasmania

The Tasmanian *Monitor* reports that the missions conducted by the Marist Fathers have been eminently successful. Sunday, March 5, was a real red letter day at Queenstown. At the 9 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., fifty children made their First Communion, and fifty-three members of the Hibernian Society approached the Holy Table. Father O'Connell addressed all present. To the Hibernians he offered hearty congratulations, and he reminded them of their power for good, not alone as private individuals, but especially as a body under the patronage of the Church.

Immediately after Mass the members of the society were photographed, and all then adjourned to the school-room for breakfast. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Father O'Regan, who was supported by the missionary Fathers and officers of the society.

At the conclusion of the breakfast the Rev. Father O'Connell addressed the gathering. He said that day for him was a very happy one, as he saw realised the first part of the society's watchword—Love of Faith. Their gathering was no mere empty show; it was a grand manifestation of Catholic faith and a proof, if proof were needed, of their love for the Church of their fathers and of allegiance to authority. He honored Hibernians wherever he went because he recognised the great good that was being done by them in every land. He had been closely associated with the society in the Dominion of New Zealand, and he could recall many noble deeds of Hibernians in various towns in the interests of the Church. The society was above all things Catholic. It was for practical Catholics only—for men who were proud of their faith and who were not afraid to profess it boldly. It recognised that a man who was true to his faith would be true also to the traditions and spirit of Fatherland, and that he would do everything possible to promote a love of both. In addition to this, men by becoming Hibernians showed a love of thrift, joining hand in hand in mutually aiding one another in material interests. They made provision for sickness or the time of accident, and thus every man was discharging a duty to himself and to all those dependent upon him. He urged his hearers to be loyal to their society, loyal to each other, and to try and induce all Catholic men in the town to become members.

The Rev. Father McCarthy wished the society every blessing, spiritual and temporal. With such a fine body of men united in a love of faith and fatherland he felt the good work that all had been engaged in during the mission would be lasting, and that the Hibernians would play a noble part in the welfare of the parish.

Past-president Bro. Curtin, Inspector of Mines, conveyed to the visiting clergy the branch's appreciation of all that had been said that morning, and spoke of the esteem in which the Fathers were held, not alone by those present, but by the whole Catholic community. He assured them that the people would not easily forget their earnest work, and he promised that those who had put their hand to the plough during the mission would not look back, but would try to advance so that the good seed sown by the Fathers would not be wasted on barren soil but would produce an abundant and profitable harvest. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the missionary Fathers, and this was conveyed in an enthusiastic manner.

On the following Tuesday night the Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., preached on the 'Lay Apostolate,' and pointed out that it was the earnest wish of his Grace the Archbishop that a branch of the Hibernian Society should be established in every parish, and when possible a branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the special purpose of promoting the spread of Catholic literature in every district. As the outcome of Father O'Connell's appeal several new members joined the Hibernian Society.

After several weeks of illness, the Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city on February 11 (says the *Sacred Heart Review*). So marked was the Archbishop's improvement at one time that great hopes were entertained of his recovery, but a sudden relapse at noon on the day he died marked the beginning of the end. A tolling bell in the Cathedral tower announced his death to the city. At the last Father Kavanagh, his secretary, who attended him night and day through his illness, was holding the Archbishop's hand. Around the bedside were relatives, several priests, and Dr. J. Ryan Devereux. The Archbishop died with a prayer on his lips. A few minutes before that those at the bedside had asked him for his blessing. He raised his hand, made the sign of the cross, and pronounced the blessing. His last words spoken, just before the final prayer, were: 'I wish to be with Christ, like St. Paul.'

A good cure and a quick cure,
And a cure that's cheap beside;
A safe cure and a sure cure,
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A nice cure and a sweet cure,
One that works so speedily;
Woods' Peppermint Cure for coughs and colds,
Is the only cure for me.

Domestic

By MAUREEN

A Cheap China Cement.

