

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

May 28, Sunday.—Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension. St. Urban I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 29, Monday.—St. Boniface IV., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 30, Tuesday.—St. Felix I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 31, Wednesday.—Octave of the Feast of Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians.
 June 1, Thursday.—Octave of the Ascension.
 „ 2, Friday.—St. Eugene I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 3, Saturday.—Vigil of Pentecost. Day of Fast and Abstinence.

St. Felix I., Pope and Martyr.

St. Felix, a native of Rome, after having occupied the Papal throne for five years, received the crown of martyrdom under the Emperor Aurelian in 274.

Octave of the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians.

Seeing that God selected the Blessed Virgin Mary to be the Mother of His Divine Son, thus conferring on her the greatest dignity of which a creature is capable, Catholics feel that to honor her beyond all creatures is a necessary consequence of the reverence which they owe to the Son of God. For this reason the Church has set apart many days during the year for the commemoration of her virtues and prerogatives, and has designated the entire month of May as a time of special devotion to her.

Vigil of the Feast of Pentecost.

After the Ascension of Our Lord, the Apostles remained in Jerusalem, preparing themselves by prayer and recollection for the coming of the Holy Ghost. By commemorating this fact, the Church invites us to dispose ourselves for the worthy celebration of the great feast of Pentecost. The eve of Pentecost was, in the primitive Church, one of the two principal days appointed for the solemn administration of Baptism, and the baptismal font is still blessed on this day, with ceremonies similar to those made use of on Holy Saturday.

GRAINS OF GOLD

ALTAR GIFTS.

Hearts of silver and hearts of gold
 Men had brought in days of old
 To Thy shrine for offering,
 Lord my King!

Gold and jewels, incense rare,
 Roses with their heart's blood fair,
 Saints and martyrs had Thee given,
 Christ my Heaven.

Rose nor incense, blood nor gem,
 Have I for Thy diadem;
 Worthy of Thy smallest thought
 Have I naught.

Poor and common are my flowers,
 Worthless all my days and hours,
 Yet beneath Thine altar's shade
 Be they laid.

—Thamonda, in *Are Maria*.

Thousands that are capable of great sacrifices are yet not capable of the little ones which are all that are required of them.

There is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty.

Life has its disappointments, its dreary days, its black hours and darkening clouds for all of us; yet the cares, the difficulties, the burdens of our life are the raw materials God puts into our hands, out of which we are to weave life's shining raiment and crown of glory.

Life is the pitch of the orchestra and we are the instruments. The discord and the broken string of the individual instrument do not affect the whole, except as false notes; but I think that God, knowing all things, must discern the symphony, glorious with meaning, through the discordant fragments that we play.

Be noble towards an enemy. The man who does you wrong has need of pity. To be injured is less of a misfortune than to be the injurer. He who defrauds makes holes in his own pockets by which he loses more than he steals. He who slanders, wields a sword which he holds at the point; his own hands receive the wounds.

Be ready to adopt new ideas. We progress only through change. It is just as unreasonable to stick to old ways merely because your are used to them as it would be to walk up ten flights of stairs when you might be carried up in the lift.

The Storyteller

THE COWARD OF BRILLON

'He is a coward,' the people of Brillon used to say, pointing to Adolphe Canelle, as he passed down the one street of the French-Canadian village, trailing a string of freshly caught dore. 'He has been so coddled by his mother, the Widow Canelle, that a young calf has more pluck. He is afraid to go to the lumber shanty in the winter—can do nothing but catch fish. He has no courage—he is a poor cur!'

And Adolphe stood as the village butt.

During the open season most of his time was spent in his canoe on the river, fishing or gathering driftwood.

He and his mother were sometimes given odd jobs by summer visitors, and occasionally he got a day's employment from the contractors building a canal below the enormous dam which stretched across the Ottawa at Brillon.

In the autumn most of the village men and boys of Adolphe's age went to the lumber shanties, whence they returned in spring as capitalists with their winter's wages.

Adolphe would not go.

'I cannot leave my mother; I must stay with her,' he told the foreman when he asked him to join.

Jeers greeted this, for it was a set idea in Brillon that boys should go to the woods at seventeen.

'You must not leave me, Adolphe,' his mother used to say. 'You are my only child. You must stay with me. Do not mind what the people say.'

'No—no, mother! I love you too much!'

And he never gave her a sign of the hunger for adventure that was sometimes sore in his heart. It was not all a girl's heart, though simple and loving and afraid to give pain.

Often as he paddled up the river toward the dam he would wonder why the villagers ridiculed him, for he knew that few ran such risks in getting a living as he.

In the eddies of the rapids below the dam were the best fishing grounds of the whole sweep of river near Brillon, and Adolphe would spend days among them, anchored in his canoe, or fishing from some bare rock.

He was well grown and so expert with the paddle that often he would work his canoe across currents and up eddy after eddy to the very foot of the mighty dam, over which the whole volume of the Ottawa plunged its half-mile of width with a roar which could be heard far down the calm expanse of the lower river.

The dam greatly fascinated him. When in the uppermost rapid he eagerly studied the rush of the flood from the crest and noted how it broke below, while countless were the logs, slabs, trees, and stumps which he had watched whirl over. Suppose some day a boat should take a plunge—could it live?

Not there, nor there, nor there—Adolphe's eyes roamed the torrent—but there, toward Brillon shore, if the imaginary boat could jump clear of the black curling water at the very foot, there surely it might escape. But Adolphe shuddered at the fancy; he thought he would not be in the boat for all the world.

The season had not been a good one for the Canelles. Fish had been scarce, summer visitors had been few. To crown all, Mme. Canelle had been seized with illness which grew worse as autumn advanced. She was without medicine, without suitable food, and Adolphe became frantic with grief and terror as he saw his mother failing day by day.

If only he could have Monsieur the Doctor from Ste. Therese! But that would cost three dollars. And food—his mother constantly turned away uncomplainingly from pork and fish—if only he could get some food from the store. But curses met him when he asked for credit.

'Get out, you worthless good-for-nothing!' snarled Storekeeper Cherlebois to his plea. 'If you had the pluck of a water-rat you'd go to the shanty, and so have money.'

Adolphe turned to the Ottawa, his friend, and paddled out on its brown current. His mother was worse; she must die unless he could get money.

'O Jesu, do not let her die!' he murmured in his numb-hearted agony.

With each stroke his paddle gleamed in the mellow of gold of the northern autumn sun. The boy saw only the gray of death. He paddled on, as a machine.

'Canelle! Canelle!' suddenly broke a shout.

Adolphe was near the canal now. There stood the foreman waving to him.

'Work here for you this afternoon,' ran the voice. 'Come ashore.'

'Ashore? Adolphe could not paddle fast enough. A half-day's pay! Fifty cents! With that he could buy white bread. Ah! the good Virgin! The Blessed Virgin! He stumbled up the rocky bank to the foreman.

'Join the construction gang just below the dam,' said the foreman.

And Adolphe had shot away to find the gang before his interlocutor had fairly finished the order.

It was fifty yards from the dam that he passed a group of civil engineers. In their centre stood John Cameron, the contractor, who held this rich government contract. To village eyes Cameron was the biggest man between Brillon



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lon and Montreal. Adolphe halted a minute to stare at the demi-god.

'You should have seen the old barge Elsie go over two years ago,' one engineer was saying, as he indicated a point of the dam. 'She missed the canal piers, and I tell you her plunge was a great sight. She hit the pike's head reef and was smashed to splinters. But what I'd like would be to see the dam shot by canoe. It might possibly be done in one or two spots.'

'Well, if any reckless riverman wants to make fifty dollars,' broke in Cameron, with a laugh, 'I'll give it to see him go over in a canoe.'

Adolphe heard. Fifty dollars! His eyes darted to the dam, while his face flamed scarlet. Then he went pale. The thought bewildered him. He to run the dam? But—fifty dollars! It was his mother's life. She could have Monsieur the Doctor. She need not die.

But to go over the dam! Yet how often he had thought that this might be done. But how, how angry was the foam! What a horrible height it was! Ugh! He shivered—and yet—fifty dollars—his mother! He knew well that place where there were no rocks and a smooth swoop of water after the curl-back under the plunge.

He wheeled and hurried to where Cameron laughed with his friends.

'M'sieu Cameron,' he began, with shaking voice, 'you give feefty dollars for run de dam. I run de dam—me, wit' my canoe. You give me feefty dollar?'

'Who is the fellow?' demanded Cameron.

'Oh, he's a chap from the Brillon side, the foreman has him working here sometimes. He run the dam? Bosh!'

'He's making a bluff,' laughed Cameron. 'Wants glory cheap. Wants to say he offered, eh? I knew these French fellows.' Then he looked at Adolphe. 'Nonsense! Go back to your work and don't be silly,' the great man said, not unkindly, for something in the boy's face had suddenly moved him.

'You say you give feefty dollar for run de dam? You mean dat? Den I run de dam for feefty dollar, M'sieu Cameron,' repeated Adolphe.

The engineers laughed.

'He's got you, Cameron,' said one. It nettled the contractor. He would be made to retract his offer by this quavering scarecrow of a boy.

'Oh, yes,' he said, coldly. 'Fifty dollars—why, certainly. After you run it. When will you go?'

'Right off. I go cross on de other side. I go now.'

Adolphe turned to the river.

'He seems to mean it,' said Cameron, somewhat agast.

'Pooh! He's just keeping up the bluff,' insisted the engineer, and Cameron let him go. Yet it became known almost at once along the works that Adolphe Canelle intended to run the dam. Men gathered in knots to discuss the thing.

But keener was the wonder on the Brillon side of the river. Adolphe Canelle—that coward—to run the Brillon dam and rapids. Not Indian Minette himself, greatest of voyagers, whose name was known from Quebec City to Lake Temiscamingue would dare such a thing. It was death almost certain. Adolphe Canelle! Incredible!

But, no! There was no mistake. Soon Adolphe passed up Brillon's street, carrying his canoe over his head. The villagers turned out and went behind him. For once he was followed without jeers.

At the dam most people halted. Adolphe went on half a mile above for he needed a long course from the 'draw' of the dam in order to go over at the place chosen.

He kicked off his boots and then, kneeling in his canoe a trifle aft, paddled far out and pointed her down stream.

His body felt cold. His head was dizzy. Everything seemed unreal. An uncanny numbness had possession of him. There was a sickening tightness across his heart.

He paddled mechanically. Was he actually going over the dam? Yes, he was on the water. There were the booms to his left. He vaguely noticed Pierre Latour standing on the third—the one where he caught the big catfish last spring. This was his own little canoe. Yet how strange things were!

He paddled, slowly—he might still return to shore. But he was here for the sake of his mother. He would win fifty dollars!

How happy they would be when she got well! His darling mother!

Is the water cold to-day? he wonders. No! No! He will not be in the water. He must paddle well. He must hold her straight for the big pine beyond Durocher's wharf. There, that is it! That is the place to take the jump.

Ciel! How the current runs here! The leap will soon come now. Now! Now he must paddle—hard, hard! Speed, speed—that is what will save his life! It rings in his ears. Speed! Paddle, Adolphe! Force her! The water bubbles from the bows. Lift her now! Lift—drive her through it!

His face is livid. He pants between clenched teeth, giving a queer, strained gasp with each of those wild strokes. All his skill and experience, all the frantic strength of desperation is in this battle for speed.

The twelve feet of bark leaps with each stroke. She far outspeeds the whirling current, and yet is she held on even keel and rushed straight as a bullet for the picked spot.

Never before was such a paddling seen, said old rivermen afterward.

Now it is but a few more strokes. How deafening is the roar! How the smooth 'draw' swirls here! But the canoe must not swerve. The pine tree—that is it. A few strokes! Quick ones! Fierce ones! Drive her! Put her through! Drive! Drive.

In the instant that he was on the brink Adolphe was conscious of the whole scene—the water falling away from him and boiling back immediately beneath; the people to his right on the Brillon side yelling with excitement; the groups of men on the canal in the distance to the left; in front the white seething of the rapids, and beyond that the quiet water of the lower river stretching far away, shimmering in the soft haze of the September afternoon.

He is on the very edge; the bow is already past it! Notre Dame, what a leap! The good God help him—and his mother!

Then it happened as Adolphe hoped it would if he could get enough speed. Instead of pitching with the water down into that black-curling roll of death directly below the dam, the light canoe shot out clear beyond the fall. As he drove the last stroke home he grasped either gunwale with a hand and squatted lower to save the boat from turning over as she fell.

The drop lasted—lasted—how long? The canoe struck the clear surface just beyond the line of black tow, shipped water, was righted on the second, and tore on down the torrent of the river below.

He has done it! Blessed Mary! Now only the rapids are ahead. His mother is saved! He will get the money. The air seems to be full of human sound, mingled with the roar of water. Most wonderful—it is cheering! It is for him! Adolphe's whole body thrills. He feels what it is to win.

Adolphe? This was not the old Adolphe. He had a new spirit in him. He was no longer a poltroon. It was a man who paddled, who guided the canoe with wonderful skill through the mad swirls of Rapids on to Brillon! On to his mother! To money! To a friendly village proud of her son! To the fame of the greatest feat of canoeing known to twenty countries!

'By thunder, you're a brave lad,' said Contractor Cameron, as he paid the money. 'But don't ever do that again.'

'The Bon Dieu, He must love that boy,' the people said.

And Adolphe became the hero of the whole riverside.

To this day the old voyagers of the Ottawa, when recounting deeds of daring, tell this very story of how Adolphe Canelle ran the great dam of Brillon and saved his dear mother's life.—*New World*.

HIS ENEMY'S DAUGHTER

The man had landed from an ocean liner only a few hours previously, and stood waiting impatiently for the train that was to convey him from Cork to the only relative he possessed in Ireland.

As John O'Connor waited with his hands thrust deep into the pockets of his light summer overcoat, he thought of the changes the years had made in his fortune. Fifteen years before he had been a lad of twenty, poor, hot-headed, and in disgrace; now he was a man of millions, a power in the republic he had left, and thirty-five years of age.

'Yes,' he said to himself, 'there are changes, indeed,' and his thoughts went back to the little farm under the shelter of the blue mountains, the farm where generations of his kin had toiled and died. There had been a few bad seasons, and a long illness in the family, and John's widowed mother had been evicted from her home. And then John had met their landlord, Sir Reginald O'Brien, and the lad had struck the elder man. He had been tried by the county magnates, and sent to spend weeks in gaol. There had been a sum of money collected in the interval by a few sympathising friends, but of this John only accepted the price of a steerage ticket to the States. The remainder had been set aside for his mother's use. She had found a home at a considerable distance from her former place of abode, and to it John's first visit was due.

Mrs. O'Connor was a woman who had been educated beyond her sphere by a community of nuns near whose convent she had lived, and her letters to her son had been frequent and long, and had contained much mention of a Helen Marston, who had rendered the lonely woman's life less lonely. John O'Connor's own wider horizon had enabled him to grasp the fact that Miss Marston was a lady. A photograph, sent one Christmas by his mother, showed her to be young and handsome. The years in America had been too busy, too fully occupied for love or love-making. Besides, John was fastidious; and the women he had met—wives and daughters of wealthy, self-made men—had lacked something in refinement.

It had happened that young O'Connor had found employment in the workshop of an American millionaire. All unknown to himself the lad had a good deal of mechanical skill, and in the intervals of hard work he made time for a study of the mechanism of the machinery whose production was the source of his master's wealth. One day he made a discovery that ere long revolutionised the business. He insisted on communicating the discovery to

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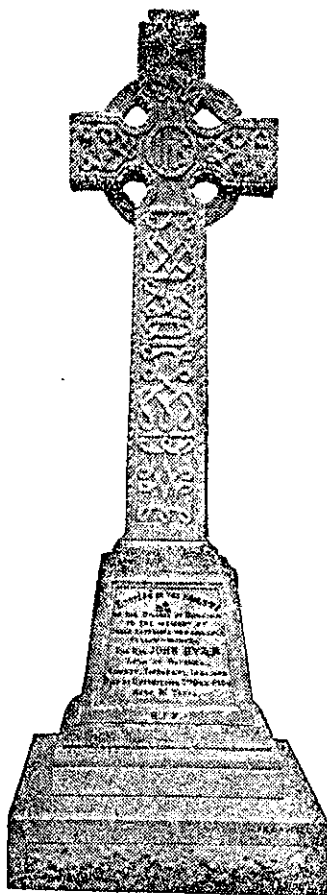
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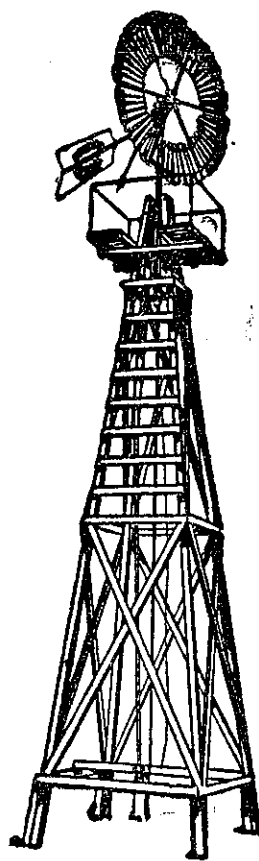
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TERMS MODERATE.

his employer, had been advanced from his humble position to that of manager of the works, and finally made a partner in the concern. Some years later the senior partner died, leaving to John the greater part of his vast wealth.

But through all the passing years John had never forgotten the eviction scene, nor his days in prison. News had come to him of Sir Reginald O'Brien's financial embarrassment, and a trusty agent in Ireland had been instructed to let the baronet have large loans on easy terms. So freely, indeed, was the money advanced to Sir Reginald that he saw no necessity for curtailing his lavish expenditure. He had gambled and entertained his friends as of old, till one day a call had come for the money lent. That call the baronet was entirely unprepared to meet; and at length the estate bestowed on 'a Queen's O'Brien' by Elizabeth was to be sold by public auction. Of that estate John O'Connor was resolved to be the purchaser.

The stir and bustle on the platform roused John from the reverie into which he had drifted, and he hastily sought a carriage. It was occupied by a lady who moved slightly to make way for him. John thanked her, noting with approval her simple, well-made tailored costume, her frank, unembarrassed manner, and cultured voice. There was something familiar, too, in the poise of her head and the contour of her face. John's brows met in a frown. He had surely seen the lady somewhere. But where? Then he remembered Helen Marston's photograph.

The two travellers entered readily enough into conversation, and John was surprised to find how quickly the time had sped when he alighted at the station nearest his mother's home. His fellow-traveller descended from the carriage also, passed to where a high dog-cart stood waiting, and was driven away before John had found a vehicle to convey him to his destination.

'What a perfect little home, mother!' John exclaimed, as he threw away a cigar stump and sat down by the white-haired lady's side. Mrs. O'Connor had that innate refinement so often seen among Irish peasant women.

'Isn't it?' Mrs. O'Connor said smilingly, as her eyes turned to the garden that lay between the house and the high road. The house itself was low and long.

'Who found it for you, mother?' John questioned.

'Helen Marston. After you went away I lived, you know, for two years in Dublin. I made Helen's acquaintance there.'

'Who is Miss Marston?' John asked.

'Who is she? Well, really, I don't know. I never inquired. She took the house for me, and then, when the money came so plentifully from you, she bought it outright. There is only an acre or so of land, you know.'

'She picked up the furniture from time to time, and laid out the garden,' Mrs. O'Connor went on. At least she planned the garden.'

There came the sound of horses' hoofs from the highway, and Mrs. O'Connor peered through her glasses at the sound ceased suddenly.

'Good gracious!' she cried. 'Why, here is Helen!' and with an agility worthy of fewer years Mrs. O'Connor hastened from the room and hurried down the box-bordered walk to the garden gate. John withdrew from the window.

'No, indeed, Helen,' John heard his mother say a few minutes later: 'why should you go away because John is here? The house is big enough for us all. And, anyway, the dog-cart has gone. I can't say I am very sorry that an outbreak of typhoid at Annaghmore Hall has driven you here.'

'That—and other things,' the voice of John's fellow-traveller said, with a faint sigh, and the next moment Mrs. O'Connor was proudly introducing 'my son John' to Miss Marston.

There followed for the hard-headed business man three or four days different from all days he had known. He and Helen Marston spent them roaming about the countryside in the most beautiful season of the year. The freshness of early summer was everywhere, in the woods, in the meadows, on the hills, in the soft blue of the sky, and the songs of the birds. Miss Marston was a well-educated, well-read woman; and later years had remedied the defects of John O'Connor's earlier education.

One morning, when John descended to the sitting-room, he found Miss Marston gone.

'And I'm afraid she has some trouble,' his mother supplemented. 'She cried saying "good-bye."'

'What kind of trouble?' John asked.

'I don't know. She never spoke much of herself or her people, you see; but I expect money troubles. Her mother died when she was a baby; and her father, I gathered from a chance word or two, is extravagant, and often pressed for money.'

'If that is all—' John laughed softly, and opened a letter that lay on the table.

'I, too, must be off, mother. My man in Dublin has bought an — some property, and I am required to go there. Do you write to Miss Marston?'

Mrs. O'Connor shook her head.

'No. Of course a letter sent to Annaghmore Hall would be forwarded. I never knew an address to which to write. She just dropped in now and then for a day, or perhaps two. This last has been her longest visit.'

John went to the Irish capital to complete the purchase of his old enemy's estate, and learned that Sir Reginald O'Brien was anxious for a personal interview. The two men met in a hotel in O'Connell street. The elder had no recollection of the lad he had sent to prison

years before. He had aged greatly, and almost at once explained why he had wished to see John.

'I have learned,' he said, in the cold, even tones John remembered so well, 'that you are unmarried, and, of course, I know of your wealth. Could a marriage be arranged—such things are common, I believe—between you and my daughter? She—'

'Stop, sir, stop!' John interrupted hastily. He had no ill-feeling against Sir Reginald's daughter, and the proposal shocked his finer feelings. 'What you mention is utterly impossible. I am not married, but I hope soon to be. Besides, you don't know me. I am John O'Connor, the lad you sent to prison years ago. Perhaps you remember?'

Sir Reginald pondered. Then he rose to his feet.

'Ah! I see! This is your revenge.' He laughed oddly. 'A very good revenge. I am sorry I trouble you, Mr. O'Connor.'

John left the hotel, and passed into the bright sunshine, feeling, somehow, little pleased with his repayment of the old debt. A dozen paces from the door he ran up against a lady.

'Pardon —,' he began, and started. 'Helen! Miss Marston! How lucky! May I turn with you? I wish to ask you a question.'

'How serious you look! Certainly—ask on,' Miss Marston said.

'Will you marry me?'

'Oh! There was consternation in the cry. Helen laid her hand on John's arm.

'Please come this way. It is quieter, and I must tell you at last. No, John, I can't marry you. I promised last night to marry another person—if he will have me.' She laughed bitterly.

'If he will have you! Helen!'

'Yes. It is this way. I am Helen O'Brien. Marston was my mother's name. I was so sorry for your mother, long ago, and she wouldn't have let me help her, let me care for her had she known I was her landlord's daughter. Don't you see?'

John signified assent.

'But now?' he said.

'The mortgagee of my father's home and estate has bought it. We are poor, miserably poor, my father and I. Somebody told my father that this man, the buyer of the place, was unmarried, and last night I promised my father that I would marry him if he asked me. Oh, don't think too hardly of me, John! I didn't know you cared! And my father is old, and the doctors say his heart is weak. I was afraid to oppose him, afraid of bringing on one of his bad attacks. Oh, John, why are you laughing?'

'My dear, my dear, it is all right! I have bought your home. I am the man you have promised to marry. If I will have you! Oh, Helen, thank God you are my enemy's daughter!'—*Benziger's Magazine*.

Lower Hutt

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Two members of the Lower Hutt Hibernian Society were successful at the recent municipal election—Bro. E. A. Bunny was again returned as Mayor with a good majority, and Bro. M. J. Hodgins, P.P., was returned as councillor. Bro. C. A. Seymour, postmaster, Lower Hutt, is at present president of this branch. Bro. Seymour is one of the old school of Hibernians, he being one of the oldest in the Dominion.

Opunake

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Despite a very heavy downpour of rain on Wednesday week, the Opunake Town Hall was filled to its utmost by an audience who came to assist and enjoy the social held to raise funds for furthering the presbytery bazaar there. One and all entered with zest into the proceedings, and the committee, headed by the energetic secretary (Mr. Brennan), left nothing undone to make the affair a success. During the evening songs were rendered by Miss A. Hughes and Mr. J. Hughes, recitations by the Rev. Father Bergin, and humorous stories by Mr. J. Moriarty. An excellent supper, presided over by Messrs. Brennan and Callaghan, was greatly appreciated. The bazaar funds will be much augmented by the receipts.

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LOYALTY AND LIBERTY

MR. RUSSELL ON THE BIGOTRY BOGEY

AN EXAMPLE OF TOLERATION FROM CORK

The Right Hon. T. W. Russell, Vice-president of the Department of Agriculture, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Ulster Liberal Association held in Belfast during the last week in March. The chair was occupied by Sir Hugh Mack, and there was a large attendance, including Right Hon. T. Shillington, Sir William Baxter, and Mr. R. G. Glendinning. In the course of his address Mr. Russell dealt with the religious question and the braggadocio of the Unionist leaders in Ulster. He said:—

I know the city of Dublin well, having lived in it close upon fifty years. Few men know the South and West of Ireland better. In olden times, when on temperance work, I sojourned in the rectories and the manse all over the country, and my present work brings me into contact with all sections of the people. So far as I know, the Protestant population, outside the Orange Lodges of Dublin, they are not animated by the feelings represented by the Ulster Unionist members. They do not look upon Catholics as their 'hereditary foes.' They live amongst Catholics. They are in many places a very small minority of the population. All over the South and West they are very largely engaged in commerce and in agriculture, and in numberless cases they are the principal merchants and the largest farmers in their districts. These people, living under such conditions, have no fear of Irish self-government. They object to being represented as having that profound distrust of their fellow-countrymen so constantly attributed to them. They know they have nothing to fear, that no right and privilege which they possess would be impaired by self-government, and they resent the fatherly interest which the Orange leaders are good enough to take in them. Ulster Protestants may speak for themselves, and they have a perfect right to do so. They have no right to speak of their brethren in the South and West, as they call them, as if they were to be shut up in a beleaguered fortress and hemmed in by a hostile army.

