

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

May 14, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. Carthage, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 15, Monday.—St. Dymphna, Virgin.
 „ 16, Tuesday.—St. Brendan, Abbot.
 „ 17, Wednesday.—St. John Nepomucene, Martyr.
 „ 18, Thursday.—St. Venantius, Martyr.
 „ 19, Friday.—St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor.
 „ 20, Saturday.—St. Bernardine of Siena, Confessor.

St. Carthage, Bishop and Confessor.

St. Carthage was the first Bishop of Lismore, in the south of Ireland. He founded there a monastery and a school, which became so famous that scholars flocked to it from all parts of Ireland and Great Britain.

St. Dymphna, Virgin and Martyr.

St. Dymphna was the daughter of an Irish chieftain. Having vowed her virginity to God, she fled to Belgium to escape the snares to which she saw herself exposed at home. She was pursued, however, and put to death by some persons to whom her virtues had rendered her hateful.

St. Brendan, Abbot.

St. Brendan was a native of Ireland, and a disciple of St. Finian. Passing into England, he established there two monasteries. On his return to Ireland he continued the same good work, and founded, among others, the famous abbey of Clonfert. He died in 578, in the 94th year of his age. According to a tradition accepted by some historians, St. Brendan voyaged to America, and landed in, or near, the present State of Virginia.

GRAINS OF GOLD

IN THE SANCTUARY.

He is waiting, ever waiting,
 Through the brightness of the day,
 Through the sound of many footsteps,
 And the clamor of the way;
 From the first glad hours of morning.
 To the solemn hush of noon,
 Through the bleakness of December
 And the sultriness of June.

He is waiting, ever waiting,
 Through the stillness of the night,
 When the moon rides high in heaven
 And the silent stars are bright;
 When the rose lamp burns forever,
 Like a guide to weary feet,
 And the very silence murmurs:
 "Wanderer, pause, the rest is sweet."

He is waiting, ever waiting,
 Through the day and months and years.
 He has peace for bruised spirits,
 He has balm for bitter tears.
 On the Cross through death and anguish
 Once He made us all His own.
 Oh ye thoughtless sons of Adam,
 Shall He wait and watch alone?

—Sacred Heart Review.

The most unprofitable thing to hold in this world is a grudge.

Happiness depends greatly on trifles, yet it is no trifle. Therefore take pains to keep trivial annoyances away from those you love, lest you mar their happiness.

Don't be unwilling to let strangers know that you are Catholics. If you are not ashamed of Christ, or of His Church, stand out in the open as believers in His religion.

As the ceremonial of the Church is the expression of its faith, so are religious customs in the home an expression and evidence of the belief that animates it. Do away with the ceremonial of the Church and you weaken faith; for our composite nature calls for an outward expression of our inward belief. Remove the Catholic atmosphere of the home by banishing the external evidence of faith from the domestic hearth, and you sap religion at its very foundation.

The passing of years is like the coming of dawn—slow, silent, inevitable. The most eager cannot hasten the quiet, irresistible movement, and the most reluctant cannot forbid. Some gifts the years bring which we would fain decline—age, sorrow, disappointment. Some treasures they take which we would keep for ever—youth, beauty, innocence. But there are more precious treasures which time cannot supply and the years cannot remove—friendship, patience, faith, and love.

The Storyteller

DAN'S DILEMMA

CHAPTER I.

Dan's love story began under very romantic circumstances. I shall tell you as briefly as possible how it all came about.

Dan O'Connor was just about to start for South America (tempted thither by the enthusiastic letters of a cousin of his, who was rapidly making his fortune in the Argentine), when fate stepped in—as all his Irish friends declared—and at the eleventh hour altered his entire plans for the future.

An old bachelor uncle of Dan's died just in the nick of time and left his favorite nephew and namesake a fine old property in West Cork, within half a mile of Glandore.

The two conditions of this bequest were that Dan should spend at least eight months of every year at Droumgariff—as the old place was called—and that none of the ancient oaks and beeches, for which the estate was remarkable, should fall beneath 'the sacrilegious axe.'

'This puts an end to all my wild dreams of making a fortune in the Argentine,' Dan said to his widowed mother on the afternoon of the reading of his uncle's will. 'Henceforward, mother, I am to live the simple, uneventful, tranquil life of a country squire. I daresay I shall like it well enough, too; but I am sorry that you dislike the country so much.'

Mrs. O'Connor had been an invalid—suffering from an affection of the heart—ever since her husband's death, some five years before this epoch. Since that great sorrow had fallen upon her she had been a martyr to nervous depression, and she had found the monotony of a small country town absolutely unendurable henceforward.

Dan's father (the late Dr. Robert O'Connor, a well known medical practitioner in the South of Ireland) had left his widow and his only son fairly well off, and Dan, who had been a briefless barrister in Dublin, had abandoned his profession when, about five years after his father's death, he had decided on seeking his fortune in South America.

Mrs. O'Connor had settled down in Dublin, where a great many old friends and relations of hers resided. She was constantly, indeed, surrounded by these people, and she had no time at her disposal to indulge in those dreadful moods of depressed spirits from which she had suffered so acutely while residing in the small country town.

Her loved and only sister, Alice, who for many years had been the matron of a well-known Dublin hospital, had about this time retired into private life, owing to an incurable malady, and had gone to live with Dan's mother in the comfortable, old-world house in Merriion square.

'I shall never move from here,' Mrs. O'Connor often told her son. 'The thought of returning to the country sends a chill through every vein of my body.'

This, then, was Dan's sole regret when he proceeded to Glandore to take up his inheritance and follow the conditions of his uncle's will; for Dan O'Connor was passionately devoted to his mother, and it would have entirely reconciled him to face the lonely life which he anticipated in his new home had Mrs. O'Connor decided to accompany him thither and spend the remainder of her days at Droumgariff.

But although Dan's mother found it impossible to entertain the idea of burying herself alive in the heart of rugged Carbery, it was by no means her intention that her beloved son should not be well looked after by a specially selected deputy.

She accordingly decided, with no small reluctance, to part with Martha Hanlon, who for upwards of thirty-five years had been a faithful servant of hers, first in the home of her girlhood, and afterwards in the country town where Mrs. O'Connor had settled down with her husband.

Martha Hanlon was a woman of mature years, and of unimpeachable loyalty to 'the family.' Mrs. O'Connor, therefore, felt perfectly satisfied and happy in committing her boy to the tender mercies of Martha.

'And you will drop me a line every week at least, Martha,' Mrs. O'Connor said to her faithful and confidential old retainer, 'just to let me know exactly how Master Dan is getting along, so that I can always feel that I am in spirit with him at Droumgariff, although unfortunately compelled, owing to my state of health, to remain beddy here in Merriion square.'

And good old Martha, the soul of discretion, faithfully promised to obey this parting request.

Dan O'Connor arrived in Droumgariff on a glorious afternoon in October.

He had visited his Uncle Dan once or twice during the previous ten years; but these visits had been brief ones, so that he knew very little of the neighborhood, and nothing at all, so to speak, as to the inhabitants.

He now completely lost his heart to his new home, and to the people whom he met day by day, hour by hour, after his arrival.

Droumgariff is an ancient, weather-slatted house, standing in a sheltered nook, among rolling, healthy hills, and surrounded with magnificent old oaks, beeches, and sycamores.



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

"KUKOS" TEA

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

McNAB & MASON

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

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

Artistic Memorials Supplied to any part of New Zealand.

Catalogues Free on application.

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

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

- J. A. O'BRIEN -

The Leading Tailor
45 Dowling Street

One Trial will mean Permanent Order
Clerical Trade a Specialty

H. E. BEVERIDGE

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
Is now showing a fine range of Costumes, in Mosgiel and Moslyn Tweeds. Fit and style guaranteed.
Millinery Department—Replete with all the latest Novelties. Inspection invited. New Veiling, new Blouses, new Belts; all Fancy Drapery.

MACALISTER & CO.

(J. J. HISKENS).
CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

SPECIALITY:
Dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions and Supply of Nurses' Requisites.
P.O. Box 120. Telephone 901.
INVERCARGILL.

THE MOST POPULAR COFFEE IN THE DOMINION.

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

"CLUB" COFFEE

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

W. Gregg and Co. Ltd.

- DUNEDIN -

Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Starch Manufacturers

STAR & GARTER HOTEL CHRISTCHURCH.

PAUL B. FLOOD.....Proprietor.
Good Accommodation for Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders.

TERMS MODERATE.
Only the Best Brands of Liquors Sold.

S. McBRIDE, TIMARU.

Direct Importer of MARBLE & GRANITE MONUMENTS from the best Italian and Scotch Quarries.

A large stock of the Latest Designs to select from at lowest prices.

Highlander Condensed Milk



Money to Lend!

£100 to £10,000

On Country and City Freeholds on extremely reasonable terms.

Apply to any Agency of the Government Insurance Department.

J. H. RICHARDSON,
Government Insurance Commissioner.

CITY BAKERY.

Corner of Taranaki and Arthur Sts.,
WELLINGTON.

McPARLAND BROS.

BAKERS AND GROCERS.

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

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

Telephone 851.

- Wellington Hotel - CHRISTCHURCH.

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

Good table. Good management.
Nothing but the best of everything.
Tariff: From 4s 6d per day.
GAVIN LOUDON.....Proprietor.

Musical Instruments of Reliable Quality

Now is the time to buy an Instrument and devote the Winter evenings to becoming a proficient player!

VIOLINS—The Student's Outfit: Violin, Bow, Case, Extra Set of Strings, Tutor, etc., 50/-; The Beginner's Outfit: Same as above, but less expensive make, 27/6. Music Stand, Bronzed Iron, with Desk (No. 11), 5/-.

MANDOLINES—Genuine Italian make, in Rosewood. No. 8 (15 Rib), 30/-; No. 9 (19 Rib), 35/-; No. 1 (19 Rib), 40/-, etc.

AUTOHARPS—Well made; fine mellow tone. Each in cardboard case, with Plectrum, Tuning Key, and Tutor. Imitation Rosewood—No. 10, 21/-; No. 11, 25/-; No. 2, 10/6; No. 3, 14/-; No. 4, 15/6.

BANJOS—Perfect in Tone and Finish. No. 1, 27/6; No. 2, 47/6; No. 3, 55/6; No. 4, 60/-.

GUITARS—Imitation Rosewood; splendid tone. No. 11, 17/6; No. 12, 21/-; No. 14, 30/-; No. 15, 42/-.

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.

BOY SCOUT BUGLES—In tune with all Bugles in use by New Zealand Defence Forces. Extra Stout Metal, 16/6.

MOUTH ORGANS—The "Red Rose," 40 reeds, handsomely embossed in gold and colours, 2/-; the "Flyer," 40 reeds, extra strong, elegantly finished, 3/6; "Boomerang" Mouth Organs, 20 reeds, 1/6 and 2/-; 40 reeds, 2/6 and 40/-.

OCARINAS—Black terra cotta, key D, 3/3; B flat, 4/6; E, 5/3; A, 1/6. Celluloid covered—G, 3/3; C, 2/6 and 3/3; B, 6/6.

ACCORDEONS—No. 350, 11 x 6½, 80 reeds, 30/-; No. 952½, size 10 x 5½, three sets of extra broad reeds, 19/6; No. 2303½, size 10 x 5½, two sets of extra broad reeds, 12/6; No. 1563½, size 9½ x 4½, two sets of reeds, 7/6.

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

As you drive along the rugged road from Glandore to the Glen of Roury, you obtain a glimpse of the steep roofs, the tall chimneys, and the grey walls of Droumgarri, peeping forth from the ancestral trees. You see 'the blue, blue smoke' curling softly upward from the many chimneys into the sunlit air. You hear the mellow cawing of the rooks in the trees, where they have made their undisturbed home for centuries.

It was no wonder that Dan O'Connor, impressionable young Celt that he was, in every fibre and in every vein, should fall in love with Droumgarri and with its surroundings; for the scenery in that neighborhood is like the scenery of a dream, and the people who live there seem to have stepped straight out of the pages of an old Irish novel.

And in this old place, in the mellow month of October, under the very eyes, although he knew it not, of the watchful Martha, Dan O'Connor's love-romance began during the first week after his arrival at Droumgarri.

CHAPTER II.

Dan O'Connor had always loved the sea, and his favorite walks during these first days at Droumgarri led him southward to the magnificently rugged coast extending between Cregg and the entrance to the sheltered harbor of Glandore.

One sunny afternoon in the second week in October, Dan was strolling along the heathy sward in the direction of the mouldering beacon-tower of Reenogriana, half-a-dozen dogs careering ahead of him, a huge pipe between his lips.

Dan was a handsome fellow—exactly six feet two in his stockings—broad-shouldered, well set-up, with an erect, graceful carriage and an easy swing of the body as he walked.

Dan had the jet-black, curly hair, the fair, clear skin and the blue-grey, long-lashed eyes of the typical southern Celt. The expression of his face, while in repose, was somewhat dreary and pensive; but when Dan smiled—and Dan often smiled—a beam of sunshine seemed suddenly to illumine every feature and to sparkle in the eyes, until they flashed like jewels.

Dan was drinking in the loveliness of the scene around—the sapphire sea, the grey crags, the brown moorland covered in parts with golden bracken and faded heather—when just as he had reached the ruined beacon-tower he heard a woman's scream from the summit of the cliffs immediately below.

With startled eyes he glanced in the direction whence the cry had come, and then he beheld a middle-aged, well-dressed woman waving frantically to him, with wildly uplifted arms, while scream after scream broke from her lips. 'Good heavens! is she mad? What can be the matter?' Dan cried, as he hastened down the hillside to the cliff-top.

'Oh, come as quickly as you can, for God's sake!' the woman gasped, as he approached. 'My daughter has fallen over the cliff. She was climbing down to get hold of a wounded sea-bird, which someone must have shot in the wing, when she slipped and fell. She is clinging on to the face of the cliff about twenty feet from the summit.'

Almost before this explanation was finished Dan had beheld the terrified girl, who was, as her mother had stated, clinging on to a tuft of coarse grass growing in a crevice of the precipice, and a moment later he had begun the gallant work of rescue.

It was, after all, an easy matter enough to climb down to the spot where the unknown girl stood on a narrow ledge of the cliff-wall; and a minute or two later Dan, with one arm about the girl's waist, had succeeded in scrambling back to the summit of the cliff.

'Oh, how can I ever, ever thank you sufficiently for this!' the girl's mother said—she was a handsome, kindly-faced woman, and her dark eyes were now full of tears. 'I warned Delia not to attempt such a mad thing, as the cliffs are so abrupt and dangerous-looking just here; but she persisted in having her own way. Delia, you look like a ghost! You seem to be on the point of fainting.'

The girl was, indeed, alarmingly pale. She was a tall, slender, very beautiful girl, with dark hair and dark-brown eyes, and something extraordinarily winning and arresting in the expression of her face.

Dan O'Connor was gazing at her with open, undisguised admiration, as she partly rested against the rugged, heathy bank.

Her large blue felt hat, with its blue and white feathers, had been put somewhat out of shape as the result of her accident. Her exquisitely-fitting dark-blue gown and jacket were soiled and slightly torn.

'I am so glad I appeared at that moment,' Dan said, glancing from the girl to her mother. 'When did the accident happen? Was it only just then?'

'About a minute before I caught sight of you,' the elder woman said.

She was gazing as she spoke with a peculiar intentness into Dan's handsome face.

All of a sudden a look of recognition—of surprised certainty—flashed into her dark-grey eyes.

'Either I am making a very great mistake, or you are a son of Lucy O'Connor's,' she said; then: 'Lucy O'Connor, who was before her marriage to Dr. Robert O'Connor, Lucy Ronayne, of Kilronayne, near Bantry?'

'Lucy O'Connor is my mother's name,' Dan said smiling. 'Dr. Robert O'Connor was my father. I am their only child.'

'I guessed it the moment I looked straight into your face. Why, you are the very image of your mother. Lucy Ronayne was the friend of my childhood and girlhood. Before my marriage I was Kate O'Meara. I married John McCarthy, of Ballintemple.'

'I've heard my mother speak of Kate O'Meara,' Dan said impulsively. 'At least, I'm almost sure I have,' he added quickly, as a flush of embarrassment swept over his face.

'I daresay you have; and I know why you have changed color now!' Mrs. McCarthy rapidly returned. 'Your mother quarrelled with me just before her marriage. She accused me of having endeavored to make mischief by means of an anonymous letter between Robert O'Connor and herself. I denied it; but it was no use. She was quite positive in her opinion; and certainly all the circumstances seemed to point to my guilt; and she at once broke off our old friendship, and she has never since forgiven me. So I can quite understand, Mr. O'Connor, that anything you may have heard of me from her lips cannot have been flattering to me, to say the least of it!'

'Oh, I assure you I did not mean to convey anything like that,' Dan said hastily. 'As a matter of fact, I cannot now remember exactly what my mother said about you; but I am sure—'

'Well, whatever she may have said,' Mrs. McCarthy quickly interposed, 'I am as attached to her as ever. I've never changed my old feelings for Lucy. I've never really lost sight of her during all the long years of our separation. From friends of mine, and of her's, I've always learned as to how she was getting on. I was sincerely genuinely grieved when I heard of your father's death five years ago.'

'I am certain of that; and I must say I feel drawn to you as to an old and valued friend!' Dan said, in his characteristically impulsive way, and he suddenly extended his hand and took Mrs. McCarthy's fingers within his very cordial grasp. 'I am really delighted that we've met to-day—really,' Mrs. McCarthy returned smiling. 'Only you had better not tell your mother of this meeting,' she went on, with a little sigh, 'for I'm certain she would not like it at all. Is she staying with you at Droumgarri at present? Of course, I heard of your Uncle Dan's death, but I did not know that you had come to this neighborhood.'

'I came only last week. My mother is living in Merrion square. I could not persuade her to accompany me to Droumgarri. She seems to loathe the country.'

'Poor dear Lucy! How glad I should be to see her again!'

'Aunt Alice is living with her now,' Dan said, feeling more and more drawn to his mother's old friend, and conscious of a wistful longing in his heart to be introduced to this old friend's lovely daughter, who still partly lay against the heathy bank. 'Of course, you remember Aunt Alice?'

A swift shadow passed across Mrs. McCarthy's face.

'Oh, yes, of course, I remember her,' she said, after a little pause. 'But Alice and I were never as intimate as your mother and I. Alice and Lucy were, as girls, at least, totally unlike each other.'

'And they are totally unlike each other still! I must say I never particularly cared for Aunt Alice. I cannot account for the odd feeling; but, frankly speaking, I never quite believed in her—never really trusted her! My mother, however, swears by her, and has always done so, so long as I can remember.'

'Yes, Lucy was passionately devoted to Alice. I used to be quite jealous long ago of Lucy's love for her sister, Mrs. McCarthy said, with another sigh.

'But I am a very selfish person, I fear,' she went on, in an altered voice, and she glanced smilingly at her daughter. 'Here am I, monopolising all the conversation and giving no one else the chance of getting in a word edgewise. Delia, dear, there seems no need of an introduction. This chivalrous young man's mother was at one time my best friend in the whole world!'

'Why, I've known Lucy Ronayne, or seemed to know her, all my life,' Delia McCarthy said, smiling, as she now extended her hand towards Dan. 'A thousand thanks, Mr. O'Connor, for rescuing me from a very risky position to-day. I really think I should have lost my life but for you.'

CHAPTER III.

Thus began Dan O'Connor's love-story; for a love-story it was destined to be, and that in an amazingly short time, moreover.

Mrs. McCarthy and her daughter were staying in Glandore—they had resided there since the previous August—and from the day on which Dan made their acquaintance he became a frequent visitor at their pretty cottage overlooking the sea, a little bit to the westward of Kilfinane Castle.

In his letters to his mother Dan, however, took care never to mention the name of Mrs. McCarthy and her daughter.

Full well he knew that his mother had never forgiven Mrs. McCarthy for that mysterious affair of the past, whatever the true solution of it may have been.

Many a time had Dan heard his mother speak of Kate O'Meara, and always with intense bitterness and anger.

'I am certain mother cruelly wronged her old friend,' Dan often said to himself at this time. 'Nothing could convince me that Delia's mother is other than the very soul and essence of honor, sincerity, and kind-heartedness. And

ESTABLISHED 1880. 'PHONE No., 69.

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

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

ASHBURTON.

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

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

E  R.

CASSIDY AND CO.
TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

LEAVE BROKEN RIVER on arrival of West Coast Express every **TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY**, carrying mails and passengers for Oira, Kumara, Hokitika, Greymouth, Reefton, and Westport, **ARRIVING GREYMOUTH SAME DAY.** Passengers can obtain through Tickets at Railway Station.

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

WHERE TO STAY IN CHRISTCHURCH.

STOREY'S FAMILY HOTEL

(Late Terminus).

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

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

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

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

Quotations given, and Indents executed for all classes of Mining and other Machinery.

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

ROBT. B. DENNISTON & CO.
Stuart St.

"GODBERS"

MELBOURNE HOUSE,

Cuba Street and 218 Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON.

The Noted Houses for Luncheons and Afternoon Tea.

Only Prize Medallists in New Zealand for Wedding Cakes.

Cakes of Every Description Carefully Packed and Forwarded to All Parts of the Dominion.

A Trial Solicited.

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

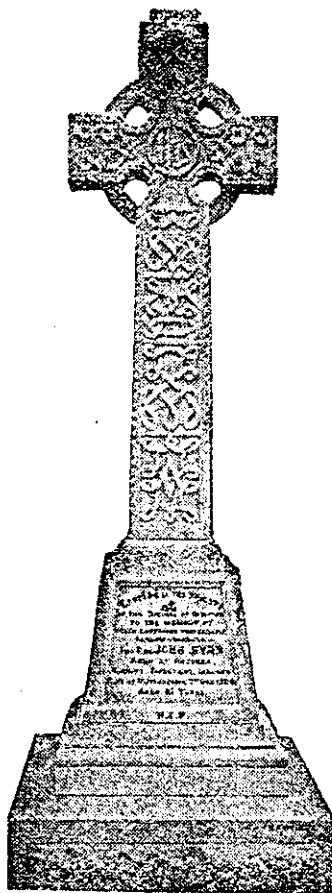
General Engineers & Machinists

19 BATH STREET

DUNEDIN

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

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



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

EXECUTED BY H. FRAPWELL.

Frapwell and Holgate

.. Monumental Sculptors ..

PRINCE STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Direct Importer of Marble and
Granite Monuments.

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

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS

Obtained in all Countries by

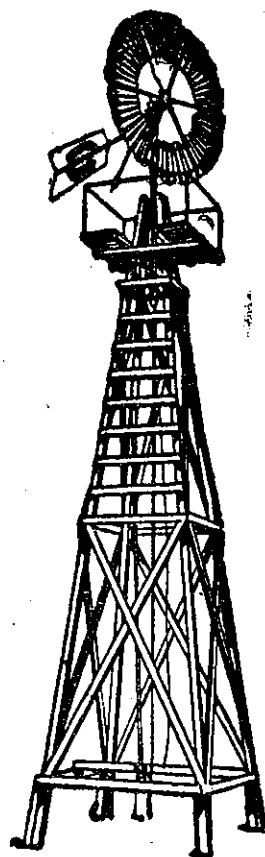
HENRY HUGHES, International
Patent Agent.

Dunedin Office:

A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

T. H. THOMPSON, Local Agent.

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

T
I
T
A
N

W
I
N
D
M
I
L
L
S

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

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

THOMAS DANKS

198 and 200 Lichfield St
CHRISTCHURCH.

HAYWARD'S

FAMED
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE



THE BEST I EVER USED
None Genuine without the Name.

CLARENDON HOTEL

CHRISTCHURCH

(Corner of Worcester Street and Oxford Terrace).

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

**FIRE-PROOF BUILDING and EVERY
MODERN CONVENIENCE.**

TERMS MODERATE.

as for Delia herself, she is a darling! I'm falling head over ears in love with her day by day.

This was perfectly true, and that beautiful Delia McCarthy reciprocated—in some measure at least—the inflammable young man's ardent feelings was perfectly evident as the weeks and months rolled by.

'I shall ask her to marry me!' Dan decided one afternoon in January. 'If she consents, our engagement can be kept a secret for the present—until I see my way to breaking the news to mother. I shall try to contrive some scheme of bringing my mother and this girl together without the mater suspecting who Delia really is.'

'This will secure from mother a wholly unprejudiced opinion of Delia. And I've not the slightest doubt that such an opinion will be entirely favorable in every respect. Then when mother has learned to love Delia, for her own sake, it will be time enough to break the full story to her—and then I shall have cornered her, and she cannot possibly withhold her consent to our marriage.'

It was a delightful and exciting project, and Dan proceeded to carry out the first part of it without a moment's delay.

He proceeded straight to Mrs. McCarthy's cottage, and was lucky enough to find Delia all alone in the tiny parlor, seated in the light of a glowing bog-wood fire.

In an incredibly short space of time Dan's arm was wound about the girl's slender waist, and he was pouring red-hot eloquence into her ears.

'I love you, Delia—I've loved you from the first day we met on the cliffs below Reenogriana. And I want you to marry me, dearest! I think you love me a little, don't you? You always seem glad to see me, at least.'

This speech was so ingenious—so devoid of conceit and self-assurance—that Delia's heart, already captured in part, was now wholly, unconditionally won.

A long sigh escaped the girl's lips, and it needed no words whatever to convey to Dan O'Connor that his impetuous wooing was crowned with full success.

'Darling!' Dan cried, as he took her bodily into his arms, and kissed her so rapidly and so vehemently that the girl gasped for breath. 'I'll send for the engagement ring to-morrow. Let me see! This is January. I cannot run the risks of a long delay. You must marry me in March, Delia, and in the meantime I shall at once take steps to secure my mother's consent.'

At these words a shadow darkened Delia's glowing face, and a little shiver passed over her.

'Your mother will never consent, Dan. never!' she said in a whisper.

'Leave it to me, dearest—just leave it to me,' Dan answered, with a brave show of conviction. 'I've partly arranged a plan that, I'm positive, will work out all right. The Lynams—they live in Clare street—are friends of mother's, and your mother, Delia, used to know them intimately at one time. I will ask Mrs. Lynam—who is a special favorite of mine—to invite you on a visit to Clare street, and I will go to my mother at the same time; and I shall arrange with Mrs. Lynam to ask my mother some afternoon to her house and to introduce you under some assumed name. Then the mater will judge you on your merits alone—and you'll see she will be completely bowled over!'

It seemed a simple scheme enough, and Delia's hopes rose again, and Dan returned to Droungarrif in hilarious spirits.

He was singing a merry West Cork folk song as he entered the dining-room, and old Martha Hanlon, who chanced to be placing some blocks of wood on the fire at the moment, turned quickly and directed a searching glance of her keen, yet kindly grey eyes on Dan's face.

'Wisha, glory to you, Master Dan! It's well for you, faith, to be in such high spirits.'

'All I want now is a wife, Martha, and then you'd always find me in high spirits. But with the help of God, I won't be a lonely man much longer.'

'Wisha, amen! Master Dan—if it's for your good, why?' Martha returned, after a pause, during which her eyes seemed to probe Dan to the marrow of his bones. 'And I'm sure the poor dear mistress would be only too overjoyed to hear that you were after selecting a suitable young lady—a suitable young lady, Master Dan,' the old woman added, with a significant emphasis on the word 'suitable' that at once caused Dan to have certain misgivings as to the wisdom of his impetuous words.

'Good Gracious! I hope she suspects nothing,' Dan thought, uneasily, as Martha Hanlon presently withdrew. 'The mater and she are as thick as thieves. It would never do if Martha guessed the truth. . . . But, then, of course, she doesn't. How could she? She never stirs outside the door, except on Sundays and holidays to go to Leap to Mass. And I don't believe she is intimate with any of the people here.'

However, there was a slight risk, all the same; and Dan decided to lose no time in writing to his confidential friend, Mrs. Lynam, of Clare street, and enlisting her kindly assistance in his little scheme.

By the same post that conveyed Dan's letter next day to Dublin, a letter from Martha Hanlon to Mrs. O'Connor—marked 'private and urgent' also travelled to the metropolis.

'My dear Mistress,—This is only a line or two to tell you something I kept from you since the first week I came here, as I did not like to trouble you, if I could help it.

'But now I cannot keep the truth from you any longer. Mrs. McCarthy—Miss Kate O'Meara that was—is staying near Glandore with her daughter, Miss Delia. Master Dan is constantly with them. I thought there was no danger in this friendship at first. Now I think different.

'The sooner you can come here yourself the better, dear mistress. Then I will tell you all about it—for my eyes were open and my ears, too, during the past three months.

'Ever your devoted old servant and faithful friend,
'MARTHA HANLON.

'Please, dear mistress, do not pretend to Master Dan that I told you about this.'

CHAPTER IV.

Dan's letter to Mrs. Lynam was answered in a way he little expected.

Frank Lynam—Mrs. Lynam's eldest son, and always a chum of Dan's—appeared at Droungarrif on the day following the receipt of Dan's letter in Dublin, greatly to Dan's delight.

Frank was a civil engineer, and had been staying for the previous months in Kerry in connection with the making of a new railway line.

'I had a note from my mother this morning, Dan, and when I read it I started here at once to see you. I'm taking holidays for a week or two, so I'll stay with you, old chap, until you turn me out.'

Then he proceeded to discuss with Dan the matter of Delia McCarthy's visit to Clare street.

'My mother told me about your letter, Dan, and she will be delighted to do what you ask. She will write to you on the subject in a day or two. There's no great hurry—because, as I suppose you know, your mother is laid up with an attack of influenza, and she will probably not be able to venture over to Clare street for a week or two at least.'

'I wonder Aunt Alice has not written to tell me,' Dan said, a shadow crossing his face. 'It is just like her, though—a selfish, unfeeling old thing! I never did like Aunt Alice. It was always a puzzle to me how mother could be so fond of her.'

That same afternoon Dan took his friend Frank to call on Mrs. McCarthy and Delia, and Frank was loud in his praises of the girl.

'I'm not one bit surprised you are so gone on her, Dan! She's a splendid girl—I'm inclined to envy you!'

And Frank sighed, and his eyes were suddenly averted from Dan's face.

'By Jove, I had forgotten, old chap!' Dan said hastily. 'You've had a romance of your own—that time you were in Scotland two years ago. How has it gone on since, is it any harm to ask?'

