

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

May 7, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Pentecost. The Patronage of St. Joseph.
 „ 8, Monday.—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel.
 „ 9, Tuesday.—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 „ 10, Wednesday.—St. Comgall, Abbot.
 „ 11, Thursday.—St. Alexander I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 12, Friday.—SS. Nereus and Achilleus, Martyrs.
 „ 13, Saturday.—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Comgall, Abbot.

St. Comgall was born in the North of Ireland, A.D. 516. He established the great Monastery of Benchor, or Bangor, in the County of Down. This was the largest and most celebrated of all the Irish monasteries, and, under St. Comgall's rule, became a nursery of saints and scholars.

St. Alexander I., Pope and Martyr.

St. Alexander was a native of Rome. After a pontificate of nearly ten years, he received the crown of martyrdom in 119.

SS. Nereus and Achilleus, Martyrs.

These holy martyrs were attached to the service of St. Flavia Domitilla, and were banished with her to the island of Pontia by the Emperor Domitian. They were beheaded at Terracina in the reign of Trajan.

GRAINS OF GOLD

AT BENEDICTION.

Into the censer's glowing cup
 The dust of frankincense I pour.
 And watch the perfumed smoke leap up
 To cloud the lighted chancel o'er

Ah, King, upon Thy throne of might,
 I would these grains within the flame
 Were each a world of golden light—
 A holocaust unto Thy name.

Yea, King, but I, Thy servant low
 Give Thee more joy than worlds impart;
 Behold the thoughts of love that glow
 Within the censer of my heart.

—Messenger.

To preserve their purity, the young should frequent the Sacraments, and above all, Holy Communion.—St. Philip Neri.

There is a charity which consists in withholding words, in keeping back harsh judgment, in abstaining from speech, if to speak is to condemn. Such charity bears the tale of slander, but does not repeat it; listens in silence, but forbears comment; then locks the unpleasant secret up in the very depths of the heart.

The parents who place the happiness of their daughters' marriages in the 'good matches' they persuade them to make, and in the dress and house appointments which blind their eyes and fill them with pride, generally live to rue the great mistake they have themselves brought into being. The interior gifts of the soul should be the motive of all marriages, if they are to be firm, blessed, and happy.

Humbly and reverently attempt to trace His guiding hand in the years which we have recently lived. Let us thankfully commemorate the mercies He has vouchsafed to us in times past, the many sins He has not remembered, the many dangers He has averted, the many prayers He has answered, the many mistakes He has corrected, the much light, the abounding comfort which He has from time to time given.—Cardinal Newman.

To act is far easier than to suffer, yet we every day see the progress of life retarded by the mere repugnance to exertion, and find multitudes repining at the want of that which nothing but idleness hinders them from enjoying. Laziness is commonly associated with timidity. Either fear at first paralyses endeavor by infusing despair of success; or the frequent failure of irresolute struggles, and the desire of avoiding labor, impress, by degrees, false terrors on the mind.

It is the duty done to-day that sweetens life at its close. To stand at the couch of the dying and see the loved and dear one go hence, and in the sublimity of your holy faith know and believe that the angel guardian will have a welcome privilege when he conducts the parted soul to its Judge, is every hope and all consolation. But duty done to-day is better than the duty planned for to-morrow. He who delays is not likely to take care of the morrow when it comes.

The Storyteller

THE METHODS OF AUNT SUSANNA

'Troubles never come singly,' groaned Mrs. Saxton, looking up from the one sheet of paper covered with cramped, angular writing. Here's the spring work pressing, and your father in the condition he is, and now Aunt Susanna writes that she is coming to spend a month or six weeks. If it would do any good, I would sit down and cry.' This was so foreign to the disposition of the brave-hearted woman that her son and daughter looked really alarmed.

'I'll give up my school and stay at home to help you,' said Ethel Saxton, promptly. 'I can't see you working yourself to death.'

'Indeed, you'll do no such thing,' said Mrs. Saxton, all her determination coming to the surface once more. 'It isn't the work that worries me, but I'm afraid Aunt Susanna will make your father worse. We have hard enough work to keep him from becoming despondent, but she will persuade him he is much worse. We must manage to keep her mind occupied all the time she is here, and not leave her with papa a minute alone if possible.'

'I'll coax her out to see my work,' said Edward Saxton. 'She's very much interested in farming, and that may help. Don't give up, mother; we'll do our best to help you.'

It was an open secret in the Saxton family that the head of the house had nothing the matter with him. But openly no one ever spoke of that fact. A man selling patent medicine had once boarded with the family a week while working in the neighborhood, and from that time Mr. Saxton began having 'symptoms.' Urged on by the shrewd vendor of drugs, he imagined he had every disease in the catalogue, and his sudden cessation from active work, as well as the medicines he eagerly swallowed, did give him much discomfort.

It is really astonishing what a glib tongue and a little book on the subject of aches and pains will do for men and women otherwise sensible, and Howard Saxton was no exception to the general rule. His family physician, who laughed at him, was termed a heartless ignoramus, and his wife, who tried her best to get him to exercise and to look on the bright side of life, he felt sure was only anxious to be rid of him so she could enjoy the property alone.

And on top of all these tribulations Aunt Susanna was coming for a long visit; Aunt Susanna, who had taken Howard Saxton when his parents died and reared him to manhood along with three other homeless relatives. It was well known that of her little family Howard was the favorite, so she would only add to the troubles of the household by sympathising with him and helping along his imaginary woes. No wonder Mrs. Saxton prepared the spare chamber with a sinking heart, listening as she ran up and down stairs with clean linen and fresh water to her husband's complaints and desires for this or that to make him more comfortable.

'Well! Well! How do you all do? Have you been sick, Howard? You look rather peaked!' was the greeting of Aunt Susanna, as she came into the house rather unexpectedly. Mrs. Saxton had planned to meet her at the station and warn her about her nephew, but the depot carriage brought her out three hours before she was expected, owing to a sudden change of plans. 'How are you, Emma? My, but the wind is strong to-day!'

All this time the vigorous old lady was removing her veil, and shaking hands, and telling the driver where to put her luggage in her old breezy fashion.

'Well, I'm not as well as I'd like to be,' said Mr. Saxton, limply shaking hands, 'but it's all I can expect, I suppose. I never hope to be well in this world.' His tone was a hopeless whine, and he looked despondent.

'Won't you come upstairs and rest, aunt?' asked Mrs. Saxton, hurriedly. 'I have your room all ready for you. You must be tired from your trip.'

'Not a bit tired,' said the old lady heartily. 'I want to sit right down here and hear what is the matter with this boy. Why in the world didn't you tell me long ago? I'm real scared about you.'

'What's the use?' returned Mr. Saxton, sighing deeply. 'Emma and the doctor are all the time arguing with me that there's nothing wrong with me, so I thought you'd say the same thing. I've often heard about sick folks not being understood, but I never dreamed that would be my fate. Even John Floods, who used to call himself a good friend of mine, said yesterday that I ought to be out ploughing corn, that the work was too heavy for Edward. Maybe when I'm in my grave they'll realise how I suffered. Why, I can't go upstairs without losing my breath.'

'Something's got to be done,' said Aunt Susanna with decision, 'and that right away. By the looks of your complexion you need a hot foot-bath and some bone-set tea. You just lie down on the lounge, and I'll have things ready in a hurry. Emma, you just go on with your work and I'll look after this boy. I've had many a case to deal with about like his, and I don't take a back seat for trained nurses and doctors.'



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CORNETS—English models. No. 27, 63/-; No. 28, 70/6.

FLUTES—Cocoa Wood. No. 50, 2/-; No. 53, 3/6; No. 56, 10/6; No. 58, 12/6.

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Mrs. Saxton did weep in dead earnest as she set about making preparations for dinner, and saw through the open door what went on. Aunt Susanna tied on a huge gingham apron, got the invalid's feet in a hot bath, and had him making a face over the familiar drink of his boyhood before half an hour went past. When dinner was on the table she had him snugly tucked up on the lounge and the shades down so he could take a nap.

'I feel as if I could eat something,' said the patient feebly, as the odors of stewed chicken, fresh rhubarb pie, and warm biscuits floated in through the open door.

'Not right after that tea,' said the nurse in charge. 'You take a nap, Howard, and then I'll prepare something special for you. I know Emma is a first-rate cook, but sick people need nourishing things that are not too heavy.'

So he dutifully drifted off to slumber, while the family enjoyed the delicious things in the dining-room and talked in subdued tones. The hot bath, the tea, and the quiet kept him asleep until the middle of the afternoon, when he woke up ravenously hungry. Aunt Susanna was ready for him, and appeared with a dainty tray set forth with a tiny bowl of chicken broth, two crackers, and a spoonful of boiled rice. Mr. Saxton looked at the meagre outfit with dismay, but there was no use protesting. His elderly relative had said he must stay on the lounge, and he was forced to obey.

All the afternoon Mr. Saxton really enjoyed himself talking about his complaints, but at supper time he was not allowed to partake of the good food with the family. It was simply maddening to smell the fried ham, and to know that fresh doughnuts were served with the fine coffee, when his own repast consisted of a little custard and a soft-boiled egg. Hot milk was the beverage, and Aunt Susanna said doubtfully that she felt she might be giving him too much to eat.

'How did you sleep? How do you feel?' asked Mrs. Hume next morning, pouncing upon her nephew, as he was trying to steal from the bedroom to the pantry. 'I don't think it's best for you to be up walking around. You just go right back to the lounge or the arm chair, and I'll bring you a drink of fresh water. That is what you need first thing in the morning.'

'I feel rather faint,' said Mr. Saxton, truthfully. 'Seems to me a little coffee and a doughnut would—'

'Coffee and doughnut! Man alive! Do you want to commit suicide? Didn't you tell me just last night how your heart fluttered when you did any work? I'm astonished at you. You can't take anything as solid as a doughnut. I've always known it was one of the features of disease to ask for unreasonable things, but you can't have them. Surely you know me well enough to be sure I won't let you injure yourself.'

Mrs. Saxton was worried almost to distraction to see Aunt Susanna fuss after her nephew all day, and encourage him to tell his troubles. She sympathised with him in his woes and potted after him constantly, making little dainty dishes for him and coddling him until the poor wife wondered how she could exist once the old lady was gone.

'Emma,' said Aunt Susanna solemnly the second morning of her stay, as Mrs. Saxton came into the kitchen, 'I think things have come to the place where you'll have to make some sacrifices for your husband. Last night I heard a noise, and what do you think I saw? Howard was coming down to the pantry to get some cookies in spite of everything, but I caught him just in time. Now do you think you and the children could do without cake and rich food until he gets better? It is a constant temptation to him to smell these things.'

'Why, yes, if I thought it would do any good,' said the bewildered mistress of the house.

'It's either that or locking the pantry, Emma. He'll get all right in time if he doesn't eat unsuitable food.'

So the cookie jar was allowed to go empty, and the doughnuts no longer tempted the master of the house. Once his wife caught him guiltily rummaging the pantry, but there was nothing visible but a few crusts of bread, so no harm was done. Anything that could be cooked and eaten at once Mrs. Hume approved of, so no one suffered at the table from hunger, and she saw to it that her patient's tray was supplied with only small portions of food.

'I think I'll go to town this afternoon,' announced Mr. Saxton one beautiful day. 'A ride in the fresh air will do me good, and Ethel has some letters she wants mailed. I'll get Edward to put Nellie to the little buggy and get back before it is cool in the evening.'

'I'm glad you said that, Howard,' said Aunt Susanna promptly. 'I've been wanting to do some errands this long time. I'll be ready in a few minutes.'

Mr. Saxton groaned inwardly, but there was nothing to be done but submit to the guardianship of his aged relative. He had been fondly hoping to slip into a restaurant on a back street and get a steak or something his appetite craved, but if she went with him no such proceeding would be tolerated. In silence he sat beside her all the way to town and in silence he returned, though she asked all manner of questions in regard to his health and the effect of the drive upon him.

For two weeks Mr. Saxton endured the continental attentions and the restricted diet as best he could, but one day when his wife was darning stockings in the sitting-room and his aunt out in the garden getting sage leaves for fresh tea, he asked abruptly, 'How much longer is Aunt Susanna going to stay here?'

'I really don't know,' said Mrs. Saxton. 'She said when she came she would probably be with us six weeks or so. I hope she will stay as long as possible, for she takes care of you so nicely.'

'You wouldn't think so if you had her pottering after you,' said Mr. Saxton bitterly. 'I can't say my life's my own for her miserable rules and the things she makes me eat. If she don't go home pretty soon I'll die.'

'Howard, I think you are very ungrateful. When I tried to cheer you up and get you to take exercise, you complained that I wanted to see you suffer. And now that your aunt is looking after you night and day you growl about her. She is alarmed about you, and—'

'She can save herself the worry,' said the man of the house, throwing off the blankets and getting to his feet. 'Where are my shoes? I won't be cooped up here a minute longer when there's nothing the matter with me.'

That last sentence slipped out unawares, but it was too late to recall it, so he hurried into his shoes and coat to make his escape.

'I'm going to mend that hole in the fence where the pigs get through.'

The liquid diet and the long stay in the house made him weaker than he expected, but he resolutely stuck to his task. Mrs. Hume tearfully begged him to come in and lie down, but he said in no uncertain terms that he had been fussed over long enough. 'If you really want to do something for me, get me something decent to eat, for I'm starved,' he said grimly. 'No more dishwater for me!'

Mrs. Hume declined to have anything to do with the solid food her nephew demanded, and sniffed audibly when Mrs. Saxton set out good bread and butter, some cold roast beef, and the remains of the dinner dessert, a baked apple with cream. She also made remarks about people trying to rush to their graves, but the hungry man paid no attention to anything but the delicious food to which he had been a stranger too long. When the little repast was ended he possessed himself of the wheel hoe, and set out to cultivate the onions in the garden.

Edward Saxton was speechless with astonishment that evening as he returned from the corn field and found that his father was not on the lounge. A look from his mother silenced him, and presently a very tired, pale man appeared from the garden. The high fence hid him from view and no one saw how many times he had to rest that afternoon the few hours he was in the garden, but his face had lost the old sad look, and his step, in spite of the hard work, had a spring to it long absent.

'How do you do, Mr. Saxton? How are you?' called a voice from the shady lane, as a light buggy drove into the yard. 'How about getting a night's lodging?'

'Not to-night, I think,' said Mr. Saxton stiffly. 'My wife has been working very hard lately.'

'I'll pay you in medicine, if you'll take me in,' said the smooth voice. 'I've been hurrying all around to get here, for I thought you might be out.'

'I am out and I intend to stay out, Mr. Golden. I don't blame you for taking me in. That's your business to hunt for easy people, but you can't do it again. I'm done with patent medicines and complaining. I'd rather die in the harness than lie about the house wearing out my family talking about complaints I never had till I let you persuade me I had them.'

'Why, Mr. Saxton,' said the agent pleasantly, 'I can see from your talk that your liver is out of order. Now our extract of—'

'If it is out of order it will stay out of order. Good day! Supper is ready, and I'm hungry.'

'Is that the young man who sold you the stuff that helped you so much?' said Aunt Susanna from the door behind him. 'Why don't you ask him in? I'd like to meet him.'

There was something in her tone that reminded Mr. Saxton of the bygone days, and turning in a hurry he caught the flicker of a smile in her kind, keen eyes.

'Aunt Susanna, are you at your old tricks?' he cried, springing up. 'I might have known you were joking all the time, for I have never forgotten how you bandaged my foot the day I wanted to go to the circus after running away from school on account of a little sore. You dear old fraud! Well, I'm glad you came, anyway, for you've saved this whole family a lot of misery. The only thing that will induce me to forgive you is the promise of a cherry pie and a lot of doughnuts to-morrow.'

'Bless your heart! I don't want to be forgiven, sonny! I'll make the pie and doughnuts this very evening, if you'll only promise never to disgrace your bringing up any more. I thought all my boys had been taught never to pity themselves, and it almost broke my heart to see my big, brave boy a whining coward. Forgive me, dear, but it was the truth. I know it will never happen again, so my heart is mended. And now let's help eat Emma's good supper, and be friends for ever and ever.'

'And to think I dreaded to have you come!' said Mrs. Saxton, wiping away the happy tears. 'Auntie, I can never thank you enough.'

'Nonsense!' said the old lady, with a little laugh. 'You don't owe me anything. I enjoyed doing it.'

'Yes, I think you did,' said her nephew with conviction, 'but I didn't!'

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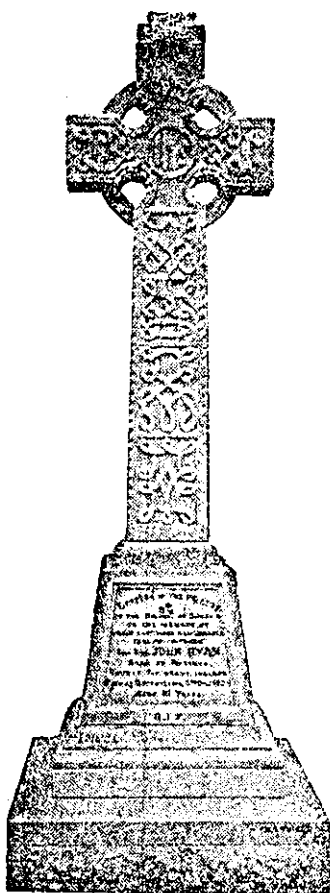
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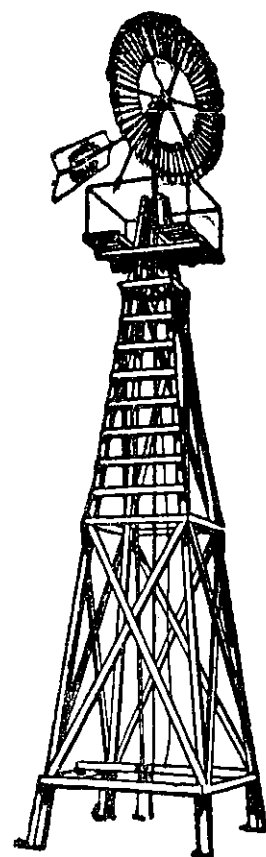
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TERMS MODERATE.

THE HOMELIEST GIRL

Carroll, Senior, also meditated that night through many a cigar, and his thoughts were not of such a nature as to contribute much to his peace of mind. The surprise of his niece upon finding that his wife and the family were not of her faith opened his mind to reflections to which he had been a stranger for many a year. Carroll in his young days had been as devout as the average Catholic youth, had served on the altar, and had even aspired at one time to the priesthood. Thrown upon the world, however, to make his own living, he had been obliged to sacrifice whatever ambitions he had entertained. He was a self-made man, and in that fact more than in his great wealth did he take unto himself glory. Money came fast, and with it admission into society. He had met the wealthy Miss Dyer and had fallen deeply in love with her. In the days of fervent Catholicity Carroll would have scrupled at marrying one outside the faith, but Henry Carroll had long since gone beyond the bounds of strict Catholicity. He had ceased to frequent the Sacraments, appeared at Mass rarely, and it was suggested by some who were not over friendly with him that the reason of his backsliding was his being mixed up in some dishonest deal. And so without any scruples of conscience Carroll had married the much besuited Miss Dyer. Stubborn in business was Carroll, stubborn in exacting what he believed to be his rights; but a strange commentary upon his stubbornness, which makes one suspect that in the matter he was not so tenacious of his rights, his children were brought up strangers to the faith which had once been so ardently professed by their father.

It was not to be expected, therefore, that the very non-Catholic Mrs. Carroll would accept into her house with much grace a relation tainted with practical Catholicity. It was that defect as much as the unprepossessing appearance of Mary Downey that raised in the majority of the household the spirit of rebellion against the orphan, intensified a hundred times on that Sunday when it was discovered that Mary had come to Mass with Nora the cook.

'It is intolerable, Henry,' said Mrs. Carroll at the breakfast table. 'The idea of your niece going to Mass, and that, too, with one of the servants. How can you allow it?'

'What, the going to Mass or the fact that she went with the cook?' asked Carroll sarcastically.

'Both,' she answered. 'None of us are Catholics. Your children are not allowed to go there. Why should you allow your niece?'

'Why? Because she believes it to be the right thing to do, no doubt. If my own children do not go there, it is not that I have not wished them to go there.'

'We will not discuss that matter,' said the woman. 'That was decided long ago.'

And the rest of the meal was passed in silence.

'Come, Mary,' said Carroll as the girl opened the door of her room to his knock, 'it is a glorious day for our trip. You have had your breakfast?'

'Yes, uncle, very early. Nora and I had it together when we came from Mass.'

'So you went to Mass,' he said as he tucked the robe about her in the seat at his side, and they went spinning along over the frozen land.

'Yes, sir. And what a lovely church! They didn't have any like it in our town, only just a plain brick one. Yours is all stone and has marble altars. It must be grand when it is all lighted up and when the big organ plays. My, but there must be thousands and thousands of pines in it. It must be grand when it plays, isn't it?'

'I'm sure it must be, Mary,' answered the man.

'And didn't you hear it?' she asked.

'Not that one. But, of course, I have heard pipe organs. You see, Mary,' he continued, as if in explanation of his defection, 'I am so tired on Sunday morning after working all the week, that it is pretty hard to get up and go to Mass.'

Big man as Carroll was, he chafed under the interrogation of the girl, but he could not find it in him to answer her other than kindly. There were too many in his household already giving her unkind words and looks. But unconsciously he reddened as he realised what a miserable excuse he had employed to cloak his irreligion.

'And your wife—I mean Aunt Carroll—doesn't like Catholics, does she?' said Mary when she perceived that the conversation was beginning to lag.

'You must not say that, Mary,' said the man.

'But she told Nora this morning never to take me to Mass again. But you see, uncle, I had to go to church with some one, for I didn't know the way alone. I can find it myself now. You see, it's just like this, uncle. It's a mortal sin to miss Mass, and anyway, mother made me promise when she was dying that I would never stay away from Mass unless I was too sick to stand up. She said my religion was dearer than—than all your money—and she told me not to be led astray when I came to live with you.'

'So your mother told you we were dangerous people, eh?' said the man, breaking out into laughter.

'Not exactly that,' said the girl. 'She said that you were just the loveliest man, and that she knew I would be safe with you. And we used to pray for you every night—for you to come back, mother used to say.'

'To come back?' repeated the man. 'Come back where?'

'To her, I guess, because we were so poor.'

'And you did come back, didn't you?'

'Yes,' he answered, but mechanically.

'And it was just because we said the prayers, wasn't it? Mother said that if you prayed long enough and hard enough you would get anything.'

'Do you believe that, dear?' asked the man suddenly, as if it were a new and strange doctrine.

'Why, everybody knows that,' said the girl. 'God said so.'

'Then keep right on praying for me—for all of us, won't you?'

'Yes, sir. I've got a lot of prayers to say now—you see, it's so near to Christmas—but I'll keep a place for you. You were so good when no one else wanted me.'

'Nora,' she said that night when she slipped into the kitchen, 'what do you suppose my uncle wants me to pray for? He kind of jumped in the automobile when I told him I could get anything I prayed for. I bet it's something for Christmas.'

'Sure, child, and what does the man want when he has barrels of money?' said Nora. 'If it's money can buy it, he can have what he wants without asking you to pray for it. He's the good man, and it's a shame that that wife of his made him lose the faith.'

'Do you suppose—'

But Mary suddenly stopped in the question that she was formulating. A new idea had flashed into her mind, and, as if she feared that Nora might be able to read it, she hurried from the kitchen and sought her room. Like a flash of light came to her mind the words of the priest at the morning Mass: 'If a man lose his faith, he is the poorest of the poor.' And Uncle Carroll, then, in spite of all his money, must be the poorest of the poor, since he had lost his faith. Her uncle had been kind to her, and now he was in need of help. He did not go to Mass; he had lost his faith. It was not money that could bring it back but only the grace of God. Now did she understand what her mother had ever meant when they had prayed for him to come back.

She was disliked by her aunt and by Evelyn and Henry because she was so homely. Was it not possible that God would answer her prayer and make her, if not as pretty as her cousin Evelyn, at least not so very dreadfully homely, as she knew herself to be? She was at Mass every morning, stealing out early lest she might be found out and forbidden to go. It was a secret, and not even Uncle Carroll must guess it.

But Uncle Carroll almost guessed the secret. Each morning he heard the little feet stealing by his door. On the second morning he looked out and saw her turning the corner in the direction of the church. It was but one of the trifles of life, but trifles many a time change the destiny of souls even as the destiny of the empires.

That Christmas morning, as the homeliest girl was feasting her soul upon the beautiful gifts left by some unknown hand on the table near her bed, the man entered the room.

'Merry Christmas, Mary,' he said. 'Has Santa Claus come this way?'