Into a solution of gum arabic, stir plaster of Paris until the mixture is of the consistency of cream. Then apply it with a brush to the broken edges of the china and let it stand for three days to harden. China mended in this way seldom or ever breaks again in the same place.

For Squaky Shoes.

Pour a very thin layer of any kind of thick oil, such as castor or olive, on a plate. Stand the shoes in this, and leave them for twelve hours. This entirely removes the squeak, and at the same time renders the soles waterproof. But remember the oil must not come so high that it touches the uppers, or it will be almost impossible to polish the shoes afterwards.

To Save Stockings.

Children are nearly always hard upon thin stockings, but a little care will often do wonders towards saving them. Stockings should be washed before they are worn, as the cheaper makes often contain 'dressing' which is very harmful to the feet. Before the stockings are washed it is an excellent plan to darn them lightly at the points where the wear is most heavy—on the toes, heels, and knees. If the darns are put in lightly on the wrong side they will not show at all, and will more than double the wear of the stockings. It is a good idea to stitch in a small piece of black tape at the point where the clip of each suspender fastens. This will prevent the clip from tearing away the wool, and making a ragged hole.

Apple Mould.

Anything made with apples is popular, and the following is a particularly nice way of using them. Take one pound of apples, one lemon, half an ounce of gelatine, one ounce of loaf sugar, and some cochineal. Wash the apples, and cut them in eight pieces, but do not peel or core them, as they are sieved when cooked, and thus time and material will be saved. Put the apples into a stew-pan with the sugar, half a pint of water, and the grated lemon rind; boil until the apples are soft, then rub them through a fine sieve. Dissolve the gelatine in about three tablespoonfuls of water. Strain it into the apple pulp, color the mixture prettily with cochineal. Pour it into a mould, and leave until set. Turn out carefully, and serve with cream or custard.

For Thin Women.

Thin women should always remember that relaxation is the watchword of success; for unless the habit of restlessness be overcome, all other efforts in the direction of flesh-making will be of no avail. Having become thoroughly imbued with the importance of this point, attention must then be given to the questions of diet and exercise, and here thin people will find a much easier path than the one along which their stout friends must travel. All sweet and starchy foods, the fat producers which are anathema to the stout, may be eaten freely. Butter, creamy soups, meats, desserts with eggs and cream as foundations—these solid flesh-makers should form a part of the diet, rather than green vegetables. Usually dyspepsia follows in the wake of nervous tension, and when once that is checked, the digestion returns to its normal health, and the food eater has a real nourishing power. Thin people must also cultivate the honest and hearty enjoyment of good things which they observe in their stout neighbors. Eating hastily or from a sense of duty destroys half the good of food. The habit of eating slowly must also be acquired, if plumpness is to be attained. A simple repast before retiring, without tea or coffee, is of great benefit to thin women troubled with insomnia, as it takes the blood away from the head. A glass of hot—not boiled—milk, sipped slowly, is a sovereign remedy for sleeplessness, taken just before retiring. After eating must follow rest. Here thin people have the hardest battle to fight. Naturally always on the move, they work up to a point of utter exhaustion without realising it. It should be made a fixed rule to rest both before and after meals for at least a short period, so as to give the food a chance of becoming properly assimilated. Rest is not necessarily lying down; it is a change from one's regular occupation. If you have been sitting for hours and are full of pent-up nervousness, go out into the air; if you have been standing, lie down and stretch comfortably; if the hands have been busily engaged, read for an hour or so. In whatever direction one's work lies, rest and relaxation will be found in occupation of the opposite kind. But where it is possible to lie down for even ten minutes every day, the opportunity should never be missed, and the benefit thus derived will prove it to be time gained instead of lost.