'Let it rest in peace, Dan,' Frank Lynam said very gravely, and his handsome face was shadowed. 'I can't bring myself to talk of it even to you—just yet!'

During the days that followed the two young men were constantly at Mrs. McCarthy's hospitable cottage.

Mrs. Lynam had answered Dan's letter, promising to assist him in his matrimonial schemes in every way she possibly could.

'I am sorry to say your mother is not yet fully recovered,' the letter went on, 'although she is certainly very much better. Next week I hope to have Delia McCarthy here in Clare street.'

Dan was in wild spirits when he read this letter; but on the following morning he was destined to receive a very unexpected shock.

When Frank Lynam entered the breakfast-room at Droungarrif he beheld Dan pacing excitedly up and down the floor, an open letter in his hand.

'Frank, I've had most unexpected news,' Dan said, suddenly pausing. 'This letter is from the mater. She's quite well again—or well enough, at least, to undertake a long journey. She's to be here this afternoon. She travelled to Cork yesterday, and she is coming on to Skibbereen by the mid-day train to-day!'

'I—I wonder why she's coming, Dan?' Frank asked, considerably surprised and curious.

'I'm almost certain that silly old Martha has been telling her tales!' Dan cried excitedly. 'I was a bit too outspoken one evening lately when talking to Martha, and I had an instantaneous misgiving, which I now believe was well founded.'

'My mother would never dream of coming here—at such a time of the year, too—unless there was some urgent reason of that kind. And she's not coming alone, either. She's bringing a girl along with her.'

'A girl! What girl, Dan?'

'She doesn't tell her name, but she declares her to be the "most charming creature in the wide world—almost an heiress, too—highly accomplished," etc., etc., etc. And she winds up by saying, with profuse underlining: "Only wait until you meet her, Dan. You will fully agree with my opinion. And here's a secret for you—she is dying to meet you. She told me so last night."

(To be concluded.)

For Children's Hacking Cough at night,
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1s 6d, 2s 6d.

HOTELS FOR SALE. DWAN BROS.,

WELLINGTON,

1880—Established—1880.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DWAN BROS.,

Willis Street, Wellington.

If you want GOOD VALUE in
HATS & MERCERY

—TRY—

G. E. FOWNES

THE HAT SHOP,

110 RIDDIFORD ST., NEWTOWN,

Wellington.

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

Charles Foster,



Umbrellas
Made, Recov-
ered and
Repaired.

132 LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON

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

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

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

STAPLES' BEST,

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

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

Railway Hotel

Thorndon Quay - Wellington.

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

James Dealy, Proprietor

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

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL ST., DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantages, and with the least possible delay.

ACCOUNT SALES ARE RENDERED WITHIN SIX DAYS OF SALE.

CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, ETC.—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous Clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also, Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all Farmers' Requisites at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

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

Sample Bags, Advice Notes, and Labels sent on Application

DONALD REID & CO. LTD.

MIST ODOR PURIFIER

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

LEAVE IT EXPOSED IN GLASS AND ALL SMELLS DISAPPEAR

All Grocers and Storekeepers.

Good Books for Good Catholics.

We have a Nice Assortment of

ROSARY BEADS

CRUCIFIXES

R.C. PRAYER BOOKS

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

And Some Nice

RELIGIOUS PICTURES.

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

ALEX. SLIGO

24 George St. Dunedin, And at South Dunedin

All Roads lead to Palmerston North
and Wanganui, where the specialists in

WEDDING CAKES

—arc—

DUSTIN'S LTD.

THE SQUARE, PALMERSTON N.
VICTORIA AVENUE, WANGANUI.

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

SOLD IN 2oz. JARS

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

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

THE CHRISTCHURCH MEAT COMPANY, LTD

NATIONAL BANQUET IN LONDON

THE IRISH LEADER AND THE WORLD'S PEACE

MR. A. CARNEGIE AND HOME RULE

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., presided on March 16 at the Irish National St. Patrick's Day banquet, which was held at the Hotel Cecil, London. There was a record attendance, and amongst those present were:—Mr. R. Hazleton, M.P.; Captain the Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, Major-General Sir A. E. Turner, Mr. J. P. Boland, M.P.; Count O'Clery, Mr. F. J. Smyth, M.P.; Mr. J. J. O'Shee, M.P.; Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P. (son of the Irish leader); Mr. John T. Donovan, Mr. Wm. O'Malley, M.P.; Mr. M. Keating, M.P.; Mr. Clement Shorter, etc.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who was enthusiastically received on rising to propose 'Ireland a Nation,' said: For the twelfth time in succession I have the honor to-night of proposing at the St. Patrick's Day banquet the toast of 'Ireland a Nation.' The twelve years which have elapsed since I first had the honor of presiding at this gathering of Irishmen in London on St. Patrick's Day have been years of labor and anxiety and responsibility for everyone concerned in the management and conduct of the Irish National movement. They have been years marked by many great achievements for Ireland—great measures of land reform, rooting the people of Ireland as owners of the soil they till, great measures of educational emancipation, such as the creation of a National University upon Irish soil,

Great Measures of Social Reform

such as the creation of decent homes for the agricultural laboring population, and the provision of facilities, at any rate, for the better housing of the artisans in the towns—great measures for the protection of town tenants as well as agricultural tenants; measures whereby thousands of evicted tenants have been restored to their old homes; and measures whereby old age pensions have been given to the poor old men and women of our country over seventy years of age, providing them thereby with the opportunity of some little ease and comfort in their declining years. Yes, these twelve years have been marked by great achievements for Ireland; and yet we as Irish Nationalists must admit to-night that the cause, the cause of causes, the great cause that overshadows all others, the cause which we celebrate to-night in the toast of 'Ireland a Nation,' still, after these years of labor and anxiety, remains for us an unfulfilled aspiration. During those years that have passed we have had our moments of natural bitterness and resentment against England, when we saw our country, under the iron heel of coercion, governed by men who affected to despise our race and deride our aspirations. We have had our moments of gloom, of heart-sinking—almost, I might say, of despair—when we saw no immediate prospect before us of the realization of our aspirations during the lifetime of this generation; and yet all those years, no matter how gloomy or how hopeless seemed the prospect for us, we assemble here on St. Patrick's Eve to renew our pledge of fidelity to our ideal and to declare that, no matter how long the time which had yet to elapse, and no matter what tribulation had still to be endured by our race, we believe, as we believe in God Himself, that our cause was an immortal and invincible one. To-night, at long last, thanks be to God, we meet with, I may say, the very light of victory shining on our country. Ladies and gentlemen, we are no longer engaged in

A Struggle Between England and Ireland

England and Ireland have joined hands against the common foe of both in defence of the rights and liberties of the people, and under this placid influence all the old racial hatreds have disappeared from our hearts, all bitterness has gone from our souls, and to-day our aspiration—we Irishmen—our aspiration is this, we want peace with England, we want friendship with the English people. We want our proper place in the British Empire, and we want buried fathoms deep in the ocean of oblivion all memory of the wrongs and miseries and oppressions of the past. In 1795 Grattan said that Fitzwilliam was offering to the Empire 'the affection of millions of hearts.' We to-day are making the same offer to the Empire, and we have the happiness of knowing that that offer will not be spurned as it was in 1795, but that a new and great Treaty of Peace between the British and the Irish people—a treaty based upon a combination of liberty and loyalty—will speedily make the unity of the Empire for the first time in its history a reality and not in name. Ladies and gentlemen, let me put before you this thought. Perchance the treaty of peace with Ireland may prove to be the forerunner and, in a certain sense, one of the contributory causes of another great treaty whereby not merely the peace of the English and Irish peoples will be achieved, but whereby the peace of the civilised world may be safeguarded. When we toast 'Ireland a Nation,' we toast no ignoble or narrow or sordid ideal. We want no triumph over ancient enemies, we want

No Triumph Over Any Class or Creed

whatever their history in the past may have been. We take Ireland as it is to-day, made up of intermingling of many

racess and of many creeds, and we want liberty for all, and we will not tolerate ascendancy over any. Thomas Davis, in one of his inspired writings, thus described the Irish Nationality which was his ideal. He said: 'Such nationality as merits a good man's help, and wakens a true man's ambition; such nationality as could stand against international faction and foreign intrigue; such nationality as would make the Irish hearth happy, and the Irish name illustrious; it must contain and represent the races of Ireland. It must not be Celtic, it must not be Saxon—it must be Irish. The Brehon Laws, the maxims of Westminster, the cloudy and lightning genius of the Gael, the placid strength of the Sassenach, the marshalling insight of the Norman—a literature which shall exhibit in combination the passions and idioms of all, and which shall equally express our minds in its romantic, religious, forensic, and practical tendencies—finally, a native Government, which shall know and rule by the might and right of all, yet yield to the arrogance of none. Such are the component parts of the nationality we seek.' Ladies and gentlemen, I say that is an accurate description of our ideal. Our Irish nation must exclude no man, whatever his race or his creed or his class. It must be a nation made up of all the people of Ireland; and I say that that is our ideal, and it is in that spirit that I give to you the toast which I ask you to drink with me of 'Ireland a Nation.'

MR. CARNEGIE AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Redmond received the following message of congratulation on March 17 on his speech of the previous night: 'Thousand thanks for your noble speech. The day has dawned when not only will Ireland get Home Rule, but war will be abolished within the wall boundaries of the English-speaking race, adding a new charm to life.—Andrew Carnegie.'

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

A REVIEW BY CARDINAL MORAN

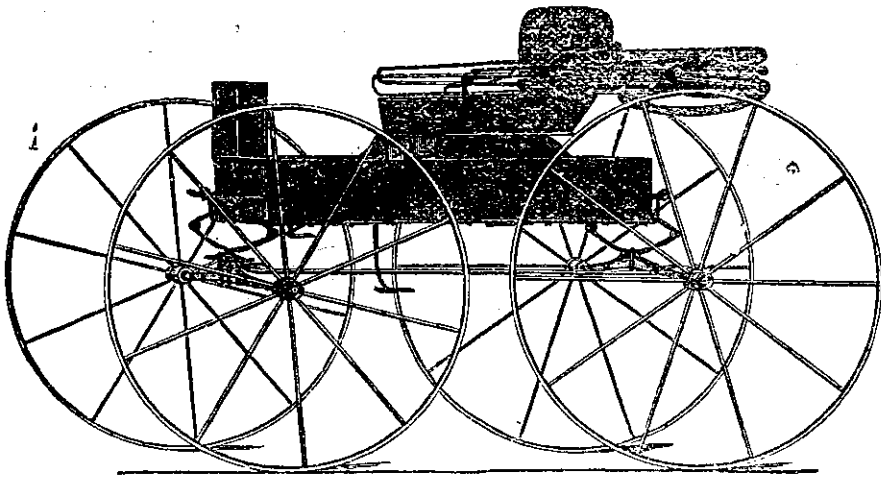
At the laying of the foundation stone of a new presbytery at Fern Hill on Sunday, April 23, his Eminence Cardinal Moran referred to the evidences of material progress seen everywhere in the Commonwealth, and quoted from an article in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, entitled 'A Decade of Progress,' in which the writer dealt with the remarkable prosperity enjoyed by the various States of Australasia, and concluded by saying:—'Federation has taught us to think as a continent. It has broadened our old provincial views, and, though these die hard, especially with the older generations, there is growing up a distinctly Australian sentiment in place of the former colonial view. With that sentiment of the editor, said his Eminence, I am glad to find you all agree, as I certainly do in the fullest way. Then the editorial continues:—'. . . There is the matter of defence. Federation has had the effect of co-ordinating the old State land defence systems, some of which were childish in their impotency, and of giving us a nucleus of a fleet in place of the Cerberus, the Gayundah, and the Protector. . . . We feel as we never felt before, that the day has passed in which we should be everlastingly and entirely dependent on the homeland for our local defence. Our desire for greater independence has taken other forms as well. The policy of giving the State greater powers than in most other countries in the way of controlling activities has involved the expenditure of borrowed money. This money used to be almost entirely raised in London, where certain criticisms were indulged in as to our socialistic tendencies. Since Federation we have added 47 millions to our public debt; but whereas in 1900 only 14 per cent. of our loans had been raised in Australia, last year the percentage had increased to 24.'

All Christendom Prosperous.

'The same prosperity that smiles on Australia smiles on the various countries of Christendom,' his Eminence went on. 'The last century has been justly called the century of progress; it claims as its own the development of steam and electricity, and the advantages that followed in their train would suffice to characterise it as a century of singular prosperity and advancement. As a result of its developments the various countries of Christendom have been brought into a state of union that hitherto had not prevailed, and this union has in a great measure put an end to the wars that ravaged so many lands for such a long time. I hope that the arrangement made by England and the United States of America to refer all matters of dispute to arbitration is the beginning of the abolition of recourse to arms, with the passing of which Christendom will attain its glorious and final triumphs.'

The Church's Remarkable Advance in America.

'Considering the progress made in many lands during the last century, we may look to the U.S.A. A hundred years ago the Republic of the West was the Cinderella of the nations, whereas to-day, with 100 million inhabitants, it is not only foremost amongst the world powers, but its voice, whether for peace or war, is heard in all the countries of Europe, and is most important in guiding the counsels of other peoples. I am glad to say that religion



J. Ormiston White

[late Hordern & White]

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
CRAWFORD & VOGEL STS.,
DUNEDIN.

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

JUST ARRIVED!

NEW SUITINGS.

Latest Patterns.

..... FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

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

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

CLERICAL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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

Corner Queen and Swanson streets, Auckland.

The New Zealand Catholic Prayer Book
By the Australian Catholic Truth Society.

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

SLIGO BROS.,
MEMBERS DUNEDIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

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

Investment Stocks a Specialty.

TELEGRAMS..... SLIGO, DUNEDIN.

TELEPHONE 205.

Kinsey

PHOTOGRAPHER,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

WEDDING GROUPS A SPECIALTY.

**Manufacturers
of
Artistic High
Glass Furniture**

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

**Furniture
Floorcoverings
Curtains
Household
Linens.**

Ecclesiastical Furnishings
a Speciality



**Manufacturers
of
Artistic High
Glass Furniture**

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

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

has kept pace with the material development of the States. In 1833 some anti-Catholic papers in Connecticut wrote protesting against the progress of "Romanism" as being most alarming, numbering 500,000 in the United States. At the present day there are nearly 15,000,000 Catholics in the United States, and if we add those in their dependencies—the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands—the grand total of Catholics under the Stars and Stripes is nearly 23,000,000. The consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, a few months ago, recalled the fact that at the laying of its foundations 100 years ago the whole Catholic population of the State of New York was not more than 3000, and the priests numbered two, the one who blessed the foundations and his assistant. In October last there assembled for the consecration ceremony three Cardinals, 70 Archbishops and Bishops, and 1000 priests; and to-day in the city of New York alone the Catholic citizens number no fewer than 1,300,000, while 75,000 children are receiving education in religious schools, and 25,000 in orphanages or institutions of benevolence.

The same healthy condition of things holds good in regard to the other cities of the U.S. Chicago is an example. As late as 1835 its entire Catholic population was 100, visited occasionally by a priest. To-day it totals 1,000,000, and during the past fifty years 188 Catholic churches have been built, also 143 religious schools, in which there are at present 81,690 pupils. All this, added his Eminence, 'bespeaks progress, which is certainly unsurpassed in the history of the world.'

The One Great Failure.

'The one great general failure of the century just closed is that of what we call secularism in education. This system has been tried in a marvellous way in many countries, but nowadays the cry is that failure characterises the experiment. Poor France, perhaps, has suffered more than any other land from the effects of the secular school, and has fallen into a sad condition. However, I am confident that through the zeal of the Bishops, the devotedness of the clergy, and the enthusiasm of many faithful souls religion will triumph once more, and France will be lifted out of the terrible abyss into which she has fallen. Price Collier, a Protestant writer, in a recent number of *Scribner's Magazine*, speaks thus of France and the effects of the secular system of education: "The world wonders at the decadence of school-burdened France, where the boys are effeminatised, the youths secularised, and the men sterilised, morally and patriotically. France with its police without power, its army without patriotism, and its

people without influence; disorderly at home, and cringing abroad; a nation owing its autonomy, even to the fact that it is serviceable as a buffer-State. When I write 'disorderly at home,' it is not the off-hand rhetoric of the hasty writer. . . . I am unorthodox, I might even be dubbed a heretic by the narrow, but I am bound to confess if ever a nation suffered from physical and moral dry-rot, as a direct result of secular education, it is France. . . . In France reverence has been knocked on the head, and faith smothered in ridicule, and she has produced a school-bred Hooligan, in Paris, at any rate, whose lack of the human traits decency, honesty, gentleness, and manliness are unequalled outside a menagerie. . . . Education without moral training is simply a diabolical misfortune. But the fallacy remains, and with it a terrible waste of human material, and an increase of that uneasy unhappiness, which is the curse of modern society."

'That certainly is strong evidence of the decadence of secular education in France and the United States, where men boast of the great improvements effected by the secular schools. But, listen,' said his Eminence, 'to the criticism of a learned Jew, the Rabbi Hirsch, and see the delusion melting away. Says the Rabbi: "The greatest failure of the nineteenth century has been the failure of education. The eighteenth century closed with a belief in the efficiency of education, and the best minds of the day seemed to have dreams of universal education, and called it a panacea for the social ills. We have largely realised those dreams, and have also discovered that an education of the head alone has not kept the promises which the philosophers of the 18th century believed it would keep. Education has not decreased the criminal classes, but has made them more dangerous. Our public schools may give an idiot mind, but they do not give him character. They give him the power to do harm without the moral force and will to restrain him from using that power. In educating the head, and not the heart and soul, the public schools are failing at a crucial point.'

After a beneficial trip around the world the Very Rev. P. O'Hare returned to Ararat on March 30, and on the following Monday evening was tendered a welcome home in St. Mary's Hall, which was crowded.

In the division upon the second reading of the Parliament Bill, on which the Government had a majority of 125, the Government had the support of 72 Nationalists, or only one short of the full party number. Six Independent Nationalists voted in the same Lobby. The Labor Party was also in full strength, and voted with the Government.

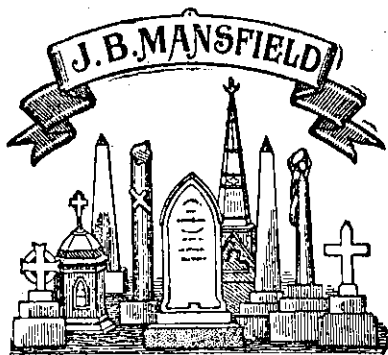
FURNITURE & FURNISHINGS

WE CARRY ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST
UP-TO-DATE STOCKS OF THESE LINES IN THE DOMINION.

OUR GOODS ARE SOUND AND OUR PRICES ARE KEEN.

— Write or Call for Catalogue —

PURSER & SON, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.



J. B. MANSFIELD & SONS
CHRISTCHURCH

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

Have the very latest in Granite and Marble constantly
arriving.

Inspection Invited.

Estimates and Designs forwarded on application.

Telephone 1634.

Established 1863.

MISSING PAGE

Current Topics

The Press and the Delegates

On the whole the press of the Dominion have been more than cordial in their attitude towards the Irish delegates; and those papers, in particular, which really represent, not a section of the people, but the general body of democratic opinion in the country, have been especially explicit and emphatic in their endorsement of the Nationalist cause. One or two of the ultra-Conservative journals, however—notably the *Dominion* and the *Christchurch Press*—have damned the mission with faint praise, or, rather, they have damned it at large, without praise of any quality or degree. In this—as Conservative organs—they have simply been true to their traditions; and readers of the papers in question could hardly have expected anything better. One does not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles, nor blessings on a democratic movement from papers whose settled policy it is to oppose democracy. The *Dominion* does not see why funds are wanted; and it is oppressed with the thought of the financial burden which England may be called upon to bear in the first years of Home Rule—which feature of the proposals it regards as 'critical.' In all the long years during which Ireland was robbed by over-taxation to the tune of two and a half millions a year, the Conservative papers discovered nothing 'critical' in the situation—they apparently regarded the operation as a perfectly natural and proper one. The *Press*, on the strength of an alleged American utterance of Mr. Redmond which it has dug up from files dating back to 1908, professes to fear that the Nationalists are really aiming at separation. The columns of American papers—as the *Press* knows full well—is the last place in the world in which to look for a measured and accurate statement of the views and utterances of visitors to the Republic; and after his last mission—a few months ago—Mr. Redmond had to publicly repudiate some of the imaginative deliverances attributed to him. On this question of separation, Mr. M. Nolan, in a characteristically vigorous letter, puts the *Press* right in such complete and convincing fashion as to fully justify him in his demand for some sort of apology from the *Christchurch* paper. Mr. Redmond has explained so often recently in reasoned, deliberate, and authoritative articles that 'Ireland's demand is for full legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs, subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament,' that if there still remain any of the reading public who are not properly seized of the position the fact must be due either to want of goodwill or to congenital obtuseness. *Litera scripta manet*—Mr. Redmond's written statements remain, and the Irish Party will be bound by them. In the meantime, if—as we should be sorry to think—the *Press* and the *Dominion* hoped by their animadversions to arrest the flow of contributions to the New Zealand fund, it is satisfactory for us to reflect that they will be woefully disappointed. Few things stimulate interest and enthusiasm in any cause better than a little opposition. The Irishmen of New Zealand will resent being dictated to by papers who have no first-hand knowledge of the situation in Ireland, and who have little sympathy with her people. Wellington has answered the *Dominion's* strictures by a magnificent response to the delegates' appeal—the contribution on this occasion far eclipsing any of the city's previous efforts. If the *Press* only continues its narrow and illiberal criticism it will doubtless succeed in achieving a similar success for the *Christchurch* gathering.

Is Popery Creeping In

Some two or three weeks ago a troubled Presbyterian cleric wrote to the *Otago Daily Times* all the way from Picton to voice the anxious query: 'Is Popery creeping into the Dunedin Presbytery?' The immediate occasion of the Picton brother's agitation was the fact that the Dunedin Presbytery had christened a newly-erected structure as 'St. Margaret's Residential College'—naming it after a Catholic saint who was canonised by the Pope of Rome, 'which,' said the perturbed Pictonite, 'is one of the greatest sins we can commit.' Certainly it was a sufficiently grave enormity; but it was a mere 'circumstance' compared to the way in which things seem to be moving in Presbyterian circles in the United States. There,

as we learn from the *Ave Maria*, the editor of the *United Presbyterian* recently published a leading article in praise and glorification of the Blessed Virgin! The article was entitled 'The Mother of Jesus.' 'Is this,' asks the editor, 'a startling subject for an editorial or a sermon in a Protestant newspaper or pulpit?' We leave it to Picton to answer; and without pausing for his reply we hurry on to give some extracts from this piece of Presbyterian 'Popery.'

*

'... We set before ourselves for examples,' says the *United Presbyterian*, 'the virtues of other Bible characters. We study the character and extol the virtues of the disciples, prophets, saints, and early Christians. Sermons are filled with references to Mary Magdalene and the other Mary (the mother of Zebedee's children), Simon's wife's mother, and many other women; but the Mother of Jesus is almost ignored in more than one Protestant pulpit. . . . Surely there is no reason why we should refuse or neglect to honor her who was and is "blessed among women." That which makes her character great is her faith, shown in her meekness, humility, quietness, fidelity, obedience, and love. . . . All these things, and His death itself, did not triumph over her faith. We find her in the upper room, with those who trusted Him, just after His Ascension. She must have heard Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost, and witnessed the wonderful ingathering that followed; and that must have gone far to heal the hurt in her heart. She was the incarnation of all that is pure and sweet in womanhood and motherhood. "Blessed is she that believed!" Blessed also are ye that believe.'

*

In respect to the statements regarding the way in which the name of Mary is tabooed in Protestant pulpits, the above is an absolutely true bill. We know whereof we affirm when we say that while many sermons are heard in Presbyterian churches on Ruth and Naomi, on Miriam, on the other Marys mentioned in the New Testament, on Doreas and Lydia, etc., the queen of womanhood, the august instrument of the Incarnation, is not deemed worthy of even a passing tribute. There, are, however, in more directions than one, welcome signs of a change. It is not so much that Popery is creeping in, as that mere no-Popery is dropping out. Long-standing prejudices are at least beginning to lose their hold; the bitterness of the older Calvinism is dying down; and the day is not very far distant when the unreasoning anti-Catholic declamation which was once so common will find its only exponents in antediluvians like our Picton friend, or in the discredited ranters of the Orange lodge.

Mr Balfour on the Education Question

Mr. Balfour's views on the education question have always been broad and statesmanlike. He does make some attempt to lay a solid foundation by getting down to fundamental principles—in marked contrast to the pettifogging politicians in this part of the world who seem utterly unable, on this question, to rise to anything higher than a miserable policy of shallow expediency. Mr. Balfour was principal speaker the other day at the first of a series of meetings to be held throughout England in celebration of the centenary of the National Society 'for Promoting Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church'; and if he had set himself, *ex professo*, to state and vindicate Catholic principles and the Catholic attitude on the education question, he could hardly have succeeded better. He began by saying that he endorsed the plea made by the previous speaker, the Archbishop of Canterbury, for 'definite religious teaching.' 'It was folly,' continued Mr. Balfour, 'to divide education into secular and religious, as if they were two separate things. The founders of the National Society thought the education of a child was one thing—a single name for a bundle of influences that could not be dissociated. They rejected the idea that they could put into separate compartments those influences that were to act upon the religious convictions of children, and into another compartment "secular" learning.' What is this but an endorsement of the age-long attitude of the Catholic Church, as expressed, for example, in Dr. Cleary's work on *Secular Versus Religious Education*. 'The three great agencies in education,' says Dr. Cleary, 'are the home, the school, the church. In the vital matter of educating in religion and virtue, the Catholic Church has ever stood for the now scientifically accepted principle of unity and concentration; she has ever required harmony in the peda-

gological (training) action of home and church and school—each acting and reacting on the child in its own proper measure and way, and all on uniform principles. In other words, religion and religious training should enter into all the processes of education.’

Mr. Balfour is still, as he has always been, a champion of the rights of parents; and his vindication of their claim to a say on the subject of the religious instruction of their children is certainly not the least effective portion of his address. We quote from the report in the *Daily News* of March 24. ‘I have always looked forward,’ he said, ‘to the time when it would be found possible to give in our public elementary schools that teaching to every child or to the great majority of the children—for no system can be quite perfect—the religious teaching which the parents of that child desire. It is to that goal I look forward. That is the only solution which seems to me perfectly consistent both with our own ideas of religious liberty, with our ideas of parental responsibility, and with that fundamental doctrine in which all in this room are agreed—namely, that it is a misfortune for any child to be brought up without any religious knowledge whatever. If the individual parent unhappily chooses to say of his own child that he thinks religion a corrupting influence, that he would rather not have his child taught religion—well, then, we must acquiesce. But do not let us frame our system so as to make religious teaching difficult; do not let us frame our system so as to produce the fantastic illusion that there is such a thing as undogmatic religion. Let us frankly face the situation; let us frankly face the fact that Christians, though the things on which they agree are far more important than the things on which they disagree, yet they disagree—and parents desire their children to be brought up in accordance with one or other of the denominations. Let us frame our system in such a manner that these legitimate wishes of the parent can be effectively carried out in the case of the vast majority of the children of this country.’ What is this vindication of parental rights and parental responsibility but an echo of the traditional Catholic teaching as set forth, for example, in a manifesto issued by the Catholic Bishops of New Zealand some seven years ago. ‘The duty of the physical, intellectual, moral, and religious growth and development of the child,’ says the manifesto, ‘falls primarily and by right upon those who were the immediate cause of its existence—namely, upon its parents. This is a dictate of the Natural Law, of which God is the Author. It is, moreover, to parents, and not to the Civil Power or to School Boards, that God’s positive command was also given to train up their children to “fulfil all that is written in the Law.” (Deuteronomy xxxii., 46; see also Eph. vi., 4). These rights of parents and the Christian Church are not a civil grant. They are rights of the Creator, against which no man and no human organisation has any rights. . . . They can neither be surrendered nor taken away, and every Government is bound to respect them by the very law which justifies its own existence.’ And the political bearing and practical application of these principles were thus outlined by Mr. Balfour in a speech in the House of Commons when introducing his Education Bill of 1902: ‘Whatever may be the origin of the present state of things, we have as a community repudiated responsibility for teaching a particular form of religion; we equally assume responsibility for teaching secular learning. As we have thus left to the parent the responsibility in this matter surely we ought, in so far as we can consistently with the inevitable limitations which the practical necessities of the case put upon us, make our system as elastic as we can in order to meet the wishes of the parent. I do not stand here to plead for any particular form of denominational religion. I do stand here to say that we ought as much as we can to see that every parent gets for his child the kind of religious education he desires.’ That is the principle which found expression in Mr. Balfour’s Act, and which is in operation in the Mother Land to-day—why, and oh why, should it be impossible of application in tiny New Zealand?