'Oh, uncle, it was you who gave me all these things. I can see it in your eyes. It must have cost you more than five dollars.'

Carroll laughed as he thought of the hundred dollars he had spent, extravagantly, his wife had said, for the one gift of furs for the girl.

'Pretty nearly as much as that,' he said. 'I'm glad your prayers were answered, anyway. I hope you did not pray for any more or I will be bankrupt. It's hard to keep up with one who prays like you.'

'And the funniest thing, uncle. I didn't pray for one of these things,' said the girl.

'My!' said the man, with a twinkle in his eye, 'and what did you pray for? Not a diamond necklace, I hope.'

The girl hesitated and blushed.

'I prayed for two things,' she said, 'but I didn't get them—that is, I didn't get them yet. I prayed for you to be good instead of bad, and I prayed for me to be beautiful instead of homely.'

The man laughed, but it was a laugh accompanied by a tear.

'And I am good,' he said, 'at least I have come back, and am going to try to be good. And you,' he continued as he bent to kiss her, 'are as beautiful as your mother. And now it's time for us to go to Mass.'

The eyes of the girl opened wide.

'I knew it would come true,' she said.—*The Magnificent.*

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O'er life's troubles every day?

All our blessings thus forgetting,

We've some blessings anyway.

One great blessing all may finger,

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, to wit,

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THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC

THE AUTHORS OF THE REVOLUTION

The editor of *Le Correspondant* (Paris), M. de Mun, had, at the outbreak of the recent crisis in Portugal, the advantage of having on the spot a well known correspondent of his journal, M. Saint-Blancard, who was able to study the situation and the events leading up to it at first hand.

He was able to satisfy himself whether the people were weary of the monarchy and really desired a new form of government; whether the conditions of the country were due to the incapacity of the court set; and whether the large number of clerics in the country had sought in any way to play a role of political preponderance in the country, and by doing so, had precipitated the revolution—all of which charges are familiar.

M. Saint-Blancard, in the paper that he contributes to the current number of *Le Correspondant*, sums up the result of his study as to the nature of the revolution by declaring that it was 'primarily Masonic and military.'

It is, in a remarkable way, different from all other revolutions of history, inasmuch as the will of the people counted for nothing in the overthrow of the sovereign to whom they were really devoted.

It was, as Mr. H. Donahue, of the *Daily Chronicle*, declared in a despatch, a tragi-comedy in which popular sentiment played no part whatever. The revolutionaries had assured themselves of the forces of order, namely, of the army and the navy, and these, acting without any sympathetic encouragement on the part of the populace, carried out the orders of the insurgent Government.

When it is remembered, says M. Saint-Blancard, that there are in this small country nearly three hundred Masonic lodges, and that the press of the country is, or the most important portion of it, in the hands of the anti-clericals, it will be understood that the engineering of the revolution was not a matter of either heroic hardship or patriotism. It was, on the contrary, a business move, in which the property of the Church became the sole objective of the revolutionaries.

'Liberty' is, of course, their watchword, and in the name of liberty all possible excesses are committed.

There is now little doubt that it was Masonry that inspired the conspiracy that led to the killing of the late King Carlos and his son, just as there is little doubt that the present personages who have assumed the reins of government are all notable members of Portuguese Masonry.

Besides the cry of liberty, they seek, like their brethren in France, the suppression of all the congregations, without exception, lay teaching in the schools, and unlimited divorce.

As for the anti-monarchical feeling, it did not exist, says M. de Saint-Blancard, any more than there existed any condition whatever of popular unrest in the country. The Crown by no means failed in its obligations to the country. Indeed, its influence for the good of the country was more beneficent than ministerial action. It was the Crown that favored the reforestation system, and encouraged cattle-raising, wine and olive-growing, and fostered railway construction throughout the country. The lace industry was organized under the personal influence of Queen Amelie, whose numerous charities, founded all over Portugal, attest the energy and activity of a woman who was a model Queen and Catholic.

Several hospitals for children and for consumptives owe their establishment to her endeavor. The unmerited accusations hurled against her as one of the degenerative influences of the nation have originated in anti-clerical centres, and for the reason that her devotion to Catholic belief and her energy in the cause of the Church, added to her great popularity among the masses, made her at one time a fearsome obstruction to the policy of the revolutionaries.

That she exercised no influence in the appointment of higher ecclesiastics, is certain from the fact that since 1901 the appointments of the higher clergy are made by the Government, Portugal being one of the few countries in which this custom prevails.

The future of Portugal cannot, M. Saint-Blancard thinks, be very safe in the keeping of men who are everything except statesmen; who have no settled principles of government and whose moral code is based on principles that exclude the idea of a God.

Sectarian passions and the hatred of religion in all shape and form do not appear to be qualities that make for stable government even if they are supported by the unanimous good-will of the people, and are redeemed by talent.

The present Ministry in Portugal, he concludes, has neither talent nor the support of a respectable fraction of the Portuguese.

Mr. Doig, Chemist, Wanganui, is advertising in this issue a new treatment for goitre. Hundreds of cases, it is claimed, have already been treated, with not a single failure. This will indeed be welcome news to people suffering from this distressing complaint....

CATHOLICS AND SECULAR EDUCATION

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the *Thames Star*:-

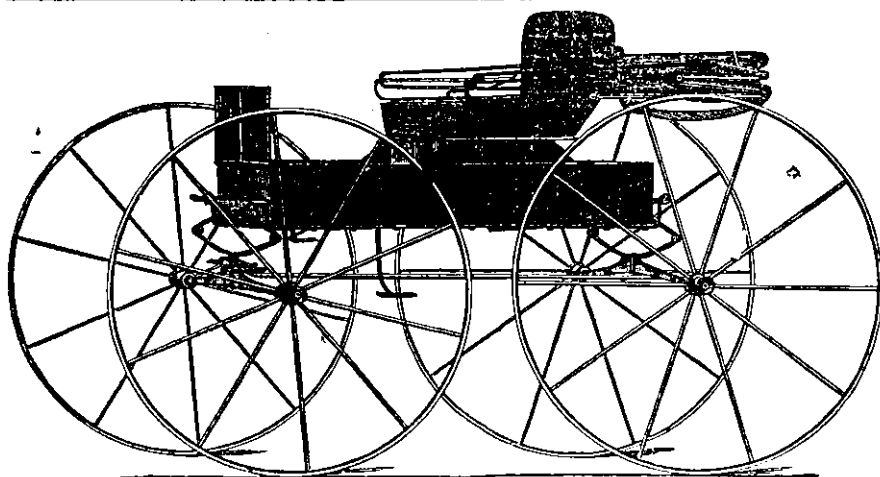
Sir,—Your correspondent accuses me of falsifying a quotation from his letter by having inserted '(of criminals)' in the body of it. The addition is justified on two considerations. (1) The additional words interpret the correct meaning of the passage, and they were inserted for the reader's convenience; (2) When the passage is read in conjunction with the context there is no other logical deduction possible. Your correspondent does not contend in his first letter that 'all sorts' fasten on to the Church of England when filling in the census paper, which happens only once in five years and merely swells the aggregate without doing any moral hurt; but he is complaining of the custom of many criminals who register themselves as Anglicans in the courts of law, thereby detracting from the spiritual results of that denomination. To speak of the Anglican Church as the National Church here is a wide stretch of imagination. But the statement is only one of the many concoctions of a fertile mind. Your correspondent denies that the denominational returns of crime given in his letter were taken from the *Year Book* for 1905. I assert with positive assurance that the returns were taken, directly or indirectly, from that official source. These returns were compiled by Government officers and published in the *Year Book*, and no other authority has ever undertaken the work. Mere quibbling with words is poor, unsustaining 'argument.' The assumption that Romanist intrigue (that blessed designation which hall-marks the bigot) was responsible for the omission of these returns from the latest *Year Book* is contrary to fact. The editor of the *Year Book* (Mr. W. M. Wright), on being seen with reference to the omission, said that 'it was purely voluntary in the interest of accuracy. There was absolutely no influence of any kind brought to bear upon the matter. It was done in order to avoid anything leading to a controversy that could not be supported by facts, etc.' The statement of the editor is more reliable than groundless assumption, and your correspondent is neither logical nor fair-minded. His references to Cardinal Moran are exceedingly offensive. He leaps into the mire of abuse and indulges in the pastime of mud-slinging. I would remind him that in this instance the mud-slinger has missed his object and soiled his own hands. Your sceptical correspondent doubts whether many Protestant criminals put themselves down as Catholics on the register and asks for proof. I am neither a clergyman nor an officer of the law, but I can produce evidence in support of my statements. Father Coffey, replying to a leading article in the *Otago Daily Times* (1/7/09), asked the editor to put a reporter at his disposal, and with the permission of the Dunedin gaoler he would give proof to the editor of the number of criminals who were then there who had no right to the title of Catholic which they had assumed when put behind the prison bars. The offer was not accepted. The editor of the *N.Z. Tablet* is in possession of the names of many non-Catholic criminals who have registered themselves as Catholics prior to their commitment to the Wellington prison. The following extract from the *New Zealand Times* (dated January 27, 1909) should clinch the matter:—'Archibald John McNeill, alias Lambie, alias Palmer, alias Long, alias McNamara, etc., is a native of Scotland. It all depends upon the religion of the arresting detective whether he is "Presbyterian" or "Church of England" as to sect.' Yes, 'Archie' is not the only one who can change his religion where there is the faintest shadow of a prospect of any advantage. (Dr. Cleary's *Secular v. Religious Education*). Therefore, before you can argue from prison statistics, you will have to prove, first, that every prisoner who is enumerated as a Catholic is a genuine Catholic; and, second, that he has been educated in a Catholic school. If both propositions are not proven, it is manifestly unfair to saddle the Catholic school with his delinquencies. Let the school in which he got his education bear the burden.—I am, etc.,

A CATHOLIC.

At the annual conference of the West Australian District of the Hibernian Society it was announced that there was a membership of 1300 in the State and the funds amounted to about £8000. Altogether there are thirty branches, established in the principal centres of population.

Applications for registration under the Defence Act, 1909, are not coming in as promptly as anticipated. The attention of all persons required by the Act to enrol is called to an advertisement appearing in this issue, and we trust it will not be found necessary to enforce the penalties mentioned therein for failure to enrol. Forms of registration may be obtained at any Post Office or Police Station.

Messrs. George R. Lindsay and Co., 198 Lambton quay, Wellington, intimate that they have opened a men's department of boots and shoes. The up-to-date and superior stock consists of English, American, and Colonial goods....



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Education in Holland

Holland is a Protestant nation (says the *Boston Pilot*). In its population the Protestants compare with the Catholics as four to one. It is the classic land of Calvinism, Jansenism, and other anti-Catholic sects. Yet the Protestants of Holland are awake to the dangers of secular education. They have now united with the Catholics to safeguard Christian principles while compromising none of their own denominational rights.

According to the Netherlands Law all public instruction is neutral; at the same time private schools may be freely established under licensed teachers; public and private schools are equal before the law; and education is compulsory. But practically, although the Dutch made an effort to secure neutrality in the public schools, they are compelled to admit failure. They went so far as to appoint Catholic teachers in Catholic communes, and Protestant teachers where Protestants prevailed, with instructions to be scrupulous in their neutrality towards the minority.

Private schools in Holland are established by incorporated school committees, and cannot be subsidised either directly or indirectly by the communes. The State pays them on fulfilment of certain conditions relating to management and secular instruction. Their staff must have certificates of grade, and must be able to give eighteen hours weekly teaching in all obligatory subjects. The public inspector is responsible for the execution of these regulations. Upon receipt of his report the private school receives from the State a subsidy equal to the minimum salaries fixed for the national contribution to primary education in all schools.

Private schools are subject to State inspection, but the inspectors have nothing to do with the religious instruction, nor with the ordinary finances. Nor can they control the appointment or promotion of teachers who are possessed of the necessary certificates. In order to prevent the accusation of unfair competition the public schools charge each pupil ten pennies a month. The State has the power to give special aid to public schools, but not to private schools.

The system works wonderfully well, giving satisfaction to Protestants and Catholics alike. The dangers of absolute secularism are removed; the public schools receive the larger share of patronage, but the private schools are not allowed to go unprovided. As a result education in Holland has made such immense progress that the percentage of untaught persons in that country is the lowest in Europe.

The condition of education in the Netherlands is thus an answer to those in America who fear to be just to the Catholics. They have proven definitely that where there is a will there is a way.

The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope

In a letter signed by Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster, on his own behalf, and that of all the English Bishops, appears the following timely protest:—

Whereas in other years pilgrims would have been flocking to pay in person their homage to the Holy Father, this year the Apostolic See is constrained to view with mourning the commemoration of an event the memory of which must bring pain and sadness to every Catholic heart. Sad in retrospect, that event is made the sadder in its commemoration, because no pains have been wanting to give to both the event and the commemoration a significance hostile and insulting to the Apostolic See.

It is necessary that Catholics should never forget that the temporal sovereignty, providentially bestowed upon the Holy See in order to ensure the civil independence which is essential to the exercise of the spiritual mission entrusted by God to the Papacy, was destroyed by a policy of long-continued aggression, violence, and deceit. And to this day no other means has been discovered or suggested for the safeguarding and protection of that civil independence. Even were the conditions in which the government of the Universal Church is now carried on satisfactory in themselves—and who will venture to say that they are?—yet they would be absolutely inadequate for the simple reason that they rest on nothing more solid than the guarantee of the uncertain will of the Parliament of one single nation. On this account Catholics will never cease to protest that such civil independence and freedom of spiritual government as the Holy Father now possesses are so precarious and insufficient that they can never satisfy the legitimate claims of his spiritual subjects, to whatever nation they may belong.

We desire, therefore, in loving sympathy with the chief pastor of the flock, that on Sunday, March 19, the feast of St. Joseph, special prayers be offered up in all the churches of the province for the Supreme Pontiff that God may be with him in all his anxieties and trials, and may hasten the day of the restoration to the Holy See of the complete civil independence which the experience of past ages, no less than the actual teaching of the Church, has shown to be necessary for the due accomplishment of her divine mission.

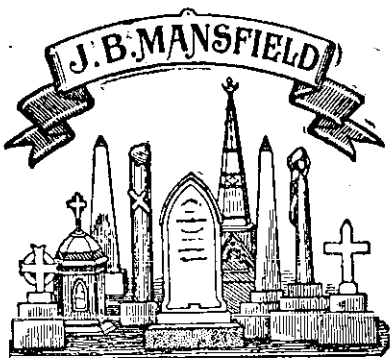
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Current Topics

Education at Home and Abroad

Writing under this heading, our able contemporary *America*, in its issue of April 1, remarks: 'The address on Catholic education, delivered by Archbishop Redwood, of Wellington, New Zealand, and printed in this issue, should awaken a sympathetic interest in Catholics of the United States. The circumstances attending the struggle of our fellow-religionists in that distant land, as well as in Australia, are practically the same as those existing here.' At the recent Education Conference in Sydney, Cardinal Moran presiding, the series of resolutions which were submitted for consideration and finally adopted amid enthusiasm, were presented by His Eminence as coming from the Catholic University of America. The same resolutions were afterward taken up and endorsed by Archbishop Redwood, as fitting exactly the conditions in New Zealand. While we are ahead of our Australian and New Zealand brethren in the matter of drawing up resolutions and supplying a programme, it may be that the more youthful commonwealths will point out the course of action that will make the resolutions practical. After all, the gunmaker is not always the best marksman, and a successful struggle held up as an example and an inspiration would be a handsome return from the South Pacific for our scholastic contribution to their campaign.'

The Trend of the Times

We find interesting confirmation of the views expressed in our leading columns last week on the subject of Socialism in a recent striking utterance of the Rev. Father Robert Benson. The Catholics of the Midlands held their fifty-sixth annual reunion in Birmingham Town Hall (England) the other day, and Father Benson, as president of the reunion, delivered an address on 'Signs of the Times,' or modern tendencies in politics, science, and religion. Father Benson is known not only as an able and brilliant writer, but also as a careful and thoughtful student of affairs; and his views on social and religious questions deservedly carry very great weight. After explaining that there was no Divine revelation as to what was perfect civil government of the country or of the world, and that as Catholics they were perfectly free to prefer a monarchy, an aristocracy, a republic, or an oligarchy, Father Benson proceeded: 'Wherever they looked throughout the world they saw great movements at work. If they looked at Europe they saw underneath all views and cries of party a great wave heaving itself up beneath the troubled surface of history—a wave which, if the past meant anything, was going profoundly to transform the history of the future. . . . What seemed to him, however, to be the supreme danger of this great movement was that there was no doubt as to the kind of shape this movement was going to take in the future. It was commonly known as Socialism. He was not going to discuss the economic doctrines of Socialism, for it was most difficult to find out what Socialism was; his point was that it was very remarkable that wherever Socialism made progress religion seemed to suffer. (Hear, hear.) There had never been a revolution accomplished, on the whole, more bloodlessly than that in Portugal, nor had there ever been a revolution so respectable—(laughter)—yet it was very remarkable that practically the first act of the revolutionists, inspired by the ideals of Socialism, was to turn upon the Church of God and to drive out every religious man and every devoted woman, as far as was possible. ('Shame.') That same kind of thing was at work in France, where Liberty meant that one might do anything except be utterly true to one's own conscience; Equality that a neighbor was always equal to oneself, if not better; and Fraternity that one was not allowed to belong to a brotherhood. (Laughter.) In England they saw the same thing, but in a lesser degree; it was less logical and less consistent than the French, and, therefore, less sensational. Though there were many calling themselves Christian Socialists, they found that, on the whole, Socialists in matters of education preferred a secular system, which was a beautiful and eloquent way of saying they did not want God. Any experienced parish priest would tell them that the effect of Socialism on young Catholics was that it acted like a snare. Little by little, they gave up the Sacraments and obeying the laws of the Church, and, finally, they declared that Socialism was the kingdom of God and that religion was a falsehood invented by priests.'

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'The great mistake of Socialism was that it attempted to organise society apart from God. In other respects it was impossible to deny that the ideals of the Socialists were the very ideals of the Catholic Church. As Catholics they desired that every man should have the power of living decently and respectably, they denounced any tyranny of

the rich over the poor, or of the poor over the rich; they denounced anarchy, which was the tyranny of the individual over society, and they denounced Socialism, which was the tyranny of society over the individual. It was not with those perfectly Christian ideals of Socialism they found fault, but with the attempt to organise a world without God. Claiming that Catholics made the best citizens in the world, he defied anybody to set up merely human society and worship it, for society on the whole was very unlovable and unlikeable, and if they defied it, sooner or later they would find their image of gold had feet of clay. Unless they had a religious motive behind every action they would find their work was not honestly done, and that their lives were not honestly lived.'

The Australian Referenda

Considering the importance of the questions that were at issue, it was only natural that the recent Federal Referenda should have excited keen interest throughout Australia. In New Zealand the interest was practically confined to the press, the politicians, and the small but select circle of citizens who follow up all political questions—the man in the street knowing little more than that some sort of a referendum was in progress. Our present purpose is merely to explain the nature of the questions on which the Australian electors have just been called upon to vote, and to state some of the reasons which help to account for the now published result of the referendum—without going into the pros and cons of the subject on our own account further than to express, on broad grounds of principle, a decided preference for the affirmative side in the controversy. Broadly speaking, the two referenda proposed alterations of the Federal Constitution in the direction of enlarging and extending the powers of the Federal Parliament, and thus making it a really national Parliament. The first referendum proposed that the Federal Parliament should have power to make laws regarding: (a) the creation, dissolution, regulation, and control of corporations; (b) the wages and conditions of labor and employment in any trade, industry, or calling, and the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, including disputes in relation to employment on or about railways the property of any State; and (c) combinations and monopolies in relation to the production, manufacture, and supply of goods or services. The second referendum proposed first to give the Federal Parliament the power to declare that any industry or business constituted a monopoly, and secondly to give that Parliament the power 'to make laws for carrying on the (aforesaid) industry or business by or under the control of the Commonwealth, and acquiring for that purpose, on just terms, any property used in connection with that industry or business.' Briefly, the first referendum dealt with the regulation of the wages and conditions of labor not only of the general body of workers but also of the State employees (railway hands, etc.) and with conciliation and arbitration legislation; the second referendum dealt with the evil of Trusts.

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The referenda were brought down by the present Labor Government of the Commonwealth; and to those who have regard for the ideals and aspirations of nationhood the arguments in favor of the affirmative seem to be overwhelmingly conclusive. The electors, however, by an absolutely unmistakable majority have decided against the referenda. According to articles in our Catholic exchanges—written before referenda day—two influences were at work to produce the result which has actually eventuated, viz., the attitude of the daily press, and the free use of the financial resources of the 'No' party. In regard to the first point the *Melbourne Tribune* says: 'It is a daily occurrence to find in the morning papers from 5 to 7 columns of reported speeches on the Liberal side, and in the midst of these a space of from one inch and a quarter to two inches devoted to a speech on the other side of the question—a space in which the position cannot even be stated, much less argued. The Labor case is represented by its opponents, not by its exponents, and a case so represented is of course very easily demolished. We are merely stating a fact, not arguing on a side, for the probabilities are that, if Labor commanded the daily papers, it would treat its opponents exactly as itself is now being treated. The chief fact in the situation is this—the Government proposals will not be lost or carried on their merits, but according to the greater or lesser influence of the daily newspapers of the Commonwealth.' And a correspondent writes to the *Catholic Press* to the same effect: 'To-day there is not one of the dailies in Sydney or Melbourne that will allow much correspondence to appear which is likely to be of any service in forwarding the case for the referenda.' This is the real new tyranny of the hour that effectively silences the voice of opposing opinion.' Regarding the second point, the *Sydney Freeman's Journal* remarks: 'It is difficult to understand the objections of once-ardent Federalists to the conferring of supreme powers on the Federal Government in distinctly national affairs. Such

a change of attitude and of opinion must be ascribed to the influence of the money power—so much alarmed at the prospect of Federal interference as to be now pouring out its money like water in the hope of defeating the referendum on Wednesday. When it is stated that a door-to-door canvass (by men and women) has been made of every electorate—nay, of every hamlet—in Australia; that anti-referenda speakers are tumbling over each other in every part of the Commonwealth; and that all the available motor cars and cabs have been engaged by the No-No gentlemen for 26th April, the profits may be imagined of the combines out of the monopolies they own, and out of those they propose to own.' In the light of the above explanations, the claim now made by the Australian dailies—that the vote represents a recoil of feeling in the electorates against the present Government—must be taken with a very liberal discount.

The Miracle of Ireland

In the course of a brief but brilliant article on St. Patrick, contributed to the *Catholic Times* of March 17, Mr. Hilaire Belloc develops two leading thoughts—both of them old, but both placed in a new and altogether admirable setting. The first is the truth that the personality of the great saint is a living force in Ireland to-day almost as it was in the days of his flesh; and the second is what may be comprehensively described as 'the miracle of Ireland.' Reversing Mr. Belloc's order we will take the last first, and the meaning of the expression we have used will be easily gathered from the writer's elaboration of his idea. 'We know,' says Mr. Belloc, 'that among the marks of holiness is the working of miracles. Ireland is the greatest miracle any saint ever worked. It is a miracle and a nexus of miracles. Among other miracles it is a nation raised from the dead. The preservation of the Faith by the Irish is an historical miracle comparable to nothing else in Europe. There never was, and please God never can be, so prolonged and insanely violent a persecution of men by their fellow men as was undertaken for centuries against the Faith in Ireland; and it has completely failed. I know of no example in history of failure following upon such effort. It had behind it in combination the two most powerful of the evil passions of men, terror and greed. And so amazing is it that they did not attain their end, that perpetually as one reads one finds the authors of the dreadful business now at one period, now at another, assuming with certitude that their success is achieved. Then, after centuries, it is almost suddenly perceived—and in our own time—that it has not been achieved and never will be.'

Mr. Belloc goes on to note the remarkable coincidences which seemed to combine against the faith of Ireland—all of which, however, completely failed. 'What a complexity of strange coincidences combined, coming out of nothing as it were, advancing like spirits summoned on to the stage, all to effect this end! Think of the American Colonies; with one little exception they were perhaps the most completely non-Catholic society of their time. Their successful rebellion against the mother country meant many things, and led to many prophecies. Who could have guessed that one of its chief results would be the furnishing of a free refuge for the Irish? The famine, all human opinion imagined, and all human judgment was bound to conclude, was a mortal wound, coming in as the ally of the vile persecution I have named. It has turned out the very contrary. From it there springs indirectly the dispersion and that power which comes from unity in dispersion, of Irish Catholicism. Who, looking at the huge financial power that dominated Europe, and England in particular, during the youth of this generation, could have dreamt that in any corner of Europe, least of all in the poorest and most ruined corner of Christendom, an effective resistance could be raised? Behind the enemies of Ireland, furnishing them with all their modern strength, was that base and secret master of modern things, the usurer. He it was far more than the gentry of the island who demanded toll, and, through the mortgages on the Irish estates, had determined to drain Ireland as he has drained and rendered desert so much else. Is it not a miracle that he has failed? Ireland is a nation risen from the dead; and to raise one man from the dead is surely miraculous enough to convince one of the power of a great spirit. This miracle, as I am prepared to believe, is the last and the greatest of St. Patrick's.'