There is No Trouble

in the South between Catholic and Protestant save where the embers of the old land system still smoulder. We southern Protestants can very well spare the attention of Captain Craig and his friends, and he does not serve the interests of any of his unwilling proteges by proclaiming his sympathy with their imaginary sufferings. There is another matter upon which I think I ought to say a word. At a juncture like this all sorts of theories are ventilated. But it behoves reasonable men in whatever part of Ireland their lot is cast to consider well what is proposed, and how, if it is to be opposed at all, it should be met. There is no use in attempting to blink the fact that under any system of self-government Irish Protestants must remain what they are now, a small, yet influential, minority of the population. No system of representation, proportional or otherwise, can alter the fact that they are a minority, and their influence in the future in any representative assembly in Ireland will depend, not upon the numerical strength, but upon the character of that minority, and upon the situation that the new system may create in the representation of Ireland. I for one do not believe that Irish parties under a Home Rule system will be the same as Irish parties are under Imperial rule. I do not expect to see simply Nationalists and Unionists in any Irish Parliament. I should rather think that the differences will resolve themselves between those who desire to go forward and those who desire to sit still, or, if they move, to move very slowly; and the cleavage here will certainly not be between Protestants and Catholics. And just as in the South African settlement, the Englishry came out much better at the polls than their numbers warranted, so I am sure the Protestants of Ireland will do much better at the polls than those timid Orangemen suppose at the present time to be possible. But there is one thing

Which Ought to be Frowned Down by Every Decent Man. Great allowances may be made, and ought to be made, for excitement; but men—and the higher their position the worse their offence—who go round the country proclaiming, or who write letters in the newspapers declaring their intention not to pay taxes, and to take up arms or otherwise resist an Irish Parliament, are committing a grave offence against society. In plain language, they are simply traitors to the King and rebels to the Crown. They may be Privy Councillors, they may be deputy-lieutenants, King's Counsel, justices of the peace, or anything else—they are assuming a responsibility and taking risks that would only be justified by successful rebellion, and they know perfectly well that success of this kind is impossible under any possible conditions. Here in Ulster you profess what I may venture to call a super-loyalty, while claiming the liberty to hiss the name of the representative of the Sovereign in a public meeting without protest from either Church dignitaries or anybody else. You profess unbounded devotion to the King's person. You are determined to be governed by the Imperial Parliament and by

no other authority; and yet in the event of Parliament sanctioning a measure of Irish self-government and the King giving his assent, you say you will take up arms; you will defy the Crown and resist the Imperial Parliament. Gentlemen, such people cannot have it both ways. They cannot be

Loyalists and Traitors at the Same Time,

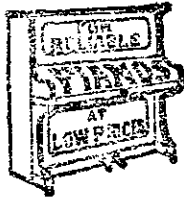
and they will speedily have to elect which role they are going to assume. Indeed, as I read of clubs being formed for the purpose of armed defence, of the enrolment of 200,000 men, without saying where they were to come from, of carrying out evolutions in order to show the mobility of these forces, I cannot help reflecting that all this stuff—for stuff it is—is either wicked tomfoolery or it is something worse than merely playing at treason. Nobody really believes in this sort of blatherskite. Whilst entitled to fight this question out on constitutional lines, to spend her last shilling, as I once said, in resisting Home Rule, Ulster is not entitled to acclaim civil war in defence of her so-called rights. In my judgment, Ulster will obey the law if the law is made by competent authority. Ulster will be loyal to Ireland, to the United Kingdom, and to the Empire; and when she finds, as she will find, the country going forward with even increased prosperity, she will come to appreciate the worth of all those fulminations which cost so little and are only dangerous when they are misunderstood. I venture to say that the Ireland of the future will have no use for fustian of this description, and no use for the men who trade in it. Gentlemen, we are close to the time when this great issue will have to be fought out—when men will have to take sides in this fateful work. I am personally under no illusion in regard to Home Rule. I expect no millennium to follow the restoration of Ireland's rights. On the contrary, there will be at first a time of great difficulty, requiring the exercise of courage, forbearance, sound judgment, and of all those qualities which have not been prominent in Ireland in the past. Distrust engendered by sectarian differences, difficulties in finance, a refusal on the part of many to acquiesce in the new order—all these and other influences will be at work to arrest development and hinder progress. But such difficulties can and will be surmounted. Whether an Irish Government will be able to pay its own way—after 110 years of a union with Great Britain—entirely depends upon the financial settlement that is made. We either pay our own way now or we don't. If we do, the settlement is simple and easy. If we do not—if Ireland costs the Imperial Treasury £2,000,000 a year, then it will be worth while for England to rid herself of this charge. And so with the religious question. The Protestant democracy of Ulster will not always be the dupes of leaders who do not know how to lead. A year or two of honest and fair government will convince them that the Pope has no designs upon their conscience—that their civil and religious liberty will stand unimpaired, and that by becoming Irishmen, they have lost nothing and have gained much for themselves and for their country. Upon this question I might give you

My Own Experience in Cork

the other day. Cork, as you know, is an overwhelming Catholic and Nationalist city. Well, in Cork a vacancy was advertised for a principal in the local Technical Institute at a salary of £400 a year. To begin with, there were 77 applications. The committee, desiring to act fairly, sent a communication to the Department asking them to look over the applications and to send down a short list of the more suitable candidates—a very reasonable request to make. We sent down a list of eight; and the committee sent up another request. They said, first of all, that they wanted to see me about getting more money—everybody wants money from me. They also desired that Mr. Fletcher, the assistant secretary of the Department, should attend with me to give them any assistance they might require in making this appointment. Well, the committee met on Wednesday last at half-past 11 o'clock; and we sat until 5 in the evening and examined the eight candidates most carefully. When they had all been heard the chairman said: 'Mr. Russell, we would be glad if you and Mr. Fletcher would confer for a quarter of an hour on the subject and tell us what you think. Mr. Fletcher is an expert, and knows the qualifications of these men; and he probably has before his mind one of them whom he would think would be the most qualified. Would you and he retire and bring us up a short list of three?' We retired, continued Mr. Russell; but instead of bringing up a list of three we brought up a list of five. Now, out of that list of eight there were only two Irishmen; but that committee, four-fifths of whom were Nationalists and Catholics, set aside the two Irish Catholics and Nationalists, and they elected an Englishman and a Protestant; and they did it unanimously. I say emphatically that the religious cry counts very little at the present time. That committee set aside their religious predilections, and they were so impressed that this was the right thing that they were doing that they withdrew one candidate in order that the election might be unanimous. I say that is an answer to those who raise the religious bogey—at all events, it is an indication that the right thing is done, and done in the right way by the Catholics of Ireland.

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SOUTH AMERICA AS IT REALLY IS

Thanks to the way some of the non-Catholic missionaries describe South America the impression is pretty general here that the people of that section of the world are a poor, ignorant lot (says the *New York Catholic News*). But now and then a level-headed American business man returns after a trip to one or more of the republics down there and does not hesitate to say that the Latin-Americans have been outrageously misrepresented. These truthful glimpses of our South American neighbors, we regret to say, are not as numerous as we would like them to be, especially as the missionary brand of assault on the people is always in circulation. Now, however, we have from a competent authority a verdict on South America that should have the effect of silencing for all time the slanderers of our southern neighbors. In the *New York Times* of February 12, the Hon. John Barret, the Director-General of the Pan-American Union, who has passed several years in South America and is thoroughly familiar with the conditions there, paid a tribute to the proficiency of the University students in the South American Republics, and to the ideal home life of the people. He said in part:—

'I must now make a statement I am sorry to put forth, because it reflects upon the young men of this country; but in making it I am simply telling the truth and doing justice to our neighbors. A contrast will explain just what I mean. Pick at random a hundred young men who have just been graduated from one of the great Latin-American universities, and then pick the same number at random from the graduates of any of the principal universities of the United States. Let them be examined competitively and tested by comparison, particularly in regard to manner, clearness of speech, capability to write well, knowledge of language, of history, of literature, of the sciences, and in almost all the branches that are supposed to constitute the best part of the education of a graduate from a modern university, and the result will be so overwhelmingly in favor of the Latin-American student that such of us as may have done it will bow our heads in shame at even having criticised the educational methods of Latin-America.

'It is interesting, in this connection, to note that the majority of young Latin-Americans who come to the United States to study in our universities, as ours go to Europe to study in the English and the German universities, stand well in their classes and have a reputation for scholarship which reflects credit on their race. It may be excusable to point out, in a discussion of this kind, that in Lima,

Peru, a university of high standing was in existence 100 years before John Harvard founded the great university which fears his name and is one of the prides of the United States.'

Mr. Barret did not hesitate to say that the Latin-American has many virtues. 'Take his home life,' he said. 'Rich or poor, he can be accused of anything but race suicide. The best families in Brazil, Argentine, Chile, and Mexico average two or three times the number of children characterising the best families in the United States. This may be due to the prevailing religion and its teachings in this matter, or it may be due to race psychology; but the fact remains.'

'And how about divorce?' he was asked. 'Almost unknown,' promptly responded Mr. Barret. 'There, again, the prevailing religion possibly has much influence, but whatever may be the cause to which conditions may be due, it is the case that one hears rarely in the Latin-American republic of such cases of domestic infelicity as are reported constantly in the newspapers of the United States.'

Home Life in Spain

Family life in Spain centres wholly about the mother of the family (declares Mary F. Nixon-Roulet in *The Spaniard at Home*). The word of *la madre* is law to the children; and it is equally so to the father.

As mothers, Spanish women are devotion itself. From the highest to the lowest Spaniards are devoted to children. Devotion to her offspring is equalled, by a Spanish woman, only by her loyalty to her husband. Their home life is the only thing in the world for them, and there are few things pleasanter than the Spaniards at home.

The most striking thing about Spanish home life is its mirthfulness. The servants sing about their work, the children chatter, the women talk gaily, the men jest, everyone is pleasant and obliging. The whole tone seems to be taken from the lively, talkative *dona* at the head of the house.

Customs vary in different ranks of life, but the general tone of family life is the same. Even among the peasantry one seldom hears quarrelling at home. Perhaps because he is temperate, Diego is easier to live with than his English or American cousin, and the plain little white-washed cottages of the poorest country districts seem to breathe a spirit of content.

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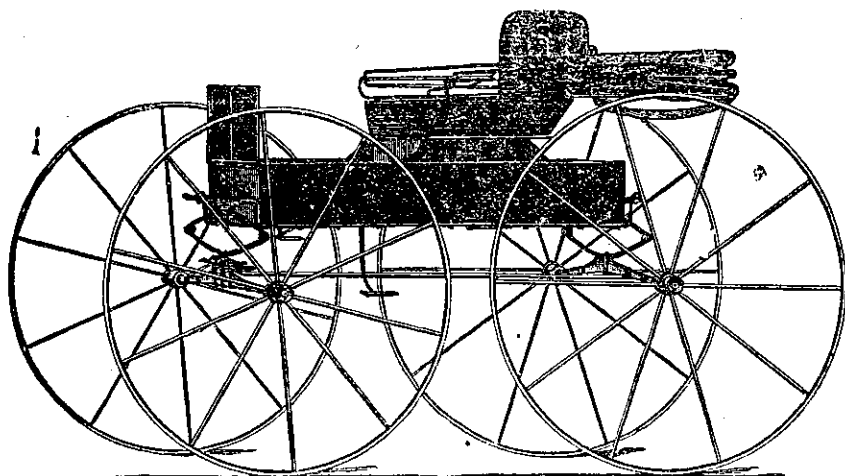
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Current Topics

A Versatile Monarch

An esteemed Dunedin contemporary has been aptly directing attention to the versatility of King George. It appears that just prior to his acceptance of a copy of the Authorised Version of the Bible and his eloquent remarks on the subject of the Tercentenary—which, by the way, the Dunedin Presbyterians wish to have placarded on the walls of our 'neutral' State schools—his Majesty had given his patronage to a music hall entertainment. A little later the cable informs us that he visited Newmarket and inspected his racing stables; and that while witnessing the racing he received a great ovation. Saturday's cables announce that his Majesty has just scored his first win on the turf. The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently issued a 'Sports and Pastimes' Supplement, containing an article headed 'The King's Racing Inheritance,' in the course of which the following information is given:—'It is in the highest degree appropriate that our Turf should have the King at its head. This is to be the King's year, and before the season is many weeks old we hope to see—indeed, we shall see—his Majesty's colors on our racecourses. King George has not heretofore allied himself very closely with racing, though from time to time he has attended some of the more important meetings. He has been an occasional visitor at Newmarket. We have seen him at Liverpool the guest of the Earl of Derby; at Goodwood a member of the Duke of Richmond's house party; at Epsom and Newbury, and, of course, at Ascot. Indeed, the impression that his Majesty derived but little satisfaction from the pursuit of racing was probably altogether erroneous. Whether or not, the situation is now changed. The King inherited from his father splendid racing and breeding studs. A fortnight after the late Monarch's death it was officially announced that—King Edward, having bequeathed his racing and breeding stud to the King, it is his Majesty's intention to carry on these establishments on the same lines as in the past.' It would be difficult to exaggerate the sense of satisfaction which that intimation occasioned in racing circles.

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'We know what Heaven or Hell may bring,
But no man knoweth the mind of the King.'

sings Kipling, in his rough way. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* statement that 'the impression that his Majesty derived but little satisfaction from the pursuit of racing was probably altogether erroneous,' will set people wondering what was the actual 'mind of the King' regarding the episodes mentioned above. Which of the three functions really appealed to him—the music hall, the turf, or the tercentenary? Possibly this is one of the cases where ignorance is bliss. It is, at any rate, safe to say that the King who can satisfy turfites and tercentenarians with equal ease is a man of no ordinary parts.

American Schools: A New Religion

The ease with which allegedly 'neutral' State schools can be 'secretly, silently, and surreptitiously,' yet withal effectively secularised, and made the medium for carrying on a distinctly materialistic propaganda, is strikingly illustrated by the statements contained in a pamphlet just published by the Honorable Bird S. Coler, of New York. Mr. Coler has long been prominent in the public and political life of New York; and his *brochure* is a protest against the admission of a new religion into the public schools. In answer to the questions, 'What new religion? Has not all religion been excluded from the schools?' Mr. Coler replies: 'No; for it is true in psychology as it is in physics that nature abhors a vacuum. The old religion is being excluded, but a new religion is rushing in to take its place. It is variously called. By some it is known as Agnosticism, by some Atheism, by some Socialism.' Mr. Coler classes them all under the head of Socialism. 'For though,' remarks *America*, commenting on the book, 'there are excellent men in the socialistic movement who would resent being called Atheists or Agnostics or Ethical Culturists, and who maintain that Socialism is a mere matter of political economy and has nothing to do with religion, yet the fact is undeniable that Socialism is based on a theory of material civilisation from which God is excluded.' This new religion, which is affirmative, dogmatic, and intolerant, is, according to Mr. Coler, making straight for public school control, and has already, under the guise of humanitarianism, reduced many of its theories to a concrete expression.

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As far back as 1887 the *Princeton Review* informed its readers that the Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago refused a work on political economy 'because the

first sentence damned it for public schools.' The first sentence was: 'All natural wealth is due to the beneficence of God.' But in respect to the encroachment of atheistic Socialism New York, Mr. Coler tells us, has outrun Chicago; and this exclusion of even the name of God from the textbooks of the public schools is now, he declares, becoming the rule. 'The teacher in our public schools may deal with the faith of the Egyptians, with the Olympian deities of the Greeks, with the Manitou of the Indians, but Christmas is taboo, Easter is a subject prohibited. No one believes there was ever a Mercury with wings on his heels, but that my be taught in schools. Everyone knows that there was a Jesus of Nazareth, but that must not be mentioned.' The gulf between present-day developments and the old ideals of the Republic is well brought out. 'If that be right,' continues the writer, 'the logical thing to do is to cut the name of God out of the Declaration of Independence, to publish without it the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, to leave some significant blanks in the sublime sentences of Lincoln over the dead of Gettysburg. We are forming a nation of atheists.' These are not the words, as *America* points out, of a priest or a Catholic layman; they are the earnest and unbiased utterance of a Christian public man who sees the danger, and raises his voice in warning while yet there is time.

The Luther Legend

The Luther legend—to the effect that, when a Catholic monk, he did not know there was such a thing as a Bible in existence until he accidentally 'discovered' one chained to the wall of his monastery—has been so thoroughly riddled by learned historians that it may be permitted to us to hope that it is at last reasonably dead. At least it is satisfactory to note that scholarly and representative Protestants have themselves frankly abandoned it. The current issue of our Dunedin contemporary—the *Christian Outlook*—contains a quotation in point from a series of articles on Luther which are being contributed to the *Century Magazine* by Professor Arthur M'Giffert, who occupies the chair of Church History in Union Theological Seminary, New York. Our contemporary explains that the Union Seminary occupies a peculiar position, in that, while a Presbyterian college, it is not controlled by the General Assembly of the American Church, being privately endowed; and that consequently its theological trend is somewhat more liberal than the conservative position held by the American Church. Our contemporary quotes as follows from Professor M'Giffert: 'Luther's studies embraced the writings of the Church Fathers and particularly the Bible, to which he was becoming more and more attached. He tells us that it was in his twentieth year that he first saw a complete copy of the Scriptures, in the University Library at Erfurt. He had hitherto supposed that they embraced only lessons read in the public services, and was delighted to find much that was quite unfamiliar to him. His ignorance, it may be remarked, though not exceptional, was his own fault. The notion that Bible-reading was frowned upon by the ecclesiastical authorities of that age is quite unfounded. To be sure it was not considered part of a Christian's duty, as it is in many Protestant churches, and few homes possessed a copy of the Scriptures, but they were read regularly in church, and their study was no more prohibited to University students of that day than to those of this, and was probably as little practised by most of them as it is now.'

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That is interesting as a Presbyterian vindication of the Catholic Church from the charge of hostility to the reading of the Scriptures; but Professor M'Giffert is still too generous in his concession to the old traditional version of the alleged Luther episode. The legend—to which the name of D'Aubigné gave such extensive currency—that Luther did not know what a Bible was until he made his 'discovery,' has been left literally without a leg to stand on, by the researches and testimony of the learned Anglican, Dean Maitland. 'To say nothing of parts of the Bible,' he writes (*Dark Ages*, p. 506), 'or of books whose place is uncertain, we know of at least twenty different editions of the whole Latin Bible printed in Germany only, before Luther was born. These had issued from Augsburg, Strassburg, Cologne, Ulm, Mainz (two), Basle (four), Nuremberg (ten), and were dispersed through Germany, I repeat, before Luther was born; and I may add that before that event there was a printing-press at work in this very town of Erfurt, where more than twenty years after, he is said to have made his 'discovery.' And yet . . . we find a young man who had received 'a very liberal education,' who 'had made great proficiency in his studies at Magdeburgh, Eisenach, and Erfurt,' and who, nevertheless, did not know what a Bible was, simply because 'the Bible was unknown in those days.' On Maitland's exposure of the absurdity of this story, D'Aubigné tried to escape responsibility by fathering the tale on to some early 'authority'—which authority, by the way, on being

consulted, by no means sustained D'Aubigné's statements. The historian of the 'Dark Ages' finally dismisses both him and his 'authority' with the following broadside: "M. D'Aubigné seems to think that whatever has been once said by ignorance, fraud, or folly, may be said again with impunity. He gave an 'authority'—why, so did Robertson, and Henry, and Warton, for various absurd falsehoods, as has appeared on turning to those authorities; but some things are so plainly false, that one does not need to look at the authority on which they are stated. If M. D'Aubigné had said, that by some singular infelicity the Saxon Reformer had been educated in an atheistical manner, and until he was twenty years old had been studiously prevented from coming to the knowledge of the fact that the Bible existed—that he had been kept by his father in the woods, never taught to read, or allowed to go to church, or converse with Christians—if M. D'Aubigné had told us even this, strange as it is, upon respectable contemporary authorities, it would of course be our duty to look at them; but when the story is told of a young gentleman whose religious education had been particularly attended to, and who had of his own free will been working hard at Occam, Scot, Bonaventure, and Thomas Aquinas, it is too much. We do not need to look at the authority. We can only lament the pitiable ignorance of the writer who could repeat such nonsense." (*Dark Ages*, p. 547).

The Press and Home Rule

Our New Zealand Conservative press still keep prosing away about the difficulties in the way of Home Rule. In reality, they are all in favor of the principle of Irish self-government—at least, in a vague and inarticulate sort of way, they convey that impression—but being Conservative papers, with a proper regard to their traditions, they are not in a position to take a strong line on the question. Consequently, we are treated to a series of milk-and-watery, non-committal, yes-no deliverances, irresistibly suggestive of the aphorism that speech was given us to conceal our thoughts. The latest to fall into line is our esteemed contemporary, the *Otago Daily Times*. The *Dominion* professed to be worried about the financial aspect of the problem; the *Christchurch Press* was afraid Mr. Redmond was aiming at separation; the *Otago Daily Times*—so far as we can gather anything definite at all from its article—is uneasy in its mind about the fate of Protestants and of Ulster under Home Rule. In the name of all that is reasonable, what stronger or more explicit pledges and guarantees could be asked for than those that have been given by Mr. Redmond. Here are his own words as uttered in the House of Commons during the debate on the Address-in-Reply on February 15:—"As to intolerance, he asserted with emphasis that no man who knew history could bring a charge of intolerance against the mass of the Irish people, and he would not accept a solution of the problem which they had to solve if under it oppression or injustice could be perpetrated. "What," he asked, "was Parnell's answer? Whilst he denied, as I do, indignantly, the possibility of such a thing, he said:—

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

"I say (continued Mr. Redmond) to those few men who are not content to rest in confidence on the history of the Irish people, and on their justice, but who want some assurance, that nothing of this kind could happen. I point to the continued supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and I say that the oppression of Protestants is just one of those things which the supremacy of this Parliament would be used, and should be used, to put down." If such an assurance as that does not satisfy the critics, what would?

"Apropos of Ulster, the *Otago Daily Times* seems disposed to favor the suggestion of Mr. Balfour—first seriously put forward, we believe, by the *Spectator*—that Ulster should have a separate Parliament all to itself. Such a proposal is based on an imperfect knowledge of the facts—the truth being that Ulster, taken as a whole, is very nearly half Catholic, and that an Ulster Parliament, on any ordinary basis of representation, would certainly contain a majority of Nationalists. So long ago as June, 1884, the *London Times* pointed out that: "The truth is that Ulster is by no means the homogeneous Orange and Protestant community which it suits the Orangemen to

represent it. In some counties the Catholics are in a large majority, and it must be acknowledged, we fear, that the Nationalists have a much stronger hold on many parts of Ulster than it is at all satisfactory to contemplate." And in a recent article in *Reynolds' Newspaper*, after quoting population statistics from the Official Census returns for 1901, Mr. Redmond says: "From this it appears that, so far from Ulster being Protestant, it is, taken as a whole, 44.1 per cent. Catholic. Five out of the nine counties are overwhelmingly Catholic. In two out of the four counties where the Protestants are in a majority, the Catholic minority is over 45 per cent.; and, in two others, the Catholic minority is over 31 per cent., in the one, and over 20 per cent. in the other; whilst, in the city of Belfast, the Catholic minority is over 24 per cent. of the population. Protestant Ulster is, therefore, practically circumscribed to the counties of Down and Antrim and the city of Belfast, where the Catholic minority averages from over 20 to over 31 per cent. of the population; and South Down and West Belfast each returns a Catholic Nationalist member of the House of Commons."

"In the face of these facts," he continues, "can Ulster truthfully be termed a Protestant province? We hear much of the necessity of a separate Parliament for Ulster, with the object of protecting Protestants. Surely, if any Protestants might claim protection in Ireland, it is not those in Ulster, but in the south and west, who are in such a small minority. But would an Ulster Parliament fulfil its object? Why, unless the entire basis of representation be changed, such a Parliament must inevitably contain a majority of Catholics or of Nationalists."

Mormonism in England

There was a time when Mormonism was considered mere matter for joke and burlesque; and readers of Artemus Ward will remember the genial showman's entertaining description of 'A Visit to Brigham Young.' 'In a privit conversashun with Brigham,' he says, 'I learnt the follerin fax: It takes him six weeks to kiss his wives. He don't do it only onct a year and says it is wuss nor cleanin house. He don't pretend to know his children, there is so many of 'em, tho they all know him. He sez about every child he meats call him Par, and he takes it for grantid it is so. He say he 'don't have a minit's peace. His wives fite among themselves so much that he has bilt a fitin room for their speshul benefit, and when too of 'em get into a row he has 'em turned loose into that place, where the dispoos is settled accordin to the rules of the London prize ring. Sumtimes they abooz hisself indvidooly. They have pulled the most of his hair out at the roots, and he wares many a horrible scare upon his body, inflieted with mop handles, broom-sticks and sich. Sumtimes when he went in swimmin they'd go to the banks of the lake and steal all his close, thereby compellin him to sneak home by a sircootius rowt, drest in the skanderlus stile of the Greek slave. I find that the cares of a married life weigh hevry onto me," sed the Profit, "and sometimes I wish I'd remained singel."