Tercentenary Utterances

The members of the L.O.L. who—in response to an official summons by advertisement—attended the Protestant Bible tercentenary celebrations in Knox Church on Tuesday

of last week must have been sadly disappointed. To the credit of all concerned, the ‘anti-Rome’ note was not in the least in evidence, there being only one speaker who came within even remote distance of reflecting on the Catholic Church. The Rev. P. W. Fairclough, whose lot it was to speak on the precursors of the ‘Authorised Version,’ implied, though he by no means stated, that in pre-Reformation times knowledge of the Bible was almost a minus quantity, and that the Church on the whole was opposed to the translation of the Scriptures into the vernacular. Incidentally Mr. Fairclough made the remarkable statement that ‘in such times *The Conformities of St. Francis* made the saint equal with Christ, and preachers declared that St. Thomas A’Becket was more merciful than the Saviour.’ This may be taken as a fair illustration of that historical fable which, as Newman showed half a century ago, is the basis of the general Protestant view of the Catholic Church. Readers of the *Lectures on the Present Position of Catholics in England* will remember the parallel instance cited by Newman, and how completely the historical misstatement was exploded and exposed when original authorities were consulted. Such reputable historians as Mosheim, Jortin, Maclaine, Robertson, White, and Hallam, had all stated that in the seventh century Catholics were taught that true Christianity consisted in merely coming to church, paying tithes, burning candles, and praying to the saints; and in support of the statement they quoted a sentence from a sermon by Eligius, an obscure saint of the day. Mosheim had been the first to make the allegation and quotation, and each of the others had simply passed the tradition on without ever troubling to verify the statement. It was not till 1833 that it occurred to the Protestant Dean of Durham, Dr. Waddington, who was engaged in publishing an Ecclesiastical History at the time, to consult St. Eligius himself. The result came with something of a shock to the man who had pinned his faith to the great name of Mosheim. ‘It was with great sorrow and some shame,’ he wrote, ‘that I ascertained the treachery of my historical conductor,’ that is, Mosheim. ‘The expressions cited by Mosheim,’ he continues, ‘and cited, too, with a direct reference to the *Spicilegium* in which the sermon is contained, were forcibly brought together by a very unpardonable mutilation of his authority. They are to be found, indeed, in a Sermon preached by the Bishop, but found in the society of so many good and Christian maxims, that it had been charitable entirely to overlook them, as it was certainly unfair to weed them out and heap them together, without notice of the rich harvest that surrounds them.’ Amongst the maxims thus referred to are the following:—‘Wherefore, my brethren, love your friends in God, and love your enemies for God, for he who loveth his neighbor hath fulfilled the law. He is a good Christian who believes not in charms or inventions of the devil, but places the whole of his hope in Christ alone . . . who has no deceitful balances or deceitful measures, . . . who both lives chastely himself, and teaches his neighbors and his children to live chastely and in the fear of God.’ After citing a large number of similar passages, Dr. Waddington adds: ‘The impression which Mosheim, by stringing together certain sentences without any notice of the context, conveys to his readers, is wholly false; and the calumny is not the less reprehensible, because it falls on one of the obscurest saints in the Roman calendar.’ The Rev. Mr. Fairclough has evidently trusted to similarly unreliable historical conductors; and if he will take the trouble to look up original authorities, he will find how egregiously his guides have blundered.

As to the other notion—that the Reformation restored the Bible to the people—it is little wonder that Mr. Fairclough only ventured to hint, and not to assert; for never was there a fable more utterly groundless nor more easily exposed. Before Luther’s pretended discovery of the Bible, the Catholic Church had printed over 100 editions of the Latin Bible, which means many thousands of copies; and it is to be remembered that in those days all who could read, read Latin, and even preferred to read a Latin Bible than one in their own language. In German there were 27 editions before Luther’s Bible appeared. In Italian there were over 40 editions of the Bible before the first Protestant edition appeared. There were two in Spain by 1515. In French there were 18 editions by 1547; the first Protes-

“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.

tant version appearing in 1535. As to England, Sir Thomas More, referring to a supposed law forbidding any English version of the Bible, says that it is unnecessary to defend the law, 'for there is none such, indeed. . . For you shall understand that . . . the whole Bible was long before Wycliffe's days by virtuous and well learned men translated into the English tongue, and by good and godly people and with devotion and soberness well and reverently read.' (More's *Dialogue*; ap. Gasquet, *Eve of the Reformation*, p. 209).

*

Out of a large number of authorities available we quote the following—all non-Catholics—who make mince-meat of the musty legend that the Reformation 'restored' the Bible to the people:—1. The Protestant *Church Times*, July 26, 1878, says: 'This catalogue (of Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition in South Kensington, 1877) will be very useful for one thing at any rate, as disproving the popular lie about Luther finding the Bible for the first time at Erfurt, about 1507. Not only are there very many editions of the Latin Vulgate i.e., the Bible in Latin, the very thing Luther is pretended to have discovered), but there are actually nine German editions of the Bible in the Caxton Exhibition earlier than 1483, the year of Luther's birth, and at least three more before the end of the century.' 2. The *Quarterly Review* (October, 1879) says: 'The notion that people in the middle ages did not read their Bibles is probably exploded, except among the more ignorant of controversialists. . . The notion is not simply a mistake, it is one of the most ludicrous and grotesque blunders.' 3. Dr. Maitland, another Protestant, says: 'The writings of the Dark Ages (i.e., the middle ages) are, if I may use the expression, made of the Scriptures. I do not merely mean that the writers constantly quoted the Scriptures, and appealed to them as authorities on all occasions—though they did this, and it is a strong proof of their familiarity with them—but I mean that they thought and spoke and wrote the words, the thoughts, and phrases of the Bible, and that they did this constantly and habitually as the natural mode of expressing themselves. They did it, too, not exclusively in theological or ecclesiastical matters, but in histories, biographies, familiar letters, legal instruments, and documents of every description' (*Dark Ages*, No. XXVII.). 4. Dean Hook, an unimpeachable Anglican witness, declares: 'It was not from hostility to a translated Bible, considered abstractedly, that the conduct of Wycliffe, in translating it, was condemned. Long before his time there had been translations of Holy Writ' (*Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, Vol. III., p. 83). And, as shown in detail in Dr. Barry's article which appears elsewhere in this issue, Canon Hensley Henson, in the new *Encyclopaedia Britannica* writes to precisely the same effect. Thus—out of the mouths of non-Catholic authorities—is effectually disposed of this pious figment that the Catholic Church throughout whole centuries had kept the Bible away from the people, and that the blessed Reformation had restored it.

THE AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY

It has been remarked time and again (says the Melbourne *Tribune*) that the bulk of our Catholic people have not yet realised the necessity of supporting an apostolate that stands out as one of the great needs of our day—the apostolate of the Catholic press. From the highest to the humblest member of the hierarchy of the Church, by Pope, bishop, and priest, the earnest wish has again and again been expressed that the powerful engine of a vigorous Catholic press should be utilised for God and revealed truth. That the A.C.T.S., in the face of apathy and cheap criticism, is doing sterling work in this direction becomes evident from the fact that, though yet in its infancy, it has circulated throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand some 700,000 penny pamphlets, 43,000 copies of the Society's Prayer Book, and 800 copies of his Grace the Archbishop's *Lectures and Replies*. All the machinery for carrying on this good work is ready at hand, and the only thing needed to make the Society a magnificent bulwark of Holy Church is 'the sinews of war.' Considering the special claims which the Catholic Truth Society has upon our people, it must be confessed that they are not co-operating with it as they might. Happily there are signs that our people are awakening to the necessity of aiding a work which might do much to stem the rising tide of rationalism, secularism, and lawlessness. In New Zealand a generous response is being made to the Society's

CALL.

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

latest appeal, and quite recently a zealous young lady in a remote corner of this State volunteered to make an appeal for subscribers to the A.C.T.S. The result of this appeal was highly gratifying, and if others will be inspired to do likewise, the committee of management would be relieved of many anxieties. This lady has forwarded the names of twenty subscribers—four life subscribers at three guineas each, and sixteen annual subscribers at five shillings each. All these subscriptions came from one remote country parish, and were freely and cheerfully given. We are confident that, in order to obtain the assistance of other zealous workers in the cause of Catholic Truth, it is only necessary that attention should be drawn to the urgency of increased support which might enable the Australian Catholic Truth Society to develop and extend its activities in this land for the good of souls and the glory of God.

BLESSING AND OPENING OF A NEW CONVENT AT DANNEVIRKE

(From our own correspondent.)

May 2.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood arrived in Dannevirke last Saturday afternoon. On Sunday morning he celebrated the 8 o'clock Mass, and at the 11 o'clock Mass preached a very impressive sermon on 'Sanctifying Grace.' In the afternoon the ceremony of blessing the new convent took place. Punctually at 3 o'clock a procession was formed in the church grounds, which was headed by a cross-bearer and acolytes, followed by the convent school children, Sisters of the Mission, Children of Mary, members of the congregation, followed by his Grace the Archbishop, attended by the Rev. Father Cahill. Appropriate hymns were sung as the procession proceeded to the convent ground, arriving at the main entrance to the new building. At the conclusion of the ceremony of blessing, his Grace addressed the large assemblage.

His Grace said he need not tell them how pleased he was to be among the Catholic people in Dannevirke again, and be able to extend his heartiest congratulations to the Rev. Mother and the parish priest for the fine building erected by their efforts. It was a magnificent pile of buildings, and, in his opinion, would be an attraction to the town, and would help to gain for Dannevirke a larger population. He could assure them that had he been told five years ago that such a building would be erected, he would have thought his informant was a dreamer. The parishioners could rejoice in having such an erection, worthy of much larger parishes, in their midst. It provided good accommodation, so needful to the Sisters in their arduous life. He found he had nothing but congratulations for all concerned in the work. Dealing with the question of education, his Grace said that secular teachings were all right if we were concerned merely with the things of this world. If, however, it was realised that there was a world hereafter, then education without religion was not complete. The Catholics, he said, are not going to conform to any system of education that is not for the benefit of the children. Man's life in this world was very short, and it was well to be prepared to meet God on the Day of Judgment. It was, therefore, their endeavor to educate those under their charge for the next world as well as for the present. The children should be brought up in an atmosphere of Christianity. To be a man of character one must start with solid Christian principles, and these were imbued by the religious education given in the Catholic schools. At the new convent the children would be taught by Christians, and would be in safe keeping. The Sisters in charge would be useful to the whole community. Their prayers were not only for themselves, but were for the good of all, and great is the prayer of the just man. They were pure, innocent women, and what better example could be set to the children? The latter would be permeated with an atmosphere of Christianity—a fact which was of the utmost importance. All the teachers had had considerable experience, and it must be gratifying to parents to know that their children would have such careful attention. The necessity of preparing for a future life must be realised, and it was absolutely essential, for the welfare of the children, that they should be trained in a religious belief. Too many children did not obtain this training at home. In conclusion he again congratulated the parish on possessing such a splendid building.

Mr. E. A. Ransom, as Mayor of the town, said he was pleased to have an opportunity of congratulating the Catholics on the result of their efforts. The erection of the convent was a compliment to the town, in that it showed the faith the denomination had in the future prosperity of Dannevirke. He had greatly appreciated the remarks of the Archbishop in regard to the education of the children. He felt that the Protestants would do well to follow the lead of the Catholics in this matter.

Mr. C. Hall, M.P., said he had been struck by the remarks of Archbishop Redwood in regard to the surprise he would have felt if he had been told five years ago that such a fine building would be erected in Dannevirke. When he himself came to Dannevirke, thirty years ago, he had never dreamt that so many good buildings would be seen in the town. In whatever they took up the Catholics were

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

very persistent, and for this were worthy of great respect. He had to congratulate them on the erection of the convent, which was a credit to the community. He hoped the good work would continue.

Rev. Father Cahill returned thanks to the community for their attendance, and to the speakers for their very kind remarks. He was exceedingly grateful for the assistance which had been so freely given towards the convent movement. Personally he would not mind being moved from the parish, for he had very little interest in the buildings themselves. He was interested in the good of the people, and it did not matter in what parish he worked it would be his endeavor to help his people. It should be the endeavor of religious persons to work together without differences. He was thankful to say that generous Catholic people and their friends had backed them up in their efforts to build the convent. He again thanked the people for their attendance, and praised God for giving them such a fine day for the blessing ceremony.

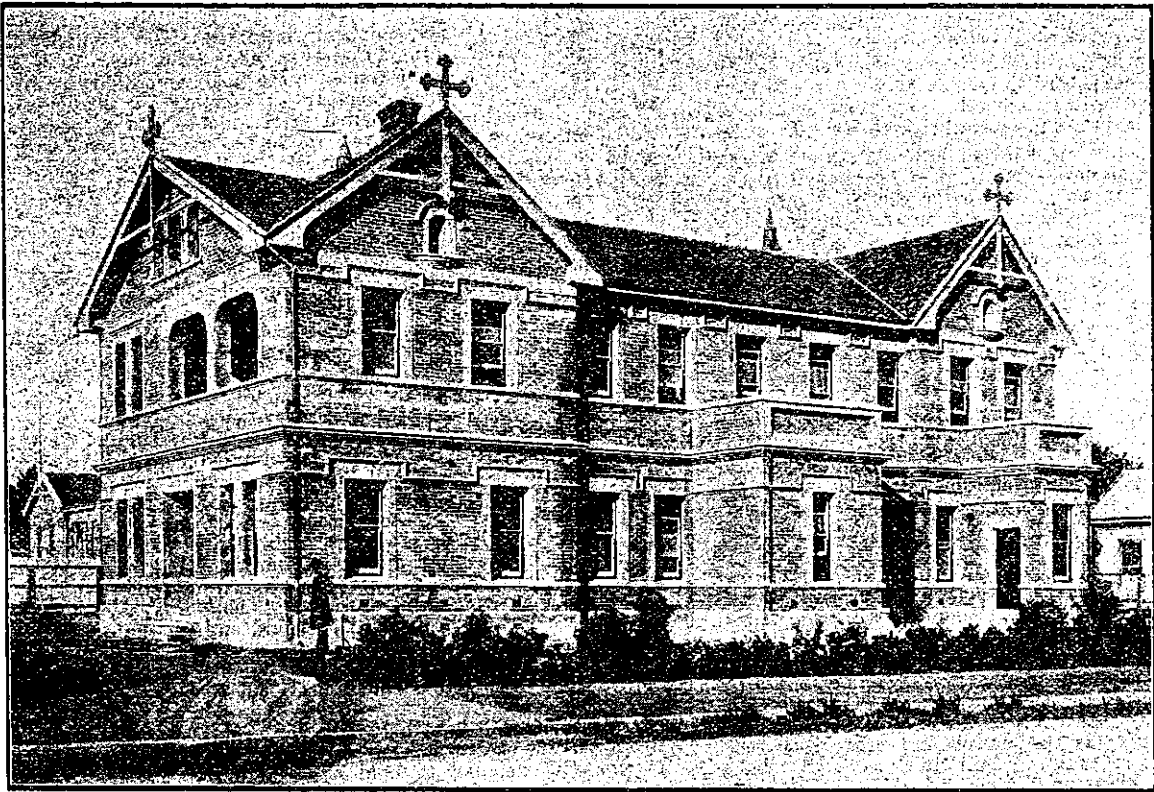
At the invitation of Father Cahill the large crowd then inspected the building, and were subsequently entertained at afternoon tea.

One of the features of the building is the magnificent altar, which has just been erected in the sanctuary. It is of pure white marble, and is a fine specimen of the sculptor's art.

Style and Dimensions.

The building, which is in brick, covers an area of 81 feet by 44 feet, exclusive of the porches, and rises to a height of some 30 feet, the inside measurement of the lower storey being 13 feet, and of the upper 11 feet. Two

be taught, are large and well lighted apartments, and are fitted with school furniture of the most comfortable and modern nature. Two entrances have been provided for the school, one through a porch on the Allardice street side and one at the back of the building. The doors in the former have been so arranged that they can be opened or closed on either side of the porch to protect the scholars from the prevailing wind, while the porch at the back has been fitted with wash-hand basins for the convenience of the children. Adjoining this part of the school is the kitchen, fitted with a range, hot and cold water, and every other convenience which can make for comfort and minimise work. Then comes the refectory, and next to that the second music-room, and finally, again adjoining the main entrance, is a small parlor. All these rooms on the ground floor are large, airy, and well lighted. The walls have been finished in the latest thing in plasters, which will not crack with earthquakes, and the ceilings are of embossed steel. Every room has a fireplace fitted with a registrar grate and tile hearths. The doors, architraves, and skirtings have all been finished with a coat of oil, and French polished, and now that the floors are covered and pictures hung, the various apartments bear a neat and homely appearance. The upper storey is approached by a staircase, which lands the visitor almost in the centre of a corridor, which runs the full length of the building. At the western end of this passage is a balcony which opens out under two wide arches. Then on either side of the corridor are the various living rooms set apart for the use of the Sisters. There is a work-room, the Superior's room, the community room, an



CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE MISSIONS, DANNEVIRKE.

Marshall Photo.

reinforced concrete courses run right round the building, thus securing it against damage by earthquake. The roof is covered with Marseilles tiles, and the gables, of which there are four, have been surmounted by large wooden crosses. The exterior brick work has been finished with the ordinary struck joint, but a modicum of ornamentation has been lent by the cement facings and label mouldings which adorn the many windows, particularly on the Allardice street frontage. Here also are two porches, one of which will be used as an entrance to the high school, and the other as a sacristy for the priest conducting service in the adjoining chapel. The main entrance is from the western side through a pair of large glass doors which open into a vestibule paved with black and red tiles. This hall is terminated by a lattice door, and the remainder of the passage becomes the corridor, which is reserved exclusively for the use of the Sisters. Along the Allardice street frontage there is first a reception-room, in which the Sisters will receive their visitors, then follows the music-room, and next to that comes the chapel, and finally the principal classroom in the high school. This is connected with the chapel by a series of folding doors, so that the latter can at any time be considerably enlarged if so desired. The chapel is divided into two parts by the Communion rail and an elliptical arch, the smaller side being the sanctuary in which the altar stands, and by way of relief this portion of the building has been ornamented with an embossed frieze. The second room in the high school faces the eastern aspect, and is also connected with the larger one by folding doors. These rooms, in which the higher branches of education will

infirmary, a nurses' room, and nine dormitories or cells. A linen cupboard, bathroom, also a lavatory, and all the most modern sanitary conveniences have also been provided. The walls on this floor have also been finished in plaster, but here the ceilings are panelled and painted white. The outbuildings necessary to the domestic management of such an institution are now in course of erection, and except for the fixing of the requisite fire escapes, and a few finishing touches at the hands of the painters and plasterers, the building is now practically complete. In general appearance it is not ornate, but it has a look of substantiality which will wear well. The whole of the work (with the exception of the plumbing) has been carried out by Mr. Fairhurst, whose contract price was something over £3300, and the manner in which he has executed his contract is but another testimony to his reputation as a conscientious builder.

A memorial tablet has been inserted in the outer wall, near the main entrance, which bears the following inscription:—“A.M.D.G. Convent of Mater Amabilis for the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions. This stone was laid by the Rev. T. J. Cahill, Rector; the Most Rev. Francis Redwood, S.M., being Archbishop of Wellington; W. J. O'Donnell, architect; J. H. Fairhurst, builder.”

The plans were drawn by Mr. W. J. O'Donnell, of Dannevirke. The many details of the scheme were most carefully thought out, so as to provide all the requirements considered necessary. The plans, on being submitted to the authorities of the Order at Home, were passed without alteration, which is a sufficient indication of the care taken

by the architect, and Mr. O'Donnell may be congratulated on the splendid results achieved.

Amongst those present at the ceremony were visitors from Waipawa, Takapanu, Ormondville, and Pahiatua, including the Rev. Father T. McKenna, of Pahiatua. About £200 were subscribed towards the convent fund during the afternoon. This included a cheque for £100 from the Rev. Father Cahill.

The day, which was beautifully fine, marked an important era in the religious progress of the Dannevirke parish.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

May 6.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Fowler preached to a crowded congregation at Petone on last Sunday evening.

A sacred concert was held at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, Thorndon, on last Sunday evening. There was a good attendance of the parishioners and their friends.

The Rev. Father Holley, S.M., passed through Wellington this week en route to Wanganui to take charge of that important parish.

Seventy or eighty children of the Te Aro parish will make their First Communion at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, to-morrow.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, last Sunday. In the evening there was a procession, and the Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., addressed a large congregation on the Real Presence.

Teams representing St. Vincent and St. Anne's Cadets met at the Town Hall last evening in a physical drill contest, which resulted in an easy win for the St. Vincent by 10 points. The result reflects credit on the winning team, as they have not been long formed, and have had only four weeks' training with the rifle.

The King's Festival Bazaar concluded on last Tuesday evening, and proved a complete success. It is anticipated that the net profits will be something like £600, which will reduce considerably the debt on the St. Vincent's school-chapel, Northlands, for which purpose the bazaar was organised.

The ladies' branch of the Sacred Heart Society held their monthly meeting in the Basilica of the Sacred Heart last night. The Right Rev. Mgr. Fowler addressed the society. There was a large attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the ladies' branch of the Sacred Heart Society at St. Joseph's. They were addressed by the Rev. Father Ainsworth.

At the sitting of the Assessment Court at Marton last week, a question arose as to whether a portion of the Catholic Church property should be exempted from rates. Mr. Kerr, S.M., held with Mr. Knigge, borough valuer, that the only question he could determine was the reduction of valuation if the assessment was proved to be excessive. He had no jurisdiction on the question of exempting the property from rates. Mr. Cook, for the trustees of the church, contended that as the church and presbytery were built on one section containing half an acre, both places were exempt from taxation. The valuer had exempted half of the section for the church, and assessed the other half for the presbytery, which Mr. Kerr considered was reasonable.

The mission for children at St. Anne's was brought to a close last Sunday, when about 80 children received their First Communion. In the afternoon they renewed their baptismal vows and received the Papal blessing. The Rev. Father Whelan, C.S.S.R., conducted the children's mission. A fortnight's mission for the adults was commenced at St. Anne's by the Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., at the 10.30 o'clock Mass, and in the evening he preached before a crowded congregation on 'The Importance of Salvation.' Throughout the week a large number attended the 6 o'clock Mass, and every evening the church has been crowded. On Friday evening the Rev. Father Creagh preached to a large congregation on the 'Blessed Sacrament.' To-morrow there will be a general Communion of the men of the parish, and the members of St. Anne's Cadet Corps, St. Aloysius' Boys' Club, St. Anne's Young Men's Club, and the St. Aloysius' branch of the H.A.C.B. Society will also take part. The mission will conclude on Sunday, 14th.

At St. Anne's Church, Wellington South, the marriage was celebrated of Miss Catherine M. J. Gallagher, fifth daughter of the late Mr. James Gallagher, of Kaikoura, to Mr. Edward B. L. Reade, of the Railway Department, Wellington, eldest son of the late Mr. Laurence E. Reade, of Foxton. Owing to the fact that both bride and bridegroom have been prominent workers in connection with the Church, a great deal of interest was taken in the event, and a large number of friends were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father A. T. Herring, S.M., and the choir (of which Mr. Reade is conductor) sang Turner's 'Mass of St. Cecilia,' under the baton of A. J. McDonald, several of the members of the Boucott

street choir assisting. The bride wore a white embroidered frock, trimmed with satin ribbon and silver tassels, and the customary wreath and veil, the latter being beautifully embroidered by the Sisters of Mercy. Miss B. Gallagher and Miss Vaney attended as bridesmaids. Mr. Charles C. Reade, brother of the bridegroom, attended as best man, and Mr. J. L. Leydon was groomsmen. Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March' was played by the organist (Miss Henderson) as the bridal party left the church. A reception was afterwards held at Godber's.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society took place at the Guildford Terrace schoolroom on last Sunday. Bro. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., presided, and the Very Rev. Father O'Shea, V.G., and Rev. Fathers Herbert and Venning were also present. There was a good attendance of members, among whom was Bro. Spellman from the recently formed Conference at Foxton. Reports received from the various Conferences of the circumscription were read, and disclosed much activity and good work. The president introduced the new secretary of the Particular Council (Bro. Perry) to the members, and also briefly addressed the meeting.

The Very Rev. Father O'Shea gave a brief address, and complimented the members on the work achieved. He exhorted them to keep at all times the spiritual advancement of themselves in view. He regretted that so many of our Catholic men who had the requisite time at their disposal stood aloof from this and other good works. His experience was to find in all the good works of the Church that the busiest men were always first to the front to render assistance. He concluded his remarks by wishing the society every success.

The Rev. Father Venning reported that he had the pleasure of establishing a Conference for men at Hawera, and also a ladies' Conference. He also visited Wanganui and found great enthusiasm in the society in that town. A new Conference was opened at Aramoho, and as soon as the Conference had received its letter of aggregation the question of a Particular Council for Wanganui would require to be considered. At Foxton he found the Conference very active, and, although only recently established, had already done excellent work. For instance they were instrumental in procuring the services of three nuns for that town, and for whom they erected a convent. Sixty-seven children were now attending school, which for the present is being held in the church. The New Plymouth Conference was also in a very satisfactory state, although they could not hold weekly meetings; yet they raised the sum of £40 for the purchase of a piano for the Old Men's Home, and visited the gaol regularly. He also visited Levin, and found very active members who looked after the boys on the Weraroa farm, taught Christian doctrine to the children, and assisted generally the priest of the district in all his undertakings. Before concluding his remarks Father Venning said that there was a great deal of work to be done by the brothers in enrolling Catholic boys, who by law were compelled to join the Territorials. These youths are at the most critical age, and it behoved the brothers to establish cadet companies and see that our boys are enrolled therein. This was a most important work, and he trusted it would engage the attention of members.

Bro. Ellis (president of St. Joseph's) reported that he had visited Masterton and found the society doing good work there.

It was decided to hold the next quarterly meeting at Brooklyn in the new church-schoolroom recently erected. It was also decided to hold the Particular Council meetings on the first Tuesday in each month in lieu of the first Wednesday.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

On Sunday, May 1, sixty children from the parish schools and from the outlying portions of the parish made their First Communion at the first Mass, and in the evening took part in a procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Rev. Father Barra, who has been stationed in Wanganui for over two years, has received notice of his transfer to St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, Wellington. Father Barra has made a number of friends during his stay in Wanganui, and will be very much missed.

Arrangements are well forward for the reception of the Irish envoys. An energetic committee has been formed, and at the first public meeting held in Messrs. Dustin's rooms on April 21, a sum of £30 was raised and £100 promised in the room. The delegates are assured of a hearty welcome and moral and financial support when they visit Wanganui.

Blenheim

(From our own correspondent.)

May 6.

The new St. Patrick's Hall was opened on last Wednesday under most auspicious circumstances, the occasion being taken advantage of to give a hearty welcome to Rev. Father Hills, S.M., and a public farewell to Rev. Father Holley, S.M., who left for his new parish (Wanganui) on the 7th inst. Councillor Wiffen, in the absence of the

Mayor, addressed the large gathering, congratulating the Catholic body in Blenheim on the possession of such a magnificent hall, and concluded by declaring the hall open. Father Holley introduced Father Hills to the parishioners of St. Mary's, and bespoke for him the same loyalty in spiritual and temporal matters which had been extended to the speaker. Father Hills briefly replied. The social gathering was successful in every way.

THE IRISH ENVOYS

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN WELLINGTON

AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN

The Irish Nationalist envoys, Messrs. R. Hazleton, M.P., W. A. Redmond, M.P., and J. T. Donovan, were received by the Mayor of Wellington (Mr. T. M. Wilford) in his room in the Town Hall on Tuesday morning of last week. Most of the City Councillors and the principal officers of the Corporation were present (says the *Dominion*). The distinguished visitors were introduced by Dr. Cahill, chairman of the reception committee, and were accompanied by Mr. Martin Kennedy and members of committee. The Hon. G. Fowlds, Minister for Education, was also present.

The Mayor's Address.

The Mayor, addressing the visitors, said he desired, on behalf of the City Council, to extend to them a hearty welcome to New Zealand. They had come as the representatives of a great people, and though Wellington as a city had no politics—for no municipality in this country had any politics, and he hoped none ever would—yet they, as representatives of the citizens of the Empire City of New Zealand, welcomed their guests that day and wished them long life and prosperity. Although, as members of the Imperial Legislature, they were necessarily in close touch with this far-off British possession, yet they would gain from their visit the advantage of being able to speak as eyewitnesses, and not as the scribes, and this would also be of advantage to New Zealand. They welcomed them here as men who had won their places in the councils of their nation, men of intelligence, of high thoughts, and great personal ambitions for great causes and great deeds. The council which they were meeting that morning was the first municipal council elected on a purely adult suffrage, and the popular vote had returned as councillors men who had the confidence of the city. They also had in this city the system of rating on unimproved values, and it had worked well, so that, although there was power to change it, there was no movement to do so. The visitors would therefore be able to tell their colleagues at Home that the people of Wellington were satisfied with the system of taxing land values for municipal purposes, and that the new adult franchise had so far been exercised properly and wisely. They would not see in New Zealand anything like the abject and dire poverty that existed in their own country, but, after travelling in Ireland, he could tell them that they would behold scenes which would remind them of that land. They would see, for instance, the green fields of Taranaki, but they would notice, by way of contrast, the great numbers of the stock pasturing there, and the thickly-settled state of the country. They would realise also that New Zealand was a country of great resources, and had national assets that were as yet absolutely undeveloped, and so when New Zealand went to the London market for money they would recognise that it was not for squandering, and that it was wise to seek capital for developing the national estate. In this connection the Mayor made special reference to the iron and deposits and the discoveries of mineral oil. He concluded by reiterating a hearty welcome to the visitors.

Mr. John Smith, as senior councillor, also welcomed the envoys, and said they would see that New Zealand was a self-supporting part of the Empire, and though she borrowed money she had something to show for it. We wanted a little more money and a great many more men to go on the land. This was not a great manufacturing country, and he supposed it never would be. He hoped the visitors would have a pleasant and profitable time in New Zealand.

The Visitors' Thanks.

Mr. Hazleton said that his colleagues and himself deeply appreciated the welcome that had been accorded to them. They recognised that it was given, not on personal grounds, but because of the position they were proud to occupy, and the people they were proud to represent. He agreed that it was useful for the people of the Old Country to travel as much as possible in newer countries like this. There was a great deal to be learnt from New Zealand, and the intercourse might be beneficial to both sides. The Mayor had said that New Zealand must go occasionally to the Old Country for capital to develop her resources. For his own part, he thought people could come here from the Old Country to develop their ideas, which was equally important. As one who was interested in municipal government—he was a councillor of his own city—he had found it very instructive to listen to what the Mayor had said of municipal government in Wellington. People were often inclined

to attach too little importance to this branch of government, on which the health, prosperity, and general well-being of a community largely depended. He looked forward to gaining in New Zealand much knowledge and experience that would be useful when he returned to take part in the affairs of his own country.

Mr. Redmond said he would like to express his deep sense of gratification at the kindly and hearty reception. That they, arriving as almost utter strangers, should be thus received, was true evidence of the sense of justice and fair play, the honesty and hospitality, which were characteristic of new countries like the United States, Canada, and Australia. He recognised that they were received wholly and solely in their official capacities as representatives of the Irish nation. What the Mayor had said of the franchise for the City Council indicated a state of affairs that could not be equalled anywhere in the world. He had often heard it said by people who had travelled in this part of the Empire that nowhere in the world was there to be found a truer understanding and practice of democracy than in New Zealand and Australia. The party of which they were members was a truly representative and democratic party which had supported every effort that had been made to remedy the disadvantages that the ordinary working man labored under in the Old Country as compared with New Zealand, and it was a great gratification to them to find that in this thriving and progressive land the ideals they had been fostering at Home had borne such good fruit. He congratulated New Zealand on being, like Ireland, an agricultural country, and he hoped that neither would ever become a manufacturing country, and resemble some of those districts such as most of England was becoming to-day. They hoped Ireland would soon become more prosperous than it had been in the past, but they did not want to see it a country of chimney-stacks. It would be a great gratification to Irishmen at Home to know of the welcome which their representatives had received in Wellington.