And with a few brief strokes this gifted writer brings vividly out the living and abiding influence of the great saint's personality in the Ireland of to-day. 'Not only was there a St. Patrick in history, but there is a St. Patrick on the shores of his eastern sea and throughout all Ireland to-day. It is a presence that stares you in the face, and physically almost haunts you. Let a man sail along the Leinster coast on such a day as renders the Wicklow Moun-

tains clear up weather behind him, and the Mourne Mountains perhaps in storm, lifted clearly above the sea down the wind. He is taking some such course as that on which St. Patrick sailed, and if he will land from time to time from his little boat at the end of each day's sailing and hear Mass in the morning before he sails further northward, he will know in what way St. Patrick inhabits the soil which he rendered sacred. . . . When I was last in Ireland I bought in the town of Wexford a coloured picture of St. Patrick which greatly pleased me. Most of it was green in color, and St. Patrick wore a mitre and had a crozier in his hand. He was turning into the sea a number of nasty reptiles: snakes and toads and the rest. I bought this picture because it seemed to me as modern a piece of symbolism as ever I had seen; and that was why I bought it for my children and for my home. There was a few pence change, but I did not want it. The person who sold me the picture said they would send the change in candles for St. Patrick's altar. So St. Patrick is still alive.'

Another Tract

'Irene' (North Island) writes to us: 'Having accidentally come into possession of the enclosed true (?) story I hope you will find space in the columns of the *Tablet* to analyse its truth.' The enclosure is a small tract, entitled 'The Adventures of a Bible,' by the Rev. J. H. Townsend, D.D., and bearing the now familiar imprint, 'E. Whitehead, Main street, Palmerston N.' The publication is of the usual Bible-conversion story type—only somewhat more so. Instead of only one benighted Catholic being snatched as 'a brand from the burning,' in this veracious narrative there are three—and all high-grade converts at that. The first is a Dublin lady (Mrs. Blake) who, intending to go to a fashionable society entertainment in one of the many rooms at the Rotunda, went by mistake into a Protestant mission service—a circumstance that seems hardly complimentary to the mission service. Here she heard some verses read from the New Testament which impressed her. At the close of the service she 'asked the gentleman whose words he had been reading'—and ended by borrowing the preacher's Bible. In a few days 'the light shone into her understanding, the burden long weighing on her conscience rolled away into the open grave. . . . and the joy of peace was in her heart.' Before she had time to return the Bible, however, the priest paid her a visit; and for a time things were only muddling with the lady. In this scene with the priest, the reverend Munchausen who penned the pamphlet is seen at his very best; and for the diversion of our readers we transcribe a sentence or two. With 'an embarrassment in her manner, and at the same time a restful calm in her eyes,' the lady had made a clean breast of things. 'With downcast eyes she spoke,' says the narrative, 'but when she glanced up her spirit froze with terror at the look of the man before her. It was black with rage! Never before had she seen such fury depicted on a face. "Give me that Book!" he said hoarsely. "It isn't mine!" she cried, vainly attempting to stop him. "Give it to me," was the reply, "or your soul will be damned eternally; that heretic has nearly got you into hell, and neither he nor you shall ever read the book again." Seizing it as he spoke, he thrust it into his pocket, and, giving her a fearful look, strode out of the room.' The 'look' must have been a particularly deadly affair, for we are informed in frequent italics how it haunted the lady. 'The lady sat as if paralysed—she heard the hall door shut, and something in her heart seemed to shut also and to leave her alone in her terror. That awful look searched her through and through; only those who have been born and brought up in the Church of Rome know the nameless horror which their idea of the power of the priesthood can inspire. Then, too, she thought of the gentleman who had lent her his Bible; his address was in it, but she could not remember it and knew not where to write. This was very grievous, but oh! *that look*—it was branded on her memory.' However, in spite of 'that look,' the priest panned out not so badly. Instead of burning the Bible he read it; 'found forgiveness for his sins by that Book'; and died happy within a fortnight. And the good work did not end here. A nun, who in some mysterious way seems to have been in charge of 'Father John's' presbytery, with woman-like curiosity, 'could not resist looking into the Book' after the priest's death. It was enough—she 'was fascinated and read more and more,' and in no time she too was converted. There was really no reason why the chain of conversions should ever stop; and the Truthful James who wrote the story must—like a certain historic character—have been surprised at his own moderation.

Amusement and amazement are the two feelings which will fill the minds of Catholics on reading this extraordinary 'literature'—amusement at the grotesque notions of Catholic persons and practices possessed by the writer, and amazement that any sane Protestant should be found

"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.

capable of swallowing such twaddle. In the case of this particular production, we happen to be able to give definite evidence of the author's utter inability to substantiate the truth of this ridiculous story. A little more than a year ago this identical tract—which emanated, not from Dublin, but from Tunbridge Wells, England—was being circulated in that neighborhood, and was being sent anonymously, in sealed envelopes, to leading Catholics. In this way it came into the hands of an intelligent layman—Mr. James A. Walsh, of Batley—and that gentleman took prompt action. He at once applied in writing to the author of the tract—the Rev. J. H. Townsend, D.D., St. Mark's Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells—for more definite details regarding the events referred to in the story. The *Batley News*, Mr. Walsh wrote, says that Mr. Townsend is willing to furnish these details to any inquirer, and he, therefore, asks for—1. The date of the alleged occurrence. 2. The name of the priest mentioned in your story. 3. The name and locality of the convent in Dublin. The reply he received from the Rev. Townsend was as evasive as it was brief. It ran: 'Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter, and in reply beg to state that I know nothing of the newspaper to which you refer; therefore, of course, I am not bound by any statements which it may have made about me.'

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Naturally Mr. Walsh was not satisfied with this communication, and he said so in the following plain terms:—'Reverend Sir,—I have to thank you for your note received this morning, but I cannot regard such a reply as satisfactory. You commence your story by informing the reader that it is true, and that the date of the occurrence appears in an old note-book in your possession. Could you not have supplied me at least with this meagre information? However, I did not expect it, and am, therefore, not disappointed. The *Batley News* to which I referred in my previous letter says: "It is a story the accuracy of which the writer vouches for, and is prepared to prove to anyone who will communicate with him." I leave you to settle the matter in your own time with the editor of the *Batley News*. That does not concern me at all; but the fact that your tract was forced upon me by being sent anonymously in a sealed envelope does concern me, and in requesting you to furnish some evidence of the truth of its contents I am only asking for what, under the circumstances, I am entitled to. As I suspected, you are palpably unable to supply any proof, and I have no hesitation in characterising your "story" as something far worse. It is a reckless and disgraceful fabrication!—Yours truly, etc.' That is strong language, but it is justified; and Mr. Walsh's verdict on this precious production may safely be allowed to stand.

THE THREE REDMONDS

AN INTERESTING FAMILY GROUP

The entry into Parliament of Mr. William Archer Redmond, the son of the Irish leader (writes Mr. Frank Dilnot, in the *Daily Mail*), adds a third Redmond to the Nationalist Party, and completes the most interesting family group in the House of Commons. The name of Redmond has long been associated with the British Parliament, for a member of the family was in the House in 1859, and the grandfather of the latest representative of the family sat for Wexford as far back as 1872. Mr. John Redmond, the present Nationalist chief, was first elected in 1881, and his brother, Mr. William Redmond, has been in Parliament continuously from 1883 to the present time. Mr. William Archer Redmond now comes to continue the line, and the House, which, even to its most Radical sections, takes a domestic pleasure in any hereditary connection with itself, has given him a very hearty welcome.

The Maiden Speech.

The Messrs. Redmond, indeed, possess a personal interest in the House as great as the political interest roused by the name in the constituencies. The characteristics of Mr. John Redmond and his brother, Mr. William Redmond, have long been known and appreciated by their fellow-members, and there are signs that the third Mr. Redmond will prove as interesting a figure as his predecessors. Everyone in the House knows the affectionate relationship between the two Redmond brothers, and no differences of political opinion have any effect on the sympathetic recognition of the pride which father and uncle feel in the election of the younger member of the family.

This was very pleasantly voiced on the night of Mr. Archer Redmond's maiden speech by Sir Edward Carson, the bitterest Irish opponent of Mr. John Redmond. Before commencing a particularly vigorous attack on the Home Rule propositions of the day, Sir Edward turned to the Irish benches and said with what pleasure he had listened to young Mr. Redmond's speech. 'It is a gratification to know that the honourable member for Waterford (Mr. John Redmond) will be so well succeeded by the honorable mem-

ber who addressed the House for the first time this evening.' Sir Edward referred to that maiden speech as a manifestation of the hereditary principle. His tribute recalled the occasion on which Mr. Austen Chamberlain made his maiden speech. That speech, like Mr. Archer Redmond's, was on Home Rule, a topic which had just separated Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from Mr. Gladstone. The latter, with the fine courtesy which always distinguished him, promptly offered his congratulations. 'It was a speech,' he said, 'which must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart.' It is quite certain that the same thing might have been said the other night with reference to Mr. John Redmond and his son.

The Irish Leader.

The political work of nearly a quarter of a century has made Mr. John Redmond and Mr. William Redmond into a part of the great Parliamentary machine, and has established them firmly in the personal regard of both friends and foes. If the gifts of Mr. John Redmond are the more admired, it is the human traits in Mr. William Redmond which have secured for him general affection. What niche Mr. Archer Redmond is going to carve for himself we cannot tell, but, at any rate, he starts with great advantages.

Though each of the three Redmonds in the House is typically Irish, each of them has a very definite individuality. Strangely enough, the two brothers so closely associated politically and personally are very different men. Each in his different way has been a striking figure in the House of Commons for many years past. The Irish leader is a passionate man who cultivates silence. Animated by an unwavering enthusiasm, but forcing himself to severe restraint for the sake of his future plans, he is known as the hard, determined political fighter, giving no mercy, asking for none, and ready when the day comes to strike mercilessly. He has had no time to develop the humor which no Irishman ever lacks. His purpose has been too serious, too grim, his difficulties too great, to permit the light jest and the witty repartee. His life has been given up to political warfare.

And yet away from his political work Mr. John Redmond is not at all an ogre. Amiability and reasonableness go with a certain business acuteness. In Ireland I heard him telling funny stories of his American experiences with a gravity which only gave them keener point. But both in the House of Commons and out of it he maintains a dignity which is absolutely part of him.

Mr. William Redmond is an entirely different type of Irishman. He has wavy iron-grey hair, humorous eyes, and his face, though of the Redmond type, is much softer in contour than his brother's. He is not heavily built, and in place of the almost invariable frock-coat of Mr. John Redmond, he wears always a jacket suit, generally with a bunch of violets in his button-hole. His voice has a drawling brogue, peculiarly effective for purposes of repartee. He makes frequent use of it, and question time in the House is a great period for him. As his courage is equal to his wit, he has added much vivacity to Parliamentary proceedings. He is a great favorite with members. Popularity at Westminster, as in school life, is often indicated by the manner in which a man is known, and no one ever refers privately to Mr. William Redmond except as 'Willie Redmond,' which, with its implication of affectionate familiarity, exactly describes the attitude of the House towards him. They idolise him in Ireland. I was at Cork during the recent election, in which he was a candidate, and was present when one of a crowd of working women forced her way into the brake from which he was speaking, put her arm round his neck and kissed him.

A Son of His Father.

To these two is now added Mr. William Archer Redmond, aged 26. He was returned at the last election for East Tyrone, the seat previously held by Mr. T. M. Kettle. He chose the debate on Home Rule on Wednesday last as the occasion on which to make his maiden speech, and it is safe to say that after Mr. John Redmond and the Prime Minister there was no speaker who was looked forward to with such interest by the Nationalists. He took his place on his father's bench, being separated from him by two or three other members. There was a general desire to take part in the debate, and young Mr. Redmond had to wait his turn throughout the dinner hour. The loyal Nationalists waited with him. He looked indeed the son of his father as he sat there frowning with nervousness with a bundle of notes in his hand, crossing and uncrossing his legs as he waited for the opportunity which was so long in coming. He has his father's bold, hawk-like nose, his square jaw, his determined mouth, and there is the Irish leader's expression in his eyes. The resemblance would be phenomenal were it not that in place of the grey hair, thinning rapidly, of his father, he has a luxuriant mass of dark hair. When the Speaker at last called on him he rose amid enthusiastic cheers from the Nationalists, and plunged at once into his facts and arguments. He spoke fluently, but with just a trace of awkwardness, which will disappear when he becomes accustomed to his environment. His voice is a strange blend of his father's and his uncle's. Mr. John Redmond had a place at the end of the bench in the comparative obscurity of the gallery, and one could imagine his emotions as he leaned forward to lose no word of his son's first speech. Mr. William Redmond came hurrying from the lobby, and stood at the Bar listening

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

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

to the young man with an expression of happy reflectiveness. As to the members in general, they divided their attention between father, uncle, and nephew. Everybody had temporarily forgotten Home Rule, and for once in a way politics were far from the minds of all.

Mr. William Archer Redmond, the member for East Tyrone and the son of Mr. John Redmond, Nationalist leader, was invited to make a confession of his emotions during his maiden speech in the House of Commons (says the *Daily Mail* of February 17).

'Was I nervous? To tell you the plain truth, I was not. I am not nervous by temperament, and the occasion was one which compelled me to forget all about myself. I was full of my subject—perhaps too full. You see, I was born in the great war of 1885, so I became a Home Ruler in my cradle. Then, from early boyhood, I have been so much at the House of Commons with my father that the atmosphere of it is quite familiar to me.'

Friendly Advice.

'But what would have happened if I had followed the advice of all my friendly counsellors I fail to imagine. "Don't be too cocky," said one; "the House likes modesty in a new member." "Whatever you are, don't let yourself become nervous," said another. "Don't shout!" said a third; and a fourth told me to keep my voice up.'

'I decided to forget it all. The difficulty was not to get going, but to stop; not what to say, but what to leave out. That quality comes from practice. Think of the compression of Mr. Asquith's speech that night, and (if I may add this) of my father's. I made my first political speech in the election of last January, and when I tell you that it was Mr. Devlin I was assisting you will see that I had a good master. I was called to the Bar last year.'

IRISH AFFAIRS

THE IRISH LEADER REPLIES TO TORY CHARGES

On the House of Commons going into Committee of Supply on March 8 Ulster Unionist members moved a reduction of the vote for law charges in Ireland, and accused the Irish people of all sorts of crimes.

Mr. John Redmond in replying expressed the hope that the committee would take notice, and that the public outside would take notice, of the true meaning of the speeches that had been made. They were approaching a time when matters of most grave importance to Ireland would be submitted to the decision of the English people, and a campaign was being engineered by those who were opposed to the concession of liberty to Ireland to blacken the name of Ireland and to misrepresent the action of her people. The meaning of the speeches to which they had listened that afternoon—and they had two evident meanings and motives—was, first, to show that there had been an unfortunate recrudescence of religious animosity in Ireland, and, second, to show that there had been a recrudescence of violence and crime in Ireland. There had, on the contrary, been no recrudescence of religious animosity and hatred, but the effect of speeches such as those to which they had listened might be to lead to such recrudescence, and he hoped the motive of those speeches was not to lead to that effect. He believed that those who were opponents to Irish freedom thought that

THEIR ONLY CHANCE

of inducing the British people to take an unfavorable view of the proposals to be made would be by inducing them to believe that religious animosity was becoming so acute again that it would be dangerous to trust the Irish people. That was the meaning of the speech of Sir Edward Carson, and it was always the meaning of the speeches of Mr. Moore, whose whole object in this House seemed to be the endeavor to show that the Irish people were really a race of uncivilised savages, fighting with one another for the love of God, and tearing each other to pieces for religious objects. A more ignoble mission was never undertaken by those who were engaged in the campaign of calumny of Ireland which they hoped would prevent her obtaining freedom in the near future. They would fail in that campaign. So far from there being a recrudescence of religious animosity and hatred in the country, religious hatreds which had been the disgrace of Ireland in the past were softening and disappearing, and so far as those who sat on the Nationalist benches were concerned, they had said, and would say, nothing which would lead to a renewal of those religious discords. Who was it who constantly in this House talked of the iniquities of the Catholics? Was it not hon. gentlemen above the gangway? The Nationalists had never attacked the Protestants by assaults or riots of any kind. They had remained very often silent rather than challenge such attacks. He believed these

RELIGIOUS DISCORDS WERE DISAPPEARING

in Ireland, and with all his heart and soul he hoped the object which those gentlemen had in view, to influence religious discords in Ireland, would fail, and that they would find Ireland in the near future just as they found in Quebec, where the majority was Catholic, a Protestant

minority dwelling in their midst with their rights and liberties safeguarded and their persons and property protected, and living with overwhelming goodwill with their Catholic neighbors. The second object of those speeches was to show that Ireland was the scene of violence, disorder, and crime. Lord Castlereagh ought to hesitate before he adopted the role which he seemed to have taken up. He did not wish to say anything that could be taken as personally offensive to the noble lord, but Lord Castlereagh bore a name associated with deadly crime in Ireland—a name associated with the vilest crime committed against the nation, and his descendant and namesake should shrink from adopting the role he now appeared to be going to take up. The noble lord never lost an opportunity, in season and out of season, of attacking his country and saying something to its discredit. That came badly from any man calling himself an Irishman. It was an ignoble role to take up, and he was afraid that role was hereditary. Lord Castlereagh was trying to create an impression that there was crime and outrage in Ireland. He had said there was murder in broad daylight. Was there any country in the world in which murder did not occur? How many murders occurred in England? When last discussing this question, he quoted the cases of murder, attempted murder, violence, and outrage, and showed that they were

TENFOLD IN ENGLAND

what they were in Ireland, as was also the case of every crime. A murder was committed recently in Ireland, a deplorable one, which attracted a great deal of interest and caused some sensation in this country. There had not been one before for many years, yet one murder caused more sensation owing to the methods of gentlemen above the gangway and other people than scores of murders in this country. He deplored crime and outrage from his heart. He deplored it even more than the noble lord. The noble lord had everything to gain from murder and outrage in Ireland. The Nationalists had everything to lose. They knew that, and every influence they had at their command was used, and would be used, to prevent anything of the sort. Ireland was in a state of profound peace, far more so than she was when 'twenty years of resolute government' was in operation. The noble lord's complaint was this, that the Executive Government in Ireland did not administer the law fairly and with a firm hand, but when he had his own firm hand and his 'resolute government for twenty years' I say that those twenty years of coercion in Ireland were marked with crime in England of ten times the amount which existed in Ireland. Only the other day—within the last three or four weeks—the criminal statistics of Great Britain were published, with the report of the Commissioners, and what did they say? Why that, unfortunately, for the last ten years, there had been a large and progressive increase in every kind of violent crime in England, and they went on to consider what they thought were the causes which led to the increase. Of criminal statistics last published in Ireland there has been a decrease in these crimes, everyone of them; and it was a monstrous perversion of the truth to suggest to the committee that Ireland was not in a state of absolute crimelessness as compared with any other part of Britain. There was a good spirit abroad in Ireland to-day, a spirit full of hope. That spirit was leading to the softening of religious hatred and discord and was leading to the maintenance of peace; and his part and that of his friends would be to promote that spirit, to promote religious tolerance and good feeling and peacefulness, and to put down violence and crime in every way. The spirit they desired in Ireland was one of hope—hope that the future administration of the law would be viewed with greater confidence by the mass of the people of the country, without which it could not be, in Ireland or in any other part of the world, either effective or respected.

AN AGRARIAN REVOLUTION.

Mr. Birrell.—In all the judges' charges here there are Meath, Waterford, Limerick, South Tipperary, Longford, and Monaghan. I did not come here prepared to meet the charge which has been raised; but I would ask the noble lord generally to read these reports, and ask himself whether on the whole he does not think that they represent the country as being in a very satisfactory and a growingly satisfactory condition. There is one point I would like to make. There are, of course, in parts of Ireland, arising out of the operation of the Land Acts, offences such as boycotting, firing at the person, and firing into houses, which, of course, show a lamentable and very sad state of things; but I do ask hon. members to remember that we are trying in Ireland, and have been for many years, an extraordinary agrarian revolution and experiment. The whole of the agricultural land of Ireland is in the market. Everybody knows that it has got to be sold, and sold to the tenants in every village and district in Ireland. The lands are to be divided among a land-loving and land-hungry people, who have lived for years looking forward to the time when they would have a bit of land of their own, and, it may be, have been thinking out what particular bit of land it is to be. All these things you have done, and you have placed British credit at their disposal for the purpose of allowing them to be done. I ask you to put yourselves—you who know village life in England—where the land hunger is by no means what it is in Ireland—what would happen? Can you suppose that there

would not be boycotting? I know perfectly well that if the land of Lancashire was to be sold to the tenants, and the untenanted land would be divided among the poor people in that neighbourhood, I say you could not carry out an agrarian revolution of that kind without a great deal of trouble and disturbance. I cannot think that the Irish people have behaved worse than other people would do in the circumstances. I think, having regard to their past history, they have behaved far better than any rational statesman would have thought possible. There have been crimes and outrages, local jealousies, local disputes, and local unhappiness with regard to the manner in which the Estates Commissioners have divided the lands between these people. As soon as the difficulty is got over—I am sorry that any financial reason should make land purchase go slower than it was previously doing—I believe that Ireland will be not only what it is at the present moment, as compared with England, a comparatively crimeless country, but when these troubles and disturbances are removed from the mind of a land-loving and excitable peasantry, you will find the state of Ireland an enormous credit to your Empire.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

April 29.

The Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), is resting at Te Aroha for a few days.

The general quarterly meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society takes place at the Guildford terrace school-room to-morrow. The ladies' branch will meet in the same place on Sunday week.

The Rev. Father Taylor left yesterday for Leeston where he assumes charge in succession to the Rev. Father Hills, who has been appointed to the Blenheim parish.

Mr. W. J. Organ, an old St. Patrick's College boy, and Mr. S. G. Ross, a Marist Brothers' 'old boy,' have been elected to seats on the Eastbourne Borough Council.

The garden party, arranged by the ladies' committee for the reception of the Irish delegates, has been postponed until May 30.

The Rev. Father Barra, of Wanganui, has been appointed assistant priest at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, in succession to the Rev. Father Quinn, S.M., who was transferred to St. Bede's College, Christchurch, at the beginning of the year.

Last evening Mr. E. B. L. Reade, the popular conductor of St. Anne's choir, was the recipient of a handsome dinner service from the members of the choir, in connection with his marriage to Miss Gallagher.

St. Anne's Drum and Fife Band, formed recently, promises to be a success. Mr. F. L. Dean has been appointed conductor, and is confident that the boys will be able to play in public in the course of a few months.

The Rev. Father Whelan, C.S.S.R., commenced a children's mission at St. Anne's on last Tuesday. To-morrow he will be joined by the Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., when a fortnight's mission for adults will commence. Missions will also be preached at Kilbirnie and Island Bay on the completion of the mission at St. Anne's.

To-morrow, at St. Anne's, 80 children will make their First Communion, and on Sunday week a similar number will communicate for the first time at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street. In accordance with the recent decree of the Holy Father, batches of children will be prepared quarterly in future, instead of annually, as in the past.

Arrangements are well in hand for the reception of the Irish delegates, which takes place on Wednesday evening. A management committee consisting of Dr. Cahill, Messrs. M. Kennedy, M. O'Connor, P. J. O'Regan, J. O'Sullivan, E. Carrigan, M. Bohan, W. J. Feeney, E. J. Fitzgibbon, J. L. Burke, and D. P. Hoskins, was set up to make the final arrangements.

The annual social in aid of the schools of Te Aro takes place in the Town Hall on May 31. Arrangements have been made for a cinematograph entertainment during the evening, which should prove an attraction. The schools are sorely in need of assistance, and it is to be hoped that this social will be well patronised. The Rev. Father Venning, S.M., is in charge of arrangements, and under his capable direction a very successful function may be looked for.

Our people are now taking an interest in the public schools, and several have been selected to act on the various school committees. Mr. H. McKeown, who is a prominent member of the Catholic Club and the H.A.C.B. Society, has been appointed secretary to the Brooklyn School Committee. Messrs. M. O'Kane and H. Parsonage are on the Te Aro School Committee, and Messrs. J. Lodge and B. Nolan are on the Mount Cook School Committee.