But to-day the Mormon propaganda is a sufficiently serious matter—at least in England—and Protestants there are naturally and rightly raising their voices in vigorous protest against the recruiting work that is being carried on by the agents of the sect. The following incident, recorded in the *London press*, is a sample of the sort of thing that is going on. Three years ago a Mr. George Wyld married an American girl of twenty-six. After he had lived with her in London for six months, he accepted an appointment at head waiter in a Hong Kong hotel at £9 per week. Having left his wife, who was in a delicate state of health, at home, he kept up an affectionate correspondence with her, and sent her £30 per month, hoping that in the course of time he would be able to take and work a restaurant in London. About a fortnight ago he returned to the metropolis only to find that his wife had disappeared from the house in Maida Vale, Edgeware road, having gone off with the Mormons and taken with her his little boy, who was born during his absence. The husband is now about to pay a visit to Utah in quest of them. If he meets with the particular Latter Day 'Saint' who has thus wrecked his home, the long-haired one will probably strike trouble.

The Mormon campaign has reached such dimensions that the subject has been brought under the notice of Parliament, and the Home Secretary is making official inquiries into the matter. In the meantime some of the Mormon leaders have published a defence of their propaganda. One of them, Mr. S. Norman Lee, in a letter addressed to a Liverpool paper, states that they do not advise emigration; that the sect has no emigration fund, and does not assist anybody to leave the country; that there are no secret Mormon rites, but that, on the contrary, all their rules and books are offered for sale to the public; that

the Mormons decided on October 6, 1890, to discontinue the practice of bigamy, and that it has been discontinued since then. According to the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, however, accounts, published by the press, of interviews with women who have been approached by Mormon missionaries do not harmonise with these assertions. 'They are, says our contemporary, 'to the effect that inducements both to emigration and bigamy have been held out by Mormons in quest of recruits; and that they truly represent what actually takes place is strongly maintained by Mr. Hans P. Freese, who has come to this country on behalf of the International Council of Women of the United States to call attention to the proselytising efforts of the Mormons.'

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The present agitation against Mormonism in England is being carried on by members of the Protestant denominations—not because Catholics are not in entire sympathy with it, but because so far it has been found that the Catholic womanhood of the country is proof against the propaganda. To Catholics who are well grounded in the Church's teaching regarding the sacredness of marriage, the polygamist programme of Mormonism makes no appeal. Some time ago, in an article dealing with the success of the Mormon missionaries in winning great numbers of domestic servants to their ranks in the eastern cities of America, the *New York Sun* paid this splendid tribute to the sturdy faith of Catholic girls: 'In no instance yet heard of has a Catholic been influenced, even by the glowing promises of an independent home and a husband.' And Irish Catholics, in particular, appear to have a rooted and instinctive antipathy to the cult. 'It is a noteworthy fact,' said a secular paper on one occasion, 'that in Utah there is not one Irish Mormon.' Whereupon a Catholic contemporary commented in this wise: 'A black diamond, a white swallow, a red snowflake are sometimes met with, and a yellow aster is not unknown, at least to novelists. But an Irish Mormon! Never!'

IRELAND AND HOME RULE

THE WORKING OF AN IRISH PARLIAMENT

SOBER WORK AND PRACTICAL DISCUSSION

Interviewed by Mr. W. R. Holt, for the *Daily Mail*, Mr. John Redmond said: 'I believe the working of an Irish Parliament would be a great surprise to the people of this country. It would be very unlike what they anticipate. There would be a great deal of sober business and very few fireworks. In a sense there would be less politics than at present. Every election in Ireland is now fought upon a question of high and almost abstract politics. Whether Ireland shall govern herself or whether she shall be governed by Great Britain. Even county and municipal elections turn often upon that. Once you get Home Rule that question disappears. Men will divide according to their respective ideas, not as to whether Ireland shall govern herself, but as to how she shall govern herself. The questions arising will be concrete, such as: Shall the railways of the country be nationalised or shall they not? How much money can profitably be spent on drainage? And how best shall our educational systems be brought up to date? These are matters upon which the Irish nation would be divided. But the division would not coincide by any means with the present lines of cleavage. No doubt the first Parliament elected in Ireland would be elected more or less on the present lines. People would vote according to their previous associations. This applies both to the North and to the South. But in the North and South alike there are very strong political elements which at present have little Parliamentary representation. Belfast and the district around it are far more Radical than any other part of Ireland; yet the Radicalism of the industrial North does not make itself adequately felt in the present House of Commons any more than the elements of Conservatism present in the South and West.'

Number of Members.

'What do you suggest should be the size of the proposed Irish Parliament?'

'This is quite an open question, but I would like to see the present number—namely, 103—increased, and in that increase a chance would be found for bringing in the new elements without sacrificing old claims. Under present conditions no business man and no professional man can represent an Irish constituency and do his Parliamentary work efficiently without injuring his business or his profession. That, of course, is for mere geographical reasons: the time occupied in travelling from Ireland to London and the isolation of one from the other. Yet everybody in Ireland would like to see more business men in our representation, and we should undoubtedly get them. We should get them from Dublin, we should get them from all the big towns: for Cork is little more than four hours distant from Dublin, and Belfast less than three hours; and I do

not suppose our Irish sessions would be so long as the sessions in England—certainly not so long as they have been of late. Proportional representation has been suggested in a remarkable letter from Lord Courtney. The end which Lord Courtney desires I desire and we all desire. We want a thorough representation of all the elements of Irish life. Whether the machinery he suggests is the best way to attain this end I am doubtful; but if I were sure that proportional representation were the best means of securing an adequate political influence for the Unionist minority in the South and West I should support it.

Work of the Country.

'You may take it from me that the Irish people ardently desire to see the Irish gentry—I use an old-fashioned word, for we are an old-fashioned folk—devoting themselves to the service of the country. Let me give you a proof. In the eighties no landlord fought more vehemently against the Land League than Mr. Kavanagh, of Borris. He was in a sense the leader of the landlords and the ablest man amongst them; the representative of one of the great old Irish families and a Protestant. His son inherited his interest in politics, and began life, naturally, as a Unionist. He contested a seat as a Unionist. Gradually he found himself losing sympathy with a policy which involved hostility and distrust towards the mass of his own people. He let his opinions become known, and almost immediately the people of County Carlow made him chairman of their county council. They afterwards sent him to the House of Commons as a member of our party. Mr. Kavanagh was as good a Home Ruler as I am. He agreed with us entirely on the land question, but he had Conservative and Protectionist leanings. He left us at the end of the 1906 Parliament simply and solely because he was afraid that the exigencies of our party might force him to vote against his views on the Budget. Now, men like Mr. Kavanagh—able men, educated men, with a large stake in the country, would undoubtedly be chosen to represent Irish constituencies, and the question of religion would never arise. What has kept them out of public life hitherto has been not their religion but their opposition to the principle of Home Rule. Once an Irish Parliament is established that difference disappears, and I am certain that men of Mr. Kavanagh's type would be as welcome in the Irish Parliament as he was in the Irish Party. There are a great many men of this type who, unlike him, are divided from us for the present, and, as I believe, only for the present, by acute political differences, but who are still held to Ireland by a strong attachment to the country and to the people. I should hope that Home Rule would greatly increase the attractiveness of life in Ireland for men of that type. Think, for instance, what it would mean for Dublin. Since the Union Dublin has almost sunk into the position of a provincial town. Once it was a real metropolis, a real centre of national life, such as are the minor capitals within the German Empire. It has been a great part of the strength of the German Empire that it has decentralised the social life of the country, so that instead of having, as in these islands, one overgrown capital and a number of provincial towns, they have several highly organised centres. Generally speaking, the urban life and interests of Ireland are insufficiently developed, and are not adequately represented in Parliament. That is one of the evils which, I hope, we might cure under Home Rule, and that is an object which would have to be borne in mind in any scheme of redistribution or increased representation.

State Railways.

'Another paramount object for any Irish Parliament would be the development of the industrial centres of the country. Already Irishmen of all parties are working together for this end, and with very considerable success. We should hope that a native Parliament would find means to give a new impetus and a new power to that industrial revival. Such a question as the nationalisation of the railways would naturally be considered as a possible means towards this end. I do not say that Ireland would be united in favor of such a project; but cleavage of opinion would not follow the existing party lines; and the moment such questions were raised they would affect the return of members to the Parliament. Irish constituencies would be anxious to secure, so far as they could, the services of business men, and especially captains of industry, to assist in the settlement of such problems. That could not fail to produce a considerable effect upon the personnel of the Irish Parliament sooner or later, and I should say sooner rather than later.'

'Would payment of members be approved as part of the scheme?'

'I think we should all be in favor of payment of members out of the State funds, but that is a question which the Irish Parliament should be left to settle for itself.'

'What exactly would be the limits of power of the Irish Parliament?'

'I have stated it many times before; but, if you wish, I shall do so again. The Irish Parliament would be charged with the management of purely Irish affairs—land, education, local government, transit, labor, industries, taxation for local purposes, law and justice, police, etc.—leaving to the Imperial Parliament the management of all Imperial affairs—Army, Navy, foreign relations, Customs, Imperial taxation, and matters pertaining to

the Crown and the colonies. The Imperial Parliament would also retain an overriding and supreme authority over the new Irish Legislature, such as it possesses to-day over the colonial Parliaments.

Control of Police.

'You mention the police. Would you propose that the Royal Irish Constabulary should be continued in its present form?'

'I should say certainly not; but you will understand that all members of the force have the right to a pension, and that a complete alteration of the character of the force, which is semi-military, could not be effected at once. This is a matter presenting some difficulties. But they are difficulties which I hold to be essentially of a temporary character. The police force which Ireland should control would be in character such a police as you have here in England. It should be about a third of the present force in number and entail about a third of the present cost. As to financial questions, I prefer at this stage to make no statement beyond this: The suggestion that a financial settlement just to both countries is a really serious difficulty in one way is, in my opinion, totally untrue. On the contrary, I am convinced that it will be found when the matter is investigated that the argument founded on finance is the strongest of all in favor of Home Rule, and from the British standpoint quite as much as from the Irish.'

'You mention the overriding authority which the Imperial Parliament would retain. Would that affect the fears that Protestants will never receive just treatment from a Nationalist Parliament?'

'As to Protestants receiving fair play, the entire history of Ireland indicates that they will. But beyond that I would gladly accept any safeguards which were consistent with ordinary democratic principles. As to the apprehensions which one hears expressed in these matters, I honestly believe that twelve months' experience of Home Rule will lay such bogeys for ever. There is no reality behind them—they are merely stage properties which may terrify ignorant people, just as a hollow turnip with a candle in it terrifies a child. While the question is open it pays politicians to exploit these terrors; but there is a very wise saying in a little pamphlet written by an old colleague of mine, the late Alfred Webb, a Quaker, one of the sincerest Nationalists and best men that I ever knew. Let me quote it to you:—

"So long as the centre of power lies in a people, parties and interests learn to accommodate themselves to each other. Otherwise they seek to gain their ends not by mutual agreement and accommodation, but by working on the feelings, the fears, and the prejudices of those among whom is the centre of power."

'That second sentence describes exactly what is going on in Great Britain and Ireland to-day. The first sentence prophesies accurately what will come to pass when the centre of power in Irish matters lies in the Irish people themselves.'

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

May 20.

A number of children of the Thorndon parish will make their First Communion on Pentecost Sunday.

The ladies' branch of the Hibernian Society are organising their annual social, which is to take place at St. Peter's Schoolroom on Wednesday, June 24.

The Catholic Club commenced their monthly winter euchre parties at St. Patrick's Hall on last Wednesday. There was a good attendance and an enjoyable evening was spent.

The Irish Envoys arrive here to-morrow, and will be the guests of Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G. Messrs. Redmond and Donovan will lecture in the Concert Chamber of the Town Hall on 'Grattan's Parliament.' On Wednesday they leave for Christchurch.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Paul Verschaffelt, of Thorndon parish, who has received news of the death of his father, Mr. Desiré Verschaffelt, who was accidentally killed in Paris on May 11.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood proceeded during the past week to Wairoa to bless the new convent erected for the Sisters of St. Joseph. Latest advices from Wairoa state that his Grace and the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, who accompanied him, are, through stress of weather, bar-bound.

Last Sunday night at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, the monthly meeting of the Men's Confraternity of the Sacred Heart was well attended. The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., addressed the members, taking for his subject 'The State of Religion in Portugal.'

It is with regret I have to record the death of one of Thorndon's oldest parishioners in the person of Mrs. Maginnity of Karori, which occurred on the 7th inst. The funeral took place on the 9th at Karori, the Rev. Father Peoples, S.M., officiating.—R.I.P.

On Saturday afternoon a very enjoyable tea was given by Mrs. Keefe at the Kelburne Kiosk, her guests being those who had so willingly and untiringly given their assistance with the stalls at the recent King's Festival, held in the Town Hall. Before they parted, Miss O'Sullivan, on behalf of those present, asked Mrs. Keefe's acceptance of a very handsome hand-bag and cut-glass scent bottle.

In conjunction with the official visitor (Mrs. Schoch), the members of the Catholic Club Dramatic Society entertained the inmates of the Porirua Mental Hospital on Tuesday evening with a concert and dramatic performance. The entertainment was highly appreciated by the patients and staff. Dr. Jeffries thanked the entertainers, and expressed a wish they would come again.

His Lordship Bishop Clune, so well known to New Zealanders, has already commenced to inaugurate the Catholic Society movement in his diocese. His Lordship has sent an invitation to the Hon. L. F. Heydon, M.L.C., President of the Superior Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Australasia, to visit Western Australia this month to found twelve conferences of the society.

One of the works of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in this city that is doing an immense amount of good in a quiet way is the distribution of Catholic literature. Each church in the city is equipped with a book-case, and it is surprising the quantity of literature that is circulated in this way. The demand for literature is also keen at many of the country conferences.

Mr. G. D. Cronin, well known in Catholic musical circles at Christchurch and Te Aro, was killed last Saturday on the railway line between Mellings and Lower Hutt. Of late years Mr. Cronin has resided in Petone. Prior to taking up his residence there Mr. Cronin was a popular member of St. Joseph's choir, and much sympathy is felt for his bereaved relatives.—R.I.P.

The Wellington Hibernians met last Thursday evening for the purpose of considering the question of giving the Irish Envoys—Messrs. Donovan, Hazleton, and Redmond—a fitting send off on the eve of their departure from the Dominion. In the unavoidable absence of the District Deputy (Bro. J. W. Callaghan, P.P.), Bro. W. J. Feeney was voted to the chair. The Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Adm., and representatives from Thorndon, Newtown, Hutt, Petone, and Wellington, and ladies' branches were present. It was decided to tender a banquet in the concert chamber of the Town Hall, and various committees for carrying out of the necessary arrangements were set up.

The mission conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers for the past three weeks at St. Anne's was concluded on last Sunday. Hundreds received Holy Communion at the 6.30, 7.30, and 9 o'clock Masses. The Rev. Father Whelan, C.S.S.R., preached to a large congregation at the 10.30 o'clock Mass, and in the evening the Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., preached to a crowded congregation. He congratulated them on the success of the mission, and exhorted them to persevere in the good practices commenced in the mission. At the conclusion of his sermon the Rev. Father Creagh imparted the Papal blessing. The 6 o'clock Mass on the following Monday was also well attended, and was offered up for the departed relatives of the parishioners. On Monday evening the Rev. Father Creagh commenced a mission at St. Patrick's, Kilbirnie, and the Rev. Father Whelan opened one at St. Francis' Church, Island Bay. Both missions are being well attended, and will conclude to-morrow.

Wairoa

(From an occasional correspondent.)

May 16

On Sunday, May 14, his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington made a pastoral visitation of Wairoa. His Grace was accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), and the Rev. Father McDonnell, S.M. (Napier). Addresses of welcome from the parishioners was read by Mr. Duggan. A Missa Cantata was celebrated by Very Rev. Dean Regnault. The music was the Mass of St. Cecilia, which was excellently rendered by the choir. Immediately after Mass his Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a number of children. In the afternoon his Grace blessed and opened the new convent and school. The school has been a success from the start, there being 77 pupils on the roll. As the result of an appeal a sum of £70 was subscribed at the ceremony. In the evening his Grace gave an interesting and instructive account of the great Eucharistic Congress in Montreal. At half-past twelve on Sunday a luncheon was given in honor of his Grace. There were present Dean Regnault, Rev. Fathers McDonnell and Le Pretre, Messrs. Jos. Corkill (Mayor), Jos. Powdrell (Chairman County Council), J. J. Hunter Brown, F. L. Matthews, F. Taylor, F. J. Foot, J. J. Parker, John Duggan, A. D. Lynch, A. Allen, and other.

Aramoho

(From our own correspondent.)

May 19.

A new conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society has been opened here. The members take an active interest in all matters connected with our beautiful little church. They formed a working bee to put the church grounds in

order, the work being carried out in their spare time on Saturday afternoons. They have adopted the practice of approaching Holy Communion in a body every fourth Sunday in the month. The Rev. Father Holley visited Aramoho on Sunday evening, and preached an impressive sermon on the duty of prayer.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 22.

At an examination in swimming and life-saving methods in connection with the Christchurch tepid baths, two pupils of the Marist Brothers' School (Masters Keith Bradley and Ian Bradley) were successful in gaining certificates of proficiency.

The Marist Brothers' Senior Cadet Corps (Old Boys) now in course of formation, number to date 112. A full company is assured, and should prove a strong and proficient one, as nearly all those constituting it have done some service already.

In his triennial episcopal visitation of the parochial district of Albury now in progress, his Lordship Bishop Grimes celebrated Mass at 9 o'clock on last Sunday week at Fairlie, and addressed a large congregation which assembled from all parts of the district. The Bishop then went to Albury, where he was present at the Mass celebrated at 11 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. Father Le Petit. His Lordship made an appeal in aid of the Cathedral fund, to which the congregation contributed generously. Twenty-one candidates were presented for Confirmation. His Lordship then returned to Fairlie, where he administered Confirmation to eleven candidates, two adults being among the number. Despite the inclement weather, both churches during the ceremonies were filled to overflowing. On last Sunday his Lordship was to celebrate Mass at Fairlie, and afterwards proceed to the Cave, where in the afternoon he was to lay the foundation stone of a new church.

Ashburton

(From our own correspondent.)

May 22.

Considerable interest is being manifest in the visit of the Irish delegates to this town. The local hall has been booked for the occasion for June 17.

The men's finals in connection with the St. Mary's Tennis Club annual tournament were played off on Thursday last. Messrs. J. F. Pritchard and T. Berry won the doubles competition, and D. McCormick secured the singles championship.

On Thursday evening last the Catholic Boys' School-room was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the members and friends of the Catholic Young Men's Club, who had assembled for the purpose of bidding good-bye to one of their most popular and valued club members, Mr. J. O'Grady, who has been promoted to the position of police officer in charge at Geraldine. Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell presided. The first part of the proceedings took the form of a progressive euvre tournament—a very enjoyable contest resulting in Rev. Father O'Hare and Miss M. McCormick securing the prizes. This concluded, Dean O'Donnell stated that they were no doubt aware of the chief business of the evening—namely, to take farewell of Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady, who were leaving to take up their residence in Geraldine. He congratulated Mr. O'Grady on his promotion, concluding his eulogy by wishing the guests of the evening every success and prosperity in their new home. He then presented (on behalf of Mr. O'Grady's club members and friends) Mr. O'Grady with a handsome marble clock, and Mrs. O'Grady with a silver-mounted tray.

Messrs. D. McDonnell (representing club executive), Mr. J. Burgess (club member), and J. F. Pritchard (St. Mary's Tennis Club) all spoke in the highest praise of Mr. O'Grady's good work on the various bodies.

Mr. O'Grady, on rising to respond, was greeted with prolonged applause. He thanked the various speakers for the many kind things said. His work, or whatever little he had done for the Catholic Club, was purely a labor of love, and done for the betterment of the club. He would never forget the many pleasant evenings spent with the members of the Ashburton Catholic Club. On behalf of Mrs. O'Grady and himself, he returned his most sincere thanks for their handsome presents.

The Rev. Father O'Hare (club president) then presented framed diplomas for merit gained by the following:—Messrs. J. O'Grady, M. J. Burgess, and Chaneil Cooper.

A musical programme was gone through during the evening, the following contributing:—Misses M. Soal, K. Nealon, M. and C. Madden; Messrs. W. Cunningham and R. Ramsay. Refreshments were also handed round, and much appreciated. A successful function terminated with rousing cheers being given for Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady and family.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 22.

His Lordship the Bishop left for Te Aroha last Saturday, and opened a new presbytery there yesterday.

The members of the Marist Brothers' Boys' Club will make their quarterly Communion at St. Benedict's Church next Sunday morning.

Very Rev. Dean Grogan delivered a most practical address to the members of the Holy Family confraternity at the last meeting.

His Lordship the Bishop has purchased a property in Richmond for church purposes. It is centrally situated, and will suit admirably for present and future needs.

A meeting, attended by upwards of 100 youths, was held at the Marist Brothers' School, Pitt street, last Wednesday, when it was decided to form cadet companies under the auspices of the Catholic Church. Bishop Cleary was present, and at his request the Rev. Father Holbrook presided. Father Holbrook stated that though in indifferent health, his Lordship had attended the meeting to show his interest in the movement. Having explained that it was now compulsory for all young men from 14 to 21 years of age to enrol for the defence of their country, he said it was advisable for all Catholic young men so enrolling to be under religious influence. They had no quarrel with anyone, and would be glad to see other religious bodies form similar companies. A company of Catholics was best for Catholic youths. The proposal was confined to cadets. They had the sanction of the Acting-Minister for Defence, who had stated that any institution desiring its members to be trained together would have its wish fulfilled where possible. They would avail themselves of the privilege shown by the Acting-Minister for Defence and General Godley. They would strive to conform with the regulations, and there was every reason to hope that from two to three companies would be formed in a very short time. It was decided to appoint recruiting committees in each parish, consisting of the priest and two or three members of the laity. At the close of the meeting Captain Kavanagh enrolled a large number of youths, and on Sunday a further addition to the corps was attained by taking the names of the Catholics at the Cathedral door, and of those willing to join.

Otahuhu

(From our own correspondent.)

May 19.

The social gathering held on Friday evening last in aid of the church funds was fairly successful in spite of the fact that there were several other entertainments in the district on the same evening. The amount of the proceeds have not yet been made known, but it is expected that it will be satisfactory.

The annual meeting of the Otahuhu Catholic Club was held in the clubroom on Sunday last. The secretary (Mr. J. O'Connell) reported that the club had had a prosperous year, and submitted a balance sheet which showed a small credit balance. Several new members were elected, and Mr. P. Glynn was elected as vice-president. It was decided to take over a spare room connected with the St. Joseph's Hall, and furnish it as a social room and library.

The repairs to the church here, which have been standing over for some time past, are to be put in hand immediately, and should be completed by the end of June.

The preparations for the bazaar, which is to take place about October next, in aid of the debt on St. Joseph's Hall and schools, are now well advanced, and judging by the enthusiasm of the workers, and the general interest that is taken in the matter, the result should be highly satisfactory.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

May 22.

The Athletic Football Club played their second match of the season against the Invercargill Club on Wednesday afternoon last. The Athletics were victorious by 8 points to 3 points, and, from the form displayed, should give a good account of themselves this season.

In connection with the celebrations of Empire Day in Invercargill I take the following from the *Southland Times* of Saturday, 20th inst.:—In accordance with custom, the local branch of the Empire League will celebrate May 24 by a concert in the Theatre. The programme to be presented on that occasion will be devoted mainly to items bearing on Ireland. Those who will assist in the performance are the pupils of the South, Middle, Park, Marist, Convent, and Girls' High Schools, while a short address appropriate to the occasion will be given by the Very Rev. Dean Burke. A large number of items has to be gone through.

THE IRISH ENVOYS

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS IN THE NORTH ARRANGEMENTS IN THE SOUTH ISLAND

Napier

Mr. Hazleton, M.P., the Irish Home Rule delegate, was accorded a citizen's reception in the Mayor's room at the Borough Council Chambers on May 17 (says the *Napier Daily Telegraph*).

His Worship the Mayor (Mr. J. Vigor Brown, M.P.) occupied the chair, and the room was crowded. Among those present were—Messrs. S. McGreevy (Waipawa), Sandeman (Wairoa), J. Higgins, B. J. Dolan, M. Murray, W. I. Limbrick, S. E. McCarthy, S.M., M. Treston, P. S. Foley, P. Barry, T. Parker, W. Simm, J. R. Ross, M. L. Gleeson, T. Halpin, and Hughes.

The Mayor, in welcoming Mr. Hazleton, said all sympathised with what those fighting for the cause wished to get. The Irish people had not been so well treated as the people of New Zealand in the matter of Government. But all things come to those who wait, and the Irish people had waited.

Mr. Hazleton thanked the Mayor for his friendly remarks. On all sides he had met with such welcomes as that extended to him to-day. It was gratifying to know that people so far away took such an interest in Ireland. There was a good deal of want of knowledge of the question, and the press cablegrams frequently misrepresented the movement. As a member of the British Parliament and, he hoped, very soon the Irish Parliament, he was pleased to see the manner in which the various social problems had been tackled here. This country had a free hand to build up, and was not like an old country which had to pull down before building. New Zealand was far away ahead of not only Ireland, but also the heart of England in the matter of dealing with social legislation. The struggle had not been between Irishmen and Englishmen, but between Democracy and Conservatism. He wished the town of Napier and its district every prosperity in the future.

After the civic reception the Mayor took Mr. Hazleton round the district in his motor car to places of interest. Mr. Hazleton and the reception committee were afterwards the guests of Mr. Brown at a luncheon at the Masonic Hotel, which was served in the best style of the proprietor (Mr. F. Moeller). In deference to the wishes of Mr. Hazleton, no speeches were made. During the afternoon Mr. Hazleton was received by Rev. Father O'Connor, in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Father McDonnell, after which a visit was paid to St. Joseph's Convent (Sisters of the Mission). The gifted young delegate received a warm welcome from the Rev. Mother and Sisters, many of whom eagerly sought for news of the dear Old Land. The pupils of the school accorded a characteristic welcome to Mr. Hazleton, who addressed them briefly, expressing the pleasure he felt at coming amongst them. The Maori pupils welcomed the delegate in their native tongue and sang several songs in Maori in honor of their visitor, who was greatly interested. Mr. Hazleton asked for and obtained a half-holiday for the children.