Mr. Donovan also expressed thanks. He said he recalled with great pleasure his visit to New Zealand some four years ago, and was glad to meet again the friends who were so kind to them then. He knew of no people who had a larger conception of civic duties and broader ideas of government than the people of New Zealand, and he was glad that his colleagues, Mr. Hazleton and Mr. Redmond, would now be able to verify what he had told them about this country. New Zealand's example was being copied in many of the reforms that were being introduced into Great Britain and Ireland, and it would be an advantage if they could copy also the examples of New Zealand in keeping politics out of municipal government. They came to New Zealand with a message of good cheer and hope. They believed that with the assent of the British democracy and the British-speaking people throughout the world they were at last about to obtain a measure of the national self-government which New Zealand so well and wisely enjoyed. This would contribute not only to the peace, prosperity, and progress of Ireland, but also to the solidarity and strength of the Empire with which they were proud to be incorporated as a free unit. When that came about, in eighteen months' or two years' time, they would have to thank the people of Australasia for their practical sympathy and help. He heartily reciprocated the good wishes that had been expressed.

The guests then inspected the Town Hall buildings under the personal conduct of the Mayor.

Subsequently the envoys were welcomed by a deputation representing the ladies of the Hibernian Society, and called upon the Acting-Prime Minister (the Hon. J. Carroll). They lunched with his Grace Archbishop Redwood, and dined at the Wellington Club as the guests of Dr. Cahill.

WELCOME FROM HIBERNIAN WOMEN.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Donovan, Hazleton, and Redmond were met by a number of lady members of St. Mary's branch of the Hibernian Society, at Mr. Martin Kennedy's residence. Rev. Fathers Hickson and Venning, and Bros. J. W. Callaghan (District Deputy), P. D. Hoskins, J. E. Fitzgerald, and S. J. Moran, LL.B., were also present. Sister K. Robinson, president of the branch, extended to the delegates a hearty welcome, and hoped they would be most successful in every respect with their mission, and that when they returned they would arrive in time to vote with the 'Ayes' on the Home Rule Bill, as a reward for their labors on behalf of the cause. Miss Robinson then presented the delegates with an address each, conveying words of welcome and good wishes for their mission.

Mr. Donovan said that as a brother Hibernian he accepted with gratitude the address, which embodied the sentiments of all who had the cause of Home Rule at heart. He remembered on his last visit to New Zealand the great support that had been given by the ladies. At Home they were working for the attainment of national self-government, such as we had in New Zealand, and he was hopeful that they would get it within two years. The satisfactory position they were now in, he asserted, was due in a large measure to the determination and magnificent support rendered by the ladies in the Old Land. Ireland was entitled to self-government on national and historic grounds. When England was in a barbaric state, Ireland was far advanced, and it was Ireland's missionaries who had spread learning throughout the land. It would not be long before she

again took her rightful place. He hoped that in a few years' time, when the next Home Rule missionaries visited the Dominion, that they would come only to tell them that Ireland had obtained her liberty.

Mr. Redmond, in returning thanks for the welcome, declared 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 that they were now near the attainment of their hopes.

THE PUBLIC MEETING

AN APPEAL AND A GENEROUS RESPONSE.

The Town Hall was crowded on Wednesday evening, when the Irish envoys were announced to give an address on 'Home Rule for Ireland.' The Mayor of Wellington (Mr. T. M. Wilford) presided, and seated with him on the platform were his Grace Archbishop Redwood, the Acting-Premier (the Hon. J. Carroll), Dr. Cahill, the Hon. T. W. Hislop (ex-Mayor of Wellington), Mr. David McLaren, M.P., Mr. Martin Kennedy, and many other prominent supporters of Home Rule. The meeting throughout was very enthusiastic, and each speaker was frequently and heartily applauded.

Mr. Wilford, in introducing the delegates, said he desired to thank the committee for allowing him the opportunity of presiding at such a notable gathering. He was somewhat at a disadvantage in the duty that fell to his hands. The subject matter which would be discussed from the stage was one which had become of almost daily moment of discussion in the history and the lives of the whole of the English-speaking people of the world. It had got beyond the region of party strife, and it was right that it should be discussed without heat and with the closest analysis. He referred to the Bill first introduced by Gladstone for the granting of Home Rule, and the subsequent endeavors which were made to give the Irish people what they have so long been fighting for. That night Ireland had sent her own representatives to state her case. All through the English-speaking world to-day there were suggestions in the direction of allowing colonial representation in the Councils of Empire in order that matters of national moment might be discussed by those who had first-hand information. As Mr. Wilford introduced each of the delegates in turn, they were accorded a great ovation. Mr. Wilford said he did not need to claim a patient hearing for the delegates. The attendance spoke eloquently of the interest which was being taken in their mission.

MR. R. HAZLETON'S VIEWS.

The first of the envoys to address the meeting was Mr. Hazleton, who met with a most cordial welcome. His first words were uttered in the Celtic tongue, and those who understood applauded. He did not, he said, apologise for using that tongue, which was the language of their forefathers, the tongue of St. Patrick, of Sarsfield, and of almost all the greatest figures in Irish history. Before long, it was certain, it would echo within the walls of an Irish Parliament. That was not a prophecy: it was a certainty, as far as any human event could be a certainty. They had come, he went on to say, to ask for help, but under conditions very different from those of their predecessors. They had fought the fight and had won it. The last two general elections had been their victories, and had made the forces of democracy, both in Great Britain and Ireland, masters of the situation. What they now had to do was only to follow up their beaten opponents and plant the flag of Home Rule triumphantly over the citadel. It had been asked why they came to New Zealand? They came to ask for support so that Ireland might smash the £100,000 that had been subscribed against her, and in order that they might keep the enemy on the run. They hoped that the last nail in the coffin of their opponents would be driven in not with American dollars, but with good British gold, subscribed by loyal citizens under the Southern Cross. As to the reception they might get in Australia, he had only to read a message he had received from Cardinal Moran:—'A hearty welcome awaits you in every State of Australia.'

What Ireland Wants.

As to Home Rule, he said that what they wanted was a Parliament of their own, run with an executive responsible to it, that would have full control over all purely Irish affairs, subject to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. They did not ask for separation from the Empire. The Imperial Parliament in London would still continue to control the army and navy, it would still continue to control Imperial and foreign relations, and all matters of that kind. But what they in Ireland asked for was the principle that they in New Zealand possessed—the right to manage and control their own domestic and internal affairs. It was sometimes said that Irishmen were dis-

loyal, that the Irish Party refused to attend the Coronation of King George. Their answer was: 'When you give us something to be loyal to, we will be loyal also.' Just as Canada and South Africa had been made contented by the concession of self-government, so it would be in regard to Ireland. Their position was this, that were English rule in Ireland the best in the world, as a separate people they would still stand out for the right to govern themselves. But English rule was not good, and it was the most wasteful and inefficient system of government that could obtain anywhere in the world. More money was spent on the police than on education. As to the way in which Ireland is governed, he stated that in Scotland there are 938 Government officials who are assessed for income tax; in Ireland there are 4560. In Scotland the salaries of Government officials amounted to £310,000; in Ireland they amounted to £1,435,000. In Ireland there were 12,000 police, costing £1,500,000 a year; in Scotland the total cost of the police was only £500,000. Let them remember that, in spite of the lying cables that a hostile Press Association sent out to New Zealand, and scattered broadcast to defame the character of the Irish people, it was the most crimeless country on the face of the earth to-day. Two thousand five hundred prisoners cost £120,000 a year; 2900 prisoners in Scotch prisons cost less than £90,000.

He could give instance after instance and figure after figure to prove his case. One might well ask: Why all this waste? Why all this inefficiency? He could answer: Only to bolster up the rotten system of Government which existed. He reminded his hearers that on one occasion Lord Morley had said that the system of Government in Ireland was a bad one and one which no nationality and no set of people could be expected to endure in peace.

A Mythical Harbor.

Mr. Hazleton created great laughter about how the Irish members for a whole night had kept a debate going in the House of Commons and took a division on the necessity for dredging Woodford harbor in order to ridicule the ignorance of the Government concerning the country. Woodford, he explained, was forty miles inland, and not one member of the Tory Government discovered till the morning after the debate that no such harbor existed.

Sectarian Differences Disappearing.

Passing on, he referred to the good feeling which now existed between Catholic and Protestant, and the fact that the old sectarian differences were dying. Home Rule, he said, did not mean Home Rule. On one occasion, when fighting an election, he had on his right hand the Grandmaster of the Independent Order of Orangemen.

What the Lords Can Expect.

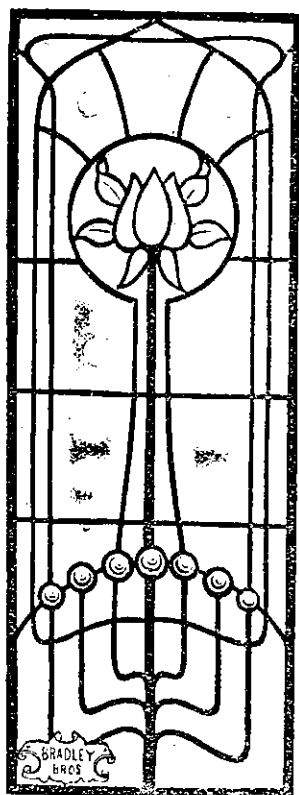
Next year, he said, the House of Lords would have a third Home Rule Bill to deal with. 'The Veto Bill,' he said, 'must pass into law this year. If it is rejected by the House of Lords next month—as it at present threatens to do, Parliament will be immediately adjourned and the King will be brought next day to open a new session. Another Bill will be sent up, and if the peers dare to reject it 500 additional peers will at once be created and the Bill will be passed in spite of them. That is not speculation. It is what the Crown and the Prime Minister are pledged to.' That meant the triumph of democracy, the end of the long struggle between Ireland and the dominating class to which he had referred—for their quarrel had never been with the people of England. Home Rule would mean peace for Ireland and greater security for the Empire, and would pave the way for an Anglo-American alliance, and enable Ireland to take her proper place in that Empire which she had done so much towards building up.

MR. W. A. REDMOND.

A hearty welcome was accorded to Mr. Redmond, who, speaking of Cardinal Moran's welcome, said that the Cardinal would yet be able to come back to Dublin and witness the opening of the ancient Parliament House in College Green. They were there, he continued, to appeal again for support from the enlightened democracy of New Zealand in the last and final struggle for Ireland's freedom. Their duty was an honor that was great, and the responsibility was a heavy one. It was to the glory of Irishmen that, poor and ignorant exiles as most of them were, they had so magnificently helped to build up the fortunes of this great Empire. The envoys had to show them that they were worthy of their confidence in the future, as he hoped they had been worthy of their support in the past. He was proud to think that he was closely connected with the great Empire of the South. He was partly Australasian himself. His father came here nearly thirty years ago on a similar mission, and he was sure he would be delighted to see the enormous change that had taken place. They were making the same demand now that was made by Parnell and by O'Connell before him—a demand simply for the right to make their own laws according to their own ideas, without the interference of any outside body.

Change in Thirty Years.

Thirty years ago, when his father came to Australasia, there was scarcely an Irishman to welcome him at Sydney, because Ireland had been plunged in a disagreeable land war, and an atrocity had been committed in Phoenix Park, which was in no way connected with Charles Stuart Parnell. The speaker went on to speak of the injustice to



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

We are recognised
 as being
Unsurpassed
 in N.Z.

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

BRADLEY BROS.

782 Colombo St., Christchurch.

Design Folio may be had on application.

TRENCH'S REMEDY for EPILIPSY AND FITS.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

TWELVE TOOK TRENCH'S REMEDY:
 ELEVEN WERE CURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You may use my letter in any way you desire.

Very truly yours,

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

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

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

Established 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(FIRE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT).

Capital subscribed	-	-	-	£1,300,000
Capital paid up	-	-	£300,000	
Reserve Fund	-	-	220,000	
Reinsurance Fund	-	-	230,000	770,000
Net Revenue for 1910	-	-	-	633,638
Losses paid by Company to date	-	-	-	£7,923,736

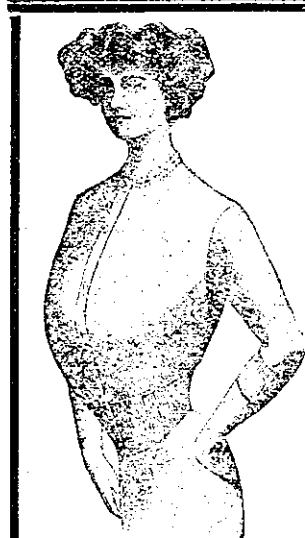
THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

OTAGO
 BRANCHES

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.
 JAMES B. E. GRAVE Manager.



IN OUR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT, IS TO BE FOUND THE
 VERY LATEST IN STYLES AND TEXTURES FOR LADIES' AND
 CHILDREN'S WEAR, FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

WE OFFER A VERY SPECIAL LINE IN LADIES' WOVEN
 SPENCERS WITH SHORT OR LONG SLEEVES, from 2/11, 3/6, 4/6 up.
 AN EXTRA HEAVY MAKE IN RIBBED WOOLLEN VESTS WITH LONG
 SLEEVES, AND NATURAL COLOR, ONLY 2/6.

AN EXTENSIVE CHOICE IN LADIES' FLANNELETTE, WINCEY AND
 NUNS-VEILING UNDERWEAR TO SELECT FROM.

BEST VALUE AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

HERBERT HAYNES & CO., Ltd., DUNEDIN

which the Irish had been subjected, but they would never be satisfied until they had the right of making their own laws in their own country. Some ameliorating measures had been passed, but they had only been passed through the persistence of the Irish members and against the opposition of the House of Lords.

An Imperial Aspect.

They did not care whether they had representation in the Imperial Parliament or not. What they wanted was their own Parliament—self-government for themselves in Ireland. Apart from the claim to govern themselves, they could prove that ever since the robbery of the Irish Parliament the Government of Ireland by England had been one long series of failures. The late Lord Salisbury had once declared that the Irish people were not fit to govern themselves, and yet Mr. Gerald Balfour, a member of the Conservative Government, introduced and passed the Irish Local Government Bill. Mr. Balfour said that if that measure was administered with business capacity and in a spirit of conciliation, it would mitigate one of the arguments that had told heavily in England against Home Rule. Since then the nominees of the British Government had year after year stated that no work, no business, no transactions could be done more efficiently, with less cost, with more economy, or in a better manner than the work under that Act had been done by the people of Ireland.

Able to Rule.

He further ridiculed the suggestion that Irishmen were not capable of ruling. Here in New Zealand he said, the Prime Minister was of Irish extraction, and sitting on his left was the Acting-Prime Minister, of the foreign name of Carroll. The speaker also gave illustrations to show that sectarian differences in Ireland were rapidly dying. In the County Tyrone, in Ulster, with a population of 55 per cent. Catholic, a majority of the county councillors were Protestant, and 90 per cent. of the officials were Protestant. In Ulster, with 33 seats in Parliament, no less than 16 seats were solid for Home Rule. The speaker covered some of the ground traversed by the previous speaker, and concluded by stating that the Irish question was the Imperial question.

A COLLECTION.

Mr. Martin Kennedy urged the people of New Zealand to respond to the appeal for funds which had been made by the delegates. On the last occasion New Zealand contributed some £5000, and they hoped that this time they would be able to raise at least 50 per cent. more. Lists had been sent out, and two that he held in hand totalled £220.

While the orchestra played a selection a collection was made.

VOTES OF THANKS.

In moving a vote of thanks to the envoys the Hon. J. Carroll, who was received with loud applause, described the delegates as 'emissaries from our Sister Emerald Isle. They knew that the soil of Ireland had been drenched with the tears of a distressed nation; she had stood the storms of oppression, but had now sailed into the calmer waters of rational consideration. What were the facts in favor of Home Rule? Ireland years ago had its Parliament. It had clamored for ages for the right to administer its own affairs, and the claim would go on until a solution of the problem was discovered. There was a strong federal growth throughout the Empire, and Home Rule had become almost an acceptable fact. Scotland and Wales were for Home Rule, and England was at the least in a state of passivity on the subject. The overseas Dominions, he went on to say, were not successes as Crown colonies, so they demanded autonomy. Should we, enjoying the blessings of self-government, stand in the way of those in Ireland claiming like privileges? Why should they? They were neighbors shouldering the great burden of Empire, and why should not Ireland enjoy equal privileges with us in New Zealand? Why, he added, even here the Maori race had its special representation. It was not now a question of Home Rule, but of how to give effect to it, to what length should it be carried. All that might take some time, but the principle would, he felt sure, be generally accepted.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. T. W. Hislop, who also was cordially received. He thought the chief reason for the visit of the envoys was in the wishes of a great and generous people who are located in this country, and who, not content with having left the evil things behind them at Home and enjoying the good effects of self-government, also preserved in their generous minds a regard for those whom they had left behind.

The vote of thanks was supported by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. The achievement of Home Rule, he said, would be a great glory for the Liberal Party in England. He felt certain the day was not far distant when prosperity would return to Ireland, and capital would flow back to it as a result of the granting of autonomy.

A WORLD-WIDE ASPECT.

In returning thanks, Mr. Donovan said the collection taken up amounted to £700. This was a very inspiring opening to the campaign. He regretted that time would not permit of his dealing with the Irish question from the standpoint of Empire. He could have presented a case showing that not only would Home Rule tend to the pacification of Ireland, it would in a larger measure tend to

strengthen the Empire as a whole. Was the friendship of America not to be valued in these days? Was an alliance with America not of Imperial importance? Irishmen were scattered the world over, and he could tell his hearers, and it could go forth to the people of New Zealand, that there could never be any alliance with America so long as the Irish question was unsettled. The twenty millions of Irish people or their descendants had sufficient influence in that mighty Republic to prevent any alliance being brought about till the Irish question was settled. It was, therefore, from the standpoint of Empire, most expedient that this question should be settled at as early a date as possible. He added that if a vote on Home Rule was taken in the House of Commons to-morrow it would be carried by a majority of from 120 to 130. He paid a tribute to the valuable aid given them by Mr. Martin Kennedy in organising the campaign, and pointed out that there is urgent need for funds to assist the Irish Party in carrying on the campaign to a successful conclusion. They were also about to organise a great campaign throughout Great Britain, until the introduction of the Home Rule Bill next January.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Mayor, proposed by Dr. Cahill, president of the reception committee, and carried unanimously.

AT ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE.

The Irish envoys visited St. Patrick's College on Wednesday, and were the guests of the Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy and the faculty at luncheon. They also addressed the students, who presented them with a purse of sovereigns as a contribution to the Home Rule campaign funds. Mr. Donovan mentioned that this was the first contribution they had received since landing in Wellington.

Masterton

The Irish envoys delivered addresses in the Town Hall, Masterton, on Thursday night to a fairly large but most enthusiastic audience. The chief speaker was Mr. Hazleton, who emphasised the fact that Home Rule did not mean sectarianism. Two of the speakers asserted that if the House of Lords rejected the Veto Bill, upon which the Home Rule Bill depended, the King had given guarantees which would enable Mr. Asquith to swamp the House of Lords.

A collection was taken up, which resulted in a handsome sum being raised.

Wanganui

Judging by the attendance and the enthusiasm shown at the meeting held in Dustin's Rooms on April 21 of those interested in the forthcoming visit of the Irish delegates to Wanganui, the mission is likely to receive much support here (says the local *Herald*). Mr. C. O'Leary presided. Apologies were received for unavoidable absence from his Worship the Mayor (Mr. C. E. Mackay), and from Mr. J. T. Hogan, M.P., Mr. G. Spriggins, Mr. G. Hutchison, and others.

Mr. P. Keogh said it had been decided to call a meeting of all sympathisers with the question of Home Rule. He said that not only were the delegates prominent members of the Irish Party, but they were worthy of support in every way. He had no doubt the democrats of New Zealand were in total sympathy with the cause, and that the delegates would be well received in all parts of the Dominion. Mr. Keogh concluded by explaining that the gathering had been called for the purpose of forming a committee to assist those gentlemen who were coming here to fight a battle on behalf of the people of Ireland.

After some discussion it was decided that all those present, with power to add to their number, form a committee to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Irish delegates. Mr. W. Power was appointed chairman, Mr. P. Keogh secretary, and Mr. T. Lloyd treasurer.

Mr. Keogh stated that Mr. J. G. Swan, of Chavannes' Hotel, had offered to entertain the delegates as his guests during their stay in Wanganui.—The offer was accepted with thanks.

Father Moloney intimated that Friday, May 19, had been suggested as the probable date of the Wanganui meeting.—It was decided that the secretary be requested to ascertain definitely when the delegates would arrive here, and that another meeting be held.

Subscription lists in aid of the funds were opened in the room, and over £80 subscribed.

Christchurch

There was a good representative attendance at the Chamber of Commerce on last Thursday evening at a meeting convened by Mr. E. O'Connor to arrange for the reception of the Irish envoys in this city, and endeavor to make the object of their visit successful.

The chair was occupied by Mr. H. H. Loughnan, who said that the movement had been inaugurated by a Wellington committee, which had taken in hand the arranging of meetings. It was confidently anticipated that the fight for Home Rule was nearing a successful end, and that the visit of the delegates would be the last that would have to be made. A meeting would be held in the Theatre Royal on May 25.

The Standard Rotary Shuttle SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

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

F. J. W. FEAR

ENGINEER & IMPORTER,
WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

Established 1880.

Please mention this paper.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

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

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

NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND—
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—
Every Wednesday.

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

MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—
Every Sunday.

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

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

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

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE (Under the British Flag),

Via Pacific Islands and Vancouver;
Cheapest Quick Route to Canada,
United States, and Europe—
Every Four Weeks from Sydney and Sava.

GEORGE DYER & CO 14 GREAT KING STREET.

[Opposite Taiari and Peninsula Butter
Factory),
DUNEDIN.

Licensed Plumbers & Drainers.

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

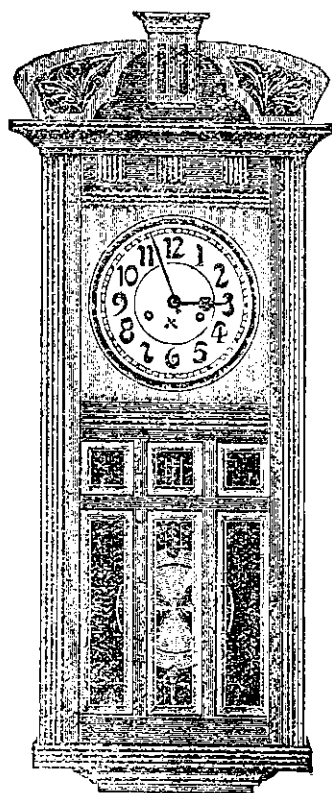
MUSIC

Photographs and
Records.

EDISON'S

Selling Agents for BOOMERANG MOUTH ORGANS
Trade Supplied—
PIANOS, ORGANS, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Catalogues Posted Free—

A. W. ROBERTSON AND SON
189 QUEEN ST. & KARANGAHAPE ROAD,
AUCKLAND.



T
I
M
E
K
E
E
P
E
R
S

Of All Descriptions and at all
Prices at

G. COATES & CO.
Limited.

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

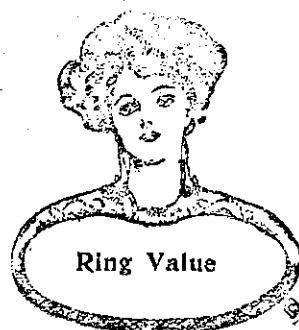
Hair Colour Restorer

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

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

LEARY'S PHARMACY

THE SQUARE,
PALMERSTON NORTH.



Ring Value

Write to Us for that Ring.

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

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

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

Engagement rings from 20/- to £85.

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

W. COLTMAN

'The
Home of
Dainty
Jewellery'



Next
Yates,
Queen St.,
Auckland

Is it a WEDDING CAKE You Require? . . .

We Specialise in that Department.
We have earned a good name for making Rich, Pure, and Best Quality
CAKE CREATIONS,

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

ALL OUR CONFECTIONERY
Is made in Auckland's Clean, Model,
and Most Up-to-date Bakery,
292 QUEEN STREET.

LET US QUOTE YOU A FEW OF
OUR LOW PRICES.

Have you tried tea in town at

BARBER'S TEA ROOMS

Opposite Smith & Caughey's,
AUCKLAND.

'Phone, Shop, 1406.

Phone, Bakery, 1829

To Users of Concrete

If you are building, or contemplate doing so, in concrete, we want you to use MILBURN CEMENT.

Guaranteed to meet BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION.

Price—Less than Imported.

Handy to use, being in bags 18 to the ton.

As local manufacturers we need your support.

MILBURN LIME & CEMENT
CO. LTD.,

57 CUMBERLAND STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Mr. E. O'Connor was elected secretary, and, as the chairman pointed out, the raising of funds was necessary, his suggestion that Mr. O'Connor should be local treasurer was unanimously agreed to. In accepting the dual office Mr. O'Connor expressed his thanks for the position entrusted to him, and remarked that he had acted as secretary to the committee formed in connection with the first Irish delegates to visit New Zealand—Messrs. John and William Redmond in the early eighties—also in a like capacity in regard to all subsequent delegations, and now, too, in what was generally believed to be the last occasion on which their fellow-Irishmen would need to appeal on behalf of their long-drawn-out contest.

Mr. T. H. Davey, M.P., in a stirring speech moved that all present should pledge themselves to welcome and do everything in their power to aid the cause for which Messrs. Redmond, Donovan, and Hazleton were visiting New Zealand. He was strongly of opinion that the Irish people should be given a Parliament of their own, in the same way as New Zealand and all other portions of the Empire had theirs. What was good enough for us should be also conceded to the Irish nation, and anything he could do, in even remotely aiding towards that end, would give him the greatest pleasure. The motion was carried unanimously. The following general committee was elected, with power to add to its number:—Messrs. T. H. Davey, M.P., G. Laurensen, M.P., G. Whitty, M.P., J. A. Cassidy, Getson, E. L. McKeon, J. J. Wilson, W. Hoban, M. Nolan, J. B. Hayward, J. Power, F. Doolan, H. H. Loughnan, and T. Cahill, Dr. O'Brien, and the Very Rev. Father Price.

The Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, S.M., V.G., Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., and a number of the clergy were among those present. The committee remained after the general meeting, and arranged matters of detail, and then adjourned till the following Wednesday evening. Mr. E. O'Connor and Mr. T. H. Davey, M.P., subsequently waited upon the Mayor, Mr. T. E. Taylor, M.P., who readily consented to preside at the public meeting of the envoys in the Theatre Royal.

Messrs. G. Whitty, M.P., and G. Laurensen, M.P., wrote to the effect that being unavoidably absent from the meeting, they were in complete accord with its object, and in sympathy with the movement, and stating their intention of being present at the next meeting of the committee.

The Mayor (Mr. T. E. Taylor, M.P.) stated at the meeting of the Cambrian Society on last Friday night that he had been asked, and had consented to take the chair at the meeting to be held by the Irish envoys on the 25th inst. He added that he did not think that he would preside over many meetings that would give him greater pleasure than this meeting to be addressed by the Irish delegates. While some people might think the Mayor of a town should not identify himself with political parties who came to New Zealand in such circumstances as the Irish envoys came, but he had been a Home Ruler ever since he read the history of Ireland. In the circumstances he would have felt that he was untrue to his principles if he had refused to preside at the envoys' meeting.

Mr. Jones made an appeal to Welshmen to support the Irish envoys in their mission. He pointed out that every member in the British Parliament for Wales, with the exception of two, were Home Rulers.

Mr. O'Connor has written to Ross Hokitika, Greymouth, and Kumara, asking for local arrangements to be made and to notify him of the dates fixed. He suggests that to save expense, Mr. Hazleton should begin at Ashburton and work down through South Canterbury.

According to present arrangements all three of the Irish envoys will arrive in Christchurch on Thursday morning, May 25, and address the public meeting that evening. They will remain here until the following Monday evening, when they are to return by the ferry steamer to Wellington. Mr. Hazleton is delegated to the country towns of Canterbury, and returns here on June 16. Messrs. Redmond and Donovan are to work the Westland district. The local secretary, Mr. E. O'Connor, has communicated with all the centres of Canterbury, and received replies from Waimate, Albury, Temuka, and Timaru, asking for the envoy to visit those places.

Auckland

The following are the dates arranged for the meetings to be addressed by the Irish envoys:—Auckland city, June 9; Gisborne, May 20; Pukekohe, June 5; Whangarei, Thames, and Hamilton, all on June 8; Waikato, June 9; Te Awamutu, June 12; Te Kuiti, June 13; Dargaville will probably be fixed for June 6. This will be the first time an Irish delegate has addressed a meeting north of Auckland. Everywhere the greatest interest and enthusiasm are shown, and the issue promises to be most successful. Since the enthusiastic meeting in the city last Monday evening a sum of over £500 has been collected.

Kumara

At a large and representative meeting held here, Rev. Father Creed presiding, it was unanimously resolved to invite the Irish envoys to visit Kumara. A committee of twenty-five was appointed, and it was reported that Stafford, Goldsborough, and Otira had joined in with Kumara in extending an enthusiastic welcome to Messrs. Hazleton, Redmond, and Donovan.

Blenheim

A large and influential meeting of citizens met in the Council Chambers last week to arrange for the reception of the Home Rule delegates in Blenheim. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. E. H. Penny) presided. Much enthusiasm was evinced, and a strong committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements.