I am pleased to record the success of Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald at the recent Municipal and Harbor Board elections,

he having been elected to both bodies. Mr. Fitzgerald is a prominent member of the Catholic Club and the H.A.C.B. Society, and was a member of the old Council. At the last general election he unsuccessfully contested the Wellington Suburbs seat. Another of our Catholic young men, in the person of Mr. S. J. Moran, LL.B., stood for a seat on the City Council, but was not successful.

The King's Festival Bazaar is still running its course in the Town Hall. The management committee have now definitely decided to extend the bazaar until next Tuesday. Business during the week has been brisk, and various attractions were introduced, including moving pictures, tugs-of-war, Marathon races, wrestling, exhibitions of drill, etc. Matinees were held on last Saturday and Wednesday afternoons, when special attractions were provided for the children. The Rev. Father Peoples as manager, Mr. George McNamara as secretary, and the lady stallholders and their assistants are to be commended for the manner in which they have worked to make the bazaar a success. As a result of their efforts it is confidently expected that the debt on St. Vincent's chapel, Northlands, for which object the bazaar was organised, will be considerably reduced.

At SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Lower Hutt, last Thursday, Mr. Oliver Abbott, youngest son of Mrs. Abbott, 'The Grange,' Pahautanui, was married to Miss Kathleen Patterson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, of the Hutt. The church, which was filled to overflowing, was decorated by the girl friends of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Lane, assisted by Rev. Father Peoples. The bride was given away by her father, and was attired in a handsome gown of ivory satin charmeuse. She wore a beautifully embroidered veil, fastened with a spray of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of roses and carnations. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, Misses Eileen and Gertrude Patterson, Dorothy and Cecily Bradley. Mr. Roy Mulhern attended as best man, and Messrs. T. Patterson and T. O'Connell (Christchurch) as groomsmen. The chief bridesmaid, Miss Eileen Patterson, received from the bridegroom a diamond and sapphire dress ring, and to the others he gave studded turquoise brooches. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of the bride's parents, where afternoon tea was served in a large marquee on the lawn. Later in the day the newly-married couple left for the north.

Kaikoura

The Masses on Easter Sunday at the Sacred Heart and Star of the Sea Churches were attended by large congregations. Both churches were beautifully decorated. The Rev. Father Johnston was celebrant on each occasion, and preached eloquent sermons. One noteworthy incident in connection with the Mass at the Star of the Sea Church was that it was the first occasion that a choir has taken part in a service there. Miss Miles presided at the organ, and the singing throughout was capital.

At Maungamaunu, the periodical visit of the Maori missionary, Rev. Father Melu, was, on Easter Sunday, the occasion of a large and successful gathering of the Natives, who listened intently to the teaching of their pastor and friend (says the *Kaikoura Star*). The erection of a meeting house as a memorial to the late Hohepa Waru was enthusiastically decided upon, and a strong committee of Maungamaunu and Hundalee Natives was formed, with Mr. J. Beaton as chairman. A considerable sum of money was immediately subscribed for the purpose, and it is hopefully intended to have the meeting house well in course of erection within the next two or three months.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 1.

Under the direction of Mr. W. McConnell the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association have a team entered in the Canterbury Miniature Rifle Association, and excellent form is being shown.

The Rev. Father Taylor, S.M., who succeeds the Rev. Father Hills, S.M., as pastor of the Leeston parochial district, arrived on last Saturday, and entered on his new duties on Sunday last.

There is to be a preliminary public meeting on Thursday evening in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce to arrange details in connection with the visit to Christchurch of the Irish Parliamentary envoys, who are to address the citizens in the Theatre Royal on May 25. Several prominent speakers and sympathisers of the Home Rule movement are expected to address next Thursday's meeting.

A farewell social gathering was tendered to the Rev. Father Hills, S.M., at Leeston on last Wednesday evening, when he was presented by Mr. O'Boyle, on behalf of the parishioners, with an illuminated address and purse of sovereigns. A musical programme was contributed to by Miss Birdie McCormick, Rev. Father Hills, and Messrs. Frank Holley, M. O'Brien, and J. O'Brien. Supper was provided by the young ladies of the parish. Father Hills left Leeston for Blenheim to-day (Monday).

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In the Cathedral on Sunday the Rev. Dr. Kennedy spoke of the compulsory enrolment in the Territorial forces of all youths and young men. As there is no option in the matter, he urged the formation of purely Catholic companies, a privilege extended by the military authorities to all denominations. There must be several hundred Catholic youths eligible, and bound to serve in and around the city, and of these eighty-nine only have so far given in their names, and it is hoped before time allowed elapses every Catholic will be found enrolled among his own co-religionists.

The first fortnightly meeting of the Arch-confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament (men's branch) was held in the Cathedral on last Tuesday evening, with an attendance of 180 members. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy (spiritual director) in the course of a practical address, alluded to the encouraging prospects of the confraternity and its possibilities as a factor of permanent good in the parish, and spoke of what the Blessed Sacrament teaches in our daily life. The devotions included the Rosary, selected hymns, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The congregational singing throughout was a particularly pleasing feature. The confraternity is divided into sections of 36 members, each under a prescribed patron or patroness, with a shield banneret bearing the name of the special saint. So far the men's branch is divided into 12 sections, at least one of which has the required number, while the ladies' branch has increased to over 400 members, necessitating additional sections being already allotted. One section of the men's branch in turn is to join the procession of the Blessed Sacrament each first Sunday of the month.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' football team, which visited Timaru during the Easter holidays, desire to express their very sincere thanks to the Celtic Football Club of that town and Athletic Club, Temuka, for the kindness and hospitality extended, which included a dinner to the team and other visitors, and a drive in the country. These inter-club visits are likely to be an annual fixture. Whilst at Timaru the Christchurch team played a match with the Temuka Athletic Club, which it defeated by 11 points to 6. Mr. E. O'Connor, manager of the winning team, scored three tries. An invitation was given the Timaru Celtic Club to send a team to Christchurch to play the local 'Old Boys' before the end of the present season. The Christchurch Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association has four teams entered for this season's contests, including the senior, junior flag, president's cup, and fourth grade. The first matches of the season were played on Saturday last, when the senior and junior teams suffered defeat by close scoring. The match of the president's cup team against Canterbury College resulted in a draw, neither side scoring, and the fourth grade team won its game against Christ's College.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 1.

Letters received from Rev. Father Furlong state that he had a pleasant trip as far as Suva.

Rev. Father Quealy, of Palmerston North, is at present visiting Auckland. He celebrated Mass at the Mater Hospital on Sunday.

Rev. Father Cahill returned from his trip south last week. His many friends were pleased to find him so greatly improved in health.

The children's concert, which took place at Huntly on Friday night, was a most pronounced success, thanks in a great measure to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Daily, Mrs. Dunne, and Miss Fairweather.

His Lordship the Bishop has purchased four acres of land in a central position in Mount Eden borough. The district is growing, and in a short space of time there will be a flourishing parish there.

The Coronation bazaar is now in its third and last week, and will be brought to a close on next Saturday evening. Unseasonable weather interfered with the attendance during the first week, but since then the patronage and business have been excellent.

The following clerical changes were made in the city parishes last week:—Rev. Father Wright, who had been in charge of Huntly during the absence of Rev. Father Cahill, resumed his duties at the Cathedral; Rev. Father O'Farrell, who, since his arrival from Ireland, had been at the Cathedral, was appointed assistant to Rev. Father Edge at Ponsonby, while Rev. Father Finn took up duties at St. Benedict's; Rev. Father Brennan left last Thursday morning for the newly-formed parish of Te Kuiti, of which he has been appointed pastor. His friends at St. Benedict's farewelled him on Wednesday night.

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THE IRISH ENVOYS

ARRIVAL IN WELLINGTON

MR. REDMOND'S VIEWS ON IMPERIAL POLITICS

The Irish Envoys—Messrs. R. Hazleton, M.P., W. A. Redmond, M.P., and J. T. Donovan—arrived in Wellington on Monday by the Rotorua from London. They were welcomed (says the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*) by Mr. Martin Kennedy (who has arranged the New Zealand tour), Dr. Cahill (president of the reception committee), and other members of the committee.

I had a brief chat with them on board the steamer, and subsequently obtained an interview with them at the Grand Hotel, where they will stay while in Wellington. All three Envoys are young men and unmarried. Mr. Redmond, stout, clean-shaven, and young (he is only 25), is the image of his father, who when he first visited New Zealand was younger than his son now is. Mr. Donovan, who has a pleasant Irish manner, was here on a similar mission some four years ago, so he is already known to many New Zealanders. Mr. Hazleton is the third member of the party, and perhaps the cleverest. He is certainly very earnest.

A number of people had assembled to witness their landing, and these cheered the three delegates as they set foot upon New Zealand soil. Mr. Redmond, who seems to be the chief spokesman, said the delegates were looking forward to a successful tour through New Zealand, and hoped to get a considerable sum of money. They needed funds because the last two elections within the space of one year had cost the Irish party £25,000, and now the Unionists had raised a fund of £100,000 to fight Home Rule. The party was delighted with the result of the last general election. The Liberals were returned with a majority, the Irish Party had a larger majority than it had in the former Parliament, and the coalition against the Lords was a very strong one.

'Wales is solid for Home Rule,' Mr. Redmond remarked, 'and there is only one Scotch member against it apart from the University members. To say you are in favor of Home Rule means you are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and to say you believe in Home Rule for Ireland means you believe in Home Rule all round. At the last election Home Rule was made an issue of the Liberal Ministry, and their present majority of 130 stands pledged to carry a Home Rule Bill. If the Parliament Bill is passed this year, the Home Rule Bill will be introduced next January. There is a pledge to that effect.'

Will not the Unionists make a great effort to have Home Rule excluded from the operation of the Parliament Bill?

'They have already tried and failed. Lord Lansdale's amendment was defeated. Clause 2 of the Parliament Bill provides that if any bill is passed by the Commons and sent up to the Lords in three consecutive sessions it will then become law without requiring the sanction of the Lords. If the House of Lords throws out the Parliament Bill it will make an even bigger blunder than it made in rejecting the 1909 Budget, for Mr. Asquith has as good as said that he has in his pocket guarantees from the King that, if necessary, enough new Peers will be created to pass the Parliament Bill. That would mean a permanently Liberal House of Lords, and that is something which the present House of Lords does not want to bring about.'

And when you get Home Rule what will the Ulster people do?

'They will be Home Rulers, too. The Ulster faction has opposed every successive Land Bill and every concession and reform until such have been obtained against their efforts by the Irish people, and then they have been the first to take advantage of those very measures. It will be just the same with Home Rule. Once we have a Parliament in Ireland there will be no anti-Home Rulers in the country. Already Ulster is beginning to come into line. My own election in East Tyrone last December is one of the indications. It is an Ulster constituency, and I am a southerner, and was quite a stranger there before the campaign, yet I was returned by a majority of 140 on a 99 per cent. poll. A large proportion of those who voted for me must have been Independents, Orangemen, and Presbyterians. Similarly there was the election of Mr. Joseph Devlin (who visited New Zealand with Mr. Donovan four or five years ago). He was returned for West Belfast by a majority of nearly 500, and that electorate also is largely composed of Independent and Protestant voters.'

The split in the Nationalist ranks being mentioned, Mr. Redmond remarked that in consequence of a statement made by Mr. O'Brien before the election it was taken for granted that he would capture thirty seats from the Nationalist party. 'Never was a greater shock felt by the Tories and the anti-Irish politicians in England than when they found that only eight O'Brienites had been elected, and all for constituencies in and about the city of Cork, where Mr. O'Brien's personal prestige and influence were supreme.'

Would you care to say anything about the attitude of the Nationalists in regard to the Coronation? We have had cablegrams about it.

'We are not taking part in any ceremony. We are holding aloof, as we have always done in the past from any ceremony of the kind, and as we always shall do until we get Home Rule. When the King visits Ireland he is assured of a most hospitable and hearty welcome, but there will not be any official welcome. This is a matter of principle, and the principle will never be departed from. It is not a matter of any sentiment against the King, nor against the English people; it is simply a protest against the Constitution as it stands at present.'

Mr. Donovan mentioned that when he toured Australasia in 1906 with Mr. Joseph Devlin, they collected £23,000 for the Nationalist cause, including £5000 from New Zealand.

To-night the delegates are being entertained at dinner by Mr. Martin Kennedy, and to-morrow they will be formally received by the Mayor, and will lunch with his Grace Archbishop Redwood. To-morrow night they will be the guests of Dr. Cahill at dinner at the Wellington Club. On Wednesday they will lunch with the rector of St. Patrick's College (the Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy) and the faculty, and at night they will address a public meeting at the Town Hall.

The Mayoral reception to-morrow will not be a public function. Only the delegates and members of the local committee will attend it in the Mayor's room. Subsequently the delegates will call upon the acting-Prime Minister (the Hon. Jas. Carroll).

Mr. Martin Kennedy has received a telegram from Auckland stating that at a preliminary meeting there £420 had been subscribed. A telegram from Hokitika states that an enthusiastic meeting was held there, and it was decided to invite the delegates to address a public meeting. In the larger centres it is probable that all three delegates will address meetings, but in connection with the meetings at the smaller towns, the delegates will separate. Mr. Hazleton taking one series of meetings and Messrs. Redmond and Donovan the other series.

THE ENVOYS.

The *Belfast Irish Weekly*, writing of the departure of the Irish Envoys to New Zealand, gives the following personal particulars of Messrs. Hazleton, Redmond, and Donovan:—

Mr. Richard Hazleton, M.P., is a native of Dublin, where his father has been for many years a prominent commercial man. He is just over 30 years, having been born in 1880. He was educated in the famous College of Blackrock, and began to take an active interest in public affairs at a very early age, for he had barely attained his majority when he was elected member of the Blackrock District Council and the Rathdowne Board of Guardians. Even previous to this he had taken an active part in National affairs, and he was one of the speakers at the first United Irish League Convention, which was held in Dublin in the year 1900. He took a keen interest in municipal reform and also in the Gaelic League movement. In 1906 he contested South Dublin against Mr. Walter Long, and made a gallant fight against a certain amount of Nationalist apathy and a register 'stuffed' with Tory 'lodgers.' The sudden death of Mr. Thomas Higgins on the night of his election for North Galway created a vacancy in that division in 1906, and Mr. Hazleton was immediately returned unopposed. His battle against Mr. Healy in North Louth in January, 1910, when he was defeated by only 99 votes, and his subsequent victory over Mr. Healy in December of last year, which was followed by an election petition, will be fresh in the public memory. Mr. Hazleton is one of the 'promising' young men of the Party, and this 'promise' is based upon considerable actual achievement. He is a fluent speaker, and an able writer on many subjects. It will be remembered that he arrived home from a voyage to the Argentine on the eve of his election for North Louth in December last.

Mr. William Archer Redmond, who won East Tyrone last December by a majority of 140 after a vigorous battle, is the son of the Irish Leader. He comes of a race of patriots. Redmonds were hanged for their part in the struggle of 1798. His grandfather, who bore the same name, sat as member for Wexford County from 1872 until his death in 1880, while his uncle, Mr. William K. Redmond, has been for nearly 30 years one of the ablest, most active, and most popular members of the Nationalist Party. The Member for East Tyrone has just passed his twenty-fifth birthday, and he was called to the Irish Bar last year. His first public speeches were delivered in Belfast in support of Mr. Joseph Devlin during the West Belfast contest of January, 1910. In the interval between that and December he had taken so active a part in the National struggle that the East Tyrone Executive, under the guidance of Mr. W. J. Harbison, unanimously selected him as the Nationalist standard-bearer when Mr. T. M. Kettle's professional duties necessitated his resignation in December. Young Mr. Redmond threw himself wholeheartedly into the contest, and his return was regarded as one of the great victories of the General Election. His maiden speech in the House of Commons was the subject of sincere congratulations from all sides.

Mr. John T. Donovan is an Ulsterman born, but, as his patronymic indicates, he comes of an old Cork family. The name has been a prominent one in Southern affairs for very many centuries. Mr. Donovan has been throughout the course of his political life actively identified with Nationalist politics in Belfast city. He served a legal apprenticeship with Mr. Thomas Maguire, solicitor, Lombard street; and in this city practised successfully since his name was added to the roll of solicitors some years ago. Just five years back he was selected by Mr. John Redmond and the Irish Party as Mr. Devlin's colleague on the exceedingly successful mission to Australia and New Zealand, which was conducted by the Member for West Belfast and his friend and comrade during the year 1906 and part of 1907. This mission resulted in the consolidation of Australia and New Zealand sentiment in favor of Home Rule and in the addition of £23,000 to the National exchequer. Mr. Donovan will, therefore, be in a position to act as 'guide, philosopher, and friend' to his colleagues during the progress of the present 'expedition,' as he has travelled over all the ground previously, and has friends in every city and town and most of the villages throughout Australia and New Zealand. He is a member of the Standing Committee of the National Directory, and a general favorite in Belfast and Ulster Nationalist circles.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT AUCKLAND.

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 1.

A large and enthusiastic meeting to welcome and assist the Irish Envoys on their visit to Auckland was held this evening in the Marist Brothers' School, Pitt street, Bishop Cleary and the following clergy were present: Rev. Fathers Golden, Holbrook, Patterson, and Tormey. The meeting was representative of all classes and creeds. The following resolutions were carried:—Proposed by Mr. W. J. Napier:—'This meeting extends a cordial welcome to the Irish Envoys—Mr. Richard Hazleton, M.P. for North Galway; Mr. William Archer Redmond, M.P. for East Tyrone, and Mr. John T. Donovan, B.L.,—and trusts that their mission to Australasia may prove eminently successful.'

Proposed by Mr. J. J. Sullivan, seconded by Councillor P. M. Mackay:—'This representative meeting of Auckland citizens affirms the principle of full Self-Government for Ireland, under which our Dominion as an integral part of the Empire has flourished, and pledges itself to assist in every effort made by the Irish Parliamentary party, under the leadership of Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., to procure this inestimable boon for Ireland.'

Proposed by Mr. Hall Skelton, seconded by Mr. Thomas Long:—'That a collection in aid of the Irish Parliamentary fund be forthwith taken up, and shall be continued until the public meeting in His Majesty's Theatre on Friday, June 2; that lists be distributed to those who are willing to assist in the collection.'

The collection taken up in the room resulted in £420 being subscribed. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed as various speakers made their points. Cheers were given with greatest vigor. No meeting held here evoked such whole-hearted responses.

WAIHI.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 24.

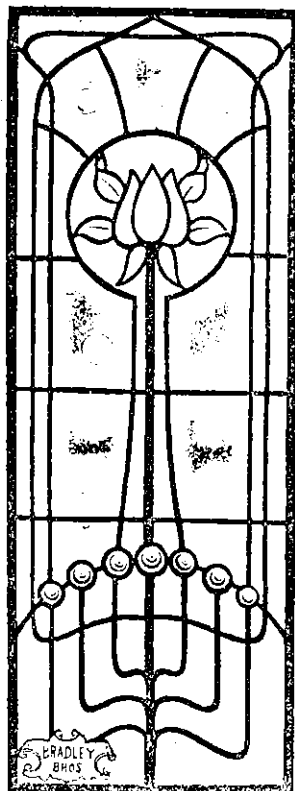
An enthusiastic meeting of Home Rule supporters was held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on April 23, Very Rev. Father Brodie presiding. The question of inviting the Irish delegates to Waihi was carefully considered, and it was decided to write to the secretary of the Auckland committee, stating that owing to the present depressed state of the town that the amount raised could not be expected to reach that of Mr. Devlin's meeting some years ago, but that the people would do their best to ensure a successful meeting. A committee was formed, of which Mr. McLean was appointed chairman, and Mr. Collins secretary. Another public meeting is called for next Sunday to which representatives from Paeroa and Karangahake will be invited.

GISBORNE.

May 1.

At a meeting called for the purpose of arranging a reception of the Irish delegates, £82 was collected in the room.

The Coronation Carnival, in aid of the Dominican Convent school building fund, Bluff, will open on May 10, and close on May 15. There will be attractive entertainments each evening, and the late train for Invercargill will stop at the Ocean Beach and Clyde street stations. Those having books of tickets in connection with the carnival are requested to return blocks without delay....



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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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| Reserve Fund | - | - | - | 220,000 | |
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| Net Revenue for 1910 | - | - | - | - | 635,638 |
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Commercial

PRODUCE

Wellington, May 1.—The High Commissioner's cablegram from London, April 29, is as follows:—

Mutton.—The market is very dull, a River Plate large supply being pushed for sale. Canterbury, 3½d; North Island, 2½d.

Lamb.—The market is depressed. Canterbury, 4½d; other than Canterbury, 4d; River Plate, 3½d.

Beef.—Market quiet. New Zealand hinds, 3½d; fores, 2½d.

Butter.—The market declined 4s for Danish, and Siberian is unchanged. Colonial choicest New Zealand butter, 109s; Australian, 102s; Danish, 112s; Siberian, 98s.

Cheese.—The market is quiet, with prices slightly weaker. New Zealand, 61s.

Hemp.—The market is quiet, but rather steadier. New Zealand good to fair, on spot, £20; fair grade, £19 5s; forward shipment at same price; fair current Manila on spot, £19; forward shipment, £19 15s. The output from Manila for the week was 25,000 bales.

Wheat.—Market quiet and steady. New Zealand long-berried wheat, on spot, ex granary, per quarter of 496lb, 32s; short-berried, 41s 6d (nominal).

Oats.—There is a general active demand for New Zealand oats. Short sparrowbill, ex granary, on spot, per quarter of 384lb, 20s; Danish, per quarter of 320lb, 17s 6d.

Beans.—There is more demand. New Zealand beans, f.a.q., old crop, per quarter of 504lb, 35s.

Peas.—Market firm, the demand only moderate. New Zealand peas (partridge), per quarter of 504lb, 44s.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. reports:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue comprised most of the lines in demand locally, and except for chaff was cleared at prices on a par with late quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—Moderate quantities are coming forward, and in most cases meet with ready sale on arrival. Special seed lines—Duns, Tartars, etc., are strongly inquired for, but are not offering freely. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 3½d to 2s 4d; good to best feed, 2s 2½d to 2s 3½d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime Tuscan and velvet ear, suitable for export, have had strong inquiry during the past week, and values have advanced slightly. Prime velvet is also in good demand with local millers, but is not competed for by shippers. Fowl wheat has become scarce, and good whole fowl wheat is readily dealt with. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 4½d to 3s 5d; medium to good, 3s 3½d to 3s 4d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3½d; medium, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; broken and damaged, 2s 4d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Supplies are coming forward steadily, and all primo lots are readily quitted on arrival. Medium quality is not so saleable, while doubtful lots are difficult to place. We quote: Prime up-to-dates, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; extra choice lots, £4 10s; medium to good, £3 10s to £4 2s 6d; inferior, £2 to £3 5s per ton (bags included).

Chaff.—The market has been much over-supplied. In consequence it has been difficult to deal with consignments ex truck, particularly as railway regulations regarding demurrage charges on delayed trucks are stringent. Considering the quantity coming forward, prices have not suffered so much as might have been expected, but in order to avoid sacrificing them it has been necessary to put many lines into store. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 15s to £4; light and inferior, £3 to £3 10s. Straw chaff, £2 5s to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Messrs Dalgety and Co. report:—

We held our usual weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we offered a representative catalogue to a full attendance of buyers. For oats and wheat there was keen competition, but chaff was slow of sale. The following are the prices realised:—

Oats.—There is a good demand at the present time for seed lines of heavy Gartons. Millers are buyers of good feed lines at prices on a par with late rates. Any consignments coming to hand are quickly quitted on arrival,

and there is also a good local demand. Prime milling, 2s 3½d to 2s 4d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 2½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Owing to the rise in value in London, wheat has advanced correspondingly here, and there is a good demand at the prices now ruling. Fowl feed is readily saleable in small lots to the local trade. Prime milling, 3s 4½d to 3s 5d; medium milling, 3s 3d to 3s 4½d; whole fowl feed, 3s 2d to 3s 2½d; broken and damaged, 2s 8d to 3s per bushel (bags extra).