Mr. Hazleton addressed a large gathering of sympathisers in the Theatre Royal on the evening of May 17. Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a crowded audience, who gave the delegate an enthusiastic reception. The Mayor (Mr. J. Vigor Brown, M.P.) presided, and on the stage were Very Rev. Dean Smyth, Rev. Fathers Tymons and O'Connor, Rev. J. K. Archer, Dr. Leahy, Inspector Dwyer, Messrs. P. Hally, D. N. McMillan, S. E. McCarthy, S.M., M. Treston, M. Gleeson, W. J. McGrath, B. J. Dolan, J. Higgins, W. McCarthy, K. Tareha, S. McGreevy, T. Butler (Waipawa), and P. S. Foley (hon. sec.). An apology was received from Rev. Father McDonnell, who was detained in Wairoa.

The Mayor, in introducing Mr. Hazleton and the subject he was to address them on, mentioned that our Premier, the local S.M., and Inspector of Police were Irishmen, also that we had the privilege of governing ourselves, and should assist others in obtaining it for themselves.

Mr. Hazleton was met with prolonged applause on coming forward. He said he had to thank them very sincerely for the kindly and generous welcome given him in Napier, and gave as a reason for his large audience, comprising all creeds, that it was present to show its sympathy and support with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. The condition in New Zealand had engendered in the hearts of men and women the love of freedom, and the desire that the blessings enjoyed by them should be enjoyed by people throughout the Empire. Also they recognised, as the people at Home were beginning to recognise, that the Irish question not merely concerned Ireland but was one of the greatest and most important of the Imperial questions of the day. At present Ireland was the one weak spot in the British Empire, the one blot, as it were, upon the record of England and the Empire. He did not deny or attempt to disguise the fact that Ireland was sullen and discontented, that she was poor and unprogressive,

whilst the rest of the Empire, including this Dominion, was progressing and advancing in prosperity and population. Ireland had gone back and decayed. In 1848 she had a population of nine millions; to-day she had less than four and a half millions of people. Her industries, far from advancing, had declined, her population had decreased, and her people, instead of advancing, had grown poorer. It was not through any inherent disadvantages of the soil and climate, for Ireland was famed in song and story as the Emerald Isle. Ireland could support a population five times as great.

Mr. Hazleton then proceeded to deal with the causes which prevented Ireland from progressing, his remarks being on the same lines as those made at other centres. Concluding he said the system of government prevailing in Ireland at the present day brought neither satisfaction nor contentment to the great mass of the people, who were as strongly opposed to it as they were forty years ago. There was but one remedy, and that was to trust the people. Ireland asked for what the self-governing dominions already possess, the right to make her own laws on her own soil, the right to work out her destinies in her own way. Ireland did not want separation from England or the Empire. What was wanted by Home Rule was a Parliament in Ireland with an executive responsible to it, a Parliament to have control over purely Irish affairs. Those who said Ireland was disloyal did not know what they were talking about, or were anxious to misrepresent the aims and aspirations of the Irish.

Referring to the expenses of the party, Mr. Hazleton said that when he first stood for a Parliament he had to pay £700 sheriff's expenses, and it also cost the party large sums to keep the electoral rolls up-to-date. He commended the New Zealand system, and in conclusion said the meeting would know that it had done its share by their subscriptions towards achieving the establishment of a National Irish Parliament.

Mr. Hazleton was given a splendid hearing, and on resuming his seat was accorded great applause.

The chairman here announced that Waipawa had sent down £21, with a promise of more, a pronouncement that was heartily applauded.

Mr. S. E. McCarthy, S.M., in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hazleton for his eloquent, instructive, and informing address on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, informed that gentleman that supporters in Ireland would look forward to the establishment of the Irish Parliament.

Mr. B. J. Dolan seconded the motion in a happy speech, and asked Mr. Hazleton to convey to the leader of the Irish Party the following message from them:—"One in name and one in fame is the sea-divided Gael."

Mr. John Higgins also spoke to the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The chairman expressed the hope that Mr. Hazleton would be member for Galway in 1914.

On Mr. Hazleton's motion the chairman was accorded a vote of thanks.

A collection made realised £35 11s 6d, which will be added to the sum already subscribed, some £150.

It is expected that at least £200 will be raised in Napier. During his stay here Mr. Hazleton was the guest of Mr. F. Moeller, of the Masonic Hotel.

Mr. Hazleton spoke at Taradale on Monday evening, and had a splendid reception. A sum of £70 will probably be the response to the appeal. During his visit he was the guest of Mr. G. P. Donnelly and Mr. T. H. Moynihan.

Waimate

Mr. A. Harris, secretary of the Waimate committee, informs us that the meeting there has been arranged for June 27, not June 23, as previously notified.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

Messrs. Redmond and Donovan addressed a very large meeting in the Opera House on Friday evening, May 19. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. C. E. Mackay) presided. Mr. Hogan, M.P., was also present on the stage, along with a considerable number of members of the local committee. The speakers were given a capital hearing.

His Worship the Mayor, in introducing the speakers, said that although at this distant part of the Empire it was impossible to understand all the details involved in the question of Home Rule for Ireland, there seemed, on the surface, no reason why Home Rule should not be granted. He also expressed appreciation of the persistent attitude of the Nationalist party.

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Redmond was received with applause. He said that one could not feel inspired when speaking before such an audience. Since the Envoys had set foot on Australasian soil the welcome had been almost amazing. It was some thirty years ago since the Irish Party had sent out the first delegation, consisting of his father and his uncle. He compared their reception with that of the present delegates. Times were changed, and it was almost fashionable now to side with the Irish cause. The delegates would

scarcely be listened to thirty years ago, but since then reforms had been made and conditions had changed. The Irish peasant was now in the greater portion of Ireland, the master of his own farm. The Irish artisan had now a better chance. But there still remained the paramount object of the party, which was formed thirty years ago, and that was an Irish Parliament. There were one or two things which had impressed themselves on him since his arrival in New Zealand a fortnight ago. In every phase of thought and education the New Zealander was an up-to-date gentleman. With such an enlightened audience he thought there was no need to go into the question in detail. Home Rule had been the shuttlecock and the turning-point in many elections at Home. In New Zealand, he understood, it sometimes occurred that a man had to declare in favor of or against Home Rule for Ireland. In New Zealand, upon almost every occasion, they had been welcomed by all creeds, and the Mayor, as in the present case, a non-Irishman and a non-Catholic, had, in many cases, presided. Ireland did not object to being ruled by the British monarchy; they were in sympathy with the King of England, and with the democracy. Home Rule was now the same Home Rule as that preached by Isaac Butt and C. S. Parnell, and it to-day meant nothing more than that the people of Ireland wished to manage their own affairs and have the right to mould the destinies of their future. Home Rule did not mean separation. It was nothing but that the Irish—Protestant and Catholic—should have the right to govern their own affairs, and leave Imperial matters to be treated by the Imperial Parliament. They had been twitted with not being supporters of the Empire but they supported the true democracy of the Old Country. Mr. Redmond went on to enumerate certain measures which the party claimed to be responsible for, introduced for the benefit of the people of England. It was absurd to say that they had a quarrel with the democracy. Mr. Redmond then went on to deal with statements which appeared a few days before in the *Wanganui Chronicle* regarding Home Rule, and Mr. John Redmond's alleged views on the subject in the past as compared with the present.

For hundreds of years (said Mr. Redmond) Ireland had had a Parliament of its own. Were Irishmen inferior to other men in any country? They were leading men in politics, trade, and professions. If freedom was granted to Canadians, Boers, and Maoris, why not to Irishmen? The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that when next he came to New Zealand Home Rule would be in force.

MR. DONOVAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Donovan met with a very hearty reception. After thanking the Mayor for presiding, Mr. Donovan went on to say that Home Rule simply meant giving to the Irish people the government of their own domestic concerns. This was claimed on two grounds. In the first place, the Irish people had had their own Government from 1295 to 1800, when it was taken from them by bribery and corruption, which, according to Mr. Gladstone, constituted the blackest page in English history. The Parliament was practically co-ordinate and practically equal in every respect to the Parliament enjoyed by the English people. The last Irish Parliament was Grattan's—a purely Protestant Parliament in what was largely a Catholic country. 'Let me say this to the bigots who make so much noise,' said Mr. Donovan, 'we don't care if we have an Irish Parliament of Protestants so long as it is an Irish Parliament. What we object to is rule from outside. There is no question of religion in this political fight for our race. I wish to-night to issue this challenge to those who have been conducting correspondence in the newspapers: I ask them to point to a single line in any great English history where is pointed out that Irish people persecuted their countrymen because of conscience. In dark and evil days, when persecution was rampant throughout the world, Ireland was the one spot where intolerance or persecution did not exist.' From 1800 till to-day, it was found that with the exception of Daniel O'Connell and Mr. John Redmond, every Irish leader had been an Irish Protestant. Three armed bands had arisen—all led by Irish Protestants. Then, later down the century, there was the band of young men who included Thomas Davis (the great Protestant poet and orator), John Mitchell, John Martin, and others, all Protestants. Who founded the movement in 1872? Isaac Butt (another great Irish Protestant) and Charles Parnell. Surely no one would say they would throw themselves into a movement for the liberty of the Irish people, if it would mean the persecution of Protestants. In the party represented by Mr. Donovan were twelve to fourteen Protestants. In Donegal 95 per cent. of the people were Catholics, yet they returned two Protestant members. In Belfast, Lord Pirie, head of the great shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, who paid out £30,000 a week in wages, was a strong advocate of Home Rule. The question was: Will Home Rule be a good thing for Ireland? Let that be discussed quietly and dispassionately as an Imperial problem. The people of Ireland were asking for the same privileges as were enjoyed by New Zealanders. Mr. Donovan pointed to the high position in the Empire held by Irishmen, and contended that, physically and intellectually, they were not inferior to their rulers. He then spoke of the lying cables which were sent to the colonial press regarding Ireland, which was made to appear a hotbed of crime, whereas crime in the country was only equal to that in one county in England. In conclusion, Mr. Donovan said the salvation of the British Empire would be

in an Imperial Parliament, to which all parts of the Empire would send delegates, the English Parliament dealing simply with home affairs.

On resuming his seat Mr. Donovan was long and loudly applauded. On the motion of Mr. Hogan, seconded by Mr. T. B. Williams, it was unanimously resolved—'That this large meeting of Wanganui residents is of opinion that self-government should be extended to Ireland, and that the necessary legislation should be introduced at the earliest possible moment.'

The collection taken up at the meeting, together with the sum in the hands of the executive committee, amount to over £200, with more to come in.

Hawera

(From our own correspondent.)

About four weeks ago the Very Rev. Father Power called together all those interested in the Home Rule question, and a very enthusiastic meeting was the result. A strong executive was set up, with Messrs. B. McCarthy and O'Dea as joint secretaries, and Mr. E. Cullinan as treasurer. On the occasion of the visit of Messrs. Donovan and Devlin, Hawera included Manaia, Patea, Eltham, Kaponga, and Opunake, but this time Hawera is without their assistance. During the past three weeks the executive have been laboring very hard so as to bring their work to a successful issue, and here I would like to mention that the organising hand of Very Rev. Father Power was prominent throughout.

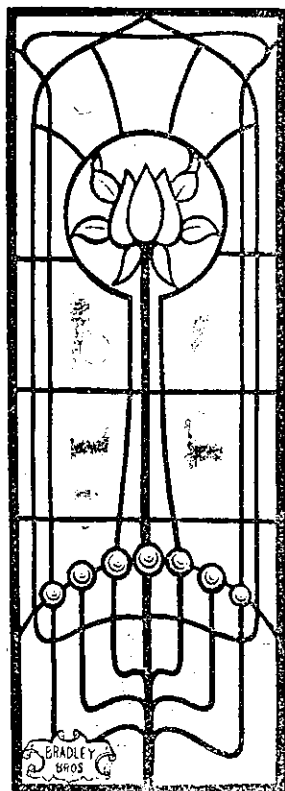
On Sunday last the Irish Envoys made their formal visit to this town. The previous evening Messrs. Donovan and Redmond addressed a very enthusiastic meeting at Patea, and the Hibernian Society, having been entrusted with the first reception, about fourteen members of the local branch, together with the joint secretaries of the general committee and Very Rev. Father Power, motored to Patea and brought the delegates on to Hawera, where they were afterwards entertained at Mr. Gormley's Egmont Hotel, whose guests the delegates were during their stay in Hawera. To attempt to give a detailed report of the delegates' reception and their meeting in Hawera would take too much space. On Monday the Envoys were entertained at luncheon by Very Rev. Father Power, and at dinner by Mr. F. C. Gormley, after which the long-looked-for meeting was held in the Opera House. The meeting was the largest of its kind ever held in Hawera, and long before the hour of opening, hundreds had to be refused admittance. The chair was occupied by Mr. B. McCarthy. On the platform, in addition to Messrs. Redmond and Donovan, were the Very Rev. Father Power (Hawera), Rev. Fathers Bergin (Manaia), and Duffy (Patea), Messrs. O'Dea, F. McGuire, Strack, and Rev. Mr. Cassells (Anglican). Mr. McCarthy introduced the speakers in a very able manner, after which Messrs. Redmond and Donovan delivered very stirring addresses, being continually applauded throughout.

The other speakers were Very Rev. Father Power (whose speech was referred to as a literary gem by Mr. Donovan), Messrs. McGuire, O'Dea, and Rev. Mr. Shore. All the speeches were frequently applauded. The *Hawera Star* devoted about ten columns to their speeches, and last night the following short paragraph appeared in that paper:—'The Irish delegates' meeting on Monday evening from every point of view was a distinct success. The speaking generally was of a high order, quite an intellectual treat, and if the delegates came to give inspiration they in turn cannot have failed to receive it. The addresses of the local speakers were not only enthusiastic in spirit but were distinguished for their grace of eloquence and delightful imagery. Our Irish friends may well be congratulated on their loyalty to their Motherland, on their spirit of nationality, on their self-sacrifice. New Zealanders generally, we are sure, will be glad to see an end of the strife that has embittered the past and a realisation of the hopes and promises of the delegates in respect of the future.'

During the evening a collection was taken up in the hall, and generously supported by the audience.

After the meeting the delegates were entertained at a banquet at which there were about 50 present. A long toast list was gone through, the principal being 'Ireland—a Nation,' proposed by Mr. O'Dea, and responded to by Mr. Donovan, whose reply has since been referred to as a masterpiece. Other toasts were proposed and responded to by Very Rev. Father Power and Rev. Father Duffy, and Messrs. Redmond, McCarthy, Strack, Bunting, and Hooker.

On Tuesday Fathers Power and Bergin and Mr. O'Dea took the Envoys for a motor drive. The party were entertained at luncheon by Father Bergin at Manaia, and at afternoon tea by Mr. F. McGuire, of Okarawa. On Tuesday evening the young ladies gave a reception in honor of Messrs. Donovan and Redmond. Very Rev. Father Power presented each delegate, on behalf of the ladies, with a silver and greenstone paper-knife. On Wednesday the delegates were the guests of the Egmont Racing Club, and in the evening they were again entertained by Very Rev. Father Power at dinner. On Monday afternoon the delegates were received by Mr. Strack in the State school, where they addressed 600 children who had given them a hearty welcome.



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

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

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

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

You may use my letter in any way you desire.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. MORTON,

Registrar, L.D.S. University.

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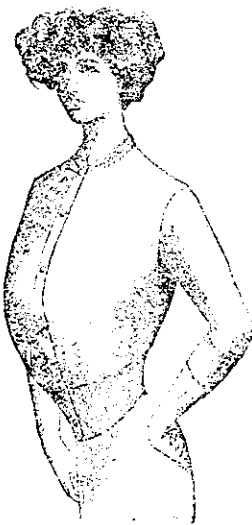
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On Thursday morning Messrs. Donovan and Redmond got a very hearty send-off at the railway station, amongst those present were Very Rev. Father Power, Rev. Father Bergin, Messrs. Bunting, McCarthy, O'Dea, Ryan, and others.

Christchurch

(From our own correspondent.)

The local committee in connection with the visit to Christchurch of the Irish Delegates met on last Tuesday in the Catholic Clubrooms, Mr. H. H. Loughnan presiding. The secretary (Mr. E. O'Connor) reported on the arrangements for the public meeting in the Theatre Royal on next Thursday, May 25, which, he said, were well advanced in every department. A communication was received from Mr. M. Kennedy, Wellington, to the effect that it was arranged that the Envoys should remain in Christchurch until Saturday night, the 27th inst. The Committee decided to entertain the Envoys to dinner at their hotel on that evening. A great amount of detail business was transacted, and a decision arrived at to invite a number of prominent citizens and Home Rule sympathisers to seats on the platform. On the day of their arrival the Envoys are to be the guests of his Lordship the Bishop and Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., at the episcopal residence.

The approaching visit of the Irish Home Rule delegates was mentioned last Monday evening by the Mayor, who said that a civic welcome had been suggested, and he would like to have the Council's will on the matter. In Wellington a formal welcome had been given at noon. He would take a motion on the subject, or if there were no motion he would take it for granted that no welcome was desired. On the motion of Councillor Hunter, who said that no political bias could be shown in the matter, it was resolved to grant the request for a civic reception.

Owing to the inclusion of a number of additional country centres in the Envoy's tour of Canterbury by recent application, it has been found necessary to somewhat alter the date and order of meetings from that appearing in last week's *Tablet*. The Canterbury itinerary which may be now regarded as definite, supplied by the local secretary, Mr. E. O'Connor, is as under:—Christchurch, Thursday May 25; Lincoln, Friday, May 26; Rangiora, Friday, June 16; Ashburton, Saturday, June 17; Temuka, Monday, June 19; Timaru, Tuesday, June 20; Albury, Wednesday, June 21; Leeston, Thursday, June 22; Cheviot, Friday, June 23; Hawarden, Saturday, June 24; Geraldine, Monday, June 26; Waimate, Tuesday, June 27; Pleasant Point, Wednesday, June 28. The final preparatory meeting of the committee is to be held this evening, and a record success of the Envoy's visit to this city seems assured.

Auckland

By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

The interest in the forthcoming visit of the Irish Envoys continues unabated; the executive committee is working most zealously, and the results are sure to prove very handsome. A ladies' committee was formed yesterday and immediately set to work. Meetings have now been arranged for Waiuku, June 5, and for Rotorua either June 10 or June 12. The correspondence columns of the morning paper continue to contain the usual Unionist arguments of disintegration, civil war, foreign rule, all of which advertises effectually the Envoy's mission.

Pleasant Point

(From our Timaru correspondent.)

In order to secure a visit of the delegates to Pleasant Point Mr. C. Byrne, with characteristic generosity guaranteed the £50 necessary to get a meeting here. A meeting was held in the Public Hall on Thursday evening last, Mr. J. Crawford presided, and there was a representative attendance. It was unanimously decided to invite the delegates to visit the Point, and Mr. C. Byrne was appointed treasurer, and Mr. F. Nelligan, secretary of the executive committee. About £40 was collected in the hall. The Rev. Father Fay was the convenor of the meeting, and under his guidance the affair promises to be a financial success.

Dunedin

A meeting of the executive committee in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Irish delegates to Dunedin was held on Monday evening. Rev. Father Coffey, in the absence of the Hon. J. B. Callan, M.L.C., was voted to the chair.

The rev. chairman explained that since the last meeting he had been in communication with Mr. M. Kennedy, Wellington, who intimated that Mr. Hazleton would speak at Pleasant Point on June 28, whilst Messrs. Redmond and Donovan would reach Christchurch from the West Coast on June 26 or 27. It was resolved to have the Oamaru meeting on June 30, and to hold the Dunedin meeting on Monday, July 3, in the Garrison Hall. It was decided to leave the arrangement of dates for other centres in Otago and Southland to the chairman and the secretary, who were also empowered to arrange matters of detail in connection with the local meeting.

The next meeting of the committee was fixed for Monday evening, June 5.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

A meeting of the committee and sympathisers in connection with the visit of the Home Rule delegates was held in St. Patrick's schoolroom on May 22. Mr. P. J. Duggan, in the absence of the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, was voted to the chair. The secretary announced that in all probability the delegates would arrive here on June 30. It was resolved that the names of those subscribing to the cause be published in both daily papers as the lists come in. The following names were added to the committee:—Messrs. G. Livingstone, T. Y. Duncan, E. Evans, W. Gardiner, Hon. G. Jones, G. Glen, A. G. Creagh, R. Milligan, P. C. Hjorring, W. G. Grave, A. Mackay, and B. Christie. The collectors reported good progress in town and country. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Cooney, T. O'Grady, P. Corcoran, J. B. Grave, T. Mansell, P. J. Duggan, and F. Cooney, was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the delegates. The sub-committee meets on Tuesday, May 30.

Taradale

In the Oddfellows' Hall, Taradale, on Monday evening, May 15, Mr. R. Hazleton, M.P., gave an address on Home Rule (says the *Napier Daily Telegraph*). Mr. G. A. Macdonald presided, and on the platform were Messrs. L. Higgins, B. Dolbel, H. Ian Simson, G. P. Donnelly, T. Reilly, T. Lawton, K. Tarcha, B. J. Dolan, John Higgins, T. Higgins, Very Rev. Dean Smyth, and Rev. Father Tymons. The chairman introduced the speaker to his audience, and on rising Mr. Hazleton was received with applause. Mr. Hazleton's address was mainly on the same lines as those delivered in other centres. At its conclusion, on the motion of the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, seconded by Mr. H. Ian Simson, Mr. Hazleton was accorded three hearty cheers for his address. The chairman was accorded a vote of thanks on the motion of Mr. Hazleton, and the meeting terminated. A pianoforte solo was given by Mr. B. Ryan, a student at St. Mary's, during the evening.

Otautau

The Rev. Father Murphy announced on Sunday last at Otautau, that the Home Rule Delegates were in New Zealand for the purpose of collecting funds for the Home Rule movement. He was sure the people of this district who, with the rest of the Dominion, were in the enjoyment of self-government, would do all in their power to enable the people of Ireland to gain that end. Immediately after Mass a meeting was held, when Mr. Richard Forde, who, though not belonging to the Catholic party, is a firm Home Ruler, was voted to the chair. This is only one of many instances that go to prove that the movement is not a Catholic one, for in the ranks of the party are many staunch Protestants, and history points to such men as Theobald Wolfe Tone, Davis, Mitchell, Butt, Parnell, and others, who had done yeoman service for their country. The chairman said he appreciated the honor highly and the kindly sentiments expressed. He always looked upon the movement, at home and abroad, as not belonging to any particular church. The primary object, no doubt, of the visit of the delegates was to collect funds, but the people of the district should be made to understand that these able young orators were coming to enlighten them on the workings and progress of this great movement.

Mr. Horan was appointed secretary, and Mr. M. O'Brien treasurer. A strong committee, consisting of Messrs. Prendergast, J. Forde, A. Bulman, W. O'Connor, W. McNamara, S. and D. McAfee, W. Burke, M. O'Brien, P. Corbett, T. Donahue, E. Joyce, W. Mockler, M. Sullivan, A. O'Keefe, T. Dwyer, P. and J. Clifford, B. Fahey, J. Geary, and E. Deegan (Oraki) was formed. The chairman thought it would be a good idea to open a subscription list, and the handsome sum of £40 was promised. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

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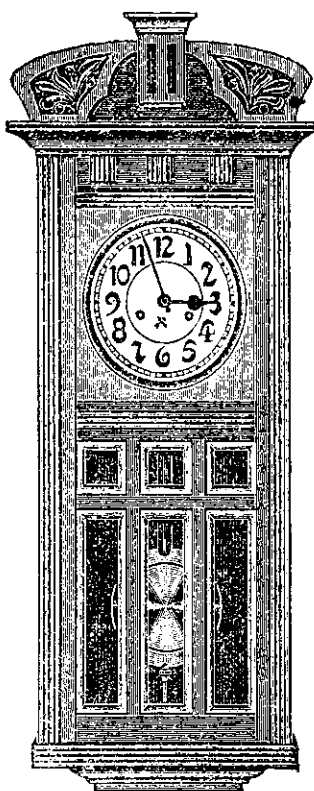
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Commercial

PRODUCE

Messrs Dalgety and Co. report:—

Oats.—During the last week there has been a strong demand from both shippers and millers, but the offerings from the country are very light. Prime Gartons and sparrowbills are in demand, while duns, black, and Algerians are wanted for seed. All small lots are readily picked up by the local trade. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 4½d; good to best feed, 2s 3½d to 2s 4½d; medium oats, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; inferior and damaged, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (bags extra).

Wheat.—The market still remains firm, although cables from London state that the market is slightly easier. This is to be accounted for by shippers having booked supplies, and buying any lots of wheat for shipment which come within their limit. Prime velvet and Tuscan are most in request. Fowl feed is fairly scarce, and meets with a very good sale here at more than its shipping value. Quotations: Prime velvet, 3s 6d to 3s 6½d; velvet ear and Tuscan, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; whole fowl feed, 3s 3½d to 3s 4½d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 3d.

Potatoes.—During the last week consignments have been heavier than usual, and the market is if anything weaker. Prime potatoes still continue to be quitted on arrival, but medium and inferior potatoes are very hard to sell. Quotations: Best table sorts, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 7s 6d to £3 15s; inferior and damaged, £2 10s to £3 5s per ton (bags in).