Temuka

A meeting convened by Messrs. John Fitzgerald and M. Crannitch was held in the Temuka Volunteer Hall on Thursday evening of last week to make arrangements for a visit of one of the Irish delegates to Temuka. The Mayor (Mr. T. Buxton) presided. On the motion of Rev. Father Fay, Mr. J. Tangney was appointed secretary, and Mr. Crannitch treasurer. The following were elected a committee, with power to add:—Messrs. E. Gillespie, A. Gibson, P. Mitten, D. Enright, John Gillespie, W. Hally, Jos. Simpson, T. Buxton, W. Tarrant, Wm. Kennedy, J. Barry, and J. J. Nolan (Clandeboyne), and Rev. Father Fay. The Rev. Father Fay read correspondence from Mr. E. O'Connor, secretary of the fund in Christchurch, in reference to holding a meeting in Temuka. Mr. O'Connor stated that any town guaranteeing £50 could have one of the delegates for a meeting. Mr. O'Connor said that if Temuka would give him an idea of a date in June when they wanted a delegate, he would try to meet them as far as possible. Father Fay said Timaru, Geraldine, and Pleasant Point were going to have meetings, and to save unpleasantness, which might be caused by collectors trespassing on another district, it would be well to define the boundaries of each district.

Messrs. Crannitch and Fitzgerald said they would guarantee the Temuka meeting, and others offered to do so if necessary. Mr. Fitzgerald said that twenty years ago when Sir Thomas Esmonde came here they raised £250 without trouble, and they were not as well off then as now. A subscription list was then handed round the room, over £45 being subscribed. Father Fay headed the list with £10.

Oamaru

May 6.

A meeting was held last evening in St. Patrick's school-room for the purpose of appointing a committee to receive the Home Rule delegates. Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay was appointed chairman, and Messrs. Veitch and Kelly secretary and treasurer respectively. All those present were appointed a committee.

Monsignor Mackay stated the purpose for which the meeting was called. It was to make all the necessary arrangements for the reception of the delegates. He favored a public meeting being called, as there were a number of people who had sympathy with the Home Rule movement who would like to give their assistance. That meeting would not be a parochial one, and it would give an opportunity to all interested in the movement to meet and arrange to give a hearty welcome to the delegates.

It was decided on the proposal of Mr. Duggan that a public meeting be called, and that the Mayor be asked to take the chair.

It was proposed to take up a subscription in the room, and one of those present offered £10 to head the subscription list.

NORTH ISLAND DATES

The following Press Association messages appeared in Wednesday's papers:—

Hastings, May 9.—The Irish delegates last evening addressed a meeting at which a resolution in favor of Home Rule was carried with acclamation. Messrs. Redmond and Donovan left for New Plymouth, where they speak to-night, and Mr. Hazleton for Palmerston.

Wellington, May 9.—Mr. Martin Kennedy is still receiving applications from different parts of the Dominion requesting that the Irish Home Rule delegates should pay visits. Altogether, Messrs. Hazleton, Redmond, and Donovan will address 50 meetings before leaving the Dominion. The corrected dates for visits of the envoys in this district are:—Mr. Hazleton: Palmerston North, 10th; Shannon, 13th; Taradale, 15th; Napier, 15th; Dannevirke, 18th; Gisborne, 20th; Taihape, 30th. Messrs. Redmond and Donovan: New Plymouth, 10th; Stratford, 11th; Patea, 13th; Hawera, 15th; Feilding, 18th; Wanganui, 19th; and Mania on 16th June on their return from Auckland.

Subscriptions Received.

We have received postal notes for 10s from 'Two Daughters of Erin,' Christchurch, for the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

A Press Association message from Wanganui states that his Grace Archbishop Redwood on Sunday afternoon laid the foundation stone of the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph. This will be a magnificent building, costing about £20,000. It is situated on St. John's Hill, and commands a view of the whole of the town and out-districts.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

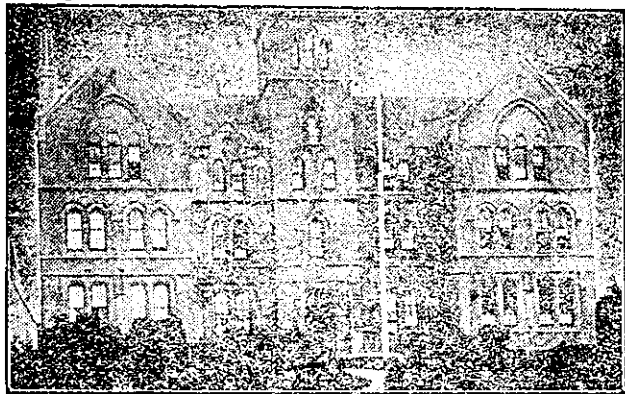
LOUIS GILLE AND CO.

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

LATEST CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS.

Manual Church History, Dr. T. X. Funk, 2 vols., 24/-; Secrets of the Vatican, Douglas Sladen, 9/6; The Son of Man, Rev. P. Huault, S.M., 3/6; Pulpit Commentary on Catholic Teaching, 4 vols., each 10/-; First National Catholic Congress (Leeds, 1910), 6/6; The Casuist (Collection of Cases in Theology), 3 vols., each 8/6; Outlines of Bible Knowledge, Dr. S. G. Messmer, 8/-; None Other Gods, R. H. Benson, 3/6; Christ in the Church, R. H. Benson, 4/6; Devotions for Holy Communion, Rev. A. Goodier, S.J., 4/6; Mysticism: Its Nature and Value, A. B. Sharpe, 5/-; Sermon of the Sea and Other Studies, Rev. R. Kane, S.J., 6/6; Plain Gold Ring Lectures on Home, Rev. R. Kane, S.J., 3/-; Marriage and Parenthood, Rev. T. J. Ger-rard, 4/6;

N.B.—Above prices do not include postage.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE
WELLINGTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

147 BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH

(Opposite the Cathedral).

Telephone 2724.]

[Established 1880.

Catholic Standard Works, by the best Authors.

New Books by every mail.

Child's Bible History, for School and Home Use, 2d.

Child's Companion to Bible History, 2d.

Parochial and Notre Dame Hymn Books (with and without music), Crown of Jesus Hymns (music): Four parts bound, or single parts in paper binding.

Bibles, New Testaments, from 6d upwards.

Tucker's Wax Candles, Incense, Tapers, Floats, and Prepared Charcoal.

Benedictionales, Prayers before and after Mass, Altar Charts (framed and unframed), Serving of Mass Cards, Cruets, Purificators, etc.

The largest and best Collection of Objects of Piety in N.Z. N.B.—Special: Sacred Heart Statue (20 inches), hand painted, with coloured lamp, oil, and wicks complete; in cardboard box; only 12s 6d; carriage, 2s 6d extra.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

J.M.J.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

RICHMOND ROAD, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the MARIST BROTHERS

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

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

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

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

Prospectuses on application to the

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.—For the dissemination of Catholic Truth and the defence of Holy Church, 70 penny pamphlets on most interesting and instructive subjects have already been issued. An Australian Catholic Prayer Book has been compiled, and can now be procurable in board 4s 3d; leather, 1s 3d; leather with Epistles and Gospels of Sundays and Feasts, 1s 6d; and beautifully bound in morocco 3s 6d. "Lectures and Replies" by Most Rev. Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D. Archbishop of Melbourne; price 8s; postage, 1s 2d extra. Subscription, 5s per annum; entitling all to the penny publications issued during the year. Life members, 23 3s.

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

MYERS & CO

.....DENTISTS

OCTAGON...

Corner of George St, Dunedin

WILLIAM P. LINEHAN

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER & PUBLISHER,

309-11 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

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

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

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

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

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

L. B. Thompson

DENTIST

Corner Cashel and High Sts. - CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to

THE RECTOR,

CORONATION CARNIVAL, BLUFF

In Aid of Dominican Convent School Building Fund,
Will open

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, and CLOSE on MAY 15.

Special Entertainment each evening. Late train to Invercargill each night, stopping at Ocean Beach and Clyde Street Stations.

All kind friends who are disposing of tickets in connection with Carnival will oblige by returning blocks without delay.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER for Country Priest. Easy place. Apply **TABLET OFFICE.**

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS

JUBILEE OF GABRIEL'S GULLY AND PIONEER MINERS OF THE EARLY GOLDFIELDS.

CELEBRATIONS AT LAWRENCE, 20th to 26th MAY, 1911

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS to Lawrence will be issued from any station on the South Island Main Line and Branches from Friday, 19th May, to Thursday, 25th May inclusive, available for return up to and including Saturday, 3rd June, 1911.

The return fares will be:—First Class, 2d per mile; Second Class, 1d per mile, the minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

BY ORDER.

B. MORIARTY

Building Superintendent at present engaged in the erection of the new Catholic Church, Timaru, is prepared to enter into similar engagements from October next in any part of the Dominion.

Plans and Estimates supplied if desired.

Communications to be addressed—

"HAKATERE," TIMARU.

MARRIAGES

FRAHER—POUND.—On April 24, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Coffey, Adm., Richard, son of the late Michael Fraher, of Greymouth, to May, youngest daughter of John Pound, Dunedin.

LEADER—DEVOY.—On May 1, 1911, at St. Anne's Church, Wellington South, by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy (uncle of the bride), assisted by Rev. Father Walsh, Lower Hutt, Albert, eldest son of Mr. John Leader, Christchurch, to Kate Agnes Devoy, eldest daughter of Mr. John Devoy, Stradbally, Ireland.

O'NEILL—KERR.—At the Basilica, Invercargill, on May 2, by the Very Rev. Dean Burke, Annie Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neill, of Tisbury, to John Patrick, eldest son of the late Arthur Kerr, of Morton Mains.

DEATHS

NASH.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Susan Nash, who died at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, January, 1911.—R.I.P.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

T.C.—As you surmise, the articles are not written from the standpoint of a loyal son of the Church. The author is a suspended priest, whom we last read of as lecturing in defiance of ecclesiastical authority, in the south of Scotland. We will be glad if you will send us a copy of the paper, and we will obtain further particulars as to the writer's exact standing at the present time.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

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

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

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

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

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1911.

THE BIBLE AND THE HIGHER CRITICS

I touched very briefly last week on the relation of what is known as the Higher Criticism to the integrity and authority of the Protestant Bible; and before the echoes of the tercentenary celebrations have quite died away it may be desirable that we should make somewhat fuller reference to the subject. Several of the leading dailies have devoted considerable space to the question; and one or two prominent ministers—such as Professor Dickie and the Rev. Dr. Gibb—have had something to say on the matter. These latter, indeed, have handled the subject carefully and gingerly, as men who realised that they were walking on very thin ice; but they have agreed in at least endorsing and blessing the principle of the Higher Criticism, as making the Bible—in Professor Dickie's words—'a more truly human book to all intelligent readers.' In any desirable sense of the word 'human,' we deny that the simple, vivid, and dramatically interesting narratives of the Sacred Scriptures stood in the least need of the critics' efforts; and we affirm that they have made the Bible more human only in the sense that they have made it less divine. They have robbed it of the historic base on which revelation rests, and of doctrines which right down the centuries have been considered essential to Christianity. If, as they claim—and we by no means admit the claim—they have made the Bible a more humanly interesting document, it is certain that what it has gained in interest it has lost in authority.

*

A few samples of the actual teaching of some of the more eminent critics will suffice to show the destructive temper in which the Scriptures are being handled, and the sort of Bible which will be left in the hands of the Protestant laity after their erudite professors and divines have completed their work of disintegration. The *Encyclopaedia Biblica* is a publication designed and edited by Canon Cheyne, a Professor of Divinity at Oxford University, and the most distinguished representative in England of the Higher Criticism school. Its contributors are amongst the most learned professors in England and Germany, and its claim, therefore, to be able to give us the 'latest results' attained by the most 'eminent critics' can hardly be questioned. We proceed to quote a few of these results. In common with the great body of the higher critics, the writers in the *Encyclopaedia* play havoc with the Old Testament, and there are very few of the personages mentioned in the early books of the Bible whose historical existence they are willing to allow. 'It would be unfair,' they say, 'to criticise the character of Laban as if he were a historical individual.' Moses may have existed, but his historical character 'has been rather postulated than proved by recent critics'; and in the opinion of Canon Cheyne, Moses was a clan rather than an individual. There were no 'plagues' of Egypt; they are only an addition made to the narrative of the Exodus 'to enhance the greatness of Yahwe,' and according to the

critics they have no foundation whatever in fact. Again, 'sober history cannot venture to admit that Ahab really destroyed the altars of Yahwe and slew his prophets. Again it is said: 'The figure of Nathan has too perilous a resemblance to Elijah to be accepted with much confidence; his name may indeed be historical, and also his adhesion to the party of Solomon, but beyond this we can hardly venture to go.' 'Melchizedek,' says Canon Cheyne, 'has the singular fate not only of being an imaginary personage, but of owing his ideal existence to a scribe's error.' 'That the Jews in the time of Christ believed in a suffering and atoning Messiah is, to say the least, unproved and highly improbable,' say the late Robertson Smith and Professor Kautzsch, to which Canon Cheyne adds the suggestion that 'it is historically very conceivable that a Babylonian belief may be the real parent both of (the Buddhist expectation of a King of Righteousness) and all other Messianic beliefs within the sphere of Babylonian influence.'

*

The New Testament fares even worse; and the results which these 'eminent critics' claim to have reached are entirely inconsistent with the great cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith. The story of the raising of Lazarus is declared to be 'non-historical like the History of the Creation in Genesis, and like the records of the other miracles in the Fourth Gospel.' And these writers not only reject the story of the virgin birth of Our Lord but actually in plain terms deny His divinity. 'In the person of Jesus,' writes Professor Schmiedel, 'we have to do with a completely human being. The divine is to be sought in him only in the form in which it is capable of being found in a man.' Even the Pauline Epistles—once regarded by Protestants as the great bulwark of their theology—are criticised out of existence by these representatives of Protestant Rationalism. In the article 'Paul,' by Professor van Manen, of Leyden, it is stated that criticism 'is unable any longer in all simplicity to hold by the canonical Acts and Epistles, or even to the Epistles solely, or yet to a selection of them.' This is further amplified by the statement that 'we possess no Epistles of Paul; that the writings which bear his name are pseudepigrapha containing seemingly historical data from the life and labors of the apostle, which nevertheless must not be accepted as correct without closer examination.' The reason advanced for doubting the genuineness of these Epistles is thus stated: 'We never come upon any trace in tradition of the impression which the supposed letters of Paul may have made—though of course each of them must, if genuine, have produced its own impression—upon the Christians at Rome, at Corinth, in Galatia. . . And from this slender premise the following sweeping conclusion is deduced: 'With respect to the canonical Pauline Epistles, the later criticism here under consideration has learned to recognise that they are none of them by Paul; neither fourteen, nor thirteen, nor nine or ten, nor seven or eight, nor yet even the four so long "universally" regarded as unassailable. They are without distinction, pseudepigrapha' (or false writings).

*

It may be admitted that the authorities above quoted are amongst the more advanced of the higher critics; and they have been cited, not as indicating points on which the whole body of the critics are agreed, but as showing the general and inevitable trend of the movement. But in order that we may not be accused of basing our case on the utterances of mere extremists we shall quote briefly from authorities that are universally regarded as moderate and conservative, and whose views have been, and are, endorsed by ministers in New Zealand. And a member of the New Zealand Wesleyan Conference shall be our guide. In an address on the Higher Criticism delivered (by request) at the Wesleyan Conference, Dunedin, 1893, the Rev. C. H. Garland claimed that the portion of the Old Testament generally known as the Pentateuch or Books of Moses was 'but a compilation from preceding documents or traditions, concerning which we are left totally in the dark, no man knowing why, when, or by whom they were written, so that the first chapters of Genesis cannot be to us what they once were.' The Book of Esther, he continues, 'receives but slight recognition and scant courtesy from the higher critics. Whatever inspiration may belong to other parts of the Old Testament, they admit there is no inspira-

tion here.' The Book of Job 'is, without doubt, a drama probably born about the time of the Babylonian captivity.' According to Mr. Garland Ecclesiastes is not the work of Solomon, and it is called by Dr. Clifford, another 'moderate' critic, 'a cowardly moan.' 'The Song of Solomon,' says Mr. Garland, 'seems to be destitute of any spiritual significance or insight. . . The prophecies are still under severe examination. The Book of Daniel is, perhaps, the battlefield of the Old Testament, and we must be content to stand aside till the able combatants have measured their strength.' And so on. On the general question of the authority—or, rather, lack of authority—of the Bible, the Wesleyan Conference representative is quite explicit. 'Higher criticism,' he says, 'has not stopped at the consideration of dates and authorship and modes of construction; it has looked with keen eye on certain statements and difficulties, and, not suffering us to gloss them over, has openly and loudly condemned them—or rather has adduced them in condemnation of our traditional Bible theories, for it pronounces them errors, misstatements, inaccuracies, defects, and concludes that the Bible is not an infallible book.' The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, a well-known Methodist preacher of the day, is quoted as saying: 'The higher criticism of the present day has undermined what I am obliged to call a Protestant error—the infallibility of the Bible.' And the author of the Conference sermon sums up the whole position thus: 'What the Church has been to the Roman Catholics the Bible has been to the Protestants, and the researches of higher criticism prove this position to be untenable.'

*

After three hundred years of the great principle of private judgment this, then, is what the Protestant Bible has come to—this is the dark background to these tercentenary jubileations. The one sole authority with which Protestantism started has been sapped and undermined; and on Protestant principles there is nothing to put in its place. How much of the Bible will the Protestant layman have left to him after another three hundred years shall have passed—yea, after another century shall have gone? Catholics probably do not realise at all adequately the evils they escape by being members of a Church which—like its Divine Founder—speaks, on these great questions, 'as one having authority.' In the Catholic Church alone—with its unerring, infallible guidance—are the claims both of reason and of revelation adjusted and harmonised. 'Contemplate Christ,' says an old Catholic writer, and, as it happens, a German at that, 'in, and with His creation—the Church; the only adequate authority; the only authority representing Him, and thou wilt then stamp His image on thy soul. Should it, however, be stated, in ridicule of this principle, that it were the same as to say—"Look at the Bible through the spectacles of the Church, be not disturbed, for it is better for thee to contemplate the star by the aid of a glass, than to let it escape thy dull organ of vision, and be lost in mist and darkness. Spectacles, besides, thou must always use, but only beware lest thou get them constructed by the first casual glass grinder, and fixed upon thy nose."'

Notes

The Fashions: A Protest

Emma Carleton, in the *Independent*, thus voices what is—in these days of Merry Widow hats, hobble skirts, and harem skirts—the sensible woman's very natural protest:

The styles are too much with us; late and soon,
Gazing and choosing we lay waste our powers;
Shop windows show us little that is ours—
For we have frittered taste away—a useless boon;
Freak hats that tower upward to the moon—
High heels that tilt us forward at all hours—
Queer frocks that flash us past, like crazy flowers—
In these—in all things—we are out of tune.

It wears us out. Great Pan, I'd rather be
A dowdy peasant weeding in the corn—
A Dryad, draped in mosses from a tree—
A gypsy, garbed in gaudy rags forlorn—
A mermaid, flaunting fishtail in the sea—
Than hark Dame Fashion blow her foolish horn!

J. TAIT, Monumental Sculptor
62 CASHIEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Just over Bridge
and opposite
Drill Shed.

Manufacturers and Importer of every description
Headstones, Cross Monuments, Etc., in Granite,
Marble, and other Stones.

The Camorra

The trial of the Camorristi still figures prominently in our cables; and according to one Press Association message 'a priest of Sangennareillo' is alleged to have 'led the raids in lay attire.' As to that, the following note from the Boston Pilot throws some light on the situation:—'A Boston paper, speaking of the Camorra trial in Italy, asserted: "The defendants are members of the Catholic faith," and they attended Mass, and asked for Holy Communion. If they did so, it only proves that they are not Camorristi, for that society is a secret society of such nature that one becomes excommunicated from the very fact of membership in it. Such people cannot receive the Sacraments, and therefore the slurs of the secular papers in this matter are the result of their ignorance. Besides, the whole proceedings of the trial are to prove that these men are Camorristi; hence they are not so proven yet. It is certainly rather rash in any paper to condemn an accused man before the court has so decided. If these men are Camorristi, they are not Catholics. If they are Camorristi they cannot enter into communication with the Church except by a well-attested abjuration of the society.' The full facts regarding the alleged participation of priests will doubtless come to hand in due time. In the meantime, the following information regarding the history and objects of this remarkable society will be found interesting. We take the particulars from an article in the Sydney Catholic Press. 'The Camorra of Naples and the Mafia of Sicily, and then their overgrown child, the Black Hand, are all most powerful and dangerous secret organisations. The Camorra is a wonderfully organised politico-criminal society dominating a large area of Central Italy; the Mafia is a freemasonry, loosely organised except in its lower strata which rivals the Camorra, and it dominates Sicily and influences all Italy; the Black Hand is a freemasonry between hundreds of separate gangs.'

*
'The Camorra is very different from and a much more despicable thing than the Mafia. Its name is derived from the Neapolitan dialect word *camuriari*, which means "clever stealing." As an institution it is, perhaps, one hundred years older than the Mafia, and it has earned Naples the name of the City of Thieves. Its organisation is complete, its discipline of the severest, and its processes of the cleverest. The powerful chief, Enrico Alfano, went to New York some time ago with a court of 15 men to organise the Camorra affiliations of the Black Hand into a compact society, but he was caught by chance in a raid. Was such an insignificant little man that he was held merely on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and it was only when his real standing was discovered that he was turned over to the Italian Government. The life of the Camorra is largely blackmail and robbery, and it only enters into politics to secure immunity from molestation. It has robbed Naples till the city became actually bankrupt some time since. Every workman in Naples pays his pizzo to the Camorra. If the stores, hotels, theatres, etc., do not contribute the Camorristi go around, start rows, cause police raids, and ruin business. They call this process of collection "making noise." It is estimated that the trial in connection with the Camorra crimes will last a year.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

To-morrow (Friday) evening an entertainment in aid of the funds of the Christian Brothers' Athletic Clubs will be given in St. Joseph's Hall. An excellent programme has been prepared for the occasion.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday from the last Mass until Vespers, after which there was the usual procession.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. Rev. Father Corcoran presided, and there was a good attendance of members. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. Jackson; secretary and treasurer, Miss B. Laffey; committee, Misses Thomas, H. Bourke, Duhig, and W. Johnstone. The members will be entertained at a social gathering to be given by the president (Mrs. Jackson) in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening.

On Sunday, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, there was High Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral at eleven o'clock. Rev. Father Liston (Holy Cross College) was

celebrant, Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., deacon, and Rev. Father Scanlan subdeacon. In the evening the sermon on St. Joseph was preached by the Rev. Father Coffey.

St. Joseph's Harriers ran from St. Clair Baths on Saturday, 17 members turning out. Messrs. O. Dillon and C. Collins laid a good trail round the second beach and up past Cargill's Castle, continuing on till in the vicinity of Green Island, eventually coming out on the Main South Road, which was followed for some distance. Branching off at Corstorphine road, the trail struck along Great Queen street, and down past Sidey's, coming out at the Golf-house, striking the road, which was followed to the baths. In the sprint home R. Metcalf succeeded in getting in first, with L. O'Sullivan second.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

The May devotions in the Cathedral and St. Mary's Church, Christchurch North, are being largely attended each evening.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes left Te Aroha on last Saturday for Auckland, and expects to reach Christchurch on Thursday of this week. On Saturday next the Bishop leaves for Fairlie, and commences an episcopal visitation of that parochial district on the following Sunday.

The ladies' branch of the arch-Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament was represented to about its full strength at the ordinary fortnightly meeting in the Cathedral on last Tuesday evening, and upwards of 400 members approached the Holy Table for the monthly Communion on Sunday morning.

The Rev. Father Bouzaid, B.S. (Melchite rite), of Beyrout, and latterly of Auckland, is at present visiting the members of his denomination in Christchurch. In the Cathedral on Sunday morning last he celebrated Mass for his co-religionists, which was attended by a number of Syrian inhabitants and others. Father Bouzaid intends remaining in this city another week.

The balance sheet of the recent national entertainment in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, prepared by the secretary (Mr. E. O'Connor), shows that the funds of Nazareth House will profit thereby to the extent of £77 2s 6d. This is the lowest net result yet realised since the present executive committee of the annual celebration in aid of the above object commenced operations, and as the gross returns amounted to £114 14s 6d, the comparative smallness of the result to credit is attributed to increased expenditure.

The Rev. Father Tyler, M.S.H., late of Darfield, is now at Leonora in the diocese of Geraldton, Western Australia, of which parish the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart have recently taken charge at the request of his Lordship Bishop Kelly. Attached to the same community is the Rev. Father Goodman, M.S.H., who, after ordination in the Christchurch Cathedral by his Lordship Bishop Grimes some years ago, together with Father Tyler and two others of the same Order, was for a time stationed at Randwick, N.S.W.

The ordinary meeting of St. Patrick's branch H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall on last Monday evening. Bro. E. L. McKeon, V.P., presided. Six members were declared on the sick fund and two declared off. Sick pay to the amount of £13 2s 6d was passed for payment. Copies of the district annual report were received, and discussion was held over till next meeting. Three candidates were nominated for membership. Bro. R. O'Brien was elected a trustee of the branch. It was decided to summon a special meeting of the branch for the following Monday evening to arrange for a welcome to the Irish Parliamentary delegates.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' team in the president's cup match on last Saturday played a drawn game against Merivale B, each side scoring 6 points. Dobbs and Barnett for the Marist Brothers' team scored tries. In the seniors contest Merivale defeated the Marist Brothers' team. Mr. W. Mahoney, who had been playing well for the Marists team, had to retire, having twisted his ankle, an accident that will probably handicap the team in the next few matches. In the fourth grade match the Marist Brothers' team, playing against Kaiapoi, won by 17 points to nil.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in the Cathedral from the 11 o'clock Mass until after Vespers on Sunday last. In the evening the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., preached to a large congregation in explanation of the sacred ceremonies and ritual of the Catholic Church. The subject of his discourse, lucidly expounded, was of a particularly informative nature, especially to the numbers of non-Catholics who attend the Cathedral, notably on each first Sunday evening of the month. In the procession of the Blessed Sacrament the members of St. Joseph's section of the arch-Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament participated for the first time, it being the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph.

A representative meeting of parishioners, including a number of ladies, was held on last Sunday afternoon in the boys' schoolroom to devise means of paying off the liabilities incurred last year in renovating and refurnishing the parish schools and improving their approaches. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., presided. Various projects were advanced, and it was finally decided to make a house-to-house canvass among the parishioners as a first means in the desired direction. So as not to interfere with the operations of the Irish Parliamentary delegates, the meeting was adjourned to the last Sunday of May, when collec-

Langford & Rhind (Late W. and H. Langford), FUNERAL FURNISHERS & EMBALMERS. **Christchurch**
LONDON STREET. 'Phone 689. Box 523
Address—HERBERT LANGFORD, 16 London St., Richmond. 'Phone 689. Town Office, 227 CASHEL ST.
JOHN RHIND, 48 Montreal St., Sydenham. 'Phone 1603. 'Phone 812.

tors will be appointed for various sections of the parish. The balance remaining to be paid off to relieve the guarantors is £556 18s 9d.

A general meeting of Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the circumscription of the Particular Council of Christchurch was held on last Monday evening, there being a good attendance of members, representing the Cathedral, St. Mary's, and St. Joseph's Conferences. Favorable reports were given of the work of the society in their respective centres by the various presidents. That by Bro. A. H. Blake (president of St. Mary's Conference, Christchurch North), relating to the formation and teaching of a Sunday school at Marshlands, a portion of St. Mary's parish, in which the Brothers are interesting themselves, was most encouraging and warmly commended. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., in the course of a practical address, referring to a matter he spoke of at a previous meeting, that of the formation of a 'continuation class' for the study of doctrinal and historical questions with which our Catholic people are so frequently and repeatedly confronted, said the need for such an exclusive work, as previously contemplated, was somewhat done away with by the fact that the discourses given at the fortnightly meetings of the arch-Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament were intended to be in the direction indicated. By urging membership of the confraternity, therefore, the brothers would accomplish the same desirable object, and incidentally from among the number replenish the membership of their own society. He asked the assistance of the society in the formation of Catholic corps in connection with the present Defence proposals. One or more chaplains would then be appointed, and the exclusively Catholic companies would have the advantage of Mass and instruction when in camp. He congratulated Bro. Blake on the inauguration of a Sunday school at Marshlands, which was a great step in the right direction. Their first duty was to the children, and the present position of Woolston with its Catholic day school and church combined was the outcome of a similar enterprise of the Cathedral Conference. He also warmly commended St. Joseph's Conference Mission to Catholic Seamen at Lyttelton for its successful work.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 8.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes and Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), arrived here on Saturday evening and are the guests of his Lordship Bishop Cleary.

Very Rev. Dean Grogan has returned from his trip to the Islands, and preached at the Cathedral on Sunday night to a crowded congregation. There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from the last Mass until Vespers, after which there was the usual procession.

Waiuku, which was lately created a new parish, presided over by Rev. Father Williams, has made great progress. A new presbytery has just been opened. It is a substantial and beautifully finished modern brick building, and cost over £600. It is erected on the best site in the township, on a fine eminence commanding a splendid view and close to the church. His Lordship the Bishop officiated at the opening ceremony on Sunday. The Bishop, addressing the crowded congregation at Mass, spoke of the sacrifices everywhere made by Catholics on behalf of religion, and heartily congratulated the people on their work since the formation of the parish. His Lordship then blessed the new presbytery, and again addressed the assembled people. He expressed his high appreciation of the good work of their esteemed parish priest (Father Williams), and the hearty co-operation of the people was evidenced by the structure before which they now stood. Dr. Cleary then contributed generously towards the cost of the building.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

The Protestant Bible and the Critics—What will be left of it after another three hundred years? (Page 865.)

The Press and the Delegates—How the Conservative Papers are Helping the Cause. (Page 852.)

Tercentenary Utterances—the Rev. P. W. Fairclough and the 'night' of the Middle Ages. (Page 854.)

Catholics and the Camorra. (Page 867.)

Mr. Balfour on the Education Question: A Solution 'Consistent with liberty, with parental responsibility, and with justice.' (Page 853.)

The Spirit of the Age. The Need of To-day. (Page 875.)

A Great Scottish Prelate. Centenary of Bishop Hay. (Pages 875, 877.)

The Peace Movement. Views of Cardinal Logue and Others. (Page 877.)

Irish National Banquet in London. The Irish Leader and the World's Peace. (Page 849.)

A Century of Progress. A Review by Cardinal Moran. (Pages 849, 851.)

Opening of a New Convent at Dannevirke. (Pages 855, 856.)