Potatoes.—Supplies coming forward from the country are about equal to the demand, and prices remain on a par with late rates. Best sorts, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; medium, £3 5s to £4; diseased, £2 to £2 15s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—The arrivals from the country have slackened off very perceptibly within the last few days, and all lines in store are firmly held by farmers. The demand is not by any means keen, as the bulk of the merchants hold fairly heavy stocks. The consequence is that there is not a great deal of business passing. The following are quotations ruling: Choice chaff, £4 10s; good chaff, £4 2s 6d to £4 7s 6d; medium chaff, £3 5s to £3 15s; oaten straw chaff, £2 10s to £2 15s per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris and Co. (Ltd.) report for week ending May 2, as follows:—

Oats.—Fair consignments are coming to hand and meet with ready sale on arrival. There is a good demand for seed lines. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 3½d to 2s 4d; best feed, 2s 2½d to 2s 3½d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There has been a fairly strong demand for shipment, but millers are not very keen buyers. Prime velvet is in most demand by them. Good whole fowl wheat is readily saleable. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 4½d to 3s 5d; medium to good, 3s 3½d to 3s 4d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3½d; medium, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; broken and damaged, 2s 4d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks 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. Advices from London report a decline of 2d on all grades.

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

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

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

Prompt returns. No commission.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered an exceptionally large catalogue at Monday's sale to a large attendance of buyers. There was very keen competition for all sorts, and prices were, if anything, a shade better. Incoming and autumns were eagerly competed for. Quotations: Autumns and incomings, 15d to 15½d; last season's winters, 14d to 16d; autumns, 12½d to 14½d; racks, 9d to 10½d; light racks, 8½d to 9½d; spring bucks, 8½d to 9½d; spring does, 8½d to 9d; hawk torn, 5½d to 7½d; milky does, 7d to 8½d; small, 5½d to 7d; weevilly and broken, 5d to 7½d. Horse hair, 17d to 18½d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a medium catalogue at today's sale. Owing to the rise in the London market prices for well-woolled skins were from ½d to ½d better. Other kinds ruled about the same. Quotations: Halfbred, 6½d to 7½d; fine crossbred, 6½d to 7d; coarse, 6d to 6½d; best pelts, 5d to 6½d; medium to good, 4½d to 5d; inferior, 3d to 4d; best lambskins, 6d to 6½d; medium to good, 4½d to 5½d.

Hides.—We held our fortnightly sale on Thursday, 27th ult., when we offered a large catalogue. There was keen competition for all prime ox and cow hides, whilst country consignments also met with a better demand than has ruled for some time past. Bull hides and calfskins showed a slight drop as compared with the preceding sale. Quotations: Prime stout heavy ox hides, 7½d to 8½d; stout heavy do. 7½d to 7½d; heavy, 6½d to 7½d; medium, 6½d to 7½d; light, 6½d to 6½d; stout heavy cow hides, 6½d to 7½d; medium, 6½d to 6½d; light, 6d to 6½d; inferior ox and cow, 4½d to 5½d; yearlings, 4½d to 6½d; calfskins, 7d to 8d; for best, 4½d to 6d for inferior. Bull hides, 4½d to 5d.

Tallow and Fat.—There is a good deal coming forward, and this is readily placed at late quotations.

'If there is one thing more than another that this census will emphasise, it will be the decline in the birth rate.' This is a remark made by a census official to a Wairarapa *Daily Times* reporter. He had studied his returns intelligently, and he declared that, if the figures were analysed properly, and the size of the family compared in every case with the position (or estimated earnings) of the head of the family, the result would startle New Zealand.

THE IRISH DELEGATES IN WELLINGTON

The Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*, telegraphing on Tuesday evening, says:—The Home Rule delegates are already having a busy time in Wellington. They began the day with a visit to the Mayor, who received them on behalf of the city.

Mr. J. T. Donovan, in referring to their mission, said: 'We came bearing a message of good cheer and hope to the people of New Zealand. We believe that at last, with the assent of the British democracy at Home, and of the British-speaking people throughout the world we are about to attain that measure of national self-government which you so well and wisely enjoy here in New Zealand, and we believe that the solution of the Irish problem, and the attainment of their national rights by the Irish people will tend not merely to the prosperity and pacification of our own country politically, but that it will tend to consolidate and strengthen the Empire, of which it will be pleased to be incorporated as a free unit. If that comes to pass within the next eighteen months or two years we shall have to thank the people of Australasia of all sections and of all creeds and classes for the practical sympathy and support which they have accorded us.'

Mr. R. Hazleton, in the course of his reply to the Mayor's welcome, said that if in every place in New Zealand they met with the same kindness and consideration that they had met with in the city of Wellington their stay in the Dominion on personal grounds alone would not only be a pleasant one, but very useful and instructive also. It was always useful for people from the Old Country to travel as much as possible among the newer countries, such as this, because they could undoubtedly learn a great deal from them. Perhaps it might be beneficial to both parties. As one who had an interest in municipal government at Home, being a member of the council of his own city, he found it very instructive indeed to listen to what the Mayor had said about municipal government in New Zealand. He thought that sometimes they were inclined not to attach too much importance to this branch of government, on which so largely and widely depended the health and prosperity and well-being of the citizens of a community such as this. This, he added, was not the time to make political references, but they looked forward not only to the carrying out of the work on which they had come, but to gaining an experience which might be useful and profitable to them when they again took part in the affairs of their own country.

Later in the day the delegates were welcomed by the women of the Hibernian Society. All three delegates replied to the welcome, Mr. Redmond remarking that in all their political fights the Home Rulers had the women on their side. In some portions of the North of Ireland, where they had the most bitter enemies, victory had been won through the efforts of the ladies. They were under a deep debt of gratitude to women all over the world for the manner in which they had upheld the cause.

Mr. Hazleton said the ground on which the Home Rulers had been attacked was that they desired to set up a Catholic ascendancy in Ireland. That was not so. What they wanted was justice and equality of all creeds and classes, and not a Protestant ascendancy. He was glad to say they were now near the attainment of their hopes.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

Mr. J. A. Nash (the Mayor) presided at a meeting held in the Opera House on Saturday evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the visit of the Irish delegates (writes our Palmerston North correspondent). A representative committee was set up with Mr. E. O. Hurley, as chairman, and Messrs. W. Devine and M. Kennedy as treasurer and secretary respectively. It is very possible that the delegates will alter the night from May 10 to May 7.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

May 2.

The St. Andrews bazaar, the proceeds of which go to the new Catholic Church, Timaru, was concluded last week, the net sum realised amounting to £656 2s. This amount was made up as follows:—Mrs. Rae's stall, £246 3s 10d; Miss Stack's, £191 6s 6d; refreshments (Mrs. Scannell), £104 6s 8d; doors, £43 6s 8d; art union, £70 18s 4d. Rev. Father Smyth had charge of the bazaar, which, under his direction, can fully be claimed to have established a New Zealand record in Church fetes, considering the extent of the parish. The St. Andrews Catholics have always been most generous in responding to all calls for the Church, and the manner in which young and old threw themselves into the work of the bazaar speaks well for their zeal and generosity. It is generally considered that the tug-of-war tournament was the great attraction of the carnival. The results of the art union are published elsewhere in this issue. In Timaru on Sunday last, at the instance of the Rev. Father Tubman, complimentary references were made at all the Masses to the liberality of the St. Andrews people.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

April 29.

The election of Borough Councillors on Wednesday last excited a great deal of interest. Five members of the late Council were returned, including our worthy representative, Mr. Michael O'Reilly. Messrs. E. L. Broad and T. J. Rodgers, of the 'Citizens' League,' were not placed, but have reason to congratulate themselves on the support they obtained, polling 628 and 487 votes respectively.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood was the guest of the Rev. Father Costello on Friday, and left on Saturday for Dannevirke to open the new convent there to-day. It is his intention to be present at the annual concert of the convent past and present pupils to be held in the Opera House on Wednesday, May 3. The concert, to judge by the programme, promises to be of unusual merit.

The Catholics of Shannon held their first social of the season in the Druids' Hall on Wednesday last, and, as might be expected, was a great success, thanks to the zeal of Mesdames Moynihan and Butler, and Mr. J. Curran.

Waihi

(From our own correspondent.)

April 24.

At the meeting of Home Rule supporters, held at Waihi last Sunday, after the business had been disposed of, the treasurer and secretary of the Hibernian Society made an appeal to all present who were not already members, to become so, either benefit or honorary. Recent happenings had shown the necessity of the Catholics keeping together and being organised, and the Hibernian Society, in addition to its benefits, offered splendid opportunities for spending social evenings together.

OBITUARY

MR. MATHEW M. DEVOY, DUBLIN.

The many friends of the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., Wellington, will learn with sincere regret of the death of his youngest brother, Mr. Mathew Mark Devoy, who passed away in Dublin on March 10. The remains of this esteemed gentleman (says the *Freeman's Journal* of March 13) were interred in Glasnevin yesterday. Mr. Devoy's life-long connection with the provision trade of Dublin will be held in kindly remembrance by all who came in contact with him. A good husband and father, a loyal friend, and a thoroughly capable and trustworthy business man, he will be missed by many, the tragic suddenness of his decease adding to the sadness of the event. To his widow and children, his brothers, Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Wellington, New Zealand, and Mr. John Devoy, Stradbally; his sister, Sister Mary Brigid, Mullinavat, and all other relatives, the greatest sympathy will be extended in their affliction. The chief mourners were Messrs. Patrick and Thomas Devoy (sons), Hugh Shortall, Patrick Shortall, and James McEvoy (nephews). Amongst others the following attended the funeral:—Messrs. P. Garrahan, J. Byrne, E. Burke, staff of Horan and Sons, E. Doyle, E. Carey, P. Murphy, T. Murphy, G. Scully and Son, P. Farnon, J. Doran, J. Farrell, P. Byron, Staff: M. Byrne, Jeremiah Byrne, Joseph Byrne, John Byrne, James Byrne, J. Nolan, J. J. Lawler, R. C. Lawler; Richard Collis; T. O'Brien, T.C.; J. O'Brien, J. Castles, J. Dooley, J. Cullen, W. Doyle, J. O'Donohoe, P. McAsey, J. Carroll, Bookle Bros., J. Latimer, M. Kelly, sen., M. Kelly, jun., Michael Kelly, P. Kelly, J. Kelly, J. Egan, J. Keenan, E. Stanley, B. Hamilton, A. Bracken, J. Devlin, J. McNamee, J. Leech, M. Devitt, H. Fitzpatrick, T. Grogan, J. O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Doyle, W. McCarthy, Peter Keane, J. W. Kenny, James O'Brien, J. Cahill, W. Drury, J. Kirwan, Myles Lawler, Martin Galvin, T. Cummins, S. Dwyer, Simon Byrne, T. Corcoran, H. C. O'Brien, etc.

The last twelve months have been a troublous time for the retail butchers in Auckland. The season is affirmed to be the worst for 25 years, six butchers having been compelled to close down during the last three months. The president of the Auckland Master Butchers' Association thinks the price of meat locally will be dearer than for many years past.

Speaking at a meeting in London in support of arbitration Sir Joseph Ward said that the people of New Zealand appreciated the striking advance that Mr. Taft's proposals were upon the existing treaty. It would seem that hitherto questions of national honor had been uniformly omitted from international treaties. This too often in the past meant that they kept the word of promise to our ear while in the hour of crisis it had been broken to our hope. Underlying the present proposal was a genuine, sincere, and rational love of peace in the two most progressive countries in the world. Speaking on behalf of New Zealand and the other oversea dominions, he heartily supported the motion in the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the world at large.

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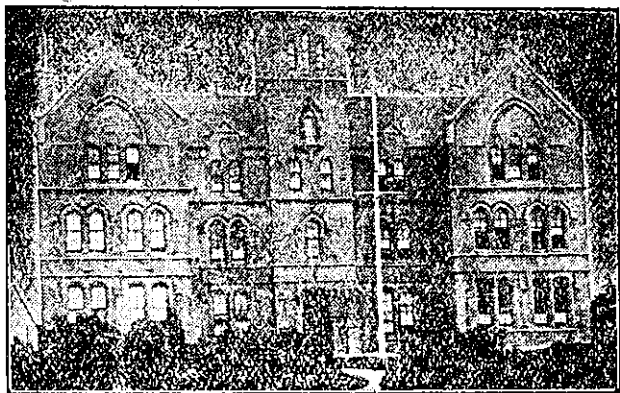
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For further particulars apply to

THE RECTOR,

DEATHS

DEVOY.—In Dublin, Ireland, on March 10, 1911, Mathew Mark Devoy, youngest brother of Archdeacon Devoy, Wellington.—R.I.P.

MARRIAGE

MILLS—BROWN.—On April 25, 1911, at the Cathedral, Christchurch, by the Rev. Father McDonald, S.M., Arthur Patrick Mills to Amelia Brown.

WANTED a Good Cook; wages, 25s. Also Smart Young Girl (Housemaid). Apply—Mrs. Bull, Private Hotel, Mount Somers, via Ashburton.

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HOME RULE DELEGATES

A meeting of sympathisers with "Home Rule" will be held at the Board Room of His Majesty's Theatre, Crawford street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th inst., at 8 p.m., to make arrangements for the reception and public appearance of the Irish Delegates—Messrs. Redmond, Donovan, and Hazleton.

JAMES COFFEY.
J. B. CALLAN.



MILITARY TRAINING

Every male inhabitant of New Zealand who on the 1st day of March, 1911, had attained the age of fourteen years or upwards, but had not attained the age of twenty-one, and who is a British subject, and has resided in New Zealand for at least six months, is hereby required before 7 p.m. on the 2nd day of June, 1911, to fill in a prescribed form of registration in respect to military training under the Defence Acts, and to post or deliver same to the Area Sergeant-Major of the territorial area in which the applicant for registration resides. Forms of registration may be obtained at any Post Office or Police Station. Failure to comply with this renders the person liable to the following penalties under Defence Act, 1909, Part VII. sections 51 and 52:—

"51. (1.) Every person who, being required to register under Part VI. of this Act, fails to do so within the time and in the manner prescribed, or who without lawful excuse evades or fails to render the personal service required of him under that Part, is liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and shall not be entitled to be enrolled as an elector under Division II. of the Legislature Act, 1908, nor to employment or continuation of employment in any branch of the Government service.

"52. (1.) Every person is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds who prevents or attempts to prevent any person in his employ and required to serve in the Senior Cadets or General Training Section or Territorial Force from rendering the personal service required of him by Part VI. of this Act, or in any way penalizes such last-mentioned person for rendering such service, whether by reducing his wages or deducting therefrom any money, or by dismissing him from his employment, or in any other manner:

"Provided that this section shall not be construed to require any person to pay any person in his employ any wages for the time when he is absent from work for the purpose of being trained under the said Part."

WANTED KNOWN—That Bill-heads, Circulars, Cards, Programmes, and General Printing of every description are executed at the Tablet Office. Moderate rates.

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ 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, MAY 4, 1911.

PROTESTANT BIBLE TERCENTENARY



So far as New Zealand is concerned, the ambitious programme which was at first contemplated—or at least suggested—in connection with the celebration of the tercentenary of the Protestant English Bible has been almost entirely abandoned. The original proposals for securing 'the co-operation of the heads of universities and schools in emphasising the value of the Bible as a force in the education and culture of the people'; for obtaining 'some recognition on the part of the Government of the relation of the Bible to the foundation and freedom of English institutions'; and for obtaining 'a recognition, also, on the part of the judiciary and the Bar of the relation of the Bible to the law of the land'—have not been proceeded with; and the celebration has been confined to special sermons in the several churches on Sunday last, and united services to be held in a few of the larger centres some evening during the current week. At the time of writing, the united services have not eventuated; but the reports of many of the Sunday sermons are before us, and may doubtless be taken as a fair index of the general lines on which further deliverances will be likely to run. One or two of the lesser ministerial lights have trotted out the old legend about 'the open Bible,' being 'the source of England's greatness'; but these are, without exception, men who, from their lack of scholarship and of intellectual power, are more or less compelled to play to the gallery. For the most part, the tercentenary utterances so far have been entirely moderate and non-controversial in tone; and so long as that is so, Catholics can follow the demonstrations with friendly interest. Apart from its inaccuracies of translation, and viewed simply as a literary classic, the 'Authorised Version' deserves to the full the eulogies that are being heaped upon it—and for the rest, Catholics, who themselves profoundly reverence the Word of God, have no reason to be other than pleased at seeing their non-Catholic neighbours make some public effort to show respect to the Bible as they have it.

*

But there are two or three reflections which occur to us as being eminently fitting, natural, and proper on such an occasion which have not been voiced, nor even hinted at, in the addresses so far delivered. (1) If Protestants really regard the Bible as such a priceless treasure—and a priceless treasure it undoubtedly is—it would have been just and becoming to have made some grateful mention, however brief, of that great Church to whose watchful care and devoted labors they owe it that they have a Bible at all. Behind all the demonstrations—in the historical background—stands the venerable figure of the Mother Church of Christendom, to whom alone the demonstrators must look if they would behold the real preserver, defender, and transmitter of the Sacred Word. It was the Catholic Church that collected the books of the New Testament and formed its present canon; it was the Catholic Church that preserved the Book from corruption and destruction; and it was to the loving labor of her monks and scholars down the ages that the world owed the multiplication and distribution of the sacred volume before a printing press was heard of. 'To me it seems a marvel,' writes Archbishop Carr, 'that anyone can dispassionately read the history of the holy volume without feeling beyond all manner of doubt that to the Church, and to her alone, under God's protecting providence, are we indebted for its preservation.'

She alone preserved it for us through the gloom of the Catacombs, when the cry "Christians to the Lions!" so often resounded through the Imperial City, as well as when the tide of barbarism was sweeping over Europe and the old civilisation was tottering to ruin. From Pope St. Damasus, who commissioned St. Jerome to gather up the scriptural learning of the East and West, and enshrine the fragments in her authorised version, to Pope Leo XIII., her record has been one of fidelity to the priceless treasure entrusted to her keeping. And it is not too much to expect that the Church's 'superhuman struggle to preserve God's Word inviolate through the vicissitudes of nineteen centuries'—as Archbishop Carr expresses it—should have received some little meed of acknowledgment in the general chorus of tercentenary jubilation.

*

(2) Attractive and valuable as are literary force and beauty in the rendering of Scripture, fidelity of translation is of even greater value and importance. In this respect the 'Authorised Version' is notoriously defective; and its short-comings have been frankly admitted by the compilers of the 'Revised Version' which was published in 1881. In the preface to the latter the compilers say: 'There are, however, numerous passages in the Authorised Version in which, whether regard be had to the recurrence (as in the first three Gospels) of identical clauses and sentences, to the repetition of the same word in the same passage, or to the characteristic use of particular words by the same writer, the studied variety adopted by the translators of 1611 has produced a degree of inconsistency that cannot be reconciled with the principle of faithfulness.' It is an interesting tribute to the accuracy of the Douai (Catholic) Bible that the compilers of the 'Revised Version,' in their emendation of the 'Authorised Version,' in a large proportion of cases have reverted, in effect, to the rendering adopted in the Catholic version. We give a few examples, taken, without classification, just as they come to hand. Thus the well-known tag to the Lord's Prayer contained in the 'Authorised Version' (St. Matt. vi., 13)—'For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen'—which is not found in the Catholic Bible, has been omitted also from the 'Revised Version.' Again, 1 Cor. xi. 27 (referring to the Blessed Eucharist) reads thus in the 'Authorised Version': 'Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the Lord, unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.' The 'and' here is important; for if it were a correct translation it might be taken as implying that unless the Eucharist were received under both kinds there would be no communion. Catholic scholars have always insisted that the 'and' in this case was an unmistakable mistranslation, and in the Douai Bible the verse runs: 'Therefore whosoever shall eat this bread, or drink the chalice of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and of the blood of the Lord.' And again the 'Revised Version' has fallen into line with the Catholic Bible, and translates the verse as follows: 'Wherefore whosoever shall eat the bread or drink the cup of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and the blood of the Lord.' Again, the imperative 'Search the Scriptures' (St. John v. 39) of the 'Authorised Version,' which has been so often appealed to as showing that the Bible was intended to be the sole rule of faith, is now correctly—and in harmony with a footnote in the Douai Bible—translated in the Revised Version: 'Ye search the Scriptures,' thus depriving it of all application to the question of a rule of faith. Once more: The words of 2 Timothy iii. 16, which the Authorised Version gives as 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, etc.,' has been corrected in the Revised Version so as to run 'every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for reproof, etc.'—and the Protestant rendering is once again brought into conformity with the Douai reading. And so we might go on. It is curious—and perhaps significant—that in spite of its superior accuracy, the 'Revised Version' has never taken the place of the older version, either for home or church use.

*

(3) It is of infinitely less importance that people should appreciate the literary and aesthetic beauties of the Bible than that the Book should be recognised and regarded as speaking with an absolutely final and divine authority. And here, again, the Protestantism of to-day falters badly. There was a time when Protestants could say—as in the Presbyterian *Confession of Faith*—that 'the authority of the holy Scripture . . . dependeth not upon the testimony of any man . . . but wholly upon God, the author thereof; and therefore it is to be received, because it is the word of God.' But the Higher Criticism has changed all that. Professor Dickie told his hearers at Knox Church on Sunday that the critics had made the Bible 'a much more human document.' They have, indeed. Professor David Smith, D.D., who was himself to have been a candidate for the Otago Chair of Theology, but was snapped up by a North of Ireland Divinity Hall, tells us in his

recent work *The Days of His Flesh* that amongst the Gospel writers there are (a) slips of memory, (b) mistaken fusion of passages, (c) commendation of the incredible, (d) mutilation of obscure sayings of Christ, (e) editorial confusion of thought, and (f) editorial comments set forth as the sayings of Christ. A very 'human document'—so human that it will, when the critics have done with it, be left without a shred or vestige of divine authority.

*

Amongst large masses of Protestants it is true to say that to-day the Bible is not believed—and, by consequence, it is not read. One thing, and one thing only, could arrest the destructive and disintegrating process that is in operation, and restore the Bible to its true place in the hearts and minds of Protestants—and that one thing Protestant Christendom has not got. It is hinted at, rather than described, in the following pertinent paragraph from one of Mr. W. H. Mallock's thoughtful books: 'That old foundation, the Bible, has ceased, in itself, to be a foundation any longer. It moves, it shifts, it totters. It will support no structure, unless something outside itself shall be found which will support it. That something the Roman Catholic Church supplied; and now reformed Christendom is beginning at last to find that, for that something which it rejected and still rejects, it is necessary to find a substitute.'

Notes

The Irish Envoys

Messrs. W. A. Redmond, J. T. Donovan, and R. Hazleton arrived in Wellington on Monday by the Rotorua. Particulars of their movements and of the meetings to be addressed—so far as these have been definitely decided on—are given in another column. We bid the envoys a hearty welcome; and we are confident that the earnest and gifted spokesmen will take with them from the Dominion a generous store of funds with which to fight the closing and triumphal onset for the rights and liberties of the Isle of the West. The enthusiasm already manifested, and the expectancy with which their visits are awaited in the various centres, are a sure earnest of success. Our readers are familiar with the overflowing enthusiasm and magnificent generosity with which the other Irish delegates were received in America some few months ago. We have faith that here, too, the envoys will everywhere receive a royal welcome; and that New Zealand and Australia, like America, will rally for the last appeal.

A Revealing Verse

'This,' says the *Glasgow Herald*, referring to Sir William Butler's much-discussed *Autobiograph*, 'is the record of a man of sterling qualities not always comfortable in his environment, but possessed with an unquenchable spirit. A fragment of verse which his daughter says was found among his writings is among the most revealing things in the entire narrative:—

"On the dim tombs of time I see
The names of men who strove in vain
To lift the load, to break the chain:
Then why a better grave for me?"