Maureen

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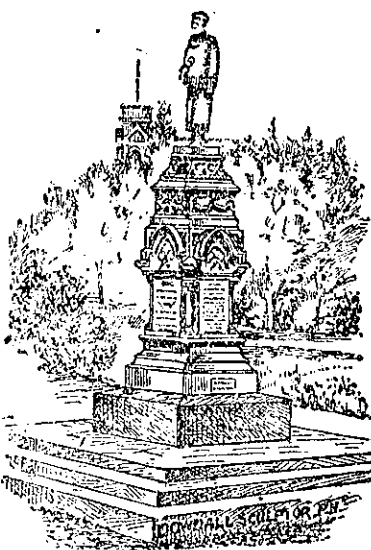
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Science Siftings

BY 'VOLT'

Artificial Sapphires.

News comes from Paris that at last artificial sapphires have been produced, after many unsuccessful experiments. Artificial rubies are now an old story. The artificial stones have all the properties, chemical, physical, and optical, of the natural gems. The only way in which experts can detect them is by finding them too perfect, as the natural gems have microscopic irregularities and enclosed imperfections that are absent from the artificial product. The stumbling block in the making of sapphires has been the color. Either the experiments could not produce the desired blue, or the stone would have a crystalline structure that made its detection easy. Now, however, M. Verneuil has submitted to the Academy of Sciences stones which he has made, colored with oxide of titanium, which, after a severe examination, are pronounced identical with true sapphires, though it is just possible that cutting them in gem form may reveal some irregularity of reflection or refraction.

Cane-Sugar in India.

India is the greatest cane-sugar producing country in the world, the country's crop amounting to 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons. Notwithstanding this fact, its sugar market has been captured first by the beet sugar, and later by cane sugar from Mauritius and Java. This condition of affairs has been brought about because of the backward state of the Indian sugar-cane industry in the matter of machine appliances. It is estimated that with modern machinery and better organisation of the industry, India could produce 50 per cent. more sugar. Sugar-cane is a crop particularly well suited to the country, and in the matter of sugar production India ought to be an exporting rather than an importing country. The native mills are either the 'kolhu,' a mortar and pestle arrangement, in which the cane is bruised and pressed, or else wooden-roller mills, of which there are two kinds—the 'gundi,' consisting of two, sometimes three, upright wooden rollers, and the 'belna,' used in the Punjab and made of two horizontal wooden rollers. These mills are hard to work and do the pressing very ineffectually.

Smoke-consuming Furnace.

At Carlsbad, Austria, a form of smoke-consuming furnace has been introduced which has been patented all over the world and has shown excellent results in practical use. The idea is a simple one, but so effective that the poorest quality of Bohemian coal, a soft lignite, may be used with a combustion of 84.7 per cent. and practically no smoke or soot. This invention insures a draft of hot air driven down on the fire from above, beating back the smoke as it endeavors to rise and consuming it completely. The coal is placed in a feeding box and slides therefrom over an inclined grate to a flat grate, until the whole surface of the two grates is uniformly covered. The inclined grate is provided at its upper half with narrow air apertures like a polygonal grate, and at its lower half with wider longitudinal apertures. The flat grate likewise has longitudinal apertures. The fire is started on the flat grate and forms an intense flame jet which extends over the inclined grate to the flues. During this operation the coal on the upper half of the inclined grate up to the feeding box gives off its gases and slides gradually downward on to the flat grate as the combustion on the latter proceeds, thereby continuously replacing the consumed coal. The necessary air is supplied to the grate through an air valve and this can be regulated in accordance with the degree of heat to be attained.

Improvement in Sleeping Cars.

An improvement in sleeping cars that will appeal to the travelling public consists in the addition of windows in the upper berths. The construction is such that the berths can be swung and locked to the sides of the car. It is not intended that passengers shall be seated in these compartments except just before retiring and after arising. The two berths in each section occupy the full length of 6 feet 5 inches between the cross partitions of the car. Each berth is hinged to the side framing of the car, and its weight is balanced so that it may be folded up against the windows. Some of the advantages that this new type of berth is said to have, as compared with Pullman construction, should claim the appreciation of the passenger. The features of cleanliness and sanitation are important. And in addition to these a passenger sleeping in a lower berth may, when arising in the morning, fold his berth against the wall and have the entire floor space and room below the upper berth for dressing. A neat leather-seated folding chair is stored under each berth and available for use when the berth is lifted. A novel feature for the convenience of passengers is the installation in the side wall at each berth of a plush-lined steel locker provided with a Yale lock. The locks are so designed that two keys are required for opening. A master-key will be carried by the car conductor and each passenger will be provided with an individual key for the box in his berth. These keys will be attached to rubber rings, so that they may be slipped over the wrist at night.