The Irish Envoys. An Enthusiastic Reception in Wellington. (Pages 858, 859, 861, 863.)

WEDDING BELLS

KERR—O'NEILL.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Mary's Basilica, Invercargill, on May 2, when Miss Annie Jane O'Neill, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neill, of Lisbury, was married to Mr. John Patrick Kerr, eldest son of the late Mr. Arthur Kerr, of Morton Mains. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Burke. The parents of the bride and bridegroom are well known residents of the Southland district, where they have resided for many years. After the marriage ceremony the guests adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, and the usual toasts were duly honored. The singing of 'Auld lang syne' and cheers for the bride and bridegroom brought proceedings to a close. The presents from various friends and relations of the happy couple were numerous and costly, and included many cheques.

FRAHER—POUND.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated on Monday, April 24, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, when Miss May Pound was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. Richard Fraher. Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a handsome gown of white silk, trimmed with chiffon and silver trimmings; she also wore the customary wreath of orange blossoms, and tulle veil, and carried an ivory-bound prayer-book, the gift of the Children of Mary. Two bridesmaids were in attendance—Miss Bessie Pound (sister of the bride) and Miss Tottie McMullan, who were each presented by the bridegroom with a pearl pendant and watch bangle. After the ceremony an adornment was made to the residence of the bride's parents. Rev. Father Coffey, in a happy little speech, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The other customary toasts were also duly honored. After the reception the happy couple left for the south, where the honeymoon was to be spent. A large number of beautiful and costly presents were received, including a solid silver teapot, silver tea and coffee service, marble clock, etc.

LEADER—DEVROY.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised in St. Anne's Church, Wellington South, on Monday, May 1, when Miss Kate Agnes Devoy, eldest daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Devoy, of Ballythomas, Stradbally, Ireland, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. Albert Leader, eldest son of Mr. John Leader, of Christchurch. The Nuptial Marriage was celebrated by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. Father Walsh, of Lower Hutt. The bride was attended by Miss Lizzie Leader (sister of the bridegroom), and was given away by Mr. Robert Dwyer, her cousin. Mr. Thomas Devoy (brother of the bride) was best man. The bride was attired in a beautiful cream tailor-made costume, with hat to match. The bridesmaid was similarly attired. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dwyer entertained the guests at a wedding breakfast in the Club Hotel. The wedding presents were many and valuable. The happy couple left for Blenheim in the afternoon.

OBITUARY

MRS. NASH, KALGOORLIE.

From our Wellington correspondent.

Another of the old pioneers has passed away in the person of Mrs. Nash, whose death took place at Kalgoorlie, W.A., in January last. Mrs. Nash landed in New Zealand in 1860. She first settled in Dunedin, and afterwards lived at Port Chalmers, Clarke's Flat, Manuka Creek, and Oamaru. In 1883 she went to New South Wales, subsequently removing to Kalgoorlie, W.A., where she died. The deceased was well known and an exemplary Catholic, whose kindness of heart will be well remembered amongst the many friends she left in New Zealand.—R.I.P.

Owing to pressure on our space we have been obliged to hold over correspondence and other matter.

JUST A LITTLE MORE COMFORTABLE!

That is a feature in Mosgiel Underwear—its soft, clinging, woolly feel, and the sensation of warmth and comfort experienced by the wearer. The Winter Underwear for Men and Women is now on sale, and if you like comfortable, well-made, and non-irritating underwear, insist on getting "Mosgiel."

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST . .

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

REID & GRAY,

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

Get Catalogues and Full Particulars from

REID AND GRAY

-

-

Dunedin and Branches.

— VISIT —

A. & T. INGLIS

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE DOMINION FOR

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

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

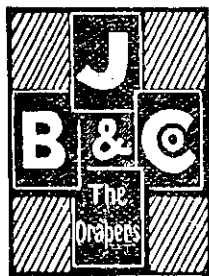
If you do your

SHOPPING BY POST

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

A. & T. INGLIS,

THE CASH EMPORIUM, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN

**SADDLE TWEED TROUSERS 10/9 (POST FREE).**

For all-round wear and tear of farm life, a good, strong, serviceable pair of Saddle Tweed Trousers are almost a necessity.

Saddle Tweed stands the test of time and rough usage as no other cloth of its price will, and is suitable for riding, driving or working.

At BALLANTYNE'S, Saddle Tweed Trousers are stocked in two prices—10/9 and 15/9—both of which are fine value.

Country patrons ordering by mail should give the inside leg length and the waist measurement over the trousers, and also state the shade—Dark, Medium, or Light.

If necessary, patterns will be sent on request.

J. Ballantyne & Co.

CHRISTCHURCH.

MISSING PAGE

Irish News

CORK—A Good Record

Some time ago a Unionist member of Parliament, in a passing reference to the last election in Cork, described it in the House of Commons as the occasion of fierce rioting which produced many cases for policeman and doctor (says the *Freeman's Journal*). He was promptly contradicted by two of the opposing candidates who, as they were on the spot, could speak with an authority which the Unionist could not claim. Additional proof of the recklessness of the charge is furnished by the address of the Lord Chief Baron in opening the City Commission in Cork. The facts were so remarkable as to extort a special tribute from the Judge to the good order that must have prevailed when political feeling was running very high. An increase in minor offences might reasonably be feared in a year in which two general elections were held, but as compared with 1909 there were not half the number of convictions for common assault; in larceny a decrease of 25 per cent. took place, and convictions for drunkenness fell from 2071 to 1454. These are the facts, but they will not check the flow of Unionist slander.

KERRY—A Priest Honored

The priests and people of Kerry learned with feelings of genuine satisfaction of the promotion to the dignity of Canon of the Rev. Arthur Murphy, P.P., Brosna. The name of Father Arthur Murphy is a household word throughout his native county, where as a patriotic priest of the advanced type his work for faith and fatherland is well known and appreciated.

LIMERICK—The Cultivation of Tobacco

On March 21 in the House of Lords the Earl of Denbigh, in asking whether his Majesty's Government would now reconsider their refusal to encourage the production of home-grown sugar on the same lines as they had encouraged Irish tobacco—namely, by remitting one-third of the Excise Duty down to the close of 1909, called attention to the fact that the receipts of duty on Irish-grown tobacco had increased from £736 in 1905 to £11,785 in 1910. The Earl of Dunraven said it was impossible to draw any comparison between tobacco-growing in Ireland and sugar beet-growing in England. The former industry had been deliberately destroyed by the action of the State and, therefore, there was a moral claim on the State to assist in its revival. Moreover, the import duty on sugar was so low that it would be impossible to charge a lower Excise Duty on the home-grown article. Continuing, he spoke of the experiments he had conducted himself in tobacco-growing in Ireland. In his opinion, the 3d per lb allowed as rebate by the Excise authorities to growers and re-handlers was quite inadequate, having regard to the considerable expense which the work involved. The Treasury were making a good deal of profit out of these tobacco-growing transactions at present. He had been growing from 25 to 30 acres of tobacco per annum for the last few years, and in respect to the yield for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909, he paid to the Treasury the sum of £6300, whilst the amount he received in assistance from the Treasury was only £1387. The Treasury, therefore, made practically £5000 out of him on the transaction. From the 30,000lbs of tobacco resulting from last year's crop the amount he would receive would be about £750, whilst the Treasury would receive £5000. The tobacco-growing experiments in Ireland had demonstrated that an article either of American or Turkish tobacco could be produced at a fair price, and that the crop was of immense value as a means of giving employment in the country. He strongly urged the increase of the rebate allowed.

MONAGHAN—The Welfare of the Country

The Most Rev. Dr. McKenna, in putting as chairman of a meeting at Monaghan a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. McCaffrey for a lecture on 'Grattan's Parliament,' said that though they could not hope at present to obtain the degree of independence enjoyed by Grattan's Parliament, they should insist strongly on independence on those things that affected the welfare of the country, and especially should their representatives be instructed to see that the finances were all right.

TIPPERARY—Temperance Pledges

Rev. Father McNamara, C.S.S.R., who during March gave a retreat in Nenagh, at the close of an eloquent sermon on the vice of intemperance, administered the total abstinence pledge to over 1000 men of the parish and district.

A Beautiful Gift

The women's Sacred Heart Confraternity of the parish of Tipperary has presented to the clergy of the parish an exceedingly beautiful set of High Mass vestments in cloth of gold. The cost of the vestments was £100. The present was accepted by Very Rev. Canon Arthur Ryan, P.P., V.G., who returned his sincere thanks for the handsome gift.

Death of an Oblate Father

To the regret of a wide circle of friends in Tipperary and other parts of the country, and particularly amongst the priests and laity of Inchicore, Dublin, the death occurred on March 16 of Father Roger Hennessy, O.M.I. The de-

ceased priest had labored in the sacred ministry in Inchicore for about seven years, but he had been ailing for some months, and died at the residence of his brother, Dr. Thomas Hennessy, Clogheen, County Tipperary.

WATERFORD—A Priest's Heroism

Thrilling scenes were witnessed recently near Ardmore, County Waterford, in connection with the wreck of the schooner *Teaser*, which was driven by a fierce gale on the Black Rocks. Three of the crew—T. Hughes, master, Connah's Quay; the mate, Fox, of Flint; and an A.B., Walsh, of Flint—have died of exposure, while the cook is missing. When the rocket apparatus failed to be taken advantage of by the exhausted crew of the schooner, the Rev. J. O'Shea wanted to launch a small boat to go to the rescue, but at the instance of one of the coastguard officers a more seaworthy boat was procured at some distance, and Father O'Shea was the first volunteer, others following his example, and the boat being manned, reached the schooner after a severe struggle. Two men were taken alive from the wreck, but both died shortly afterwards, one of them succumbing before the shore was reached.

WESTMEATH—The Woollen Industry

The *Irish Industrial Journal* says that the Irish woollen industry is at present enjoying unexampled prosperity. A huge building is being added to the Athlone Woollen Mills, which will increase the output by one-fourth or one-fifth. When the new works are completed, the Athlone Woollen Mills will compare with, if they do not surpass, any mill in Great Britain or Ireland for efficiency. A similar story of progress has to be told concerning Dripsey Woollen Mills. It used to be the motto of Dripsey some years ago that there were no unemployed in the district and no emigration from it. The trouble now is not to find employment for unemployed, but to find employees for the mills. The company is looking for families of woollen workers, and will be only too glad to get them.

GENERAL

The Finance of Home Rule

The Prime Minister on March 20 assured Mr. W. O'Brien that 'financial experts and other well-qualified persons' were being taken into consultation by the Government in regard to the finance of Home Rule, and that they include 'representatives of different sections of Irish opinion.'

The Progress of Temperance

The marvellous success of the temperance crusade in Ireland (writes a Dublin correspondent) is clearly proved by the almost complete absence of drunkenness on St. Patrick's Day. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts on March 18 there were just eight charges, and it must be remembered that in an English city of the same population probably not half of these defendants would have been deemed deserving of arrest. In Dublin the unfortunate constable has to discover cases or pay the penalty by being hauled before his superiors and fined or perhaps deprived of his rank. Seeing that the public-houses were open on the National festival, the smallness of the number of cases speaks well for the self-reliance and self-respect of the people. The temperance pledge given to the young at Confirmation has, in the opinion of many, been the most powerful factor in promoting sobriety, for when the drink habit is not acquired in youth, it seldom is contracted in maturer years. Then the crusade carried on by the Capuchin Fathers at the request of the Irish Bishops has had remarkable effects. The Anti-Treating League, St. Patrick's League of the West, and numerous lay agencies have all helped to stamp out intemperance. The judges in many places, addressing the grand juries, have noted with pleasure the marked decrease in drunkenness, to which in a large measure they attribute the peaceable state of the country. At a temperance ceremonial in Mullingar Cathedral, Most Rev. Dr. Goughran dwelt on the temperance question. They were now, he said, on the eve of getting Home Rule. Soon, he hoped, they would again see their people in plenty on the fair hills and in the valleys of Ireland, contented and prosperous. But when Home Rule came, with it would come increased duties and responsibilities in connection with the ruling, the administrative work, and the building up generally of the country. To whom would these tasks fall? Would it be to a temperate or an intemperate people? The young people of to-day were those who would be called upon to discharge these important duties towards Ireland under self-government, and if they were assured that the performance of these tasks would fall to a temperate people they might be certain that prosperity and contentment would follow. The wonderful growth of temperance certainly goes to show that the self-government of Ireland will be in the hands of a sober people.

The Crimeless State of the Country

The congratulations extended by his Majesty's judges to the grand juries up and down the country at the Spring Assizes (says a Dublin correspondent) are assuredly a complete answer to Orange calumniators of their native land, and also to their abettors in Great Britain. At Donegal Judge Wright said he had it on very good authority from the County Inspector of Constabulary that the county was law-abiding and peaceable, and he believed such was the case. Judge Cherry said the County Down was in a state of profound peace. The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland at Kilkenny said he was glad to find the county in the same

DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD

STOCK & STATION AGENTS, WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS, MERCHANTS

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

USE CRITERION MANURES - - THEY ARE THE BEST

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

JOHN BULL SAYS THAT

AMBER TIPS

IS A CREDIT TO THE DOMINION

Write for one of these Postage Specials.

Three
Extraordinary Offers

FROM

TE ARO HOUSE,

CUBA & DIXON STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

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

50 doz.
LADIES' COLLARS & NECKWEAR.
To be cleared at 6d each.
Postage 1d.

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

HEM-STITCHED PURE IRISH
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—
Usually 10/6 and 16/6 per doz.
Special Offer 2/6 and 3/11 half doz.

We are always pleased to forward
Patterns on application.

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?

The reason why all up-to-date houses have

Marseilles Roofing Tiles

AND

Wunderlich Metal Ceilings

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

BRISCOE & COMPANY Ltd.

satisfactory condition in which he had found it for many years past. The immunity from crime which it enjoyed was a credit to the people, and it was satisfactory that such excellent relations prevailed between all classes. Judge Gibson said that, considering the very large area of County Mayo and the great number of persons in it, it was on the whole peaceable. Lord Chief Baron Pilles, at Tralee, congratulated the grand jury on the peaceable state of County Kerry 'at a time of great political agitation.' The County Cavan was described by Judge Holmes as not only peaceable, but prosperous. Judge Kenny was presented with white gloves in Waterford, and in acknowledging the gift said it seemed to him that there was an unbroken record of peace and good order in the city. There were only two cases at Queen's County Assizes, and Judge Kenny said there was a complete absence of serious crime. At Cork Judge Dodd said the county was in a state of great quietude, and there was an absence of serious crime. At Omagh, County Tyrone, Judge Holmes said there were no cases of a serious character to go before the grand jury. At Roscommon Judge Madden said none of the five cases to go before the grand jury were suggestive of anything exceptional in the state of the county. Lord Chief Baron Pilles said that nothing could be better than the state of the city of Limerick. Judge Dodd said, all things considered, the condition of Limerick County was satisfactory. The Lord Chief Justice congratulated the grand jury of Wicklow on the state of the county. Judge Holmes said County Derry was peaceable and prosperous, and congratulated the grand jury. The Recorder of Dublin, addressing the grand jury, said he felt they were justified in looking with pride upon the condition of the county. It was large, and extended some twenty-eight miles along the seaboard, and in it were a number of towns and townships. From Little Bray to Balbriggan there was a very varied and very wide population. It was a matter of the greatest possible gratification that this large district was absolutely free from serious crime. It was a matter of which they had a just right to be proud. He was sure he only expressed the wishes of the grand jury in saying that he ardently hoped the present condition of the county might long continue.

When the Irish and English Unite

The address of Mayor Fitzgerald on 'The Irish Spirit' in Boston College Hall (says the *Sacred Heart Review*) scouted a note that is somewhat new in addresses on the English-Irish question, particularly at this season of the year. Mr. Fitzgerald, instead of declaring how implacably the Irish hated and would continue to hate England; instead of dwelling upon the fundamental and never-to-be-adjusted differences between England and Ireland, dwelt upon the things the two countries have in common, and declared: 'The Irishman will not cease to be what he is by conceding the sturdy virtues to the English people, and the Saxon might well crave a dash of Irish fervor and brilliancy to leaven his own heavier composition.' Mr. Fitzgerald expressed the opinion that the granting of Home Rule would tend to foster a better spirit between England and America. More than once in the past, he said, overtures of alliance and arbitration treaties have been overthrown by the opposition of the inveterate foes of England in this country, but the reasons of hostility are soon to be removed, and the numerous and influential body of Irish-Americans may well consider all such propositions on their intrinsic merits rather than with a view to their effect upon the destinies of Ireland. 'Now,' he continued, 'that 90 per cent. of the people of Ireland and 75 per cent. of the people of England are fighting together for the abolition of the House of Lords and for a broader democracy for the colonies, with Home Rule for Ireland, a condition is created that will bring the whole English-speaking world together.'

Eleven years ago a young Protestant belonging to a prominent family of Christiana, Norway, and a student of the university of that city, found himself amid a throng of other Lutherans who were respectfully watching a Catholic procession through the streets of the capital during the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi. The long double file of the laity, the ranks of the children, the splendid canopy, borne by men of distinguished social position, the clergy robed in cassock and surplice, the clouds of incense, the lights and flowers, and then the Bishop in cope and mitre reverently bearing the jewelled ostensorium that enclosed the Blessed Sacrament—all made a profound impression upon the mind and heart of the young man. 'I have been deceived,' he said to himself; 'I have always been told that Catholics honor chiefly the Blessed Virgin and the saints and neglect to pay homage to our Saviour. Now I see how profoundly they worship Christ in the Eucharist.' The next day the priest of St. Olaf's parish received a letter from this earnest student, who begged to be received into the Catholic Church. The following year Thorlief Engelson, robed as a cleric, carried the Bishop's cross in the Corpus Christi procession. In the autumn of 1899 he entered the Urban College of the Propaganda at Rome, and six years later was ordained to the priesthood. On the feast of St. Olaf he celebrated his first Mass, his parents and relatives being present, although they were still Protestants. Since that time he has devoted all his energies to the extension of the Catholic faith in the isolated regions of the far north of Europe.

People We Hear About

On the feast of Ireland's Apostle, an Irishman died in New York whose name may soon be forgotten in the hurry and noise of that great city, but whose work will continue for many a day to accommodate the teeming population of the metropolis. For John B. McDonald, who departed this life after several weeks' illness on St. Patrick's Day, was the builder of the Subway, that great artery of the life-blood of New York. This, of course, was not the only nor even the greatest engineering feat performed by Mr. McDonald, but it is the one with which his name is most generally connected. Mr. McDonald was a Corkman, having been born in the 'Fair City' in 1844, the son of Bartholomew McDonald, a contractor and an Alderman.

Notre Dame University, in awarding the Laetare Medal this year to Agnes Repplier has conferred a high honor on one of America's most brilliant essayists (remarks the *Catholic News*). Miss Repplier is a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent, Eden Hall, Torresdale, near Philadelphia, and through her writings she reveals her strong Catholic faith and gives evidence of the fine training she received at the convent. As a Laetare Medallist Miss Repplier is in good company. From 1883, when the first Laetare Medal was bestowed on John Gilmary Shea, until the present day the recipients of this honor from the great University have all been noted members of the American Catholic laity who have performed conspicuous work in literature, art, science, or philanthropy. Among the women similarly honored as Miss Repplier have been Eliza Allen Starr, art critic; Anna Hanson Dorsey, novelist; Mrs. J. Sadlier, novelist; Katherine E. Conway, editor, and Frances Fisher Tiernan (Christian Reid), author.

Count Cecil-Kearney, whose death has taken place at his London residence recently, came of an ancient and distinguished Milesian family, who were possessors of Kearney Castle and vast territories in and around the city of Cashel from the time of King John, and who were for many centuries hereditary keepers of St. Patrick's pastoral staff (commonly called the 'Kearney crozier') until its transfer to the Archbishops of Cashel, in whose care it still remains. The late Count, who traced a royal pedigree, being a lineal descendant of the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond, in the early history of Ireland, was formerly an officer in the 97th Regiment. He was created a Count of Rome by Pius IX., who revived in his favor the title originally bestowed in the reign of James II. upon an ancestor, who was son of that Monarch's Secretary of State. Count Kearney for many years was a notable personality at all religious and social gatherings of the Catholic body in London.

The birthplace of the Catholic scientist Pasteur at Dole has become a place of pilgrimage for the people of Jura and the neighboring departments. They go to contemplate with respect this modest dwelling where, on December 27, 1822, one of the most illustrious savants of our time first saw light, and the Municipal Council, by a unanimous vote, has purchased the house. Pasteur, up to the end of his life, showed the greatest affection for this little house. Notwithstanding his great and manifold labors, he never allowed a year to pass without visiting the old home, which he always beheld with emotion. Great was Pasteur's joy on a certain visit to his birthplace when he found at Arbois the ancient sign-board of the tannery of his father, with its gaudy colors. He brought it piously to Paris, to the Institute in the Rue Dutot, and there placed it in his bedroom, by the side of a portrait of his mother, which he had painted himself when he was fifteen years old.

Courtfield, the ancient and historic home of the Vaughans at Ross, Herefordshire, has been the scene of a fire, the consequence of which may be termed disastrous at least from an historical standpoint. The Vaughans have been settled at Courtfield in Ross for centuries, and the historic chamber in which Henry V. of Monmouth was nursed was nearly burned out. But for the energetic handling of the outbreak by the household, who soon extinguished the flames, the mansion would have been destroyed. The nursery at Monmouth is the only room which has suffered to any great extent, and was in the occupation of Miss Vaughan. The family of the Vaughans are noted for their devotion to the Church. The present owner of Courtfield is Col. Baynham Vaughan, whose father also held the same military rank. He had three brothers, who entered the Church. One was a Jesuit, another a Redemptorist, and the third was the late venerable Catholic Bishop of Plymouth, whose unobtrusive bearing was only equalled by his courtly manners. The sisters of these ecclesiastics became nuns. Col. J. F. Vaughan's offspring have enlarged the record. There were fourteen children, of whom eight were sons. Of these six became ecclesiastics. One was the late Cardinal, another son became Archbishop of Sydney, and a third, Father Jerome, founded the community at Fort Augustus. The others are Father Kenelm Vaughan, Bishop John Vaughan, and Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., whose sermons create so much interest. All the sisters entered convents.

For Chronic Chest Complaints,
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1s 6d, 2s 6d.

Frank Harris & Co.

— LTD. —

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.

Head Works:

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

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post
free.

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

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

E. MORRIS JR.

UNDERTAKER & CARRIAGE

PROPRIETOR,
WELLINGTON.

TELEPHONES: 937—60 Taranaki street;
142—28 Revons street; 1668—Livery
Stables; 364—Tinakori road; 2195—
Private residence.

*No ring on Telephone is too early or too
late to receive immediate attention.*

Roman Catholic Emblems always on
hand.

Workmanship and Materials
guaranteed.

Our MORTUARY CHAPEL is Free
to our Clients, and is held by the
Clergy to be the finest in the Dominion.

Open and Closed Carriages on the
shortest notice. Funerals & Weddings
catered for in the best style. Tel. 1668.

Make your Home

ATTRACTIVE.....

and

.....COMFORTABLE

By Buying Your

FURNITURE

From

J. BROWN & SONS

NEWTON, AUCKLAND.

Good Value. Suits all Purses.

**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL
WATER**

For RHEUMATISM, INDIGES-
TION, Etc.

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

**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL
WATER.**

"Coalbrookdale" Coal

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

PRICE—

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

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

Cash with order. 1/- extra if booked.

WESTPORT COAL COMPANY, Ltd.

A. ROBERTS

FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT
BAKER,

113 ADELAIDE ROAD, WELLINGTON.

Wedding and Birthday Cakes Made
to Order on Shortest Notice.

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

Socials Specially Catered For.

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

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

113 ADELAIDE RD WELLINGTON

Keep Your Hens Healthy

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

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

THE BEST MUSTARD IS
COLMAN'S.

Why Have Sick Children?

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

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

Charles Jones & Sons

MONUMENTAL MASONS
AND SCULPTORS.

HIGH ST., HAWERA, TARANAKI.

Orders for every Description of
Monumental Memorials carefully exe-
cuted from Granite, Marble, or Best
Blue Stone to any kind of design.

*An Inspection cordially Invited.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

A large and very choice variety of
Designs submitted on application. All
kinds of Cemetery Work carried out.

N.B.—We have a great variety of
Granite and Marble Monuments, Head-
stones and Crosses in Stock to select
from.

**LANGUIDNESS & NERVES
CURED BY**

PHOSPHORTON
"The Best Tonic"

HEALTH

Means so much to you. Every dose
of Phosphorton

IS

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

ASSURED

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

BY

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

PHOSPHORTON

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

A. ECCLES

CHEMIST,

Queen Street, AUCKLAND;

Branches:

PONSONBY ROAD, HOBSON ST.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

THE NEED OF TO-DAY

'As Catholics you are loyal to the principles, practise the precepts, and are proud of the traditions of our old Catholic faith. As Australians you are in line and touch with the progress and all the legitimate aspirations of the age, and of our young, vigorous, and progressive country,' said his Lordship Bishop Gallagher, addressing the ex-students of St. Patrick's College, Goulburn, at their annual dinner in Sydney. "Zeitgeist," or "Age Spirit," is, I am well aware, for many, a word offensive to pious ears. And, in truth, there are many things to condemn in the so-called spirit of the age. Yet there are also many things in it to admire. It is by no means altogether bad, this spirit of the age. In spite of all its faults, its errors and mistakes, I love my age as I love my country. I revel in its feats of valor, its industries, its inventions and discoveries. I thank it for its spirit of liberty, its thirst for knowledge, its many benefactions, its elevation of the masses, its warm affections proffered to the people rather than to despot, or King, or Caesar.

The Church and the Spirit of the Age.

'There is nothing, it seems to me, in the leading characteristics of the age that may not be harmonised with the strictest principles and dogmas of our holy Catholic religion. The Church also understands the needs of the age, sympathises with all that is good and true in its aspirations, and feels that through her, and through her alone, can its hopes, its aspirations, and its ideals be realised to the full. There is nothing again in the activity, energy, and self-reliance of Australian life and character inconsistent with the most stubborn adherence to Catholic faith and morals. These are days of action, days of warfare. Not the timid and fugitive virtue of the Thebaid, but rather the "God wills it" battle-cry of the Crusaders defending the faith, protecting the weak, redressing wrongs, is suited for the turmoil and bustle of Australian life. I know no reason why Catholics may not be as bold, as firm, as manly, in laboring for the interests of the Church and truth and virtue, as statesmen are in laboring to advance the State, or for their own personal aggrandisement. It was the Gabaonites, and not the chosen people of God, who were doomed to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

What Australians Should Be.

'As free-born citizens of Australia, raised in an atmosphere of liberty, in a country where man is man in all the integrity of manhood, your spirit should be lofty, independent, firm, unbending in all that relates to principle; but gentle, compassionate, loving, through the charity of the Gospel. Faith does not destroy reason, nor does grace do away with the natural in man. Faith and the spirit of religion should elevate, purify, and invigorate inborn manliness of character; the love and practice of our religion should ennoble, intensify, and consecrate natural benevolence and the love of our native land. Again, in all we undertake let us labor earnestly, energetically, strenuously. Let "Age quod agis" be our motto still. The world achieves its victories by titanic efforts, untiring labors, never-ending perseverance.

The Need of To-day.

"Fas est et ab hoste doceri"—we should in religious matters take a lesson from the world. The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. Steam and electricity, in conjunction with God's revealed truth and grace, will triumph. Hitch on the cars of progress to the power house of religion. Let us throw into work for the Church, for religion, for securing our country and age to God and revealed truth, that stubborn determination which the apostles and missionaries of atheism and immorality put forth, with such heroic malice and Satanic zeal, to destroy the faith and corrupt the morals, and lower the ideals, and annihilate the immortal hopes of our fellow-men. That which we believe we should act out, that which we aim at we should make a strenuous effort to attain. No hot-house plant should our Catholic faith and piety be. We need a virile, manly faith, a robust and masculine piety, to withstand the rude shocks that our religion is heir to in a young, vigorous, non-Catholic, perhaps, one might be inclined to say, non-Christian country, like Australia. Let us not seek to find in God's providence an excuse for our own indolence, and want of Catholic spirit and neglect of duty. There is nothing in our Catholic religion that requires us to be lazaroni. What we Catholics need in this age and this country is not easy-going men, whose only merit is their inability to do harm; but men of enterprise, of daring enthusiasm, of positive not negative virtues; men who, thinking highly, acting nobly, pouring into feeble breasts portion of their own glowing aspirations, can advance the cause of truth, virtue, religion, civilisation. Catholics have, I think, a right to expect that such leaders should be provided for us from the ex-students of our Catholic colleges.

Dry-rot Conservatism.

'That conservatism which wishes always to be safe is dry-rot. As Catholics we must go forward or cease to hold our own in the country. Not to advance is to go

back. Stagnation means death. It is better sometimes to blunder, if we blunder through disinterested zeal and generous devotion, than never to act. We do not want to keep things quiet; we do not want to keep things as they are; we want to excite activity; we want progress.

The Creation of Catholic Public Opinion.

'One more suggestion, and I have done. We, the old pioneers, are passing away. To you, the younger men, the future belongs. As you make it, so shall it be. Feel, act, as Australian Catholics in whose hands the destiny of Australia, as to faith and morals and the preservation of Christian ideals, is placed. Realise that this country is your country, its institutions are your institutions, its mission is your mission, its glory or shame is yours. Let the full, warm, current of Australian life flow in your veins. Drawing big draughts of inspiration from your warm faith, and worthy reception of the Sacraments, and pure living, elevate the standard of intelligence, raise the tone of moral feeling, direct public and private activity to just and noble ends. By our intelligent advocacy of Catholic interests whenever occasion arises, by our upright, manly bearing and conduct in all the relations of life, let us create a Catholic public opinion among Catholics—a Catholic public opinion which will soon extend beyond Catholics, and exert an influence on the whole population of the city or district in which we live. In one word, let the old motto, "Pro Deo et Patria," be always ours. God and country, faith and science, spirit of religion and spirit of the age, modern aspiration and ancient truth, democratic freedom and spiritual authority, harmonised, and drawn into warmest amity, working together for the progress, enlightenment, and happiness of our country—a "consummation devoutly to be wished," though not easily attained.'