A True Hero

The whole community in Otago has been profoundly touched by a noble instance of heroism which happened at Round Hill, near Riverton, on Easter Monday night, when Frank Smith, a fine type of Catholic young man, in the very pride of his manhood, gave up his life in an attempt to save that of his mate. The following particulars are abridged from the account furnished by the Invercargill correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*. 'Joseph Bates and Frank Smith, the latter only just turned 20, were working in the afternoon shift sinking a small paddock for the lower elevator for the Round Hill Company's claim. This paddock or hole in the loose drifting sand has to be kept constantly pumped out while the work of sinking is being carried on, or it quickly fills up again with drainage water and drifting sludge. On the night in question it would appear that while Bates and Smith were working with picks and shovels round the mouth of the suction pump, Bates must have slipped and his foot became jammed between the pipe and the rocky wall behind it. His toe had entered the pipe, and by means of the suction his foot was drawn in up to his shin, and then

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his leg was broken. Smith was working alongside Bates, and held up his comrade, who would be in great pain from his broken leg, and unable to stand upright without assistance. There was not a rope or spar or anything within reach from which to get any support—nothing but slimy, sinking sludge. The very fact that Bates's leg was glued in the opening of the pipe, also meant that the suction was blocked and no water or drift could be pumped away.*

Smith, in the semi-darkness, apparently worked hard with a crowbar to wrench the mouth of the pipe open enough to get Bates's foot clear, and so release him, and at the same time hold the wounded Bates up as well. Smith at this time apparently threw off his blue jumper, and this also was sucked into the orifice of the pump, and completed the sealing of the suction pipe. The drainage water was meantime rising round both men in the narrow-pointed bottom of the hole in which they were, and the deadly treacherous drift was sneaking in all the time. Smith, in his efforts to clear Bates from the suction pipe, had probably given no thought to his own danger, and when it was too late found he was closely held in the deadly grip of the sludge, worse than the tentacles of an octopus. The oozing slime gripped him fast, while he did his best to free himself and hold up his friend. Smith took off his shirt and singlet and tried to work his legs free from his gum boots by pulling down his trousers to below his knees, but the water was rising all the time, and the sludge coming in sometimes in small slips was causing the bottom layers to set like cement, encasing the feet of the miners in plaster of Paris moulds. Think of the agony of the situation as the two men realised that they were caught like rats in a trap that frosty night, not a soul within call and no prospect of assistance until the midnight shift came on. Smith, who could have got away simply enough at the beginning, was held there along with Bates. Inch by inch came the water. Smith stood up his full strapping six feet lurch so as to fight the creeping elements gamely, and all the time held up his shorter mate as high as the latter's pinned leg would allow. At midnight the other shift came on the scene and saw two coats floating on the flooded paddock. They ran back to the township and roused the manager, and soon all the men of Round Hill were at the paddock. In time they got the water pumped down 18 inches, and then in the misty light their anxious eyes beheld the head and naked shoulders of Smith emerge from the receding water. He was standing quite erect, dead, at his post, having given up his life in an heroic endeavor to save his mate.*

Smith's father—a man widely and highly respected in the community—is a convert to the Catholic Church; and young Smith was confirmed by Bishop Verdon on his Lordship's second last visit to Riverton. At the inquest, the jury in their verdict desired 'to place on record their appreciation of Smith's noble conduct in giving his life in an endeavor to help his mate'; and a public movement is on foot to commemorate his heroism by the erection of a suitable memorial. The movement, needless to say, is being wholeheartedly taken up in the district.—R.I.P.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The Ladies' Club held their annual meeting in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Catholic Men's Club takes place on next Monday evening.

The many friends of the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, Lawrence, will be pleased to hear that he is now completely recovered from his serious illness.

An entertainment in aid of the Christian Brothers' athletic clubs will be held in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday, May 12. An excellent programme has been arranged.

A meeting of sympathisers with Home Rule, convened by the Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., and the Hon. J. B. Callan, M.L.C., will be held in the Board Room of His Majesty's Theatre, Crawford street, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the reception and public appearance of the Irish Delegates—Messrs. Redmond, Hazleton, and Donovan.

There passed away on April 27, at her residence, Allandale road, St. Clair, after a protracted illness, Miss Brigid Ryan, at the age of 27 years. The deceased was a sister of the late Father John Ryan, and was a native of Roscrea, County Tipperary. The remains were taken to St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, where a Requiem Mass

was celebrated on Friday morning, at the conclusion of which the funeral left for the Southern Cemetery. The Rev. D. O'Neill, who attended the deceased regularly during her long illness, was celebrant of the Requiem Mass, and also officiated at the graveside. Sincere sympathy is felt for Miss Mary Ryan, sister of the deceased, in her sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

The Children of Mary held their annual social in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on Friday, April 21, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. Songs and recitations were given by Mrs. Power, Miss May Pound, Miss A. Treston, and Miss Brady. An instrumental trio by pupils of the Convent was very much appreciated. The accompaniments were played in a most efficient manner by Mrs. J. Woods. Advantage was taken of the occasion by the Sodality to present Miss Pound with an ivory-bound prayer-book. In the absence of Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. (spiritual director) the presentation was made by Rev. Father Corcoran.

On Wednesday evening, April 26, a very enjoyable euchre party was given by the Children of Mary, South Dunedin, in St. Patrick's School. The completeness of the arrangements showed that nothing had been spared towards making the function the success it proved to be. Rev. Fathers Delany and D. O'Neill were present. The lady's prize was won by Mrs. Ryan and the gentleman's by Mr. Harry Mulholland. Before the party broke up a short musical programme was submitted, the principal items being—Chorus, 'Ireland,' Sodality; vocal solo, 'She is far from the land,' Miss Rodden; violin solo, Miss Ruby Gray; vocal duet, Misses Mahoney and Dunbar. The accompaniments were played by Misses Lizzie Tonar and Rose Fitzpatrick.

On Saturday afternoon the St. Joseph's Harriers held their weekly run from Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, as the guests of the Rev. Father Buckley. Messrs. L. Coughlan and L. O'Sullivan, who were in charge of the paper, laid an excellent but rather long trail for about 10 miles, which did not altogether agree with the younger members. Commencing at the rear of the college, the trail led on to the Mosgiel-Wingatui road, along which a very steady pace was maintained. After following round the racecourse the trail led in the direction of Silverstream in front of the butts and over a variety of cross-country, including many parts of the Silverstream, till Wairongoa was reached. From here the trail led on to the railway line, which was followed to the Mosgiel township siding. There a change was made to the main road, which was followed back to the college. After the run the members were entertained by Rev. Father Buckley.

CATHOLIC CLUBS

QUEENSTOWN.

(From the club correspondent.)

April 29.

A most enjoyable evening was held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on Thursday evening last, the 27th inst., when the Young Men's Literary and Debating Club opened their session. The first part of the evening was devoted to a euchre tournament, Mrs. J. C. McBride won the lady's prize and Mr. C. McBride the gentleman's. The following items were contributed during the evening:—Songs, Miss M. Robertson (3), Mr. J. McMullan; pianoforte solos, Miss E. Gudgeon, Miss K. Kelly, and Miss A. Craig; recitations, Mr. J. Shepherd (2), Mr. Fitzgerald (a visitor), and Mr. F. Fitzpatrick. After partaking of some light refreshments provided by the club, the meeting terminated with the singing of 'Auld lang syne.' The work of the club's session commences on next Thursday evening, when the subject, 'Should Bachelors be Taxed?' will be debated.

GREYMOUTH.

(From the club correspondent.)

April 28.

The first of the season's tri-weekly euchre tournaments took place in the St. Columba Clubrooms last Wednesday evening, when there was a large attendance of members and their friends, including Very Rev. Dean Carew, and Revs. Fathers La Croix and Finnerty. The ladies' prizes were won by Misses Sharkey and Kennedy, whilst Messrs. Cundy and Harvey accounted for the gentlemen's. An excellent supper was provided by the ladies' committee, after which songs and recitations were given by the following:—Miss Hatch, Rev. Father La Croix, Messrs. Woolhouse, Fawhai, Bryant, Hault, and Smyth. A very enjoyable evening was concluded with the singing of 'Auld lang syne.'

The usual weekly meeting of the St. Columba Catholic Club took place last Monday evening. The president (Mr. A. F. O'Donoghue) occupied the chair, and thirty members were present. The club delegates (Messrs. M. Moriarty and M. Keating) to the conference of Catholic Clubs held in Christchurch during Easter week gave a report on the proceedings. The subject on the syllabus for the evening was 'Municipal elections.' Six candidates were nominated, and some very good speeches were made, showing that members take a keen interest in municipal affairs.

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HOKITIKA.

(From the club correspondent.)

The social under the auspices of the Catholic Men's Club was held on last Wednesday evening, and, despite the inclemency of the weather, proved to be very successful. The hall was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, reflecting great credit on those responsible, viz., Messrs. T. Green and L. Dwan. The ladies' committee kindly provided refreshments.

The billiard tournament now in progress is causing great interest. Altogether about thirty members entered and as the first round is now over speculation is now rife as to the ultimate winner.

A meeting of parishioners was held in the club rooms a few weeks ago to discuss the advisability of the formation of a branch of the H.A.C.B. Society here. Rev. Father Clancy occupied the chair, and briefly outlined his reason for calling the meeting. Mr. B. Cox was elected secretary pro tem, and about twenty of those present signified their intention of joining. The meeting decided to form a branch, the secretary being instructed to apply for the usual dispensation in this connection.

The fortnightly euchre tournaments which were carried on so successfully last winter will commence this season on next Wednesday week, May 10.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From the club correspondent.)

April 29.

An executive meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club was held on Friday evening, when there were present Mr. J. R. Hayward (president), Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Messrs. F. Rowe, P. McNamara, T. Tullock, F. J. Healy, J. McNamara, J. O'Connor, F. Quinn, and G. Dobbs (secretary). Mr. A. J. O'Malley was elected a vice-president, and one nomination was received. The president reported that Mr. E. McKeon had secured first prize in the 'Impromptu speech,' and Mr. P. McNamara second in the oratorical display in connection with the recent literary and musical competitions. He congratulated the winners on their success. It was decided to hold a concert some time in July in aid of the funds of the club. The executive, with Messrs H. Rossiter, R. Beveridge, and F. McDonald, were appointed a committee to work up same. The following syllabus was drawn up for the weekly meetings:—May 2—Impromptu debate; May 9, Card and billiard tournament; May 16, Reading from Dickens; May 23, Musical evening; May 30, Debate—'Can a Man get Rich Honestly?'

THE DEFENCE ACT

SENIOR CADETS AND BOY SCOUTS

(Extract from the *Lyttelton Times*, April 19.)

Speaking yesterday to a representative of the *Lyttelton Times*, Major-General Godley stated that he desired to correct some erroneous ideas that had got abroad concerning the position of senior cadets and boy scouts under the Defence Act.

'There seems to be an impression in some quarters,' he said, 'that training in the boy scouts or boy scout cadets can take the place of training in the senior cadets. This impression is erroneous, and should be removed by all concerned with the boy scout organisation.'

'The position is that, in order to assist the boy scout movement, the Defence Act has sanctioned the incorporation of boy scout units in the organisation of the senior cadets, who may be called boy scout cadets, and the military authorities accordingly are prepared to accept in the senior cadet companies or smaller units of boy scouts. By law, every youth between the ages of fourteen and eighteen must be a senior cadet, having become a senior cadet, there is then no objection on the part of the military authorities to his also being a boy scout should he so desire. In fact, I myself and the military authorities are thoroughly in sympathy with the boy scout movement, and I am vice-president of the boy scouts in the Dominion. But it is to be distinctly understood that every boy between fourteen and eighteen must be a senior cadet, and that, in the case of those who are boy scouts, he must be a senior cadet first and a boy scout or boy scout cadet afterwards.'

'There also seems to be a further misapprehension that it is not necessary for boys now belonging to the boy scouts or boy scout cadets to register themselves as senior cadets. This is wrong. Every boy between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, whether a boy scout or not, has by law to fill in a registration form and post it to the nearest area sergeant-major, in accordance with the military training notice lately issued, from the conditions of which boy scouts are no more exempt than any other class of the community.'

'As regards the training of boy scouts in the senior cadet organisation, in which they will be incorporated as boy scout cadets, they will, in the first instance, have to

perform the drills as laid down by law and regulation for all senior cadets, namely, all youths in the Dominion between fourteen and eighteen, and, having done that, they will then be free to do any special boy scout work that they please. As a matter of fact, a good deal of the senior cadet training will be on the same lines as that now done by the boy scouts, and, as has before been explained, the boy scouts will be given facilities for doing their senior cadet training in units composed entirely of boy scouts; and the military authorities will be glad to receive from the head of the boy scout movement any proposals for the formation of boy scout companies or smaller units.

'It is hoped that, in order to help the military authorities, and to avoid a great rush at the last moment, all youths between fourteen and eighteen belonging to the boy scouts will procure registration forms from the post office, fill them in, and send them to the nearest area sergeant-major as soon as possible.'

Major-General Godley added that Colonel Cosgrove, the Chief Scout, quite understood and agreed with the position. In an article published in the *Lyttelton Times* a short time ago, it had been stated that 'the decision of a boy scout to become a senior cadet is tantamount to resignation from the scouts,' and that 'boys who wish to become boy scout cadets in preference to senior cadets must first become boy scouts.' This was misleading, as any boy scouts and boy scout cadets between the ages of fourteen and eighteen were by law included in the senior cadets.

WEDDING BELLS

MILLS—BROWN.

On April 25 a quiet wedding took place in the Cathedral, Barbadoes street, Christchurch. The bride was Miss Amelia Brown, a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Brown, of Poulson street, Addington, and the bridegroom was Mr. Arthur Patrick Mills, of the Cathedral parish. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Richardson and Miss Nellie Smith. Mr. Gordon Mills, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The bride, who was given away by her relative, Mr. William Pickering, wore, besides the usual veil and wreath, a very pretty ivory silk dress elaborately trimmed to match. The Rev. Father McDonald, S.M., performed the ceremony and celebrated the Nuptial Mass. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the Washington Lodge Hall, Selwyn street, Addington, where the breakfast, presided over by Mr. Pickering, took place. The wedding presents were numerous, valuable, and useful. The bridegroom presented a handsome gold brooch to each of the bridesmaids, and to the bride a gold bangle.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

The Bible Tercentenary Celebrations. Some of the things that have not been said. (Pages 817, 818.)

Another Bible-conversion tract. How its author declined to face the music. (Page 806.)

The Supreme Sacrifice. A Catholic young man's noble heroism. (Pages 818, 819.)

What Father Benson thinks of Socialism, and what experienced parish priests say. (Page 805.)

The Miracle of Ireland. Hilaire Belloc's brilliant article. (Page 806.)

The Australian referenda. The questions submitted and the significance of the result. (Page 805.)

The Irish Envoys: Mr. Redmond's views on Imperial politics. (Pages 810, 811.)

The Three Redmonds: An interesting family group. (Pages 807, 808.)

Winter in Montreal. A Wellington visitor's impressions. (Page 827.)

Irish Affairs: Irish Leader replies to Tory charges. (Pages 808, 809.)

Portuguese Republic: The authors of the Revolution. (Page 801.)

The Panama Canal: Description of a great work. (Page 829.)

Catholics and Secular Education. (Page 801.)

An accused, with many previous convictions, came before the Napier Court, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Accused: 'Well, send me to Auckland or Wellington Gaol; I don't like Napier Gaol.' The Magistrate: 'I'm afraid you'll have to go there. We don't give excursion trips, you know.'

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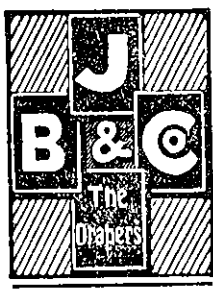
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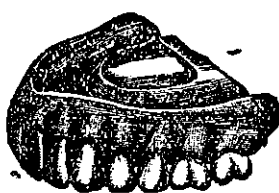
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Irish News

ANTRIM—Destruction of a Mill

On Sunday morning, March 12, an outbreak of fire occurred in the bleaching mills of Pullan and Co., Malluce, County Antrim. On the arrival of the fire brigade from Belfast it was found that the whole of the extensive premises were ablaze, and the inflammable nature of the contents made it impossible for anything to be saved. At midday the building was completely gutted.

ARMAGH—The Temperance Cause

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society was held in the Cathedral after Vespers on Sunday night, March 12. The occasion being a special one, the Rev. Peter Sheerin, P.P., Crossmaglen, who is doing such splendid work in the cause of Temperance, had been asked to preach. In the course of his address he said it was a matter of history how the once powerful empire of Rome was destroyed by the drink evil. On the other hand, they had an instance not many years ago of a small and practically unknown Power, Japan, overcoming the Russians, because the Japanese were a sober people. Father Sheerin concluded by saying that the Armagh T.A. Society at present numbered about 2000. "Twas good," he said, but there were upwards of 7000 Catholics in the parish. Allowing 2000 for old people and children and 500 for inmates of institutions, still left near 2000 not in the society. The meeting being specially for the annual renewal of the pledge, about 200 new members, along with the old, were enrolled.

KILKENNY—Satisfactory Condition of the County

Addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Spring Assizes for the County Kilkenny, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland said he was glad to find their county in the same satisfactory condition that he had found it for many years past. The condition that the County Kilkenny was in, the immunity from crime which it enjoyed, was a credit to the people at large, and it was very satisfactory to a judge of assizes to find such excellent relations prevailing between all classes, between the gentry and the people.

LONGFORD—Some Longford Celebrities

Very little attention is paid to Longford's beauty spots, for the tourist is more interested in the scenes associated with the genial, gifted Oliver Goldsmith (says a recent visitor to the county). A great deal of controversy has been aroused concerning the exact birthplace of the poet, he being claimed, Homer fashion, by three distinctive communities. The counties of Westmeath, Rosecommon, and Leitrim have claimed him for their own, but all doubt must be removed as to the precise place of his nativity by the two brief chronicles of his life and death. The following is an entry taken from the family Bible of the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, father of the poet: "Oliver Goldsmith was born at Pallas, Nov. ye 10th, 1731." In the epitaph composed by Goldsmith's friend, the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and placed on the poet's monument in Westminster Abbey, we find the words: "Natus in Hibernia, Forniæ Longfordiensis, in loco nomen Pallas." The principal events of Goldsmith's life are too well known for me to rehearse them. He received his early education at the hands of the village schoolmaster, Thomas Byrnes. Goldsmith left the village of Auburn for a school at Athlone and was transferred from there to Edgeworthstown. He was finally sent to Trinity College, Dublin, when he was sixteen years of age. But Babylon lured him, as it has lured hundreds of other gifted Irishmen, and he endured agony of spirit and suffered repeated degradations. Oliver Goldsmith has been accorded an honored place by the Supreme Court in the Republic of Letters, and from whose decision there can be no appeal. It would, indeed, be a strange assortment of 100 best books or an ill-constructed price-foot library that did not include Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. When the simple-minded and noble-hearted Vicar is cast into prison he designs forms of industry and systems of reward for the benefit of his fellow-prisoners, outlining a scheme that has since grown to giant proportions—the movement of prison reform. The *Vicar of Wakefield* skilfully concealed a purpose no less noble than that contained in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Goldsmith adorned whatever he touched. His other well known works are: *The Traveller*, a descriptive poem of great power of observation and contrast; the comedies *The Good-natured Man* and *She Stoops to Conquer*. His characters appear like real personages, such was his gift of individual delineation. The world is immensely the richer that Oliver Goldsmith lived in it. He was a lovable character. He numbered among his best friends at the club, Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Beauclerc, Charlemont and Flood. On receipt of the news of Goldsmith's death the dignified and majestic Burke burst into tears; Reynolds abandoned his studio, unable to work—all his associates were as affected as if they had lost their most immediate relative. Another great Longford writer was Miss Maria Edgeworth. She was a most voluminous writer. Her best known novels are *Castle Rackrent* and *The Absentee*. Sir Walter Scott publicly admitted that he was inspired

to write his Scottish novels from the reading of the Irish tales of Miss Edgeworth. *Waverley* is written on lines very similar to *Castle Rackrent*. Miss Edgeworth is one of the few ladies who have been made honorary members of the Royal Irish Academy. A still more celebrated Longford personage was Henry Essex Edgeworth, known in history as the 'Abbo Edgeworth,' and near relative of the lady novelist. Henry Edgeworth was educated for the priesthood at the Sorbonne, and became a distinguished ecclesiastic by his talents and nobility of character. He was the spiritual adviser of the royal family and confessor to Princess Elizabeth.

LOUTH—Elected Unopposed

On March 8 Mr. J. J. Russell, Sub-sheriff, and Mr. Espinasse, legal assessor, sat in the Crown Court of the County Courthouse, Dundalk, to receive nominations for the Parliamentary representation of North Louth. Notwithstanding that it was fair day in Dundalk, comparatively little interest was exhibited in the proceedings, only about a couple of dozen people congregating outside the Courthouse. This was no doubt due to the fact of Mr. Healy intimating beforehand that he would not contest the seat at this election. Shortly before noon Mr. Augustine Roche, ex-M.P. for Cork, the U.I.L. nominee, reached the Courthouse, accompanied by about twenty of his prominent supporters. Mr. Roche was proposed by Mr. P. Hughes, Castlering, and seconded by Mr. William Woods, Carlingford, and there were forty-four other papers handed in on his behalf. No other candidate was proposed, and Mr. Augustine Roche was declared the elected representative for the division.

MEATH—Death of a Priest

In the diocese of Meath deep regret is felt at the death of Rev. Nicholas Woods, Administrator, Collinstown, which took place in St. Vincent's Private Hospital, Dublin. Father Woods was a native of Drogheda, and had barely reached middle age.

TIPPERARY—Death of an Octogenarian

A Home exchange reports the death of Mr. Michael Meagher, who passed away at the residence of his brother, Templemore, in the 83rd year of his age. The deceased was a member of an old and respected family generally known as the Meaghers of Laha. He was for a period of twenty years relieving officer of the Templemore district of Thurles Union, but for some six years previous to his death he had been enjoying a well-earned rest on the usual retiring allowance. The late Mr. Meagher was a brother-in-law of Mr. Michael Bohan, of Wellington. The remains were taken for interment to the family burial ground, Templemore, after Office and High Mass at Templemore Catholic church. The funeral was of immense proportions, the following being the chief mourners:—Mr. and Mrs. Meagher, Rev. M. Meagher, P.P., Old Cunnock, Scotland (nephew); Misses Meagher (nieces), Messrs. R. Meagher, U.C., Templemore; T. Meagher, D. Meagher, Rataoth, County Meath (nephews), Martin Meagher, sen., Martin Meagher, jun., W. Meagher (cousins); Mr. John Meagher, Clerk of Union and Council Thurles. There were also present a number of the clergy and representatives of the District Council and other public bodies.

TYRONE—Peaceful and Industrious

Addressing the Tyrone Grand Jury Mr. Justice Holmes said there were nine bills to go before them, including one which had been returned for trial the previous day. As far as he could gather from the depositions taken before the magistrates, none of them would seem to be serious in their character. They were all such offences as must always occur in a large county so extensive and so populous as Tyrone; and, therefore, the cases were very few. 'I have been acquainted with the county from the time of my birth,' continued his lordship. 'I was born and lived in it in my early years, and I have visited it from time to time since, and my experience of it is that it is one of the most peaceful and at the same time one of the most industrious counties in Ireland, and I hope it will long maintain that reputation. You know it a great deal better than I do, and I am sure you will agree with me in the character I give it.'

GENERAL

Emigration Still Keeps Up

During the month of February the total number of emigrants who left Ireland was 847, as compared with 896 for the same month in 1910. The number of emigrants for January and February was 1491, as against 1511 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 20.

Mixed Marriages in Ireland

The political origin of the agitation on the mixed marriage question is undeniable (remarks the *Catholic Times*). It is probably because writers on the subject in the press are influenced by political motives and desire to keep up the agitation for the present that they wander into so many absurdities. It is hopeless to try to enlighten them, for manifestly they do not wish to receive enlightenment. But it may be well to remind them that it is not so long since the law of the land imposed severe penalties on Catholic priests who officiated at marriages between

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Catholics and Protestants in Ireland. As the *Freeman's Journal* points out, by 12 Geo. I., c. 3—'an Act to prevent marriages by Popish priests'—the Catholic priest who married a Catholic and a Protestant was rendered liable to the capital punishment. All such marriages were declared null and void by 19 Geo. II., c. 13, and by an Act passed in the reign of George III., a Catholic priest who celebrated a marriage between Protestants or between a person professing to be a Protestant within twelve months before such celebration and a Catholic, unless such persons had been previously married by a Protestant clergyman, became liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds. When Queen Victoria was in the fifth year of her reign, instead of the death penalty for the celebration by a Catholic priest of a marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, transportation for seven years was substituted, and it was not till 1870 that the Catholic priests were entirely free from the disability. And yet the agitators coolly talk of Catholic intolerance!

The Parliamentary Fund

To-day we (*Weekly Freeman* of March 18) publish the first list of subscriptions to the Irish National Fund for 1911. It presents a magnificent and prompt response to the appeal of the National Trustees. Its total reaches well over two thousand pounds, and furnishes an excellent augury for the realisation of the hope that this year's collection may be a record one. The character of the list is even more noteworthy than its total amount. Gratifying as is the staunch and steady patriotism evidenced in the large subscriptions, it is the multitude of small subscribers, from all parts of the country, that establish most conclusively the representative basis of the Irish Party. The five hundred pounds contributed by the United Irish League of Great Britain is made up, as the detailed list shows, almost entirely of small sums; and in addition to this we find, dotted over the long columns, the donations of individual Irishmen scattered from Baff to Surrey. No calumny of faction has ever shaken the fidelity of these exiles; their appearance in the opening list of 1911 is worthy of their record. The home contributions include the names of thirty out of thirty-two counties of Ireland. Here is the secret of the Irish Party's strength; here is the test, hardly second to the ballot-box test itself, of the authority with which Mr. Redmond and his colleagues speak for a united and determined Ireland. Derry City heads the list with £140, all in small sums; and East Tyrone, with £100 subscription, helps to explode the audacious Unionist claim to a solid Ulster. All the southern counties are well represented; Sligo, Down, Clare, Tipperary, Dublin, recur as one rapidly glances down the list. Specially satisfactory are the prompt and generous contributions from districts which, like Birr and New Ross, have been recently challenged by the opponents of the Irish Party. Faction has served as a tonic, bracing the nerve of Nationalism to energetic continuance in the fight. It is hoist with its own petard.

An Obstacle in the Way

The whole British Progressive Party, both Liberal and Labor, is united in favor of Sir Edward Grey's idea (says the *London Morning Leader*). But there is one party which has a special interest and a special power in this matter. The Irish Party are quite frank in their statement that it would be impossible for us to obtain this American Alliance without the grant of Home Rule to Ireland. The Irish vote in America has hitherto stood implacably in the way of an understanding between the two countries. But now that Home Rule is in sight the Irish vote is softening towards Great Britain. Some of us can still remember the pilgrimage of passion which Michael Davitt carried into the United States when last arbitration was proposed, and how that one-armed Irish peasant succeeded in thwarting the schemes of all the statesmen and diplomats by turning the whole American Senate against our arbitration proposals. Thanks to the fact that this time the policy is in the hands of a Liberal Home Rule Government, the Irish do not propose for the moment to launch a hostile campaign against Sir Edward Grey's policy. But they are absolutely firm and clear in pointing out that the policy can only be brought to victory as an accompaniment to the grant of Home Rule. There can be absolutely no doubt that they have sufficient power and influence in the United States to achieve that design. But is there not a special advantage in this fact? Will not the aim of an American alliance still further ease and soften the grant of Home Rule to the English people? Surely it is one of the brightest prospects of the coming two years that we should be able to carry out both these policies together, and achieve in the end a triple friendship between three great races divided so often by ancient strifes and misunderstandings, but now to stand together before the world on behalf of peace. That is a great dream, and if Sir Edward Grey can carry it out he will deserve to be regarded as the greatest of modern British Foreign Ministers.

Nothing grieves the careful housewife more than to see her good furniture mishandled by careless carriers. If you have to shift, be wise and get a reliable firm like the **NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS COMPANY** to remove your things. They are very careful, and charge reasonably too. Their address is Bond street....

People We Hear About

Rev. Father W. O'Leary, S.J., Mungret College, Limerick, has been granted a new patent for carbureting.

The Most Rev. Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, celebrated on March 24 his 50th birthday.

Seumas MacManus, who writes poetry and fiction about Donegal, and Catalina Violante Paez, who writes poetry and sociological essays about New York, were married recently at the Church of the Holy Name, New York. The ceremony was performed by Father O'Flanagan, the envoy of the Gaelic League. Dr. Pedro Rojas, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, was best man.

Prince Luitpold, the Regent of Bavaria, who celebrated recently his ninetieth birthday, to the rejoicing of the citizens of Munich, with whom he is deservedly popular, occupies an interesting position. He has been Regent for two insane Monarchs. The first, Ludwig II., the patron of Wagner and builder of palaces, was on June 7, 1886, officially declared insane, Luitpold being at the same time proclaimed Regent.

The Army's greatest railway engineer is a distinction that rightly belongs to Sir Percy Girouard, the Governor of the East African Protectorate, the distinguished Catholic Canadian. It was while Sir Percy was Traffic Manager at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich that Lord Kitchener 'spotted' him as being just the man he wanted for the construction of the Sudan Railway. And, in order to crush the Khalifa, Sir Percy laid a wonderful line across 500 miles of desert for the advance to Khartoum, in spite of constant harassing from the enemy. In South Africa his greatest feat was doubling the line between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, in some places at the rate of forty miles a day.

Archbishop Ryan would have been eighty (says an American exchange) had he lived until February 20. Bishop Hogan of Kansas City will be eighty-two, May 10. Bishop Foley of Detroit will be seventy-eight, November 5. Cardinal Gibbons will be seventy-seven, July 13. Bishop Ludden of Syracuse was seventy-five, February 4. Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, Mich., will be seventy-three, April 9. Archbishop Ireland will be seventy-three, September 11. Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg will be seventy-three, October 16. Archbishop Keane will be seventy-two on September 12. Bishop Burke of Albany was seventy-one, January 10. Bishop Spalding will be seventy-one, June 2. Bishop Grace of Sacramento will be seventy, August 2. Archbishop Riordan will be seventy, August 27.

The *Belfast Irish Weekly*, writing on the eve of the departure of the Irish delegates for New Zealand, says:—Mr. Hazleton, M.P. for North Galway, has had previous experience as an Irish delegate to our kinsmen abroad, as he took part in a mission to America some years ago with Mr. T. M. Kettle. Mr. W. A. Redmond, the newly-elected member for East Tyrone, will find himself amongst a host of friends and relatives in Australia, where the memories of the great Home Rule campaign conducted by his father, Mr. John Redmond, and Mr. William Redmond, thirty years ago, are still fresh in many minds. Mr. J. T. Donovan will be in a position to act as guide in this mission, as he was Mr. Joseph Devlin's partner in the memorable expedition to Australasia about five years ago, which resulted in securing hundreds of thousands of new friends to the Irish cause down south, and £23,000 for the National exchequer.

In 1872 Mr. William Archer Redmond was a successful candidate for the representation of Wexford in the British Parliament (says the *Irish Weekly*). This date preceded by many years the birth of the gentleman of the same name who now sits for East Tyrone. The candidate for Wexford 39 years ago was the grandfather of East Tyrone's choice and father of the present Irish leader. A few sentences from the election address issued by the elder, and now long deceased, William Archer Redmond in 1872, are well worth recalling. He wrote:—'In reference to the question of Legislative independence, which now occupies the attention of the country, under the name of Home Rule, I will at once declare my conviction that Ireland possesses the indefeasible right to be governed by an Irish Parliament. That right has never been forfeited or surrendered, and I hold that the restoration of Home Rule is absolutely essential to the good government of the country, to the development of its resources, to the removal of the wasting curse of absenteeism, and to the final establishment in peace and liberty of the Irish race upon Irish soil. I am convinced that ample means exist to achieve this result within the limits of the Constitution.' John E. Redmond was a schoolboy of 16 when his father secured election for Wexford County on the principles to which legislative recognition will soon be given—and very largely through the efforts of the brilliant statesman who succeeded his father in Wexford thirty years ago.

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so good as Keen's.

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WINTER IN MONTREAL

By L. T. REICHEL FOR THE TABLET.

It is just four months since I marched in that memorable procession, the chief feature of the great Eucharistic Congress. Then the trees were still clad in their summer verdure and the weather was gloriously warm, so warm, indeed, that some thousands of pilgrims who failed to find accommodation in the hotels or in any one of the 100 special trains which that night left the historic city, were glad to stretch themselves under the trees in the park adjoining the tabernacle which Our Divine Lord had that day visited.

Now, however, the city presents a different aspect. The icy hand of winter is laid over everything. The trees are bare and lifeless, the parks are covered with some two feet of snow, the magnificent churches with their lofty spires which were then so gaily decorated, are now clothed in white, and the great river, upon whose bosom countless yachts and bedecked steamers started to and fro, is now silent. An unbroken field of ice stretches from shore to shore.

But it must not be thought that the city is dull or lifeless. At this festive season hundreds of sleighs with their jingling bells and fur-covered occupants glide through the crowded streets. In every large emporium Santa Claus or one of his relatives—a numerous family evidently—recently hold court, and the stores are doing a roaring trade. The prosperity of the city is reflected at the Chief Post Office, where, during the week before Christmas the registered letter department was besieged by thousands anxious to send some of their savings to their relatives in the Old Land across the sea. So great was the rush of mail matter that the postal authorities were forced to requisition twenty extra horse sleighs and 120 men to assist with the city deliveries and clearances.

Out in the parks the children amuse themselves with their toboggans and sleighs, while on the mountain slides their elders are similarly busy. The skating rinks are in full swing, and the hockey and curling matches—both

played on the ice—excite almost as much interest as football in New Zealand.

The snow, which we are accustomed to associate with distress, has quite an opposite effect here, for every storm provides work for over 1000 hitherto unemployed men who, before the city is awake, are out with their ploughs and shovels clearing the streets and spreading sand on the footpaths to make walking safer for the pedestrian. While the snow is falling the temperature is moderate—about 25 to 35 degrees—but when it ceases and the sun comes forth in all the splendor of a cloudless sky, the mercury goes down, down below zero. On New Year's eve, a glorious day, the highest temperature recorded was 4 degrees below zero. The sunrises and sunsets are magnificent, the sky assuming all the different tints of orange and gold.

Christmas Eve brought along with it a thaw which made the streets very slushy. However, in the evening the temperature began to fall, and at 11 p.m. the snow was whirling in the air. Midnight Mass was celebrated in all the churches with great splendor, and so great was the number of worshippers that in most admission had to be regulated by ticket. In order to make sure of getting a seat we went to Notre Dame, which is the largest church in Montreal. Besides the ground floor there are two immense galleries extending one above the other right round the church. By midnight every seat was occupied, there being about 10,000 people present, and still they crowded in till the standing room also was filled. At the stroke of twelve the bells rang out a merry chime and instantly the altar and sanctuary blazed forth with electric lights. The electric illuminations are quite a feature in many of the churches in America. Then while a Christmas hymn was being sung by a splendid boys' choir, the clergy in magnificent vestments and accompanied by over 100 altar boys filed into the sanctuary and the Mass commenced. That immense congregation assisting with marked devotion and reverence at the Holy Sacrifice with such surroundings was a sight to see and remember. About 2000 persons received Holy Communion, and while this was taking place the choir sang the 'Noel' and 'Adeste Fideles.' The Mass terminated at 1.30 a.m., and about half of the congregation remained behind to assist at the next one. In the other churches it was the same. Over 4000 attended St. Patrick's, where about half of that number approached the Holy Table. It is evident that the Eucharistic Con-

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gress has made a deep and lasting impression upon the Catholics of Montreal.

There is certainly a religious atmosphere in this city. On every side are magnificent churches, monasteries, convents, and charitable institutions. Almost opposite where we live is an immense building, a deaf and dumb institute conducted by the Sisters of Charity, while schools and hospitals are in evidence everywhere. Of course the province of Quebec is almost entirely Catholic. Riding in the street cars, one is edified by the number of hats raised whenever a church is passed. It is gratifying to note, too, that public monuments perpetuate the memory of those heroic missionaries who founded the city, particularly the Jesuits, whose names are inseparably linked with the early history of Canada. Even Protestants recognise their merits, and in Chicago there is erected a public monument to the memory of Father Marquette, S.J., the explorer of the Mississippi, and first white resident where that city now stands.

From the material point of view Montreal is very prosperous, and the population is rapidly increasing. It now numbers about 500,000. A dry dock is being arranged for, and from its position the city will ultimately be to Canada what New York is to the States. The rapids just above Montreal will ensure the harbor always remaining here. At present the greatest drawback is the river being frozen over during four months of the year. All traffic is suspended about the first week in December, and does not resume till April. It is proposed to get an ice breaker which would keep the harbor open the year round. The city has many fine buildings, but the streets in the older part are narrow and irregular. The residential quarter is located round Mount Royal, an extinct volcanic cone, rising some 700 feet above sea level, and from which the city takes its name.

The language question is a problem which will remain unsolved for years to come. French is more generally spoken than English, in fact there are thousands of children who do not understand the latter language at all. The French-Canadians, however, though clinging to their mother tongue, are most loyal to the British crown, and the best of feelings exist between the different religious bodies.

The richness of the land and its boundless resources, notwithstanding its somewhat rigorous climate, will continue to make 'Our Lady of the Snows,' the most prosperous portion of the British Dominions.

THE PANAMA CANAL

A DESCRIPTION OF A GREAT WORK

Mr. James Cosgrove, writing from Gatun, Panama, on February 15, gives the following description of the work on the Panama Canal in the *Belfast Irish Weekly*:—

Leaving New York five years ago June 9 next, on the s.s. Panam, and passing Sandy Hook in about two hours, we steamed almost direct south for Colon, passing many of the West India Islands, and arriving at Colon on the morning of the seventh day. The city or town of Colon was a ramshackle place of wooden houses and small cabins of the most primitive type, without streets, provision for sewerage or water, built on the Island of Manazillo, which is of coral formation, and just a little above sea level. One of the most uninviting places I have ever seen. My first experience was to get an introduction to an old Irishman, Martin Higgins, of the then Cosmopolitan Hotel, who had lived in Colon for upwards of thirty years, and is known as 'The Irish Consul'—so well known, in fact, that a letter addressed 'Irish Consul,' Colon, from Valparaiso, was delivered to him here. Colon, from being the pest hole of the world, is now one of the healthiest cities in the world, and has systems of street sewerage, water, and lighting which will compare favorably with any city of its size in the globe; and it will probably retain its importance, being the Atlantic entrance to the canal, and will have a fine harbor, protected by a great breakwater—now in course of construction—of nearly three miles in length.

Between Colon and Gatun the canal is sea level, and runs through a low-lying country, mostly alluvial, with the

exception of a few small hills at Mindi. The distance is seven miles, and the width is five hundred feet, depth forty-five feet.

Arriving at Gatun, you get to one of the greatest works that has ever been undertaken by man. The building of a dam across the Chagres Valley at Gatun, only a few years ago was a dream; to-day it is a reality. The dam from end to end is 1.8 miles long and 1900 feet at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is 115 feet above sea level, and the normal water level in Gatun Lake is 85 feet above sea level. At that level the width of the dam is 375 feet. The dam is semi-circular in shape, meeting and including elevations or hills in its contour which will reduce the cost of building.

In the construction of the locks it was necessary to remove 5,500,000 cubic yards of earth and rock. There are three sets of turn locks, 1000 feet in length and 110 feet in width. The centre wall has a width of 60 feet for its entire height, and the side walls will be about 45 or 50 feet wide at the surface of the floor, narrowing at a point about 24 feet above the floor surface to 8 feet wide at top. The walls and floor are honeycombed with tunnels and culverts to fill and empty the locks very quickly, and also for electric machinery to tow all vessels, as no ship will enter the locks under her own steam, but will be towed through with powerful electric motors.

The lock gates will be steel structures 7 feet thick, 65 feet long, and from 47 to 82 feet high. They will weigh from 300 to 600 tons each. The entire steel construction will have a total weight of about 5700 tons, and the concrete will be about 500,000 cubic yards. These figures represent both the Atlantic and Pacific sides, as they are the same type, except that on the Pacific side there is a double set, and one single set of locks.

From Gatun to Calebra there is not much of interest, as it will be a great artificial lake of about 160 miles in extent. At Calebra is that famous 'cut' which has broken the backbone of a continent. The total and greatest depth of excavation is 293 feet, and the width of the canal at this point will be 300 feet at the bottom, with varying slopes, which makes it the greatest amount of earth which has ever been removed at one place. Calebra is also interesting in being the only point on the American Continent where a man can see both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. From the top of Gold Hill on a clear day both oceans can be seen plainly.

From Calebra to Panama we have about the same conditions as on the Atlantic side, except the canal is narrower as the Gatun Lake ends at Calebra; and when you pass the last lock at Pedro Miguel, you reach a channel which carries you to the Pacific Ocean, 500 feet wide and 45 feet deep.

The city of Panama is located on an ideal site overlooking Panama Bay; and the city itself is overshadowed by Ancon Hill, rising in conical form about 600 feet above sea level—one of the most beautiful eminences which I have ever seen. Formerly it was a volcano, but has been extinct for many centuries. The city of Panama is well built, and has some fine public buildings, and one or two beautiful churches, and a very good park system. The greatest drawback to the country, especially on the Atlantic, is the excessive amount of rain, reaching a mean annual rainfall of 128 inches; on the Pacific it is only about half. The main products of the country are bananas, oranges, limes, lemons, and some cattle. Agriculture is in a very backward state, and carried on by the most primitive methods, and probably will remain so for some years owing to the lack of roads, as the whole country is mostly jungle, and the only means of getting from one place to another outside of the Canal zone is either by canoe on the rivers or by almost impassable trails through a rough and uneven country.

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And a cure that's cheap beside;
A safe cure and a sure cure,
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One that works so speedily;
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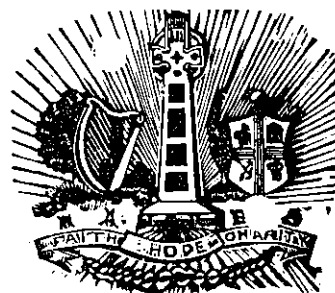
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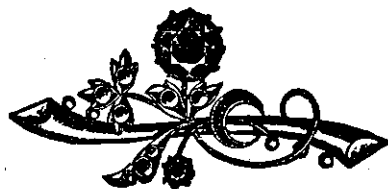
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ago, he occupied the Chair of Moral Theology in the Propaganda University. The hall in which he lectured soon became too small to accommodate the number of students who flocked to hear him. During the long years of his professorship there never was a place to spare, there never was an inattentive listener, and, it is true to add, there was not a student unlearned in Moral Theology. Rome deeply mourns his loss, and foreign countries will also sorely miss him. He was ever ready to help a brother professor, ever patient in hearing the difficulties of his students, ever calm and serene in his pronouncements.

SCOTLAND

CENTENARY OF BISHOP HAY.

This year (says the *Glasgow Observer*) falls the centenary of the death of Bishop Hay, who closed his saintly and useful life on October 15, 1811; and it is proposed, with the cordial concurrence of their Lordships the Bishops of Scotland, and at the expressed desire of many leading Scottish Catholics, lay and clerical, to commemorate the event by a series of celebrations in the coming autumn. Representatives—one clerical and one lay—have been asked, and have willingly consented, to act as promoters of the scheme in each of the six Scottish dioceses, and the first general meeting of the committee was held in Edinburgh on March 2, when Canon Collins, of Ayr, was in the chair, and members present included Canon George Ritchie (Glasgow), Monsignor McGregor (Blairs College), Prior Willson (Fort Augustus), Mr. Charles George (Edinburgh), and others. Various preliminary matters were discussed, and certain points agreed on—(1) that the celebration should take place at St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, where arrangements can be made for the accommodation of a considerable number of visitors; (2) that the date of the celebration should be Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 12, 13, and 14.

GENERAL

THE ST. BERNARD HOSPICE.

Canon Camille Carron, chief of the Grand St. Bernard Monks, has died at Martigny, at the age of fifty-nine years, after controlling the destinies of the St. Bernard and Simplon hospices, which belong to the St. Augustine monks, for the last twenty-five years. During this period the Canon saved the lives of hundreds of travellers on the two passes, and entertained many thousand others without asking a penny at the hospices. He reconstructed the Simplon route to make it fit for carriage traffic, created a motor-car service from Aosta to provision the St. Bernard hospice, had telephone stations built on the St. Bernard pass to help distressed travellers, improved the breed of the famous dogs as well as their training, and kept up the traditional hospitality of the Order.

St. Patrick's Church in Rome

Full nigh fifteen centuries (says the *Catholic Weekly*) have passed since St. Patrick received his mission in Rome to go and preach the Gospel to the Irish people. Ireland's fidelity to the See of Rome has always been unquestioned, and has been a source of great joy to each reigning Pontiff. The opening of this church in Rome on St. Patrick's Day will be a reminder of Ireland's steadfast adhesion to Rome, and an expression of loyalty to his Holiness Pius X. in his anxiety for the Catholic Church in other countries. The Irish, at home and abroad, will rejoice on this St. Patrick's Day, because in the capital of Christendom Ireland will take her place among the other nations.

The site of the present church is where St. Patrick received his mission from Pope Celestine, and where afterwards Pope Celestine found his final resting-place. The foundation stone was laid on February 1, 1888, by Dr. Walsh, the present Archbishop of Dublin. The earth which surrounds this stone was brought from St. Patrick's grave and blessed by the late Pontiff, Leo XIII. The late Archbishop of Philadelphia preached a very eloquent sermon on the occasion to a large and representative congregation from all parts of the world. The work advanced rapidly for a time. On December 14, 1908, after a lapse of twenty years, work was resumed, and the church is now to be opened for public worship.

Leo XIII. showed his personal interest in the church by subscribing most liberally to the building fund. Our present Pontiff, Pius X., has expressed in many ways his longing desire to have the church in honor of St. Patrick completed.

The Railway authorities have decided that goods for stations, to which the volume of traffic is small, will be despatched on certain days only, instead of daily, as at present. A poster containing full particulars will be sent to any address on application to stationmasters, or Goods Agent, Dunedin....

Domestic

By MAUREEN

Pepper-Boxes.

If a pea be put in the pepper-box, it prevents the holes in the lid getting clogged.

Tucks.

When ironing small tucks on muslin blouses, etc., it will save much time if they are ironed on the wrong side first, and after on the right side of the article.

To Clean Rugs.

Heavy rugs should never be placed on a line for cleaning, as the weight is apt to break and stretch the rug where it crosses the line. The best possible arrangement for the purpose is an old set of bed springs placed on the grass. Spread the rug upon it and beat with a carpet-beater; the dust drops through and is carried away by the wind, while the rug is not injured in any way.

How to Use Old Linen.

Tablecloths that are much worn in the centre will often have edges that are really stout and strong enough to make napkins that will prove good enough to find their way into the children's school lunch-baskets. The school lunch-basket, it is well known, is a fatal spot to place a napkin that is in the least valuable. The towels with much worn centres make excellent wash cloths, and, if doubled and bound with tape, admirable eating bibs for the small boys and girls of the family. The old towel wash cloths are much better minus hems, deep over-casting and linen floss being a more comfortable finish for the edges. Old linen handkerchiefs or scraps of soft old linen should be saved, rolled into a bundle, and put away in the family medicine chest to be used for cuts, burns, etc., for which they are invaluable.

How to Feed a Baby.

Cow's milk forms a heavier and more indigestible curd than human milk, but barley water does more to prevent the heavy curd than plain water, and should always be used. The addition of any form of water reduces the proportion of sugar, so that in mixing the artificial food, sugar, preferably sugar of milk, should be added, a teaspoonful for each bottle. During the first month the proportion should be one part of cow's milk to three parts of barley water. From the first to the third month one part of milk to two parts of barley water. From the fourth to the sixth month, two parts of milk to one part of barley water, and from the seventh to the end of the ninth month, three parts of milk and one part of barley water. Never give a child any starchy food until he or she has cut at least two teeth, and never give meat until the double teeth are through. As soon as a meal is finished empty the bottle, wash it, and leave it soaking in soapy water till required again. Use always a beat-shaped bottle. A teaspoonful of orange juice sweetened should be given once a week.

Sprains.

It is a very common mistake to suppose that a sprain is a trifling accident, and a very simple matter. On the contrary, a severe sprain is not infrequently a more serious matter than a simple fracture—that is a broken bone—for while a fracture will often mend and leave the limb as sound as ever, a sprain may be a much slower business, and if it be severe, weakness is frequently left in the limb for a considerable time, sometimes, indeed, permanently.

The symptoms of a sprain are pain—which in a bad case may be severe—swelling, and heat, while later on the skin becomes discolored. The way you may distinguish between a sprain and a fracture is that in the latter case there is a deformity of the limb; with a sprain, although there may be great swelling, the limb is not distorted.

The treatment should be absolute and immediate rest. If the arm is injured place it in a sling; if the leg, raise the limb and let it rest. Apply cold water bandages, or an ice-bag if convenient to the injured part. In cases of very severe pain, however, this treatment cannot be borne. When this is the case, bathe the joint with hot water, or a hot bran poultice will bring relief.

Dislocation means that a bone has been displaced. The symptoms are very similar to those of a sprain, the difference being, firstly, that there is an alteration in the length of the limb; secondly, that the end of the bone may generally be felt through the skin; and thirdly, that the power of movement from the joint has gone, and any attempt to move it increases the pain considerably. There is little that can be done until the doctor comes. Place the injured part at rest, and put the patient into as easy a position as possible.

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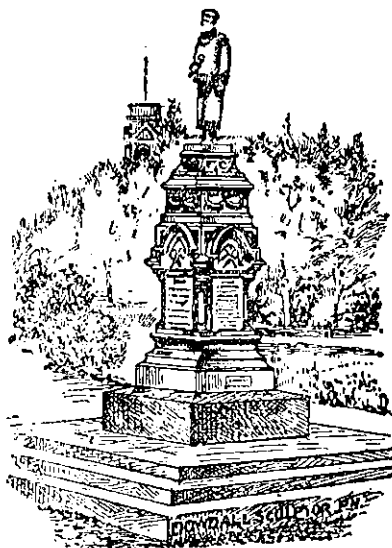
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Science Siftings

BY 'VOLT'

To Telephone With Light Rays.

Inventors have been busy for some years trying to make a practicable system of wireless telephony in which the medium of communication is a beam of light. The most recent device in this line is the invention of a Frenchman named Ancel, and is an improvement on an earlier form devised by Ruehmer. It is seemingly perfect in operation, but not likely to be used practically, because anything that cuts off the light between the transmitting and the receiving station also puts a stop to communication.

Concrete Houses Not New.

A series of cities has been uncovered by the Harvard exploration expedition in Guatemala, showing the remarkably advanced state of the vanished Maya civilisation. Terraced pyramids were houses of worship, and some of these indicate that they were 'poured' concrete, ante-dating Edison's plan some twenty centuries. Several cities had been discovered previously, and the Harvard men found four more, with new facts as to the grade of civilisation reached by the extinct race of men.

Wonderful Memory of Animals.

The memory of animals running through generations is one of the astounding facts of science which it is most difficult to account for. Take any animal whose daily life entails a certain line of work, and put him in an environment where neither he nor his children unto the one hundredth generation will be able to carry out this work, then bring the remote descendant into the original environment of his fathers and he will go about the duties of his kind as if he had been schooled in them. Recently it was found that some beavers were living in their villages near Avignon, on the Rhone. For at least 300 years they had had no trees to fell for their dams, so for thirty generations they had burrowed in the banks and built mud walls about their lodgings with their tails. A Polish Count became interested in one of the colonies and removed a few of them to a forest-grown estate. Immediately the beavers established themselves by a stream, cut their trees and built their villages as their fathers had not been able to do for three whole generations.

Cold Light.

Where there is light there is heat, and where there is intense light there is often intense heat, and further where there are also inflammable moving-picture films, we may have disastrous fires. It will be welcome news, therefore, that a 'cold light' has been produced that can be used in the cinematograph, not only lessening the danger, but permitting the use of gelatine films, and relieving lecturers, managers, insurance companies, and audience of considerable nervous strain. Light without sensible heat has been hitherto obtainable in only two ways: first by exciting phosphorescence or luminescence electrically, especially in gases; and second, by straining out the non-luminous heat-rays with some transparent substance like rock-salt, that does not transmit them. Of course, some heat accompanies all light; all we can do is to avoid or remove the 'dark heat' that usually accompanies the light rays. Neither of the methods mentioned above is in commercial use for lantern-projection, although the 'straining' method has been so used in laboratories. Light accompanied by as little heat as possible is desirable for this purpose—witness some recent disastrous fires caused by lanterns using combustible films. A recent French inventor, Dussaud by name, uses a light that flickers so rapidly as to be steady to the eye and yet remains dark long enough between its luminous periods to cool off completely. This he calls 'cool light.'

The End in Sight.

Colonel Goethals has definitely stated before the House Committee on Commerce that the Panama Canal will be completed by September, 1913. The probabilities are that the great work will be practically completed some months before that time, for the Colonel has shown himself to be a conservative as well as eminently efficient engineer. He further stated that the cost will be 360,000,000 dollars, including all appurtenances. His appearance before the committee was for the purpose of urging the enactment of legislation fixing the shipping tolls which will govern the passage of vessels through the canal. He asserts that this is essential, as the shipping interests of the world demand at least eighteen months' advance notice of the rates, which certainly seems reasonable enough when one considers the amount of readjustment of traffic that will inevitably result from the opening of the canal. Incidentally, it is noticeable that less is heard at present of the amount of excavation accomplished and more about the material to be used in the locks and other construction. For example, word comes from Pittsburg that shipments of steel plates and fabricated material and castings are now going out to the Panama Canal on contracts at the rate of 40,000 tons a month.

Intercolonial

The Very Rev. Father O'Sullivan, S.M.A., is at present lecturing on behalf of the African Missions in the diocese of Armidale.

The parish and outside donations to the presentation to Dr. Clune on his consecration as Bishop of Perth amounted to £2722, of which members of the Hibernian Society contributed £706.

Very Rev. Father D. Hogan, P.P., of Shepparton, Victoria, who recently celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, was entertained by the parishioners, and presented with gifts in honor of the occasion.

The Missionaries of the Sacred Heart are now working in the vast diocese of Geraldton, W.A., where Bishop Kelly has entrusted to their charge the parish of Leonara, in the Eastern Goldfields districts.

Bro. R. P. Clerehan, Treasurer of the No. 1 Victorian District of the Hibernian Society, who is about to take a six months' trip to Ireland and America, was entertained by the past and present officers of the District Board, who made him a presentation.

On Sunday, April 2, the new Church of St. Augustine was opened at Kyabram by his Lordship the Bishop of Sandhurst, Dr. Reville, O.S.A., assisted by Prior Malone and Fathers Morrogh and Hoynes. There was a very large congregation, visitors coming from all parts of the district and neighboring townships to witness the ceremony.

Rev. Father Peter Hayes, of Bunbury (says the *W.A. Record*), has been appointed Administrator of the Cathedral parish, Perth. Father Hayes has been more than eight years a resident of West Australia. His first appointment was to Kalgoorlie. From Kalgoorlie he went to Bunbury five years ago. Father Hayes has been at all times and in all places a great favorite with every class of the community.

The Rev. A. May, well known for his work amongst the poor children of the city and suburbs (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*), was given a send-off at the Flemington Town Hall previous to his well-earned holiday. The hall was crowded by a representative gathering of priests and laymen. Dr. H. J. Cahill, who presided, eulogised the guest for his large-hearted charity to the poor. Mr. W. P. Furlong, LL.B., followed in a similar strain, and said that Father May was the poor man's friend. Warm tributes were paid by a number of the city and suburban clergy and the two Galway priests, Fathers Carr and O'Sullivan. Father May was deeply touched, and made a feeling reply.

Widespread sorrow (says the Melbourne *Tribune*) was felt, not only in Brunswick, but in every part of the archdiocese, when it became known that the Rev. Father Luby, the beloved pastor of St. Ambrose's Church, Brunswick, had passed away suddenly on Easter Monday morning. Father Luby, who had been twenty-two years in charge of his parish at Brunswick, was a familiar and well-loved figure, not only amongst his own parishioners, but with every section of the community. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, about 55 years ago, and was ordained at All Hallows' College, Dublin, in 1878. He came to Australia some thirty years ago, and ministered in several parishes, including West Melbourne and Brighton.

Rev. Brother Colomba Dillon, of the Christian Brothers' College, Wakefield street, Adelaide, after a long illness, borne with cheerful resignation, passed to his reward on April 6. The deceased was an old scholar of the Brothers in Brisbane. He spent some years in business in that city, earning for himself the high esteem of his employers. Feeling himself, however, destined for a higher vocation, he entered the novitiate of the Christian Brothers in Sydney, and, after two years spent in their training college, was sent to Adelaide, where he labored for the last ten years of his life, making himself a great favorite in the junior classes by his mild manner, and proving himself by examination results to be a most efficient teacher. For some time back, owing to failing health, he had to retire from active work.

By the Japanese mail steamer, Yawata Maru, which sailed on April 19, the Very Rev. Father P. M. Lynch, of the Redemptorist Order, with the Rev. Fathers D. Mitchell and F. Gilmartin, of the same Order, left for the Philippine Islands, to take charge of the Redemptorist mission there (says the *Catholic Press*). The mission, of which Father Lynch will be Superior, embraces six islands, with a population of 40,000 Catholics, the monastery being at Opong, on the Island of Maruan. The natives speak Spanish and a Filipino dialect, called Visayan. The mission was founded six years ago by the late Father Boylan, C.S.S.R. (afterwards Bishop), who was accompanied from Sydney to the Philippines by that venerable Redemptorist missionary, Father Thomas O'Farrell, for many years Superior of the Order in Australasia. Father Lynch's departure is regretted by Catholics all over the Commonwealth and New Zealand. He has given missions everywhere, and, besides eloquence, he possesses personal magnetism in a singular degree, which is responsible for the great success that has invariably attended his work.

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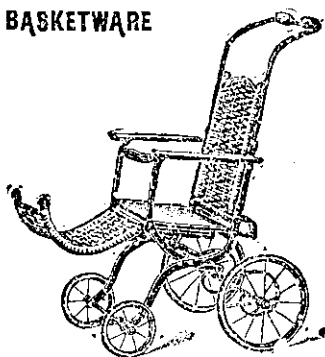
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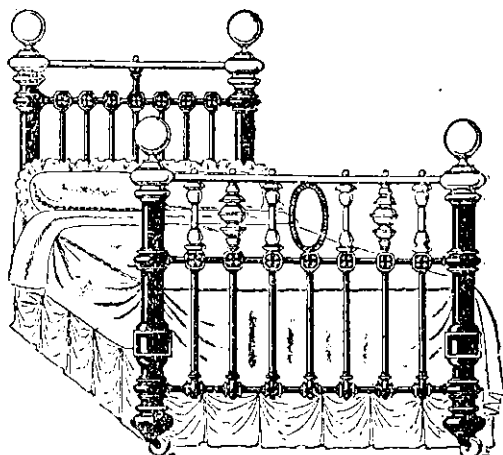
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The Family Circle

WONDERFUL

Isn't it wonderful, when you think,
How the creeping grasses grow
High on the mountain's rocky brink,
In the valleys down below?
A common thing is a grass-blade small,
Crushed by the feet that pass—
But all the dwarfs and the giants tall,
Working till doomsday-shadow fall.
Can't make a blade of grass.

Isn't it wonderful, when you think,
How a little seed asleep,
Out of the earth new life will drink,
And carefully upward creep—
A seed, we say, is a simple thing,
The germ of a flower or weed—
But all earth's workmen, laboring,
With all the help that wealth could bring,
Never could make a seed.

Isn't it wonderful, when you think,
How the wild bird sings his song,
Weaving melodies, link by link,
The whole sweet summer long?
Commonplace is a bird, always,
Everywhere seen and heard—
But all the engines of earth, I say,
Working on till Judgment Day,
Never could make a bird.

DOROTHEA'S RETURN

All morning the woman had gone about with a smile on her lips, performing her homely tasks with unusual alacrity. She cared not that the late autumnal day was dark and gloomy, with lowering clouds that threatened a snowstorm. Within the home all was bright and cheerful. Flowers bloomed in the windows. The canary bird poured out his tiny soul in ecstatic song. The old Maltese cat lying on a rug before the glowing open fire purred during intervals of sleepy wakefulness.

The woman watched the old clock that had ticked the hours away for more than a quarter of a century. Its mellow chime fell on her ears like a psalm whose refrain was 'Dollie is coming home.'

'Isn't it worth it all now, father?' she asked a man who entered the shining kitchen, the worry and the struggle to make ends meet?

'I think so, if you do, mother,' the man replied fondly. 'You made the sacrifices. No hired help, no new dresses or hats, no visits, no anything but the hard work that falls to the lot of a struggling farmer's wife.'

The woman smiled. 'Well, it's all past and gone, and no regrets on my part. Our girl arrives at Camden at noon. She will take the electric car and reach home by 3 o'clock. Think of it, father! What a credit she will be to us, and I can see the look of surprise and pleasure on her sweet face when she sees the new piano and the parlor carpet. When she was home a year ago last summer, I had the carpet in mind, and found out her favorite colors, pale blue and fawn. I rather inclined to red and green, but Dollie knows. She has splendid taste.' The woman bustled about the table, and soon it was spread with a substantial lunch.

'Come, father, I'll take a cup of tea with you. I've quite a little yet to do.'

The two sat down, the woman still chatting cheerfully. 'I'll have supper about 4 o'clock. The chicken is ready to roast, the dough is raising for light biscuits, and the cream is chilled for whipping. Do you remember how Dollie always loved whipped cream cake?' They both smiled innocently.

'How long was Dollie in Europe?' asked the man.

'Over four months. Miss Thornley's health failed in June, but she kept up until after her graduation. When the doctor advised the trip across the ocean, her father was so pleased to think that we would allow Dollie as her companion and friend. Being a rich man, the expense was nothing to him, and the girls had grown attached during the four years at college. Miss Thornley over-studied, and Dollie says she is quite delicate yet, although greatly improved. Do you remember, father, how badly we felt because we could not go to see our girl on her graduation day? Of course we couldn't afford it, and then came the letter asking if she could go home with Miss Thornley, and from there go to Europe with her and her mother. Those were lonely days, but now I can see it was for the best. She will be so happy here at home with us. How I have looked forward to this day!'

The woman drew her apron across her eyes, but her lips were smiling. 'No one knows how I've missed her,' said the man, his voice breaking a little. 'She is all we have left—our little Dollie!'

'How thoughtful and unselfish she always was,' said the woman tenderly. 'Do you remember her first vacation when I was sick? She did all the work and hardly went

anywhere. When I spoke of getting a girl she said: "You don't need to hire anyone as long as you have me."'

'She would do the same again, mother, if you needed it,' said the man. 'What a help she will be to you. Now you can pay those visits you've owed for so long, and rest when you feel like it. Dollie is young and strong and better than all, she is willing and glad to do for those who have done for her.'

The man rose slowly, as if reluctant to leave the pleasant kitchen and the dear presence that brightened it. 'Well, mother, I must go and finish my husking. Then I'll clean up a little before Dollie comes.'

The woman hurried with her work. She carried a large cluster of chrysanthemums to Dollie's room and arranged them in a bowl on the dressing table. Her toil-worn hand glided over the snowy counterpane, and patted the downy pillows where Dollie's brown head would rest in peaceful slumber.

The old clock ticked away the hours. At half-past two the man entered the kitchen. A savory smell came from the oven. The golden sponge cake heaped with snowy cream, and flaky biscuits, delicately browned, stood on the table. The man and woman sat down together, and just as the clock struck three, the electric car that was to bring Dollie whistled at the curve a quarter of a mile away. They rose to their feet, their faces pale with expectancy and unconsciously they drew closer together. A moment later, the car thundered by the crossing, its whistle again shrieking like a knell of doom. The two stood looking into each other's eyes. An ominous hush fell on the room, disturbed only by the loud ticking of the clock. The silence was broken by another whistle, short and shrill, twice repeated.

'The mail carrier,' said the man, and hurried away. He came back with a letter and put it in his wife's hand. 'From Dollie,' he said. Still standing, she opened the envelope with trembling fingers.

'Dear, darling mother,' the letter read, 'I want you to share my joy. Although I am disappointed at not being able to go home for a few weeks, probably three, I am sure that you will agree that my happiness offsets it. I have often told you of Charlotte's brother George. For some time I have suspected that he was growing fond of me, and yesterday he asked me to marry him. He says he cannot wait very long for me, but I would promise nothing until I had seen you and dear father, and obtained your consent and blessing. I know you will like him, and as he has decided to accompany me home, I shall not try to describe him to you. To me he is the embodiment of everything good and noble. Your little daughter's happiness now lies in your dear hands.'

'Believe me ever lovingly your

'DOROTHEA.'

The letter slipped from the woman's fingers and fluttered to the ground. Her eyes were dry and bright, but the light had died out of them. Her lips drooped at the corners and the weight of years seemed to have fallen on her. 'Don't look so, mother!' cried the man. He seated her tenderly in a rocking-chair, dropped on his knees beside her, and caressed her cold hands.

'After all, mother, it's only natural.'

'It's only natural,' she repeated mechanically.

'And mother,' he bent his head to conceal the twitching of his lips; 'even if Dollie goes away, you will still have me.'

A wintry smile flittered over her lips, and she laid her hand on his head with a gesture almost maternal. 'Yes, father, I still have you. Thank God for that.'

INTO THE HEART OF A FLOWER

It is very interesting to watch a plant grow; it is like taking part in creation. When all outside is cold and white, when the little children of the woodland are gone to the nurseries in the warm earth, and the empty nests on the bare trees filled with snow, my window-garden glows and smiles, making summer within while it is winter without. It is wonderful to see flowers bloom in the midst of a snowstorm! I have felt a bud 'shyly doff her green hood and blossom with a silken burst of sound,' while the icy fingers of the snow beat against the window panes. What secret power, I wonder, caused this blossoming miracle? What mysterious force guided the seedling from the earth up to the light, through leaf and stem and bud, to glorious fulfilment in the perfect flower? Who could have dreamed that such beauty lurked in the dark earth, was latent in the tiny seed we planted? Beautiful flower, you have taught me to see a little way into the hidden heart of things. Now I understand that the darkness everywhere may hold possibilities better than even my hopes.

THE GIRL WHO DIDN'T KNOW

There once was a young lady who had the best of everything. She had been given the best of education by her fond parents, she had studied music and even knew a little of painting. After these courses her parents rightfully expected her to make something of herself, but she made of herself a disagreeable thing. It seemed to be born into her very fibre to seek the failings of everyone and to publish them to the world. Every young lady who dressed different from herself was either 'gaudy' or 'cheap.' It was a very hard thing to please her.

Finally it came about that she fell in love with a young man who came up to all the requirements of her exacting taste. He was indeed a model. But then he noticed one thing when he made his call on the young lady, and that was that she talked continually about some other young lady or young man in the most critical and disparaging manner, and he thought to himself: 'She will certainly make a queer wife if she has that habit.' So he decided not to marry her as anyone with common sense would. That young lady was sadly disillusioned, but then there was none to blame but herself, for she had spoiled her own chances.

Moral: Are you one of the young ladies who are repeating and following in the footsteps of this young lady? If you are, now is the time to turn on to another path.

The worst part of the matter with young folks is that they do not see their own faults, and when someone points out their failings for them, they feel 'insulted' instead of being thankful.

Now, if you are one of this kind it is up to you to get busy, and overcome this failing. Most everyone indulges in gossip to some extent, but then they always place a limit. The world has no respect for the detractor. Remember that and you will think twice before you have anything to say about your neighbour.

POWER OF THE PRESS

As illustrating the power of the press, a Washington writer tells this story:

Some time ago a farmer put his feet into a pair of old boots that he had years ago cast aside. An obstruction in the toe of one of them, much to his delight, proved to be a 50 dollar bill. The village paper duly recorded the incident, and put it on the wire for the city daily, adding to the importance of the item by multiplying the find by ten—making it a 500 dollar bill. The Associated Press correspondent passed the news item on to the papers of that organisation, and added another nought, making it 5000 dollars. This item was copied far and wide, and eventually reached the old farmer's relatives in Germany, and in due course he was the recipient of many exacting letters of congratulation over his good luck in extracting 5000 dollars from an old boot.

Time passed, and one day the old farmer picked up his family story paper to read, and there he beheld recorded the fact that he had found 50,000 dollars in bank notes in an old boot, where he had placed them years before and had forgotten the trifling incident.

Now, the fact of the whole story was, that, having found a 50 dollar note in an old boot, and taken it to the bank, the cashier, dubious about its looks, forwarded it to the treasury, whence it was soon returned with the word 'counterfeit' stamped upon it.

MARJORIE'S DECISION

Three little girls were playing. The mother of one came into the room and engaged the children in conversation.

'Marian, what are you going to be when you grow up?' she asked.

'I am going to be a famous singer,' she replied.

'And you, Susie; what are you going to be?'

'Oh, I am going to write stories when I grow up,' she answered.

'And what is Marjorie to be?' continued the mother.

Marjorie, aged five, thought seriously a moment and then said: 'Well, I am not sure, but I think I'll be a widow.'

ONE OF THE CLAN

A countryman visiting Dublin for the first time took a seat in a tram. Being next to a pompous-looking swell, he commenced conversation in a rather free-and-easy style. At length the mighty one said:

'My good man, reserve your conversation for one of your own equals. I'd have you know I'm a K.C.'

At this the countryman stood up with out-stretched hands, exclaiming, 'Shake hand, namesake; I'm a Casey myself.'

FAMILY FUN

Dumb Crambo (Acting Verbs).—This game was old when Dickens played it in the sixties, yet it is as popular to-day. As it is also a pantomime game, it may follow charades. The company divides into two gatherings. Half the players retire from the room. The remaining players decide upon a verb, and send a messenger to the acting players to say a word rhyming with the selected verb. For example, if 'obey' has been fixed upon, the messenger announces that the verb rhymes with 'ray.' Then the actors present themselves, and, without uttering a word, go through the motions of the rhyming verbs, such as bay, bray, slay (or sleigh), lay, neigh, stay, say, weigh, pay, pray, prey, play, convey. When the right word is acted in dumb show, the spectators clap, and then take their turn as actors.

On the Land

First take a general look at a horse before buying; then his hocks should be examined, at the same time watching the flanks. A study of the head is essential. In the hock and in the wind will be found the most common defects. Those puffy enlargements about the hocks indicate spavin. If the animal has the heaves this can be detected in the flanks. An unusual expansion and contraction of the nostrils will prove that there is something wrong with his wind. Wrinkles back and above the nostrils will show very clearly the degree to which he is affected. One can tell a horse's wind by placing the ear to the windpipe. The horse's forehead should be wide and the ears well apart. The animal should have a bright eye. If the ears have short points bent forward and carried back and close together the indications are that he is balky and a kicker.

It is commonly supposed that the milk produced by cows in the morning is larger in quantity and poorer in quality than the milk produced in the evening. This fact is due to the longer period which elapses between night and morning milking, and the shorter period between morning and night. It has been shown, however, that as the periods between the milkings approximate in length, so does the milk approximate in quantity and quality. In a public test made by a public authority ten cows were divided into two lots of five, and specially milked for eighteen days. Five cows were milked at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., and five at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. The result was precisely what is usual. The cows milked twelve hours apart gave nine pints of milk daily more than those which were milked at varied intervals. Again, the milk produced after regular intervals was richer than the morning's milk produced at unequal intervals, for it contained 4 per cent. of fat, as against 3.6 per cent., and was therefore 1 per cent. above the standard.

The age of a cow can be determined, with certain exceptions, by an inspection of either the teeth or the horns. With regard to the horns, the exceptions are, when the cow is quite young or under three years old, when the horns have been doctored, or when, as in the case of certain polled breeds, the horns are absent. Then it may be necessary to examine the teeth; but after all the permanent teeth have been cut, and well-bred and well-fed stock have a full mouth at about three and a half years old, the age can only be approximately gathered from the teeth. Men of experience, by examining the teeth as to the amount of wear they have undergone, may form something like a reliable opinion; but there is nothing certain indicated by the teeth when the full thirty-two incisors and molars have been cut and attained their full growth. The horns, when not tampered with, afford a very accurate indication of the age. The first ring shows three years, which may be taken to mean one calf, and every additional ring another year.

About 160 head of fat cattle were yarded at Burnside last week, the bulk being medium to good bullocks and heifers. For all sorts there was good competition, prime bullocks ranging from £11 to £13 15s. and medium, £8 10s to £10 10s; best cows and heifers, £7 to £9. There was a record yarding of fat sheep (7800). Ewes formed the bulk of the supply, but there was also a number of pens of good to prime wethers. Best wethers and heavy ewes met with a fair sale, but a considerable number of sheep had to be passed in. Although prime wethers and heavy ewes sold well up to late values, medium to good ewes suffered a decline of 2s to 2s 6d per head. Best wethers, 17s 6d to 22s; medium to good, 15s to 17s; best ewes, 15s to 22s 3d; medium to good, 10s to 14s. Fat lambs were also in full supply, and prices were about equal to those ruling at previous sales. Best fetched from 13s to 16s 9d; medium, 11s to 12s.

There were large entries of stock and a good attendance at Addington last week. Fat cattle were firmer. Store sheep sold at about late rates. Fat lambs showed little change, but if anything were easier. Prime fat sheep were firmer, and owing to an extra large yarding pigs met with a poor sale. The yarding of store sheep showed a falling off in numbers. Six and eight-tooth crossbred ewes made 10s to 11s. and six and eight-tooth halfbred 11s to 12s. Close on 5000 fat lambs were penned, prices ranging from 9s to 15s 6d for freezing, a few being sold as high as 18s 6d. There was a large yarding of fat sheep. Extra prime wethers fetched up to 25s; prime, 16s to 19s; prime ewes, 13s to 17s 10d. There was an entry of 273 head of fat cattle, including some prime show animals. The quality throughout showed an improvement, and there was a better demand, though the sale was somewhat irregular. Four prize bullocks made £14 to £16. Steers sold at £7 15s to £12 12s 6d; extra, to £16; heifers, £5 15s to £8 2s 6d; extra, to £10 5s; and cows, £5 7s 6d to £8 17s 6d. There was a very large yarding of pigs of all classes, the supply far exceeding the demand, and the consequence was a dull sale and a sharp decline in values. Choppers sold up to 60s. Large baconers made 45s to 50s; smaller, 32s 6d to 42s 6d (equal to 3½d. and 3¼d per lb); large porkers, 25s to 30s; smaller, 18s to 22s 6d (equal to 4d per lb).

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