Intercolonial

The cable states that his Holiness the Pope has granted an audience to the Hon. Thomas Hughes, M.L.C., of Sydney, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes and their sons, and also to Rev. Gavan Duffy, of Victoria.

On the afternoon of St. Patrick's Day Mr. Nicholas Larkins, formerly senior Superintendent of Police, died at his home, Stanmore, Sydney. Deceased, who was born in New Ross, Wexford, Ireland, 72 years ago, had a truly successful career. He joined the New South Wales Police Force in 1863, and thence onward his upward march was regular and rapid.

Mr. F. Kenneth McDonall, who is well known in Sydney literary and scientific circles, has been appointed editor of the *Brisbane Catholic Advocate*. Mr. McDonall (says the *Freeman's Journal*) has devoted much of his time to the study of solar physics, and has done some valuable and original work in investigating sun spot phenomena. Mr. McDonall as a Catholic controversialist possesses a first-class reputation, and is one of the most capable writers in Australia. He has contributed to many scientific journals at home and abroad.

We (*Catholic Press*) understand that the Very Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., and companions, leave Australia for the Philippines on April 19, by the Yawata Maru, the Japanese mail boat. Father Lynch will be greatly missed in Australia, and his wonderfully successful missions will be long remembered. In preparation for his work in the Philippines, where he will have charge of 40,000 Catholics, he is now studying the Spanish language. The prayers and the regret of the Catholic people of this country will go with the zealous and eloquent Redemptorist to his new and strange field of labor.

Mr. Michael Campion Carey, a well known bookseller of Ballarat, died a few days ago after a brief illness. Deceased, who was 77 years of age, arrived in Victoria in 1851. He settled in Ballarat early in 1852, and followed the occupation of a digger for several years. He was an eye-witness of the revolt at the Eureka Stockade, and was acquainted with a number of the leaders in that movement. Subsequently he adopted the profession of a school-teacher. Mr. Carey, who was a native of Dublin, was a classical scholar and held first-class qualifications as a mathematician. He was a life-long total abstainer. Deceased was for many years associated with musical affairs in Ballarat, and was for a long while a member of the choirs attached to the Catholic churches in the district.

Friday (says the *Catholic Press*) was St. Patrick's Day, but Saturday was the day on which the Irish of the metropolis and their descendants, to the number of 20,000 or thereabouts, made their real holiday. If anything, the attendance was slightly ahead of the average of previous years. Wherever one turned in the city during the morning he met countless wearers of the shamrock, and more than a quarter of our citizens wore emerald favors. Early in the day the children from all parts of the city and suburbs began to make for the Agricultural Grounds in charge of the Brothers or of teachers representing the nuns, and it was not long before thousands of boys and girls had taken possession of the arena and its surroundings. Though a trifle hot, the weather was ideal. His Grace Archbishop Kelly and the Hon. W. J. Denny, Attorney-General of South Australia, were present in the afternoon, and from a dais they viewed the display by the children. Shortly after four o'clock his Grace the Archbishop in a brief speech introduced the Hon. Mr. Denny, who delivered an eloquent address. It was computed that there were over 20,000 persons present on the grounds during the afternoon. On Friday evening a national concert was held in the Town Hall, when his Excellency Lord Chelmsford, his Grace Archbishop Kelly, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Brien, and a very large representation of the clergy and laity were present.

The Irish national concert on St. Patrick's night in the Melbourne Town Hall was given in the presence of Sir David Gibson-Carmichael (the State Governor) and Lady Gibson-Carmichael. There was an audience of about 2500 people. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, at an interval in the concert, said they had met to celebrate their national festival with the self-same enthusiasm that had characterised their predecessors. Their only regret was that they were about to lose the genial personality, the cultured taste, and the stimulating influence of the Governor and Lady Carmichael. They wished her Excellency to carry with her some small memento presented by her Irish-Australian friends. It was in the shape of emu's eggs, embellished with the Irish ornaments of the shamrock and the harp set on a silver map of Australia. His Excellency in the course of a brief reply said: It is one of the best characteristics of the Irish people that, wherever they go, they are among the best citizens you find. Till we were going away I had no idea how kind you are. I have received many letters from people I have never seen wishing us prosperity. I had one this morning from a little Irish-Australian girl, who sent me a shamrock. Once more I must say that I thank you all for the pleasant time we have had in Australia, and for all the kindness which has been shown to me by Victorians, no section of whom has been kinder than the Irish people.

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The Family Circle

THE ATTIC

Up in the attic where mother goes
Is a trunk in a shadowed nook—
A trunk—and its lid she will oft unclose,
As if it were a precious book.

She kneels at its side on the attic boards
And tenderly, soft and slow,
She counts all the treasures she fondly hoards—
The things of the long ago.

A yellowing dress, once the sheerest white
That shimmered in joyous pride—
She looks at it now with the girl's delight
That was hers when she stood a bride.

There is a ribbon of faded blue
She keeps with the satin gown;
Buckles and lace—and a little shoe;
Sadly she lays it down.

Up in the attic where mother goes
Is a trunk in a shadowed place—
A trunk with the scent of a withered rose
On the satin and shoe and lace.

None of us touches its battered lid,
But safe in its niche it stays
Sacred to all that her heart has hid—
Gold of the other days.

THE HAPPY TODD CHILDREN

'Mamma, I just wish you would let us be as happy as the Todd children,' said Fanny Train very suddenly one day as her mother reached a snarl in her hair.

'Who are the Todd children, dear?'

'They live in the house across the way, mamma. You know they moved in last week.'

'Oh, our new neighbours! How do you know the children, Fanny? I have seen them a few times, but never outside their gate,' said Mrs. Train.

'I have never talked to the children, but they seem so happy,' exclaimed Fanny. 'They wear their old clothes all day and play at anything they like and don't have to bother about being cleaned up at all. I wish we could do like that.'

'So do I,' said Bennie, who was struggling with his stockings. 'They do have the best time with their dog and everything. They make mud pies and their mamma never comes out to say a word to them,' he added. 'They don't have to worry about their clothes at all.'

'So you think that makes them happy?' asked their mamma. 'Maybe if you knew them well you would find they were not content all the time any more than other boys and girls are.'

But the children were sure they were right. Day after day they watched the two little boys and the little girl in their old clothes playing with their dog, and every day they felt sure they were the happiest children in town.

One day Bennie called to the little boy across the way, and he ran down to the iron gate to answer. 'You have awful good times, don't you?' said Bennie wistfully. Bennie had a nice yard to play in and a dog to play with, too, but the children across the way had so much better times, he thought.

'Indeed we do,' said the little boy, 'and to-day we are the happiest children in the whole world.' Just then somebody called him to come to the house, and he could not tell why that day found them so much happier than usual.

But that afternoon a wonderful thing happened. A gentleman came up to the iron gate, which was open by this time, wheeling an invalid's chair with a very pale lady in it, and three little children met them with shouts of joy.

'Our mamma is home from the hospital, so that's why we are so happy,' said the little boy. 'She isn't well, but she soon will be.'

'Then it wasn't because you could wear your old clothes every day and play in the dirt that you had such good times?' said Fanny, in surprise.

'Of course not. Mamma said if we kept well and happy it would help her get well, and we did. We had to wear our old clothes, because Mary wouldn't clean us up and let us wear our good ones. We're going to have better times.'

And after that Fanny hadn't so much to say about snarls in her hair, and Bennie didn't look across the way so much and pity himself, for the children across the way were clean and well cared for after their mamma got home, and all together they had many joyous times that summer.

TO MAKE LIFE HAPPY

Here is something we all should bear in mind. 'The way to make friends is to be friendly; the way to promote

fraternity is to be brotherly; the way to secure harmony is to yield pleasantly to the will of the majority; the way to secure forgiveness is to be forgiving; the way to be happy is to make others happy; the way to regard an enemy is to return good for evil; the way to secure the respect of your brethren is to show deference to the opinion of your brothers and, instead of kicking at everything that is done, put your shoulder to the wheel and help roll it along; the way to make yourself a useful member of the world is to be useful, not fly off at a tangent in the showy procession, in the sickroom and every place where anyone is in distress; the way to make your life bright is to carry sunshine with you; the way to be a true friend is to do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'

WHAT BOYS SHOULD KNOW

A philosopher (remarks the *Catholic Sentinel*) has said that true education of boys is to 'teach them what they ought to know when they become men.'

First—To be true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man would better not know how to read and be true and genuine in action rather than be learned in all sciences and in all languages and be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life.

Second—To be pure in thought, language and life—pure in mind and body.

Third—To be unselfish; to care for the feelings and comforts of others; to be generous, noble, and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and for things sacred.

Fourth—To be self reliant and self helpful even from childhood; to be industrious always and self-supporting at the earliest possible age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable; that an idle life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these things, when he has made these ideas part of him, however poor or however rich, he has learned the most important things he ought to know.

FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS

News agency companies play an important part in the production of the daily press. The manager of a new company applied to the editor of a leading newspaper, and solicited his patronage. The editor replied that he had special correspondents in many parts of the world, and also employed the services of two other news agencies.

The manager was persistent, and the editor yielded to his persuasions, but added:

'You must take care that your news is always authentic, and you need not trouble to send us trivial "copy," and leave out all "sea serpents" and such things.'

The manager, of course, agreed. Presently he sent to the newspaper the tragic announcement:

'The Bishop of Java found dead on the seashore.'

This statement duly appeared.

The friends of the Bishop were much startled and grieved, telegraphed expressions of sympathy to his relatives, and inquired further details of his death. Replies speedily came that the Bishop was alive and well.

The editor received abusive letters, and, much annoyed, sent for the manager of the agency, demanding an explanation of this false intelligence.

The manager replied:

'Well, I don't see you have anything to complain of. The full message which we received was, "The Bishop of Java found dead a sea serpent on the seashore"; but you told us always to leave out sea serpents, and so we did. We only carried out your instructions.'

LETTER-WRITING

The first step in learning to write letters is to devote time, thought, and attention to what may be called the technical and elementary rules in correspondence—legible handwriting, grammatical language, correct spelling and punctuation—and to see that one's letter is dated, signed, and addressed with care.

Letters that are neat in appearance and easy to read always commend the writer and are pleasant to receive, while those that are untidy, with slovenly handwriting, produce a bad impression as to the characteristics of the sender. Good manners in correspondence mean not only polite expressions, but an intention not to give trouble in the perusal of one's letters.

Plain note-paper, rather thick and unruled, is correct. It is folded once and enclosed in an envelope to fit. Black ink is used. It is inexcusable to write in pencil. Write straight across the page, and allow plenty of space between the lines. There should be no crowding of words; liberality in the use of paper is a rigid rule. The address is written at the top of the page, towards the right. The date is beneath it in numerals.

A dictionary should be at hand if one is not sure of spelling. There must be a careful regard for commas, periods, and capitals.

A letter to an acquaintance may begin, 'My dear Mrs. Brown,' or 'Dear Mrs. Brown.' A business letter to a stranger should begin, 'Mrs. James White. Dear Madam;'

Signatures are written in full. A prefix is never used. A married woman signs her name 'Mary Robinson,' not 'Mrs. William Robinson.' When writing to a stranger a woman should place beneath her signature, toward the left '(Mrs.) William Robinson'; or '(Miss) Ruth Gray,' as the case may be, in order to indicate by what title she is to be addressed.

The termination for a business letter should be 'Yours truly.' Between friends or acquaintances the close may be 'Yours sincerely,' or 'Sincerely yours.'

Precision in placing a stamp is important. It should be placed perfectly straight in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope. Stamps put on crookedly, or upside down, show unpardonable carelessness on the part of a letter-writer. When writing to a stranger on one's own business that calls for a reply it is etiquette to enclose a stamp.

Addresses are written in full on envelopes, and care is given to the proper spelling of names.

Type-written letters are strictly for business communications. Postal cards should be used only for most matter-of-fact correspondence.

TWO BOYS' COMPOSITIONS

School compositions occasionally turn out better, from a literary point of view, than teachers anticipate. A South Island teacher asked her pupils to bring in 'three items of information' about the river which flowed by their town; and from one boy she received this model of concise composition:

'I have lived near it.
'I have scated over it.
'I have fallen into it.'

Another teacher set her pupils at work on the subject: 'What should little boys not do in school' and from one of them received the following effort:

'Little boys at school should not make faces at the teacher and should not study too hard cause it makes them near-sighted, and should not do long examples in arithmetic cause it uses up their pencils too fast.'

THREE EUROPEAN CITIES

The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on twenty-six islands. These islands are connected with each other by eighty bridges. The city has 300 streets and thirty public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V. and John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called 'time honored Lancaster,' and as the scene of the pacification of Ghent, November 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sieges, and executions of well-known personages. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there December 24, 1814, terminating the second war between England and the United States, known as the war of 1812.

Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly 300 bridges, and resembles Venice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into ninety islands.

The city of Venice is built on eighty islets, which are connected by nearly 400 bridges. Canals serve for streets in Venice, and boats, called gondolas, for carriages. The bridges are, as a rule, very steep, rising considerably in the middle, but have easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. The Venetians joined the Lombard league against the German Emperor, and in 1183 gained a great victory in defence of Pope Alexander III. over the fleet of war vessels headed by Otto, son of Frederick Barbarossa. In gratitude for this victory the Pope gave the Doge Ziani a ring and instituted the world-famous ceremony of 'Venice Marrying the Adriatic Sea.' In this ceremony the doge, as the chief ruler of Venice used to be termed, with appropriate ceremonies dropped a ring into the sea every year in recognition of the wealth and trade carried to Venice by the Adriatic.

FAMILY FUN

THE SUSPENDED EGG.

Fasten four pieces of white cord to the four corners of a strip of white netting—say, about eight inches long by five across,—mosquito netting will do. This done, soak the whole in a very strong brine, and let it dry thoroughly before beginning your experiment. It will also be necessary to have an egg from which the contents have been drawn, so that only the empty shell remains. When ready, place a light cane or wooden stick on the backs of two chairs and tie the four upper ends to the cane, so that the net will look somewhat like a hammock. Take the egg-shell and put it in the net. Now ask someone to strike a match, and apply it to the cords that hold the hammock. These will flame up, but the net will remain stationary, still holding the egg-shell. The salt preserves sufficient of the fibre to keep it so.

THE SHOT RABBIT.

This is a trick which can best be played on a billiard table. Take a glove, blow into it, and put it lightly on the table with the palm of the glove downwards and the fingers slightly bent. Then going to the end of the table shoot a ball sharply into the glove, which will turn a complete somersault, not unlike the flop of a rabbit when shot.

On the Land

Bananas have been successfully ripened this year in Napier and New Plymouth.

Mr. J. R. Scott, secretary of the South Island Dairy Association, has received cable advice from Home that the cheese market is at 6ls, with a very strong market. Best New Zealand butter is quoted at 107s for salted, and 112s for unsalted, with the market good for choicest qualities, but dull and declining for secondaries, which are in heavy supply. Danish, 118s.

Recently the hemp market took a jump at as high as £17 15s, and lasted at that for a week, but since then prices have taken a turn for the worse (says the *Dominion*). The output has fallen off rather heavily. This is due to the low prices causing some of the mills to close down. The closing down is chiefly in the Auckland province, and in Southland. The Wellington output has not decreased so heavily.

Among the blocks of land that will be thrown open by the Government for settlement in Canterbury shortly are—Allanholme, adjoining the Waihao Downs, and Drayton, situated at Templeton. The plans for these two blocks are expected to be out any day now, and both will probably be in the market by April 25 of this year. The settlement at Waihao Downs is being surveyed now. Its area is 2200 acres, but only 1900 acres of this amount are to be offered at present. The land is being cut up into 23 farms, and a few small five-acre lots. This block will be ready for selection on June 1.

At last week's sale at Addington there was a big yarding of sheep, for which the demand was weaker than at the previous sale. Prime wethers fetched as high as 17s 6d, and ewes up to 14s. There was a full supply of fat lambs, the bulk of which was of good quality. Some extra good lambs sold as high as 18s 3d, and the average price ranged from 9s to 15s. There was a small supply of fat cattle, for which there was fair competition. Steers ranged from £8 to £11 15s; heifers, from £6 to £10, and cows, £5 to £8 17s 6d.

Ripened cream is more 'churnable' than sweet cream. The churnability of cream may be described as the power of the cream to yield its fat as butter—the more churnable the cream the more butter will be obtained in the process of churning. The quality of cream, or the percentage of fat it contains, affects the flavour of this commodity to some extent. Cream containing from 40 to 50 per cent. of butter fat is of a pleasant flavour. Thin cream has a milky flavour, whilst very thick cream is to most people quite unpalatable, and too oily in flavour for use in tea.

An indifferent, careless, or bad-tempered milker is a luxury the dairy-farmer cannot very well afford to indulge in, although at the present time, with the limited supply of such labor, he is often compelled to put up with men and boys who are very ill-fitted for the work. The bad-tempered man very soon makes the quietest cow nervous and difficult to manage, whilst a careless milker, through neglect of proper 'stripping,' is indirectly robbing his employer of the best part of the cow's produce. Those of our readers who were born in Ireland, and had anything to do with dairy-farming, will remember that, generally speaking, the farmer's wife supplemented the work of the maids by 'stripping' the cows, for, long before the Babcock or other tests were heard of, she was well aware, from practical observation, that this was the richest portion of the milk—and the portion that was specially reserved for the breakfast table. Proper attention to this part of the milking will assist materially in improving the quality of the milk, and contribute in no small degree to an increase in quantity.

At the annual meeting of the New Zealand Sheep-Breeders' Association, held recently in Christchurch, the question of oiling and coloring sheep for show purposes was discussed. Mr. H. D. Vavasour (Blenheim) spoke strongly against the practice indulged in by many exhibitors of artificially preparing sheep for show purposes by an excessive use of oils and coloring. He brought forward a motion to the effect that A. and P. Societies be approached with a view to the disqualification of any breeder who exhibits sheep that have been artificially treated. The majority of the members present, while expressing themselves as opposed to the excessive use of preparations on sheep sent forward to shows, pointed out that the climatic conditions of the South Island affected the appearance of the sheep, and it was necessary, in preparing them for show purposes, to use oils and coloring. It would be absolutely impossible to prohibit the use of some preparations for getting sheep up for shows. Mr. A. Murdoch (Southland) remarked that Southland sheep had the same bleached appearance as the sheep from some of the districts further north, and it was at times necessary to apply some softening material to the wool previous to showing. Mr. T. Little, the well known Ngapara breeder, said it would be impossible to prevent the use of preparations, and that if sheep were not so treated they would not prove so attractive to the public. Mr. Vavasour's motion was seconded pro forma, and on being put to the meeting was defeated.

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