A GREAT SCOTTISH PRELATE

CENTENARY OF BISHOP HAY

The Catholics of Scotland (writes the Rev. Kentigern Milne, O.S.B.) are this year celebrating the centenary of Bishop Hay of Edinburgh, who died on October 15, 1811. Of this great prelate it may be truly said, in a restricted sense, that he was 'the pillar and ground' of the Catholic Church in Scotland after the 'Reformation.' The present year, therefore, promises to be a memorable one in the ecclesiastical annals of the north. There are probably very few, if any, in England, even among those to whom the name of Bishop Hay is quite familiar, aware that the present year is in any way connected with his memory; and it is more than probable that in Scotland, no less than in England, the coincidence would have passed by unnoticed but for the casual discovery of it by some vigilant watchman on his conning-tower, with eye intent on such occurrences—some Highland seer, it may be, casting horoscopes in the far north. Be this as it may, the 'prognostic' was a happy one, and the warning came not a moment too soon, for the year is already well advanced.

A Warm Friend of Challoner.

It will be readily granted by those who are acquainted with the life and labors of Bishop Hay, that the occasion is one which calls for a special celebration. To English Catholics he is known chiefly by his writings, which are remarkable for solidity and clearness of doctrinal exposition; but his warm friendship with Bishop Challoner, to whom under God he was indebted for his vocation to the priesthood, cannot fail to arouse on the occasion of his centenary the sympathy and interest of all who venerate the memory of those two prelates, whose names will ever be linked together in the ecclesiastical annals of the country as the pioneers and leaders of a great Catholic revival. Those who desire to gain a close acquaintance with Bishop Hay will find a full account of him in Dr. Gordon's 'Ecclesiastical Chronicle for Scotland,' the third volume of which is almost entirely devoted to his life.

In Scotland Bishop Hay's name lingers on in tradition and affectionate remembrance. Art, among other influences, has lent its aid in co-operating to keep his memory green, and has handed down to succeeding generations a faithful portrait of him. Many will no doubt also remember an excellent print in which he figured as the frontispiece to one of the earliest editions of the 'Pious Christian.' It revealed

A Striking Personality,

and gave the impression of a character combining strength, modesty, high intelligence, and asceticism. The grave features, penetrating glance, and bent figure, as he sat in his episcopal dress with his hands clasped on his lap, enabled one to conjure up the original in flesh and blood, and nothing was needed to make it a living picture of the man, but the old-fashioned Edinburgh accent—not the elegant lilt to which our modern ears are accustomed, but the delightful old Doric that used to be spoken by the cultured classes of the city a hundred years ago, and now, alas! seldom heard, having almost entirely succumbed to the fascination of high English. The 'Pious Christian' was the *Vade Mecum* of all the old folks. They liked the long prayers it contained, and every time they opened the dingy volume to pray, they were confronted with the por-

Autumn Goods

OF STERLING QUALITY

Cost you from

10% to 15% LESS

When you Trade

FOR READY MONEY

. At .

- CAREY'S -

The Ready Money

Drapers & Outfitters

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

Special Attention Given to

- CLERICAL ORDERS -

(Under the care of a London Cutter)

We Fit Your Feet!



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

Pannell and Co.

FOR FINE FOOTWEAR.

105 Manchester Street, Christchurch.

Telephone 694.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU,

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

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

TERMS MODERATE.

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

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

Horses and Buggies for Hire,

You will realise what the complete enjoyment of smoking really is when you try

A Pipe of King's Mixture

The fragrance and distinctive rich flavour which have made KING'S MIXTURE famous can only be gained by the inclusion and proper blending of the right Tobaccos.

Sold at 6d per ounce, or in 1lb tins at 2/-, and 1lb tins at 8/-

G. and C. ALDOUS

TOBACCONISTS
206 LAMBTON QY, WELLINGTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For GOOD PRINTING at CHEAP RATES, try

N.Z. TABLET CO., Ltd.

IS YOUR SIGHT GOOD?

We have made Sight Testing and Spectacle Fitting a special study, and are fully qualified to test your sight and recommend the exact glasses your eyes need. We have had long experience, and a record of hosts of successful cases.

If you suffer from Eye Strain, Headaches, Eye aches, Blurring of Print, Watery Eyes, Squint, it is evident there is something wrong with your eyes, and the sight should be tested without delay. Delay is dangerous; call to-day.

R. T. BICKERTON & CO.

THE MODERN EYE-SIGHT SPECIALISTS,

98 WILLIS STREET

(5 Doors from Evening Post, going toward Manners Street),
WELLINGTON.

A. McILVRIDE

Funeral Furnisher and
Embalmer

LOWER HUTT

(Near Railway Station).

Coffins and Caskets Furnished and polished in any design.

First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.

Orders carried out under personal supervision.

A Splendid Assortment of Artificial Wreaths always on hand.

TELEPHONE: CUDBY BROS.

Telephone 1964.

D. & J. Ritchie

AND

H. Parsonage

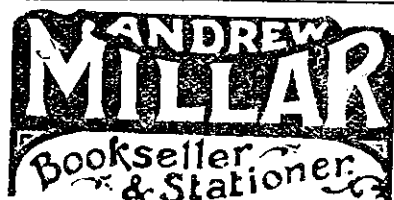
84 and 86 REVANS ST.,
WELLINGTON SOUTH.

FUNERAL AND COMPLETE
HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Funerals Completely Furnished on the shortest notice.

Jobbing Work and Repairs of all kinds punctually attended to.

Polished Caskets a Speciality.



SPORTS DEPOT.

AGENT for H. COLLIER & CO.,
PIANO IMPORTERS,
Wanganui, Palmerston North, New Plymouth, and Feilding.
Are Sole Agents for JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS and CHAPPELL & CO'S PIANOS, absolutely the Two Best English Pianos made.
Deferred Payments Arranged.

NOTE OUR ADDRESS:
CLARENDON BUILDINGS,
THE SQUARE,
PALMERSTON NORTH

Our Ranges are adapted to meet all Needs.

Recognising the different conditions that prevail, we vary the construction of our Ranges so that buyers may depend on getting exactly the kind of Range that suits them. You can get the

"ZEALANDIA" RANGE

with either high or low pressure boiler, with the ordinary closed fire or with the patent fire arrangement, enabling the range to be turned into an open fire in a moment's time. Our Catalogue No. 32 explains fully. Write for it, or ask your ironmonger.

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

trait of the good Bishop, whose grave features and saintly appearance put them at once into proper dispositions, and drove home to the heart of the careless every warning and lesson conveyed in the text. It was the book, too, used by those who attended the Bishop himself in his last illness, and the story is told how on one occasion he interrupted the reader to express his admiration, and to ask who was the author of such an excellent book; but on being told that he himself was the author of it, his humility was greatly embarrassed and nothing more was said.

Dr. Hay's Medical Knowledge.

Having practised as a doctor before he became a Catholic, his medical knowledge served him in good stead in after life, and tradition tells of a certain drug resembling a brownish marble—if memory serves us rightly—and known as 'Bishop Hay's pill,' which exercised as potent a spell in the things of the body as 'The Pious Christian' did in spirituals. This drug was regarded—at least by Catholics in the north—as the concentrated essence of ecclesiastical wisdom and holiness, and its venerable origin raised it almost to the dignity of a sacramental in the eyes of the simple folks, who, when it was swallowed with sufficient faith, implicitly believed in it as a Heaven-sent remedy for all the pains and aches of suffering humanity. The little wonder-worker, under such distinguished patronage, continued to fight bravely against the advancing tide of medical science, and ran a victorious course among the faithful down to a comparatively recent date, when Holloway and his followers invaded the sanctum of domestic pharmacy with their different infallible patents.

These memories and impressions of Bishop Hay still survive in Scotland, among both clergy and laity. Instead of being obscured after the lapse of a century, they have, on the contrary, gone on gathering strength and are becoming more distinct. This is only natural, for as the centuries recede, men as well as events gradually focus themselves to their proper dimensions in the public eye, and we are then better able to assess them at their intrinsic value. This is true of Bishop Hay as well as of every chief actor on the stage of history, and there could be no better opportunity of bearing public witness to his claims on our homage and admiration, now so undoubted after a century of trial, than that afforded by the hundredth anniversary of his death.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT

VIEWS OF CARDINAL LOGUE AND OTHERS

Cardinal Logue on Facts to be Reckoned With.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue and other well known Catholics have given to the *Westminster Gazette* their views on the Peace Movement.

The Cardinal writes:—Though no one could desire universal peace more earnestly, or abhor the evils of war more heartily than I do, I can have no confidence in a peace movement while millions are being screwed out of the misery of the people to build Dreadnoughts. I have not the least hope that President Taft and Sir Edward Grey shall be able to conclude an arbitration treaty till a more friendly and cordial feeling is established with Germany and till the Irish question is satisfactorily settled. There is an immense German population in America, holding a very leading and influential position; and those men are as enthusiastic for the honor and glory of the Fatherland as Germans remaining at home. Then there is a large Irish population, yielding neither in numbers nor influence to the Germans, and I know their feelings, for I have been among them. These are the men who have a very large part in making and unmaking Presidents and in influencing legislation. I mention these matters not to depreciate in the least your praiseworthy efforts; but they are facts which must be reckoned with. For the rest, I wish your movement in favor of peace every success.

Bishop Brindle Sure Difficulties will be Overcome.

The Bishop of Nottingham says:—It is of good omen for the world when such 'bold and courageous words' come to us from overseas, outlining what may be called 'a league of peace'; and it is of good omen for the world when such words are answered by the measured approval of such a statesman as Sir Edward Grey. Difficulties there may be;

risks may have to be taken—there must be a dawn before the sun shines at midday; but difficulties will be overcome, and risks will be taken by men of goodwill for the sake of the greater good, the lasting peace, which shall come as a result upon the world. To us, servants of the Prince of Peace, it would be the greatest of blessings; that it may come shall be our constant prayer; for then may once again be heard the song of Christmas night: 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth Peace!'

Dr. Casartelli Regards the Prospect With Joy.

The Bishop of Salford observes:—The Catholic Church, by the very fact of her patent and unique character as an absolutely international organisation, cannot but be profoundly interested in and desirous of international peace, and therefore the substitution, as far as may be possible, of international arbitration for the arbitrament of war. For this reason a great part of the energies of Roman Pontiffs during the Middle Ages was devoted to long and persistent efforts in the cause of friendly arbitration between the various nations, as may be gathered from the pages of history. Hence, in common, as I feel sure, with every Catholic Bishop, I should hail with joy the hope of such a substitution of arbitration for war as foreshadowed in the recent significant utterances of President Taft and Sir Edward Grey.

Father Vaughan's Prayer.

Father Bernard Vaughan says:—The mere possibility of a Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States, which will remove all excuses for our ever again desiring or attempting to put our disputes to the bloody arbitrament of war, rises before the vision of every right-minded English-speaking man 'like the shining of a star of a new dawn.'

In conclusion Father Vaughan echoes the words of three English-speaking Cardinals, uttered on Easter Sunday, 1896, in their celebrated plea in favor of a Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration, and adds: May England and the States unite, clasping the hands of brotherhood across the dividing sea till the voice of all the peoples of earth acclaim them as the peace-makers, of whom is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh would Welcome Arbitration.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh holds that we cannot hope to see any Arbitration Court a real substitute for the crude arbitrament of war till it has behind it the power of every civilised country, and has established the conviction that they all will and can uphold its decrees. He does not think anyone living could say he expects to see such a state of things; but an International Court, so far as it goes, stands for Peace rather than War, and as such his lordship welcomes it.

Mr. Belloc on the Church's Attitude.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc thus expresses his view: I am no theologian, and I have no right to speak for the attitude of the Church in such a matter, but I confess I do not see where the interest of the Church can arise. The Church condemns unjust warfare but approves, if I am not greatly mistaken, the defence by arms of national strength and honor. Catholic morality does indeed disapprove the plunder of weak or small States by strong ones, and I fancy that when any proposal is made for the safeguarding of minor communities from aggression, Catholic opinion throughout the world will generally be found to favor it. That aggression, as we all know, is undertaken by the armed force of great nations, directed by the interests of cosmopolitan financiers. It has been recently singularly unsuccessful, for crude greed is a poor basis of soldiering; but that is by the way. But I would beg your readers to remember that the Transvaal, with its gold mines, was, and Mexico, with its American and English 'interests,' is, a case in point. Nor, I trust, have your readers forgotten the nasty business of the Republic of Panama. If you print this letter you will express my opinion, which you have asked for, but I repeat it is only a personal opinion, though a Catholic one.

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....

Kingsland and Ferguson

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

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

UNDERTAKING BRANCH: SPEY STREET.
All Kinds of Cemetery Work done at Reasonable Prices.
Lettering a Speciality. Estimates Given.
Telephone, 126.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

MAKE NO MISTAKE

for your

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES

You cannot do better than visit or
Send Order to

SIMON BROS'
GEORGE ST.

NEAR OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

One of the Largest and Choicest
Stocks in the Colony.
Country Friends send for particulars.

Robert H. Wilson & Son

UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS
164 ADELAIDE ROAD
WELLINGTON.

R. H. WILSON & SON desire to draw attention to their Mortuary Chapel, which is the largest and best equipped in the City.

NOTE.—Funerals conducted to suit all requirements at shortest notice.

Telephone 1999—Day or Night.
(No connection with any other City Firm.)



DUNEDIN.

The Present Mode.

Harris and Donegal Costume
Tweeds.A CHARMING SELECTION ON VIEW AT
The D.I.C.

Established from Invercargill to Whangarei.



THE MEN FOLK MUST BE CARED FOR DURING WINTER.
They are required to face the weather morning by morning on the way to work or business. Nothing is more necessary than an Overcoat on which they can rely for comfort and good service. This kind of Overcoat can be obtained from any branch of the

New Zealand Clothing Factory**C. W. J. DAY AND CO.**

FINE ART DEALERS,

49 COURTENAY PLACE, WELLINGTON.

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

Gilders, Mount Cutters, and Picture Frame Makers.

Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to Beautify their Houses at Lowest Cost are Invited to Inspect our Stock.

Special Terms for Framing Confraternity Diplomas.

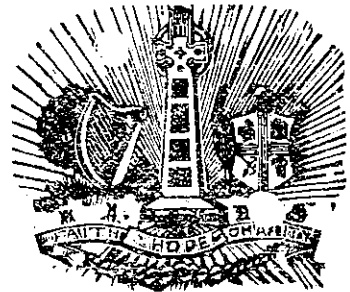
Don't Fail to Call.

J. M. MITCHELL

333 Colombo Street,

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
IN CHRISTCHURCH.A large Staff of Skilled Workmen employed in all
Branches of the Trade.Prices will be found moderate, consistent with skilled
Workmanship, and Satisfactory Terms made to meet the
Requirements of Customer.

Inspection of our Showroom invited.

**HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC
BENEFIT SOCIETY**

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland.**LAWSON AND MANNING**
SADDLERS, IMPORTERS OF SPORTS GOODS, ETC.,
89 COURTENAY PLACE, WELLINGTON,
Have on hand a Splendid Assortment of School Cricket
Material, including Bats, Balls, Stumps, Leg-guards,
Cricket Netting, and Score Books.

SCHOOLS SPECIALLY CATERED FOR.

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

The Catholic World

CANADA

A VERY USEFUL INSTITUTION.

The Catholics of Toronto, have formed a society called the Rosary Hall Association, for the purpose of securing and maintaining a club or residence for girls and women earning their own living, to assist them in obtaining employment and also to establish a day nursery for the children of working women. The board of provisional directors is composed of men and women prominent in the Catholic life of the city, and the work is progressing with the approval and practical sympathy of the Archbishop.

ENGLAND

A GENEROUS PRESENTATION.

The Catholics of England, and a number of prominent public men, non-Catholics as well as Catholics, have presented Monsignor Brown, Protonotary-Apostolic and Vicar-General of the diocese of Southwark, with a cheque for £310 and an illuminated address in celebration of his silver jubilee in the priesthood.

CATHOLICS AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Not the least interesting development about the Peace Movement (says the *Catholic Weekly*) is the plebiscite of Catholic opinion collected by the *Westminster Gazette*. The views of such leading Catholic ecclesiastics as his Eminence Cardinal Logue, Bishop Brindle, the Bishop of Salford, and Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., are specially valuable at the present time. One is particularly glad to notice the tribute paid by Bishop Casartelli to the work done, but so often unrecognised by historians, by the Popes of the Middle Ages for peace and arbitration. It is a fact too often forgotten by Protestant historians. It should remind people that the Catholic Church has been all through the centuries the best witness for peace in a warring world. How well those traditions have been preserved by latter-day Pontiffs, it is needless to recall to those who remember the weighty words on the subject of the late Pontiff Pope Leo XIII. and the present Holy Father.

THE MOTOR-CHAPEL.

The advent of the motor-chapel is heralded in the current monthly issue of the *Missionary Gazette*, the official record of the Catholic Missionary Society, an association destined to play a big share in the conversion of England and Wales to the ancient faith (says the *Catholic News*). After dwelling on the fact that in America the idea of a travelling church has already long been utilised and that the chapel car has been the harbinger of untold blessings, but it is a railway car, the *Missionary Gazette* remarks that the motor-chapel can follow the ordinary road and stop at the village green whenever desired. This apparently so novel idea has the thorough approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, and is heartily welcomed by the Bishop of Northampton, whose extended diocese offers so much scope for the work. During the coming months of July and August the motor-chapel will travel through Norfolk and Suffolk, giving missions in the outlying districts and in the larger country towns. The Catholic Missionary Society has already secured the services of many distinguished preachers, among others being the Rev. Fathers Bernard Vaughan, S.J., Robert Hugh Benson, M.A., and O. R. Vassel-Phillips, C.S.S.R., who have each promised their services for a week. It is hoped to institute a certain circuit, so that a missionary priest can travel from place to place where the faith has gained a footing, and maintain the good that has been worked. Were it not for the admirable generosity of an American lady, the work could not have been begun. Thanks to her generosity, the motor-chapel is a reality. The chassis is already bought, and the chapel is being erected. This English motor-chapel will be a complete little church in itself, in which several Masses will be said each day. Six people can kneel comfortably inside the car. A raised platform will be constructed at the front end of the chapel, on which the altar will be erected. The entrance doors will each contain a concealed folding bed for use if necessary. From these doors a detachable fan-shaped canvas awning can be extended, which will be capable of affording shelter to some eighty people. Underneath the whole of the floor there will be six inches of spare space for Catholic Truth Society pamphlets and other literature. A dynamo will be carried, and thus it will be possible, in the dusk of the evening, to light up the whole of the interior with electric light.

FRANCE

CATHOLIC CHARITIES IN PARIS.

At the Diocesan Congress held, as we learn from the *Irish Catholic*, in Paris towards the middle of March, some very interesting and edifying reports were read of the work

done in Paris by Catholic charity. Monsignor Odelin read a general report of the work of the diocesan committee during the year 1910, which dealt with works of education, the patronages, charitable and social works, the press, propaganda, etc. He drew particular attention to the work of the evangelisation of the 'Midinettes' (the work girls) created in the rich commercial quarters of Paris, where the dressmakers, etc., employ so many young women. Mademoiselle de Lasteyrie's report on the work done by the 'Association des Dames de la Charite de Saint Vincent de Paul,' called 'the Work of Poor Sick People,' was particularly interesting. It showed that a section of the association exists in 80 Paris parishes. The association comprises 3587 ladies, of whom 959 are visiting members. During 1910 no fewer than 81,792 persons sick at home were visited by those ladies or by Sisters of Charity assisting them; 467,922 tickets for bread, milk, meat, wood, and coal were distributed; no less a sum than 373,596 francs was given to needy sick persons. It is, therefore, not astonishing that the Diocesan Congress should have unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of the Paris clergy continuing their hearty support to the work of the association, of branches of the association being created in those parishes where none exist.

PORTUGAL

THE LISBON MOB.

The situation in Portugal (remarks the *Sacred Heart Review*) is one which cannot be viewed with complacency even by the most firm believers in a republican form of government. The *Churchman* (Protestant Episcopalian) said in an editorial that the 'educated classes who conducted the revolution have apparently lost their control, and the direction of affairs is largely in the hands of the Lisbon mob.' Unrecognised by the Great Powers, the provisional government tries to impress the world with its austere morality while indulging in illegal acts to suppress all criticism of the revolution. The relations of Germany and Portugal are not so satisfactory as the revolutionists would like to have them. Germany has asked explanations as to the confiscation of private property and the expulsion of German nuns, without result; and the question as to what further means should be taken to obtain satisfaction is now under consideration by the German Government.

ROME

THE HOLY FATHER'S NAME DAY.

On Sunday, March 19, the feast of St. Joseph and the Pope's name day, many telegrams and addresses of congratulation were received by his Holiness. He rose at his accustomed hour, and celebrated Mass in the presence of several specially-invited guests, including his sisters and his niece, who afterwards were the first to be admitted to present their greetings. Later, the Pontiff received his household, and a delegation of the club of St. Peter, composed of members of families who, in accordance with custom, presented him with the usual basket of fruit and flowers. The band of the Gendarmes played in the court, and in the evening the inside of the apostolic palace was illuminated. There was also a display of fireworks. Many of the telegrams received by the Pope came from foreign countries, including England and Ireland.

SPAIN

IN CONFORMITY WITH JUDICIAL REQUIREMENTS.

It seems that the Republican group in the Spanish Cortes, as a preliminary measure to reopening the Ferrer case in Parliament, authorised an eminent Spanish jurist, Melquiades Alvarez, to make a study of the judicial proceedings in the trial at Barcelona. He reported that everything done there was entirely in conformity with the judicial requirements. In giving this opinion Senor Alvarez confirms what Prime Minister Canalejas has already said regarding the justice of the Ferrer verdict.

UNITED STATES

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

The Catholics of the United States own upwards of 125,000,000 dollars' worth of school property (says the *Catholic News*). With 4972 parochial schools, there are 1,237,250 Catholic children in our schools. Counting in the orphans and other dependents, there are 1,482,699 children who are being educated from the private funds of Catholic citizens.

Mrs. Van Cottle was fond of the bottle,
But pray don't imagine that she
Was addicted to drink, for I really don't think
She imbibed any stronger than tea.
But the bottle she swore by and set so much store by,
Was one that you value I'm sure,
On the label was "Woods" to distinguish the goods—
'Twas the famous "Great Peppermint Cure."

A Stupendous Offer.

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE, furnished with every detail complete, packed and delivered to any Railway Station in Taranaki, for

£49 16s. 5d.

NETT CASH.

Including DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, SPARE BEDROOM, & KITCHEN

Customers will kindly note that we can only supply these Goods at the price quoted for Cash with Order.

Red Post Furnishing Co. Ltd.

DEVON ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

J. HAYDEN, Manager.

PATRONISED BY EVERYBODY.

TELEPHONE 1096.

Clifford

ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER.

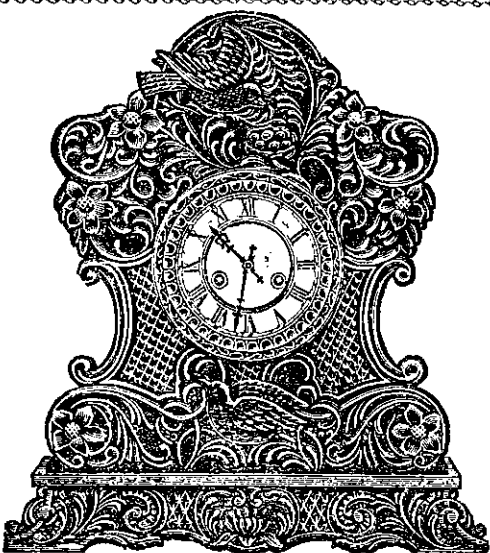
STUDIO: CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

Undertaker and Funeral Director

All Orders in the Undertaking Branch carried out under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

F. DEXTER

AVENUE, WANGANUI.



When You Buy a Clock

You want the Best and Most Serviceable that your money will buy. You are assured of getting that kind here.

I can sell you an Alarm Clock to wake you up in the morning, a Kitchen Clock so that your meals will be on time, or a Drawing Room Clock that will be an ornament, as well as a splendid timekeeper.

MY PRICES ARE RIGHT.

N. Greiner,

WATCHMAKER &
JEWELLER.
NEW PLYMOUTH.

JEWELS FOR MY LADY GAY.

Though her income be small a woman's longing for pretty trinkets need not go unsatisfied.

Nowadays the makers of Jewellery have simplified that matter immensely.



Most fascinating little Ornaments—as artistic and charming as they are useful—can be procured for little prices at

DREW'S

Here are charming new designs in Hatpins.

Enamel Hatpins, alike pretty and fashionable.

Sterling Silver Hatpins in choice new Styles.

Add a few of these Pins to your collection. They'll be much admired.

DREW'S

VICTORIA AVENUE,

WANGANUI.

FLETCHER'S PHOSPHATONIC

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

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

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

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

CHAS. A. FLETCHER

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

GOITRE

People suffering from this complaint can now be cured in a few weeks by a new Scientific Treatment. Hundreds of patients have been treated by Doig's Goitre treatment, and not a single case has been unsuccessful.

Price, 2/6, post free.

A. DOIG

CHEMIST,
Opposite Catholic Church,
WANGANUI.

The Church in China

The following interesting extract from a letter written by Father Rene Jouon to Canon Robert, the editor of the *Petit Messager des Missions*, is taken from 'The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith.'

'When leaving France I never dreamt of finding in the Celestial Empire a civilisation as European as your own. The great city of Shanghai truly deserves its name of "The Paris of the Far East."

'How can one describe the mass of steamers and men-o'-war anchored in the river, the long wide streets of the 'Concessions' the crowds that throng them, the banks, the shops, the flood of traffic, the tramways, the motor cars.

'Then there is a perfect network of telephone wires, submarine cables to Japan, America, Europe, and even wireless telegraphy. Yes, there is a Chinese station working from the Marist Fathers' fine College of St. Francis Xavier. I even had the honor of holding communication, from the Hall of Physics, with the Commandant of the Astrea, and, our receiver being double, I heard the thanks conveyed to us for having announced to the English cruiser the slight earthquake felt at Shanghai.

'Unfortunately this sudden rush of civilisation does not in the least conduce towards making the conversion of China easier. There are countless cinematograph exhibitions in Shanghai, and the Chinese, who are as easily amused as children, spend whole nights there learning anything but what is good. An immense theatre has just been built in the French Concession, and it is not the Catechism that will be taught there.

'In fact, the outlook is not brilliant in the cities, and it may even happen with our Chinese Christians of Shanghai as it does with Italians who go to Paris: the constant contact with wealth and cheap amusements (sometimes even given free) gradually wean them from the Church and the precepts of our holy religion.'

Death of Eminent Norwegian Convert

Dr. Krogh-Tønning, the first Norwegian Lutheran clergyman to embrace the Catholic faith, passed away on February 19. He was regarded as one of the greatest theologians of his day in Norway. It was said by a Lutheran minister at the time of his conversion that he could have worn the mitre if he had remained in the Norwegian Church. Dr. Krogh-Tønning was born in 1842, and in 1867 passed his theological examination. He wrote several books, and the Academic College gave him the degree of doctor in Lutheran theology. His chief pastoral work was in the Gamle Akers Church, in Christiania (one of the most important parishes). The Gamle Akers Church dates from the eleventh century, and was then Catholic and dedicated to our Lady. His sympathy for the Catholic Church was roused principally through reading the *Lives of the Fathers*, and also modern Catholic authors, especially Newman. As time went on he felt he could no longer remain in the Lutheran Church. The great sacrifice was now made, and he left the parish he loved so much.

He now went to the Jesuit Fathers in Aarhus, in Denmark, where his last difficulties were solved, his studies being interrupted by illness. His longing for the Bread of Life became so strong that one morning he said to one of the Fathers: 'I can't wait any longer. I must become a Catholic so that I can receive the true Sacraments.' On June 13, 1900, he was received into the Church. This step was accompanied by great financial and other difficulties.

Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, the celebrated Norwegian poet, writes of him as follows: 'It is not often that we hear of any one, especially at his age, giving up so much as he has done for conscience sake.'

For the last ten years he spent a retired life, editing several works. In 1905 he was made a doctor 'honoris causa' in Catholic theology.

His funeral was unique. The body was taken from Torfun (Our Lady's) Hospital to St. Olaf's Church, where a Requiem Mass was said. The church was full. In the afternoon, when he was taken to his last resting-place, St. Olaf's was again packed. Thirty-seven of his old conferees in the Lutheran Church accompanied his remains to the churchyard. The vestibule of the church was full of flowers; among them were many wreaths and crosses sent from the different parishes he had worked in while still a Lutheran priest. One was from his old parish, Gamle Akers Kirke, where he had worked for many years. All the Protestant newspapers have been unanimous in praising this grand, noble, and upright man who gave up everything for the sake of conscience.

Teddy came home late from school,
Gave a horrid sneeze,
Had a tickling in his throat,
Soon began to wheeze.
Mother took his temperature,
Put him straight to bed,
Gave him Woods' Great Peppermint Cure,
"Bosker stuff!" said Ted.

Domestic

By MAUREEN

Houschoid Hints.

A cut lemon may be kept fresh for a long time by laying it on a piece of waxed paper, cut side down, and folding the paper over in such a way as to exclude the air.

A few drops of vinegar rubbed into the hands after washing clothes will keep them smooth, and take away the spongy feeling that they often have after being in water a long time.

If you can bear the heat of the poultice on the back of your hand, it can be safely applied to the patient without fear of burning; and if olive-oil is added to the linseed poultice while mixing it, it will greatly increase its curative powers.

If salt, instead of tea leaves, be used to clean a carpet, it will be found a great improvement. It not only will have the effect of brightening it, but will not injure the most delicate carpet or felt. It also keeps the dust down, and prevents moths from destroying it.

To keep your doorsteps and brasses nice in frosty weather, add to every pailful of water used in washing doorsteps one cupful of methylated spirits, and the steps will be as dry as on the finest summer day instead of becoming a sheet of ice, as is usually the case.

Lunch Cake.

Mix together four ounces of butter or lard, four ounces of ground rice, four ounces of sultanas, half a pound of flour, one whole egg, two ounces of sugar, a teaspoonful of baking powder, and sufficient milk to moisten it nicely. Bake in a buttered tin from thirty to forty-five minutes. Serve plain, dusted with sugar.