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. reports:—

Oats.—Prime gartons and sparrowbills have been in strong demand during the past week, and prices have advanced slightly. The inquiry for prime seed duns, black tartars, waverleys, etc., is active. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The London cablegrams received towards the close of last week had the effect of checking local sales to some extent, and buyers are not now so keen to operate at late values. Fowl wheat is not over plentiful, and for good whole there is ready sale. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 5½d to 3s 6d; good, 3s 5d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 3½d to 3s 4½d; medium to good, 3s to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 4d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—Supplies are coming forward more steadily, and all prime quality is readily dealt with on arrival. Medium quality is not in request, and straw chaff is not moving off freely. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £4 2s 6d to £4 7s 6d; choice, to £4 10s; medium to good, £3 12s 6d to £4; light and inferior, £3 to £3 10s; straw chaff, £2 to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris and Co. (Ltd.) report for week ending May 23, as follows:—

Oats.—There are very few samples coming to hand and under strong competition from both shippers and millers, prices have advanced slightly. Seed lines are also inquired for. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—There is a good demand for all prime quality coming forward, but medium and inferior straw chaff are harder of sale. Quotations: Best oaten sheaf, £4 2s 6d to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 12s 6d to £4; light and inferior, £3 to £3 10s; straw chaff, £2 to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes.—Large consignments are coming forward and prices have eased slightly. Inferior lots are difficult to sell. Quotations: Best table Up-to-Dates, £4 2s 6d to £4 5s; medium to good, £3 10s to £4; inferior, £2 10s to £3 5s per ton (bags in).

WOOL

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

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

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

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

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

Prompt returns. No commission.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was good and prices remained firm at late rates. Quotations: Winter does, to 17d; bucks, to 15½d; early winters, 15½d to 15½d; incomings, 14d to 15½d; autumns, 12d to 14d; racks, 9d to 9½d; light racks, 8d to 8½d; spring bucks, 10d to 11½d; spring does, 8d to 8½d; hawk torn, 7d to 11d; small, 5½d to 7d; horse hair, 15d to 19d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a medium catalogue at our sale to-day, when prices for pelts and lambskins showed a rise of about 4d per lb as compared with last sale. Quotations: Halfbreds, 6½d to 8d; medium to good, 5½d to 6½d; best fine crossbred, 6d to 6½d; medium to good, 4½d to 5½d; coarse crossbred, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5½d; best pelts, 6d to 6½d; medium to good, 5d to 5½d; best lambskins, 6½d to 7½d; medium to good, 5d to 6d.

OBITUARY

MR. T. J. O'SULLIVAN, TEMUKA.

It is with the deepest sorrow (writes the Temuka Catholic Club correspondent) that I have to report the death of one of our most prominent and popular members, Mr. T. O'Sullivan, who was killed by a fall of earth at Woodville on May 9. His old clubmates (Athletic) went on the field on Thursday each wearing a black band around the arm out of respect for their deceased comrade. The funeral of the late Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan (says the *Leader*) took place at Temuka yesterday. His remains arrived at Temuka by the second express train from Christchurch, and were at once taken to St. Joseph's Church, where a service was held by the Rev. Father Fay, the church being crowded. Afterwards the remains were conveyed to the Temuka Cemetery for interment. The cortege was a very long one, a striking feature of it being between 70 and 80 members of the Catholic Club and Athletic Club, of which bodies deceased had been a valued member. Large numbers of friends, including many footballers, followed on foot; and many in vehicles, there being between 70 and 80 vehicles in the sad procession. The pall-bearers were Messrs. E. Gillespie, J. Tangney, F. F. O'Connell, and B. O'Connell, all members of the Catholic Club, and the funeral service was conducted at the grave by the Rev. Father Fay.—R.I.P.

MR. SYLVESTER T. MAHONY, NAPIER.

(From our Napier correspondent.)

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. Sylvester Thomas Mahony, the third son of Mr. John Mahony, of this town, which took place last Friday evening, May 12, after a long and painful illness. He was at one time connected with the Telegraph Department, but latterly he acted as accountant for his father in the firm of Messrs. Mahony and Sons. The funeral took place last Sunday afternoon, and was attended by a very large number of mourners. Rev. Father O'Connor officiated both at the church and the graveside.—R.I.P.

WEDDING BELLS

KEARNEY-KINNEY.

A pretty wedding (writes a correspondent) took place at the Sacred Heart Church, Hyde, on April 26, when Miss Margaret Kinney, youngest daughter of Mr. John Kinney, Hyde, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. Patrick Kearney, eldest son of Mr. P. Kearney, Ranfurly. The Rev. Father Lynch performed the ceremony and also celebrated a Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely gown of white crepe-de-chine, trimmed with rich embroidery, satin bands, and silver fringe. She wore the usual wreath and veil, and carried a white ivory-backed prayerbook. Miss Callery (Dunedin) acted as bridesmaid. The bridegroom was attended by his brother (Mr. James Kearney) as best man. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a handsomely-mounted umbrella, whilst the bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold watch and chain, and to the bridesmaid a gold brooch and cross. After the ceremony the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, 'Filly-burn,' where the wedding breakfast was held. The Rev. Father Lynch presided, and in a happy little speech proposed the toast of the newly-married couple, and referred to their numerous good qualities. Other customary toasts were duly honored. Later on the happy couple left by motor-car for the afternoon train en route for Dunedin and Christchurch.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was brought to a close in Otautau on Sunday at the 11 o'clock Mass, the Rev. P. Murphy being the celebrant. There was a very large congregation and the Rev. Father preached an eloquent sermon on the Holy Eucharist, and congratulated the people on their attendance.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

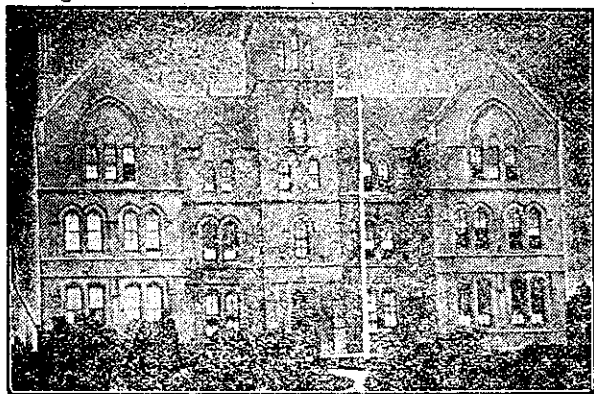
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MARRIAGE

KEARNEY—KINNEY.—On April 26, at the Sacred Heart Church, Hyde, by the Rev. Father Lynch, Patrick William, eldest son of Mr. P. Kearney, Ranfurly, to Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Kinney, Hyde.

DEATH

MAHONY.—On Friday, May 12, 1911, Sylvester Thomas, third son of John and Hanorah Mahony, at their residence, Thackeray street, Napier; deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS

KING'S BIRTHDAY, JUNE 3.

DUNEDIN WINTER RACES, JUNE 2 AND 3.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from ANY STATION to ANY STATION on the South Island Main Line and Branches (including calling places on Lake Wakatipu), from THURSDAY, June 1, to SATURDAY, June 3, available for return up to and including Saturday, June 17, 1911.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911.

HOME RULE FINANCE



GOOD deal has been heard of late about the alleged 'financial difficulty' in the way of Home Rule; and as is usual in such cases the greatest amount of noise has been made by those who have the least knowledge of the subject. It is said that in the national balance-sheet Ireland shows a heavy deficit; that she is, in fact, insolvent; and that she will be utterly unable to carry on a government of her own for many years without a substantial

subvention from the Imperial Government. 'The great weakness of the Nationalists' position,' says one New Zealand daily, 'leaving all the constitutional questions on one side, is in the fact that while they claim political independence for Ireland they cannot pay for it by becoming financially independent. Ireland must, for some years, remain in receipt of indirect bounties from the British tax-payer.' Even if, as alleged, it should be necessary for some few years that England should take some small financial responsibility in connection with Irish government, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that such assistance would be a matter, not of bounty, but of restitution pure and simple. According to the findings of the Financial Relations Commission, set up by the House of Commons in 1895, an amount ranging between £200,000,000 and

£400,000,000 had up to that time been extorted from Ireland in over-taxation; and England, after plundering Ireland for eleven decades, could not, with any sort of decency, demur to making a trivial repayment for, say, two decades. The amount of the present deficit, as will be shown, has been ridiculously exaggerated; and for the rest, Nationalists of weight and authority, such as Mr. John Redmond, Mr. John Dillon, and Mr. T. M. Kettle—men familiar with all the facts of the case—are unanimous in their conviction that, provided the question be approached in a spirit of sympathy and good will, the financial aspect of the problem will present no real difficulty whatever.

*

The statements that are now being bandied about from one paper to another regarding the present financial position of Ireland purport to have been based originally on figures contained in certain Treasury White Papers which have been issued. It would appear, however, that the Treasury figures are very far from being reliable. According to Mr. T. M. Kettle, M.A., Professor of Economics in the National University of Ireland, and one of the greatest living authorities in the United Kingdom on the subject under discussion, the analysis to which these White Papers have been submitted has 'stripped them of all claim to authority, accuracy, or fairness as an account of the financial position of Ireland under the Union.' Professor Kettle thus summarises the main results of an impartial examination of the papers:—(1) The Treasury White Papers are, in their very nature and scheme of arrangement, a violation in terms of the Act of Union. (2) On the Revenue side they abound in mere guesses. The 'true revenue' contributed by Ireland under such large heads as tobacco, beer, tea, and sugar was actually calculated for 1909-10 on the basis of auguries or conjectures made for 1903-4. (3) On the expenditure side they are a deliberate sophistication. Their manipulation of the three categories "Irish," "British," and "Imperial" bears a strong family resemblance to the three-card trick. (4) The true financial position of Ireland is, therefore, unknown. It never can be known until the creation of an Irish Parliament calls into existence both motive and machinery for ascertaining it. (5) The Union has forced on us an extraordinarily wasteful system of administration. Of late years reform has been added to extravagance. It seems certain, therefore, though accurate details are lacking, that expenditure has overtaken revenue, and that there is a "deficit" of unascertained dimensions.

*

That Ireland, however, has been 'run at a loss' by England, or that—from the purely financial point of view—she has been anything but a highly satisfactory asset, admits of easy and complete disproof. As already mentioned, up till the year 1895 England had appropriated a sum approximating towards £400,000,000 in over-taxation; and the over-taxation has continued (*pax Dominio*) right down to the present time. Prof. Kettle thus epitomises the financial history of the most distressful country from the year 1794 to the year 1910. (1) From 1794 to 1817 Ireland is impelled towards insolvency by forced charges for the war against France, for the bribing of Irish members to sell their Parliament, and for the flogging and hanging of Irish "rebels." (2) From 1817 to 1853 she is over-taxed, though not so grievously as in late years. (3) From 1853 to 1910 she is over-taxed to an amount which for 1893-4 was at least £2,750,000 and for 1907-8 at least £3,500,000. That Ireland has retained a satisfactory dividend to the predominant partner and has been a thoroughly profitable appanage to the British taxpayer since the Act of the Union is shown by the following table, giving the official retrospective estimate of Ireland's contribution to the Imperial expenditure furnished by the British Treasury to the Financial Relations Commission above referred to. The figures are for each tenth year:—

CONTRIBUTION TO IMPERIAL SERVICES.

TABLE A.—IRELAND.

	Estimated True Revenue.	Local Expenditure.	Contribution.
	£	£	£
1819 to 5 Jan., 1820 ...	5,256,564	1,564,880	3,691,684
1829 to 5 Jan., 1830 ...	5,502,125	1,345,549	4,156,575
1839 to 5 Jan., 1840 ...	5,415,889	1,789,567	3,626,322
1849 to 5 Jan., 1850 ...	4,861,465	2,247,687	2,613,773
1859-60 to 30 Mar., 1860	7,700,334	2,304,334	5,396,000
1869-70 to 31 Mar., 1870	7,426,332	2,938,122	4,488,210
1879-80 to 31 Mar., 1880	7,280,856	4,054,549	3,226,307
1889-90 to 31 Mar., 1890	7,863,661	5,178,967	2,684,694

From this it will be seen that Ireland's lowest contribution exceeded two millions, and that in one year it ran up to over five and a-quarter millions.

*

With all this said, it is admitted that at the present time there is a 'deficit'—that for 1909-10, according to Professor Kettle, being certainly less than £1,500,000. The deficiency in revenue is due to the decay of population and of Irish manufactures brought about by inimical English laws, to enormous over-taxation, and to the horrible wastage on such items as police expenditure. Professor Kettle suggests a simple, reasonable, and immediately practicable method by which the existing discrepancy could be adjusted. The cost of the Royal Irish Constabulary for the year just mentioned was £1,351,500, that of Old Age Pensions, £2,342,000, and that of the Land Purchase Bonus £122,000. 'Imperial policy,' says Professor Kettle, 'is responsible for at least two-thirds of the first, for at least one-half of the second, and for the whole of the third. Transfer to Imperial shoulders but one-third of each, and the "deficit" disappears. Let the Imperial Parliament pay the piper in respect of the tunes which it has been calling in Ireland, despite Irish protests, since the Union, and the Home Rule Parliament will start with a comfortable balance.' Messrs. John Redmond and John Dillon are equally emphatic in their conviction that there is no real financial difficulty. Says the former: 'The suggestion that a financial settlement just to both countries is a really serious difficulty in our way is, in my opinion, totally untrue.' And Mr. John Dillon, in a recent speech at Halifax, after giving his views as to the way in which things might be managed for the first few years, is reported as saying: 'He thought it would be an easy task to run Ireland in this way without adding any additional burden to the taxation of Great Britain.' As we write, Home files bring the news of the appointment, by the British Government, of a non-partisan and thoroughly capable Committee to 'ascertain and consider, amongst other things, the existing Financial Relations between Ireland and the other component parts of the United Kingdom, and to distinguish as far as possible between Irish local expenditure and Imperial expenditure in Ireland.' The personnel of the Committee has given general satisfaction; and it is safe to predict that the net results of their investigations will be to bring home the fact that there is no remedy for the present financial evils and anomalies except Mr. Gladstone's remedy—Home Rule—which alone 'can give to Ireland the power and the incentive to economise with prudence, and to spend with judgment her own money.'

Notes

A Misdirected 'Argument'

An American philosopher, in one of his 'affirmisms,' compares quarrelsome prejudiced people to a blind mule. They are, says he, 'anxious to kick, but can't tell where.' A number of anonymous Orange scribblers in the Christchurch papers—and other writers nearer home who might fairly be expected to reach a higher controversial level—in default of something more solid to 'kick at' are hawking about a wild utterance attributed to Major McBride, the husband of that extraordinary Englishwoman best known by her maiden name of Miss Maud Gonne. Miss Gonne, who is the daughter of an English officer and whose relatives are all connected with the Government service, posed for several years as an extreme Irish revolutionist, and the Conservative Government permitted—if it did not encourage—her to shriek all sorts of fiery stuff to such audiences as would tolerate her, while at the same time the elected representatives of the people were having their crowns cracked by the police for daring to attempt to address their constituents at legal, peaceful, and constitutional gatherings, and were sent time after time to the plank bed and durance vilo for the 'crime' of referring even in the mildest way, to the open, notorious, and admitted fact of jury-packing. Reverting to Major McBride, we have only to mention that this worthy is not a Nationalist. He is a member of the Sinn Féin party—an organisation whose policy has always been opposed to that of the Nationalist Party. So far, therefore, as Home Rule or the visit of Nationalist delegates is concerned, Major McBride's remarks have neither interest, importance, nor even relevance. And regarding such utterances generally, the following words of the Christchurch *Evening News*—taken from a thoughtful leader in its issue of May 20—apply: 'It is noticeable that many of the writers of the letters referred to are still slaves to the formulas and beliefs of thirty years ago, although in the meantime there has been a vast change in the relations

of Great Britain and Ireland, in the character of the Home Rule movement, and in the conditions under which Home Rule can now be applied. There is no longer any question of separation, except in the minds of sundry wild Irishmen, whose views count no more than those of the cranky Socialist who insists on revolutionary Socialism forthwith.'

The Financial Relations Enquiry

'It cannot be said,' remarks the *Catholic Times*, 'that in the selection of the committee appointed to consider the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain and to distinguish as far as possible between Irish local expenditure and Imperial expenditure in Ireland the Government betrayed a partisan spirit. The members of the committee are men who are distinguished for great practical knowledge. The chairman, Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., having been chairman of the Board of Customs and Board of Inland Revenue, is well fitted for his position by experience. The remarkable ability of the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, has been attested on the Agricultural Board of Ireland, the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, and in connection with other important undertakings. It would be difficult to find anyone better able to examine the subject in all its bearings, to take an equitable and impartial view on every phase of it, and to suggest how any difficulties that may present themselves can be surmounted. Dr. Kelly's judgment is as sound as his talents are high, and as one who has always been in contact with the people, his appointment inspires confidence amongst democrats. Lord Pirrie's success as the head of a world-renowned firm and a leader of enterprise in Belfast, is a guarantee of his fitness to serve on the committee. The other members can best be described as exceptionally qualified financial experts—Mr. W. G. S. Adams, Reader in Political Theory and Institutions at the University of Oxford, and recently head of the Statistics and Intelligence Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, senior partner of Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co., of London and Liverpool, director of several public companies, and a son of Mr. Gladstone who introduced the Home Rule Bill in 1886 and 1893; Mr. F. H. Jackson, Director of the Bank of England; and Mr. W. Plender, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The idea of adding the name of Mr. P. J. O'Neill, chairman of the Dublin County Council, as that of an Irish representative of local authorities is one which will meet with general approval.'

'Infinite Arrogance'

We learn from the *Pakietua Herald* that the Rev. J. Pattison (Presbyterian Missioner), referring to the question of Bible in Schools during the course of his address at the local Bible tercentenary meeting, 'got off' the following piece of colossal foolishness: 'The Roman Catholic Church admitted that the Bible was the basis of our civilisation, and he considered that while that body had their own parochial schools it was infinite arrogance on their part to practically dictate to them (the Protestant denominations) what they were not to teach their children. "They had no more right," said Mr. Pattison, "to do that any more than we had to go into their schools and tell them what they are not to teach their children."'

*

We are sorry to have to point out—respectfully, but emphatically—that the reverend gentleman is making himself ridiculous. If he would shake up his 'thinkery' before discussing these questions, he would see that the essential difference between the Catholic parochial schools and the State schools is that in respect to the former the whole cost is paid, solely and exclusively, by the Catholic body; whereas in respect to the State schools the cost is paid, not by the Protestant denominations only, but by Catholics, Jews, Agnostics, etc., as well. In no sense, therefore, can the Protestant denominations claim the public schools as specially their schools. So long as Catholics are taxed to build, maintain, and equip the State schools, so long will they claim, and exercise to the full, their right to a say whether religion shall be taught in the schools. There is, it is true, 'infinite arrogance' attached to the present situation, but it is not on the side of the 'Roman Catholic Church.' It is on the side of those who calmly propose to Protestantise the State schools, and to use Catholic tax-money for the purpose. If Brother Pattison can induce his co-religionists to put their hands in their pockets and build their own schools, or can persuade them to agree to a refund to the Catholic body of the quota of taxation contributed by the latter towards the maintenance of the public schools, he will have done something substantial towards gaining for his denomination the right to a clear field in respect to the religious instruction which they may desire to have given in the schools. Justice to Catholics, however, or personal financial self-

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sacrifice, are the last things our Presbyterian friends are likely to think of in this connection; and, in the meantime, they certainly do not strengthen their position by talking wild and woolly nonsense of the kind above set forth.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

His Lordship the Bishop is expected to return to Dunedin from the north at the end of the week.

The collection at the Catholic churches in the city and suburbs, in aid of the building fund of the Women's Ward at the Hospital, amounts to £50.

Mr. James O'Connor, secretary of the Hibernian Society, has been elected vice-president of the Board of Management of the United Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Dunedin.

We have been requested to mention that there are now several vacancies in St. Joseph's Choir, particularly for soprano and tenor voices. Those who are willing to assist are requested to attend the choir practice at St. Joseph's Hall on Thursday evening, at 8 p.m.

A Solemn Requiem High Mass for the late Bishop Moran was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Monday. Rev. Father P. J. O'Neill was celebrant, Rev. Father Delany (South Dunedin) deacon, Rev. Father Scanlan (Holy Cross College) subdeacon, and Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies.

The following are the dates for the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration in the diocese of Dunedin:-- Gore, June 4; North-East Valley, June 23; Cromwell, September 3; Milton, September 12; St. Joseph's Cathedral, October 1; South Dunedin, October 8; Oamaru, October 15; Invercargill, October 22; Lawrence, November 5; Arrowtown, November 12; Queenstown, November 19; Winton, November 26; Mosgiel, December 3.

The St. Joseph's Harriers ran from the Santa Sabina School, North-East Valley, as the guests of Mrs. Jackson and ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. A very satisfactory muster turned out on this occasion, under Captain Swansen. The paper being dispensed with, the pack ran to the Pine Hill school, and thence to Woodhaugh. From here the pack followed the road past the quarry and old paper mills, through the Woodhaugh Gardens, on to the Main road home. Mr. J. A. McKenzie acted as deputy-captain. After the run the members were entertained by their hostesses.

There was a very large attendance of members at the usual weekly meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club, held on Monday evening. Mr. M. Rossbotham occupied the chair and the programme for the evening was a smoke concert. The following gentlemen contributed items:-- Messrs. A. Graham, H. Poppelwell, G. Haydon, T. O'Connell, H. Meynham, M. Rossbotham, H. Gallagher, and T. P. Laffey. Mr. Blair, in addition to playing the accompaniments, contributed two pianoforte selections. At the conclusion of the programme a vote of thanks to the performers, moved by Mr. H. Salmon and seconded by Mr. A. Ryan, was passed with acclamation.

At the close of the practice of St. Joseph's Choir on Sunday morning, 21st inst., a pleasant little ceremony took place, when the Rev. P. J. O'Neill, on behalf of the members, presented Mrs. R. Fraher with a handsome set of silver-mounted carvers to mark the occasion of her recent marriage. In making the presentation Father O'Neill paid tribute to Mrs. Fraher's good work in the choir, of which she was a valued member for many years, and concluded by wishing Mr. and Mrs. Fraher every happiness in their new sphere of life. Mr. M. Curran (secretary), in acknowledging the gift on behalf of the recipient, thanked members for their good wishes, and regretted to inform them that owing to Mr. Fraher's pending transfer to Christchurch, this meant a regretful farewell to Dunedin, as otherwise Mrs. Fraher had intended to continue a member of St. Joseph's Choir.

The entertainment in aid of the funds of St. Joseph's Ladies' Hockey Club, given in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening, was an excellent one, and met with the warm appreciation of a large audience. Songs were contributed by Misses Annie Heffernan and Lemon, and Messrs. H. Poppelwell, Sutherland, and Blackie, all of whom were recalled, a similar compliment being paid Mr. Crawford for his musical monologue. Messrs. R. James and Morgan gave a humorous duet, which was encored. The violin duet by Misses F. Miller and M. Burke was a delightful item. The audience desired to have it repeated but the performers contented themselves with bowing their acknowledgements. Rev. Brother Brady's recitation, 'Wolsey's Soliloquy,' was a model that might be followed with advantage by many who study elocution. In response to an encore he gave a humorous selection which created much amusement. Mr. T. Laffey recited 'The slave's dream,' for which he received a well-deserved recall. The first part of the programme concluded with the comedietta, 'Don't Let the Lady Go,' in which the characters were very cleverly sustained by Misses L. King, T. Brennan, and Mr. G. Samson. The little piece went with a swing from start to finish. The final items were a couple of humorous recitations by Miss Helen Gardner, who was enthusiastically applauded for her

very acceptable contributions to a varied and most successful entertainment. The accompaniments during the evening were played by Miss Miller, and Mr. W. H. Kennedy acted as stage manager. A feature of the entertainment was the very artistic decoration of the stage, the scenery for which was kindly lent by Mr. Kennedy. The committee of management, with the very capable secretary, Miss Marion Munro, are to be congratulated on the success achieved.

CORONATION BAZAAR, BLUFF

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The Coronation Carnival in aid of the Dominican Convent school building fund, Bluff, closed on Monday, 15th inst. The result was a record for Bluff, and a credit to the managing committee, Messrs. Tulloch, Lister, and Dickson, and the stallholders, Mesdames Holloway and Dickson (Imperial Stall) and Mesdames Tulloch and Rose (Colonial Stall). The untiring efforts of these ladies and gentlemen and their able assistants cannot be too highly praised. The tea rooms, lolly stall, gift tree, etc., were worked with a zeal worthy of the cause, and the response of the public shows that the relations existing between Catholics and non-Catholics in Bluff are of a cordial nature. Entertainments were provided each evening. On the opening night the Hibernian Band, from Invercargill, under the able conductorship of Mr. Robert Wills, gave the Bluff people a musical treat. The same evening the school children contributed several items, which were much appreciated. On Thursday Miss Mildred Carey-Wallace, Miss Price, and Mr. Bateman gave one of their refined and educative entertainments. It is needless to say that their performance met with a most cordial reception. Friday evening brought out Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks, exhibited by Mrs. Neave and Mr. J. Neave, and hearty peals of laughter greeted their clever interpretation. A few items, chiefly repetitions, made up the Saturday evening's programme, but Mrs. Neave sang for the first time on that occasion and received a very flattering reception. Miss Kathleen Collins, A.T.C.L., and her sisters (Misses E. and S. Collins), with Miss May Molloy, gave a musical exhibition of club-swinging. The performance was graceful in the extreme, and the deportment of these convent pupils made a very favorable impression on the audience. The Catholics of Bluff are very proud, and justly so, of the reception their efforts have met with from their fellow-townpeople, and this will certainly add warmth to their civic ties.

A NEW CHURCH AT THE CAVE

(From our Timaru correspondent.)

On Sunday afternoon, 21st inst., the foundation stone of a church at the Cave was laid by his Lordship Bishop Grimes, in the presence of over four hundred people. Among those present were Rev. Fathers Tubman and Smyth (Timaru), Fay (Temuka), and Hyland (Rangiora).

The Rev. Father Le Petit, the zealous and popular pastor, whose flock is scattered over the vast district extending from a few miles south of the Cave to Burkes Pass and the back hills, has been in charge of this extensive territory for the past eight years. When he took charge he had one handsome church at Fairlie. Since then he has erected a beautiful church at Albury, and some time ago, owing to the rapid increase in his congregation at the Cave, he took time by the forelock and secured a splendid site for a church, on the south side of the township and about three hundred yards from the railway station. More recently he made a personal appeal for funds to commence building, and so liberal was the response that with the approval of his Lordship Bishop Grimes and the assured hearty co-operation of the congregation, he called for plans, and Sunday's ceremony was the outcome.

Style and Dimensions.

The plans, designed by the Christchurch architects, Messrs. S. and A. Lattrell, promise a handsome building in the old English style, built of limestone, with a rock-faced rubble outside, and cross buttresses at the angles, two supporting the walls of the nave, and two behind the sanctuary. Three oval headed lead lights will pierce the walls at each side of the nave, two behind the choir, and one on each side of the porch. A quadrifol window will show immediately behind the altar. The nave is specified as 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, the sanctuary 13 feet long by 15 feet wide, and the porch 10 feet by 10 feet, so that from the entrance door to the sanctuary wall the total length will be 53 feet. A sacristy, 8 feet by 10 feet, abuts from the choir on the south side. The height from concrete foundation to ridging will be about 30 feet. The specifications prescribe plastered inside walls, open principle roof and woodwork finished with rimu and varnished, and roof of iron. Mr. W. Walker is the contractor for the stone work. It may be mentioned that Mr. Walker presented his Lordship with the suitably inscribed silver trowel which was used yesterday. Mr. T. Foden, Fairlie, is the con-

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tractor for the woodwork. The approximate cost of the building is estimated at £650, and given good weather the contractors hope to have it ready for the opening in about four months' time.

The Ceremony.

At 3 o'clock the grounds presented an animated appearance. For the previous half-hour the numbers were being gradually augmented by the arrival of pedestrians, riders, and drivers in every sort of vehicle. The weather was most suitable for the occasion, being bright and surprisingly warm in the winter's sun. A roofed platform had been erected close to the foundations, and to this his Lordship was conducted by the Rev. Father Le Petit. Here he was received by a deputation of the parishioners, headed by Mr. W. Barry, who read the following address:—

'Your Lordship,—We the Catholics of this part of the extensive parish of Fairlie, extend to your Lordship a most cordial welcome on this most auspicious occasion. It affords us no small amount of pleasure to extend to you an invitation to lay the foundation stone of yet another church in our flourishing district, a proof that our holy Faith is making rapid progress in our midst, and that its many divine consolations are being sincerely appreciated by its numerous adherents. During the years of your fruitful episcopal ministration you have seen the mustard seed of the Gospel grow and expand in our midst. We are glad to say that this progress is due in no small measure to the energy of our zealous and devoted pastor. Rev. Father Le Petit, and the practical sympathy shown to us on all occasions by our fellow-men of other denominations. In the near future we hope to have the pleasure of another visit from your Lordship, to dedicate to the service of the Almighty this beautiful church, the foundation stone of which you blessed to-day. Whilst thanking your Lordship for the many proofs of zeal which you have shown in our spiritual interests during the quarter of a century that it has pleased God to allow you to rule over us, we earnestly pray that you may be granted length of days to bring the great work of your episcopacy, the Catholic Cathedral, to a successful issue, and that in the near future, untrammelled by debt, you may be able to realise the joy of your heart, its consecration to the service of the Almighty. Begging your blessing, we have pleasure in signing ourselves your obedient children.—William Barry, Michael Coughlan, Patrick O'Connor.'

His Lordship's Reply.

His Lordship, on receiving the address, replied as follows:—'I thank you most sincerely for most cordially welcoming me in your midst, and for the expressions of goodwill you have used in this beautiful address, which has been prompted by a spirit of faith and gratitude. Like yourselves I rejoice to be amongst you on this auspicious occasion to lay the foundation stone of the third church which it has been my privilege to place in this parish. Twenty-two years ago I came here before there was any presbytery in Fairlie, with the predecessor of the present zealous rector of Timaru, to lay the foundation stone of the church in Fairlie. We came to Albury the same evening, stayed the night there, celebrating Mass the next morning. There was no thought of a church here. Eighteen months ago your devoted pastor told me it was your wish and his to erect a temple to the Most High here, and I readily gave my blessing to the undertaking. I thank you for your good wishes, which are so many earnest prayers that God may spare me not only so as to fulfil the duties of my office, but so that I may have the consolation of seeing the splendid Cathedral in Christchurch free from debt. It would not, however, be gracious for me to speak to you of this liability now.

His Lordship then delivered an impressive discourse from the following text:—'Behold I will lay a stone in the foundations of Zion. A tried stone, a corner stone, a precious stone founded in the foundation' (Isaiah, xxviii., 16). In concluding he said:—'I must ask you to contribute according to your means to-day. May it be necessary to say, as we are told in Scripture, that it had once been said at a collection for the temple, "Enough, Enough."

His Lordship, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Le Petit and Hyland, then laid the foundation stone. In the stone, which is a handsome one presented and inscribed by Mr. S. McBride, of Timaru, were inserted hermetically sealed copies of the local papers, *N.Z. Tablet*, coins of the realm, and a parchment inscribed with the names of the present King, Pope, and Bishop of the diocese.

In the meantime the collectors were busy, and at the conclusion, before pronouncing the solemn blessing, his Lordship announced that the amount gathered had reached the splendid total of £80. He thanked most sincerely on behalf of the devoted parish priest and himself, all who had contributed, particularly their non-Catholic friends, who had always been most generous in their help. This amount, with the £200 already collected by the Rev. Father Le Petit, makes a respectable sum in hand for the work.

Special mention must be made of Messrs. W. Barry, M. Coughlan, and J. O'Connor, for the self-sacrificing assistance they have given towards bringing matters to their present position.

The Rev. Fathers Tubman and Smyth (Timaru) and Rev. Father Fay (Temuka), also assisted during the afternoon.

CATHOLIC CLUBS

QUEENSTOWN.

(From the club correspondent.)

There was a fair attendance at the usual weekly meeting of the St. Joseph's Literary and Debating Club, held in the schoolroom on May 18. The business of the evening was a debate, 'Should Catholic schools receive State aid?' The debate, which was most interesting, went in favor of the affirmative by five votes to one. Some very good speeches were given by both sides, but the supporters of the negative were outclassed by their opponents. The programme for next Thursday is composition papers by Mr. F. Fitzpatrick and Mr. J. McNeill.

OAMARU.

(From our club correspondent.)

May 22.

The winter session of St. Patrick's Club was opened last evening under most auspicious circumstances, when the club rooms were crowded by a happy and enthusiastic gathering of members, lady friends, and visitors. The president, Mr. John Cagney, in a characteristically happy speech, welcomed the ladies and visitors on behalf of the club, and wished each and every one a very enjoyable evening's recreation. Progressive euchre was then entered into with vim, and an exciting tournament occupied the young people for a couple of hours. The ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. J. Saunders, and the gentlemen's by Mr. Jas. Molloy, and in presenting the trophies the president complimented the winners on their consistent play. Consolation prizes were awarded Miss Suie Cooney and Mr. Jas. Cooney, jun. An unlimited supply of light refreshments was then dispensed and much appreciated. The evening's enjoyment was greatly enhanced by some delightful items. Mr. Saunders sang 'Idle words,' and in response to an undeniable encore gave 'The maid of Malabar.' Mr. Barry, in his usual good style, recited 'The game of life,' and as an encore a typical Australian poem. Mr. Jas. Roxburgh sang 'The lighthouse bell,' and received a well-merited encore. The president expressed his great pleasure at seeing such an immense gathering present at the club's invitation, and hoped it would be a forerunner of many equally successful nights at the club during the session. The united singing of 'Auld lang syne' and cheers for the performers closed a capital evening's amusement. The arrangements were in the hands of Messrs. Birss and Collins, and could not have been improved upon.

GORE.

(From the club correspondent.)

May 20.

The Gore Catholic Young Men's Club opened the session on Monday, May 1, when there were about thirty members present. The following officers were elected:—President, Very Rev. Father O'Donnell; vice-presidents, Rev. Father Tobin, Dr. McIlroy, Messrs. D. L. Poppelwell, O'Kelly, K. O'Connor, and R. Ferris; executive, Messrs. Francis, Green, Bailey, Hoffman, and Sweeney. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The weekly meeting of the club was held on Monday, May 15, when a large number of members were present. The business for the evening was that every member should either deliver a speech, sing a song, or give a recitation. Rev. Father Tobin opened with a short address, and good speeches were made by Mr. Francis ('Travel'), Mr. P. Daly ('Catholic Schools'), Mr. T. Daly ('The benefits to be derived from Catholic clubs'). Recitations were given by Messrs. Lynch, Wells, and P. Sexton. The business for the next meeting will be a question-box.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

Home Rule and the Financial Question. Is there a real difficulty? What John Redmond and John Dillon think. Page 961. A Royal Commission appointed. Page 962.

Mormonism in England—A serious matter. Page 950. No Irish Mormons. Page 951.

'Infinite Arrogance.' A Presbyterian Missioner's foolish talk. Page 962.

The Press and Home Rule. More Conservative criticism. Should Ulster have a separate Parliament? Page 950.

Major McBride's wild talk. What has it got to do with Home Rule? Page 962.

The Versatility of King George—equally at home at turf or tercentenary. Page 949.

Socialism Amongst the Young—What American schools are doing. Page 949.

Luther and the Bible—An abandoned legend. Page 949.

Loyalty and Liberty. Mr. Russell on the Bigotry Bogue. Page 945.

South America as it Really Is. Page 947.

Ireland and Home Rule. The working of an Irish Parliament. Page 951.

The Irish Envoys. Successful meetings in the North. Page 954.

A New Church at the Cave. Page 963.

The State of Ireland. Most satisfactory and hopeful. Page 971.

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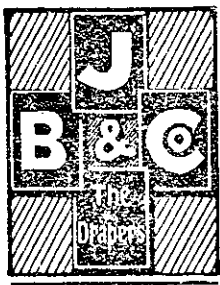
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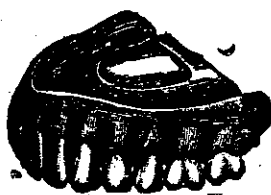
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Irish News

ANTRIM—A Spirit of Independence and Toleration

The annual meeting of the Ulster Liberal Association was held in Belfast recently under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Mack, Mr. T. W. Russell being the principal speaker. Mr. Russell said that, looking back over an experience of many years, he could truly say that he never remembered the country being in a more satisfactory and hopeful state. Reformation proceeded apace; crime was at a very low ebb, and the people generally were contented and fairly prosperous. With the advent of better times there had come a spirit of independence, toleration, sobriety, and good feeling, which would stand for the settlement of Ireland both politically and socially. The Protestant minority in the South and West of Ireland were in many cases the leaders in commerce and agriculture. These people, living in intensely Catholic communities, had no fear of Irish self-government. The Protestant democracy of Dublin, said Mr. Russell, would not always be the dupes of leaders who did not know how to lead. A year or two of honest and fair government would convince them that their civil and religious liberty would stand unimpaired, and that by becoming Irishmen they had lost nothing and had gained much for themselves and for their country.

World's Greatest Dry Dock

The latest graving dock in the world, constructed at the lower end of the County Down side of Belfast Harbour, was opened on April 1 by the successful docking therein of the world's largest vessel, the new 45,000 tons White Star liner Olympic, recently launched from Harland and Wolff's yard. The dock is 850ft long, 100ft wide on the floor, and 42ft 6in deep from coping to floor. Its cost was £350,000, and it took eight years to construct. Perfect ease and very little commotion on the part of the workmen either on the steamer or on shore attended the ceremony, which was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic spectators, thronging both sides of the Lagan. So well were the arrangements carried out that the docking was completed within 50 minutes, and just at high tide the great vessel was in her new environment without a scrape on the paint of her vast hull.

Serious Fire in Belfast

On Sunday morning, March 26, the Belfast Fire Brigade were engaged for several hours at a serious outbreak which occurred on the premises of Messrs. Patterson and Sons and of D. Leitch and Co., flax merchants, of Talbot street. Over 150 tons of flax were stored in the premises, and this was completely destroyed. The damage to the contents alone amounted to over £10,000, while the partial destruction of the premises will add to the total loss. In the present scarcity of flax the fire will affect the local linen industry.

DOWN—An Interesting Find

While digging his land near Novia, Co. Down, the other day, a farmer turned up a bronze coin about the size of a two shilling piece. He cleaned it, and found to his astonishment that it was a Roman coin nearly 2000 years old. It is said that on one side it bears a clear impress of the head of the Roman Emperor, Vespasian, who lived A.D. 9 to 79.

DUBLIN—Candidates for Confirmation

During the last week in March his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, in accordance with his annual custom, in the Metropolitan Church, to more than 900 children. Owing to the prevalence of sickness in the city and the large number of children, his Grace, with characteristic thoughtfulness, dispensed the children from the usual catechetical examination. At the conclusion of the ceremony his Grace delivered a short address to the children, in which he exhorted them to be mindful of the obligations they contracted in the Sacrament of Confirmation, and be ever faithful in after life to their religious duties. He then administered the pledge to the children present.

Groaned and Hooted

The strained relations which have for a long time past existed between the Protestants attending St. John's Church, Sandymount, owing to Ritualistic practices which it is alleged have been introduced by the incumbent, were further emphasised on Sunday, April 2. The Most Rev. Dr. Peacocke, Protestant Archbishop of the diocese, when on his way to his carriage, after having conducted a Confirmation service in the building, was groaned and hooted by members of the congregation who had assembled outside the church.

Death of a Priest

Much regret is expressed throughout the diocese of Dublin at the death of the Very Rev. Richard Conlan, which occurred at his residence, Dartmouth square, on April 2. The late Father Conlan was formerly parish priest of St. Michan's and a Canon of the Cathedral Chapter of Dublin. He had been in failing health for

some years, and had resigned several important positions. He had served in the Pro-Cathedral parish, Dublin, for upwards of twenty years, and was much beloved by all who knew him.

The Corporation and Women's Suffrage

Dublin Corporation, by a majority, has decided to attend at the Bar of the House of Commons to present a petition in favor of Women's Suffrage.

GALWAY—The New Cathedral

The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, in sending to Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea, Bishop of Galway, a cheque for £25, being the first instalment of an intended subscription of £100 towards the fund for the erection of the new Galway Cathedral, says now that Galway is likely to become an important centre of University life, it ought not to be difficult to persuade the public of the need of a Cathedral Church, and he has no doubt generous co-operation will come from many quarters.

KING'S COUNTY—A Supposed Miser's Hoard

While a laborer was working in a hayshed which was undergoing renovation at Clonbullogue, Edenderry, King's County, he came across a considerable quantity of money, which was securely tied in a handkerchief. The parcel contained £113 in gold, £3 in silver, as well as some coppers. The workman instantly reported the matter to the police, who are making inquiries. The belief is expressed that the hoard belonged to some miser tramp who slept in the hayshed for a night, and absent-mindedly left his money behind. The police have taken possession of the 'find,' and if the owner does not come forward it may revert to the Crown as 'treasure trove.'

LIMERICK—White Gloves for the Judge

At the Limerick City Quarter Sessions Court Judge Law Smith was presented with white gloves by Sheriff Halliday to mark the fact that no criminal case was listed for hearing. The Judge said that he understood that a similar presentation would be made by the county, and expressed his satisfaction and gratitude at this happy condition of things.

TIPPERARY—A Venerable Religious

The death took place on Sunday, April 2, of a venerable and widely-esteemed Tipperary Nun, Rev. Mother Agnes Ryan, of the Presentation Convent, Fethard. Deceased, who had reached the venerable age of 81 years, came from the mother house in Thurles, 49 years ago, to found the Fethard branch, and the success of her half-century of zealous labor for religion and education is to be found in the magnificent conventual establishment that crowns the rocky eminence to the north-east of the historic little town.

TYRONE—No Criminal Business

His Honor Judge Todd sat in Dungannon Courthouse on April 3, to dispose of the Crown business of the division. The Under-Sheriff said there being no criminal business to come before the Court, it was his pleasing duty once more to present his Honor with a pair of white gloves. His Honor said he was very pleased once more to receive white gloves from the Sheriff. The first time he sat in Dungannon he was much gratified to receive white gloves from the Sheriff, and had several times since had similar gifts. He was indeed very much gratified at the satisfactory state of his native county.

GENERAL

Emigration Figures

Notwithstanding all the efforts of Irish industrial revivalists within recent years, emigration from Ireland for 1910 shows an increase of 3693 on the figures for 1909 (says the *Glasgow Observer*). Last year there left the country 32,923 persons—18,113 males and 14,810 females. To the exodus Leinster contributed 4258, Munster 8330, Connacht 7598, and 'prosperous' Ulster provided 12,271 emigrants, the average per 1000 of population being 3.7, 7.7, 11.7, and 7.8 for the provinces respectively. The most notable and most deplorable feature of the rush from the country lies in the fact that 86.9 per cent. of the emigrants were between the ages of 15 and 35 years, the very flower of the population. Since 1851 4,187,443 persons have emigrated from Ireland, this being equivalent to 78.2 per cent. of the average population. Munster provided 1,459, 239 to this deplorable total, being equal to 104.8 per cent. of the average population of the province. Connacht gave 701,572, or 84.8 per cent.; Ulster, 1,190,194, or 66.7 per cent.; and Leinster, 725,699 persons, or the average of 53.8 per cent.

A Strange Visitation

Great excitement was caused in different districts in Wexford, Waterford, and Tipperary towards the end of March through invasions of the district by birds—principally starlings. Thousands descended upon New Ross, causing consternation in the streets. Many of the birds were captured, and a great number were drowned in the Barrow. It is thought that the birds were on a migratory expedition. In Carrick-on-Suir a similar phenomenon occurred, the birds screaming and dashing against the

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windows. Many dead birds were afterwards found in the streets and gardens. Flocks of curlews and starlings hovered over Carlow during most of the week, the sky being almost obscured by the vast numbers of these birds, which seemed to be in a state of panic. The birds were subsequently joined by wild-duck, blackbirds, thrushes, and woodpeckers. Many of them dashed themselves to death against the church steeple and other buildings, the street being littered with dead and battered birds in the morning. Similar reports were received from Bagnalstown, Waterford, etc.

Canadian Opinion

The *Toronto Globe* of February 25 published an editorial article on the threats of Ulster Unionists in case of Home Rule being granted in the course of which it said:—‘The opposition of Ulster to Home Rule is dictated by two considerations—(1) religious prejudice, and (2) selfish class interests. The Ascendancy Party have for generations played on the religious susceptibilities of their honest but deluded followers. With a tenacity and doggedness worthy of a nobler cause the latter have, at the dictation of their leaders, opposed all legislation tending to broaden the rights and privileges of the Irish people, and gladly paid tithes and rack-rents rather than admit their Roman Catholic countrymen to the full rights of citizenship. The utmost that can be said in extenuation of their suicidal policy is that they are sincerely honest in their religious prejudices, and have not benefited by their traditional support of a narrow class ascendancy. Step by step they have been driven from behind the ramparts of feudalism, and at each reverse their irreconcilable hostility to democratic progress finds them weaker and more isolated. Two feudal strongholds—the Church and the landlord—have been deprived of their class privileges, and the prophecies of dire disaster to Throne and Constitution are still unfulfilled. . . . Irish Nationality within the Empire is the goal towards which Ireland is irresistibly moving, and the destiny of the Empire, no less than that of Ireland, is the impelling force.’

Religious Tolerance

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., speaking in Middlesbrough on April 2, addressed a crowded meeting of Irishmen. Home Rule, he said, meant the control of Irish affairs by an Irish assembly, leaving control of Imperial affairs to the Imperial Parliament. Opinion was ripening in other parts of the kingdom towards local government for those parts as well. Home Rule went to the very roots of Imperial unity, policy, and well-being. He had practically never known more than a hot July afternoon devoted to Indian affairs by the House of Commons, a course which almost invited Imperial disaster, so disgraceful was the disproportion between the magnitude of the problem and the smallness of time and attention given to it. Speaking of the religious bogey in Ireland, Mr. O'Connor said that tolerance in Ireland came from the Catholics towards the Protestants, and intolerance from the Orangemen towards the Nationalists. The Home Rule Bill would include a proviso safeguarding the religious liberty of every man in Ireland, and safeguarding religious equality for every creed. Speaking of the Anglo-American Peace Treaty, he said he believed it would come to pass, but its path could be smoothed if only the quarrel between the Irish and the English people was first settled.

Centenarians

The death is announced at Newport, County Tipperary, of Michael Sullivan, at the great age of 110 years. Until a short time ago he was possessed of wonderful vitality, both physically and mentally. He told many stories of the Fenian rising, in which he took an active part. The death is also intimated of Mary Connell at Oranmore, County Galway, who had attained the age of 106 years.

Not to be Smuggled

Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., speaking in Sheffield on April 1, said the Irish did not want Home Rule smuggled through the House of Commons. They wanted the question examined, satisfied as to the result upon the enlightened judgment of the British people. Mr. Devlin added that he would not take a step towards Home Rule if he thought it implied oppression towards a single Protestant in Ireland.

Ireland's Foreign Trade

Mr. J. P. Bolland, M.P., in a lecture delivered to the ‘Irish Parliament’ Branch, U.I.L., London, on ‘The Development of Ireland's Foreign Trade,’ submitted statistics showing that four-fifths of Ireland's exports, which at present amount to £61,000,000 per annum, are sent to Great Britain, and only the remaining one-fifth go direct from Ireland to foreign ports.

Baby had a horrid pain,
Chucked away his dummy,
Squirmed and screamed and squirmed again,
Frightened his poor mummy.
Till at last she could endure
Baby's cries and screams no more,
Gave him Woods' Great Peppermint Cure,
Soothed his little tummy.

People We Hear About

The well-meaning bigots whose business in life is to detect ‘Popery’ and ‘Jesuitism’ in all sorts of unexpected places, will be able to make capital out of an interesting fact which it is a particular pleasure to be able to put at their disposal (says the *Glasgow Observer*). The annual elections in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons have just taken place, with the following result:—Mr. Gibbs Watson, of the *Yorkshire Post*, has been chosen chairman; Mr. W. J. Flynn, of the official reporting staff, hon. secretary; and Mr. F. O'Sullivan, of the *Morning Post*, hon. treasurer. These three popular and distinguished journalists all profess the Catholic faith.

Emperor Francis Joseph ascended the Austrian throne at the age of 18, and has reigned for 62 years. Despite his 80 years, he is strong and vigorous. Deriving keen enjoyment from the chase, he braves wind and rain stalking deer, and exposure has so hardened his constitution that he feels no ill effect from the experience. He dines simply and retires early. Every document presented to him is thoroughly examined, and, no matter how complete the information may seem, additional facts are frequently required by the Emperor.

Mr. John Edwin Tussaud, eldest son of Mr. John T. Tussaud, of Baker-street fame, came of age on March 31. Mr. John T. Tussaud is the eldest great-grandson of the original Madame Tussaud, who was an artist and companion to Princess Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI. The exhibition was actually founded in Paris in 1767 by Mr. Christopher Curtius and was brought over to London by his niece, Madame Tussaud, in the spring of 1802. Young Mr. Tussaud, who is an artist of no mean attainments, will, it is hoped, carry on the family traditions. The Tussauds are Catholics.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Vice-president of the Department of Agriculture of Ireland, had been for a long period the Parliamentary agent of the Irish Temperance Party, and it is interesting to note that in the struggle for reform which culminated in the passing of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill in 1877 he had the support of the late Irish leader, Mr. Parnell, in connection with which Mr. Russell relates a striking incident. After the Bill was carried the Irish leader came over to Mr. Russell in the Lobby and said to him, ‘Now we are done with liquor. The next fight must be on the land.’ ‘Mr. Parnell, it will take an earthquake to upset the Irish land system,’ replied Mr. Russell. ‘Very well,’ said the Irish leader, after a pause, ‘earthquake be it.’ The Land League was formed in the following year. Mr. Russell has been described as a Lowland Scot inspired by an Irishman, which is another way of saying that in reality there is not a drop of Irish blood in his body. He was born in Cupar, Fife, according to the usual formula, of poor but honest parents, and had a hard struggle to raise himself from his humble surroundings. Early in his career he crossed over to Ireland, and settled at Donaghmore, where he founded a Young Men's Christian Association, cultivated his great powers as a speaker, went in for Temperance agitation, and in that way got out of commerce into public life.

Most people had a vague notion that Sir Robert Hart had definitely retired from the Chinese Customs a couple of years ago, but like distinguished *prima donnas*, who make several ‘last appearances,’ he has again ‘retired’ permanently, we presume. This distinguished Irishman has resided in China almost continuously for 57 years, and he has probably had the most remarkable career of any administrator in the world. Sir Robert Hart is laden with titles and dignities conferred on him by England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Portugal, and Austria; while of Chinese honors he holds the Red Button, the Double Dragon, the Peacock's Feather, the Order of the Rising Sun; he is Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, and his ancestors have been ennobled for three generations back. A native of the North of Ireland, he went out to China as an interpreter in the British Consular service when he was 18 years old, and has spent only three holidays since—a total of about two years. When only 28 years old he passed into the service of the Chinese Government as Inspector-General of Maritime Customs. That organisation was in a bad state at the time, but, step by step, with the patience and perseverance which is so marked a characteristic of the Chinese people among whom he has dwelt so long, he built it up so that it has become the equal of any Government Department in Europe. The Chinese appear to have seen that they had got a man in a thousand. They not only gave Sir Robert a free hand, but they placed a trust in him unknown in any other country. It proves the sterling qualities of the Chinese as well as of Sir Robert that the entire cost of running the Customs Department was handed over to him to disburse practically as he chose.

On Sunday, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, the foundation stone of a new church was laid at Muswellbrook, by his Lordship Dr. Dwyer, Bishop of Maitland. The church will cost over £5000, and the collection at the ceremony, with donations already in hand, totalled £1859.

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THE STATE OF IRELAND

MOST SATISFACTORY AND HOPEFUL

Mr. T. W. Russell, Under Secretary for Agriculture, speaking at Belfast recently, said: Looking back over an experience of many years, I can truly say that I never remember the country being in a more satisfactory and hopeful state. Trade is good, not to say booming; agriculture progresses with rapid strides; peace prevails almost universally; the temperance reformation proceeds apace; crime is at a very low ebb; and the people generally, under these circumstances, are contented and fairly prosperous. I am aware, of course, that a demurrer may be put in to all these statements. It may be said, for example, that the whiskey trade, which is usually held up as one of our staple industries, is not in a flourishing condition, and that, instead of going forward, it is going back. Well, all I can say in this connection is that to go back is to go forward; and I am more than content that this backward process should still go on. I may also be challenged as to the absence of crime. There are thirty-two counties in Ireland; and I make bold to say that, as regards twenty-nine of these, my statement is absolutely accurate. It is quite true that in Clare, Longford, and part of Galway a state of disturbance does exist. A few months ago it would have been necessary to include Sligo in this list; but only within the last couple of weeks it has been found possible to relieve that county from the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act which had been temporarily applied to it. No newspaper, with the exception of the *Dublin Gazette*, has even noticed this gratifying fact. I have never had, and have not now, any defence for disorder of crime wherever it may exist; and I deplore the fact that even in these very limited areas a state of affairs obtains which is not, to say the least, entirely satisfactory. But it ought to be borne in mind in this connection that these three counties are probably the places where the remedial land legislation of past years has operated least of all. There

LANDLORDISM STILL RETAINS ITS FIRM GRIP,

and much of the disorder peculiarly attendant upon agrarianism still prevails. But the present record of the country as a whole in regard to crime is absolutely unique and well deserves the plaudits of the judges as they go around on their all but formal duties. At a time like this there is a tendency, greatly aided by our Parliamentary system of interrogation, to enlarge upon any unhealthy aspect of affairs and to give the 'go-by,' or very little attention to, all that is encouraging and all that is good which may be going forward. All unprejudiced visitors, however, coming to the country realise what is going on. They one and all admit the great changes which are taking place. If we take our great Departments of State they are one and all at work building up what had been thrown down in bygone years. The Irish Land Commission, for example, is doing more than fixing rents. It is erecting the framework of an entirely new social and economic system. It is in reality carrying out a peaceful revolution. The Local Government Board is doing more than administering Local Government and the Poor Law. It has spent and is spending some millions of money in what can only be described as a great National Housing Scheme for the Irish laborer—a work for which there is no parallel in any other civilised State, and which is

TRANSFORMING THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

And on the Poor Law side, instead of devoting its entire attention to the pauper element and the recipients of outdoor relief, it is, by its administration of the Old Age Pension Act, largely contributing to keep the aged poor out of the workhouse. Another body, the Congested Districts Board, about which people in Ulster hear very little, is, I venture to say, doing a work that has no counterpart in the economy of any other nation. They are remaking the people and the conditions of life in a large district, and giving the chance of living decent and civilised lives to multitudes of men and women. And take the Department over which I preside. The Irish small farmer, and indeed the Irish farmer of every class and condition, is no longer allowed to remain without that advice and assistance which is so freely accorded to the agriculturists of those other countries which compete with us in our home markets. By its great educational and development schemes the Department has done more for agriculture in the past ten years than has been done in any other country in the world. Of course at the present time and under present conditions a dirty party

SQUABBLE IN PORTADOWN OR LURGAN,

a stupid foray of cattle drivers in the West, a trifling quarrel about a bit of land somewhere else, or the desertion of a Protestant wife by a Roman Catholic husband in Belfast, is far more effective material for political warfare than all the splendid work that is now being done in Ireland. Indeed, I am not quite sure that our Ulster representatives know very much about what is being done even at their own doors. I say this, because only the other day when a Supplementary Estimate for the Department was being discussed in the House of Commons, Mr. Charles Craig expressed the hope that the money which was now being

given for horse breeding would not all be spent in the South and West, and rather indicated his agreement with a statement in a previous speech of Sir Edward Carson's that the Department was being run as a branch of the United Irish League. A statement of this nature could only have been made in ignorance of the facts. The Department knows nothing of North or South. Most of its income is allocated to the various County committees on a fixed scale, and as regards special grants for special purposes, it certainly does not lie with Ulster to complain. It is not many weeks ago since the Department sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of £10,000 in Mr. Charles Craig's own constituency, and, as most people are aware, a large farm has been bought close to the town of Antrim, where it is proposed to establish an Agricultural School or Station for the purpose of providing agricultural education for the North-East of Ulster. This is not quite spending money in the South and West. At the present moment a sum of between four and five thousand pounds is being expended in County Tyrone on enlarging the Ulster Dairy School, which in two or three years has become so prosperous as to necessitate doubling the accommodation for the students. Another large sum—£7500—has been set aside for an agricultural school in Tyrone to meet the needs of the North-West. Innuendoes such as those made by Mr. Craig are mere random shots, but they are none the less unfair to a great Department of the State. As a matter of fact, the small shortage on the original estimate, which necessitated the supplementary grant I have just mentioned, was in part occasioned by new technical education schemes started in the town of Antrim, in Portrush, and in Ballyclare, and by the extension of technical instruction in the county of Derry. Those who are not familiar with what is going on at their own doorsteps are not likely to know much of what is being done in other parts of the country. But all who do know, and who take a calm and unprejudiced view of the Irish situation, cannot help being struck by the marvellous change that has taken place within the last ten years. People breathe a new atmosphere. Except in very limited areas in the West—areas which few people have traversed—

THE DAYS OF HUNGER AND POVERTY AND STARVATION ARE GONE.

And with the advent of better times there has come a spirit of independence, of toleration, of sobriety, and of good feeling which, in my judgment, will stand for the settlement of Ireland both politically and socially. Coming to the political situation, I have very little to say, and in truth it is not a situation that can be improved by much speaking. The Parliament Bill is on its way to the Statute Book, and in spite of delay it will get there. But the situation involved in its passage would be almost comical if it were not pregnant with such grave realities. Just let us recall the facts. In the Parliament of 1906-9 the Tories in the House of Commons were a small body, outnumbered by their opponents by some 350. It was in circumstances such as these and in face of this tremendous majority that the House of Lords, wholly unrepresentative and entirely without responsibility, entered upon a campaign against the House of Commons. They could not understand the significance of the General Election of 1906. It may have practically destroyed their party in the House of Commons, but the House of Lords still stood intact, and they proceeded to indulge in a veritable Rake's progress. They destroyed Mr. Birrell's Education Bill; they threw out the Licensing Bill; they treated the Plural Voting Bill in the same way; a Scottish Land Bill and a Scottish Valuation Bill were cast out with contempt; and, finally, they resolved upon the idiotic course of stopping the supplies by rejecting the Finance Bill for the year. The Lords went the full length of their tether, and in these three or four fateful years they committed suicide. A General Election following the rejection of the Budget confirmed the Government in power, and the Lords had to swallow without amendment what they had contemptuously rejected. It was then realised for the first time by the peers and their backers in the press that the House of Lords was not exactly a popular institution in the eyes of the country. Thereupon they began the talk about the Lords reforming themselves. A Conference between Liberal and Tory leaders was held, but ended without arriving at any decision. The Government plan of dealing with the House of Lords was now before the country. Another election took place, and the plan of the Government was confirmed at the polls by a large and an adequate majority. And now we hear of nothing but compromise. The Lords, we are told, are willing to concede supremacy in finance to the Commons. They are willing to deal with the hereditary element in the Second Chamber, only they have not the power to do so without the sanction of the King. They are willing to adjust difficulties by adopting joint sessions. They want a Referendum. They admit that Liberal measures do not get fair play in the House of Lords. They are willing to admit anything and to consent to anything if a good, safe Tory majority is left in the House of Lords to do Mr. Balfour's bidding. I say this would all be comical if it were not so serious. It is now five and twenty years since the question of Irish Self-Government was first mooted in recent times in the shape of a Bill presented to Parliament. We all know what happened Mr. Gladstone's first Bill, and what became of the second. Twenty-five years constitutes a good spell in

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the life of a man, and even in the life of a country. Things impossible or inexpedient a quarter of a century ago may be possible and expedient to-day, and I can confidently say that it will be quite impossible for present-day opponents of Irish Self-Government to occupy the same ground as that upon which some of us stood in 1886, or even in 1893. The ground has been completely swept away. The state of the country in 1886 was very different to what it is now. The people then had hardly recovered from the exhausting effects of the Land League war. That war had destroyed all confidence between man and man. It had seriously impaired the rights of property. It had spread a sense of fear and insecurity all round. A man who said then, as I did, that he was not prepared to trust the government of Ireland under these circumstances to an Irish Parliament may legitimately and logically when everything has been altered, when the great disturbing influence of agrarianism has been all but removed—I say that a man believing in the principle of self-government may legitimately maintain that, the facts having altered, a thing may be possible and safe now that was impossible and unsafe then. A nation of agricultural freeholders is a very different thing to a nation of agrarian insurgents. This question, therefore, stands to be fought out, and there are one or two points to which I desire to refer in connection with it. I have no personal interest in the Province of Ulster to-day save that I have many thousands of friends in it whose welfare I sincerely desire. My interests are all in the South of Ireland. I am one of the 'isolated brethren' for whom Captain Craig is so solicitous.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF IRISHWOMEN

The types of the peasant women found in the four provinces of Ireland differ in many respects from each other. Each is charming, but their charms are not the same.

The women of Ulster are taller, stronger, and more athletic than those of the other provinces, but not conspicuously so, and are mostly brown-haired and dark-eyed. In Leinster they are medium-sized, well-proportioned, and both dark and light complexioned, with a number of blue-eyed among them. A perfectly-formed Irishwoman will stand at the average height of 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 7 inches, and weighs from 125 to 140 pounds. The height of beauty is attained between the 23rd and 30th years. Ulster has the tallest, Leinster the best-proportioned.

A Connaught peasant woman is invariably undersized and dark; figure a little broader than is consistent with the slim line of beauty; but in carriage, poise, and expression she is the peer of a Spanish donna. The dress, too, is peculiar, although it is not worn as generally as it was in the last generation. It is graceful and picturesque,

and may be seen transplanted to the stage in the red cloak, blue stockings, and tidy shoes which we are familiar with in the plays of Boucicault.

The wives of the Claddagh fishermen resemble somewhat the Boulogne market-women in their bright costumes and short petticoats. They differ from the women of Wexford, who are tall and fair, and are, it is said, descended from a Pembroke-shire clan, which was transplanted to Ireland in the 15th century to take the place of the native Irish, who had been driven out.

Red-haired women are numerous in Munster, especially in the southern parts. It is probable that the tinge is of Milesian origin. It is very general in Scotland, which was peopled from Ireland in ancient times. The peasant women of Munster, and particularly of Tipperary, are amongst the most comely in the world, but they become old-looking at a comparatively early age, which is to be accounted for, perhaps, by field work and scanty living.

An artist who has travelled considerably in the South of Ireland says that around Carrick-on-Suir, in County Tipperary, and Lismore, in County Waterford, the girls who attend chapel on Sunday present a hundred different face models, each more exquisite than the other.

He attributed this abundance of beauty to a commingling of races. You can find peasants who can write their names de la Poer, de la Cour, or Beau Sang (Norman and French), and with features indicative also of their well-born ancestors.

In Kerry the real Irish appearance and manner—arch, expressive, and modest—the ripe, passionate mouth, the symmetrical limbs, and musical voice are still extant.

Limerick, with Kerry, rejoices in another type of beauty not to be overlooked. A number of Germans were sent to Ireland by King William for the purpose of occupying certain waste or wasted lands, and they settled with their families in these counties, where they were known as Palatinates, a name of obvious derivation. The women of these people, and of the many inter-marriages, are still wonderfully 'Gretchen'-like, and when you see an Irish Palatinate peasant you are at once reminded of how 'Waterland' will out after many generations.—American Exchange.

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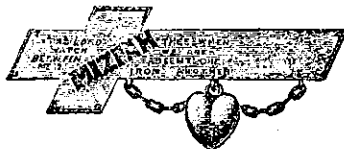
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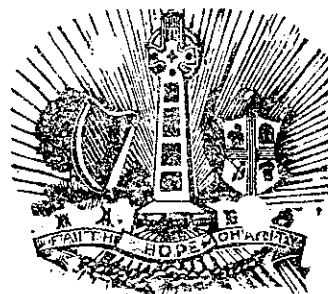
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District Secretary,

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The Catholic World

AUSTRIA

A FLOATING CHAPEL.

Following the announcement made of the establishment of a motor chapel, the account of a floating chapel in Vienna will be read with interest. Particulars are given by a new quarterly magazine which, under the name of *Stella Maris*, has just made its appearance. The magazine, which is printed in the German and English languages in parallel columns, will cater for Catholic sailors, and is published under the auspices of the Catholic Seamen's Mission. The floating chapel, we are told, was established by the Rev. Dr. Muth, the parish priest of Kaisermühlen, on a large tug in the winter harbor at Freudenau, and Mass was said for the first time on January 8. There are 1300 watermen, mostly Catholics, in the district. On February 8 fifty-seven persons were confirmed in the chapel by the Archbishop-Coadjutor, Dr. Nagl.

BELGIUM

ACCIDENT TO A CARDINAL.

In the endeavor to avoid a beggar woman near Waterloo the chauffeur of a motor-car in which Cardinal Mercier, the Archbishop of Malines, was driving, ran into a tree. The car was wrecked, the Cardinal was severely cut about the face and had several teeth broken, and the chauffeur sustained internal injuries.

ENGLAND

A RECORD OF SOCIAL WORK.

Lady Edmund Talbot is one of the three ladies who have been included on the committee which has been appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the constitution, management, discipline, and education of reformatory and industrial schools in England and Wales. This nomination will be specially gratifying to Catholics, who know Lady Edmund Talbot's long record of enlightened social work. Not only has she founded Catholic Social Union Clubs in London and Sheffield, and been associated for over a decade with the Ladies of Charity, but she is a member of the committee of the British Institute of Social Science and as hon. secretary for the Catholic Association for Settlements and Girls' Clubs has contributed some striking papers on settlement work.

THEY GOT THEIR ANSWER.

Replying to a letter from the Committee of the Protestant Alliance protesting against payments made in Malta to certain institutions connected with the Catholic Church for celebration of Masses, vestments, etc., the Colonial Secretary points out the payments in question are made, not by the British Government nor out of Imperial funds, but by the Government of Malta out of Malta's revenues; and that that dependency, nearly all of whose inhabitants are Catholics, is self-supporting, and receives no grant-in-aid from Imperial funds. It is further explained that English law does not apply to Malta.

FRANCE

THE SOCIALISTS' IDEA OF LIBERTY.

The weapon with which the French anti-clericals are pursuing their crusade against religion is tyranny (remarks the *Catholic Times*). They are a disgrace to the human species. One of them, a Socialist named Bonysson, who has been returned to the Chamber of Deputies for a Landes Division, holds that everybody who presumes to teach in France except an unbelieving Socialist should be expelled from the country. This is the idea of liberty which the French Socialists cherish. Bonysson is not at all satisfied with the progress made by the Monis Cabinet in carrying out the policy of persecution. The Ursulines have a school at Bazas, in the Department of Gironde. The Order was authorised in 1843, and the nuns have been doing excellent educational work. In consequence it was arranged that they should be allowed to conduct the school until next July. This of course is a crime and high misdemeanor. The Socialist Deputy charged M. Emile Constant, Under-Secretary of State, with having saved the Order from dissolution at Bazas because the members there were his constituents. In the interests of 'political morality' this was not to be tolerated. So the Prime Minister promised that the law against the religious would be rigidly enforced, and then a resolution of confidence in his intention to see that it was executed was passed. The French Socialists and the French Government have not the slightest conception of what true liberty means, and they have reduced France to the condition of a land of tyrants and slaves.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS.

The confiscation of the treasures of the French Church is leading to some extraordinary transactions, not without their touch of fraud and their unpleasant suggestion of sacrilege. The latest case (says the *Freeman's Journal*) is that of the 'Shrine of St. Martin,' which with an ancient censer was sold last year by the Commune of Soudeillesse for no less a sum than £1640. The buyer, delighted with his purchase, took it to London, where he asked £24,000 for the shrine as a magnificent example of Limoges enamel. Here, however, an expert told him he possessed merely a forgery of the famous reliquary, the original having been already sold to a private collection in England. It is clear that some official, getting possession of the reliquary in 1907, sold it to his own profit, replacing it by an imitation. These are the sad adventures of an object of sacred import round which have gathered the associations of centuries of faith.

ITALY

THE CATHOLIC ELECTORAL UNION.

The rules and regulations that are to guide the members of the Catholic Electoral Union of Italy have just been forwarded to the president of that body, Count V. O. Gentiloni, by the Cardinal Secretary of State (writes a Rome correspondent). In a letter accompanying the documents his Eminence says the Holy Father has the fullest confidence that the arrangements of the Holy See regarding the Union will be received with obedience and docility. The second of the rules or statutes states that 'the object of the Union is to form and discipline Catholic electoral forces and to guide them in the eventual political elections according to the directions of the Holy See—to which purpose it will devote all its energy—and to support local Catholic initiative in the administrative elections. All this is in defence of religion and the Church and in favor of good administration and the true moral and material interests of the population.' The new regulations are generally regarded as of great importance.

CRUSADE AGAINST IMMORAL LITERATURE.

The steps taken last June by Signor Luzzatti against pornographic literature of every description have had admirable results (says a Rome correspondent). According to a list of these results, from June 16, 1910, down to the same date of last month, upwards of 340 prosecution were brought against vendors of indecent literature. As is natural to expect, Naples, Rome, Genoa, Turin, and other large cities head the list of delinquents. In carrying on the 'Holy Campaign' inculcated by the ex-Premier with 'unrelenting severity,' to quote the words of his circular, the police confiscated within the time mentioned above no less than 40,000 illustrated post-cards, 20,000 photographs, 3500 negatives, 10,000 booklets, 300 drawings, and many objects of an indecent character. To detectives who have proved themselves specially active in the campaign the sum of 3000 lire has been distributed by the Government.

ROME

A VALUABLE MANUSCRIPT.

Abbot Gasquet, O.S.B., who is continuing his researches in the Vatican Library for his great work of revision of the Vulgate, recently came across a MS. which he attributes to a date no later than the year 350 A.D., and which may have been handled by Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian.

GENEROUS FRENCHMEN.

The Holy Father on March 27 received in audience Count De Colleville and a number of French gentlemen who recently formed themselves into a committee with a view to present St. Peter's with monumental organs worthy of the great church. Learning of the vast amount of money that is necessary for the work of renovating the pavement of the church, the committee tendered his Holiness the sum of 10,000 francs on the occasion to further a project the Pope has so much at heart. Pius X. warmly thanked the generous Frenchmen for aiding an enterprise which the dignity of the Cathedral of Christendom has rendered necessary.

PORTUGAL

MISSIONS IN WEST AFRICA.

The utmost anxiety and distress is prevailing amongst the Portuguese missions in West Africa, and a letter quoted in the *Osservatore Romano* of April 1, from Sister Stanislaus, of the Congregation of St. Joseph of Cluny, from Landana, shows that the religious Orders established in Portuguese territory are much exercised as to whether the decree of expulsion against the religious congregations from Portugal will be enforced upon their missionary brethren. What in such a case, asks the Sister, will become of the Christian converts already made? Many of the nuns have worked there for years, and have grown old in labors and sufferings for the faith.

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Enamel Hatpins, alike pretty and
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Sterling Silver Hatpins in choice new
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Quinine, Iron, etc., is the finest
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WANGANUI.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

According to recent news from Madrid, the situation in Portugal is becoming daily more critical. Through private sources one hears of general uneasiness. A great number of arrests have been made in connection with supposed plots against the Government.

GENERAL

MANY A MICKLE MAKES A MUCKLE.

The editor of the Report of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith in the Archdiocese of New York (says the *Catholic Weekly*) has some remarks which tell quite as forcibly for Catholics this side of the Atlantic as for their American brethren. The one hundred thousand dollars collected in New York represents, we are told, but one per cent per annum for every Catholic in the diocese. Can Catholics not rise to their responsibilities, and, be it added, their privileges, by one and all helping home and foreign missions by each sparing some such little percentage off their income, whether large or small? Even the 'painless penny' that all could give and none would miss would go to swell the receipts which in England fail so lamentably short of what the needs of our foreign missions demand. As the American editor truly says, 'who would feel the giving' when it is the question of such a mite? But, on the contrary, how much the S.P.F. would 'feel' that giving' if all the faithful would exert their generosity even to this little extent!

MARIST MISSIONARIES IN TASMANIA

Under the heading, 'Patriotism,' a Tasmanian paper, the *Examiner*, had recently the following reference to the Marist missionaries, Rev. Fathers O'Connell and McCarthy:—

'We have at present in our midst two clergymen who intend conducting a series of missions at all the principal coastal centres. To other than Catholics this may be of little interest, but the rev. gentlemen, who are natives of New Zealand, are a credit to their country in so far that they regard the Dominion as an example to other parts of Australasia. It is not done in an egotistical spirit, only by way of encouragement, and then only in matters pertaining to the Church. Notwithstanding this, the congregation or those who follow closely the preachers' remarks, cannot fail to be struck with the patriotic spirit of our visitors. As one gentleman remarked, "they never seem to lose an opportunity of referring in complimentary terms to their native land." This is quite true, and their attitude in this respect is one worthy of adoption by Tasmanians to a man. In this island we have resources and possibilities equal to those of New Zealand, though, unfortunately, not quite so extensive. It should be the duty, then, of every one of us to praise our own State. Quite enough discredit comes from outsiders, and it is to be regretted that Tasmania is condemned by several of her own residents, and by men who should know better. Love of country does not exist in the hearts of these particular individuals, as is the case of our New Zealand friends. No matter how varied opinions may be in politics and other important questions, we should all be united in endeavoring to uphold the prestige of the State, which, after all is said and done, is our home. No man will go into the street and scatter broadcast any little shortcomings that may exist in his home. The same disposition should be observed in regard to the State, because if we refuse to speak well of our possessions we cannot expect strangers to do so. Apart from spiritual education, the New Zealand priests referred to are setting an example which unpatriotic Tasmanians would do well to adopt.'

The Westmore correspondent of the *Wanganui Chronicle* writes:—"The most of us have gathered our apples and stored our potatoes, and some settlers have started hand-feeding their cows. Frosts have visited certain parts, but as far as I can gather, have not stopped the autumnal growth of old or springing of young grass."

Mr. Redmond received recently from the Irish Nationalists in the Transvaal a substantial subscription towards the Irish Parliamentary fund. Accompanying the remittance comes a letter saying that the Nationalists in Pretoria are a comparatively small body, but they desire to join their countrymen in other parts of the world in showing their sympathy with the Irish Party in its strenuous fight for Ireland's freedom.

Just a little illness,
Just a little pain;
Just an awful, racking cough,
Which goes and comes again.
Just an age of suffering,
That's the price you pay,
Unless you get Wood's Peppermint
Cure without delay.

Domestic

BY MAUREEN

Use for Towels.

A simple and useful combing jacket may be made from a good large towel. Divide it into four even parts; cut off the two of these nearest the ends and sew them at right angles to the central portion. Sew tape where the pieces join, to tie the jacket on. From three crash dish towels you can make a sewing apron, turning up the bottom and stitching it into pockets. Ribbon strings complete the apron.

The Care of Nervous Children.

Nervousness in a child may be either inherited, or brought about by, or it may be derived from, causes purely physical or mental, or of those allied. But, however occasioned, it is a malady of a peculiarly sad kind, and one which makes it beholden on those having charge of the children so afflicted to treat them with special care. One of the commonest forms is fear of darkness, which, as time progresses, becomes tantamount to mental torture. In some cases this may be inherited; but it far oftener comes from stupid people talking in the hearing of very young children, of newspaper and other reports of horrors, or from brainless nurses telling the wondering and fearful child tales of bogeys, and goblins, and witches. It is no wonder that the active brain of the nervous child exaggerates all this nonsense in the loneliness of the darkened room. Timidity in the presence of strangers is, perhaps, the least serious symptom of the nervous child. It is rarely more than a sign of supersensitiveness, and can soon be cured by care and kindness, and the gradual accustoming of the child to the presence of those other than its relatives and friends.

Nerve Tonics.

The use of nerve tonics and foods may have an appreciable benefit, for undoubtedly the brain becomes weakened by the continued process of exhaustion, but in a large percentage of cases, moral measures are of more utility than physical. When the primary seat of mischief is the brain, the evil is seldom due to chemical or structural defects. More frequently there obtains that which may be expressed in the words—wrong action. The mental state of a child who is afraid of the darkness is a quite natural result of very wrong influence. It is to be a greater coward than the child to threaten it and leave it alone with conjured up horrors. Let it be played with in the dark and told tales to make it laugh before it settles down to sleep, and let the dulling ears hear known and beloved footsteps in and near the room. Never at any time of the day, by any chance talk of any horrifying happening which took place, in the hearing of a nervous child. Above all, make the hour before bedtime the jolliest of the day, and if tales are to be told, let them be fairy tales with the happiest ending.

Three Excellent Hints.

In ironing a blouse without a proper sleeve board, it is difficult for the amateur laundress to deal successfully with the upper part of the sleeve and the gathers therein. In an emergency the following plan, if adopted, will give pleasing results: Put the iron stand on the table, and on it stand the hot iron, upright; then take the blouse in both hands and pass the inside of the top of the sleeve over the tip of the iron. This method will give the top of the sleeve the finished appearance so desired.

The hem of lace collars, bands, and vests should be strengthened with a fold of net or lace laid at the back of the hems as a support to the hooks and eyes, or buttons and loops, used for fastenings, otherwise the strain on the lace will soon result in a tear.

If a blouse is to be kept in position at the waist, run a drawing all round. To commence, measure the length of back from collar to waist-line, and from the under arm to waist-line; also arrange the amount of fulness required in front. Then run a draw tape round and tie at the back. By this simple method an ordinary loose blouse will fit to the waist perfectly.

Maureen

At the end of March the Irish Parliamentary Fund stood at £3205 14s 7d. The week's list included subscriptions from seven Irish bishops, viz., Right Rev. Dr. Mangau, Kerry; Right Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Kilmore; Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Ross (Cork), each of whom sent a cheque for £10; Right Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Waterford and Lismore; Right Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Kilmore; Right Rev. Dr. O'Dea, Galway; and Right Rev. Dr. O'Neill, Dromore, each sent £5. The list also included £40 5s 4d from the U.I.L. of Great Britain, £25 4s 6d from Strabane, £19 6s 6d from Tulla (Clare) U.I.L., £20 from Killeagh, Ballingar and Rabeen, King's County, U.I.L., £10 each from B. H. O'Reilly and G. McSweeney, Dublin.

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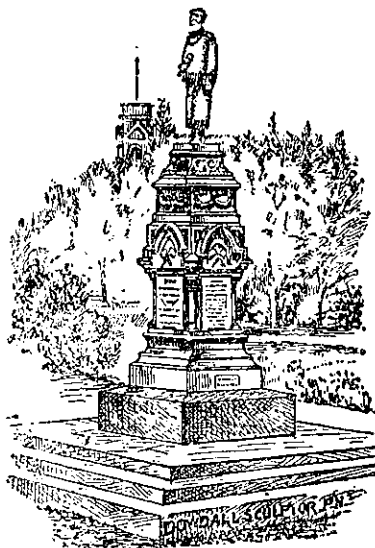
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BY 'VOLT'

To Stimulate Vitality.

When applied for a short time the X-Rays stimulate vitality. When applied for a long time they impair and even destroy it. A Dr. H. E. Schmidt soaked beans in water for six hours, subjected different portions of them to the X-Ray for different times, and then planted them. The beans that had been longest under the ray either did not come up at all, or had but a feeble growth, whereas those that had been under it for a short time only grew up hardy and produced a large crop. Dr. Schmidt suggests that the same results follow the application of X-Rays to animal life, and consequently that when X-Rays are used on sluggish ulcers, the exposures should be short, while in the case of malignant growths, which are to be destroyed, the exposures should be longer.

A Remarkable Snow Storm.

Mr. H. E. Wood describes in the *South African Journal of Science* for September the remarkable snowstorm that fell in South Africa, August 16-18, 1909. The area covered by the storm embraced the south of the Transvaal, the north-west of the Orange River Colony, and the higher parts of Natal. On the morning of August 17, the town of Johannesburg, for the first time in its history, was covered with snow to a depth of several inches. To many of its inhabitants, especially of the younger generation, the sight of snow was quite new; and the unusual event was celebrated as a general holiday. During the past sixty years there have been only three great snowstorms in the Transvaal, including this one.

Bad Effect of Deforestation.

That the stripping of trees from a country has a bad effect on a climate is indicated by the following account by a traveller in the interior of China: 'Kansu is the poorest of all the provinces of China, and the most inaccessible by reason of its defective communications. It is a treeless province. There has been universal destruction of timber. Even the fine avenue of willows and poplars planted by Tso Tsung'ang between the two capitals is fast disappearing. Deforestation is profoundly affecting the climate. When rain falls it falls with such violence that it scars the face of the country, which is everywhere covered with soft clay of varying thickness, with no vegetation to bind the soil together.'

Sound Waves and Rain Drops.

From a series of observations made during thunder storms, W. J. Laine, of the Finnish Society of Sciences, shows in an interesting way that sound waves in the atmosphere affect the size and form of raindrops. He notices that a peal of thunder invariably causes a rainbow to take up a peculiar vibration and to widen in appearance, its red end becoming almost invisible while the violet is greatly intensified. A little later the colors which the shock has obscured narrow down and are more brilliant than before. First the yellow reappears, and then a band of striking red. Assuming as true Pertner's Rainbow Theory, which attributes rainbow colors to the mixture of the intensities of different light waves, caused by the diffraction of light by the raindrops, Mr. Laine concludes that this illusion of a vibrating rainbow is due to a rapid alteration of the diameter of the raindrops and the consequent variation of the distance between maxima and minima of the diffracted light waves. Furthermore, he holds this phenomenon to be due to the sound waves of thunder, and not to lightning, since the interval between the lightning and the thunder is often as much as twenty seconds.

A New Alloy.

A new alloy of aluminum, called *clarus*, for which many claims are made, has been patented in England. It is claimed that this alloy is at least 60 per cent. stronger than ordinary aluminum, and that its weight is one-third that of brass of an equivalent volume; that it will take a very high polish, equal to that which can be obtained with silver; that atmospheric surroundings do not cause it to tarnish; that castings are not brittle, but can be bent cold; that it is suitable for castings of any size, and that in all circumstances such castings have been found to be sound and free from blowholes and other defects. It is claimed that the new alloy is excellently suited for automobiles and for electric-railroad, railroad-car, and aeroplane fittings. The manufacturers state that it has been made into sheets, drawn into wire, and into tubes and rods; that they have spun it and stamped it, and that they have made hand-pole brackets for the underground electric railways of London, for railway carriage fittings, for carriage furnishings, street car fittings, and automobile and motor-bus fittings. It is asserted that it is very little more costly than pure aluminum. Inasmuch as in aluminum alloys much spelter has been used to reduce the cost, the cost of production of this alloy would be greater probably than that of alloys with heavy percentages of spelter, etc. The alloy *clarus* is made from aluminum of 98 to 99 per cent. purity.

Intercolonial

Bishop Corbett is now giving his attention to the matter of the proposed alterations to St. Mary's Cathedral, Sale (Vic.). It is understood that tenders for the work, which will be of an extensive and costly nature, will shortly be called.

Just 50 years ago (says the *Catholic Press*) Bishop O'Quinn, first Bishop of Brisbane, arrived in Queensland's capital with five priests and six Sisters of Mercy. One of the priests was Father Cani, afterwards first Bishop of Rockhampton. The sole survivor of the party is Mother Brigid Conlon, of St. Vincent's Orphanage, Nudgee, and on May 10 his Eminence the Cardinal wired her thus: 'Thousand congratulations and jubilee rejoicings arrival glorious party in 1861.'

The Hospital Saturday collection, though it beat all previous years (remarks the *Catholic Press*), was nothing to become enthusiastic over, and suggests that some better and more dignified method might be devised for raising funds. The total box collection was £5400, to achieve which 4500 ladies tramped the streets from early morning till after dark; and, besides these, and some 300 bank clerks, who worked till midnight, there were numerous others who took a more or less active part in the proceedings. The result pans out at a little over £1 for each lady collector—the response of strenuous gleaning from a population of 600,000.

There have been no more important Catholic festivals celebrated in Australia, let alone in Queensland, that are likely to be more durably notable than the golden jubilee of the Sisters of Mercy, which occurred on May 10 (says the *Brisbane Age*). The grand educational work those good Sisters have achieved since their advent to Queensland, a whole community has but improperly appreciated. It is a small centre, indeed, in Queensland, where the educational advantages bestowed by the Sisters of Mercy are not known. The present year and the present month represent the jubilee of the advent of the Sisters of Mercy to Queensland.

Among the landmarks of Lismore one of the most striking is the new bell-tower of St. Carthage's Cathedral, which, with its fine peal of bells is being erected as a memorial to the late Bishop Doyle (remarks the *Freeman's Journal*). The work of construction has been proceeding apace, and the tower is now finished to the base of the spire, a height of 105 feet. A temporary parapet will be erected with battlements and a flat roof from which a splendid view of the town may be obtained. It is intended in a few year's time to continue the structure 110 feet higher than it is at present. The tower is unique and imposing in design being the only one of its kind in the Commonwealth.

A telegram from Perth announces the death of Mr. Denis O'Donovan, F.R.G.S., C.M.G. He was 75 years of age, and was a native of County Cork, Ireland. He was educated in his native land and in France. Prior to his arrival in Queensland, in 1874, when he was appointed Parliamentary Librarian, Mr. O'Donovan (says the *Catholic Press*) filled various positions in Victoria, and was the author of numerous works. During his stay in Melbourne he wrote on literary and artistic subjects, lectured on art and architecture at the public library, and advocated the establishment of schools of design in Victoria. He was the author of an Analytical Catalogue of the Queensland Parliamentary Library.

The foundation stone of the Christian Brothers' new school and residence at Warwick, Queensland, was laid on Sunday, May 7, by Bishop Duhig, of Rockhampton, in the presence of a very large gathering. Bishop Duhig, in the course of an address, said one-fourth of the population of Queensland had to maintain its own schools without a single penny of Government aid. Considering the good work the Christian Brothers had done in Queensland, it was a blot on the Statue Book that the Act in force in regard to the prohibition of grants to such schools had never been repealed. The time would come when Parliament would retrieve what had been lost in the past, and give back to the Catholics what was their undoubted due.

A feeling of intense regret pervaded the community of Orange on May 4 (says the *Freeman's Journal*), when the sad though not unexpected intelligence reached Orange that Mr. Thomas Garrett Dalton had expired in the Lewisham Hospital. The relatives and friends were in a measure prepared for the event, as it was known that his condition was extremely critical. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. James Dalton, K.C.S.G., of Orange. He was educated at St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, and after receiving the degree of M.A., he entered the business of Messrs. Dalton Brothers, Pitt street, Sydney, where he remained for some years. About sixteen years ago he went to Orange, and when the firm of Dalton Brothers, Orange, was made a limited business, he was appointed managing director, which position he filled to the time of his death. Should he have lived he would have attained his 52nd birthday on May 6.

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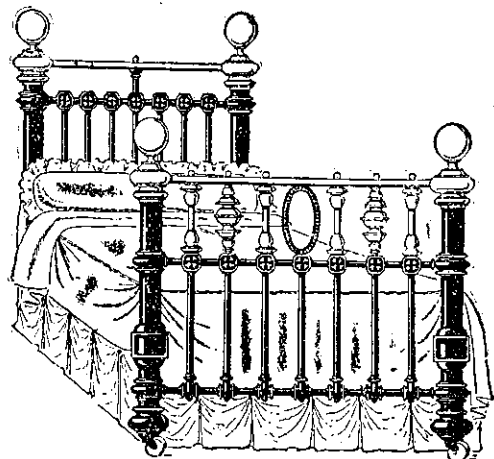
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The Family Circle

HARD LUCK

Hard luck! you say, because you failed to win,
No luck about it,—failure lies within.
The luck that made you lose the race you ran
Was that you didn't know the words 'I can.'

Hard luck! you say when, after you have fought,
Another carries off the prize you sought.
No luck about it—you will lose until
You learn the meaning of the words 'I will.'

Hard luck! you say. What kind do you deserve?
When every obstacle can make you swerve.
Stick to your course—forget to heave that sigh;
He conquers who says earnestly, 'I'll try.'

THE LOST LOCKET

The short winter day was drawing rapidly to a close, and the wind blowing sharply down State street, caused the passers-by to draw their wraps more closely about them and hurry along anxious to reach their destination.

But there was one, who paid little or no attention to the cold, being so accustomed to it, and whose whole attention was at present absorbed by Marshall Field's brilliant show-windows all filled with beautiful things. This was a small ragged newsboy, with still a number of unsold papers under his arm, and whose faded bit of a cap was pulled down over a mass of tangled yellow curls, from under which, two beautiful eyes gleamed like sapphires, as Jimmy stood lost in boyish delight and admiration, at the wonderful sight before him.

He was rudely awakened from his dream by the harsh voice of a policeman, who sternly commanded him 'to move on, and no loitering.' And Jimmy, with the newsboy's fear of 'cops' was so quick to obey, that in his haste he knocked against some one, and looking up, his startled glance met the sweetest face that Jimmy had ever seen, a face which made him murmur unconsciously, 'Scuse me, ma'am!' It was a gentle old face, framed in soft white hair, and the sad brown eyes looked tenderly down into Jimmy's blue eyes, as the old lady asked, 'What have you for sale, little one?'

'Journal, News, American Sporting extra,' replied Jimmy, his professional instinct returning. 'Which one do you want, ma'am?'

'You may give me one of each,' she replied, slipping a bright silver dollar into his hand.

Jimmy gazed at it ruefully. 'I h'aint got no change, ma'am,' he said.

'I don't care for any,' replied the sweet voice. 'I once had a little boy, with eyes of blue like yours, God bless you, my dear!' And to Jimmy's astonishment, the beautiful lady stooped and gently kissed him.

Before he had time to recover from bewilderment she had stepped into the waiting carriage, and had been driven rapidly away.

'Well!' said Jimmy, drawing a long breath, and then as Jimmy always did, when puzzled, he whistled. He was turning to go, when something glittering on the pavement attracted his attention; stooping down, he picked up a gold locket. Not daring to look around for fear of being noticed, Jimmy sped along, until he came within the friendly shelter of a doorstep.

'My, what a find!' he exclaimed in delight, turning it over and over, and then holding it up to catch the light. 'Wonder if there is anything inside!' And pressing the spring the locket sprang open, showing the pictured face of a lovely little yellow-haired boy, whose blue eyes gazed smilingly back into Jimmy's own.

'Oh, ain't he pretty!' said Jimmy and then he stopped short and drew his breath sharply. 'It's my old lady's,' he said slowly. 'The old lady that said, "God bless you," and kissed me. No one's a' done that, since mother died.' And the bright blue eyes filled with tears, as Jimmy thought of mother, his sole comfort and joy, who had left him a few short months ago to go to the land where sorrow is unknown!

'I got to give it up!' said Jimmy, slowly, and then his face grew troubled again—where was he to find this old lady,—where did she live? Jimmy did not know, yet he repeated none the less firmly, 'It's a job to be done!'

For days Jimmy haunted that doorway of Marshall Field's, anxiously scanning the faces of the passers-by, but without avail, and he was beginning to lose hope of ever seeing her again, when happening to glance up at a carriage driving swiftly by, Jimmy beheld the old lady in it.

'Hi there!' shouted Jimmy, 'stop!' and he darted quickly out into the street, and there—there was a shout, a warning cry from the people, and the next moment, little Jimmy was lying senseless and motionless in the street, struck down by a heavy automobile!

Jimmy opened his eyes, to find himself in a narrow white cot, one of many such, in a long ward, and a gentle Sister of Charity bending over him. His first inquiry as

soon as he was able to realise where he was and what had happened, was for the precious locket, and when the Sister assured him that she had been keeping it, safely put away, he was not satisfied until she went and got it, and gave it into his hands, and then, as he poured the whole story into her sympathetic ears, her eyes gracefully brightened, and again demanding a description of the beautiful old lady, she exclaimed joyfully, 'It must be Mrs. Healy! I am certain from the description!' And assuring Jimmy that all would be well, she bade him rest.

The next afternoon, Jimmy had a visitor—no other than his old lady, Mrs. Healy, the rich benefactress of the hospital, who had been summoned and told the whole story by Sister Marguerita, and Jimmy thought his joy complete, when he placed the locket into Mrs. Healy's hands.

When he was able to leave the hospital, a few weeks later, still weak, but safe on the road to recovery, it was not to the hard life of the newsboy, that he went forth, but to the beautiful home of the dear lady who welcomed him with open arms, feeling as if her own little son were with her once more, for such would Jimmy be from henceforth.—*The Christian Family.*

OLD SHEP'S NEW TRICK

'Talk about old sayings,' Uncle Wesley said, 'they won't all hold water. Take, for instance, that one about you can't teach an old dog new tricks. I saw it exploded to-day. You know my old Shep? He's a mighty smart old dog, but always was too much for meddling in things that didn't concern him. It has always made him mad as fire for one of those automobile to go by our house.'

'Now just so long as they stay on the road, I am not going to have any words with 'em, but old Shep, every time he'd hear a horn toot, out he'd go, and chase 'em clean to the turn of the road, barking like he'd eat 'em alive. Seemed like he couldn't get used to 'em. Just got madder and madder every time one came along.'

'To-day, when a great big one came down the road, hooting louder than usual, out goes old Shep, barking every jump, and grabbed one of the wheels somewhere.'

'I don't know how on earth he did it, but he got a hold some way. The machine didn't slow up, and old Shep went over and over, a-pounding that hard road till he either had the gumption to let go or had all the gumption knocked out of him, I couldn't tell which.'

'He got up and limped back into the yard and lay down, and I said to Mary, "Old Shep will sure have reasons of his own for disliking those things from now on. Wouldn't be surprised if I'd have to chain him to keep him from tearing 'em to pieces."'

'Along after dinner I heard one coming, honking down the road. Old Shep, he heard it, too. He set up and listened a minute, then he just tucked his tail and lit out across the back pasture for the woods-lot.'

'He's learnt a new trick all right—the trick of tending to his own business.'

NEVER OCCURRED TO HIM

'I don't know why it is,' said Mr. Glossup, as he came downstairs red-eyed and sleepy, and greeted his guest, 'but I never can get used to the striking of that clock in our room. It has such a loud, insistent "bang" when it strikes the hours that it wakes me up nearly every time. We've had it in the house two or three years, but I can't become accustomed to it. We would have put it in the attic long ago, only it's a present from my wife's mother, and that would never do. Good clock, too, aside from that, but it worries me nearly to death. I wish I knew what to do with it.'

'Why don't you wind merely the time-keeping part of it?' said his guest, 'and let the striking part go unwound?'

'Johnson, you have saved my life!' exclaimed Mr. Glossup joyfully. 'I never thought of that!'

AT THE VILLAGE SHOP

She was newly married, and did not know a little bit about either housekeeping or shopping, and she was giving her very first order. The shopman was clever, and was used to all kinds of orders, and could interpret them easily.

'I want two pounds of paralysed sugar,' she began.

'Yes'm. Anything else?'

'Two tins of condemned milk.'

'Yes'm.'

He set down pulverised sugar and condensed milk.

'A bag of fresh salt. Be sure it is fresh.'

'Yes'm. What next?'

'A pound of desecrated cocoanut.'

He wrote glibly 'Desiccated cocoanut.'

'Nothing more, ma'am? We have some nice horse-radish just in.'

'No,' she said. 'It would be of no use to us; we don't keep a horse.'

Then the man sat down and fanned himself with a washboard, although the temperature was freezing.

THE JUDGE'S SMILE

A noted justice of the New York Court of Appeals recently addressed the students of law at Columbia. Among other personal reminiscences the justice told them of his first case. The *New York World* tells the story.

'I remember,' said he, 'the first case I argued before the Court of Appeals. That is a great time in a young lawyer's career. I worked on that first case with great energy. Night and day I labored, and the night before the trial I walked up and down in the old Delavan House, making my speech over and over again. The next morning, weak from the strain, I entered the court-room all but worn out. Above me on the bench sat seven judges. All around were lawyers. Then I experienced what might be termed stage-fright, and I could not utter a word.

Justice Church suddenly raised his head, smiled, and, looking at me with his great, kind eyes, said: "Now, sir, will you state your case?"

'That kindness saved me. But I did not say what I intended. Instead of the hour's address, I said: "Your honors, the point is this," and then I went on with my case. In fifteen minutes I had ended, and I had won.

'For seventeen years that act on the part of Justice Church has been in my memory, and I try to emulate him. Whenever a young lawyer comes into the Court of Appeals I look up from my paper and smile encouragement.

LOOKING AHEAD

'Johnny,' said the new minister to the six-year-old youngster seated upon his knee, 'if I give you two nice big peaches, what will you do with them?'

'Eat 'em,' said Johnny.

'But how about your little brother, Tommy? Are you willing to give him some of them?'

'Oh, yes, I will give him the stones,' replied the generous Johnny.

'What will he do with the stones? He can't eat them.'

'No,' said Johnny; 'but he can plant 'em, and they will grow into a tree, and when he gets a big man he will have lots of peaches.'

'Yes, but why not give him the other part and keep the stones yourself, and then you would be the one to have the nice big trees full of peaches, some time.'

'Yes, I would like to do that way,' said Johnny, 'only, you see, I am two years older than Johnny, and I might not be alive when the trees begin to bear.'

MOTTO FOR AN INN

The following delightful anecdote of Sir Walter Scott is told by Dr. W. J. Fischer in the *Bookworm*:—

It is told of Sir Walter Scott that he was sitting in his library one day when a tall Highlander, who had been building an inn near-by, came in and said:

'May it please you, Sir Walter, I am going to call my place "The Flodden Inn," and as ye've writ a poem on Flodden Field, it struck me and the guid wife that you might give us a line for motto.'

'Have you read the poem?' said Sir Walter.

'No, sir. I'm nae reader.'

'Then you know nothing about it?'

'Nothin'; but I've heard them say as knows that it's a vera fine thing.'

'Well, I would advise you to take a verse from the poem itself.'

'And what'll that be?'

'"Drink, weary traveller—drink and pray."'

'But my inn's nae to be a kirk,' said the man; 'and the more praying there is, the less drinking there'll be, and I dinna want that.'

'Oh,' laughed Sir Walter, 'I think I can alter the verse to suit you by leaving out one letter—an "r."'

'How will it be then?'

'"Drink, weary traveller—drink and pay."'

'By Ailsa Craig, that's just the thing!' shouted the man; and he went away delighted.

FAMILY FUN

Trick With a Ball.—Place a hollow rubber ball about two inches in diameter afloat in a basin of water. Now ask your friends whether they can take it out, using the mouth only. The solution is easy. Just as the lips touch the ball inhale vigorously, and the ball will be drawn toward you by exhaustion of the air. Maintain the exhaustion until you have fairly lifted the ball, and then let it fall from the mouth to the hand.

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...

On the Land

To counteract the frosts on future occasions, the Hawke's Bay Fruitgrowers' Association has sent an order to America for a sample of six orchard-heaters of two patterns, in order to test this method of dealing with the frost, and the association hopes to be able to do something to prevent such a disastrous loss as most of the fruitgrowers sustained last October.

Owing to the excellent weather for growth experienced in Canterbury during the past two months, there is now every prospect of a plentiful supply of winter feed on the plains, and in consequence store stock has made a good forward move in prices. A shortage of stock is estimated in both South Canterbury and North Otago, and southern consignors of small lots of prime fats have been striking most favorable markets.

A cow must produce about 4000lbs of milk and 160lbs of butter fat to pay for her feed and labor (writes Professor Fraser, of the University of Illinois). This is the dead line: 5000lbs milk, £2 profit; 8000lbs milk, £8 profit—four times as much. Ten cows averaging 8000lbs of milk are as profitable as forty cows producing 5000lbs. The cost of keep increases but £7 per cow, from 2000 to 10,000lbs of milk given, yet the income increases £23, or over three times as rapidly.

At Burnside last week there was an easing tendency in respect of both sheep and cattle (reports the *Otago Daily Times*). About 3200 sheep were yarded, and as the offering was more than sufficient for local requirements, and as freezing buyers were again not disposed to operate, prices receded to the extent of from 6d to 1s per head for wethers and good quality ewes, wethers making up to 21s. Nearly 2000 lambs were yarded, and in this instance prices advanced to the extent of fully 1s per head, and in some cases to 1s 6d, as compared with last week. Freezing buyers were operating more strongly than for some time past, and it was quite evident that their limits have been extended. In face of the position of the London market it is evident, however, that prices at present ruling for mutton are still too high for freezing buyers to engage in business with any degree of profit. There was an easing in the cattle market, probably due to the fact that there was a fairly good yarding. Bullocks realised up to £13 12s 6d, and heifers up to £11 17s 6d.

The treatment of a corn in the horse's hoof will depend upon the nature of the patient's corn; some corns are simply a bruising of the soft tissues in the angle of the foot, and others are really suppurating wounds (says an agricultural authority). If the horse has a simple or bruised corn it will be well to run him, if possible, without shoes, or failing this in tips or three-quarter shoes, and remove a little of the horn just over the seat of corn, so that it does not come in contact with the ground. This treatment if carried on for nine months or a year will often cure those old chronic corns which are so difficult to treat. It is important to remember that in treating this class of corn it is not advisable, in fact it does harm, to pare away too much horn from the seat of the corn. A suppurating corn usually causes acute and painful lameness, and in cases that have gone on too long there is a swelling at junction of hair and horn immediately above the corn at the coronet. After poulticing a few days with hot bran poultices to soften the corn, the horn at the seat of the corn must be carefully pared away right down to the suppurating or diseased tissues to allow exit of the contained fluid, which has usually a very foul odor. Having opened up the corn the foot should be placed in a bucket containing warm water, coloured with sheep dip, for half an hour a day until lameness goes off, when he may be shod, having a leather sole placed between the shoe and the foot for the first shoeing.

There were large entries of stock, and a good attendance at the Addington market last week. Store sheep sold at the previous week's rates, and fat lambs sold well. Prime fat sheep were firmer and perhaps rather easier, except for prime sorts. The yarding of store sheep showed a further falling off in numbers, ewes being in the largest proportion, and the quality generally was medium. There was another heavy yarding of fat sheep, including some lines of prime wethers, but the bulk of the entry consisted of ewes. For all prime and medium quality there was a good demand, prime sorts being firmer, but aged and inferior ewes dragged a good deal towards the end of the sale. The range of prices was: Prime wethers, 17s to 21s; lighter, 12s to 16s 6d; prime ewes, 14s to 17s 7d; medium, 11s to 13s 6d. There was an entry of 6695 fat lambs, a number of pens being of prime quality. There was good competition all through the sale. Export buyers took 5093 at prices ranging from 9s 6d to 20s 3d, the general run being 13s to 15s. The entry of fat cattle was of mixed quality, there being a few extra prime lots, but cows formed a large part of the yarding. There was fair competition, and all but prime sorts were somewhat easier. Steers made £7 10s to £11 12s 6d; extra, to £14 5s; heifers, £5 5s to £8 2s 6d; and cows, £5 to £8 7s 6d. Pigs formed good entries of all classes and of mixed quality. There was a dull demand. Fat choppers sold up to 60s, and some extra large pigs made up to £5 15s, large baconers 45s to 50s, extra to 71s, and lighter 34s to 42s (equal to 4d per lb).

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