Seed Cake.

Take four ounces of butter, four ounces of lard, one ounce of sugar, one and three-quarter pounds of flour, four ounces of lemon peel, half a pint of milk, four large eggs, half an ounce of caraway seeds, half an ounce of baking powder, and a little essence of lemon. Work the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the eggs one by one, and when the eggs are well mixed with the butter and sugar, stir in all the ingredients.

Tomatoes Pickled.

For this purpose the small round sort are the best, and each one should be pricked with a fork, to allow some of the juice to escape. Put them into a deep earthen vessel, sprinkle salt between each layer, and leave them for three days covered; then wash off the salt, and cover with a pickle of cold vinegar, to which add the juice, mixed with a handful of mustard seed, and an ounce of each of cloves and white pepper for every peck of tomatoes.

Treacle Pudding.

Take a pound and a half of flour and mix with it a good teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, chop 8oz of mutton suet very finely, and mix well with the flour, not forgetting half a teaspoonful of spice and the same quantity of salt. When making the pudding, warm up three-quarters or 1lb of treacle slightly and work it into the flour, adding enough water to make the whole into a light dough. Tie in a floured cloth, leaving room for the pudding to swell. Plunge into a saucepan of fast-boiling water and cook for three hours. Take care that the pudding is well covered with water, and when serving do not use a knife, but pull the pieces apart with a fork.

A Cheap Disinfectant.

Carbolic acid is an excellent and cheap disinfectant. A solution of it should be poured down all sinks and drains once every week or fortnight during hot weather. To make this solution allow 10oz of liquid carbolic to 3 gallons of cold water. Use about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint for each pipe, and bottle the remainder for use as required. Label each bottle containing carbolic acid 'Poison,' and adopt this plan with all poisons. In fact, it is a good plan never to keep liquid poisons in anything except the distinctive bottles used by chemists for the purpose. These denote by their 'feel' that the contents are dangerous.

A Cloth-cleaning Recipe.

The following simple formula is given by the Society of Arts for cleaning fabrics without changing their color. Grate raw potatoes over clear water, in the proportion of two fair-sized potatoes to a pint. When the last bit of fine pulp has dropped into the water, strain the mixture through a coarse sieve into another vessel holding the same amount of clear water, and let the second liquid stand till thoroughly settled. Pour off the clearer part to be kept for use. Rub or sponge the soiled fabrics with the potato water, wash in clean water, dry, and iron. The thick sediment can be kept and used for cleaning thick materials, like carpets and heavy cloth.

Maureen

DEAR ME

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

THE WEDDING RING

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

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

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

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

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

JAS. PASCOE

ENGAGEMENT & WEDDING
RING SPECIALIST,
219 KARANGAHAPE ROAD,
AUCKLAND

And Every Evening till 9.

1911

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

PAPERING OR PAINTING.

If so, Ring up . .

T. A. WELLS

WELLINGTON AND KARORI

Who will be pleased to give you
ESTIMATES FREE

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

'Phones—City, 2043; Karori, 2318.

J. H. URRY

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

Caterer for High-class Tailoring and Mercery.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

WE STOCK

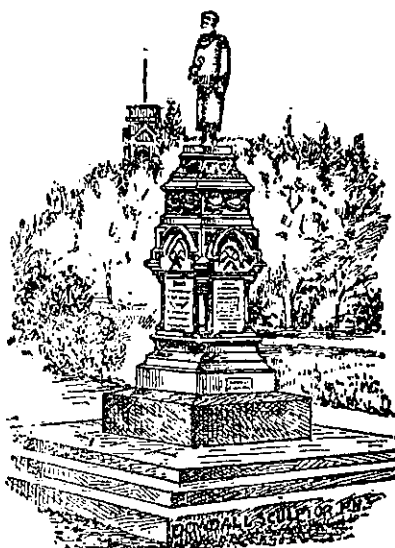
Sincerity Suits

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

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

David Palmer,

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



J. T. DOWDALL & CO

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

96 CUBA ST.,
PALMERSTON NORTH.

Direct Importers of Granite and
Marble Monuments.
Price Lists Free on application.
Our Prices defy competition.

Telephone 3035.

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

IMPORTERS OF ALL

Church Requisites

Established 1888.
HOBSON STREET, AUCKLAND.

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

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

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

JAMES POWER, ... Proprietor
(Formerly of Dunedin)

Good Accommodation and a hearty
welcome for all old friends.

WHEN YOU HAVE YOUR PHOTO TAKEN

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

ALAN SPICER.

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

PICTURE FRAMES AND PICTURES

LARGEST SHOWROOMS AND
STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

WINDSOR & NEWTON'S ARTIST
MATERIALS & SUNDRIES.

ART WALL PAPERS.

WINDOW GLASS & LEAD LIGHTS.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, &
SIGNWRITERS.

SOLE AGENTS—

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' HOUSE
PAINTS.

LIAMS' HOUSE PAINTS.

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE
DISTEMPER PAINTS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—
LINOARNISH

LEON-ART WOOD STAINS

EXCELSIOR STRAW-HAT
DYES.

R. E. TINGEY & CO.

LIMITED

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.

PERTH DYE WORKS,
37 GHUZZEE STREET,
WELLINGTON.

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

Special:

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

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

Hotel Cecil

Wellington

F. McPARLAND, Proprietor
Tariff on application.

R. M. GREEN, CHEMIST

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

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

Science Siftings

BY 'VOLT'

Oil as a Motive Power.

Dr. Dresel, speaking at a conference of naval architects, confirmed the rumors that in some unrevealed corner of the world an oil-propelled battleship is building. He was not, however, at liberty to give details. He said that fully 250 ships, for both the navy and the merchant service, were either fitted or were being fitted with oil engines, and that if some 9000-ton freighters now building in Hamburg were successful, there would be a revolutionary tendency towards the adoption of oil as a motive power.

A New Alloy.

A new alloy, said to be compounded principally of copper and aluminum, is placed on the market under the name of cupros. In color it resembles gold, polishes readily, acquiring a brilliant lustre, and is, consequently, well adapted for ornamental purposes. Its coefficient of resistibility to chemical influence is high; it is immune to atmospheric conditions, salt water and air, and even to sulphuric, hydrochloric, and acetic acids. It can be easily tooled, rolled, and drawn into wire. The tensile strength has been measured up to 80,000 pounds per square inch. In weight it is 8.11 times that of water.

Machine-made Silk Embroidery.

The adaptation of an ordinary sewing machine to the making of silk embroidery has been taken up by the Chinese of Hong Kong and in other places in South China with considerable enthusiasm, and although the idea was put into execution only a little over one year ago, the progress made in producing really handsome machine work is notable. It is the Chinese ladies of the better class who are learning to make embroidery, and in Canton, for instance, some of the more wealthy ladies have organised classes in their respective residences in order to further study the art, for it is not only simply a matter of the machine doing all that is required, but much scope is left for the individual in designing as well as color shading. The work is done chiefly on Chinese raw silk (at the beginning Japanese was used), and comprises all manners of designs—scenery, bird life, flower studies, emblematical scrolls, etc.

Seaweed.

When we see the tangled masses of seaweed washed up on the beach, we little conceive that it has any commercial value. The fact is that on the British coast 400,000 tons of seaweed are collected every year. From the kelp into which it is burned chemists manufacture iodine and bromide, besides valuable chlorides and silicates. Thousands of Japanese and Chinese almost live on seaweed. France collects 8,000,000 pounds yearly, which is used in the manufacture of mattresses. The Irish convert seaweed into valuable jellies, and make other useful foods out of it. All along the coast of Nova Scotia the farmers collect what is known as Nova Scotia eel grass, which is shipped daily to Boston, to be used in the wadding of airtight, noiseless floors, besides making the finest of filling for upholstery and serving other useful purposes. Thousands of farmers make money out of collecting the grasses and marine substances that grow along the shores. By a wise provision of the law, nobody is allowed to fence it in, at least below high-water mark.

Manila Hemp.

As is generally known, the growth of hemp is the foremost industry of the Philippines. More Americans have taken up this business than any other one thing, because it requires less capital. The hemp plant belongs to the banana family, and Manila hemp thrives nowhere else in the world. The Philippine fields supply the entire world with raw hemp for manufacture into rope and cordage. In view of these conditions (says *Cassier's Magazine*) one would naturally judge that factories for working up the raw product are numerous. But such is not the case. It is very doubtful if there were more than a dozen rope-works of any nature in existence when the Americans landed. And at present there is but one modern factory in Manila, that being owned and operated by Americans. A number of British firms, who have branch offices in Manila and agents throughout the provinces, do most of the buying and exporting. Exports aggregate anywhere from 200 to 300 millions of pounds annually, more than half of which comes to the United States. It is estimated that the average value of the total production is £6,000,000. Until a year ago hemp had always been stripped by hand—a slow and wasteful process. It is cleaned by having a number of native laborers drag the stocks across a knife provided with iron teeth, thus separating the strands from the pulp. No sooner had the Americans arrived than inventors commenced to devise means to do this work by machinery, getting out a better grade of hemp, wasting less, and accomplishing more in a given time. Several of these inventors have been successful, and the machines are now doing excellent work, thus increasing the output. The tensile strength of machine-stripped hemp is nearly 50 per cent. greater than that of the hand-stripped.

Intercolonial

Bishop Olier, S.M., Vicar-Apostolic of Central Oceania, who spent some weeks in Sydney recuperating, sailed for his episcopal centre in Tonga on April 25. Accompanying him are two Marist Sisters, destined for duty in the missions of the Tongan Group.

Ven. Archdeacon Smyth, of Perth, W.A., has been granted an extended holiday by Bishop Clune. He will spend it in Europe. For the past eleven years he has labored in the Westralian capital almost without respite, his work during the past few years being specially trying. The citizens appreciate him, and intend making him a presentation.

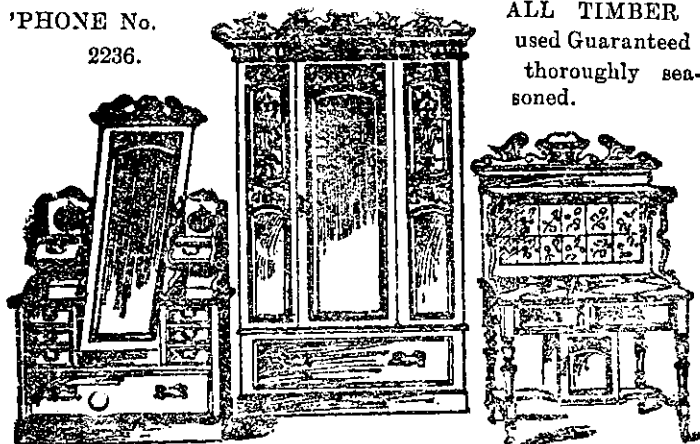
At the annual district meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society in Geelong (Victoria) it was stated that the total funds of the society in the State amounted to £72 210, the various funds in the district and branches showing an increase of over £5000 during the year. The total number of members (all classes) on the books of the society at date was reported to be 10,101, made up as follows:—Male branches, 7851; ladies' branches, 2106; juvenile branches, 144, being an increase of 429 members for the year.

The Rev. Father James Rouliez, M.S.H., until recently of the Sacred Heart Monastery, Kensington, has arrived in Western Australia, where he joins Rev. Fathers Goodman, M.S.H., and Tyler, M.S.H., at Leonora, in the Geraldton diocese, of which parish the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart have taken charge at the request of Bishop Kelly. Father Goodman was for some time stationed at Randwick, and Father Tyler was transferred from duty in the diocese of Christchurch, New Zealand, to the new mission in the West.

The fact (says the *Brisbane Age*) that his Grace the Archbishop, in consequence of feeble health, has been unable to officiate at the foundation or opening of churches in country districts, where, in addition to the ceremonies, there would be the physical strain of travelling, and that under similar circumstances Confirmation has been administered in this diocese by Bishop Duhig of Rockhampton, has naturally been the subject of sympathetic consideration among many observant people. His Grace certainly maintains his mental vigor and keenness of faculties for which he has always been noted. But it is an open secret that his bodily health and strength are in a weak condition. When we consider how many years of continuous arduous duty he has performed—as a professor in St. Lawrence O'Toole's Seminary in Dublin, then as a zealous priest in Queensland, and subsequently as Archbishop of Brisbane—when we consider this long life of continuous pastoral labor, and also consider his advanced years, we cannot but admire the sound and hardy constitution and the zealous energy which have so long sustained him under the wearing bodily strain of ever active priestly and episcopal ministration. We believe that under these circumstances his Grace is desirous of having the assistance of a Coadjutor-Bishop, and will take the preliminary course necessary for getting the Holy See to make the appointment. In fact it is quite possible that his Grace is already moving in the matter—but of all this nothing whatever is definitely known.

Judge Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, who has been absent in Europe for the past ten months, returned to Sydney by the *Matarani* last week (says the *Catholic Press*). He made the voyage mainly to see his wife and family, who reside in England, also his eldest son, who lately received a commission in the Leinster Regiment bound for India. The Judge hadn't seen this son for ten years. Ireland was visited by his Excellency, who spent a fortnight with some relatives in Limerick, the birthplace of his father, the late Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, one-time Speaker of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. He had an audience with Pope Pius X. in Rome, after which he went to Marseilles, whence he sailed for Singapore, on his way back to New Guinea. Mrs. Murray accompanied him as far as Java. It was in Marseilles he heard the rumor of the massacre of Staniforth Smith and the Government exploring party in the wilds of Papua. He did not believe it, however, knowing the people and the country so well. He was uneasy until he reached Singapore, where he was informed of their safe return. Judge Murray goes on to Papua in about a month. Judge Murray was educated at Oxford, where his brother, Gilbert, is now Regius Professor of Greek, and with whom he stayed for a time during his sojourn in England. His brother's health is not good, and he talks of coming to Australia. Before going to New Guinea as Acting-Administrator in 1904, the Judge was Colonel of the Irish Rifles Regiment, and one of Sydney's leading barristers. He also acted as Judge here. He is a devout Catholic, a great athlete, a champion amateur boxer, and an expert swordsman. As Lieutenant-Governor of Papua he combines the offices of State Governor and Chief Justice, and is the principal official link between the Territory and the Governor-General. He is an Australian, a strong man physically, and as popular in New Guinea as in Sydney. His administration of the Territory has been most successful.

'PHONE No.
2236.



ALL TIMBER
used Guaranteed
thoroughly sea-
soned.

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

—Try—

JAMES J. MARLOW

Excelsior Furniture Warehouse

203 Princes Street South.

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

The UNITED Insurance Co. Ltd.

INCORPORATED 1882

Capital £500,000

New Zealand Branch: Principal Office, Wellington.

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

Resident Secretary—James S. Jameson.

Bankers—NATIONAL BANK OF N.Z., LTD.

Branches and Agencies

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

**FIRE AND MARINE,
Head Office, Sydney**

Manager: Thomas M. Tinley. Secretary: Barth Hahoh.

BRANCHES:

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

Special Show of Autumn . .

Millinery

And Novelties in all Departments, now on Exhibition.

All marked at our usual keen prices.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

UNIQUE STORE

STUART ST., DUNEDIN.

W. G. ROSSITER.

PAWNBROKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND
OPTICIAN.

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

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

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

Special Attention Given to Country Orders.

Note Address:

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES AND STOUTS

BOTTLED BY

Messrs POWLEY & KEAST

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

Country Orders punctually attended to. Order through
Telephone 979.

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

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

RAILWAY HOTEL

OREPUKI.

KIERAN D'ARCY.....Proprietor,

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

Travellers called in time for early trains.

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

RINK STABLES

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

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

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

TELEPHONE No. 827.

The Family Circle

CAN YOU TELL?

So many things I want to know:
What holds the moon in place?
Why does the sun neglect at night
To show us his face?

Why don't he come from out the clouds
At night instead of day?
For then it is we need him most;
Tell me, some one, I pray.

Where is the reservoir so large
That holds the rain and snow?
How can it rest upon the clouds?
Does anybody know

And why is it we don't all fall
From off this earthly ground,
When we are turned quite upside down
As we go rolling round?

And many more such questions yet
I'll ask you, if you please;
But take your time, for I shall wait
Till you have answered these.

BERTHA'S GRANDPA

'Grandpa, I'm going to Cathie's for supper. You don't mind, do you?'

'Mind, dear! Why should I? I hope you'll have a pleasant time.'

Bertha's arms tightened about his neck. She was very fond of her grandfather; fonder of him than of any one in the world. She thought affectionately how sweet it was of him never to make any objection to her enjoying herself with her young friends. 'But, then, he has his books,' Bertha thought, as she tripped away. It was fortunate that books were such satisfying companions to Bertha's grandfather, since he had to depend on them so much.

Cathie's mother was going out to supper and four of the girls were to have it all to themselves. 'So your grandfather was willing to spare you,' she said, smiling at the last arrival. 'I thought he might feel too lonely if you were away.'

'Oh, grandpa doesn't care, so long as he has his books,' Bertha laughed.

'Doesn't he? He was very social a year ago. I suppose it was your grandmother's death that changed him. It used to be a very full table at that house—seven—yes, eight of them. It must seem strange to him to sit down alone.'

Bertha turned away. She was glad when the door shut behind Mrs. Warner and her reminiscences. Of course grandpa didn't mind sitting down to a solitary meal. He did it often enough to get used to it. Or could it be that he did mind—that as he ate his lonely supper his thoughts went back to happier days, and the shadows of the gathering night lay heavy on his heart?

'What on earth's the matter with you?' cried Cathie's voice at her elbow. 'You look as if you'd lost your last friend.'

'I don't know as I should have left grandpa,' Bertha announced dolefully. 'He'll have to eat alone.'

'Why, Bertha, you often do. You were at Kitty's to dinner Wednesday, and the picnic on Tuesday, and Monday there was that lawn social, and—'

Bertha stopped her. 'I know I've done it often, and perhaps that's the very reason I shouldn't have done it to-night.' Somehow, turn where she would, the same picture was before her eyes—the table in the big dining-room and a lonely old man eating his solitary meal.

Perhaps Cathie saw it too. Suddenly she burst out with a suggestion:

'Girls, I have an idea. Let's take our supper and carry it down to Bertha's, so her grandfather won't have to eat alone.'

The motion was carried in the informal but highly practical way characteristic of girls. Meg seized the platter containing the cold meat; Milly possessed herself of the hot biscuits and honey; Cathie made Bertha responsible for the cake, and herself took charge of the chocolate pot. And so in a merry procession they marched down the street, greeting with peals of laughter the wondering glances of occasional passers-by.

Bertha's grandfather was not on the porch.

'He's gone in to supper, I guess,' Bertha said. She hurried into the dining-room to prepare him for his guests, but stopped with a start.

Her grandfather did not seem to be eating. He was staring vacantly across the table at the empty chair. But the thing that brought Bertha's heart into her mouth was the fact that the opposite plate had been filled and that a steaming cup of tea stood by it.

'Why, grandpa,' she faltered, 'did you forget? Did you expect me back to supper?'

'Why, no, dear,' said her grandfather, apologetically. 'It was just a fancy of mine. Somehow, it does not seem quite so lonely to see that plate and cup of tea across the table. It looks,' said the old man, dropping his voice, 'as if your grandmother might come in any moment.'

Standing behind his chair, Bertha fought a battle for self-control. There was a quaver in her voice when she spoke at last, in spite of an assumed sprightliness. 'Grandpa, we girls decided to come over here for our supper. We brought along what Cathie had, and everything will be ready in a minute.'

Then the girls flocked in, laughing, each with her load, and there was a pleasant hurry getting out extra plates and silver and napkins. But in five minutes everything was ready, and in spite of the fact that an unaccountable lump was continually rising in the throat of the lady of the house, it was the merriest meal eaten under that roof for many a day. And after supper grandfather appeared to be in no haste to return to his books, but seemingly was quite satisfied to sit and listen smilingly to the girlish chatter, punctuated by gay laughter.

'It is like the good old times,' he said to Bertha when bedtime came, 'having company to supper.'

Bertha put her arms around his neck and kissed him. 'And like the good new times, too,' she promised him. 'Wait and see.'

NOVEL-READING

Novels which have too absorbing an effect on anyone are certainly bad for that person, whether they are really bad in themselves or not. If you find yourself neglecting your work or more serious reading it's time to take yourself in hand. Stop right there. Put the story in the fire or return it to the owner. That's the only way to cure that particular obsession. It is often questioned whether the prevalent taste for the silly society novel is not responsible in a large degree for the parasite ideal; the ideal of idleness and physical beauty which so many women have set up for themselves. To be useful, to give an equivalent in service and love for all that one gets ought to be the aim of every one of us. Instead, nine out of every ten women seem to think the great thing is to sit idly on the front porch and keep their hands soft and white. Novels in which the aristocratic idea of ladyhood is upheld as desirable, and the worker depicted as rough and vulgar, belong to a type to be avoided. You'll get no help of any kind from reading them. Another variety which ought to be tabooed is the one in which important relations of life are treated flippantly or cynically. Then there is the novel in which there is a lot of maudlin sentiment, which often misleads the young and inexperienced.

NOBODY'S RESIDENCE

The skipper of a certain little vessel relates the following story, though the laugh is decidedly against him.

When anything goes wrong aboard his boat the skipper likes to get to the bottom of the affair, if, as he puts it, 'it takes me a month of Sundays to do it.'

One morning, while lying in port, a trifling accident occurred in the usual mysterious manner. No one was to blame.

The skipper tackled each member of the crew, until he came to the cabin boy.

'Now, young shaver,' he remarked, 'maybe I'll get the truth from you. Who did it?'

'Nobody, sir,' responded the youth, who scarcely deemed it wise to blame any of his superiors.

'Indeed!' ejaculated the skipper. 'Mr. Nobody again? You seem to know the fellow well! I should like to have a look at him myself. I am going ashore now. You can come with me, and if you don't point out the house where this Mr. Nobody lives, you'll get the finest rope's ending you ever got in your life!'

The outlook was anything but pleasing, and the cabin boy was the reverse of cheerful as he led the skipper up one street and down another. The skipper was enjoying the lad's discomfiture, when suddenly the boy pulled up and nodded to a house across the way.

'But that's an empty house!' said the skipper.

'Yes, sir,' was the reply. 'Nobody lives there.'

The rope's ending was averted.

WOULD FOREGO CONSOLATION

Social good humor is often difficult to attain, but there are instances in plenty when it was triumphant. At a certain dinner at which the late John Fiske was present (says the *New York Times*), a number of stories were told illustrating extraordinary social tact and courtesy.

Mr. Fiske alluded to that celebrated incident wherein a French king, entertaining some of his court at his own table, gracefully broke a costly wineglass after a guest had been so unfortunate as to break one by dropping it.

Strangely enough, Mr. Fiske had hardly finished telling the story when a glass fell from the table between himself and his hostess, a woman famed for saying the right word

at the right time. Their eyes met involuntarily, and Mr. Fiske's hand went ruefully to his offending elbow.

'It was my fault,' smiled the hostess. 'But please don't try to console me by throwing the rest of the service against the wall.'

THE ART OF CONDENSATION

An Australian paper had the following editorial note in a recent issue:—

A correspondent writes us to correct a story printed in this paper several days ago. 'In that snake story I sent you,' he complains; 'you make one mistake. I told you that the snake was twenty feet long, and you had it only ten feet long.' We are sorry for this, but the error was unavoidable. We were very much crowded for space when we used the story, and we had to cut everything down.

THE INTELLIGENT DOG

The conversation veered round to dogs.

'Well, Bumps, here is a dog story that can't be beat. My friend, Johnson, had a most intelligent retriever. One night Johnson's house caught fire. All was instant confusion. Old Johnson and his wife flew for the children and bundled out with them in quick order. Alas! one of them had been left behind! But up jumped the dog, rushed into the house, and soon reappeared with the missing child.

'Everyone was saved; but Rover dashed through the flames again. What did the dog want? No one knew. Presently the noble animal reappeared, scorched and burned, with—what do you think?'

'Give it up,' chortled eager listeners.

'With the fire insurance policy, wrapped in a damp towel, gentlemen!'

HE DID NOT KNOW

The case concerned a will, and Casey was called as a witness.

'Was the deceased in the habit of talking to himself when he was alone?' asked the lawyer.

'I don't know,' said Casey.

'Come, come; you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?' said the lawyer.

'Well, sir,' said Casey, 'I never happened to be with him when he was alone.'

A PESSIMIST

In a small country town a crowd had gathered to see the first electric car started, and during the preparation one old lady was loud in her prediction of failure.

'It'll never go! It'll never go!' she exclaimed over and over again.

When, however, the motorman moved the switch the old lady stared as the car glided steadily away, and, as it gained speed and was rapidly disappearing in the distance, she declared, with firm conviction:

'It'll never stop! It'll never stop!'

FAMILY FUN

The Disappearing Penny.—This is a clever little trick and very mystifying when cleverly performed. Take a small wineglass, coat the edge with mucilage, and place rim down on a sheet of paper until the mucilage is dry. Then cut away all of the paper close to the glass, leaving it with a paper cover. Turn the glass down on a sheet of white paper and ask some one of the company to twist up a paper cone large enough to cover the glass. Borrow a coin of another member of the company and place it near the glass on the sheet of paper. Take the cone and place it over the glass, and then taking both glass and cone together place them over the coin. Lift off the cone and the coin will not be visible, the paper cover of the glass having concealed it from view. To make it reappear again, cover the glass with the cone, lift them both off together, and the coin appears.

The Hen-and-Egg Problem.—If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, one hen will lay one egg in a day and a half, or two-thirds of an egg in one day. If one hen lays two-thirds of an egg in one day, six hens will lay twelve-thirds of an egg, or four eggs in one day, and in seven days six hens will lay 28 eggs. The problem is a strictly legitimate mathematical proposition, but the peculiar way in which it is stated makes it appear to be a 'catch question.'

On the Land

Many people forget that the hoof-horn grows and expands, whilst the iron of the shoe does not, and this is the case more particularly with young horses.

Although pigs like to wallow in slush in warm weather, they require a dry sleeping place to keep them in good health, and, as they feel the cold acutely, it is absolutely necessary that they should be protected from cold and damp.

When cows are badly treated, or frightened just previous to milking, their milk is often very poor in quality, the butter fat being sometimes reduced by one-half. Butter made from milk of this description is very white in color, and sometimes inferior in flavor.

With regard to the potato disease, Mr. E. C. Pratt, an English potato grower, states that 'Irish blight can be greatly reduced, if not destroyed. The profitable lifetime of any variety of potato is from fifteen to twenty years, and when any one variety is grown beyond that number of years it loses its constitution, and consequently is more liable to disease than a new variety of stronger growth. The present varieties grown in Tasmania commercially should be discarded, and new and disease-resisting varieties should be imported from England or Scotland, the latter being the rearing bed of the potato world. On the question of spraying, Mr. Pratt was emphatic that the more times the better, as such spraying will increase the yield of the crop considerably, and at the same time prevent disease.

During the past fortnight (says the *Otago Daily Times*) the market at Burnside has held very firm, and at the same time showing no material advance. At last week's sale 159 head of cattle were yarded. The quality was still exceedingly poor, and prices ranged up to £13 10s per head, or an average of about 30s per 100lb for good beef. Owing to the scarcity of fat cattle in the local market some of the Duncdin butchers have been looking to Southland for their supplies, and several hundred head have been purchased from that district for forward delivery at up to £15 per head. About 2600 sheep were yarded, and the bulk of the yarding comprised ewes, with very few good wethers offering. The highest price reached for wethers was 21s 9d per head, which was equal to 3½d per lb, while good ewes realised up to 2½d per lb. About 1750 lambs were penned, and on the whole prices were a shade easier, first-class quality lambs selling from 13s to 14s 6d per head, while an extra good line was disposed of at 16s.

For horses and cattle a good remedy for lice (according to the *Farmer*) is made as follows: Boil for an hour eight tablespoonfuls arsenic, eight tablespoonfuls soda ash, and sixteen tablespoonfuls soft soap in two gallons of water. After being prepared by boiling add enough water to make two gallons. When cool wet the animal all over with a little of it, using a brush or currycomb to get it into the skin. Another good remedy is made of boiling stavesacre seeds, one part to twenty parts water, for an hour, and letting it simmer for another hour, then adding water to make it up to the original bulk. This applied to the affected parts brings quick relief. It is advisable to repeat the application in a week or ten days, so as to catch any new lice from any eggs that were not caught by the first application. A very common treatment is secured by mixing a pint of linseed oil, eight tablespoonfuls oil of tar, and eight tablespoonfuls sulphur. This is then rubbed on the affected parts once a day for two days and allowed to remain for a few days, after which it is washed off with soap and water. In serious cases the application should be repeated within a week or so. Of course any of the disinfecting fluids on the market, used either as a spray or a wash, will do the work satisfactorily.

At the Addington sales last week there were average entries of stock and a fair attendance. Beef met with a dull sale at late rates. Store sheep showed little change, young ewes being in the best demand. Fat lambs were slow of sale in consequence of the large proportion of unfinished lots, and prime fat sheep sold well. Pigs and store cattle were dull of sale, and dairy cows were in good demand. There was an entry of 7393 fat lambs. Extra prime lambs fetched from 16s to 17s 7d, and prime from 8s 1d to 15s 9d. The range of prices for fat sheep was: Prime wethers 16s 6d to 21s 6d, lighter 11s 7d to 16s, prime ewes 13s 6d to 25s 6d. There were 287 head of fat cattle penned, including a small consignment from the North Island. The yarding was composed chiefly of cows, with a few lines of useful stores and heifers. The sale was not very brisk, and prices if anything were a shade easier. The range of prices was: Steers £7 15s to £12 10s, heifers £5 17s 6d to £9, and cows £5 5s to £9 5s (equal to 25s to 29s for prime, 22s to 23s 6d for medium, and 20s to 21s 6d for cow and inferior beef per 100lb). The entry of pigs was quite sufficient for requirements, the demand being rather better than at the last sale. Choppers sold up to 60s, and extra to £5 5s, heavy baconers 45s to 50s, and lighter 35s to 42s 6d (equal to 3½d to 4d per lb), large porkers 28s to 32s, lighter 22s to 26s (equal to 4½d to 4½d per lb).

For Influenza take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.
Never fails, 1s 6d, 2s 6d.

The British Minister to the Court of Bavaria, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O., is a convert, and a graduate of the University of Cambridge.

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE